



PEMSEA/WP/2002/09

GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on
Partnerships in Environmental Management
for the Seas of East Asia

Proceedings of the Seminar on Leadership in Ocean and Coastal Governance



22 September 2002
Xiamen, PR China

PEMSEA/WP/2002/09

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEMINAR
ON LEADERSHIP IN OCEAN
AND COASTAL GOVERNANCE**

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

Coastal Management Center (CMC)

Sida Marine Science Programme

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March 2003

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MISSION STATEMENT

The Global Environment Facility/United Nations Development Programme/International Maritime Organization Regional Programme on Building Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) aims to promote a shared vision for the Seas of East Asia:

“The resource systems of the Seas of East Asia are a natural heritage, safeguarding sustainable and healthy food supplies, livelihood, properties and investments, and social, cultural and ecological values for the people of the region, while contributing to economic prosperity and global markets through safe and efficient maritime trade, thereby promoting a peaceful and harmonious co-existence for present and future generations.”

PEMSEA focuses on building intergovernmental, interagency and intersectoral partnerships to strengthen environmental management capabilities at the local, national and regional levels, and develop the collective capacity to implement appropriate strategies and environmental action programs on self-reliant basis. Specifically, PEMSEA will carry out the following:

- build national and regional capacity to implement integrated coastal management programs;
- promote multi-country initiatives in addressing priority transboundary environment issues in sub-regional sea areas and pollution hotspots;
- reinforce and establish a range of functional networks to support environmental management;
- identify environmental investment and financing opportunities and promote mechanisms, such as public-private partnerships, environmental projects for financing and other forms of developmental assistance;
- advance scientific and technical inputs to support decision-making;
- develop integrated information management systems linking selected sites into a regional network for data sharing and technical support;
- establish the enabling environment to reinforce delivery capabilities and advance the concerns of non-government and community-based organizations, environmental journalists, religious groups and other stakeholders;
- strengthen national capacities for developing integrated coastal and marine policies as part of state policies for sustainable socio-economic development; and
- promote regional commitment for implementing international conventions, and strengthening regional and sub-regional cooperation and collaboration using a sustainable regional mechanism.

The twelve participating countries are: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, People's Republic of China, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. The collective efforts of these countries in implementing the strategies and activities will result in effective policy and management interventions, and in cumulative global environmental benefits, thereby contributing towards the achievement of the ultimate goal of protecting and sustaining the life support systems in the coastal and international waters over the long term.

Dr. Chua Thia-Eng
Regional Programme Director
PEMSEA

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A. INTRODUCTION

- i. The Seminar on Leadership in Ocean and Coastal Governance was organized by the GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme for Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), jointly with the State Oceanic Administration (SOA) of PR China, and hosted by the Xiamen Municipal Government of PR China.
- ii. The Seminar was designed for local leaders implementing integrated coastal management (ICM) as well as national leaders involved in ocean and coastal governance. It aimed at building regional leadership and commitment in fostering regional collaboration for the sustainable use and protection of the remaining ocean heritage. In light of global commitments reaffirmed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg on August 2002 toward achieving the goal of sustainable development and implementing Agenda 21, the Seminar provided a timely and useful gathering among regional leaders to share their concerns, issues and visions for environmental management and sustainable development of the Seas of East Asia.
- iii. The Seminar program is provided in Annex 1.
- iv. The Seminar was attended by 88 participants including high-level officials, present and former ministers, vice ministers, governors, vice governors, mayors, vice mayors, director-generals and directors of line agencies of national and local governments from ten countries of the East Asian Seas region and three countries outside of the Region, as well as senior officials from private sector and four international/UN agencies, such as GEF, UNDP Manila, World Bank and UNIDO. Annex 2 contains the list of the Seminar participants.

B. OPENING CEREMONY

- i. Opening and welcome remarks were delivered by Mr. Wang Shuguang, Administrator, State Oceanic Administration, PR China; Mr. Alfred Duda, Senior Adviser on International Waters, GEF; and Mr. Terence Jones, Resident Representative, UNDP Manila.

ii. Highlights of the opening and welcome remarks include:

iii. **Mr. Wang Shuguang**

He welcomed all the participants at the Seminar and appreciated PEMSEA and the Municipal Government of Xiamen for organizing and hosting the event. He stressed that the importance of the ocean related industry has been increasing in China, with a growth rate exceeding 10 percent. In response to the rapid growth of economic activities in the ocean and coastal area, the Chinese government has strengthened its institutional and technical capacity for ocean and coastal management, specifically the enactment of the Law on Management of Sea Area Use, application of integrated planning, application of user-fee system, and environmental monitoring. He indicated that the success story of the Xiamen ICM demonstration program became a useful example to other coastal areas in PR China, facilitating the national legislation on sea use zoning. Finally, he congratulated leaders from PEMSEA participating countries in the region for having this kind of important opportunity to share views and ideas toward the sustainable development of the Seas of East Asia and wished a great success to the Seminar.

iv. **Mr. Alfred Duda**

He welcomed the participants on behalf of GEF and conveyed the best wishes of Mr. Mohamed El-Ashry, Chief Executive Officer, for a productive meeting. He indicated that GEF is proud of the progress that PEMSEA is making at the demonstration sites in each country, and pleased with the joining of the Japanese Government. He emphasized that the development of public-private partnerships would be critical to reversing the environmental damage and coastal resources depletion, and that PEMSEA's role is assisting government in undertaking policy reforms and providing enabling environment for private sector investment. He suggested that 12 participating countries would adopt a regional mechanism for collective management of our shared marine ecosystems, pursuing public-private partnerships for making essential environmental investments (refer Annex 3 for a full text of speech).

v. **Mr. Terence Jones**

He congratulated all the participants at the Seminar and expressed his gratitude to the State Oceanic Administration and the Municipal Government of Xiamen for hosting the event. He highlighted that leadership is very topical, given the outcome of the WSSD, indicating that the leaders of PEMSEA are already implementing the commitments expressed in WSSD, with our emphasis on partnerships as well as integrated and sustainable approach to coastal and marine resources management. He explained that PEMSEA is far advanced in implementing the regional programme of actions linked to strategic plans for sustainable development. The significant contribution of PEMSEA is its success in demonstrating that it is feasible to combine in one strategy both the land and marine aspects of sustainable coastal management.

To achieve our common objectives, he suggested the following:

- At the local government level, sustaining and expanding on the progress made is critical. We need to develop networks and communities of practice that can support replication of our successes. In this line of thought, the importance of RNLG was emphasized.
- At the national level, national policies and strategies for integrated coastal management need to be developed using the framework of regional sustainable development strategy. Such efforts are underway in the Philippines.
- International organizations need to work more closely to develop an adequate legal and institutional framework/mechanism at regional level to ensure implementation of regional strategy.

He introduced the UNDP Capacity 2015 program, a new resource platform designed to enhance capacity development for sustainable human development with special focus on local development, regarding PEMSEA as an example for Capacity 2015 to build on (refer Annex 4 for a full text of speech).

C. SEMINAR PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSION

Chairperson: Dr. Chua Thia-Eng

Regional Programme Director, PEMSEA

Moderators: Dr. Angel Alcala

Former Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines

Ms. Diane James

Chairman, Victorian Coastal Council, Australia

1.0 The Seminar was chaired by Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, Regional Programme Director, PEMSEA. The moderators for the discussion were Dr. Angel Alcala and Ms. Diane James.

2.0 Following is the summary of the presentations in the Morning Session:

2.1 **Coastal and ocean governance for the Seas of East Asia** by Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, Regional Programme Director, PEMSEA

Dr. Chua inspired the participants by introducing the concept of ‘interconnectivity’ of the Seas of East Asia – social, cultural, political and ecological interconnectivity-which is the basis of regional cooperation and collective efforts for the better management of the Seas of East Asia. The countries in the East Asian Seas region are interdependent on each other and sharing benefits through economic activities such as maritime trade, shipping, fisheries, tourism, oil exploration, and manufacturing industries. The sustainability of goods and services provided by the Seas of East Asia is at risk due to environmental hazards and risks such as red tides, oil spills, nutrients and other pollutants, invasive species, typhoons, haze, etc.

Challenges ahead of us are inadequate and inefficient governance, weak implementation of international instruments, inadequate coastal /ocean policies, weak institutional arrangements, lack of “home” base for ocean and coastal management, and lack of coordinated, vision-oriented program of actions at regional, national and sub-national levels.

Dr. Chua highlighted the progress made in the East Asian Seas region toward achieving the goal of sustainable development, indicating the development and implementation of National Agenda 21, strengthening of institutional arrangements and national legislation in marine environmental and resources management, establishment of institutions related to national marine affairs, and ratification of international instruments.

Despite significant achievements, the coastal and marine environment in most parts of the region is still degrading and the natural resources are declining. Efforts are needed to relieve the pressure on unsustainable exploitation and use of natural resources, prevent further destruction of coastal and marine habitats, improve living conditions of the urban poor through a more holistic and integrated planning and management approach towards sustainable coastal and ocean development. To achieve this, the region needs to develop a new paradigm, a functional framework of regional cooperation, and a regional platform for integrated implementation of international instruments.

In this regard, PEMSEA has prepared the draft framework document, entitled “Sustainable Development for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-EAS)”, through two-year consultations with various stakeholders, including governments, users and beneficiaries, NGOs, academe and business communities. The SDS-EAS is intended to provide a platform for partnerships among countries in the region and a framework of regional cooperation for addressing environmental relationships across national boundaries.

2.2 **The Making of an Ocean Ministry: Indonesia Experience** by Dr. Rokhmin Dahuri, Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesia

Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world, with more than 17,000 islands, 81,000 km shoreline and 5.8 million km² of sea area. Some 140 million Indonesians (60 percent of total population) live within 60 km of the coast. In recognition of the significant potential contribution of ocean related industries to national economy, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries was created in 2000 and the National Development Program for marine affairs and fisheries was developed.

Minister Dahuri highlighted the economic potential of marine and fisheries resources. For instance, the estimated economic value of mariculture and marine capture fisheries are US\$ 467 million and US\$ 151 million respectively. At present, the contribution of the marine sector to the national GDP is only 20 percent. The Indonesian government is making efforts for attracting both local and foreign direct investment to increase the economic contribution of the marine sector. Special efforts are also being made to boost aquaculture including

freshwater fish culture, brackish water fish and shrimp culture, mariculture as well as sea ranching.

Finally, Minister Dahuri introduced the development strategies for marine affairs and fisheries as follows:

- Sustainable utilization of marine and fisheries resources and services;
- Improving the socio-economic status of the fishermen community;
- Application of environment friendly science and technology;
- Development and strengthening of marine information system;
- Support of conducive fiscal and monetary policy;
- Strengthening, monitoring, control and surveillance for marine and fisheries resources;
- Rehabilitation of coastal ecosystem habitat;
- Development of legal system and strengthening international and national collaborations; and
- Increasing public awareness.

2.3 **Significance and Implication of the Sea Use Law of the People's Republic of China** by Mr. Wang Shuguang, Administrator, State Oceanic Administration, PR China

Administrator Wang explained how China has strengthened its national institutional arrangements for integrated marine management, focusing on the administrative system such as the State Oceanic Administration as well as the enactment of the Law of People's Republic of China on the Management of Sea Area Use. PR China has developed and implemented marine functional zoning, marine development plans, and sea area use plans in its territorial seawater, especially in the nearshore area. With regard to management activities, they focus on environmental monitoring, integrated marine law enforcement, sea area use management, environmental impact assessment and mitigation of any adverse impacts from coastal construction projects, designation of marine natural reserves and management of uninhabited islands.

He emphasized the contribution of the Xiamen ICM demonstration site in facilitating the national development and implementation of marine functional zoning scheme. He finally introduced the future strategy for the marine and coastal zone management in PR China as follows:

- Strengthening legal system for ocean and coastal management;
- Enhancing environment conservation and marine environmental monitoring, surveillance, supervision and management;
- Strengthening integrated planning of marine development and protection;
- Enhancing the capacity of marine service and promoting economic development in the marine sector; and
- Conducting public awareness and education.

2.4 **Why Xiamen invests in integrated coastal management** by Mr. Zhang Changping, Mayor of Xiamen, PR China

He first introduced the natural and socio-economic setting of Xiamen for developing and implementing the integrated coastal management program. He highlighted the legislative framework, centralized coordination mechanism, scientific advice and support to the management, and integrated law enforcement as key elements for their marine management system. Xiamen is facing challenges to the sustainable development such as rapid increase of population due to immigration as well as booming of marine industries including shipping, coastal tourism and manufacturing industries. To address such challenges, he expressed his strong commitment to lead Xiamen toward the following direction:

- Spatial relocation of industries;
- Creation of open space and green area;
- Connecting Xiamen with neighboring cities;
- Developing Xiamen as a regional center;
- Strengthening the ICM program;
- Protecting the marine ecosystem;
- Sustainable and rational use of marine resources;
- Promoting coastal tourism and marine highway technology;
- Restoring West Sea and Maluan Bay; and
- Strengthening coastal economy by expanding port.

3.0 **Highlights of Discussion in the Morning Session**

- ICM implementation must be institutionalized at all levels. This would address the negative effects of continuous change in leadership.
- Ecotourism is fast-growing in the region and if coastal and marine degradation continues, the needed earnings from this industry would be negatively affected. Integrated planning and management is critical in sustaining ecotourism.

4.0 Following is the summary of the presentations in the afternoon session:

4.1 **The Making of an Ocean Ministry : Republic of Korea Experience** by Dr. Hong Seoug-Yong, President, Inha University, Former Vice Minister, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Republic of Korea

Dr. Hong started off his presentation explaining the paradigm shift in ocean policy and suggested that the 21st century would become the century of Blue Revolution. He described basic facts related to the ocean and coastal resources of the Republic of Korea. For instance, Korea has a total coastline of 11,542 km and coastal population of 50 million (population at coastal cities and counties), which is about 27 percent of the total population. Fisheries production in Korea marks up to 3 billion tons/year, and the estimated production of ocean related industry as a whole is US\$ 26 billion per year, which contributes to 7 percent of the National GDP.

He explained the evolution of Korea's marine policy in four stages – rudimentary stage (1945-1961), formative stage (1962-1981), globalization stage (1982-1995), and reinventing stage (1996-present). During the reinventing stage, revolutionary actions have been taken by the Korean government to strengthen its capacity in ocean and coastal management including the creation of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MOMAF); the establishment of new fisheries pact with neighboring countries; incorporation of marine dimension into national development strategies; and the formulation of integrated coastal management mechanism.

The major roles and functions of MOMAF are as follows:

- Development and integration of marine policies;
- Maritime transportation industry and safety management;
- Ports development and operation;
- Promotion of environment-friendly fisheries;
- Marine environment protection and integrated coastal management;
- and
- Marine science and technology research.

MOMAF formulated Ocean Korea 21 as a national strategic framework of action programmes toward achieving ocean and coastal sustainable development. Ocean Korea 21 focuses on the following key strategic areas:

- Revitalize ocean for life, production and livelihoods;
- Secure clean and safe marine environment;
- Promote high value-added, knowledge-based ocean industry;
- Strengthen shipping and port industry through development of North East Asian Hub Ports;
- Ensure sustainable development of marine fishery resources;
- Promote commercialization of marine minerals, energy and space resources; and
- Expand international and inter-Korean cooperation.

He crystallized some of the lessons gained from MOMAF experiences through his direct involvement as a Vice Minister. MOMAF strengthened the political and planning infrastructure for ocean development and management; improved the linkages among the various components of the ocean governance system; provided decision making mechanism that take account of the environmental and socio-economic linkages between coastal and ocean areas; elevated coastal and ocean affairs within the public policy agenda; and secured the necessary means for policy implementation such as financial, technology, human and managerial resources. There are still limitations : MOMAF is still limited in mobilizing various stakeholders in the ocean sector toward the common goal of sustainable development; more active cooperation is needed between MOMAF and the Ministry of Environment to address effectively the linkage between land and sea water; the capacity of local governments needs to be strengthened with regard to coastal and ocean management; structural integration does not automatically ensure integrated ocean policy; and political leadership and understanding of policy makers need to be enhanced.

4.2 **Building leadership in coastal and ocean governance** by Mr. Hiroshi Terashima, Executive Director, Institute for Ocean Policy, Ship and Ocean Foundation

Mr. Terashima emphasized that, to achieve our common goal of sustainable ocean development, we need a political leadership that is informed by a sound understanding of the natural environment and its eco-systems, and that is able to temper our insatiable material desires with the goal of passing along healthy and bountiful oceans to future generations. Underlying philosophy of ocean governance stems from UNCLOS and Agenda 21, of which four main ideas stand out:

- Ocean problems are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole.
- Oceans are the common heritage of mankind.
- Oceans constitute an indispensable component of earth's life support system.
- Oceans are to be exploited only after due consideration for the earth's environment.

He informed the participants of the efforts of 'Oceans, Coasts and Islands Informal Coordinating Group' made during the WSSD to incorporate the ocean agenda into the Plan of Implementation as well as their plan to hold a periodic "Ocean Forum" to discuss ocean issues. In the view of global commitments to the implementation of Agenda 21 reaffirmed at the WSSD, he called for a political will by the leaders as well as collective efforts of various stakeholders in the East Asian Seas region to recognize the absolute necessity of ocean and coastal governance in ensuring our needs of today as well as mankind's future, and to persevere in its implementation in the face of all obstacles.

He introduced the set of policy proposals that the Nippon Foundation recommended to the Japanese Government including:

- The need for a legal framework for integrated coastal zone management;
- Local governments as the main policy implementers;
- Comprehensive management of enclosed seas;
- Promotion of a system of Marine Protected Areas; and
- Establishment of a system for mitigation.

Finally, he again emphasized the importance of regional cooperation for ocean and coastal zone governance, recognizing the need for exchange and sharing of experiences, knowledge, expertise, and technology among regional, national and local leaders, NGOs and private sector. He appreciated PEMSEA and the Municipal Government of Xiamen for organizing and hosting this kind of gathering for regional leaders.

4.3 **Financing ocean and coastal governance: World Bank's perspective** by Dr. Marea Hatzios, Senior Coastal and Marine Specialist, World Bank

Sustainable development entails balancing the economic, social and environmental objectives of the society. Global commitments to sustainable development have been restated in the Millennium Declarations and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Achieving MDGs will require US\$ 40-60 billion/yr more of Official Development Assistance (ODA) or US\$ 130 billion/yr over 15 years. For instance, the challenge in water services is how to finance the gap of \$10-100 billion /year. Therefore, to achieve MDGs, developing countries will need to generate additional resources to complement existing ODA flows by attracting private sector resources and generating increased public sector resources. To attract new financing from domestic and international private sector sources, it is essential to create a positive climate for FDI and remove barriers to investment by creating a level playing field, managing political risk, and fostering public/private partnerships.

Dr. Hatzios highlighted the importance of creating a virtuous circle for investment in the sustainable development in which the good governance and favorable investment climate will spiral into increased productivity, economic development, environmental management, and eventually sustainable development. She then explained the role of the World Bank Group in facilitating private sector investment. The World Bank Group can play the role of broker by providing loan guarantees and reducing transaction costs or promote cleaner production and sustainable harvests through demonstration projects and various certification programs.

She also introduced World Bank projects related to coastal and ocean governance in the East Asian Seas region - Sustainable coastal resources development project in China, Integrated water resources management of the Hai River Basin in China, and Marine Electronic Highway project in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore. For instance, the Hai Basin IWRM Project is expected to provide the opportunities for private sector investment through establishing new water quality standards, developing new markets for secondary towns, confirming commitment of central and municipal governments, and providing incentives to buyers and sellers (e.g. subsidies, lower transaction costs, etc.). She concluded her talk stressing that sustainable financing is about innovation, diversification and demonstrating success.

4.4 **Policy reforms in the management of international waters** by Dr. Alfred Duda, Senior Advisor on International Waters of the Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Based on his visit 5 years ago, GEF agreed to a second phase of the regional programme by providing another US\$ 16 million in grant funding to demonstrate how to undertake policy, legal, and institutional reforms through integrated coastal management and to develop partnerships to sustain the use of coastal water ecosystems in the region. The work on the Bohai Sea Declaration and the billions of dollars of water pollution control investments that are following are impressive and we congratulate the People's Republic of China for their commitment. The Manila Bay Declaration, the progress being made at Danang, Klang, Bataan and the recent signing of the Bali Coastal Strategy are all

important. The Marine Electronic Highway demonstration for the Malacca Straits is under preparation with World Bank assistance, which is critical for Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore and ultimately for the economy of all East Asia. In addition, he appreciated Dr. Chua and PEMSEA staff for the enormous amount of work that has been accomplished.

Regarding the agenda of this Seminar on policy reforms and the issue of international waters, which for GEF means the oceans and world's transboundary river basins, he emphasized the importance for each of the participating nations to take the next step from planning to implementation of needed policy reforms and investments, and in doing so to serve as an example for the rest of the world that we can work together to sustain the bounty of our shared marine ecosystems for poverty reduction and for economic benefits for our children and grandchildren.

First, it is essential that we take the results of our successful demonstrations of integrated coastal management and adopt local as well as national policy/ legal/ institutional reforms that enable us to replicate the demonstrations in other areas and foster public-private partnerships for environmental investments. The future of our coastal economies depend on widespread implementation of what we have demonstrated.

This refers to the urgency to adopt policy, legal, and institutional reforms that enable the region to replicate ICM in other areas and to establish institutions that encourage public-private partnerships for investment opportunities. Taking the case of Xiamen, back in the mid-1990s, an assessment of the key coastal problems was conducted and published in a "Coastal Environmental Profile". Then the actions needed to fix the problems—the policy and legal reforms and investments were identified and adopted as a "Strategic Management Plan". The plan contained objectives, targets, and timetables that relate to investments, institutional development, enacting of laws and regulations to ensure ICM will be used, standards adopted, and sewage treatment plants upgraded. Xiamen also piloted the testing of zoning of marine sea space for different uses, including biodiversity protection. This was so successful that the national government included this in its Sea Use Law as was mentioned by Administrator Wang of SOA. These are the reforms necessary to be undertaken and these help set the conditions so that public-private partnerships can be created for environmental investments. In order to reverse the decline and depletion of marine ecosystems so that they can continue to provide benefits for the poor and for coastal economies, leadership on reforms and investments is essential to protect coastal systems.

Second, in view of the World Summit on Sustainable Development that was held in South Africa, the region is already incorporating much of what is being asked of nations through our demonstration projects with PEMSEA. The region is already implementing much of the World Summit action program related to coastal and marine ecosystems. Consequently the region is ahead of other nations and we have the potential to serve as a model for the entire world on making the transition to sustainable development.

This indicates that we are undertaking in our demonstration projects with PEMSEA just about all that the World Summit asks countries to do to reverse

degradation of coastal ecosystems. Just like Xiamen and the People's Republic of China, we have the opportunity to show the world we are leading because we understand the importance of restoring fisheries and stopping pollution as a basis for sustaining economic development and the poor in coastal communities. This also involves marine commerce, so the Malacca Straits project of the marine electronic highway is an important example. Public-private partnerships will also be necessary for such precision navigation and investments will also be needed in that case.

Third, and perhaps most importantly, the World Summit was all about countries making commitments and setting targets for implementation. This is especially needed to conserve the world's shared water systems—both freshwater and marine ecosystems. It is urgent that the region adopts a regional mechanism for collective action to restore and protect our shared marine ecosystems that reflects commitments and targets for action, especially for implementing investment opportunities. The Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia is an important start, but commitments to collective action among nations and public-private partnerships for investments are essential.

He encouraged all 12 countries involved with PEMSEA to accelerate their work, to take advantage of the opportunities coming from the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and to move rapidly from planning under the Regional Sustainable Development Strategy to national strategies with policy reforms and to implementation. If we act together in adopting a sustainable, self-financing regional mechanism for collective action on these shared marine ecosystems, and if we adopt and implement the regional mechanism and national strategies, we will make a great case for additional GEF finance for assisting with investments. Other development partners will come to observe what we have accomplished in a cohesive and integrated regional program, and they will undoubtedly conclude that the region serves as a working model for addressing similar marine ecosystems around the world.

He concluded his talk by saying that the 12 cooperating nations are ready to exercise the type of leadership on coastal and ocean governance needed to restore and protect these coastal jewels—these important economic assets, and encouraging us to work even harder because it is in our best interest to accelerate implementation so that we can take advantage of the opportunity of new support from donors and development partners as a result of the World Summit.

5.0 Highlights of Discussion in the Afternoon Session

5.1 A synopsis of the afternoon session presentations showed a focus on three major viewpoints on coastal and ocean governance:

- (a) Need for policy reforms at the local, national and international levels
 - Formulation and adoption of a national coastal and marine policy and supporting legal framework and institutional arrangements;

- Recognition of the value of coastal and marine ecosystems and interconnectivity of land and water systems;
 - Regional cooperation and sharing of information among governments and other sectors (academe, NGOs and private sector) in this semi-enclosed area;
 - Establishment of a system of marine protected areas (MPAs);
 - Need for a regional approach while working at the local level: ‘think globally, act locally’; and
 - Adoption of regional mechanism for collective action to restore, protect and sustain the shared coastal and marine ecosystems.
- (b) Call for ‘new’ leaders with political will, long-term vision, and focus on implementation
- Need for long-term decision-making and comprehensive management approach;
 - More focus on meeting targets for action and enforcement of policies and plans;
 - Need to ratify and put in force international conventions;
 - Demonstrate success in implementing ICM; and
 - Foster public-private partnerships for environmental investments.
- (c) Need for new approaches to financing
- Sustainability of environmental management and development programs is contingent upon the availability and/or access to financing;
 - Recognition of the economic value of natural resources and placing these natural assets at the center of the virtuous circle will spiral into improvement in health and education, better markets, productivity, economic development, public sector investment, environmental management, and access to private sector investments and donor agency financing; and
 - Need to enhance investment climate (e.g., good governance, good markets, high profitability and economic growth) and incentives required to attract private sector investments and mobilize public sector investments into the environment.

6.0 Highlights of the Open Forum

- 6.1 Dr. Mathias to Mr. Terashima: What should be the key parts of a legal framework to support ICM?

Response of Mr. Terashima: The Coastal Act of Japan is very narrow in scope, and it is recommended that there should be a more comprehensive approach that will expand coverage to include land and river basins and apply new instruments to support an integrated program such as ICM.

- 6.2 Haji Rahmat to Dr. Hatzios: How high should profitability be? How do you reconcile profit and water as economic or public good?

Response of Dr. Hatzios: Water can be both public good and profitable sector. Identify which sectors of society can pay or should pay for the incremental increase in the price of water for cost recovery, and government should subsidize the poorer sectors.

Response of Dr. Duda to the questions of Dr. Mathias and Haji Rahmat: In Xiamen, the water use zoning, which is integral to the ICM program is backed up by a legal framework. Zoning helped the poor, enhanced economic growth, and protected the environment. Most of the lower income group or poor people in Xiamen rely on aquaculture. Functional zoning scheme for aquaculture, navigation and tourism were developed based on different water quality and other socio-economic factors, with the user fee system being applied, enhanced productivity in each sector, improved the environmental quality, and at the same time assisted the poor. This shows that the national government should work with the local government and local people to build capacity in implementing ICM.

- 6.3 Mr. Prak Sihara: What is the World Bank's role in the UNIDO program on cleaner production?

Response of Dr. Hatzios: The UNIDO program is a separate program, not World Bank's. The World Bank is going to undertake a program to support cleaner production, through provision of loan guarantees.

Response of Dr. Chika Ukwe: UNIDO is working with UNEP and the World Bank in 23 countries to create databases, assist in acquiring technologies, and build awareness and capacity to put into operation the cleaner technologies. UNIDO cannot by itself undertake investments in such facilities nor support the conduct of feasibility studies and package investments – this is where the World Bank comes in.

- 6.4 Dr. Ukwe to Dr. Hatzios: What is the World Bank's role to support environmental investments, such as those in PEMSEA?

Response of Dr. Hatzios: IFC is in charge of mobilizing private sector investments. World Bank can extend loans to support the conduct of feasibility studies.

Response of Dr. Duda: PEMSEA has funded the conduct of pre-feasibility studies for 15 projects, and will undertake an Investors Roundtable to facilitate the development of environmental investments in the ICM sites. GEF supports this initiative, and wants to learn from its experiences.

- 6.5 Hajah Rosnani Ibarahim: She raised the problem of pollution resulting in problems in the coastal areas. Thus, in looking at the coastal problems, we must not forget the activities in the upstream. She is interested in Mr. Terashima's presentation, especially on governance and international conventions. Related to this is building capacity among the national and local governments. She also

raised concern about Dr. Harziolos's presentation. Most projects, such as water supply and sewerage systems are not financially viable. Government has to invest in these public goods although it will not be profitable as they provide service to the community.

- 6.6 Dato' Halipa: She raised the need for a national coastal policy.

Response of Dr. Chua: This is one of the objectives of this conference and leadership seminar. We have to encourage governments of this region to formulate and adopt national coastal policy. Dr. Chua identified the focal points (or representative) of each participating country who are present in the seminar (e.g., Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia and Philippines).

- 6.7 Mr. Robert Jara to Dr. Hatziolos: According to your presentation, there is a World Bank strategy to incorporate coastal management into a country's strategies. Is there a timeframe for implementation?

Response of Dr. Hatziolos: Within the World Bank, there is still a need to inform and educate their country managers, especially about the commitments made in the WSSD regarding the targets in coastal management.

- 6.8 Mr. Robert Jara to Dr. Duda: Will there be a re-focusing of GEF on its priorities, considering the results of WSSD and the recommendations made?

Response of Dr. Duda: GEF has a council meeting every two years to assess projects and progress made, and also has a dialogue with donors to replenish its fund. On a broader level, GEF will re-evaluate its priorities in consideration of the commitments made in WSSD.

7.0 Closing of Seminar

- 7.1 In closing the Seminar, the Chairperson expressed sincere gratitude to the lecturers, moderators and participants for their contribution to the presentations and discussions. Special thanks were again extended to the State Oceanic Administration and Municipal Government of Xiamen of PR China for co-organizing and hosting the Seminar, and for the excellent accommodation and hospitality.

- 7.2 The Seminar closed on 21 September 2002 at 17:45 hours.

ANNEX 1

Meeting Program of the Seminar on Leadership in Ocean and Coastal Governance

Seminar on Leadership in Ocean and Coastal Governance *

Saturday, 21 September 2002

Arrival of Speakers and participants

Sunday, 22 September 2002

08:00 – 09:00 Registration

09:00 – 09:30 *Opening Ceremony*

- **Mr. Wang Shuguang**
Administrator, State Oceanic Administration, PR China
- **Mr. Alfred Duda**
Senior Adviser on International Waters, GEF
- **Mr. Terence Jones**
Resident Representative, UNDP Manila

09:30 – 09:45 Viewing of PEMSEA Video

09:45 – 10:15 Group Photo and Coffee Break

10:15 – 18:00 Lectures and Discussions

Chairperson: **Dr. Chua Thia-Eng**
Regional Programme Director, PEMSEA

Moderators: **Dr. Angel Alcala**,
former Secretary of the Department of Environment
and Natural Resources, Philippines

Ms. Diane James
Chairman, Victorian Coastal Council,
Australia

10:15 – 10:30 *Remarks of Chairperson and Moderators*

10:30 – 11:00 *Coastal and ocean governance for the Seas of East Asia*
Dr. Chua Thia-Eng
Regional Programme Director, PEMSEA

11:00 – 11:30 *The making of an ocean ministry: Indonesia experience*
Dr. Rokhmin Dahuri
Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesia

* Participants to the RNLG Forum are invited.

- 11:30 - 12:00 ***The making of an ocean ministry: RO Korea experience***
 Dr. Seong-Young Hong
 former Vice-Minister of MOMAF, RO Korea and
 President of INHA University
- 12:00 - 12:30 Open Forum
- 12:30 - 14:00 Lunch
- 14:00 – 14:30 ***Significance and implication of the Sea Use Law of the People's Republic of China***
 Mr. Wang Shuguang
 Administrator, State Oceanic Administration
 Beijing, PR China
- 14:30 – 15:00 ***Why Xiamen invests in integrated coastal management***
 Mr. Zhang Changping
 Mayor of Xiamen, PR China
- 15:00 - 15:30 Coffee Break
- 15:30 - 16:00 ***Building leadership in coastal and ocean governance***
 Mr. Hiroshi Terashima
 Executive Director, Institute for Ocean Policy
 Ship and Ocean Foundation
- 16:00 – 16:30 ***Financing ocean and coastal governance: World Bank's perspective***
 Dr. Marea Hatzios
 Senior Coastal and Marine Specialist for World Bank
- 16:30 - 17:00 ***Policy reforms in the management of international waters***
 Dr. Alfred Duda
 Sr. Advisor on International Waters of the
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- 17:00 - 18:00 ***Open Forum***
- 19:00 - 21:00 Dinner Reception

ANNEX 2

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ANNEX 3. Opening Remark by Mr. Alfred M. Duda, GEF

Honorable Ministers, Administrator Wang, Mr. Mayor Zhang, Ladies and Gentlemen, Good morning. It is an honor for me to be here with you today and I am so grateful for the invitation to come and participate in your meeting. It has been five years since I was last in Xiamen. At that time in 1997, your first East Asian Seas GEF project had been underway for 3 years, and I wanted to stop by to learn about what you were accomplishing. I was impressed with what was being undertaken at that time, and today at this meeting, I really look forward to listening to you and to visiting the sites I saw 5 years ago to see the progress that has been made.

I would like to welcome you on behalf of the Global Environment Facility and our Chief Executive Officer, Mohamed El-Ashry. I bring Mohamed's best wishes for a productive meeting. The GEF has provided grant funding for your first East Asian Sea regional project and now your PEMSEA project for a total of 8 years now. Dr. Chua Thia-Eng keeps us informed of your work under PEMSEA, and we are proud of the progress you are making at the demonstration sites in each country. We are certainly pleased as well to see the Government of Japan join the regional programme. This will be so important as you move to your next stage of replication and implementation of investment opportunities.

We at the GEF believe that the development of public-private partnerships will be critical to reversing the environmental damage and coastal resource depletion that has been caused by rapid economic development and population growth the last two decades. Each of your countries knows better than we at GEF that the economic future of your nations lies at your coasts, and that sustainable use of marine ecosystems and an environmentally friendly maritime shipping industry are vital to poverty reduction, food security and economic security. Policy reforms are needed to enable the private sector to invest and PEMSEA is here to assist you.

Helping to foster public-private partnerships will be a priority for the GEF the next four years. You may have heard that we have just successfully completed a Replenishment of the GEF trust fund after a year long process. We were replenished by 32 countries that provided commitments for \$3 billion in new and additional finance to restore and protect the global environment over the next 4 years. Three nations involved in the PEMSEA project were among the donor countries Japan, Korea, and the People's Republic of China...and our thanks go out to your leaders for being part of this Third Replenishment of the GEF.

Let me say that we at GEF will stand with you as you undertake the policy, legal, and institutional reforms needed to reverse the degradation and depletion of your coastal oceans through the PEMSEA project. We hope that all 12 cooperating nations will chose to adopt a regional mechanism for collective management of your shared marine ecosystems, and we hope that you will pursue public-private partnerships for making essential environmental investments. Once again, I feel honored to be here with you, and I look forward to our having a very productive meeting today and tomorrow.

ANNEX 4. Opening Remark by Terence D. Jones, Resident Representative, UNDP Manila and Principal Programme Regional Representative, PEMSEA

Mr. Wang Shuguang, Administrator, State Oceanic Administration, Peoples Republic of China

Mr. Alfred Duda, Senior Adviser on International Waters, GEF

Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, Regional Programme Director, PEMSEA

Distinguished ICM Partners, Ladies and Gentlemen, Good Morning!

On behalf of the United Nations Family I would like to congratulate all of you for taking time to be here in Xiamen to participate in this Leadership Seminar on Ocean and Coastal Governance.

I wish also to express our deep gratitude to our genial and generous hosts, the State Oceanic Administration of the People's Republic of China, and especially the Administrator Mr. Wang Shuguang, and of course the City and Mayor of Xiamen.

I would also like to congratulate many of you for participating in the 2nd Meeting of the Regional Network of Local Governments (RNLG) implementing Integrated Coastal Management (ICM).

I have followed with great interest over the past three years the progress and results of PEMSEA's support in the various demonstration and parallel sites and there have been indeed tremendous achievements under your leadership. The commitment you have shown makes us all confident that PEMSEA will indeed contribute to achieving the goal of sustainable development in the seas of East Asia.

Leadership is very topical at this point, given the outcome of the recently completed World Summit on Sustainable Development, which above all appealed to the world's leaders to ensure that commitments made in Rio and since then are indeed turned into action and results. In reality you the leaders of PEMSEA are doing just that, with your emphasis on partnerships and on an integrated and sustainable approach to coastal and marine resource management.

Indeed you must be encouraged that the Summit in its section on oceans, seas, islands and coastal areas endorsed strongly the integrated, multidisciplinary, and multisectoral approach to the management of coastal areas that you have pioneered and made happen as partners in PEMSEA.

Similarly in the section on the marine environment and coastal ecosystems the Summit called for partnerships, diffusion of knowledge, mobilization of resources, and human and institutional capacity building. This should be done in the context of regional programmes of action linked to strategic plans for sustainable development, especially in areas subject to environmental changes and development pressures. PEMSEA is clearly far advanced in implementing such an approach in this region. Even more significant is that it has succeeded through your efforts in demonstrating that it is feasible to combine in one strategy both the land and marine aspects of sustainable coastal management.

It is significant that the plan of implementation from the Summit in its fourth paragraph emphasizes the importance of good governance, at local national and international

levels. It defines this as sound environmental, social and economic policies, democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people, the rule of law, anti-corruption measures, gender equality, and an enabling environment for investment. In addition peace, security, stability and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, and respect for cultural diversity, are viewed as essential for achieving sustainable development for all.

In this context you as leaders in your societies and we in the international community should recognize that despite our successes in PEMSEA we have much to achieve in the future if indeed we are to realize our objectives. Permit me to make a few suggestions as to the areas we should focus on if marine and coastal governance is to meet the expectations of the people of the region.

1. At the local government level sustaining and expanding on the progress made is critical. Beyond that you need to develop networks and communities of practice that can support replication of your successes in other localities. Another meeting of the RNLG forum is justified if you succeed in bringing many new partners to the network.
2. At the national level you should make efforts to convince your colleagues to heed the call at the Summit to develop national policies and strategies for integrated coastal management. In PEMSEA you have developed an excellent regional sustainable development strategy – please use it as a framework for your national policy making process, thereby ensuring also the integration of the regional and local aspects. Work is underway already in the Philippines with support from the PEMSEA staff and they are ready to support such efforts in other countries.
3. The greatest challenge lies at the regional level. Despite the achievement of crafting the excellent regional strategy, the creation of an adequate legal framework and institutional mechanism to ensure implementation is lacking so far. We in the international organizations need to work more closely together as well, to support you effectively in reaching agreement on such a mechanism.

The work-plan approved at the PSC in March includes a ministerial level conference at the end of next year, which will be exactly ten years since the start of the PEMSEA programme. At that time some leaders will leave the programme, and I mention Dr. Chua in this context as one example.

To achieve sustainability we need to succeed in putting in place the basics of a regional agreement and mechanism. This is perhaps the ultimate test of your leadership – I am confident that collectively you will succeed, and through PEMSEA, in coordination with other efforts we in the international community are ready to support you.

On the part of UNDP we have launched at the Summit Capacity 2015, a new resource platform designed to enhance capacity development for sustainable human development with special focus on local development, and we regard PEMSEA as an example for Capacity 2015 to build on.

In UNDP we have promoted strongly the need for increasing investments in global and regional public goods – again PEMSEA is an excellent example provided we are successful in institutionalizing the process. We believe also in taking a rights based

approach to development, and your regional strategy is founded on respect for international law and conventions. Also as manager of the MDG monitoring effort at the national level we support the setting of time bound targets with appropriate indicators – PEMSEA as a strategy at the local, national, and regional levels can contribute to the achievement of many of these goals in the region.

Thank you for your attention and I look forward to meeting you all again at the next gathering of the PEMSEA community.