



PEMSEA/WP/2016/40

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
PNLG FORUM 2016

**Ansan Culture and Arts Center
Ansan City, RO Korea**

5–7 September 2016



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Executive Summary	i
A. Introduction	1
B. Opening Ceremony	1
C. Technical Workshop	
1.0 Case Study Presentations	3
2.0 Open Forum	5
3.0 Interactive Breakout Group Discussions	6
4.0 Group Reporting	8
5.0 Closing of the Technical Session	9
D. General Assembly	9
6.0 PNLG Progress Report 2015-2016	10
7.0 PNLG Strategic Action Plan 2016-2021	10
8.0 Ansan Declaration	11
9.0 Induction of New PNLG Members and Signing of PNLG Charter	12
10.0 PNLG Work Plan and Budget 2016-2017	13
11.0 Turn over of PNLG Flag to 2017 Host	13
12.0 Closing of the General Assembly	14
E. Local Chief Executives' Conference	14
13.0 Keynote Presentation 1	14
14.0 Keynote Presentation 2	15
15.0 Special Presentation 1	16
16.0 Special Presentation 2	17
17.0 Special Presentation 3	17
18.0 Facilitated Discussion	18
19.0 Signing of Ansan Declaration	20
20.0 Closing of the Local Chief Executives' Conference	20
F. Annexes	
Annex 1: PNLG Forum Agenda	21
Annex 2: List of Participants	27
Annex 3: Group Reports (in ppts)	35
Annex 4: Summary of Recommendations to PNLG SAP and Revised PNLG SAP 2016-2021	41
Annex 5: Ansan Declaration	51
Annex 6: Statements from PNLG New Members	54
Annex 7: PNLG Work Plan for 2017 and Budget Report for 2016	62

Executive Summary

The PNLG Forum 2016 was hosted by the City Government of Ansan, RO Korea, from September 5-7, 2016 at the Ansan Culture and Art Center. Carrying the theme of “Sustainable Future Cities in the Coastal Area through UN SDGs”, the PNLG Forum 2016 assembled over 100 representatives from 30 local governments in 8 countries (Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Philippines, RO Korea, Thailand and Vietnam), as well as representatives from the PNLG associate members (Coastal and Ocean Management Institute and First Institute of Oceanography of the State Oceanic Administration of China). Observers were also present from Dili, Manatuto, Liquica of Timor Leste, and the Marine Biology Institute of Shandong Province, China.

The 2016 Forum adopted the PNLG Strategic Action Plan (SAP) 2016-2021, which aligned the ICM programs of the PNLG members with relevant UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 6 (Water and Sanitation), SDG 11 (Sustainable Communities and Cities), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), and SDG 17 (Partnership building). PNLG membership was expanded to a total of 45, with the induction of five new members from Kampot, Kep, and Koh Kong Provinces, Cambodia; Tangerang Regency, Indonesia; and Sanya City, China.

The PNLG Forum culminated with a Local Chief Executives’ (LCE) Conference, which was spearheaded by the Ansan City Mayor. Mayor Je Jong Geel launched the 2016 State of the Coasts report of Ansan City, which tracks the progress of the City towards its vision of a Green and Eco City by 2030. The LCE Conference closed with the signing of the “Ansan Declaration on PNLG Leadership in Sustainable Development of Coastal and Marine Areas through Integrated Coastal Management” by the PNLG members. The Declaration confirms the local governments’ commitment to track their progress and contributions to the UN SDGs through ICM program implementation over the next 5 years.

A field visit to Daebu Island was conducted to showcase some of Ansan’s initiatives related to sustainable development, as well as its rich history, culture and talent. The key sites visited included the Shihwa Tidal Power Plant and Wind Power Facility as innovations in renewable energy, and the Reed Marsh Park, which showcased environment-friendly development and an eco-tourism area.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PNLG FORUM 2016

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A. INTRODUCTION

- i. The 2016 PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable Coastal Development (PNLG) Forum was held at the Ansan Culture and Art Center, Ansan City, Republic of Korea on September 5-7, 2016. The Ansan City Government hosted the forum.
- ii. The Forum was attended by representatives from PNLG members from Cambodia (Kampot, Kep, Koh Kong, Sihanouk); Indonesia (Buleleng, Jembrana, Sukabumi, Tangerang); Malaysia (Northern Selangor, Port Klang, Sepang); PR China (Dongying, Haikou, Laoting, Pingtan, Quanzhou, Sanya, Xiamen); Philippines (Bataan, Batangas, Cavite, Guimaras); RO Korea (Ansan, Changwon); Thailand (Chonburi); and Vietnam (Danang, Quang Nam). Representatives from PNLG associate members were also present: the Coastal and Ocean Management Institute (COMI) of Xiamen University; and the First Institute of Oceanography, State Oceanic Administration (SOA) of PR China.
- iii. Representatives from Timor Leste (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Dili Municipality, Liquica Municipality, and Manatuto Municipality), and from the Marine Biology Institute of Shandong, China attended as observers.
- iv. The PNLG Secretariat in Xiamen and PEMSEA Resource Facility (PRF) served as the secretariat for the forum, while the Ansan City Government served as the local secretariat.
- v. The PNLG Forum agenda and full list of participants are attached as Annexes 1 and 2.

B. OPENING CEREMONY

- i. Ms. Kelly Park from Ansan City, RO Korea served as the Master of Ceremony for the Opening Ceremony held at the Dalmaji Theater of Ansan Culture and Art Center on September 5, 2016.
- ii. On behalf of PNLG, Mrs. Noraini Binti Roslan, PNLG President, delivered the opening remarks. Mrs. Roslan highlighted the year 2016 as a crucial year for PNLG to agree on its second five-year Strategic Action Plan (SAP). Mrs. Noraini emphasized that every local action counts and contributes in achieving global commitments. At the regional level, the work being undertaken by PNLG on ICM implementation contributes to achieving the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) post-2015 targets particularly in scaling up ICM to cover 25 percent of the region's coastline. At the global level, the PNLG can play significant role in contributing to meeting the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs), particularly

goals 6 (water and sanitation), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 13 (climate action), 14 (life below water) and 17 (partnership building). Mrs. Noraini commended PNLG's steady growth, with five local governments to be inducted as new members, the PNLG family now has 45 regular members and two associate members. Mrs. Noraini encouraged all the members to actively participate in the discussions and in finalizing the PNLG SAP 2016-2021. In closing, Mrs. Noraini expressed appreciation to Mayor Je Jong Geel and the people of Ansan City for hosting the PNLG Forum 2016.

- iii. On behalf of Ansan City, Mayor Je Jong Geel, welcomed the participants of the PNLG to Ansan City. Quoting the historic agreement on Sustainable Development Goals in September and Paris Agreement in December 2015, Dr. Je reiterated the importance of sustainable development as the key agenda of our time. Dr. Je welcomed the timely response of PNLG to the SDGs through the theme of the Forum "Sustainable Future Cities in the Coastal Area through UN SDGs." Dr. Je urged the members of PNLG to actively participate in the Forum and share their experiences in sustainable development at their local areas for scale up to other regions. Dr. Je hoped that the Forum would enhance the knowledge of sustainable development and promote mutual collaboration among members for the attainment of the SDGs. Dr. Je wished all members of PNLG an enjoyable stay in Ansan.
- iv. On behalf of PEMSEA, Mr. Stephen Adrian Ross, Executive Director, delivered welcome remarks. Mr. Ross expressed gratitude to Ansan City for warmly welcoming the PNLG delegates to their beautiful and eco-friendly city that is home to various cultures and multi-talented people. In celebration of PNLG's 10th anniversary, Mr. Ross congratulated the PNLG for its growing membership. Mr. Ross also emphasized the increasing coverage of local governments implementing ICM in the region which is currently estimated at 17% of the region's coastline. Mr. Ross emphasized the important role of local governments in the achievement of global Agenda 2030 and how PNLG members can rally their experience, resources and link efforts on the ground to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Mr. Ross expressed optimism on the success of the Forum particularly in arriving at consensus on specific PNLG targets, process and tracking system in support of the UN SDGs as well as with the regional SDS-SEA targets.
- v. Mr. Min-Gun Lee, Speaker of Ansan City Council; Dr. Gi Hoon-Hong, President of Korea Institute of Ocean Science and Technology; and Dr. Sang Jin Kim, President of National Marine Biodiversity Institute of RO Korea delivered their respective congratulatory remarks on the successful organization of the PNLG Forum 2016.
- vi. Hon. Pia Cayetano, Deputy Speaker of House of Representatives of the Philippines delivered the keynote address on relevant UN Sustainable Goals and their linkage to the PNLG. Congresswoman Cayetano explained that based on the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) from 2000 to 2015, 17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 supporting targets were developed and adopted at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in 2015. The SD Goals are universally applicable to all countries. While these are global commitments, Congresswoman Cayetano underlined that UN SDGs will mean nothing if not supported and implemented on the ground. Congresswoman Cayetano touched on the five UN SDGs that were identified as highly relevant to PNLG and emphasized how crucial the issues on clean water, sanitation, climate change, poverty, coastal and marine degradation for local governments as the

first to experience the impacts of these issues. In closing, Congresswoman Cayetano highlighted the following key lessons: (a) political will; (b) build awareness from ground up; (c) use local expertise and technology around you; and (d) learn from your neighbors.

C. TECHNICAL WORKSHOP

The PNLG President, Mrs. Noraini Binti Roslan and PNLG Vice President, Mr. Yang Tongzhu presided over the Technical Workshop, with support from PEMSEA Executive Director, Mr. Stephen Adrian Ross and PNLG Secretariat Executive Deputy Secretary General, Mr. Lin Huaiyuan. The Technical Workshop was held at the Dalmaji Theater of Ansan Culture and Art Center on September 5, 2016.

The Technical Workshop carried the PNLG Forum theme, “Sustainable Future Cities in the Coastal Area through UN SDGs”. The objectives of the workshop were: (a) to establish the linkages and contributions of ICM programs of PNLG Members to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 6 (Water and Sanitation), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 14 (Life Below Water); (b) to build consensus and incorporation of SD goals, targets and indicators into the PNLG Strategic Action Plan (SAP) 2016-2021 for endorsement to the PNLG General Assembly; and (c) to agree on a proposed monitoring/tracking system to measure progress and benefits derived from the implementation of PNLG SAP 2016-2021.

The Technical Workshop Agenda is found in Annex 1.

1.0 Case Study Presentations

1.1 SDG 6 (Water and Sanitation)

- The Governor of Cavite Province, Atty. Jesus Crispin Remulla, introduced the results of integrated water resource management study in the Province in response to the SDG Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation. The Governor stated that the Province is currently experiencing problems associated with water such as decreasing groundwater, saltwater intrusion, pollution in rivers and competition of water rights due to growing population and increased economic activities. In response, the Province included depletion of groundwater and pollution in 6 major rivers as the two priority issues in the ICM program. Recognizing the need for a scientific baseline information, the Province conducted a study to identify issues and priorities as well as recommendations for the comprehensive management actions.
- The study forecasted that there will be a water shortage of 51 million liter per day in 2020. Also, water quality in major rivers is not improving over the years. Therefore, the study identified several issues including: water abstraction reaching a critical level; water rights conflicts; water usage not properly linked to sanitation facilities; lack of septage collection and treatment; weak and fragmented institutional and regulatory frameworks; and lack of coherent financial network.
- In response to the current and future issues, the study proposed six (6) major targets and twenty (20) actions. Major actions include: i) establishment of Water

Quality Management Areas; ii) reduction of water pollution at major rivers; iii) formulate comprehensive water resource management framework; iv) strengthen partnerships between stakeholders; v) establishment of septage, sewage and sewerage management program; vi) institutionalization of water governing body of Cavite; vii) encouraging private participation through PPP; and viii) capacity building for water sector.

1.2 SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)

- Mr. Park Keun-Ho, Director of Ocean and Fisheries Division, Ansan City, RO Korea presented the City's vision of sustainable development through green and eco-friendly investment to create a "liveable and sustainable city". As the City was developed along the Shihwa Lake, which was once heavily polluted with domestic and industrial wastewater, sustainable and eco-friendly development is a well-accepted paradigm for the residents.
- The City Mayor, Dr. Je Jong-Geel proclaimed the City's Vision as "Green and Eco City by 2030" in 2015. For this, the City formulated series of management plans including City Development Master Plan, Urban Greening Master Plan and Urban Development Master Plan which are all aligned to the City's Vision. The City is planning to increase per capita green space to 15 m²/capita by 2030 compared to the current 5.77m² through programs like Ssamji Park Project and Daebu Treasure Island Project. Various civil groups are involved in the project implementation.
- The City conducted a study to evaluate the return on green investment. The study confirmed that the City is increasing the value, calculated as asset value increase, direct market value increase, and indirect market value increase, by more than 10 times through greening. Through Ansan City's case study, it was demonstrated that investment in environmental projects such as greening and cleaning can actually increase the value of the City.

1.3 SDG 13 (Climate Action)

- Mr. Wang Jinhe, Vice Director-General of Dongying Oceans and Fisheries Bureau outlined the climate vulnerability challenges facing Dongying and the urgent need to conduct vulnerability assessment to guide the identification of appropriate adaptation measures to alleviate impacts. Based on the report of the State Oceanic Administration, sea level in the coastal areas of Shandong Province may rise by 85-155 mm in the next 30 years, which will significantly affect a large portion of the city in view of its low elevation.
- The different tools and methodologies used in the vulnerability assessment, including the data sources were discussed in detail. The results of the assessment showed that 19 percent of the land area of the city is classified as "extremely vulnerable" while 30 percent is classified as "severely vulnerable". Another 30 percent of the land area is considered "moderately vulnerable".
- Adaptation measures were identified in the Implementation Plan of Shandong Province to Address Climate Change and China's National Programme to address Climate Change. Focal areas that are identified in the Implementation Plan of Shandong Province to Address Climate Change include reducing greenhouse gas emissions and instituting soft and hard engineering measures to climate proof the agriculture sector, forest and other natural ecosystems, water resources, coastal

zone and marine environment and strengthening monitoring, forecasting and the climate observation system network.

- Among the activities being implemented by Dongying include the construction of a sea embankment; habitat restoration projects and a water-sediment regulation engineering project in the Yellow River.

1.4 SDG 14 (Life Below Water)

- Mr. Ouk Sota, Director of Inter-sectoral Division of Koh Kong Province shared the initiative of the Peam Krasop Community (PKC) on promoting ecotourism and livelihood development. The Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary with an area of 23,750 hectares has been protected since its establishment in 1993 by King Norodom Sihanouk. The PKC, which occupies 3,165 hectares within the Sanctuary and with mangrove cover of 1,326 hectares was established in 2001 through the initiative of the commune council. The PKC was selected as a pilot community to address the issues related to literacy, limited knowledge on the benefits of mangrove forest, declining fisheries and migration.
- Key activities of PKC included monitoring and patrolling for illegal activities; mangrove rehabilitation which covered over 343 hectares in the community conservation area; solid waste management; information, education and communication campaign; and strengthening ecotourism development. With support from the provincial government the Peam Krasop Ecotourism community was established in 2005. Benefits are now being felt. For example, before the ecotourism community was established, about 95 percent of the households depended on fishing for their livelihood. At present, about 67 percent are dependent on fishing while the rest are employed in the service sector, including boat drivers, vendors and taxi drivers. Emigration has been reduced due to better opportunities. It is anticipated that the PKC will be further strengthened through the ICM program of the province where more partners will be engaged in the management of the area.

2.0 Open Forum

2.1 Prof. Chul Hwan Koh, Professor Emeritus of Seoul National University and former Technical Session Chair of PEMSEA, served as the moderator of the Open Forum. The members of the panel or reactors include Mr. Iskandar Mirsad of Tangerang Regency, Indonesia, Dr. Fang Qinhua of Coastal and Ocean Management Institute of Xiamen University, and Mr. Wang Wei of the First Institute of Oceanography of China's State Oceanic Administration.

2.2 The following are the highlights of the open forum discussion:

- The case study from Cavite (Philippines) highlighted the importance of sanitation facilities. The Governor emphasized that one lesson is that communities should take into consideration the advantage of setting up sanitation or sewage treatment facilities prior to putting up new infrastructure. This can save money and at the same time make the area more livable and sustainable. If housing and other structures are already in place, local governments need to look for innovative solutions to cost-effectively address public health and environmental issues. Because of the rapid development in his province, the Governor also emphasized the need to consider a moratorium for water extraction for critical areas in order to avoid the impacts of groundwater depletion.

- Ansan City highlighted the importance of green investment by showing the high return on investment to greening of the City. The internal study of Ansan showed that the return would be more than 10 times of the investment. Also, the City supports the marginalized group of residents for their livelihood and daily needs. This and other important information on Ansan's initiatives are reflected in the State of the Coasts Report of Ansan, which was published and disseminated during the PNLG Forum.
- In the case of Koh Kong (Cambodia), consultation with community stakeholders/members is critical. The establishment of management structure and preparation of management plan are important. So far, they have planted more than 250,000 mangrove trees and this has been well appreciated by the local community.
- Dongying presented results of vulnerability assessment to sea level rise supported by PEMSEA and existing response measures in terms of mitigation, adaptation and capacity development. It is apparent from the case study that adaptation cannot be disconnected with mitigation as far as sea level rise is concerned, and that a multi-sectoral mitigation and adaptation approach and measures are needed under an enabling national and sub-national policy framework.
- On the top-bottom approach, in the case of Cavite, there were cases wherein the national government move people from the main cities to nearby provinces. This often causes serious concern especially if there are inadequate facilities to accommodate the people. It is important for local governments to have a strong stand on this and to request that proper facilities be put in place so as to enable the people to live a respectable life once transferred.
- The discussion also emphasized the importance of environmental education to inculcate the value of environmental protection and sustainable development.

3.0 Interactive Breakout Group Discussions

To facilitate a more thorough review and discussion of the Draft PNLG SAP 2016-2021, the PNLG members as well as observers were divided into five groups corresponding to SDGs 6, 11, 13, 14 and 17. Prior to the breakout group discussions, Mr. Ross delivered an introduction on the key elements of the Draft PNLG SAP 2016-2021, the proposed monitoring/tracking system on SAP implementation, and the mechanics of the breakout group discussions. The group discussions focused on specific SDG goals and PNLG targets and actions that are aimed at ensuring that inputs from PNLG members are adequately captured and reflected in the PNLG SAP.

SDG 6

- 3.1 The group on SDG 6 (Water and Sanitation) was facilitated by Mr. Yinfeng Guo, Head of Planning and Partnership Development of PEMSEA Resource Facility, with members from Batangas, Cavite and Guimaras, Philippines; Pingtan and Xiamen, China; Sihanoukville and Koh Kong Cambodia; Buleleng and Tangerang, Indonesia; Northern Selangor and Sepang, Malaysia; and Changwon, RO Korea. Ms. Annabelle Loyola of Cavite Province, the Philippines served as the rapporteur of the Group.
- 3.2 The Group agreed to the suggested PNLG Target in relation to SDG 6. On actions under PNLG Target, the representative from Tangerang, Indonesia, suggested to include "Identify and develop alternative initiatives to increase the availability of water resources"

as a new action to recognize pond development and river damming as effective measures to increase water availability.

- 3.3 The group recommendations are found in the PowerPoint presentation provided in Annex 3.

SDG 11

- 3.4 The group on SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) was facilitated by Dr. Won-Tae Shin, Consultant of PEMSEA, and participated by the members of PNLG including: Philippines (Bataan), Cambodia (Koh Kong and Preah Sihanouk), Malaysia (Port Klang), RO Korea (Ansan) and Vietnam (Danang). Mr. Victor B. Ubaldo, Bataan, Philippines served as the Chair and Ms. Sally Nay, Preah Sihanouk, Cambodia served as the rapporteur.
- 3.5 The group discussed the suggested PNLG Targets and Actions to be suggested in the development of the PNLG SAP and found out that some actions are overlapping with the SDG 6 (Water and Sanitation). The group agreed to delete those actions overlapping and to include some actions that will universally applicable to all the members of PNLG. After long discussion, the group agreed to focus on the three Actions, namely: i) housing, ii) waste (both solid and liquid wastes) management system, and iii) green public spaces.
- 3.6 The group recommendations are found in the powerpoint presentation provided in Annex 3.

SDG 13

- 3.7 The group discussion for SDG13 (Climate Action) was facilitated by Mr. Adrian Ross, PEMSEA Executive Director. Dr. Praparsiri Barnette from Chonburi, Thailand served as the Chair, and Ms. Juneline Dela Cruz from Guimaras, Philippines, served as the rapporteur. The members of the group included representatives from: Kep, Cambodia; Quang Nam, Vietnam; Chonburi, Thailand; Jembrana, Indonesia; Haikou, China; Port Klang, Malaysia; Guimaras and Bataan, Philippines; and Liquica, Timor Leste.
- 3.8 The group agreed on the proposed PNLG targets. On the proposed PNLG actions, the group suggested inclusion of other climate and non-climate related events that impact on lives, properties and economies, such as red tide and harmful algal blooms.
- 3.9 The group also suggested several indicators to measure progress, such as percentage reduction in number of households vulnerable to climate change, increase in coverage and application of innovative policies and legislations in order to address impacts of climate change. The group also emphasized the need to further identify indicators to measure reduction in impacts caused by coastal hazards.
- 3.10 The group recommendations are found in the PowerPoint presentation found in Annex 3.

SDG 14

- 3.11 The group discussion for SDG 14 (Life Below Water) was facilitated by Ms. Nancy Bermas, PRF Sr. Country Manager. Mr. Suy Thea of Kampot, Cambodia and Mr. Agustin Hari Mahardika of Tangerang, Indonesia served as chair and rapporteur, respectively. The group comprised of representatives from 13 PNLG member local

governments, namely Kampot, Guimaras, Bataan, Batangas, Chonburi, Sukabumi, Tangerang, Buleleng, Tabanan, Laoting, Quanzhou, Sanya and Sepang. Representatives from 2 observer municipalities from Timor Leste (i.e., Dili and Manatuto) also joined the group.

- 3.12 The group considered the proposed counterpart PNLG target and the proposed actions relevant and applicable to the PNLG members. However, the group expressed concern in meeting the requirements of recognized international standards on fisheries, aquaculture and sustainable tourism, as indicated in the proposed actions. The group suggested that national guidelines and standards also be considered as basis for measuring progress, when available.
- 3.13 The group recommendations are found in the PowerPoint presentation provided in Annex 3.

SDG 17

- 3.14 The Group for SDG 17 (Partnership building) was facilitated by Ms. Kathrine Rose S. Gallardo, PRF Secretariat Coordinator. The Group was chaired by PNLG President Mrs. Noraini Roslan. The members included the PNLG Secretariat, Mr. Lin Huaiyuan and Ms. Zhang Lifeng. Dr. Fang Qinhuo served as the rapporteur.
- 3.15 The Group reviewed the proposed PNLG target and actions. The Group concurred with the proposed target and actions. In identifying the indicators, the members of the PNLG Secretariat expressed some concerns on the limited capacity and manpower of the Secretariat which may sometimes affect the service that they can provide to members. Considering the situation of the PNLG Secretariat, the group tried to identify indicators that are doable within the facilities and manpower currently available, with agreement that the PNLG Secretariat with assistance from PEMSEA will exert utmost effort to further increase visibility of PNLG as well as further enhance secretariat service to PNLG members.
- 3.16 The group recommendations are found in the PowerPoint presentation provided in Annex 3.

4.0 Group Reporting

- 4.1 SDG 6: Ms. Annabelle Loyola reported the results of discussion at the plenary session. In responding to the proposal, Mr. Adrian Ross emphasized that indicators need to be contextualized to the jurisdiction and capacity of monitoring programs of local governments. The Governor of Cavite of the Philippines also underscored the need to adopt relevant and widely accepted indicators to assess water use efficacy for easy reporting both at local and regional levels.
- 4.2 SDG 11: Mr. Victor B. Ubaldo, Bataan, Philippines reported the results of discussion by SDG 11 subgroup. He suggested that there are numerous actions to be taken to measure the sustainability of a city. Considering the developmental status and applicability of the EAS region, he suggested the three actions for consideration: housing, wastes and green space in accordance with the PNLG targets which was set as "Make coastal cities and communities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable." The green space is a good measure of sustainability as indicated by the Ansan City. Ansan

City has vision to expand its green space by 2030 to 15m² per capita, around 300% increase compared to the current level.

- 4.3 SDG 13: Dr. Praparsiri Barnette, Chonburi, Thailand reported the results of group discussion. Dr. Barnette confirmed the groups concurrence on the proposed PNLG target and actions, while highlighting the need to further include other coastal hazards that need to be addressed at the local level such as red tide, harmful algal blooms, etc.
- 4.4 SDG 14: Mr. Agustin Hari Mahardika of Tangerang Regency, Indonesia, reported the results of the group discussion. Mr. Mahardika conveyed the group's recommendation to use national standards and guidelines where available, instead of international standards, for indicators on sustainable fisheries and aquaculture production, including tourism. Mr. Mahardika pointed out the importance of identifying realistic indicators that the PNLG members are familiar with and can easily relate to. He further cited that the recommended actions and indicators can provide guidance to the PNLG members in improving the design of their current programs in relation to fisheries, aquaculture, tourism and marine conservation.
- 4.5 SDG 17: Dr. Fang Qinhua reported the results of the group discussion. During the open forum, the following comments were raised:
- As part of capacity building initiatives and to further enhance knowledge on ICM and related issue areas, it may be useful in the future to offer online diploma or courses for ICM practitioners or managers through collaboration with ICM Learning Centers;
 - The Technical Session was informed of the ICM Professional Certification Program being finalized by PEMSEA. The program provides an incentive for those working in ICM field. The program will be launched in 2017.
- 4.6 The individual group reports (in PowerPoint) are found in Annex 3.
- 4.7 The Technical Session requested the PEMSEA Secretariat to consolidate and finalize the suggestions made on the PNLG SAP, and to present the final version to the PNLG General Assembly the following day.

5.0 Closing of the Technical Session

- 5.1 The PNLG President adjourned the Technical Session at 5:45PM, September 5, 2016.

D. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The PNLG President, Mrs. Noraini Binti Roslan and PNLG Vice President, Mr. Yang Tongzhu presided over the General Assembly, with support from the PEMSEA Executive Director, Mr. Stephen Adrian Ross and PNLG Secretariat Executive Deputy Secretary General, Mr. Lin Huaiyuan. The General Assembly was held at the Dalmaji Theater of Ansan Culture and Art Center on September 6, 2016.

The General Assembly Agenda is found in Annex 1.

6.0 PNLG Progress Report 2015-2016

- 6.1 Mr. Lin Huaiyuan, Executive Deputy Secretary General of the PNLG Secretariat presented the PNLG Progress Report. The Secretariat highlighted the following accomplishments:
- Organization of the 7th PNLG Executive Committee Meeting;
 - Recruitment of new PNLG members;
 - Coordination and organization of the PNLG Forum 2016; and
 - Development/drafting of the PNLG SAP 2016-2021
- 6.2 A comment and request was raised from the members regarding provision of trainings to PNLG members. It was clarified that the PNLG Secretariat has limited capacity to package or offer trainings. However, it was emphasized that PEMSEA and the PNLG Secretariat can collaborate in identifying or organizing trainings or workshops that may be valuable to PNLG members. One workshop mentioned is the upcoming workshop at the Xiamen World Ocean Week (XWOW) to be held on 5 November 2016, focusing on blue economy development and some investment projects involving local communities that are in the pipeline. The PNLG Secretariat may also take the lead in compiling different trainings being offered in the region by different organizations for online seminars/webinars. On the demand side, the PNLG Secretariat and PEMSEA can work together to identify the priority trainings needed by different sites/local governments. The members of PNLG were also requested to inform PEMSEA and the PNLG Secretariat of the trainings needed to enable the PNLG Secretariat and PEMSEA to look into possible trainings/seminars.

Decision of the General Assembly:

- 6.3 The General Assembly adopted the PNLG Progress Report 2015-2016 as presented, taking into consideration the comments from the members for future reporting.

7.0 PNLG Strategic Action Plan 2016-2021

- 7.1 Mr. Yinfeng Guo, Head of Planning and Partnership Development of PEMSEA Resource Facility, presented the recommended revisions to the text of the PNLG SAP (2016-2021) and suggested actions on behalf of the PNLG and PEMSEA Secretariats.
- 7.2 Mr. Guo extended his appreciation to PNLG Members, the PNLG Executive Committee and the PNLG Secretariat for their active participation and contribution to the development of the PNLG SAP in the past 18 months since March 2015. He reiterated that the SAP builds on the achievements and lessons learnt of the PNLG members in implementation of the Dongying Declaration and closely responds to the identified challenges in the questionnaire survey, review of implementation of Dongying Declaration, and panel discussion at the PNLG Annual Forum 2015 in Da Nang. He thanked all members for their active participation in the breakout group discussions which confirmed, validated and generated new ideas on Targets, Actions and Indicators of the PNLG SAP (2016-2021).
- 7.3 Mr. Guo clarified that the recommended revisions to the text of the PNLG SAP (2016-2021) were made on the basis of the breakout group discussion at the Technical Workshop held one day before and a prudent review and check by PEMSEA Resource

Facility of the consistency and relevance of the text as presented for discussion in the Technical Workshop.

Decision of the General Assembly:

7.4 The General Assembly adopted the revised PNLG SAP (2016-2021) as presented, and requested the PNLG Secretariat, with support of the PEMSEA Resource Facility, to further improve the indicators after further consultation with Members.

7.5 The various comments/recommendations from the workshop and the revised PNLG SAP 2016-2021 may be found in Annex 4.

8.0 Ansan Declaration

8.1 Mr. Lin Huaiyuan, Executive Deputy Secretary General, PNLG Secretariat, presented the following key elements of the Ansan Declaration:

- the PNLG's crucial role in achieving the objectives and targets that have been adopted by PEMSEA participating governments in the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA 2015)
- PEMSEA's target to increase ICM program coverage to at least 25 percent of the region's coastline by 2021
- the linkage between ICM development and implementation as practiced by PNLG members and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goals 6, 11, 13,14 and 17
- the commitment of the local governments/members of the PNLG to implement the PNLG SAP 2016-2021, as adopted by the PNLG General Assembly
- the commitment of local governments to report their progress and achievements in support of the PNLG SAP and the UN SDGs by participating in an on-line reporting system
- a call for support from the PNLG Secretariat and PEMSEA Secretariat to develop and operationalize a regional knowledge platform for tracking the progress of local governments, as well as to help strengthen technical, financial and institutional capacity.

8.2 Mr. Lin underscored the significance of the Ansan Declaration in keeping the goals of the PNLG globally relevant while supporting the implementation of the regional SDS-SEA and national priorities on sustainable coastal development. Mr. Lin elaborated on the responsibility of the PNLG members in mobilizing the necessary resources to implement ICM and related initiatives to be able to fulfil its commitment to implement the Declaration over the next 5 years. He finally reminded the PNLG members the importance of measuring, documenting, reporting and sharing the progress made towards achieving the targets through the regional knowledge platform that will be developed and operationalized to effectively track PNLG's advancement.

Decision of the General Assembly:

8.3 The General Assembly adopted and endorsed the Ansan Declaration as presented for signature by respective local chief executives or authorized representatives from each PNLG Local Government Member at the Local Chief Executives' Conference that will succeed the General Assembly.

8.4 The Ansan Declaration as adopted is found in Annex 5.

9.0 Induction of new PNLG members and signing of PNLG Charter

9.1 The PNLG President informed the Assembly that five local governments have applied as new members of the PNLG. The 7th PNLG Executive Committee Meeting held in June 2016, assessed and approved the applications from Kampot, Kep and Koh Kong, Cambodia, Tangerang, Indonesia, and Sanya, China.

9.2 Hon. Saut Yea, Deputy Governor of Kampot Province, Cambodia, signed the PNLG Charter on behalf of Kampot. Mr. Yea assured the PNLG members that Kampot will actively participate in PNLG-related activities and strictly comply with the PNLG Charter. He informed the Assembly that Kampot recently initiated the preparation of coastal zone planning with the support of the Korea Maritime Institute and PEMSEA, and requested their continued support to ensure the completion of the zoning plan.

9.3 Hon. Ung Chhay, Deputy Governor of Kep Province, Cambodia, signed the PNLG Charter on behalf of Kep. Mr. Chhay emphasized that while Kep is the smallest coastal province in Cambodia, it's coastal and marine area is significant being a major tourist destination in the country. In protecting their key source of livelihood, Kep is improving management of solid and liquid wastes, conservation of natural resources and addressing of salt water intrusion into its rice fields. Mr. Chhay expressed hope that the PNLG can provide more opportunities for them to improve good practices and skills to effectively implement ICM in their province.

9.4 Hon. Say Socheat, Deputy Governor of Koh Kong Province, Cambodia, signed the PNLG Charter on behalf of Koh Kong. Among the four coastal provinces of Cambodia, Koh Kong has the longest coastline and as such the province is also beset with a number of challenges. Some of the projects established in Koh Kong include the Solid-Liquid Management Project and Natural Resources Conservation Project, and Mangrove Forest Conservation Zoning.

9.5 Mr. Chen Wenjun, Deputy Secretary General, Sanya Municipal Government, PR China, signed the PNLG Charter on behalf of Sanya. Sanya has put in place a number of initiatives in support of coastal and marine protection and development. Some of these initiatives include strict approval process for marine development projects in support of their "green rise" policy. They have put in place artificial reefs and conducted a study on asexual reproduction of corals. In 2015, Sanya carried out "double restoration" wherein artificial recharge of Sanya bay sediment project was implemented, sandy vegetation was planted for 15 km, 279 Mu of coastal forest was reforested. While there were a number of positive results, Sanya still encounters a number of marine related problems including financing for marine ecological environment restoration and renovation, as well

as balancing of commercial operation with coastal and marine conservation efforts. Sanya expressed hope that PNLG can provide the necessary forum to share and learn best practices from other local governments in the region that will be useful to Sanya.

9.6 Mr. Iskandar Mirsad, Executive Secretary of Tangerang Regency, Indonesia, signed the PNLG Charter on behalf of Tangerang. Tangerang is facing a number of challenges including the destruction of coastal environment and high poverty rate. A number of people in Tangerang who are dependent on the natural resources for livelihood are marginalized as most lands belong to private companies. To accelerate development of coastal communities, the Gerbang Mapan program was launched and based on three pillars: (1) acceleration of economic development, supported by (2) acceleration of infrastructure development, and (3) community empowerment. Tangerang requested PNLG's support to help Tangerang find the best approach for the sustainable coastal development in Tangerang Regency.

9.7 Full statements of the new PNLG members are found in Annex 6.

10.0 PNLG Work Plan and Budget 2016-2017

10.1 Mr. Lin Huaiyuan presented the PNLG Work Plan for 2017 and Budget Report for 2016, as found in Annex 7.

10.2 With regard to the PNLG work plan and budget, a request was made for the PNLG Secretariat to:

- Quantify or present the percentage of compliance in paying of membership fees;
- Develop procedures on the allocation/use of membership fees and accounting and financial reporting for consideration by the next PNLG General Assembly;
- Develop procedures for managing and soliciting membership fees and addressing situations where members have not paid their annual fees for consideration by the next PNLG General Assembly;

10.3 The PNLG Secretariat was requested to submit a more detailed budget and financial report to the PNLG Executive Committee on an annual basis. In response to the suggestion, the PNLG Secretariat informed the Assembly that they will work together with the PEMSEA Secretariat to develop the necessary guidelines to ensure transparency and better reporting of the work plan and budget in succeeding PNLG Forums.

Decision of the General Assembly:

10.4 The PNLG Work Plan and Budget for 2016-2017 was adopted with the identified provisions.

11.0 Turnover of PNLG Flag to PNLG Forum 2017 Host

11.1 The PNLG President announced the confirmation of Sanya, PR China, as host of the PNLG Forum 2017. Mayor Je Jong Geel of Ansan, RO Korea, turned over the PNLG flag to Mr. Wen Chenjun, Executive Secretary of Sanya Municipal Government, PR China.

- 11.2 As a way of inviting the PNLG members to the PNLG Forum 2017, Mr. Wen Chenjun presented a promotional video showcasing the eco-friendly tourist areas in Sanya as well as other developments in Sanya.

12.0 Closing of the General Assembly

- 12.1 The PNLG President, Mrs. Noraini Binti Roslan, congratulated the PNLG for achieving the objectives of the Forum, particularly for adopting the PNLG SAP 2016-2021. Mrs. Roslan emphasized the importance of this document in furthering PNLG's commitment toward sustainable development and in showing that no work is too small as each local action can contribute in achieving global targets. The discussions during the Technical Workshop highlighted a number of common challenges among the members of PNLG in different countries. Mrs. Noraini urged all local chief executives and local government officials to stay true with their commitment as public servants and in exercising political will to enforce initiatives in support of sustainable development that will benefit the future generation. Mrs. Roslan underscored that more work needs to be done, including in fulfilling their respective commitments to the PNLG SAP, and hoped that more progress will be reported by each PNLG member in next year's forum.
- 12.2 The PNLG Vice President, Mr. Yang Tongzhu, expressed appreciation to all the PNLG members who have actively participated in the PNLG Forum discussions. Mr. Yang emphasized that PNLG is enjoying a strong network in view of the support from PEMSEA and the PNLG Secretariat and the members' commitment to sustainable development. The adoption of the PNLG SAP and the scheduled signing of the Ansan Declaration are important achievements of PNLG. Mr. Yang expressed gratitude to Ansan City for successfully hosting the Forum and hoped to see all the members in Sanya in 2017.

E. LOCAL CHIEF EXECUTIVES' CONFERENCE

Carrying the theme, "Turning the Tide to Blue Economy: Local Development Strategy through Blue Economy", the Local Chief Executives' Conference was held at the International Conference Hall of Ansan Culture and Art Center on September 6, 2016. The LCE was participated in by PNLG members and observers. Special guests and speakers were also present including representatives from the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of RO Korea, the State Oceanic Administration of PR China, the Shizuoka City, Japan, the NeoEnBiz Co. Ltd from RO Korea, and other officials from various government agencies in Ansan City. Ms. Kelly Park from Ansan City served as the Master of Ceremony.

Mayor Je Jong Geel, Ansan City, RO Korea, opened the Local Chief Executives' Conference. Mayor Je emphasized the importance of moving towards a blue economy, whereby development and protection of coasts and oceans goes hand in hand with economic development. The LCE Conference is an event organized by Ansan to give the local chief executives the opportunity to learn from developments related to blue economy from various countries or local areas in the East Asian Seas region. The LCE Conference is also aimed at providing opportunities for local chief executives to share their insights regarding blue economy.

13.0 Keynote presentation 1

- 13.1 Mr. Sang-Keun Song, Director General, Marine Environment Policy Bureau, Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries delivered a keynote presentation on “20 years of Efforts on Shihwa Lake Management: Lessons, achievements and way forward.” Mr. Song explained that the government of RO Korea is implementing policy on marine environment conservation and protection as a part of the “Blue Economy Strategy.” He suggested that the effort of the government to restore the environmental condition of the Lake Shihwa is an exemplary case of promoting blue economy. From the dead body of water in 1990s to a lively and clean lake where wild animals and migratory birds are playing, the Lake became the icon of the environmental success story.
- 13.2 Mr. Song elaborated the efforts of the government to make the Shihwa Lake lively again. The establishment of the comprehensive Shihwa Lake Environmental Management Plan has been instrumental. Subsequently, management committee involving wide stakeholders has been established and actively involved in the management of the Lake. Major activities implemented include: setting up of a tidal power plant for promoting lake water circulation; sediment dredging and cleaning; expansion of sewage treatment plants; public awareness activities; and so on. The management plan is in its 3rd phase of implementation. In this phase, the government is applying the total pollution loading system to the Lake as well as focusing on conservation of habitat and biodiversity. Mr. Song suggested that the government is supporting local government’s actions toward the sustainable development of the Lake.
- 13.3 Mr. Song highlighted the importance of collaboration between civil groups, local communities, and international organizations. In particular, the role of PEMSEA has been highlighted in setting up the Shihwa Lake as an ICM site in RO Korea and collaboration for capacity building and sharing knowledge. He hoped that collaboration with PEMSEA and other international organization will be enhanced in order to promote the sustainable development of the Lake.

14.0 Keynote presentation 2

- 14.1 Dr. Zhang Zhanhai, Director General, Department of Strategic Planning and Economy, State Oceanic Administration, PR China presented “Blue Economy Development Practices in the Coastal Cities of China.” Dr. Zhang confirmed that blue economy development is a major marine policy of China in tandem with President Xi’s agenda “Building the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road” which is to promote common welfare. He summarized China’s main strategy to build blue economy in four steps: i) developing blue economy sustainably; ii) policy and plan for blue economy; iii) applying to coastal cities of China; and iv) promoting cooperation for blue economy.
- 14.2 For sustainable blue economy development, China is taking three steps: promote ocean and human harmony, promote innovation-driven development; and advance inclusive cooperation. Dr. Zhang explained that blue economy is to develop marine economy sustainably through building friendship and partnership with oceans. As the backbone of the blue economy, Dr. Zhang said that the 12th and 13th Five-Year Plans of National Marine Economic Development are instrumental for blue economy. With the plans, main

functional zones are planned along the coastal areas of China. Three pilot projects for blue economy development are on-going in Xiamen, Shenzhen, and Qingdao. In Xiamen, marine biology and medication industry, yacht and cruise ship industry and marine financial service are promoted. In Shenzhen, marine future industry with marine electronic information, biology and medication, and marine high-end equipment etc. are promoted. China has vision to establish Shenzhen as the “World Marine Economic Center City” with global influence by 2020. Qingdao, China promotes the establishment of strategic layout of “One Valley, Two Zones”: Blue Valley, the West Coast New Zone and the Red Island Economic Zone. Also, Qingdao has cultivated 14 provincial and municipal level marine characteristic parks.

- 14.3 Dr. Zhang suggested the countries of East Asian Seas region can participate in the construction of the “21st Century Maritime Silk Road” to promote maritime interconnection and interworking, joint development of ocean, and international docking of marine production capacity. He also suggested to establish the cooperation network of blue economy, establish a unified international classification standards of blue economy and determine the relatively accepted statistical accounting method, include the development of blue economy into the regional economic measurement system.
- 15.0 Special presentation 1: “Eco-friendly and Sustainable Zero Emission Neo-Biofloc Convergence Technology for Future Production City” by Dr. Kyu-Tae Lee, CEO, NeoEnBiz Co., Ltd. RO Korea**
- 15.1 Dr. Lee pioneered the eco-friendly aquaculture system, which is known as Biofloc Aquaculture System in Korea for the production of shrimp. Dr. Lee’s presentation showed that based on FAO reports and WRI calculations, global aquaculture increased from 2004 at 54.6 million tonnes to 78.9 million tonnes in 2010, thereby showing an increase of 37 percent in 2004 to 47 percent in 2010.
- 15.2 Aquaculture industry currently face a number of challenges including: mass mortality by disease (i.e., shrimp virus infection); abuse use of antibiotics for mass production; natural disaster (i.e., typhoon, red tide, extreme hot weather or cold weather; excessive use of energy for exchanging and heating water).
- 15.3 According to WRI, the following strategies will help to sustainably feed 9 billion people by 2050:
- Invest in technological innovation and transfer
 - Focus beyond the farm
 - Shift incentives to reward sustainability
 - Leverage the latest information technology
 - Eat fish that are low in the food chain
- 15.4 The Neo-Biofloc Convergence Technology provides paradigm shift in sustainable aquaculture technology. The Biofloc Aquaculture System utilizes beneficial microorganisms in the culture system to minimize the effluent and enhance production without using any pesticides and growth enhancers. The technology is presented as the future of aquaculture which can be applied not only to shrimp but to freshwater eel, tilapia, blowfish and many others.

16.0 Special presentation 2: “Making Shizuoka a Hub of International Maritime Culture” by Mr. Fuminobu Ikeda, Deputy Director of Economic Affairs Bureau, Shizuoka City, Japan

16.1 Mr. Ikeda provided a short overview of Shizuoka. Shizuoka is second among the big cities in Japan. Shizuoka has an abundant nature and diverse ecosystems. The City is also known for its traditional handicrafts, plastic models and green tea. Shizuoka has a stable industrial structure that is not dependent on one particular business. Its nominal gross municipal product in the year 2010 is at 3,135,500,000,000.

16.2 The special industries in Shizuoka include: (a) Plastic model industry- Shizuoka is number 1 in Japan for plastic model output. The plastic model production accounts for $\frac{3}{4}$ of Japan’s output and the City has also become the model capital of the world; (b) Green tea industry- In 2013, Shizuoka ranked number 1 in Japan in tea leaves harvested (144,000 tons), output (27.5billion) and imports (1,890 tons); (c) Wasabi industry- Wasabi was also first cultivated in Shizuoka City; (d) Cherry shrimp industry- Shizuoka has a catch volume of 1,283 tons in 2013; (e) Baby sardines industry- In 2012, the city recorded 6.663billion output; (f) Canned fishery products- Japan’s first canned tuna manufacturer was established in Shizuoka and is considered as number 1 domestic producer of canned fishery products in Japan; (g) Port-related industries- the Shimizu Port opened in 1899 and first developed from tea export and lumber import. Now, it exports transport and electrical equipment internationally and follows Tokyo/Yokohama. Kobe, Nagoya and Hakata in scale of port operations. The Shimizu Port is also considered as one of Japan’s 3 most beautiful ports.

16.3 The following efforts are being undertaken in the Shimizu Port area to make Shizuoka an international hub of maritime culture:

- Development of waterfront area- developing the waterfront, particularly the Hinode District, for cruise ships, tourism and culture.
- Forming marine industries cluster- in the Suruga bay area they link up with research institutes of Tokai University to bring about new marine and fishery industries (i.e., develop oceanographic observation system; disaster-ready industry; tsunami prediction/measurement system; controlled fishing system; underwater robots; marine resources/energy; providing venue for international marine/fishery conferences, etc.
- Alliance of local and national marine-specializing agencies with local public and private organizations (i.e., Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, Japan Fisheries Research and Education Agency, and Tokai University School of Marine Science and Technology).

17.0 Special presentation 3: Investing for a Blue Economy in East Asia: Community-based Sustainable Seaweed Aquaculture in the Philippines, by Mr. Adrian Ross, PEMSEA Executive Director

17.1 Under the UNDP/GEF Project on Scaling up Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA), a number of potential ICM investments have been identified. However, in order to secure the interest of investors, it is apparent that a more robust assessment of the investment potential of such projects is

required, including social, economic and environmental benefits, along with a comprehensive business plan.

- 17.2 In a concept study commissioned by PEMSEA with Blueyou Consulting LTD, a business model for community-based seaweed farming in Palawan, Philippines, was developed. The study included situational analysis of the main farming sites in Roxas, Palawan, assessment of best practices, as well as considerations for community-based impact investment in the area. The business model identified the following important elements: (1) setting up the organizational and management structure, including the establishment of a cooperative among seaweed farmers; (2) application of best aquaculture practices for near shore and offshore installations; and (3) installation of value-added infrastructures including a seaweed tissue culture laboratory and post-harvest facilities for seaweed storage and for transportation directly to the available markets.
- 17.3 The comparative study of status quo versus the proposed business model showed improved/increased monthly earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) per farmer using the proposed model. Five communities were identified to be eligible for community-based seaweed business plans (i.e., Green Island, Danleg, Bohol, Calawag, and Pamantolon). The projected combined investment case for the 5 sites indicated a total investment of about Php43million with a total annual revenue of Php76.2million after 5 years.
- 17.4 Mr. Ross provided information on how such investments are being linked and promoted through the SEA Knowledge Bank, which was developed and is being managed by PEMSEA. The SEA Knowledge Bank includes features/sections that provide guidance to local governments as well as access to services to help prepare and promote ICM investments.

18.0 Facilitated Discussion

- 18.1 Dr. Jong-Geel Je, Mayor of Ansan City, facilitated the Local Chief Executives' Conference proposed by the Ansan City. Panelists included Mr. Kong Vitanak, Deputy Governor, Sihanoukville, Cambodia; Mr. Wang Jinhe, Vice Director General of Oceans and Fisheries Bureau, Dongying, China; Mr. Marwan Hamami, Regent, Sukabumi, Indonesia; Mrs. Azlinda Azman, President of Sabak Berman District Council, North Selangor, Malaysia; and Mr. John Edward Gando, Vice Governor, Guimaras, Philippines.
- 18.2 The discussion focused on the following questions:
- (1) What are the development priorities in the coastal and marine areas of your city/province? Have these projects been incorporated into local, regional or national development plans?
 - (2) Do/will these projects contribute to sustainable development/blue economy growth in your city/province? How?
 - (3) At what stage are you in project development? What challenges, lessons, or new opportunities have you encountered as a result of your efforts in developing and financing these projects?
 - (4) In your view, how can the PNLG and PEMSEA better assist local governments to develop and implement sustainable development/blue economy investment projects?

- 18.3 For question 1, Guimaras Province and Sabak Bernam provided the following comments:
- 18.3.1 Guimaras Province has 9 locally declared marine protected areas and a national marine reserve, which harbor critical coastal habitats such as mangroves, seagrasses and coral reefs. Protection of these critical areas are supported by legislation and municipal ordinances. The provincial and municipal development and investment plans incorporate actions for the effective and continuing management of the protected areas.
 - 18.3.2 Sabak Bernam indicated that tourism and recreation are two important sectors that are considered in the preparation of management plans, which are mainstreamed into the development plans of the districts.
- 18.4 For question 2, Sihanoukville and Donying provided the following comments:
- 18.4.1 Sihanoukville shared its efforts in habitat protection and restoration and pollution reduction and management. The connection of about 1,150 households to the sewage treatment plant has helped to address the domestic sewage problem of the province.
 - 18.4.2 Donying highlighted its initiatives in implementing a plan to build itself into an eco-friendly city. More specifically, the city has established zones along the coastal area for industrial development, ecotourism, fishing and aquaculture and hi-technology development. Wetlands cover 18% of the city's total area, thus a large expanse of wetlands and green space are designated with the effort to create a clean and enjoyable environment for its residents.
- 18.5 For question 3, Guimaras, Sihanoukville and Sukabumi provided the following comments:
- 18.5.1 Guimaras is currently under the implementation stage of the ICM cycle. Challenges identified included continuing education of the people about ICM and enforcement of environmental laws. The ICM program has provided opportunities to the province in establishing partnerships with international organizations and securing additional funding for its programs. The implementation of the ICM Code has the support of the local legislative body.
 - 18.5.2 Sihanoukville indicated that although local expertise has steadily increased as a consequence of the ICM program, technical assistance and expertise is still needed to further strengthen ICM implementation. Sihanoukville is rapidly developing and thus the corresponding infrastructure also needs to be built.
 - 18.5.3 Sukabumi is currently under planning phase of its ecotourism program. Continuing education of the people and financing are some of the challenges cited.
- 18.6 For question 4, the following activities were identified by the panelists that require support from the PNLG and PEMSEA:
- 18.6.1 Sabak Bernam: Conduct of pre-feasibility study for coastal development, including knowledge sharing.
 - 18.6.2 Guimaras: Facilitate the sharing of best practices through the PNLG Forum; linking PNLG members to funding sources

18.6.3 Sukabumi: Support in capacity building and promotion of ecotourism development

18.6.4 Donying: Strengthening communication and cooperation among the PNLG members

18.6.5 Sihanoukville: Knowledge sharing and development of action plans

18.7 Dr. Je concluded the session by sharing the experience of RO Korea in the rehabilitation of Shihwa Lake with the involvement of leaders, experts and citizens. He cited that the strong network that PEMSEA established should be fully utilized as a platform for transferring knowledge, expertise and technologies among the members.

19.0 Signing of the Ansan Declaration

19.1 Dr. Fang Qinhua, Deputy Secretary General of the PNLG Secretariat presented an introduction on the key elements of the Ansan Declaration and informed the Conference that the Ansan Declaration has been reviewed and endorsed by the PNLG General Assembly for signing at the Local Chief Executives' Conference.

19.2 The Local Chief Executives present and authorized representatives from the PNLG Member Local Governments signed the Ansan Declaration signifying their commitment to the implementation of the PNLG SAP 2016-2021 as contribution to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals 6, 11, 13, 14 and 17, as well as the SDS-SEA post-2015 target on scaling up ICM to cover 25% of the region's coastline by 2021.

19.3 Other Local Chief Executives from the PNLG members who were unable to participate in the Forum will also be requested to sign onto the Ansan Declaration as part of their commitment to PNLG and the implementation of the PNLG SAP 2016-2021.

19.4 The Ansan Declaration with signature page may be accessed via: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B7-g7Ti3sKguT0hRYIZrR1Y1cnc/view?usp=sharing>.

20.0 Closing of the Local Chief Executives' Conference

21.1 The LCE Conference adjourned at 5:00PM, September 6, 2016.

ANNEX 1
PNLG FORUM AGENDA

**PROGRAMME OF THE PEMSEA NETWORK OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS (PNLG)
ANNUAL FORUM 2016**

Ansan Cultural and Art Center, Ansan City, RO Korea
5-7 September 2016

THEME: “SUSTAINABLE FUTURE CITIES IN THE COASTAL AREA THROUGH UN SDGs”

Programme at a glance

Date/ Time	4 Sep (Sun)	5 Sep (Mon)	6 Sep (Tue)	7 Sep (Wed)	8 Sep (Thu)
AM	Arrival of delegates	Opening Ceremony	General Assembly	Field Visit to Daebu Island	Departure of delegates
PM			Technical Workshop		
Dinner	Welcome Dinner (Ansan)		Partnership Night (Ansan and PEMSEA)		

**PROGRAMME OF THE PEMSEA NETWORK OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS (PNLG)
ANNUAL FORUM 2016**

5-7 September 2016, Ansan City, RO Korea

Day 1 (September 5, 2016)

OPENING OF THE FORUM

Venue: Dalmaji Theater, Ansan Culture and Art Center

09:00 – 09:20 Opening Ceremony

Introduction of delegation by country(alphabetical order)

Opening Remarks, Mrs. Noraini Binti Roslan, PNLG President

Welcome remarks, Dr. Je Jong-Geel, Mayor, Ansan City

Welcome remarks, Mr. Stephen Adrian Ross, Executive Director, PEMSEA

09:20 – 09:30 Congratulatory Remarks

Mr. Min-Gun Lee, Speaker of Ansan City Council

Dr. Gi-Hoon Hong, President of Korea Institute of Ocean Science & Technology

Dr. Sang-Jin Kim, President of National Marine Biodiversity Institute of Korea

09:30 – 09:50 Keynote Presentation

“Understanding the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the linkage to PNLG”

Hon. Pia S. Cayetano, Deputy Speaker of House of Representatives, Philippines

09:50 – 10:10 Tour of Exhibition and Coffee Break

TECHNICAL WORKSHOP

MC: Ms. Kelly Park

Chair: Mrs. Noraini Binti Roslan, PNLG President

Co-Chair: Mr. Yang Tongzhu, PNLG Vice President

10:10 – 10:25 Case Study contributing to SDG Goal 6 (Water and Sanitation) and selected targets

Speaker: Atty. Jesus Crispin Remulla, Governor, Cavite, Philippines

10:25 – 10:40 Case Study contributing to SDG Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and selected targets

Speaker: Mr. Keun-Ho Park, Deputy Director of Ocean and Fisheries Division, Ansan City, RO Korea

10:40 – 10:55 Case Study contributing to SDG Goal 13 (Climate Action) and selected targets

Speaker: Dr. Wang Shouqiang, Associate Researcher of the First Institute of Oceanography of State Oceanic Administration, PR China

10:55 – 11:10 Case Study contributing to SDG Goal 14 (Life Below Water) and selected targets

Speaker: Mr. Ouk Sota, PMO Coordinator, Koh Kong, Cambodia

11:10 – 12:10 Open Forum (Moderated discussion on Case Studies)

Moderator: Prof. Emeritus Chul Hwan Koh, Seoul National University

Panelists: 3 Case Study Presenters and 3 Reactors from PNLG members

12:10 – 13:30 Lunch Break

13:30 – 15:00 Interactive breakout group discussions

Introduction on the Draft PNLG SAP and Mechanics of the Breakout Group

Discussions: Mr. Stephen Adrian Ross, PEMSEA Executive Director

SDG 6 (Water and Sanitation):

Facilitator: Mr. Guo Yinfeng, Head of PRF Policy and Planning

SDG 11(Sustainable Cities and Communities):

Facilitator: Dr. Won Tae Shin, PRF Consultant

SDG 13 (Climate Action):

Facilitator: Mr. Stephen Adrian Ross

SDG 14 (Life Below Water):

Facilitator: Ms. Nancy Bermas, PRF Senior Country Manager

SDG 17 (Global Partnerships):

Facilitator: Ms. Kathrine Rose Gallardo, PRF Secretariat Coordinator

15:00 – 15:20 Coffee Break

15:20 – 16:30 Group reporting and comments (International Conference Hall)

16:30 – 17:30 Consensus on the group results and recommendations on the PNLG SAP 2016-2021

Mr. Guo Yinfeng, Head of Policy and Planning, PEMSEA Secretariat

17:30 – 18:00 Wrap up

Day 2 (September 6, 2016)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Venue: Dalmaji Theater, Ansan Culture and Art Center

Chair: Mrs. Noraini Binti Roslan, PNLG President

Co-Chair: Mr. Yang Tongzhu, PNLG Vice President

09:00 – 09:20 PNLG Progress Report 2015-2016

Mr. Lin Huaiyuan, Executive Deputy Secretary General,
PNLG Secretariat

- 09:20 – 09:40 Summary Report of the Recommendations of the Technical Workshop on the PNLG SAP 2016-2021 for adoption by the General Assembly**
Mr. Guo Yinfeng, PRF Head of Policy and Planning
- 09:40 – 10:00 Presentation of the Ansan Declaration**
Mr. Lin Huaiyuan, Executive Deputy Secretary General,
PNLG Secretariat
- 10:00 – 10:30 Induction of new PNLG members and Signing of the PNLG Charter**
Kampot, Cambodia Sanya, China
Kep, Cambodia Tangerang, Indonesia
Koh Kong, Cambodia
- 10:30 – 10:45 PNLG Work Plan and Budget 2016-2017**
Mr. Lin Huaiyuan, Executive Deputy Secretary General,
PNLG Secretariat
- 10:45 – 11:00 Coffee Break**
- 11:00 – 11:15 Turn over of PNLG flag to PNLG Forum 2017 host, Sanya, PR China**
- 11:15 – 11:30 Closing Remarks**
- 11:30 – 13:00 Lunch Break**

LOCAL CHIEF EXECUTIVES' CONFERENCE

Venue: International Conference Hall, Ansan Culture and Art Center, Ansan City
MC: Ms. Kelly Park

Theme: “Turning the Tide to Blue Economy: Local Development Strategy through Blue Economy”

- 13:00 – 13:20 Opening Ceremony**
Opening Remarks: Dr. Jong-Geel Je, Mayor, Ansan City
- 13:20 – 13:40 Keynote presentation 1: 20 Years of Efforts on Sihwa Lake Management: Lessons, Achievements and Way Forward**
Mr. Sang-Keun Song, Director General, Marine Environment Policy Bureau,
Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, RO Korea
- 13:40 – 14:00 Keynote presentation 2: Blue Economy Development Practices in the Coastal cities of China**
Dr. Zhang Zhanhai, Director General, Department of Strategic Planning and
Economy, State Oceanic Administration, PR China
- 14:00 – 14:45 Special presentations:**
(1) Eco-friendly & Sustainable Zero-emission Neo-Biofloc Convergence
Technology For Future Production City, Dr. Kyu-Tae Lee, NeoEnBiz Co.,Ltd.
RO Korea

- (2) Making Shizuoka a Hub of International Maritime Culture, Mr. Fuminobu Ikeda, Deputy Director of Economic Affairs Bureau, Shizuoka city, Japan
- (3) Sustainable Seaweed Aquaculture in the Philippines, Mr. Adrian Ross, PEMSEA Executive Director

14:45 – 15:00 Coffee Break

15:00 – 15:45 Facilitated discussion of Local Chief Executives

Facilitator: Dr. Je Jong Geel, Mayor, Ansan City

Panelists: Local Chief Executives present (1 from each country)

Focus of discussion: Blue economy development strategy: challenges, progress, opportunity, lessons from other cities

15:45 – 16:00 Coffee Break

16:00 – 16:10 Overview of key elements of the PNLG SAP 2016-2021 and Ansan Declaration

Dr. Fang Qinhu, Deputy Secretary General, PNLG Secretariat

16:10 – 16:45 Signing of the Ansan Declaration

16:45 – 17:00 Closing Ceremony

17:00- 17:30 Press Conference (Ansan Mayor, PNLG President, PEMSEA Executive Director, Head of Delegation of Sanya, China)

17:30 – 19:30 Partnership Night

Day 3 (September 7, 2016)

Field Visit to Daebudo Island (optional)

09:30 – 10:10 Local History Museum

10:30 – 11:30 Ansan Reed Marsh Park

11:30 – 12:30 Lunch at Reed Marsh Park

13:20 – 14:30 Sihwa Tidal Power Plant

15:00 – 16:00 Glass Museum

16:00 Return to Hotels

ANNEX 2
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Site	Name	Affiliation	Title
CAMBODIA			
Sihanoukville	Kong Vitanak	ICM Preah Sihanouk Province	Deputy Governor, and PMO Director
	Prak Visal	ICM Preah Sihanouk Province	ICM Coordinator
	Samuth Sothearith	ICM Preah Sihanouk Province	DoE Director
	Nay Sally	ICM Preah Sihanouk Province	PMO assistant
Kep	Ung Chhay	ICM Kep Province	Deputy Governor, and PMO Director
	Chhun Chanvanthou	ICM Kep Province	PMO coordinator
	Pok Teang	ICM Kep Province	Deputy Director of Tourism
	Thong Sunnarien	ICM Kep Province	PMO Director's spouse
Kampot	Saut Yea	ICM Kampot	Deputy Governor, and PMO Director
	Suy Thea	ICM Kampot	DoE Director
	Kong Bunnary	ICM Kampot	PMO coordinator
	Keo Sophann	ICM Kampot	Deputy Director of Health
	Danh Sary	ICM Kampot	ICM staff and Deputy Chief of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction Department
Koh Kong	Say Socheat	ICM Koh Kong Province	Deputy Governor, and PMO Director
	Ouk Sota	ICM Koh Kong Province	PMO coordinator
	Ros Chivin	ICM Koh Kong Province	PMO assistant
	Kim Samit	ICM Koh Kong Province	PMO Director's spouse
CHINA			
Dongying	Yang Tongzhu	Dongying Municipal Government	Vice Mayor
	Wang Jinhe	Dongying Oceans and Fisheries Bureau	Vice Director-General
	Gao Zhongqi	Hekou Distric Oceans and Fisheries Bureau, Dongying	Director-General
	Liu Pei	Dongying Oceans and Fisheries Bureau	Vice Section Chief

Site	Name	Affiliation	Title
	Wang Rujun	Foreign and Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of Dongying Municipal Government	Translator
	Wang Yumei		
Haikou	Wu Yunzhi	Haikou Oceans and Fisheries Bureau	Staff
Laoting	Li Wei	Laoting Oceans and Fisheries Bureau	Staff
Pingtan	You Tianbiao	Pingtang Rural Area Department Bureau	Deputy Director-General
	Weng Caimao	Pingtang Rural Area Department Bureau	Deputy Director
Quanzhou	Chen Zhiyuan	Quanzhou Oceans and Fisheries Bureau	Section Chief
Sanya	Chen Wenjun	Sanya Municipal Government	Deputy Secretary-General
	Duan Deyu	Sanya Oceans and Fisheries Bureau	Deputy Director-General
	Ke Weihua	Sanya Oceans and Fisheries Bureau	Staff
Xiamen	Lin Huaiyuan	Xiamen Oceans and Fisheries Bureau	Vice Director-General
	Zhang Lifeng	Xiamen Oceans and Fisheries Bureau	Deputy Director
	Zheng Yangsi	Secretariat of Xiamen Southern Oceanographic Center	Staff Member
INDONESIA			
Buleleng Regency	Putu Agus Suradnyana, ST	Head of Buleleng Regency	
	Ir. Dewa Ketut Puspaka, MP	Secretary of Buleleng Regency	
	Drs. Ida Bagus Made Geriastika	Assistant Economic Development and Social Welfare	
	drh. Nyoman Surya Temaja, MP	Head of Environmental Agency of Buleleng Regency	
	Ketut Desi Dwi Ekarini, A.md	Staff of Public Relations and Protocol at Buleleng Regency	

Site	Name	Affiliation	Title
	Ratu Gistri Oqania	Translator	
	Indriani	Mr Dewa puspaka's wife	
Jembrana	I MADE KEMBANG HARTAWAN	VICE OF JEMBRANA REGENCY	VICE OF JEMBRANA REGENCY
	NI NYOMAN ANI SETIAWARINI	WIFE OF VICE JEMBRANA REGENT	WIFE OF VICE JEMBRANA REGENT
	I WAYAN PUTRA MAHARDIKA	HEAD OF CLEANLINESS SECTION. ENVIRONMENT, CLEANLINESS, AND LANDSCAPING OFFICE OF JEMBRANA REGENCY	HEAD OF CLEANLINESS SECTION. ENVIRONMENT, CLEANLINESS, AND LANDSCAPING OFFICE OF JEMBRANA REGENCY
	I Gede Putu Wardana, SIP, M.Si	Head Department of Manpower Affair and Transmigration of Government of Jembrana Regency	Head Department of Manpower Affair and Transmigration of Government of Jembrana Regency
Sukabumi Regency	Marwan Hamami	Regent of Sukabumi, Head of PCC	
	Daden Gunawan Supardi	Head of Environmental Board, Head of PMO	
	Abdul Kodir	Head of Fisheries and Sea Agency, member of PCC	
	M. Kamaludin Zen	Director of Water Supply, member of PCC	
	Trisda Filtra Permata	Head of Environmental Impact Analysis Sub Division, PMO	
Tangerang Regency	Mr. Iskandar Mirsad Ak. MM	Tangerang Regency	Executive Secretary
	Dr. Hery Haryanto M.Si	Tangerang Regency Development Board (BAPPEDA)	Head
	Mr. Ir. Herry Wibowo MM	Fisheries and Marine Agency	Head
	Mr. Ir. Edi Junaedi	Tengerang Regency Budgetary Office	Head
	Mr. SM. Agustin Hari	Fisheries and Marine	Staff


Site	Name	Affiliation	Title
	Mahardika	Agency	
MALAYSIA			
Northern Selangor	Noraini Bt Roslan	Kuala Selangor District Council	President
	Azlinda Azman	Sabak Bernam District Council	President
Port Klang	Dato' Mohamad Yasid Bidin	Klang Municipal Council	President
	Mohd Azhar Mohamed Ali	Kuala Langat District Council	President
Sepang	Norfaezah Shamsuddin	Selangor Waters Management Authority	Engineer
	Mrs. Rozeta bt Md. Yusof		Director
PHILIPPINES			
Bataan	Aristotle M. Gaza	Sanguniang Panlalawigan	Board Member
	Alexander M. Baluyot	PPDO/PMO	Provincial Dept. Head
	Victor B. Ubaldo	PG-ENRO	Provincial Dept. Head
Batangas	Luis A. Awitan	Provincial Government-Environment and Natural Resources Office	Department Head
	Lorena A. Candava	ENR Planning and Biodiversity Management Division Provincial Government-Environment and Natural Resources Office	Supervising Environmental Management Specialist
Cavite	Jesus Crispin C. Remulla	Elected Official	Governor
	Ma. Josefina Remulla	Wife of the Governor	
	Rolinio P. Pozas	Government Employee	Head PG-ENRO
	Engr. Arnel B. Taruc	Government Employee	Executive Assistant
	Lea M. Taruc		
	Anabelle L. Cayabyab	Government Employee	Supervising Environmental Management Specialist/ Head ICM Division


Site	Name	Affiliation	Title
Guimaras	John Edward Gando	Provincial Government of Guimaras	Vice-Governor
	Diosdado Gonzaga	SP, Province of Guimaras	Board Member
	Eugenio Reyes	Municipality of Buenavista	Mayor
	Emmanuel Galila	Municipality of Nueva Valencia	Mayor
	Juneline De la Cruz	ICM -Deputy Director	OIC-GENRO
	Dan Lj Habaña	Companion of BM Habaña	Private Secretary-I /Son
	Djohn Francis Gonzaga	Companion of BM Gonzaga	Son
	Sheryll Ann Octaviano	Companion of BM Fernandez	Private Secretary 1
RO KOREA			
Ansan	Host		
Changwon	Lee Chan-won	Kyungnam university	Professor
THAILAND			
Chonburi	NisakornWiwekwin	Sanitation Researcher	ICM site coordinator
	Praparsiri Barnette	professor	ICM site coordinator
VIETNAM			
Danang	Pham Thi Chin	Da Nang Agency of Seas and Island Da Nang Department of Natural Resources and Environment	Vice Director
Quangnam	Mr. Nguyen Vien	Director of Quangnam Department of Natural Resources and Environment	Director
	Ms Luu Thi Tinh		Mr Vien'wife
	Ms. Nguyen Hoang Yen	Head of Sea and Island Sub-department, Quangnam DONRE	Header
TT Hue	Not able to participate		
SOA and COMI			
SOA	Zhang Zhanhai	Strategic Planning and Economy Department of State Ocean Administration (SOA), China	Head


Site	Name	Affiliation	Title
	Wang Wei	the First Institute of Oceanography of Chinese State Oceanic Administration	Associate Researcher
	Wang Shouqiang	the First Institute of Oceanography of Chinese State Oceanic Administration	Associate Researcher
COMI	Fang Qinhu	Coastal and Ocean Management Institute of Xiamen University	Associate Professor
	Peng Benrong	Coastal and Ocean Management Institute of Xiamen University	Professor
OBSERVERS			
Marine Biology Institute of Shandong Province, China	LIU Hongjun	Marine Biology Institute of Shandong Province, China	Vice-president
	SONG Aihuan	Marine Biology Institute of Shandong Province, China	Director of Scientific Research Management
	WANG Yingjun	Marine Biology Institute of Shandong Province, China	Postdoctor
Timor Leste	Sertotio Pereira	Ministry of State Administration and Territorial Management	Staff of State Administration and Territorial Management of Dili Municipality
	Simplicio dos Santos mendonca	Ministry of State Administration and Territorial Management	Chief of Dom Aleixo Sub District
	Filomeno da C. Ximenes	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	ICM Coordinator of Dili Municipality
	Joao Nascimento Braz	Ministry of State Administration and Territorial Management	Chief of Bazartete Sub District
	Gustavo Rodrigues Pereira	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	ICM Coordinator of Liquiça Municipality
	Gasper Henriques da Silva	Ministry of State Administration and Territorial Management	Chief of Manatuto Vila Sub District


Site	Name	Affiliation	Title
	Sebastiao Soares Pinto	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	ICM Coordinator of Manatuto Municipality
	Mario Marques Cabral	PEMSEA-Project Management Office (PMO)	Coordinator Project of PEMSEA Timor Leste

ANNEX 3
GROUP REPORTS ON PNLG SAP

SD Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water sanitation	
<p>Proposed PNLG Target: By 2021, implement integrated coastal and water resources management at ICM sites, including across local government jurisdictional boundaries as appropriate</p> <p>Recommended PNLG Target: By 2021, implement integrated coastal and water resources management at ICM sites, including across local government jurisdictional boundaries as appropriate</p>	
Proposed Action	Recommended Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve water quality by reducing pollution and the proportion of untreated wastewater being discharged into drainage systems, rivers and coastal waters and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse of treated effluents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality index rate of safe reuse of treated effluents percentage of population served by public sewerage collection system
Recommended Action	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve water quality by reducing pollution and the proportion of untreated wastewater being discharged into drainage systems, rivers and coastal waters and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse of treated effluents 	
 www.pemsea.org	

SD Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water sanitation	
<p>Proposed PNLG Target: By 2021, implement integrated coastal and water resources management at ICM sites, including across local government jurisdictional boundaries as appropriate</p> <p>Recommended PNLG Target: By 2021, implement integrated coastal and water resources management at ICM sites, including across local government jurisdictional boundaries as appropriate</p>	
Proposed Action	Recommended Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase areas covered by integrated coastal and water resources management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of surface area of transboundary basins that have an operational arrangement for transboundary water cooperation.
Recommended Action	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase areas covered by integrated coastal and water resources management plan 	
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SD Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water sanitation	
<p>Proposed PNLG Target: By 2021, implement integrated coastal and water resources management at ICM sites, including across local government jurisdictional boundaries as appropriate</p> <p>Recommended PNLG Target: By 2021, implement integrated coastal and water resources management at ICM sites, including across local government jurisdictional boundaries as appropriate</p>	
Proposed Action	Recommended Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase water-use efficiency and increase the number of people with secure and safe water supply. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> value added per agricultural (net) water withdrawn (USD/m3) industrial value added per unit of industrial water withdrawn (USD/m3) number of people with secure and safe water supply.
Recommended Action	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase water-use efficiency and increase the number of people with secure and safe water supply. 	
 www.pemsea.org	

SD Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water sanitation	
<p>Proposed PNLG Target: By 2021, implement integrated coastal and water resources management at ICM sites, including across local government jurisdictional boundaries as appropriate</p> <p>Recommended PNLG Target: By 2021, implement integrated coastal and water resources management at ICM sites, including across local government jurisdictional boundaries as appropriate</p>	
Proposed Action	Recommended Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> water volume (m3)
Recommended Action	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase quantity of water through ponds development and river-damming of water resources to increase coverage of drinking water for people 	
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SD Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
PNLG Target: By 2021, make coastal cities and communities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
improve access to and benefits derived from new communities, housing projects and urban renewal programs that are inclusive and sustainable	
Proposed Action	Recommended Indicators
Increase access to adequate, safe and affordable housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of households affected by flashfloods Percentage of informal settling households Percentage of low income families with houses



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SD Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
PNLG Target: By 2021, make coastal cities and communities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
Proposed Action	Recommended Indicators
Increase availability and accessibility to safe and inclusive green public spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green space per capita Percentage of parks with lighting and surveillance equipment



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SD Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
PNLG Target: By 2021, make coastal cities and communities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
Proposed Action	Recommended Indicators
Increase access to adequate waste management systems, including waste reduction, recycling and reuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of households covered by collection system Recycling rate of municipal wastes Percentage of households with access to septage or Sewage Treatment Facility (STP)



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SD Goal 13: Take urgent action to address climate change and its impacts	
PNLG Target: By 2021, reduce the vulnerability and enhance the resilience of coastal communities to the impacts of climate change and other natural and manmade hazards.	
Proposed Action	Recommended Indicators
Reduce losses in terms of lives, damage to property, and the economy by climate and non-climate related events	To include red tide, harmful algal bloom phenomenon. (other storm surges, salt water intrusion, flooding, landslide, coastal erosion)



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SD Goal 13: Take urgent action to address climate change and its impacts	
PNLG Target: By 2021, reduce the vulnerability and enhance the resilience of coastal communities to the impacts of climate change and other natural and manmade hazards.	
Proposed Action	Recommended Indicators
Reduce the number of households that are highly vulnerable to the hazards of climate change and other natural and manmade disasters	Number of households vulnerable to climate change and other natural and manmade hazards.





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SD Goal 13: Take urgent action to address climate change and its impacts	
PNLG Target: By 2021, reduce the vulnerability and enhance the resilience of coastal communities to the impacts of climate change and other natural and manmade hazards.	
Proposed Action	Recommended Indicators
Improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity in climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning	Number of schools and volunteer community groups that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning education/training into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula and programs. Innovative policies, legislation and coastal use zoning measures implemented to address the impacts of climate change and disaster risk reduction.



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SD Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	
PNLG Target: By 2021, increase the economic benefits to coastal communities/sectors under the jurisdiction of local government from sustainable use of marine resources including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.	
Proposed Action	
Increase production of fisheries and aquaculture products in accordance with recognized certification standards.	-
Increase coastal and marine tourism sites that are certified as sustainable tourism and/or ecotourism sites in accordance with recognized certification standards	
Scale up the protection and conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems and resources that are socially, ecologically and/or economically significant	
 	
<small>www.pemsea.org</small>	

Challenges

- Authority/jurisdiction of local governments in managing marine and coastal areas, including establishing protected areas (e.g., Indonesia – Law 23/2016)
- Meeting the requirements of recognized certification standards in fisheries, aquaculture and sustainable tourism



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Highlights of discussion

- Proposed counterpart PNLG target is relevant and applicable to all PNLG members local government
- The 3 proposed actions are also relevant to the PNLG member local governments:
 - Fisheries and aquaculture
 - Sustainable tourism/ecotourism
 - Protected areas for conservation of coastal ecosystems



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Proposed/Suggested actions

- Review national plans and standards/guidelines on fisheries and aquaculture (code of conduct for responsible fisheries, good aquaculture practices) and sustainable tourism
- At local government level, we agreed to utilize the counterpart State of the Coasts indicators
 - simple, measurable and easy to understand



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SD Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize global partnerships for sustainable development	
PNLG Target: Develop technical, financial and institutional capacity of the PNLG to enable the achievements of agreed targets (retain)	
Proposed Action	Recommended Indicators
Strengthen the capacity of PNLG members and increase access to information, expertise and knowledge sharing by: enabling partnerships with ICM Learning Centers and Regional Centers of Excellence; tapping services of SEA Knowledge Bank platform; and participation in various forums and study tours.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate conduct of seminar/webinar every year Develop newsletter or upload PNLG related information in a PNLG social media account and website PNLG Secretariat coordinate with local government members who are interested to host a study tour Assist members to accomplish the online form for individual PNLG SAP reporting in the SEA Knowledge Bank



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SD Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize global partnerships for sustainable development	
PNLG Target: Develop technical, financial and institutional capacity of the PNLG to enable the achievements of agreed targets	
Proposed Action	Recommended Indicators
Organize annual investment forums and dialogues between business and local chief executives for blue economy investments	Facilitate organization of a forum on blue economy at least once a year.



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SD Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize global partnerships for sustainable development	
PNLG Target: Develop technical, financial and institutional capacity of the PNLG to enable the achievements of agreed targets	
Proposed Action	Recommended Indicators
Expand PNLG's coverage among local governments implementing ICM programs in the East Asian Seas region and build partnerships with other networks of local governments (i.e., ICLEI, UCLG, etc.)	Facilitate the invitation of representatives from outside networks and explore PNLG representation in other Forums related to sustainable development



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Monitoring & Evaluation of SAP Implementation

PEMSEA with assistance from PNLG Secretariat will be responsible to carry out the following activities to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the SAP:

- Develop an online reporting platform
- Develop the tools for compliance (measurement, indicators, planning tools, etc. for each step of the 5 step process, for each goal.
- Provide technical support and training in areas where PNLG members identify gaps and needs.
- Develop project proposals/identify funding source to assist.
- Activate the SEA KnowledgeBank as a support system for PNLG members.
- Recognize members' achievements each year at the PNLG Assembly.
- Link commitments and progress in achieving the PNLG SAP to the ICM Certification System (Levels 2 and 3) and the SOC.
- Tell stories, market progress and results of the PNLG (regionally and internationally) on the individual and collective contributions of the PNLG members to the SDS-SEA and the SDGs.



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ANNEX 4

**SUMMARY OF TECHNICAL WORKSHOP RECOMMENDATIONS ON
PNLG SAP AND REVISED PNLG SAP 2016-2021
(adopted by PNLG Forum 2016)**

Summary of Technical Workshop Recommendations to the PNLG SAP 2016-2021

Based on the technical workshop group discussions, the following changes were suggested to the PNLG SAP:

- In the introduction section, delete the first four paragraphs under Section 4.0 to keep the document relevant to the progress of its development;
- For SDG6 on water and sanitation:
 - split the action “Increase water-use efficiency and increase the number of people with secure and safe water supply” into two separate actions; and
 - add a new action “Identify and develop alternative initiatives to increase the availability of water resources”;
- For SDG 11 on cities:
 - Revise the PNLG Target as “by 2021, make coastal cities and communities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”;
 - Revise the action “Increase access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services for squatters/informal settlers living in slum areas” as “Increase access to adequate, safe and affordable housing”;
 - Revise the action “Increase access to adequate domestic sanitation facilities and waste management systems, including waste reduction, recycling and reuse” as “Increase access to adequate waste management systems, including waste reduction, recycling and reuse” ; and
 - Revise the action “Increase availability and accessibility to safe and inclusive green public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities” as “Increase availability and accessibility to safe and inclusive green public spaces”;
- For SDG 13 on climate change:
 - Revise the action “Reduce losses in terms of lives, damage to property, and the economy by climate and non-climate related events ”as “Reduce losses in terms of lives, damage to property, and the economy by climate and non-climate related events, including red tide and harmful algal bloom phenomenon;
- For SDG 14 on ocean and sea:
 - Revise the action “Increase production of fisheries and aquaculture products in accordance with recognized certification standards” as “Increase the production of fisheries and aquaculture products in accordance with national guidelines and standards and other relevant standards if national standards do not exist.” and
 - Revise the action “Increase coastal and marine tourism sites that are certified as sustainable tourism and/or ecotourism sites in accordance with recognized certification standards” as “Increase the number of coastal and marine tourism sites that are recognized as sustainable tourism and/or ecotourism

sites in accordance with national guidelines and standards and other relevant standards if national standards do not exist."

- In the Monitoring and Evaluating the Implementation section, the first paragraph is revised to read as "To implement the PNLG SAP 2016-2021 and the Ansan Declaration, a PNLG member follows the 5 steps as specified below: "

In the recommended Steps to Implement the PNLG SAP Targets and Actions, the step of "Register" is revised to read as "A PNLG Member voluntarily registers the UN SD Goal(s) that will be the focus of the ICM implementation program, using online reporting platform or a Letter of Intent addressed to PEMSEA and the PNLG Secretariat."

**STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN (2016-2021)
OF THE PEMSEA NETWORK OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR
SUSTAINABLE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT (PNLG)¹**

1.0 Furthering the Vision, Mission and Goals of PNLG

1.1 The Regional Network of Local Governments implementing Integrated Coastal Management (RNLG) was organized by the GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) in March 2001 as a forum for exchanging information and experiences in integrated coastal management (ICM) practices among local governments of the region. On 27 April 2005, at Bali, Indonesia, the RNLG members decided to adopt the Bali Resolution and establish the PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable Coastal Development (PNLG).

1.2 In December 2006, the PNLG was formally established through the signing of the PNLG Charter during its inaugural meeting at the East Asian Seas Congress 2006. The PNLG Charter sets the governance principles and mechanisms of the PNLG, with the principal office and Secretariat hosted by Xiamen, China.

1.3 Since then, the PNLG membership has grown steadily. As of date, PNLG has 45 regular members from 9 East Asian countries (Cambodia, PR China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, RO Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam), and 2 associate members. (the First Institute of Oceanography of Chinese State Oceanic Administration and Coastal and Ocean Management Institute of Xiamen University).

1.4 The PNLG became a Non-Country of Partner of PEMSEA in November 2009. The PNLG joins 11 Country Partners and 21 Non-Country Partners in the East Asian Seas Partnership Council. As a member of the Council, the PNLG has gained a voice in an intergovernmental, multisectoral, regional body that is committed to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) and to the scaling up of ICM across the East Asian region.

1.5 The PNLG adopted the 5-year Strategic Action Plan (SAP) during its 2010 Forum in Chonburi, Thailand. The SAP outlined the proposed strategies, objectives and targets of the PNLG in line with its commitment and obligation to contribute towards achieving regional,

PNLG Vision

Coastal areas throughout the East Asian Seas region are managed sustainably.

PNLG Mission

To serve as a sustainable network of local governments in the region, which, along with their stakeholders, shall be committed to promote the application of ICM as an effective management framework to achieve sustainable coastal development.

PNLG Goal

To facilitate the sustainable development and environmental conservation of marine and coastal resources of the region through advocacy, knowledge sharing, forging multi-stakeholder participation and partnerships among local government, national agencies, civil society groups, including non-governmental organizations and people's organizations, and the private sector.

¹ Adopted by the PNLG General Assembly on September 6, 2016, in Ansan City, RO Korea.

national and local targets related to sustainable coastal development, including the SDS-SEA, through ICM implementation.

- 1.6 During the 2011 PNLG Forum, the PNLG adopted the Dongying Declaration in Dongying, PR China which strengthened PNLG's resolve to implement the 5-year SAP. The Dongying Declaration includes six concrete and measurable targets that the PNLG members agreed to implement until 2015.

PNLG SAP 2011-2015 TARGETS

1. Mainstream ICM strategies, objectives and targets into the local government development plans for sustainable marine and coastal development;
2. Implement the PEMSEA ICM Code and Recognition System across 50 percent of the PNLG local government membership by 2015;
3. Apply the State of the Coasts reporting system across 100 percent of the PNLG local government membership by 2015;
4. Co-organize an annual regional forum for Local Chief Executives on ICM scaling up, in collaboration with the PEMSEA Resource Facility and the Xiamen World Ocean Week;
5. Co-organize site-specific capacity development programs, in collaboration with responsible national agencies, local government networks and the PEMSEA Resource Facility; and
6. Achieve a 100 percent increase in PNLG membership by 2015.

- 1.7 In November 2015, the 10 PEMSEA Country Partners signed the Da Nang Compact, adopting the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia 2015 (SDS-SEA 2015) as well as four medium-term targets that will serve as milestones for measuring progress and achievements. The SDS-SEA 2015 provides a common platform for regional cooperation among governments and other stakeholder groups, along with a management framework for policy and program development and implementation at the national and local levels on a voluntary basis.

- 1.8 The PNLG is recognized as the vanguard for on-the-ground action in achieving the objectives and targets that have been identified in SDS-SEA 2015. In particular, the local governments have substantial role in achieving Target 2 (i.e., developing the Regional State of Oceans and Coasts Report by 2018) and Target 4 (i.e., extending ICM program coverage to at least 25% of the region's coastline by 2021) of the SDS-SEA post-2015 targets.

2.0 Building on Achievements in Implementation of PNLG SAP 2011-2015 and Responding to Remaining Challenges

- 2.1 With the completion of the PNLG SAP 2011-2015, the PNLG has noted significant developments and results, including the following:
- o Successful promotion of ICM within the region and increase in the number of PNLG members from 29 to 45 regular members and 2 associate members.

- Enhanced implementation and evaluation of ICM implementation through the conduct of ICM Code audit and recognition. By 2015, 15 members from Cambodia, China, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam, representing 50% of the PNLG membership, have completed ICM Code Level 1 certification.
- State of the Coasts (SOC) reporting was initiated and/or developed by members (13% have completed the SOC report, 80% are in the process of completion (i.e., data gathering and validation, conduct of stakeholder's consultation, drafting and finalizing the reports), and 7% to be initiated as of 2015).
- Various opportunities were opened to members to promote good practices, share information and experiences through various training program, seminar and annual forum [i.e., EAS Congress, Xiamen World Ocean Week (XWOW), PEMSEA trainings, etc].

2.2 As part of the review of the SAP implementation, the members during the 2015 PNLG Forum also noted several challenges and lessons learned which can serve as significant inputs to the continuous improvement and strengthening of the PNLG as a network:

- Partnerships with global and regional organizations, national governments, private sector are not fully employed as strategies to advance the replication of ICM as an effective approach to achieving SDGs and objectives of other multilateral environmental agreement, including CBD, UNFCCC, etc;
- Good practices of local governments in promoting in-country dissemination of ICM and good practices between PNLG members and peer local governments are not fully scaled up;
- The programs of PNLG could not meet the needs of members on capacity building and knowledge sharing;
- Investment in ICM programs heavily depends on national and local government, while opportunities of private financing for ICM programs are not fully tapped;
- There does not exist an effective information dissemination and knowledge exchange platform to promote PNLG and facilitate interactive communication between PNLG members and interested stakeholders;
- In order to be a fully accountable and transparent service-oriented network for local government members, PNLG Secretariat still needs to pay more attention on self-capacity building.
- There is a lack of a clear monitoring system to evaluate the performance of PNLG and achievements of the its objectives as stated in the PNLG Charter;

3.0 Aligning with SDS-SEA 2015 and UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

3.1 The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in 2015 by member countries of the United Nations have laid out 17 Goals and 169 targets that will guide the global community in the work of global sustainability to the year 2030.

3.2 In response to the SDGs, the PEMSEA Country Partners adopted the SDS-SEA 2015 and regional post-2015 medium term targets through the Da Nang Compact. The SDS-SEA tackles four challenges to sustainable development and blue economy growth in the Seas of East Asia – pollution from land-based sources, climate change, over-exploitation of resources and habitat loss.

3.3 Commensurate with the SDS-SEA 2015, the PNLG SAP 2016-2021 directly supports the achievement of five SDGs - Goal 6 (water and sanitation), Goal 11 (sustainable cities), Goal 13 (climate action), Goal 14 (blue oceans), and Goal 17 (partnership development), through replication and scaling up of good practices in integrated coastal management or ICM. Similar to the SDS-SEA 2015, the PNLG SAP 2016-2021 indirectly contributes to the achievement of 8 other SDGs, as indicated below, by focusing on measures to improve governance and promote partnerships across political, social and economic boundaries.

<p>UN Sustainable Development Goals and the SDS-SEA 2015:</p> <p>SDG 1 – end poverty</p> <p>SDG 2 – end hunger</p> <p>SDG 3 – ensure healthy lives and well-being</p> <p>SDG 5 – achieve gender equality</p> <p>SDG 7 – affordable and clean energy</p> <p>SDG 8 – promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth</p> <p>SDG 9 – build resilient infrastructure</p> <p>SDG 10 – reduce inequality within and among countries</p>

4.0 PNLG Targets and Actions 2016-2021

4.1 The table below serves as a framework of targets and actions as the network’s focus for ICM implementation through 2021. As indicated in the table, the counterpart PNLG targets have been slightly modified from the original SDG targets to better reflect the context of the PNLG local governments.

**Table 1:
PNLG Targets and Actions in alignment with
SDGs 6, 11, 13, 14 and 17**

SD Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation
Counterpart PNLG Target: By 2021, implement integrated coastal and water resources management at ICM sites, including across local government jurisdictional boundaries as appropriate
<p>Actions of PNLG Members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve water quality by reducing pollution and the proportion of untreated wastewater being discharged into drainage systems, rivers and coastal waters ➤ increase recycling and safe reuse of treated effluents ➤ Increase water-use efficiency ➤ Increase the number of people with secure and safe water supply ➤ Increase the availability of safe and sustainable water resources through alternative initiatives ➤ Increase areas covered by integrated coastal and water resources management plans

SD Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Counterpart PNLG Target: By 2021, make coastal cities and communities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Actions of PNLG Members

- Increase access to adequate, safe and affordable housing
- Increase access to adequate waste management systems, including waste reduction, recycling and reuse
- Increase availability and accessibility to safe and inclusive green public spaces

SDG 13: Take urgent action to address climate change and its impacts

Counterpart PNLG Target: By 2021, reduce the vulnerability and enhance the resilience of coastal communities to the impacts of climate change and other natural and manmade hazards.

Actions of PNLG Members

- Reduce the number of households that are highly vulnerable to the hazards of climate change and other natural and manmade disasters
- Reduce losses in terms of lives, and damage to property and the economy by climate and non-climate related events, including red tide and harmful algal bloom phenomenon.
- Improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity in climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning

SD Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Counterpart PNLG Target: By 2021, increase the economic benefits to coastal communities/sectors under the jurisdiction of local government from sustainable use of marine resources including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.

Actions of PNLG Members

- Scale up the protection and conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems and resources that are socially, ecologically and/or economically significant as a percentage of the areal extent of coastal and marine areas within the jurisdiction of the local government
- Increase the production of fisheries and aquaculture products in accordance with national guidelines and standards and other relevant standards if national standards do not exist
- Increase the number of coastal and marine tourism sites that are recognized as sustainable tourism and/or ecotourism sites in accordance with national guidelines and standards and other relevant standards if national standards do not exist.

SD Goal 17: Revitalize global partnerships for sustainable development
Counterpart PNLG Target: Develop technical, financial and institutional capacity of the PNLG to enable the achievements of agreed targets
<p>Actions of PNLG Secretariat (examples only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strengthen the capacity of PNLG members and increase access to information, expertise and knowledge sharing by: enabling partnerships with ICM Learning Centers and Regional Centers of Excellence; tapping services of (Seas of East Asia) SEA Knowledge Bank platform; and participation in various forums and study tours. ➤ Expand PNLG’s coverage among local governments implementing ICM programs in the East Asian Seas region and build partnerships with other networks of local governments [i.e., <i>International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives</i> (ICLEI), United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), etc.] ➤ Organize annual investment forums and dialogues between business and local chief executives for blue economy investments

5.0 Monitoring and Evaluating the Implementation

5.1 To implement the PNLG SAP 2016-2021 and the Ansan Declaration, a PNLG member follows the 5 steps as specified below:

Table 2: Steps to Implement the PNLG SAP Targets (SDGs) and Actions

Step 1: Register	Step 2: Baseline	Step 3: Target	Step 4: Plan	Step 5: Share
A PNLG Member voluntarily registers the UN SD Goal(s) that will be the focus of the ICM implementation program, using on-line reporting platform or a Letter of Intent addressed to PEMSEA and the PNLG Secretariat.	The PNLG Member completes a baseline assessment using PEMSEA’s SOC reporting system, sector(s). The SOC baseline report is uploaded to the on-line platform.	The PNLG Member registers its target(s) under each registered SD Goal(s), specifying concrete and measurable metrics to track performance, based upon scientific assessment (e.g., vulnerability, risk, socio-economic). Each target and supporting assessment	The PNLG Member shows how to deliver on its PNLG target(s) by developing a management plan. The management plan is uploaded to the on-line platform.	The PNLG Member reports progress annually to the PNLG Forum; packages and shares ICM Solutions and other knowledge products through local, national and regional knowledge sharing platforms, including the on-line platform.

		report is uploaded to the on-line platform.		
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- 5.2 A PNLG member has up to 5 years (2021) to meet the stepwise requirements in compliance with the PNLG SAP 2016-2021. The principal outcomes are the establishment of a management plan showing how a PNLG member will deliver on its commitment(s), and reporting on the progress toward the commitment(s) using agreed indicators to measure progress.
- 5.3 Many existing PNLG members have already completed their management plan(s) and can be compliant in fewer than five years. Monitoring progress and sharing knowledge and lessons across the PNLG and internationally is required in order to maintain a compliant status.
- 5.4 PEMSEA with assistance from PNLG Secretariat will be responsible to carry out the following activities to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the SAP:
1. Develop an online reporting platform
 2. Develop the tools for compliance (measurement, indicators, planning tools, etc.) for each step of the 5 step process, for each goal.
 3. Provide technical support and training in areas where PNLG members identify gaps and needs.
 4. Develop project proposals and identify funding source.
 5. Activate the SEA Knowledge Bank as a support system for PNLG members.
 6. Recognize members' achievements each year at the PNLG Assembly.
 7. Link commitments and progress in achieving the PNLG Targets to the ICM Certification System (Levels 2 and 3) and the SOC reports.
 8. Tell stories, market progress and results of the PNLG regionally and internationally on the individual and collective contributions of the its members to the SDS-SEA 2015 and the SDGs.

**ANNEX 5
ANSAN DECLARATION**



ANSAN DECLARATION

ON

PNLG LEADERSHIP IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS THROUGH INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT

**PNLG Annual Forum 2016
06 September 2016, Ansan City, Republic of Korea**

We, the representatives of the members of the PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable Coastal Development (PNLG), have gathered in Ansan City, Republic of Korea, on the occasion of the PNLG Forum 2016 for the purpose of assessing our progress and renewing our commitment to sustainable development of coasts and oceans across the East Asian region and globally.

Our confidence in ICM as a vehicle for delivering sustainable development objectives is bolstered by the progress made by the PNLG members in implementing the PNLG Strategic Action Plan (SAP) 2010-2015, as adopted in the Dongying Declaration. We reaffirm our commitment to the objectives of the Dongying Declaration to build an ocean-based blue economy, as well as to address new and emerging challenges to sustainable development at the local level by sharing and replicating the experiences and good practices in ICM implementation that have been developed across the East Asian Seas region.

We acknowledge and welcome the outcome of the 5th Ministerial Forum of the East Asian Seas Congress 2015 in Da Nang, Viet Nam, which adopted four Post-2015 Targets for the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) 2015. In particular, we recognize the substantial role of the local governments in achieving Target 2 (i.e., developing the Regional State of Oceans and Coasts Report by 2018) and Target 4 (i.e., extending ICM program coverage to at least 25% of the region's coastline by 2021) of the Post-2015 Targets.

We also appreciate the linkages between the objectives of the PNLG and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that were adopted in June 2015 by the United Nations. The SDGs set concrete, timebound targets and commitments for sustainable development to 2030. We especially view Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), Goal 13 (Climate Action), Goal 14 (Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources), and Goal 17 (Partnership building) as being directly in line with our priorities as a regional network of local governments committed to blue economy growth in our respective localities.

Our commitment

On the 10th anniversary of the formal inauguration of the PNLG in Haikou, People's Republic of China, we renew our commitment to the PNLG as a regional platform that captures the impact of local governments' collective actions through ICM program implementation and through consistent reporting and sharing of knowledge and experiences to facilitate ICM scaling up. We endeavor to mold the PNLG into becoming a true leader in sustainable development, providing solid evidence that local actions can generate significant national, regional, and global impacts.

Under this Declaration, we commit to mobilize our respective local governments, ICM programs and related initiatives within our authority and jurisdiction over the next 5 years (2016 to 2021) to engage in the following:

REGISTER "ICM Program Commitments" (timebound targets for sustainable development of coastal areas and blue economy growth, and the plans to achieve those targets)

REPORT annually on the progress towards achieving the targets and assessing benefits derived, using indicators of progress and benefits established through the PNLG and PEMSEA

SHARE information publicly by reporting through a recognized regional PNLG/PEMSEA knowledge platform.

Furthermore, we call on the PNLG Secretariat and the PEMSEA Resource Facility to collaborate on the development and operation of a regional knowledge platform that will effectively track our advancement.

We also request the PNLG Secretariat and PEMSEA to strengthen technical, financial and institutional capacity of the PNLG members to enable achievement of agreed targets. Moreover, we urge the PNLG Secretariat to strengthen linkages with other regional and international local government and city-based networks and to explore areas for collaboration and partnerships for sustainable coastal and ocean development and management.

Finally, we wish to express our utmost appreciation to the Host Government of Ansan City for its generosity and hospitality to the PNLG delegates and for making the 2016 PNLG Annual Forum a success.

Adopted in Ansan City, Republic of Korea this 6th Day of September in the Year Two Thousand and Sixteen.

ANNEX 6
STATEMENTS FROM NEW PNLG MEMBERS

Speech of H.E Saut Yea, Deputy Governor of Kampot Province, Cambodia

Your Excellency and honorable guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen
Good Morning!

On behalf of the Provincial Government of Kampot Province of the, I have the great honor and pleasure to be able to join here together with all of you in this year's PEMSEA Network of Local Governments (PNLG) Annual forum. I would like to express my profound thanks to PEMSEA, the PNLG Secretariat, and the Ansan City Government for holding this important forum.

Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends!

Kampot Province is excited to be a member of the PNLG together with other local governments in the East Asian Seas region which are currently implementing ICM. We have been participating PNLG meeting in the past 05 years as observer, and this year, we have applied as a member to the PNLG. We are very honored to have been accepted as a member and at the same time, we are excited to learn from you all.

Kampot Province is one of four other coastal provinces in Cambodia with rich history, natural beauty, and rich natural resources within its 66.5km coastline. Marine coastal resource is very important in the livelihood of people in Kampot Province such as mangroves (coral reefs, salt field and protected areas. Today, Kampot Province is proud to become a member of PNLG. We insure that all PNLG members could access cooperation with other countries and partners more extensively in the region. Recently, Kampot Province is has started the preparation of the Coastal Zoning planning supported by Korean Marine Institute and PEMSEA and I would like to request KMI continue to support the Zoning Process until we complete this very important project. Kampot is developing fast, and if we do not act fast to protect our resources, the next generation may have some problems.

We believe that Kampot Province can learn a lot from other countries and we hope that you will guide us in the process of our implementation. We are committed to strict compliance of PNLG membership rules and charter, and we will be actively involved in PNLG-related activities, particularly in the implementation of integrated management of coastal area, promotion of sustainable development of the East Asian Seas region and sharing of knowledge and experience with the PNLG members. In addition, we would like to strongly support to the **Ansan Declaration on PNLG Leadership in sustainable Development of Coastal and Marine Areas through integrated Coastal Management**. In response to this Declaration, the Provincial government of Kampot Province will take the action and cooperate with other sectors in our province as well as national government and partners at the regional level.

Finally, on behalf of Provincial government of Kampot, I would like to express our deepest appreciation and thanks to Excellency Mayor of the Ansan City and PEMSEA. , and especially thanks to PNLG secretariat for graciously hosting this significant forum and in making this forum a great success. I wish you all a great success and fruitful outcomes to the PNLG Forum 2016.

I wish your Excellency, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen, Good Luck Good Health and Prosperity.

Thank you for your attention!

Speech of Mr. Ung Chhay, Deputy Governor of Kep Province, Cambodia

Your Excellency and honorable guests,
Our colleagues, friends and partners,
Good morning to you all.

On behalf of the Provincial Government of Kep Province, we are pleased to be with you all on the occasion of the PEMSEA Network of Local Governments(PNLG) Annual forum for 2016. My deepest appreciation goes to the PEMSEA, the PNLG Secretariat, and the Ansan City Government who have invited us to participate in this important forum.

Our Dear Friends,

Kep province welcomes the opportunity to be a member of the PNLG together with other governments in the East Asian region which are currently implementing ICM. We have been participating PNLG meeting in the past years as observers and this year, we have applied as a member to the PNLG.

Kep Province is the smallest coastal province in Cambodia but is a major tourist destination. As a tourist destination, we need to protect and conserve our natural resources, because whatever we do with them will affect our people's livelihood. We are trying to improve our performance in addressing solid and liquid wastes, conservation of natural resources and addressing salt water problems the rice field to meet food security and improve livelihood the people through the ICM implementation. Our commitment to Sustainable Development Goals is to strengthen our capacity so we can implement projects on these areas more effectively through ICM.

Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As we become a member of PNLG, we hope that our skills and our experiences will be improved for us to effectively implement ICM. We believe that Kep can learn a lot from other countries and we hope that you will guide us in the process of our implementation. We need your support, advice and in showing us how things can be done and improved. We hope that we can facilitate cross-visits and more discussions on field implementation so we can also learn from you all.

Finally and again, I would be deeply thanked the Mayor of Ansan City and PEMSEA which organized the event. I bless his Excellency, and all our friends here today . May you all be happy and be successful in all your work.

Thank you!

Speech of Mr. Say Socheat, Deputy Governor of Koh Kong Province, Cambodia

Honorable guests,
Friends and colleagues,
Ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of the Province of Koh Kong in Cambodia, we would like to thank the Ansan Government, the PEMSEA, the PNLG Secretariat, and everyone who worked hard to arrange this meaningful event.

We are very delighted to be here with all of you in this important forum. It is an important opportunity for us as leaders, policy makers and government officers, to build better relationships, and to better understand each countries situation and to share information on sustainable management our natural resources.

Excellencies, Ladies and gentlemen,

Koh Kong province has rich natural resources and we have the longest coastline among all 4 coastal provinces of Cambodia. These abundant of natural resources have triggered environmental lovers, and researchers to visit and learn about our province which contribute to the livelihood of our local people. To sustainably develop coastal area in Koh Kong province, we have established projects such as **Solid-Liquid Management Project and Natural Resources Conservation Project, Mangrove forest conservation zone and a lot more.** One key objective of these projects is to work with local people and build a more positive culture and reduce cutting and destroying of resources in their area so that eco-tourism can continue. As the result, natural resources are developed and conserved at the same time.

Recently, we have signed agreement with Ministry of Environment and PEMSEA to implement ICM in our province. I believe that this cooperation will lead contribute to our commitment as new members of the PNLG. As new members of the PNLG and new implementers of ICM, we would like to request the PNLG and PEMSEA to guide us in the process – both in terms of the techniques and show us more experiences from other sites and countries. Experiences from Sihanoukville for the past 15 years in ICM implementation is very important for us. We also hope to see how other countries implement – how they coordinate, how they improve technical skills and how they get support from the national level. As a new site, we hope that PEMSEA and PNLG can provide us with orientation and training in our ICM program.

As the deputy governor of Koh Kong province, I strongly support PEMSEA and ICM implementation, to cooperate with other countries for better management of coastal area, and to sustainably develop natural resources. Last but not least, I am sure that this forum will produce fruitful result and strengthen relationship with our partner sites and countries. Finally, I wish Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen a very good luck, health, happiness and success in all the obligations.

“Together, we can make coastal development, sustainable, for the younger generation,
Thank You”

Speech of Mr. Iskandar Mirsad, Executive Secretary, Tangerang Regency, Indonesia

Good Morning Ladies and Gentlemen Board and all members of the PNLG, first of all let me to say thank you for the opportunity to become a member PNLG and follow this conference, now please allow me to stand in this forum to give short speech as a representative of Tangerang regency.

Tangerang regency is one of regencies in Banten Province which in the eastern part, the distance between Tangerang and Jakarta approximately 30 KM, it's can be taken 1 hour drive, Tangerang has 29 subdistrict includes 8 coastal sub-districts with 51.2 KM of the coastline.

The main challenge in Tangerang is destruction of coastal environment and poverty levels are still high, the data abrasion show from 1995 to 2015 is 579.12 Ha in addition the type of the who live there very depending with natural source, but they are be marginalized because the land was not theirs but belong to private companies.

Gerbang Mapan is an excellent program designed as a Integrated Coastal Management Development to provide acceleration for the development of coastal communities based on three (3) pillars of development, namely: (1) The Acceleration Of Economic Development, which is supported by (2) Acceleration Of Infrastructure Development, and (3) Strengthening Community Empowerment.

We hope as a new member of PEMSEA Network of Local Government we find the best approach for the Development of the Coastal in Tangerang Regency and of course we need feedback for technical assistance within the Coastal Development.

That is all my speech, thank you for your kind attention

**Speech of Mr. Chen Wenjun, Deputy Secretary-General
Sanya Municipal Government, PR China**

Good morning ladies and gentlemen:

I'm very honored to have chance communicate with you in the annual meeting in 2016 of the local government network about sustainable development of East Asian coastal zone.

First, please allow me to introduce Sanya briefly. Sanya is a small coastal city of China, located in the most southern of Hainan island, which lie in 18° N which are the earth's most beautiful latitude as Hawaii of the United States and Cancun of Mexico. The population is 740 thousand, the land area is 1919 square km, the length of coastline is 258 km, there are 19 different sizes

of harbor, the average annual temperature is 26°C. Sanya is combined with mountains, rivers,

lakes and sea, tourism resources are rich, with the benefit of these nature, Sanya has been built as tourism city more than 30 years, and has been changed from a small coastal fishing village to famous tropical seaside tourist city. Sanya received nearly 15 million overnight visitors last year. The ecological environment is the lifeline of the city for the tourist city. At present, Sanya is to carry out the "double repair" work, which is ecological restoration and urban repair, ecological restoration in the coastal zone of conservation and restoration is a very important aspect.

Sanya has been committed to the construction of marine ecological civilization for many years, and many exploration and efforts have been carried out. For example, we adhere to the "green rise", strict approval of marine development projects, will not allow the destruction of the marine ecological environment construction projects in Sanya, we strengthen the project construction including waste incineration power plant, sewage treatment plant, the rain and sewage diversion project, to reduce the pollution of the marine environment. We put on the artificial reef and study asexual reproduction of coral. To restore beach eroded by natural erosion, to recovery the marine ecological environment gradually, etc. Last year, to carry out the "double restoration", artificial recharge of Sanya bay sediment project was implemented, sandy vegetation planted for 15 km, 279 Mu of coastal forest were planted, ecological environment of coast were improved. Not long ago, *Sousa chinensis* which is fist class national protected animal appeared in Sanya coast. It shows the water quality and fish resources are recovering, and have fully proved the effectiveness of coast restoration.

After a long period of exploration, although we have achieved some results, there are some problems, such as marine ecological environment restoration and renovation financing, marine ecological civilization construction is difficult to commercial operation and so on. We believe that the parties will communicate through the following year, will stimulate the bright sparks of wisdom, new ideas, new initiatives will create marine ecological sustainable development, will let us in solving the restricting problem, promote greater as the Sanya marine ecological civilization construction.

We will be guided by the results of the annual meeting, to implement PNLG strategy action plan, continue to promote the "double restoration" project, continue to strengthen the comprehensive

management of sea area, improve marine environmental protection mechanisms and the marine ecological civilization.

Thank you!

ANNEX 7
PNLG WORK PLAN FOR 2017 AND BUDGET REPORT FOR 2016

PNLG WORK PLAN FOR 2017

1. **Develop partnerships with institutions, public and private sectors and organizations, actively involving in the international events, to expand the influence of PNLG.**
 - Playing an effective bridging role in cooperating at East Asia, and keep in touch with stakeholders.
 - In collaboration with PEMSEA.
 - Keeping in touch with the PNLG members.
 - Developing the cooperation with institutions and enterprises, to provide more cooperating opportunities for PNLG members.
2. **Implement PNLG SAP 2016-2021.** PNLG Secretariat will fulfill its commitment to revitalize regional partnerships for sustainable development and closely cooperate with PEMSEA to facilitate all members achieve their own targets.
3. **Further recruit new PNLG members.** More than one new member will be recruited each year. Meanwhile, PNLG Secretariat will facilitate the experience sharing on ICM for PNLG members.
4. **Organize the 2017 EC Meeting.** The PNLG Secretariat will prepare the documents, invite the participants and finish the logistical work to make sure next year EC Meeting to be successful.
5. **Carry out the preparatory work for the 2017 PNLG Annual Forum.** The 2017 PNLG Forum will be held at Sanya, China. We will help Sanya municipal government to make it a platform for all members to exchange and share ICM experience and good practice.
6. **Co-organize the “Blue Economy Investment Workshop”.** PNLG Secretariat will assist with PEMSEA to finish the logistical work of the “Blue Economy Investment Workshop” during Xiamen World Ocean Week this November.
7. **Strengthen the self-improvement of the PNLG Secretariat.** Firstly, conduct the collection and use management of membership fees, and actively apply to Xiamen Municipal Government and the SOA, China, for basic funds. Secondly, strengthen the exchange and communication with Xiamen University, the First and Third Institute of Oceanography of SOA and other relevant scientific research institutions to level up management standards. Thirdly, organize PNLG Secretariat personnel to learn at the PEMSEA Resource Facility to improve their work ability.

2016 PNLG Budget Allocation and Expenditures

Sources of Funds	Amount
Balance from 2015	\$ 39,173.00
2016 Xiamen Municipality appropriation for PNLG Secretariat	\$ 10,000.00
Membership fees collected from May 2015 to May 2016	\$ 6,500.00
Total	\$ 55,673.00

Expenditures	Amount
Organizing the 7th PNLG EC meeting	¥22,500.00
PNLG Secretariat staff's participation in 2016 PNLG Forum	¥30,000.00
PNLG President International Travel Fee to 2016 PNLG Forum	\$ 2,000.00
Co-organizing the "Regional Workshop on Catalyzing Blue Economy Investment in East Asia" During XWOW	\$ 8,000.00
PNLG Secretariat daily operation costs and capacity building	\$ 5,000.00
Total	\$ 23,076.92