



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

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# **Proceedings of the Working Group Meeting on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)**

23-26 August 2004

Metro Manila, Philippines



**PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
WORKING GROUP MEETING ON  
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE SEAS  
OF EAST ASIA (SDS-SEA)**

*GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on Building Partnerships in Environmental  
Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)  
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the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas Of East Asia (SDS-SEA)  
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**PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING**

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# **Meeting of the Working Group on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas Of East Asia (SDS-SEA)**

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## **PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING**

### **1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1 On 12 December 2003, 12 countries from East Asia signed the Putrajaya Declaration at the Ministerial Forum of the East Asian Seas Congress 2003, thereby committing themselves to strengthen regional cooperation for the sustainable development of the Seas of East Asia. The Putrajaya Declaration recognizes the benefits of countries working together, and adopts the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) as a common framework and platform for policy and programme development at regional, national and local levels.
- 1.2 The Tripartite Review Session of the 9<sup>th</sup> PEMSEA Programme Steering Committee Meeting, held in Pattaya, Thailand, 6-9 August 2003, recommended the formation of a Working Group on the Implementation of the SDS-SEA. The Terms of Reference of the Working Group were to consider appropriate approaches and measures for the formulation of an implementation plan for the SDS-SEA, including knowledge transfer, funding arrangements and regional partnerships. The results of the Working Group deliberations were to be presented to the 10<sup>th</sup> PSC Meeting.
- 1.3 A Preparatory Meeting for the Working Group on the Implementation of the SDS-SEA was held on 29 March–1 April 2004, in Chengdu, China, to explore major lines of action in implementing the SDS-SEA. The Preparatory Meeting was attended by experts from various participating countries, two resource persons, and the Secretariat (Proceedings of the Preparatory Meeting for the Working Group on the Implementation of the SDS-SEA; PEMSEA/WP/2004/14).
- 1.4 A Working Group meeting was organized by the PEMSEA Regional Programme Office (RPO) and hosted by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), in Manila, Philippines, from 23 to 26 August 2004. Participants at the meeting included representatives from 10 participating countries, along with two resource persons and representatives from UNDP, World Bank and the Secretariat.
- 1.5 The agenda for the meeting, the List of Participants, and the Terms of Reference for the Working Group are attached as Annexes 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

### **2.0 Opening Remarks**

- 2.1 Dr. Rolando L. Metin, Undersecretary for Management and Technical Services of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Republic of the

Philippines, welcomed the participants. As signatories to the Putrajaya Declaration, Dr. Metin reminded all the participants of the tasks ahead of them. He encouraged the participants to engage in lively discussion so as to formulate effective mechanisms to implement SDS-SEA as the common framework to enhance coastal and marine development in the region. Strengthened cooperation among stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels and the identification of funding mechanisms were highlighted as critical factors. Most importantly, to ensure continuance of the programmes and collaborations made in the past, Dr. Metin called for the establishment of a regional mechanism built on the foundations of PEMSEA. On behalf of DENR, he expressed continued support to PEMSEA, and wished the meeting full success.

- 2.2 Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, PEMSEA Regional Programme Director, gave welcoming remarks on behalf of the Secretariat. He noted the development and endorsement of the SDS-SEA by the 12 participating countries and the signing of the Putrajaya Declaration as major achievements of PEMSEA. Dr. Chua urged the participants to share their views on three important issues: a) the formulation of implementing mechanisms for the SDS-SEA; b) the exploration of feasible financing mechanisms to ensure sustainability; and c) ways and means to effectively employ intellectual capital and transfer knowledge, which has been developed within the region and among PEMSEA participating countries over the past 10 years. Dr. Chua expressed his appreciation to the DENR for hosting the meeting and for the continued support given to the Regional Programme Office.

### **3.0 Organizational Matters**

- 3.1 Dr. Rolando L. Metin (Philippines) and Mr. Khieu Muth (Cambodia) were duly elected as Chair and Vice-Chair of the meeting respectively.
- 3.2 Dr. Huming Yu introduced the working and information documents for the meeting.

### **4.0 Adoption of Agenda**

- 4.1 The Working Group adopted the agenda as contained in Annex 1.

### **5.0 Report on the Preparatory Meeting for the Working Group**

- 5.1 Dr. Huming Yu, Senior Programme Officer, reported the major outputs of the Preparatory Meeting for the Working Group (Chengdu, PR China, 29 March–1 April 2004) on behalf of the Chair of the Preparatory Meeting, Mr. Li Haiqing, Director-General, Department of International Cooperation of the State Oceanic Administration, PR China. Mr. Li was unable to attend the Working Group meeting due to unavoidable circumstances.
- 5.2 The Preparatory Meeting was tasked to develop a work programme and draft documents for consideration by the Working Group. The Preparatory Meeting came up with a number of proposed actions for the implementation of the SDS-SEA

covering topics such as: a) mainstreaming coasts and oceans into national economic development policy; b) expansion of integrated coastal management approaches; c) ecosystem-based management of watersheds, estuaries and adjacent coastal seas; d) scientific and technical support; e) capacity building through knowledge management and mobilization of intellectual capital; f) financial mechanisms; and g) regional coordinating and partnership arrangements.

- 5.3 Dr. Yu indicated that the Preparatory Meeting confirmed that implementation of the SDS-SEA would be the primary function of any regional arrangement at the present time. The formulation of a regional convention for the Seas of East Asia would best be left for future discussion, as a long-term target. Dr. Yu took the opportunity to thank the State Oceanic Administration of PR China for the support received and the gracious hospitality in hosting the Preparatory Meeting.
- 5.4 Other activities undertaken by the Regional Programme Office (RPO) since the 9<sup>th</sup> PSC Meeting were reported, including consultations with the participating countries concerning country strategies and commitments for the SDS-SEA implementation. Moreover, consultations with GEF, UNDP, IMO and the World Bank were carried out regarding possible financing arrangements for a long term and effective implementing mechanism for the SDS-SEA.

## **6.0 Review of the Programme of Activities for the Implementation of the SDS-SEA**

### **6.1 Regional Implementing Arrangements for the SDS-SEA**

- 6.1.1 Dr. Chua Thia-Eng informed the meeting that, following the signing of the Putrajaya Declaration, the major challenge of the participating governments of PEMSEA is to ensure the effective implementation of the SDS-SEA. To be able to do so, implementing arrangements are required among the countries of the region. The preparatory work has been done, the policy documents have been adopted, and it is now time for the countries to move forward in tackling the troubles that threaten the Seas of East Asia. The fact that the East Asian Seas region is a global hotspot for marine biodiversity, with its situation impacting not just on the region and individual countries, but on the global level, should emphasize the seriousness of SDS-SEA implementation to all stakeholders.
- 6.1.2 Dr. Chua informed the Working Group that, working from the recommendations of the Preparatory Meeting, the RPO was continuously consulting with the countries, the sponsoring agencies (GEF, UNDP, and IMO) and other stakeholders regarding future actions to implement the SDS-SEA. A working paper entitled Regional Implementing Arrangements (WG/04/DOC/08) had been prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with the outcomes of the Preparatory Meeting and follow-on consultations with individual countries. Key points of consensus reflected in the working paper were: a) the countries' recognition of PEMSEA as a de facto implementing mechanism for the SDS-SEA; and b) the need to transform the mechanisms and partnerships developed by PEMSEA into a long-term and effective implementing arrangement for the SDS-SEA. The working paper also contained recommendations for the 10<sup>th</sup> PSC to

establish a drafting group and a timetable to work on the details of a long-term implementing arrangement for the SDS-SEA.

- 6.1.3 The Working Group reviewed the working paper. It was clarified that setting up a regional implementing arrangement is one objective of the current Regional Programme and should therefore be accomplished within its lifetime. Once this is achieved, it represents a clear step forward and a commitment on the part of participating countries for the implementation of the SDS-SEA. The regional arrangement would build on existing mechanisms and the partnerships developed by the Regional Programme over the past decade.
- 6.1.4 There was a general agreement that the SDS-SEA implementation must be country-driven. Furthermore, national commitment and ownership of the SDS-SEA is a prerequisite for the sponsoring and donor agencies to continue supporting the implementation efforts. The implementation project must be taken as the countries' own, not that of the sponsors or donors. The SDS-SEA implementation plan must embody what the countries want. To this end, it is important that corresponding national coastal and marine policies and management plans be developed, to represent and guide country actions towards the SDS-SEA implementation.
- 6.1.5 It was clarified that the proposed EAS Partnership Council would be the mechanism for high-level policy guidance and commitment, while the proposed PEMSEA Resource Facility (PRF) would be the operating mechanism in charge of day-to-day operations. It was suggested that the organizational and operational details for the EAS Partnership Council and the PRF could be elaborated by a Drafting Group.
- 6.1.6 The country delegations agreed that it would be very difficult to have a regional convention or treaty as the implementing mechanism for the SDS-SEA, and that the option of setting up an implementing arrangement building on what PEMSEA and others have achieved would be preferable. However, it was agreed that these are evolutionary stages rather than mutually exclusive options, and a regional convention may be possible in the future. For the next few years, however, countries would start with a partnership arrangement and the proposed operational mechanisms to tackle SDS-SEA implementation. Intersectoral and multi-stakeholder participation would contribute to this non-conventional approach.
- 6.1.7 It was also concluded that sustainable financing would be a major consideration in the proposed regional arrangement. For example, the services of the proposed PRF, including capacity building for the implementation of the SDS-SEA, would be implemented on a cost-recovery basis. Furthermore, a regional trust fund and regional revolving fund would be developed to meet the implementation requirements of the countries.
- 6.1.8 The desirability of the Lao PDR, Myanmar and East Timor joining as participating countries for the purpose of SDS-SEA implementation was discussed. Lao PDR and Myanmar are within the Mekong River watershed, while East Timor is located in the Indonesian Seas. The Working Group concluded that there is a good rationale for including them in the implementation of the SDS-SEA.



## **A Programme of Activities for the Implementation of the SDS-SEA**

The Working Group next considered a detailed Programme of Activities for the SDS-SEA Implementation, as prepared by the Secretariat and contained in WG/04/DOC/05 and WG/04/DOC/06. The proposed Programme of Activities consisted of six programme areas, which were discussed by the Working group.

### **6.2 Programme Activity A: A Regional Partnership Arrangement for Sustainable Implementation of the SDS-SEA**

- 6.2.1 Dr. Huming Yu introduced Programme Activity A, and the specific actions that would shape the proposed regional partnership arrangement. The proposed actions included: a) establishment of an intergovernmental and multisectoral EAS Partnership Council; b) development of a 10-year framework of regional partnership programmes; c) facilitation of regional cooperation in the integrated implementation of international instruments; d) setting up a regional Partnership Fund; e) operationalization of a PEMSEA Resource Facility; f) undertaking environmental monitoring, evaluation and information exchange; and g) launching a regular regional congress every three years, patterned after the EAS Congress 2003.
- 6.2.2 It was confirmed that the participating countries and other stakeholders, including international and regional organizations, would be partners and collaborators in the full implementation of the SDS-SEA. PEMSEA cannot do all the tasks identified in the SDS-SEA and each entity would be required to play its part. PEMSEA's focus would be specific initiatives, as identified in an agreed Programme of Activities, and primarily related to partnership building, integrated coastal and marine management, and policy development.
- 6.2.3 The Working Group took note that the proposed EAS Partnership Council, PRF, EAS Congress, and 10-year framework of regional partnership programmes were innovative tools that would assist the region in getting started on the implementation of the SDS-SEA.

### **6.3 Programme Activity B: National Policies and Action Plans for Sustainable Coastal and Ocean Development in at least 70% of the Participating Countries by 2015**

- 6.3.1 Ms. Stella Regina Bernad introduced Programme Activity B. Ms. Bernad referred to earlier discussions by the Working Group on the importance of having a national coastal policy, and to the fact that the SDS-SEA itself highlights the need for a national policy or strategy to implement the SDS-SEA. She informed the Working Group that the target (i.e., national policies and action plans for sustainable coastal and ocean development adopted in at least 70 percent of the participating countries by 2015) was challenging, but achievable, given that such policies and plans are already in progress in several participating countries. It was noted that the Republic of Korea already has a national coastal policy, and the process has begun in Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines, among others. Many other countries are interested in pursuing it as well.

- 6.3.2 It was emphasized that countries would develop their own policies in the context of their respective needs and legal requirements. Activities would be developed to assist countries to achieve the target, on a request basis. The intended outputs of Programme Activity B would be: a) national and regional assessments of the social and economic contributions of the coastal and marine areas/sectors; b) national policies and strategies; c) 10-year framework of country programmes; d) interagency and multi-sectoral coordinating mechanisms; and e) a network of regional experts in coastal and ocean governance. Together these initiatives would form the basis, substance, actions, structure and support for national coastal and ocean policies and action plans.
- 6.3.3 There were discussions regarding the purpose of the national and regional assessments of social and economic contributions of coastal and marine areas/sectors. It was confirmed that the purpose would be to provide a rationale that will convince policymakers how important the coastal area is to the national society and economy, and why there is a need to have integrated, coordinated actions guided by a common policy. Regarding the extent of the assessment, it was agreed that while a simple assessment, e.g., determining the coastal population's direct dependence on the coast for food and livelihood, might be useful for public awareness, a systematic review with a common methodology would facilitate comparisons among countries, and this would be a powerful tool to show the value of the processes and products of the ocean.
- 6.3.4 The Working Group recognized that the implementation of certain details in the Programme Activity B would depend on each country's needs and within its specific context.
- 6.4 Programme Activity C: At least 20% of Coastlines Covered by Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) Programmes by 2015**
- 6.4.1 Dr. Jihyun Lee introduced Programme Activity C, presenting the approaches for ICM scaling up activities, including: a) technical support to develop and launch national and sub-national ICM policies and 10-year framework programmes; b) capacity building of local governments in integrated decision-making; c) information access by women, youth, indigenous peoples, and marginalized groups; d) standardized ICM performance indicators and monitoring and certification systems; and e) a regional coastal network of local governments.
- 6.4.2 The Working Group noted that the existing ICM efforts in PEMSEA participating countries need to be further expanded and scaled up in order to achieve the objectives and strategies of the SDS-SEA. It was also acknowledged that intra- and inter-region partnerships for ICM capacity building are required to address the challenges of capacity disparity among countries and between different levels of government.
- 6.4.3 Some participants expressed concern about specifying 20% ICM coverage as national targets in view of the different socio-economic and political situations of participating countries. In this regard, the Working Group agreed that the target be set as a regional target and modified as "at least 20% of the coastlines of the region covered by integrated coastal management (ICM) programmes by 2015".

- 6.4.4 Toward achieving this regional target, the Working Group recognized the need for encouraging PEMSEA participating countries to develop and adopt national ICM policies or programmes, and facilitate the expansion and replication of local ICM programmes, particularly building on experiences of existing PEMSEA ICM demonstration and parallel sites.
- 6.4.5 There was a general agreement that “ICM programme” would be defined with flexibility to indicate, in principle, “a coastal management regime that addresses multiple-use conflicts related to the management of the coastal environment and resources through inter-agency and cross-sectoral mechanisms involving relevant stakeholders”. It was also agreed that various international and national coastal management initiatives in the region, such as marine protected areas and community-based coastal resources management, would be included in evaluating the progress toward the regional target of 20% ICM coverage.
- 6.4.6 Some participants suggested that furthering ICM initiatives be supported by concerted efforts on developing and applying effective ICM tools and building necessary human resources. Establishing a national ICM policy and programme would facilitate the expansion and replication of local ICM efforts, and existing national experiences and lessons gained in developing national ICM policy and sea-use zoning legislation in some countries would provide useful insights in this undertaking.
- 6.4.7 The Working Group discussed the difficulties in mobilizing adequate local financial resources for the implementation of coastal strategies. The Working Group suggested that capacity building efforts in the mobilization of financial resources from different financial source providers would be helpful to local governments.

## **6.5 Programme Activity D: Ecosystem-based Management Programmes in Key Watersheds, Estuaries and Adjacent Coastal Seas of the Region**

- 6.5.1 Dr. Huming Yu introduced Programme Activity D, which focused on both upstream and downstream interactions of river basins, associated estuaries and the adjacent coastal waters, particularly as a result of human activities in this area. The four sites (Manila Bay, Jakarta Bay, Bohai Sea and Masan-Chinhae Bay) suggested for the formulation and implementation of the ecosystem-based management programmes represent different ecosystem and socioeconomic conditions of the Seas of East Asia. The proposed management programmes would cover the strategies and implementing approaches for nutrient reduction, sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation, restoration of degraded habitats, equitable and sustainable fisheries, development and application of market based regulatory instruments, and/or creation of investment opportunities for ecosystem improvement depending the identified needs and priorities of the sites.
- 6.5.2 Dr. Yu explained that the response programmes for selected sites included the establishment of 5-year plans of action, which would address priority concerns at each site, and include such issues as: time-bound wastewater emission targets (e.g., nutrient loadings); sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation; restoration of degraded habitats; and equitable and sustainable fisheries management. It was further confirmed during discussions that Manila Bay, Bohai Sea and Masan-Chinhae Bay have ongoing efforts to implement their coastal

strategies/management plans, while the Jakarta Bay project would focus on the development of a coastal strategy and implementation plan.

- 6.5.3 The networking of these four sites with Seto Inland Sea, Japan, and Chesapeake Bay, USA, allows the North-South and South-South transfer of knowledge and the sharing of experiences and lessons learned from management interventions to take place both intra-and inter-regionally. Activities such as cross-site workshops would be developed for the purpose of preparing guidelines/manuals on approaches and methods for water basin management, water quality objectives, allowable pollutant loadings/pollution reduction allocations, and market-based regulatory tools. Other proposed activities would include training programmes and cross-site study tours, designed to share good practices and lessons learned from integrated management of coastal seas, bays, estuaries, river basins and watersheds.
- 6.5.4 The Working Group acknowledged the benefits of the proposed Programme Activity D. It was further recognized that this particular activity was an extension of the activities proposed under Programme Activity C. The Working Group requested that, for the sake of clarity and straightforwardness, Programme Activity D be incorporated into Programme Activity C.

## **6.6 Programme Activity E: Collaborative Arrangements among Stakeholders**

- 6.6.1 Dr. Jihyun Lee introduced Programme Activity E, which included the establishment of a regional C<sub>2</sub>C network and the formulation of Areas of Excellence. It was explained that a regional C<sub>2</sub>C network has a number of connotations with regard to ocean and coastal governance. C<sub>2</sub>C refers to 'coast to coast', where the focus is governments, stakeholder groups and individuals working together to reduce the negative impacts of unsustainable land-based activities on freshwater, estuarine and coastal ecosystems. C<sub>2</sub>C also refers to 'sea to sea', where the focus is the interconnectivity among the five LME's/subregional sea areas, and the collective effort needed to mitigate transboundary environmental problems that are having a detrimental impact on economic growth and social development in the region. The C<sub>2</sub>C Network would comprise a number of sub-networks, including linkages among local governments, scientific and technical institutions and organizations, marine affairs institutions, and private sector, financial institutions and investment groups. The C<sub>2</sub>C Network would be an innovative arrangement for facilitating the sharing of intellectual capital, technology, information and services among people, collaborators and partners involved in the implementation of the SDS-SEA.
- 6.6.2 The Areas of Excellence would be comprised of research institutions and institutions of higher learning with expertise that is most needed to support the implementation of the SDS-SEA, through capacity building, technical assistance, research and education. The activity would entail the identification of priority needs of participating countries, and the development of selection criteria, expected commitments from the selected institutions, and a process for application and confirmation of Areas of Excellence.
- 6.6.3 Dr. Lee emphasized that another component activity of Programme E would be to review critical management issues requiring scientific investigation and to develop collaborative research proposals for possible funding from other resource providers.

This activity would be undertaken in collaboration with Areas of Excellence and other research institutions in the region.

- 6.6.4 The Working Group noted the value of appropriate regional collaborative arrangements, but recognized the challenge of effectively mobilizing intellectual capital, as scientific, technical and information support to the participating national and local governments for their efforts in SDS-SEA implementation.
- 6.6.5 The Working Group supported the concept of an internet-based EAS portal site, which would strengthen existing PEMSEA network activities, and promote knowledge sharing among various stakeholders and partners.
- 6.6.6 The Working Group also recognized that identification and networking of Areas of Excellence, which can meet the demand for expertise and knowledge to support the implementation of the SDS-SEA, would contribute to reducing capacity disparities within and among countries.

## **6.7 Programme Activity F: National and Regional Pollution Reduction Investment Programmes**

- 6.7.1 Mr. Adrian Ross introduced Programme Activity F, briefly reviewing the discussions and conclusions of the March 2004 Preparatory Meeting in Chengdu, China. The Working Group was informed that Programme Activity F was designed primarily as a mechanism for supporting the development and implementation of water, sewage and sanitation projects in small and medium-sized cities, municipalities and secondary townships in countries of the region. It was noted that such a mechanism covered four tactical areas of the SDS-SEA, as identified in the Protect, Develop and Communicate strategies, namely: 1) coastal and marine degradation from land-based human activities arrested; 2) ICM as an effective management framework to achieve sustainable development of coastal and marine areas; 3) partnerships in sustainable financing and environmental investments; and 4) raising public awareness and understanding of coastal and marine environmental and resource management issues and processes. Mr. Ross also indicated that the objectives and intended outputs of two GEF projects were included in the design of Programme Activity F, namely the GEF/UNDP/IMO project on the Development and Implementation of Public-Private Partnerships for Environmental Investments, and the proposed World Bank/GEF project on Strategic Partnerships for a Land-Based Pollution Reduction Investment Fund for the LMEs of East Asia – Phase 1.
- 6.7.2 The Working Group noted that Programme Activity F consisted of four intended outputs, namely: a) Reforms in financing and procurement policies, regulations and processes; b) 10-year investment plans for selected locations in the region; c) a regional private sector advisory group; and d) a pollution reduction investment fund focused on land-based activities.
- 6.7.3 The Working Group confirmed that there was some experience among the countries regarding private sector participation in environmental infrastructure projects (e.g., Indonesia, China, Malaysia, Philippines, Japan, and Thailand) and the establishment of national funds and assistance programmes (e.g., Japan, Thailand). Each country had different circumstances and experiences with the private sector, and the proposed programme could build on that knowledge. Also, it was noted that the

Programme provided an opportunity for countries within the region to share expertise and technology to solve pollution problems.

- 6.7.4 Clarification was made that the Programme would only address a selected number of sites in the first five years; primarily sites that were implementing integrated management programmes, with identified pollution reduction priorities, would be considered. The Working Group noted that the primary responsibility for policy development and implementation rested with national governments.

## **6.8 World Bank/GEF Project on Strategic Partnerships for Land-Based Pollution Reduction and Investment Fund**

- 6.8.1 Dr. Mara Warwick, Environmental Engineer, East Asia Urban Development Unit, World Bank, informed the Working Group that the Investment Fund project was a work in progress, having been approved by the GEF Secretariat, and undergoing internal review and approval within the Bank. The idea was to develop an innovative financing mechanism that could fund projects that were not normally funded through Bank lending programmes, including projects in which the private sector or non-borrowing countries were the proponents. Dr. Warwick indicated that while the Investment Sub-fund of the project would be a grant programme, there was no pre-set notion of the scope or content of the Revolving Sub-fund, although both would be focused on pollution reduction in the East Asian Seas region.
- 6.8.2 In response to Working Group enquiries, Dr. Warwick advised the participants that governments must raise the priority of projects related to SDS-SEA on national medium-term development plans, in order to facilitate Bank lending. She further advised that country representatives must communicate with the Bank's national field offices, in order to build awareness and understanding on the importance of the SDS-SEA in the sustainable development of marine and coastal areas.
- 6.8.3 Regarding the issue of duplication of effort and efficient use of available funding, Dr. Warwick indicated that this is a concern of the Bank and that there is an ongoing initiative to harmonize the processing policies of different donors in order to avoid duplicative undertakings. It was noted that the Bank has significant convening power to bring together the different agencies and donors. Nevertheless, she cautioned that national governments have a responsibility as well, to clearly identify their priorities and needs when dealing with donors, and to coordinate their projects and build on the complementarities and synergies among donor supported initiatives.

## **7.0 Review of the draft GEF Project Concept for Pipeline Entry**

- 7.1 Mr. Adrian Ross introduced the draft GEF Pipeline Concept entitled, Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia. Mr. Ross highlighted that the document was evolving following a series of consultations with GEF, UNDP, IMO, World Bank and participating countries, and would be further refined following the Working Group input. It was pointed out that the target date for submitting the GEF Pipeline Concept was September 2004, in order to complete the application and approval process and avail of GEF project funds by the end of 2006.

- 7.2 The three main objectives of the proposed project were identified as:
- a) mobilize the necessary partnerships, intellectual capital, support services and resources for the implementation of the SDS-SEA;
  - b) reduce in-country and cross-country disparities in capacity
  - c) promote environmental sustainability of East Asia's five LMEs and transfer the acquired knowledge and lessons to countries within the region, and to other region's of the world.
- 7.3 The Working Group recognized that GEF has made significant contributions to strengthen environmental management of coastal and marine resources of the five LMEs of the region over the past ten years, and that the establishment of a sustainable regional mechanism to implement the SDS-SEA will complete the process. The Working Group therefore requested the RPO to continue its dialogue with GEF, UNDP, IMO, World Bank, and other concerned players and to finalize the concept paper. The Working Group also recognized the valuable asset that has been provided to countries of the region, and their responsibility to share this knowledge globally, and in particular to countries surrounding LME's in other parts of the world.

## **8.0 Country Strategies and Potential Contribution to the Implementation of the SDS-SEA**

- 8.1 Dr. Yu commended the efforts by the countries in their review of the national programmes relating to coastal and marine environment and natural resources. He emphasized the importance of constant efforts of undertaking the national review as a basis for evaluation of progress made and follow-ups needed particularly as result of the SDS-SEA implementation. The review would also provide information needed for estimating how much has been expended, needs to be expended, and the shortfalls for the SDS-SEA implementation. The estimation would be useful in developing a strategy for resource mobilization. Following the introductory remarks by Dr. Yu, the representatives from Cambodia, China, DPR Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, RO Korea, Thailand and Vietnam reported on their respective national programmes relating to the coastal and marine environment and natural resources, consistent with the SDS-SEA implementation, including budget allocations and funding sources.
- 8.2 It was noted that the national projects and programs reported by each country were neither complete nor comprehensive due to time constraints. It was confirmed that coastal management in many countries is still very sectoral.

### **Cambodia**

- 8.3 Cambodia supports the SDS-SEA, manifested through the signing of the Putrajaya Declaration in December 2003, and will continue to cooperate closely with PEMSEA. The Ministry of Environment is tasked with the protection of the environment through issuance of laws, decrees and sub decrees on the marine environment.
- 8.4 To kick off the national implementation of the SDS-SEA, Cambodia has commenced in 2004 several short term (3-4 years) projects relating to coastal and marine

environment with the assistance of international organizations. For sewage treatment, ADB provided USD 82.73 million and the government provided counterpart funding of USD 3.55 million. Funding for other projects comes from external sources, including: USD 1.6 million from DANIDA for coastal management; a soft loan of USD 148 million from Japan for port and navigational safety management; and USD 55,937 from the UNEP/GEF for living resources conservation. UNDP and DANIDA also provided support for Cambodia's advocacy campaign.

## **China**

- 8.5 China has already undertaken several projects and activities that are consistent with the SDS-SEA. To resolve conflicts, it has embarked on the establishment of inter-province and inter-country marine delimitations and marine zoning schemes, with funding of 1 million Yuan from the local and the central government. China has also concluded marine delimitation agreements with Vietnam on disputed marine boundaries in the Gulf of Tonkin. Another project funded by the provincial governments is the marine functional zoning scheme, which is expected to provide a scientific basis for sea area use management. Its other projects include Clean Sea Action Plan, marine and coastal investigation and marine economic development programme, all funded by the central government.
- 8.6 China also has focused on specific sites. The Integrated Management Programme for Bohai Sea, funded by the central government for 600 million Yuan, will establish important technical and scientific support systems for ICM implementation. These include law enforcement and surveillance, marine environmental monitoring, marine environmental prediction and marine data and information networking.
- 8.7 China has participated in two GEF-funded projects, totaling USD 23 million. One is aimed at protection of biodiversity in the South China Sea. The other is joint project with RO Korea aimed at understanding the large marine ecosystem of the Yellow Sea.

## **DPR Korea**

- 8.8 To demonstrate its commitment, DPR Korea has distributed copies of the twin documents - Putrajaya Declaration and SDS-SEA - to relevant stakeholders, and formed a multidisciplinary team of experts involved in the implementation of the ICM demonstration project in Nampho. The team is tasked to formulate a draft national action plan, which will be the basis for coastal development strategies.
- 8.9 There are several ongoing projects relevant to the coastal and marine environment, which are mostly funded by the national government. PEMSEA, UNDP and UNEP provided support funding to build national capacity. With PEMSEA's support, the country has established a National ICM Training Center. DPR Korea also received support funding from UNDP/GEF/WCSWI for the protection and management of biodiversity and ecosystems.



## **Indonesia**

- 8.10 Indonesia has initiated some of the action programmes within the framework of the SDS-SEA, such as: marine and coastal environmental degradation control; marine and coastal environmental pollution control; and conservation programmes. It has begun conservation activities for mangroves and coral reef ecosystems and turtles, and restricted sand mining activities. It revised its marine water quality standards in an effort to control marine pollution and is currently preparing an oil spill contingency plan. Through its Ministry of Environment, Indonesia entered into regional and bilateral cooperation activities, such as PEMSEA, IMO/WB/GEF Marine Electronic Highway in Malacca and Singapore Straits, and Norway-Indonesia Cooperation in Sustainable Environmental Management: Integrated Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity Management for Bareleng.
- 8.11 Indonesia has received external support from PEMSEA and ADB for integrated coastal and coastal resource management amounting to USD 450,000 and USD 775,000 respectively. The World Bank and GEF provided funding support of Rp 19 million for an incentive programme for composting. More information regarding related programmes will be gathered from the different sectors.

## **Japan**

- 8.12 Japan is an ocean country surrounded by seas on all sides. Every third Monday of July, Japan celebrates Oceans Day, which is a national holiday. Since the 1970s, Japan has been making efforts to improve water quality of the oceans through activities such as wastewater quality control, development of sewerage systems, river water purification projects and other measures. Japan has been successful in achieving desired water quality objectives, except for enclosed water areas. Japan is one of the biggest fishing nations in the world, but national fisheries are decreasing to a number no more than 75% of the total 20 years ago. Japan has also been successful in slowing down reclamation projects that damage the physical integrity of the coasts.
- 8.13 In 1993, Japan formulated the National Action Plan for Agenda 21, in compliance with the prescriptions of the Agenda 21. In 1998, Japan developed the Grand Design for the 21st Century, which mandated the local public entities to take the lead in drawing up a comprehensive management plan for coastal areas. To implement the Grand Design, the government formulated guidelines that provide directions for drawing up ICZM plans.
- 8.14 A report on Japanese policy by the Subdivision on Ocean Development, Council for Science and Technology, pointed out that the most important issue is to change the paradigm from "benefits to be reaped from the ocean" to "realization of sustainable use of the ocean". The Japanese legislative framework has also undergone reforms with significant changes in the River Law, Coastal Law, Harbor Law, Fundamental Law of Fisheries and others. Japan has no unified or integrated coastal zone management law at present. However, there are already studies and recommendations for adoption of such an integrated coastal zone management law.
- 8.15 Japan has developed the Digital National Information system to maintain data for land planning, such as the Comprehensive National Development Plan and National Land

Use Plan. The Geographical Survey Institute (GSI) has been conducting surveys of coastal waters, which are published as maps. There are other projects that focus on specific sites. These include the Law on Special Measures for Environment Protection of Seto Inland Sea, the Action Plan for Osaka Bay Renaissance, and the Action Plan for Tokyo Bay Renaissance.

- 8.16 To implement SDS-SEA, Japan cooperates with PEMSEA and will contribute to PEMSEA's activities through the GEF. It is the second largest contributor to GEF, next to the United States, donating USD 413 million since July 1998 to June 2002. It also provides various kinds of cooperation through ODA. Some examples are group training courses on sewerage system engineering, through JICA, for Thailand and Malaysia. Japan also actively contributes in the discussions on ballast waters.
- 8.17 Japan has engaged in collaborative and cooperative actions in the region, and has been contributing to consensus building on important matters such as ballast water management, maritime accidents, marine pollution and oil spill emergency response. The Ship and Ocean Foundation has cooperated and collaborated with PEMSEA, particularly in co-organizing Workshop IV of the East Asian Seas Congress, held in December 2003. It has been working on various activities in cooperation with SEAFDEC and ten ASEAN countries, and supports policy building for sustainable fisheries in ASEAN countries. The International EMECS Center in Kobe aims to enable conservation and the creation of an environment in closed sea areas where humans and other creatures can live together in harmony.
- 8.18 The Working Group recognized the contribution of Japan to mobilize the implementation of coastal-related projects in countries throughout the region, with the provision of funding support through official development assistance (ODA), JICA, SOF and others.

## **Malaysia**

- 8.19 Efforts are undertaken to strengthen the existing institutional and legislative frameworks to address these concerns in an integrated manner. These efforts include: establishing environmental database to support the decision making process; streamlining relevant legislations; creating coordination mechanisms between various stakeholders and encouraging the use of market based instruments.
- 8.20 The major programmes for coastal and marine environmental management include enforcement, monitoring, control and surveillance, environmental impact assessment, education and awareness building, publication and dissemination of information, capacity building, research and development, oil pollution response and preparedness, and international affairs. Malaysia has received bilateral and multilateral assistance for marine and coastal management from ADB, DANIDA, JICA, GEF, and FAO. Its national initiatives include Five-Year Development Plans, shoreline management plans, and formulation of a coastal zone management policy.

## **Philippines**

- 8.21 The Philippines has undertaken numerous coastal-related projects since the 1980s. Its Community-Based Coastal Resource Management Project (CB-CRMP) funded by USAID is one of its main projects that involves the active participation of stakeholders in the planning and implementation of resource management and community development programs. It has ongoing projects in fisheries, biodiversity, marine conservation and coastal resource management.
- 8.22 The Philippines also implements projects in specific sites. The Southern Mindanao Integrated Coastal Zone Management project, funded by Japan Bank for International Development, is aimed at enhancing strategic integration of management in the coastal and watershed ecosystems. It has projects on the management of the Bohol Islands Marine Triangle, funded by GEF. The Sulu-Sulawesi Sea Marine Ecoregion Conservation program is funded by Packard Foundation and GEF with the Kabang Kalikasan ng Pilipinas as the executing agency. The Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) is implementing projects in Samal Island.
- 8.23 The Philippines is still wanting in implementation and enforcement because of the cross-sectoral concerns that need to be addressed, including the formulation and adoption of a national policy or framework to guide coordinated and harmonized activities. These concerns pertain to resource use conflicts particularly over control of fisheries, lack of institutional coordination, unclear roles and responsibilities, lack of unifying framework and strategy for resource use, and disparate planning efforts.
- 8.24 To implement the SDS-SEA, the Philippines has to address the cross-sectoral concerns and will require technical assistance or advice in developing an appropriate mechanism to improve cooperation and utilization and management of the country's coastal and marine environment and resources.

## **RO Korea**

- 8.25 Since the early 1990s, RO Korea has been committed to improving coastal and ocean governance. It created the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, formulated national ocean policy, such as Ocean Korea 21, and enhanced its legal framework by enacting the Coastal Management Act 1999 and the Wetland Conservation Act 1999, and amending the Marine Pollution Prevention Act. Around five bays have been designated as special management areas and four bays have been designated as conservation areas.
- 8.26 To implement the SDS-SEA, RO Korea allocated an estimated budget of USD 1.2 billion for the fiscal year 2004. It has several projects in various programme areas including coastal/ocean management, marine pollution reduction, sewage treatment, waste management, biodiversity and ecosystem conservation, coastal tourism, and port and navigational safety management, among others. About USD 170 million was invested for coastal management and marine pollution prevention, USD 92 million was earmarked for building sewage treatment plants, USD 80 million for conservation of living resources and USD 75 million for coastal tourism. The government will promote the participation of Korean private enterprises in environmental investments in the region and facilitate the transfer of technologies.

- 8.27 To address environmental problems in the Yellow Sea large marine ecosystem, RO Korea implements the North West Pacific Action Plan in collaboration with UNEP and neighboring countries. It participates in regional and sub-regional programs, such as PEMSEA, to facilitate sharing of experiences and knowledge.

### **Thailand**

- 8.28 The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) is the primary agency responsible for utilization, conservation and rehabilitation of natural resources and environment. There are ongoing projects on mangrove rehabilitation and reforestation, coral reef and seagrass management, marine living resources and endangered species protection and conservation, marine pollution control, and fishery resources conservation, among others.
- 8.29 Thailand has adopted the ICM approach in selected areas. It has adopted the Integrated Management Plan for the Development of the Songkhla Lake River Basin, the Phang-Nga Bay ICM, and the Pra-Thong Island Integrated Management. Thailand has also received a grant from the European Community to develop a suitable process for coastal resources co-management in the selected areas of Ban-Don Bay in the Gulf of Thailand and Phang-Nga Bay in the Andaman Sea. Projects on coastal habitats and biodiversity conservation received external funding of USD 9.6 million.
- 8.30 While it was the first country in the region that undertook ICM training in 1972, multi-sectoral conflicts still arise and Thailand is preoccupied with finding solutions that are acceptable to stakeholders. Thailand is currently developing the Thailand National Marine Policy to improve the efficiency of management mechanisms and conflict resolution. The draft is being revised and will be submitted for approval by the Thai Marine Policy and Restoration Committee.
- 8.31 Thailand has also participated in regional cooperative programs, such as the UNEP/GEF Projects on Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and the Gulf of Thailand.

### **Vietnam**

- 8.32 The different programs and projects relating to coastal and marine environment have been implemented but these focus mostly on information consolidation and capacity building. Vietnam developed a National Programme on Proposed Marine Protected Areas Planning, executed by MOSTE. The Ministry of Fishery was tasked to develop regulations on the establishment, management and planning of MPAs. At present, some MPAs have already been established. Several policies and plans were issued to promote sustainable use of marine resources.
- 8.33 In the last decade, ICM was introduced to Vietnam through the PEMSEA demonstration site in Danang City. At present, the project has been replicated in four other sites with external funding support. The Vietnam-Netherlands ICZM Project implements ICM in three pilot sites in Nam Dinh, Thua Thien Hue and Ba Ria-Vung Thao. There is also another PEMSEA ICM parallel site in Quang Nam, being implemented by MONRE and the Provincial Government of Quang Nam.

- 8.34 Vietnam has several ongoing coastal-related projects that have received grants and funding support from international organizations such as SIDA, GEF, AusAid, ADB, NETGOV, CIDA, JICA, DANIDA, UNDP, and WB, among others. These include projects in waste management, watershed management in coastal/ocean management, marine pollution reduction, port/navigational safety management, capacity building, advocacy, fisheries, marine protected areas, and marine pollution reduction.
- 8.35 Vietnam's ICM efforts in Danang City have generated interest from funding agencies. The Working Group recognized the important lesson of demonstrating the advantages derived from ICM, highlighting the sustainable development benefits, in order to mobilize additional funding from international organizations and other funding agencies.

## **9.0 Mobilization of Support from the Collaborators and Donor Institutions**

- 9.1 Dr. Huming Yu stressed that it was through partnership building and the mobilization of commitments and resources from various stakeholders that PEMSEA was able to progress in promoting integrated coastal and marine management across the region. He mentioned that to implement SDS-SEA, a new dimension of partnership is required, in view of the fact that there are 16 international and regional organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental, including financing and donor institutions, formally signing up as collaborators in the SDS-SEA. The success of the SDS-SEA implementation would very much depend on the partnerships with these collaborators. The participants were encouraged to share and discuss strategies and approaches in mobilizing the support and participation of the collaborators, financing institutions, and donor agencies.
- 9.2 Dr. Chua Thia-Eng shared his insight with regard to the partnerships with the collaborators and mobilization of resources and support from various stakeholders. In his view, a number of approaches may be undertaken to seize the opportunities created by the SDS-SEA, including:
- Re-alignment of ODA by the concerned countries of the region towards helping the SDS-SEA implementation;
  - Tapping scholarships and training opportunities offered by various foundations and institutions;
  - Recognition of the capability of local governments to carry out programmes and projects; and
  - Identification of appropriate levels of national counterpart funding or co-financing.
- 9.3 Ensuing discussions emphasized the importance of country ownership, commitments and the on-the-ground actions in the SDS-SEA implementation for attracting support from the financing and donor institutions. In this connection, the Working Group recognized that countries need to identify their specific priority issues and concerns, clear strategies, time-bound management targets and commitments. It was also clear that packaging target-specific activities with clear timelines and low cost solutions to the identified problems may facilitate the entry of donors.

- 9.4 The Working Group agreed that in the international sphere, participating countries need to make themselves heard and, where appropriate, exert influence on GEF and other donors. For the World Bank, countries should constantly communicate their needs to the country representatives and other officers, to make them understand that SDS-SEA implementation is important to the region and to individual countries. Advantage should also be taken of NGOs and local institutions, as well as smaller funding programmes (e.g. UNDP's Small Grants Programme), which could address issues such as local habitat management, species protection and monument and archeological protection.
- 9.5 While recognizing the progress made in increasing the awareness of PEMSEA activities and their impacts, there is still a long way to go. Messages concerning the important work being undertaken by PEMSEA, its unique contribution to the improvement of coastal and ocean governance, and the efforts made and ramifications of SDS-SEA implementation have yet to reach senior management in some important national agencies and international institutions. This imposes barriers to the mobilization of commitments and support. To remove the barriers, political will and recognition by the top level leaders and Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) are especially important. Measures to achieve this may include special missions by high profile figures, e.g., "Ocean Ambassadors," in the region, which could be sponsored by the PEMSEA Regional Programme Steering Committee and Regional Programme Office. Invigorated consultations and communications with relevant field administrations and country offices are also indispensable to drive home the messages at the top management levels.
- 9.6 The Working Group also considered it desirable for the Regional Programme Office to advise potential financing institutions and donor agencies of the progress made at the East Asian Sea Congress 2003 and the Ministerial Forum, which raised regional collaboration and partnerships to a new level. The adoption of the Putrajaya Declaration and the SDS-SEA provide opportunities for achieving the targets of the WSSD, and Millennium Development Goals and other multilateral environmental agreements concerning the coasts and oceans, and these matters need to be further emphasized to potential partners.
- 9.7 Some participants pointed out that outside support was still necessary for some developing countries to participate in the regional and sub-regional efforts to address transboundary environmental and resource problems. However, it was also stressed that unless indigenous capacity is enhanced for sustaining the participation, outside support may fail in achieving its objectives. The Working Group noted "self-reliance and sustainability" is one of the pillars of the SDS-SEA, and this must be understood and given effect in all the participating countries. In this context, a regional capacity building programme can help bridge the disparities among the countries in sustaining the SDS-SEA implementation efforts.
- 9.8 The Working Group considered a suggestion for a "Center for the Seas of East Asia", similar in concept to the ASEAN Center for Biodiversity, as a facility for cooperation.

## **10.0 Approaches to Facilitate National Consultations, Commitments and Endorsement of the Proposed Arrangements for the Implementation of the SDS-SEA**

- 10.1 Dr. Huming Yu stressed the need to share experience and formulate strategies in order to enhance the participation of all stakeholders and collaborators. Consultations with strategic partnership agencies were identified as particularly important, including agencies for finance, environmental affairs, transportation, coastal and ocean management, fisheries management and others, depending on the national circumstances. It was stressed that national representatives need to inform and solicit support for the SDS-SEA implementation, including support from country representatives at GEF Council meetings.
- 10.2 To facilitate national consultations, the Working Group recognized the need to keep high level policymakers informed of the ongoing processes regarding SDS-SEA implementation. In addition, changes in administration brought about by elections necessitate continuous awareness building and orientation. The political development of a country should also be taken into consideration, and the opportunities thus offered by such a development should be utilized in building up awareness of the SDS-SEA, the benefits to be derived from the implementation and the commitment and support needed.
- 10.3 There was a general agreement that by building on the foundations of PEMSEA, particularly with regard to integrated coastal and marine management practices and the benefits being derived locally and nationally, it would be easier to mobilize support for the SDS-SEA implementation. For example, ICM can be raised on the national agenda through enhanced public awareness. To get political attention, awareness is necessary. The use of media was seen as an important step to further engage the general public.
- 10.4 It was agreed that SDS-SEA implementation arrangements be raised in other regional groupings or forums, such as ASEAN+3 and APEC, to create more awareness and solicit support.
- 10.6 The Working Group indicated that RPO assistance may be necessary in some countries to conduct national consultations, and develop awareness-building measures and mechanisms.

## **11.0 Conclusions and Recommendations of the Working Group on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)**

### **11.1 Regional Implementing Arrangement**

The Working Group concluded that:

- 11.1.1 PEMSEA, which is essentially composed of the 12 participating countries of the region addressing integrated coastal and ocean governance issues over the past 10 years, is already the de facto implementing mechanism for the SDS-SEA;
- 11.1.2 A commitment by governments to establish a regional arrangement to implement the SDS-SEA is an essential step towards country-driven implementation of the SDS-SEA;
- 11.1.3 A regional arrangement needs to build on the existing partnership foundation of PEMSEA, which is focused on intergovernmental and intersectoral cooperation and collaboration in managing coastal and marine resources;
- 11.1.4 A regional convention or other binding regional mechanism would be a difficult first step for countries to take in the short term, and should be left for future discussions;
- 11.1.5 Myanmar, Lao PDR and East Timor are candidate countries for inclusion in the SDS-SEA implementation plan; the former two countries are within the Mekong River watershed, whereas East Timor is located within the Indonesian Seas, one of the LMEs of the East Asian Seas.

The Working Group noted:

- 11.1.6 With sincere appreciation, the generosity of the Government of the Philippines for hosting the Regional Programme Office of PEMSEA for the past ten years, and the offer by the host institution, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), to continue to provide the required facilities and services for the future PEMSEA operations.

The Working Group made the following recommendations for consideration by the 10<sup>th</sup> PSC Meeting:

- 11.1.7 Recognize the de facto existence of PEMSEA as the implementing mechanism for the SDS-SEA;
- 11.1.8 Establish a drafting group of experts (Drafting Group) designated by the participating governments with the terms of reference to formulate a document on the implementing mechanisms for the SDS-SEA for the consideration by the 11<sup>th</sup> PSC Meeting, which should detail the objectives, compositions and memberships, roles and obligations, operational procedures and modalities, funding mechanisms, resource facilities, stakeholder partnership arrangements, and monitoring and reporting of progress concerning the SDS-SEA implementation. The Drafting Group



should operate through meetings and correspondence depending on the resources available;

- 11.1.9 Request the RPO to mobilize financial support for the operation of the Drafting Group;
- 11.1.10 Adopt a road map and timetable for developing the implementing mechanisms for the SDS-SEA as follows:

	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Timetable</b>
1	Establish the Drafting Group at the 10 <sup>th</sup> PSC	October 2004
2	Nomination of the Drafting Group members by the participating governments	November-December 2004
3	Organize the first Meeting of the Drafting Group to prepare the draft document on the implementing mechanisms for the SDS-SEA and its annexes	February 2005
4	Conduct national consultations and review the draft document and its annexes	March-May 2005
5	Organize the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Drafting Group to prepare a final draft document and its annexes, incorporating the feedback from the national consultations	June 2005
6	Submit the draft final document and its annexes to the 11 <sup>th</sup> PSC for review and recommend the follow-up needed	July 2005
7	Revise the draft document and its annexes according to the comments of the 11 <sup>th</sup> PSC, if any, and circulate them for national review and endorsement	August 2005
8	Endorse the document and its annexes by the participating governments	September-December, 2005
9	Sign the adopted document and its annexes at the EAS Congress	2006

The Working Group further recommended that:

- 11.1.11 The meeting document entitled Regional Implementing Arrangements for the SDS-SEA, (WG/04/DOC/08) hereto attached as Annex 4, be submitted to the 10<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the PSC as a supporting document for the Working Group's conclusions and recommendations.

## **11.2 Programme of Activities**

The Working Group concluded that:

- 11.2.1 The proposed Programme of Activities, which had been prepared by the RPO as a consequence of the Preparatory Meeting for the Working Group (Chengdu, China, March 2004), and follow-on consultations with participating countries, GEF, UNDP, IMO, World Bank, and donor countries outside of the region, was a comprehensive

assessment of appropriate approaches and measures for the implementation of the SDS-SEA;

11.2.2 The following revisions would enhance the clarity and focus of the proposed Programme of Activities:

- Programme Activity C: modify the goal of the activity to, “At least 20% of the coastlines of the region covered by integrated coastal management (ICM) programmes by 2015”
- Programme Activity F: modify Intended Output 1 to, “Innovations in financing and procurement policies, regulations and processes to enhance financial investments in water, sewage and sanitation facilities and services”
- Programme Activity F: modify Activity 1.4 to: “Draft innovative approaches to national/local policies and regulations, which address the identified barriers and provide incentives for private sector investments and public-private partnerships;”
- Programme Activity F: modify Activity 1.5 to: “Present the results to a regional workshop for review and refinement, and submit the products to the PSC for consideration and endorsement to participating governments.”
- Consolidation of Programme Activities: Strengthen the focus of the Programme of Activities, by consolidating the activities into three programme areas, namely: Institutional Arrangements (Programme Activity A); Response Programme (Programme Activities B, C, D, and E); and Investment and Financing Programme (Programme Activity F).

The Working Group recommended that:

11.2.3 The Programme of Activities for the Implementation of the SDS-SEA, as revised and attached as Annex 5, be submitted for consideration by the 10<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the PSC.

### **11.3 World Bank/GEF Project on Strategic Partnerships for a Land-based Pollution Reduction Investment Fund**

The Working Group noted:

11.3.1 With appreciation, the presence of Dr. Mara Warwick of the East Asia Urban Development Sector Unit, World Bank, and the information presented regarding the background, strategy and issues related to the subject World Bank/GEF project;

11.3.2 The proposed project is a 10-year programme dedicated to pollution reduction from land-based activities in the East Asian region, and consisting of two components, namely an investment fund and a revolving fund, with approximately \$45 million earmarked for the investment fund and \$35 million for the revolving fund;

11.3.3 The investment fund component is a grant programme, which would be designed to assist Bank clients in identifying, preparing, implementing and/or evaluating new pollution reduction projects/technologies;

11.3.4 The revolving fund would be designed to facilitate the development and implementation of projects that cannot be funded under the Bank's lending

programme, e.g., when project proponents are industry, the private sector and/or non-borrowing countries of the Bank;

- 11.3.5 The revolving fund component has many issues that require careful assessment, including a comparison of risks, benefits and constraints at the regional, national and sub-national levels;
- 11.3.6 PEMSEA countries can enhance the viability of the proposed Strategic Partnership Pollution Reduction Investment Fund by developing investment plans in priority localities, and promoting these investments for inclusion in national medium-term development plans;
- 11.3.7 Successful implementation of the project could serve as leverage for GEF and other donors to provide additional funding;
- 11.3.8 The Bank's schedule for formulation and implementation of the proposed project is as follows:
  - Project approval within the Bank (August 2004)
  - Preparation/approval of the Project Brief (one year)
  - First tranche of project funds (2005-2006)
  - Second tranche of project funds (2007-2008)
  - Formulation of "quick projects" for early grant support (December 2004)
  - Identification of eligible projects (first 3 to 4 years of the 10-year programme)
  - Implementation of eligible projects (last 6 to 7 years of 10-year programme)

The Working Group recommended that:

- 11.3.9 The RPO continue to work with the World Bank in the formulation and implementation of the Strategic Partnerships project, including a GEF PDF B project on the establishment of a revolving fund at the regional, national, or sub national level, and to report the status of the project to the 10<sup>th</sup> PSC Meeting.

#### **11.4 GEF Project Concept for Pipeline Entry**

The Working Group noted that:

- 11.4.1 The Concept Paper was being revised and refined as a consequence of ongoing consultations with concerned stakeholders, including GEF, UNDP, IMO, and participating countries;
- 11.4.2 The Concept Paper would be further revised based on the conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group regarding the proposed Programme of Activities;
- 11.4.3 The final version of the Concept Paper is scheduled to be submitted to the GEF Secretariat in September 2004, in order to access funding for project startup in late 2006.

The Working Group recommended that:

- 11.4.4 The RPO refine the draft Concept Paper, based on the output of the Working Group meeting, and upon further consultation with UNDP, GEF, IMO and governments, submit the final document to the GEF Secretariat;
- 11.4.5 The RPO continue to explore other avenues of technical support and financial assistance for the implementation of the SDS-SEA, and report the outcome of these efforts to the 10<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the PSC.

## **11.5 Country Strategies and Potential Contribution to the Implementation of the SDS-SEA**

The Working Group noted:

- 11.5.1 With appreciation, the offer by the People's Republic of China to host the next EAS Congress;
- 11.5.2 With appreciation, the significant efforts made by all the countries present at the meeting to consolidate and analyze programme, projects, and contributions from national and international initiatives that are being made toward the implementation of the SDS-SEA;
- 11.5.3 The material represents a good start on the development of baseline information on individual country and collective country and international efforts being undertaken in the region regarding SDS-SEA implementation;
- 11.5.4 There is value in strengthening the existing country baseline information to include multi-agency objectives, timeframes, budgets and resource commitments related to SDS-SEA implementation, and to share this information with policymakers, donors and international agencies, and among countries of the region.
- 11.5.5 The country baseline information is a useful start to monitoring progress towards the implementation of the SDS-SEA.

The Working Group recommended that:

- 11.5.6 The importance of collating and updating information on country programmes through interagency and cross-sectoral collaboration, including programme objectives, timeframes, budgets, implementing agencies, etc. be underscored at the 10<sup>th</sup> PSC Meeting;
- 11.5.7 The RPO assist the efforts of the countries in their collation of country programmes by refining the indicators, format and guidelines for collecting and collating the required information;
- 11.5.8 The RPO be further requested to compile country programme information and disseminate the material among participating countries.

## **11.6 Mobilization of Support from the Collaborators and Donor Institutions**

The Working Group noted that:

- 11.6.1 A decade of PEMSEA's efforts in the application of integrated coastal and marine management approach is built on the partnerships forged among governments, non-government organizations (NGOs), private sector, funding institutions and donor agencies;
- 11.6.2 The SDS-SEA implementation requires a new dimension of partnerships with 16 concerned UN agencies, other international and regional organizations and NGOs officially signed up as collaborators in the SDS-SEA;

The Working Group recommended that the 10<sup>th</sup> PSC Meeting call on the PEMSEA participating countries to:

- 11.6.3 Identify their specific needs and priorities, prepare action plans and mobilize stakeholder commitments for the SDS-SEA implementation as a basis for resource mobilization and interaction with donor agencies;
- 11.6.4 Wherever possible and appropriate, realign existing ODA funding commitments towards helping the SDS-SEA implementation as part of resource mobilization and diversification efforts;
- 11.6.5 In seeking support from GEF for the SDS-SEA implementation, identify appropriate levels of national counterpart funding or co-financing for carrying out the priority activities in the SDS-SEA implementation as an indication of country project ownership and a part of fulfillment of country commitments to the SDS-SEA.

The Working Group invited the RPO to:

- 11.6.6 Bring the Putrajaya Declaration, the SDS-SEA and the outcome of on-going consultations for the SDS-SEA implementing arrangements to the attention of potential financing institutions and donor agencies, and explore ways and means of co-financing and accessing other support for the SDS-SEA implementation, and report the results to the 10<sup>th</sup> PSC Meeting.

## **11.7 Approaches to Facilitate National Consultations, Commitments and Endorsement of the Proposed Arrangements for the Implementation of the SDS-SEA**

The Working Group noted:

- 11.7.1 The consistent efforts made and progress being achieved by countries in stakeholder consultations concerning the formulation of implementation arrangements for the SDS-SEA, through public awareness activities, interagency meetings, and cross sector communications;
- 11.7.2 The SDS-SEA, as common programme for the countries of the region, requires active participation of all the stakeholders and collaborators for effective implementation in order to achieve its desired outcomes;
- 11.7.3 The best strategy for mobilizing support for the SDS-SEA implementation is to demonstrate on-the-ground benefits that PEMSEA has achieved in building the capacity for integrated coastal and marine management, and especially its impact

with regard to governance improvement, increased programme efficiency, enhanced resource sustainability, and poverty reduction.

The Working Group recommends that the 10<sup>th</sup> PSC call on the participating countries to:

- 11.7.4 Strengthen communication with both high level policy makers and the general public on the benefits expected from the SDS-SEA implementation and related country ownership and obligations, through high level international gatherings, public awareness activities, mass media promotions and other available means;
- 11.7.5 Continue to pursue active interagency and multi-sectoral consultation regarding the implementation arrangements for the SDS-SEA, including the development and endorsement of a regional project proposal for GEF support;
- 11.7.6 Keep national representatives at the GEF Council Meeting fully informed of the outcomes of national and regional consultations on the implementation arrangements for the SDS-SEA, and facilitate their support to the joint request of the countries of the region for GEF project funding.

The Working Group invites the RPO to:

- 11.7.7 Assist in national consultations concerning the SDS-SEA implementation arrangements, and high level consultations in particular, as requested by countries and within available budgetary constraints;
- 11.7.8 Provide countries with needed publications, media products and other communication materials to facilitate national consultation and public awareness activities;
- 11.7.9 Report on the results of such consultations and assistance to the 10<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the PSC.

## **12.0 Closing**

- 12.1 Dr. Chua Thia-Eng thanked the Chair and Vice Chair for the efficient manner in which they presided over the meeting. He also expressed appreciation to Dr. Mara Warwick for coming all the way from Washington D.C. at short notice to participate in the meeting, to the resource persons for their very insightful inputs, and to all the participants for making the Working Group a success.
- 12.2 Mr. Muthusamy Suppiah of Malaysia, on behalf of his delegation and all the participants, thanked the Government of the Philippines for its hospitality, and stated that Malaysia will always support PEMSEA.
- 12.3 Mr. Akira Kotaki of Japan gave his thanks to the Chair, to Dr. Chua and the supporting RPO staff.
- 12.4 The Chair expressed the appreciation of the Government of the Philippines for being entrusted with hosting the meeting.

12.5 The Working Group meeting concluded on 25 August at 5:30 in the afternoon.

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## **ANNEXES**



**ANNEX 1**  
**Meeting Agenda**



## ANNEX 1

### MEETING AGENDA

#### **Meeting of the Working Group on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy of the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)**

Mactan Room, EDSA Shangri-la Hotel, Mandaluyong, Metro Manila, Philippines  
23 – 26 August 2004

#### **Sunday, 22 August 2004**

Arrival / registration

#### **Monday, 23 August 2004**

0830-0900		Registration (continued)
0900-0930	1.0	Opening of the Meeting
		Opening Remarks Hon. Elisea G. Gozun Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Philippines
		Welcome message Dr. Chua Thia-Eng Regional Programme Director, PEMSEA
0930-0940	2.0	Organizational matters
0940-0950	3.0	Election of Chair
0950-1000	4.0	Adoption of Agenda
1000-1020		<i>Break</i>
1020-1100	5.0	Report on the Preparatory Meeting for the Working Group
1100-1200	6.0	Review of the programme of activities for the implementation of the SDS-SEA
1200-1330		<i>Lunch</i>
1330-1530		Item 6.0 continued
1530-1550		<i>Break</i>

1550-1730            Item 6.0 continued

1830-2000            *Dinner*

## **Tuesday, 24 August 2004**

0830-0930            Presentation and discussion on the WorldBank/GEF Project on Strategic Partnerships for a Land-Based Pollution Reduction Investment Fund  
Dr. Mara Warwick, Environmental Engineer  
East Asia Urban Development Sector Unit, World Bank

0930-1000            Item 6.0 continued

1000-1020            *Break*

1020-1120        7.0    Review of the draft GEF Project Concept for Pipeline Entry

1120-1200            Recap of the discussions on Items 6.0 and 7.0

1200-1330            *Lunch*

1330-1530        8.0    Country strategies and potential contribution to the implementation of the SDS-SEA

1530-1550            *Break*

1550-1730            Item 8.0 continued

## **Wednesday, 25 August 2004**

0830-0930            Recap of the discussions on Item 8.0

0930-1000        9.0    Mobilization of support from the collaborators and donor institutions

1000-1020            *Break*

1020-1120            Item 9.0 continued

1120-1200        10.0   Approaches to facilitate national consultations, commitments and endorsement of the proposed arrangements for the implementation of the SDS-SEA

1200-1300		<i>Lunch</i>
1300-1400		Signing of the Project Document on the Development And Implementation of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in Environmental Investments
1400-1530		Item 10.0 continued
1530-1700		<i>Break</i>
1700-1800	11.0	Conclusions and recommendations for the consideration of the 10 <sup>th</sup> PSC
1800-1820	12.0	Closing
1930-2100		<i>Dinner</i>

#### **Thursday, 26 August 2004**

Field excursion / study tour (Optional)

#### **Friday, 27 August 2004**

Visit to PEMSEA Regional Programme Office (Optional)

Departure





**ANNEX 2**  
**List of Participants**



## **ANNEX 2**

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### **ANNEX 3**

#### **Terms of Reference for the Working Group**



## **TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE WORKING GROUP**

### **Rationale**

A working group will be established to study the recommendations of the PEMSEA Mid-Term Evaluation report.

Sustainable development is complex and challenging, requiring time and capacity in order to realize desired targets and outcomes.

Tacit and explicit knowledge of PEMSEA needs to be further utilized in order to assist the countries in building capacity for the implementation of national and local strategies.

### **Response**

A working group will be established and operationalized during the intersessional period of the PSC, with RPO providing the necessary Secretariat support services. Representation on the working group will be determined upon consultation between the RPO and participating countries, with due consideration to available resources.

The first meeting of the working group will be held during the first quarter of 2004, with subsequent meetings scheduled as required.

Conclusions and recommendations of the working group will be reported to the 10<sup>th</sup> PSC Meeting of the PSC.

The proposed Terms of Reference for the working group are:

1. In view of the follow-up to the SDS-SEA, to consider appropriate approaches and measures for the formulation of an implementation plan for the SDS-SEA;
2. To consider ways and means of utilizing the knowledge, experience, partnerships and networks that have been developed under PEMSEA to assist countries in sustainable oceans and coastal development;
3. To explore appropriate regional partnerships and the feasibility of funding arrangements with a view to achieving synergistic and cumulative impacts of the efforts being undertaken by various organizations and regional programmes.

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#### **ANNEX 4**

### **Working Group Report on Regional Implementing Arrangements for the SDS-SEA**



## **WORKING GROUP REPORT ON REGIONAL IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SDS-SEA**

### **Background**

1. In 1994, eleven countries from the region namely Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, DPR Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Vietnam participated in a GEF/UNDP/IMO regional project on Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas (MPP-EAS, 1994-1999). The achievements of the regional project have led to a follow-on phase on “Building Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia” (1999-2005). This new phase is participated by the same countries of the MPP-EAS and Japan. Since then, the regional project has made significant progress. Over the last few years of the partnership building efforts, a regional partnership arrangement has emerged among the 12 countries and participating international and UN organizations, NGOs and the private sector, which is popularly known as Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA). In fact, PEMSEA implements the GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional project through the Regional Programme Office in Manila.
2. Building on the partnerships and cooperation, the countries of the region have made significant progress in coastal and ocean governance of the seas of East Asia towards common approaches developed over a decade by the MPP-EAS and PEMSEA, particularly in the application of integrated coastal and marine management approaches in resolving transboundary environmental and resource use problems. As a result, in many PEMSEA project sites multiple use conflicts were reduced, further deterioration of environmental quality was arrested, degraded habitats such as mangrove communities were restored, beaches were cleaned up, and endangered species were protected. A major outcome of the partnership effort was the formulation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) by the participating countries and its endorsement by the concerned ministers through the Putrajaya Declaration in December 2003.
3. The SDS-SEA differs from most action plans of the region in that it is comprehensive rather than sector-specific and addresses a broad range of land and water use issues. It provides a common framework for regional cooperation in addressing “WSSD targets for sustainable coastal and ocean development; for achieving the Millennium Development Goals; and for implementing Chapter 17 of Agenda 21. It also provides a regional, national and local platform for multi-sector and interagency cooperation, thereby achieving synergies, partnerships, and efficiency from efforts of countries and organizations at all levels.
4. The SDS-SEA is action-oriented. Its 20 objectives and 50 action programmes are coherent; and the regional/ global benefits are best secured through sustained regional cooperation and collaboration.

## **Need for Implementing Mechanisms for the SDS-SEA**

5. The need for implementing mechanisms arises from the following considerations:
- a) The benefits expected from the implementation of the SDS-SEA cannot be materialized without appropriate regional mechanisms to implement it. In this connection, participants in the Ministerial Forum, Putrajaya, Malaysia, December 2003, expressed support to “development of driving mechanisms in the region for implementation” (Press Statement by the Chair of the Ministerial Forum, EAS Congress Proceedings, P.316).
  - b) The Preparatory Meeting in Chengdu, China, March 2004, has also stressed the important role of a regional implementing mechanism for SDS-SEA implementation in “capacity building on the regional level, strengthening ownership and the leadership role of the countries and stakeholders, building up a core team of multidisciplinary expertise, and enhancing the role of the younger generation in particular” (Proceedings of the Preparatory Meeting, P. 15).
  - c) When endorsing the UNDP/GEF Project Document for the follow-on phase of the regional project, participating countries are aware of the requirements to “establish an implementing mechanism for the regional arrangement, and a Marine Environmental Resource Facility” to sustain these regional initiatives, as specified in the UNDP/GEF Project Document for Building Partnership for the Environmental Management of the Seas of East Asia (P.81). Formal establishment of a regional arrangement will justify continuous and future support from GEF and other sponsoring agencies.
  - d) The termination of the current phase of the Regional Project by 2005 (or 2006, if extended) without the establishment of a regional implementing mechanism for the SDS-SEA will weaken the emerging foundation for regional cooperation and stifle the regional enthusiasm to continue addressing the transboundary issues confronting the Seas of East Asia, which is a global environmental hotspot.
  - e) GEF and UNDP have made it clear that GEF resources should only be used on an incremental cost-basis in supporting the efforts and commitments of the participating governments. Therefore a commitment by the government to establish a formal regional arrangement to implement the SDS-SEA is an essential step towards country-driven implementation of the SDS-SEA.

## **Options and Approaches for Developing the Implementing Mechanisms**

6. Some options and approaches have been identified through consultations with various government agencies and other stakeholders at various occasions, e.g., the Preparatory Meeting for the Working Group on the Implementation of the SDS-SEA, Chengdu, China, March 2004, and missions to the participating countries undertaken by the Regional Programme Director (RPD) and the Senior Programme Officers (SPOs).



Option 1: Establishing an intergovernmental regional mechanism to implement SDS-SEA

7. The conventional approach is to organize a regional convention or a treaty to legally institutionalize the implementing mechanism for the SDS-SEA. This option is time-consuming given the need to go through national legislative procedures especially when it involves financial commitments (e.g., membership fees) of the participating member countries.

Option 2: A Regional Agreement on the Implementing Mechanisms for the SDS-SEA

8. As the SDS-SEA cuts across the mandates of the existing regional organizations, the proposed implementing mechanism for the SDS-SEA “needs to be innovative, to enable the government, non-government and other stakeholder organizations, institutions and individuals to participate in the implementation as essential partners” (Proceedings of the Preparatory Meeting, P. 14).
9. PEMSEA, which is essentially composed of the 12 participating governments of the region addressing integrated coastal and ocean governance issues over the last decade, is already the de facto implementing mechanism for the SDS-SEA.
10. In view of the need to develop a viable and self-sustaining regional implementing arrangement for the SDS-SEA, the following institutional and financing arrangements are proposed for establishment before the end of the current regional project.

(i) Establishment of EAS Partnership Council

The EAS Partnership Council will be established with the functions of providing policy and operational guidance, as well as coordinating, guiding and monitoring the progress of the SDS-SEA implementation. It consists of two sessions: (1) intergovernmental session made of participating national governments, with a role of establishing and consolidating government goals, objectives and commitments; and (2) technical session comprising coastal countries of the region, the countries outside the region but using the Seas of East Asia, international agencies and financial institutions, private sector, non-government organizations, and concerned regional and global programmes, particularly the SDS-SEA collaborators, with the role of operationalizing the partnerships, services and capacities necessary to achieve the goals and objectives set by participating governments. The current Programme Steering Committee (PSC) could be transformed into the EAS Partnership Council with appropriate adjustments of membership and other concerned aspects in the future.

(ii) East Asian Seas (EAS) Congress

Regularize PEMSEA’s EAS Congress into a tri-annual regional congress, including the media, NGOs and the business sector, to monitor the progress of SDS-SEA implementation, with a high-level policy (ministerial) meeting, sectoral and cross-sectoral seminars/workshops, and ocean sector exhibitions.

(iii) A Regional Partnership Fund

Establish a regional Partnership Fund supervised by the Partnership Council as part of the financing arrangements for the SDS-SEA implementation, channeling and ensuring the best use of the voluntary contributions from the countries, international agencies, donors, other institutions and individuals.

(iv) PEMSEA Resource Facility (PRF)

Establish a PEMSEA Resource Facility (PRF) to deliver: a) policy and technical advice and support on sustainable coastal and ocean governance; b) secretariat services for the EAS Partnership Council, EAS Congress and regional networks; c) specialized skills training; d) environmental investment; e) public-private partnerships programmes; f) accreditation/certification in ICM and Port Safety, Security, Health and Environment Management System (PSSHE-MS); g) project development, management and implementation; h) information, education and communication; i) mobilizing regional professionals and expertise; j) environmental reporting; k) regional and cross-regional knowledge transfer and technical support, and l) management of regional Partnership Fund. The current Regional Programme Office (RPO) could be transformed into the PRF.

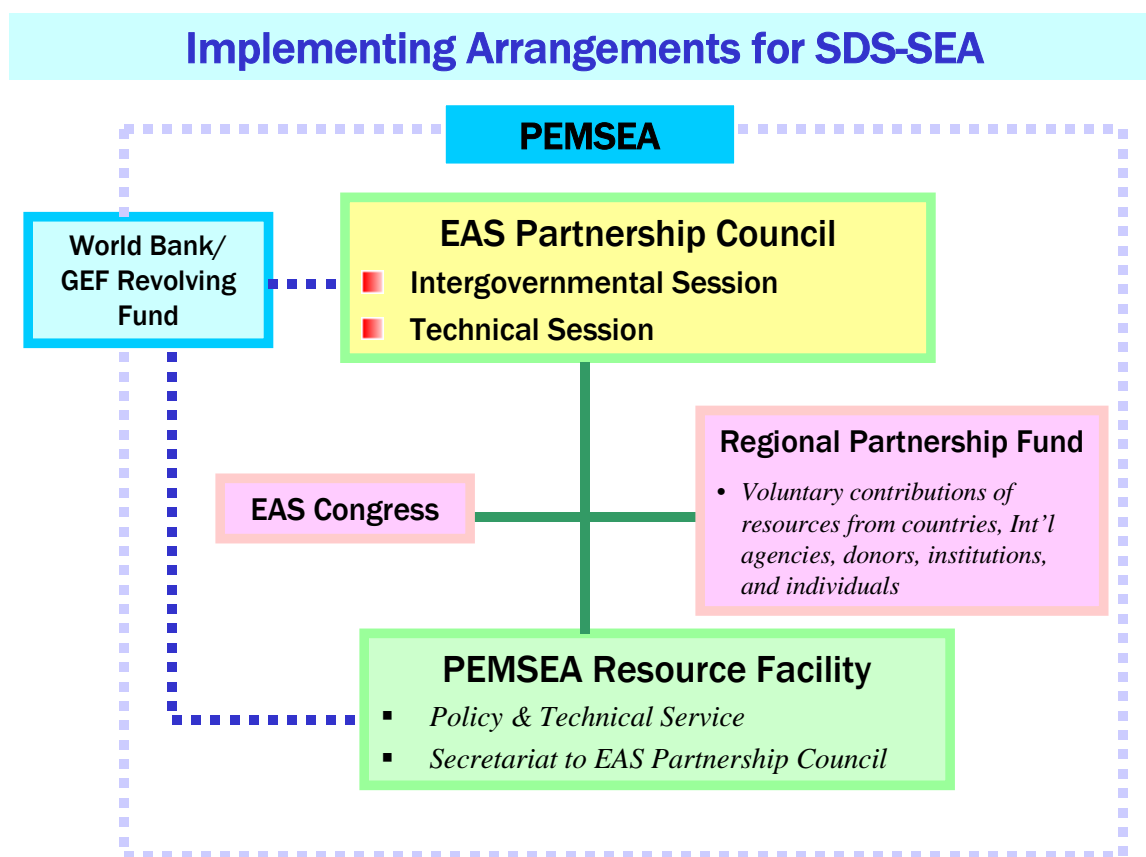
11. A regional agreement can be developed through stakeholder consultations and consensus building with regard to the above-mentioned arrangements (see Figure 1) for adoption by the participating governments. In addition, a road map and timetable should be formulated for developing this agreement. This would allow the fund-seeking efforts from potential national and regional sources (e.g., GEF) for the implementation of the SDS-SEA to go hand in hand with the development of the implementing mechanisms.

### **Actions to be Taken by the Working Group**

12. The working group may wish to consider making the following recommendations for the 10<sup>th</sup> PSC to:
  - a) Recognize the de facto existence of PEMSEA as the implementing mechanism for the SDS-SEA, and undertake to transform the existing PEMSEA mechanisms into a long term and effective regional mechanism for the SDS-SEA implementation.
  - b) Establish a drafting group of experts (Drafting Group) designated by the participating governments with the terms of reference to formulate a document concerning the implementing mechanisms for the SDS-SEA for the consideration by the 11<sup>th</sup> PSC meeting, which should detail the objectives, compositions and memberships, roles and obligations, operational procedures and modalities, funding mechanisms, resource facilities, stakeholder partnership arrangements, and monitoring and reporting of the progress in the SDS-SEA implementation. The Drafting Group should operate through meetings and correspondences depending on the resources available.
  - c) Request the RPO to mobilize financial support to the operation of the Drafting Group.
  - d) Adopt a road map and timetable for developing the implementing mechanisms for the SDS-SEA as follows:

	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Timetable</b>
1	Establishment of the Drafting Group by the 10 <sup>th</sup> PSC	October 2004
2	The nomination of the Drafting Group by the participating governments	November - December 2004
3	First Meeting of the Drafting Group to prepare the draft document on the implementing mechanisms for the SDS-SEA and its annexes	February 2005
4	National consultations and review on the draft document and its annexes	March-May 2005
5	The 2 <sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Drafting Group to prepare a final draft document and its annexes, incorporating the feedback from the national consultation	June 2005
6	The 11 <sup>th</sup> PSC to review the draft final document and its annexes and recommend the follow-ups needed	July 2005
7	Revision of the draft document and its annexes by the RPO according to the comments of the 11 <sup>th</sup> PSC, if any, and circulate them for national review and endorsement	August 2005
8	Endorsement of the document and its annexes by the participating governments	September-December, 2005
9	The signing of the adopted document and its annexes at the EAS Congress	2006

**Figure 1**





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### **Working Group Report on a Programme of Activities for the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)**



## ANNEX 5

### **WORKING GROUP REPORT ON A PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE SEAS OF EAST ASIA (SDS-SEA)**

This Programme of Activities for the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia is based on the discussion and recommendations of the Working Group Meeting on 23-26 August 2004 in Manila, Philippines. The Programme of Activities consists of the three major components, namely I) Institutional Arrangements, II) Response Programme, and III) Investment and Financing Programme. The Appendix to this document includes a more detailed outline under each intended output. Each component has a number of intended outputs and supporting activities, which will effectively operationalize the SDS-SEA.

#### **I. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

##### **A) A regional partnership arrangement for sustainable implementation of the SDS-SEA**

1. **Establish the East Asian Seas (EAS) Partnership Council**, an intergovernmental and multi-sectoral mechanism, with the function of coordinating, guiding and monitoring the progress of the SDS-SEA implementation, and consisting of two sessions: the first session (intergovernmental) would be comprised of participating national governments, with the role and responsibility of establishing and consolidating government goals, objectives and commitments to the implementation of the SDS-SEA; the second session (technical) would be comprised of coastal economies of the region, the economies using the Seas of East Asia, international agencies and financial institutions that are supporting and sponsoring the SDS-SEA implementation, the private sector, non-government organizations, and concerned regional and global programmes, particularly SDS-SEA collaborators, with the role of operationalizing the partnerships, services and capacities necessary to achieve the goals and objectives set by participating governments.
2. **Facilitate the development and adoption of a 10-year framework of regional partnership programmes** by the EAS Partnership Council, in support of national and regional activities to implement the SDS-SEA, including: a) initiatives aimed at reducing disparities in on-the-ground implementing activities within and among participating countries, through capacity building, knowledge transfer, and the mobilization of existing intellectual capital and scientific and technical support networks within the East Asia region (i.e., developed countries of the region helping developing countries); b) collaboration with existing and future GEF regional programmes, to increase overall effectiveness of regional responses and interventions; and c) linkages to a global collaborative network of legal, scientific, technical and financial institutions and donor organizations, as well as private sector and non-government organizations.
3. **Promote regional cooperation in integrated implementation of international environmental instruments** that address priority transboundary concerns of participating countries and their integration into the 10-year framework of regional partnership programmes, including: maritime safety, marine pollution from ships, invasive alien species in ballast water, and PSSA's (IMO); illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (FAO); municipal wastewater, physical alteration and destruction of habitats, and nutrients

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(UNEP/GPA); impacts of climate change, especially sea-level rise (UNFCCC); toxic chemicals/hazardous wastes and their transboundary movements (UNEP/Basel Convention); wetland coastal ecosystems (Ramsar and Biological Diversity Conventions); and sustainable tourism development (World Tourism Organization).

4. **Set up a Regional Partnership Fund** as part of the financing arrangements for the framework of regional partnership programmes, to channel and ensure best use of voluntary contributions of resources from countries, international agencies, donors, institutions, and individuals.
5. **Operationalize a self-sustaining PEMSEA Resource Facility (PRF)**, composed of a small core staff serving as Secretariat to the EAS Partnership Council, and coordinating/mobilizing: a) legal, scientific, technical and financial support services, especially from regional professional networks; and b) capacity building initiatives for participating countries, communities and organizations, as-requested and on a cost recovery basis, to support the longer-term implementation of SDS-SEA activities.
6. **Implement a systematic approach to environmental monitoring, evaluation and information exchange**, using standardized sustainable development indicators, so that results can be shared among countries of the region, providing a more accurate picture of the State of the Seas of East Asia, and contributing to the regular process of the Global Marine Environment Monitoring and Assessment called for in the WSSD Plan of Implementation in collaboration with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) and other relevant partners.
7. **Launch a regional congress**, patterned after the East Asian Seas Congress 2003, to be conducted every three years, as a mechanism to: a) monitor the progress made and evaluate the improvements needed in the implementation of the SDS-SEA; b) facilitate knowledge exchange, advocacy and multi-stakeholder participation; and c) promote the ocean agenda as a priority programme in regional forums such as Asia Forum, ASEAN, APEC and ESCAP; and d) encourage corporate responsibility and accountability in the business community.

## **II. RESPONSE PROGRAMME**

### **B) National policies and action plans for sustainable coastal and ocean development in at least 70% of the participating countries by 2015**

1. **Conduct national and regional assessments** of the contributions made by the coastal and marine sectors to social and economic development in East Asia, and identify their implications with regard to existing national economic and social development policies and programs, taking into account sustainable consumption and use of marine and coastal resources and the carrying capacity of related ecosystems.
2. **Promote the formulation, elaboration and adoption of national policies and strategies** aimed at improving and sustaining the products and services provided by coasts and oceans, while reducing adverse environmental, health and other social impacts.



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3. **Facilitate the development of a 10-year framework of country programmes in support of national initiatives** to implement the SDS-SEA, including initiatives aimed at reducing disparities in on-the-ground implementing activities within and among government agencies, levels of government, and concerned stakeholder groups, through capacity building, knowledge transfer, and the mobilization of existing intellectual capital and scientific and technical support networks within each country and across the East Asian region.
4. **Develop and/or strengthen interagency and multisectoral coordinating mechanisms** aimed at improving coherence in coastal and ocean policy, legislation, regulation and enforcement at local and national levels.
5. **Mobilize a network of regional experts in coastal and ocean governance**, to assist countries in the development, implementation, assessment and refinement of related national policies, strategies and programmes.

### **C) At least 20% of coastlines of the region covered by integrated coastal management (ICM) programmes by 2015**

6. **Provide technical support to develop and launch national and sub-national ICM policies**, legislation, programmes and action plans with time-bound targets for scaling up / scaling down ICM practices, considering also the needs and requirements of small island communities.
7. **Strengthen the capacity of local governments to engage in integrated decision-making** with stakeholder participation, and to apply effective institutional, legal, scientific, financial and socio-economic tools and adaptive management expertise in implementing ICM programmes, by setting up or expanding regional and national training centers with standardized training curricula for ICM managers and local practitioners.
8. **Facilitate access by women, the youth, indigenous peoples, marginalized groups, and the media to educational and awareness-raising information at the local level**, in order to inspire and foster change in behavior towards sustainable management of coasts and oceans.
9. **Organize a regional ICM task force**, comprised of multidisciplinary technical and management experts, to assist local governments with the development and implementation of ICM programmes.
10. **Put in place a systematic process for monitoring, evaluating and reporting the progress, outputs and impact of ICM programmes**, based on an agreed set of social, economic and environmental indicators.
11. **Organize a dynamic and sustainable regional coastal network of local governments** to share ICM working knowledge and experiences through regular regional forums, workshops and leadership seminars, adoption of sister cities, and local government official exchange programmes within and outside the region.
12. **Develop and implement integrated management programmes using the ecosystem-based approach** and other tools, as appropriate, in selected major watershed areas such as the Bohai Sea, Jakarta Bay, Manila Bay and Masan-Chinhae Bay; and establish 5-year

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plans of action to address specific priority concerns including, for example, the identification of time-bound wastewater emission targets (e.g., nutrient loadings), sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation, restoration of degraded habitats, community-based waste management programmes, sustainable tourism, establishment and management of marine protected areas, and equitable and sustainable fisheries management.

13. **Forge twinning and networking arrangements** involving South-South and North-South collaboration to share knowledge and experience in innovative approaches to ecosystem-based management of watersheds, estuaries and the adjacent coastal seas, such as Chesapeake Bay, Seto Inland Sea, Bohai Sea, Manila Bay, Masan-Chinhae Bay and Jakarta Bay, as well as the effective management of marine protected areas, such as the Great Barrier Reef and Sulu-Sulawesi Sea.

### **D) Collaborative arrangements between and among research institutions, universities, the private sector, governments, communities, NGOs and Areas of Excellence**

14. **Establish a regional C<sub>2</sub>C<sup>1</sup> Network**, for facilitating the sharing of intellectual capital, technology, information and services among people, collaborators and partners involved in the implementation of the SDS-SEA, inspiring and fostering change in individual behavior towards sustainable management of the global ocean, informing the public about ocean issues and ways and means to make a difference, and motivating as many organizations and citizens of the region as possible to act, including women, the youth, indigenous peoples, marginalized groups and the media. The C<sub>2</sub>C network would comprise a number of sub-networks, including linkages among local governments, scientific and technical institutions and organizations, marine affairs institutions, and private sector, financial institutions and investment groups.
15. **Identify and network Areas of Excellence** within existing research institutions and institutions of higher learning that are of international quality, to provide technical support and to accelerate research, education, training and expert advice to countries of the region on specific issues and topics of concern, within such fields as marine environmental monitoring, maritime legislation, marine biodiversity, marine policy, waste management/pollution control, and integrated coastal management.
16. **Identify key areas of scientific uncertainties** in the implementation of the SDS-SEA, and support the development of project proposals for funding to undertake multidisciplinary scientific research to address those uncertainties, particularly concerning such areas as ecosystem carrying capacities, ecosystem monitoring, identification and monitoring of sustainable development indicators, and the development of an annual EAS Assessment report.

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<sup>1</sup> The C<sub>2</sub>C has a number of connotations with regard to ocean and coastal governance. C<sub>2</sub>C refers to 'coast to coast', where the focus is governments, stakeholder groups and individuals working together to reduce the negative impacts of unsustainable land-based activities on freshwater, estuarine and coastal ecosystems. C<sub>2</sub>C also refers to 'sea to sea', where the focus is the interconnectivity among the five LME's/subregional sea areas, and the collective effort needed to mitigate transboundary environmental problems that are having a detrimental impact on economic growth and social development in the region.

### **III. INVESTMENT AND FINANCING PROGRAMME**

#### **E) National and regional pollution reduction investment programmes**

1. Review **financing and procurement policies, regulations and processes** related to environmental infrastructure improvement projects in participating countries, identifying existing impediments to small and medium-sized enterprises, private sector investments, and public-private partnerships, and recommending appropriate innovations.
2. **Identify and promote investment opportunities for small and medium-sized enterprises, private investors and public-private partnerships**, aimed at reducing the negative impacts of sewage discharges, physical alteration and destruction of habitats, nutrient loading, sediment mobility, marine litter, and persistent organic pollutants in the local environment, especially in small and medium-sized cities, townships and municipalities, by creating policy climates that are conducive to investment and adopting supporting investment plans.
3. **Establish a regional private sector advisory group** to provide input and direction on the structuring of investment projects and risk reduction techniques and requirements of the private sector, as well as a resource for accessing specialty firms and investment groups for environmental investment opportunities in East Asia.
4. In collaboration with World Bank, participating national governments and the private sector, **set up a Strategic Partnership for a Land-Based Pollution Reduction Investment Fund** for the LMEs of East Asia to help countries achieve time-bound wastewater emission targets, including a revolving fund to leverage private sector investment and public-private partnerships for pollution control in secondary cities and in industrial and agricultural enterprises in regional pollution hot spots.

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**Detailed Programme of Activities for the  
Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia**

**I. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

**Activity A:** A regional partnership arrangement for sustainable implementation of the SDS-SEA

**Objective:** To mobilize the necessary regional partnerships, capacities and services, as well as legal, financial and economic arrangements for the sustainable implementation of the SDS-SEA.

Intended Outputs	Description of Activities
1. EAS Partnership Council	1.1 In collaboration with participating countries and stakeholders, prepare the strategic vision, principles, objectives and desired outcomes of the EAS Partnership Council. 1.2 Complete a review of potential mechanisms, operating modalities and actions required to establish and sustain the desired EAS Partnership Council. 1.3 Submit the conclusions and recommendations of the review to the Programme Steering Committee (PSC) for consideration, refinement and approval. 1.4 Develop an EAS Partnership Council agreement, including the objectives of the Council, the roles and commitments of the membership, the responsibilities and mandates of the intergovernmental and technical sessions, membership accreditation and renewal, meeting procedures, Secretariat responsibilities, partnership arrangements among stakeholders and their related work programmes at the national and regional levels, and monitoring, evaluation and reporting of SDS-SEA implementation. 1.5 Undertake consultations at the national and international levels on the formation of the EAS Partnership Council and adoption of the agreement.
2. A 10-year framework of regional partnership programmes	2.1 Identify strategic programme areas and targets towards SDS-SEA implementation over the next ten years, in collaboration with participating countries and stakeholders; 2.2 Undertake survey of existing programmes and projects under the identified programme areas and their contribution to identified targets; 2.3 Determine constraints and barriers of identified programmes and projects, including human and financial resources; 2.4 Formulate a rolling 10-year regional partnership programme to address identified programme areas and targets and develop new programmes/projects to address the gaps and disparities identified, specifying funding requirements, lead and partner implementing institutions/organizations, and potential sources of funding support; 2.5 Undertake national and regional consultations in pursuit of the above; and 2.6 Undertake annual or bi-annual review/report and revision of the rolling 10-year partnership programme framework, using an agreed set of indicators.

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<b>Intended Outputs</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
3. Regional cooperation in integrated implementation of international instruments	<p>3.1 In collaboration with implementing agencies for relevant international instruments, identify areas of cooperation, approaches and benefits of regional and integrated implementation of international instruments in achieving the objectives of the SDS-SEA;</p> <p>3.2 Develop appropriate concerted action plans to facilitate integrated implementation of international instruments in the identified areas of cooperation, and integrate these into the 10-year partnership programme framework;</p> <p>3.3 Facilitate the implementation of the above action plans at selected sites, and where appropriate, develop proposals to secure appropriate funding for the implementation;</p> <p>3.4 Package experiences and case studies.</p>
4. A Regional Partnership Fund	<p>4.1 Define the objectives, scope and priorities of a regional partnership fund;</p> <p>4.2 Conduct studies on institutional (organizational and legal) requirements and options for developing the Regional Partnership Fund based on the voluntary contributions of the countries, resource providers and other stakeholders;</p> <p>4.3 Review success and constraints in the development and operation of fund mechanisms for sustainable development and environmental management in the region and elsewhere;</p> <p>4.4 Establish the Fund with seed contribution from GEF as a basis to leverage new contributions;</p> <p>4.5 Prepare management and disbursement rules and operational procedures;</p> <p>4.6 Develop and implement marketing strategies and awareness-building activities for fundraising.</p>
5. A self-sustaining, non-profit, PEMSEA Resource Facility (PRF)	<p>5.1 Assess the needs for technical assistance and services in SDS-SEA implementation, and identify cost-recovery mechanisms and options for providing the services;</p> <p>5.2 Evaluate institutional requirements for the establishment and operation of a non-profit PRF;</p> <p>5.3 Review successes and constraints in the development and operation of resource centers at national, regional and international levels;</p> <p>5.4 Develop guidelines for the management and operation of the PRF;</p> <p>5.5 Organize the PRF to deliver the following services in support of SDS-SEA implementation: a) specialized skills training; b) policy and technical advice and support on sustainable coastal and ocean governance; c) environmental investment; d) public-private partnerships programmes; e) accreditation/certification in ICM and Port Safety, Security, Health and Environment Management System (PSSHE-MS); f) project development, management and implementation; g) information, education and communication; h) mobilizing regional professionals and expertise; i) environmental reporting; j) regional and cross-regional knowledge transfer and technical support; and k) secretariat services for the Regional Partnership Council and regional networks;</p> <p>5.6 Develop and implement a dynamic marketing strategy and "business plan" focusing on the implementation of the 10-year regional partnership programme.</p>

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Intended Outputs	Description of Activities
6. A systematic approach to environmental monitoring, evaluation and information exchange	6.1 Building on the experiences and lessons learned of PEMSEA's Integrated Environment Monitoring Plan (IEMP), develop a model monitoring, assessment and reporting system for coastal management regimes; 6.2 Support selected sites with integrated coastal and marine management programmes across the region to implement the model IEMRP system; 6.3 Prepare a regional report on the state of the coasts of the participating sites for submission to the EAS Congress; 6.4 Participate and contribute to the Global Marine Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (GMA), in collaboration with UNESCO/IOC.
7. A regional congress every 3 years	7.1 Organize tri-annual EAS Congresses, in collaboration with relevant partners including the media, NGOs and the business sector, to monitor the progress of SDS-SEA implementation, with a high-level policy ministerial meeting, sectoral and cross-sectoral seminars/workshops, and ocean sector exhibitions; 7.2 Explore and facilitate a self-sustaining mechanism for regular EAS Congresses 7.3 Organize an international award scheme for outstanding efforts in furthering sustainable coastal and ocean development.

## II. RESPONSE PROGRAMME

**Activity B:** National policies and action plans for sustainable coastal and ocean development adopted in at least 70% of the participating countries by 2015

**Objective:** To develop and strengthen integrated, multidisciplinary and multisectoral coastal and ocean management at the national level,

Intended Outputs	Description of Activities
1. National and regional assessments of social and economic contributions of coastal and marine areas/sectors	1.1 Establish a common methodology and indicators for assessing contributions made by the coastal and marine areas/sectors to overall social and economic development, in collaboration with APEC and other interested national and international partners; 1.2 Develop a regional task force and counterpart national task forces to assist in national assessment of the coastal and marine contributions in interested countries; 1.3 Conduct a workshop to review results of national assessments, transfer methodology to other interested countries and partners, and develop strategies for regional assessment; 1.4 Undertake regional synthesis based on the national reports; and 1.5 Publish national reports and regional synthesis.
2. Formulation, elaboration, adoption and implementation of national policies and strategies	2.1 Organize high-level national ocean forums in interested countries, including the legislative, economic, policy, business sectors, to develop national agenda for sustainable coastal and ocean development; 2.2 Develop a regional ocean agenda at the Asia Forum (Boao) and other regional policy forums; 2.3 Provide assistance towards development and adoption of national coastal and ocean policies and/or strategies in interested countries; 2.4 Develop advocacy instruments to heighten awareness (e.g. World Ocean

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Intended Outputs	Description of Activities
	Network, ocean ambassador, ocean passport).
3. 10-year framework of country programmes in support of national initiatives to implement the SDS-SEA	<p>3.1 Identify strategic partners and programmes towards the implementation of the SDS-SEA at national level, including targets, project areas, involved agencies, resources and timeframes;</p> <p>3.2 Develop a rolling 10-year framework programme addressing the gaps and deficiencies in the existing programmes and capacities;</p> <p>3.3 Conduct a review of the framework programme every two years.</p>
4. Interagency and multisectoral coordinating mechanisms	<p>4.1 Establish an interagency and multisectoral mechanism, including identified strategic partners, to coordinate the development and implementation of the 10-year framework programme, building on the existing mechanisms and taking into account specific national needs and conditions;</p> <p>4.2 Establish a programme management office to serve as Secretariat for the coordinating mechanism, and coordinate with the strategic partners in the implementation of the 10-year framework programme;</p> <p>4.3 Where appropriate, incorporate the interagency coordinating mechanism and the programme management office into a regular institutional arrangement.</p>
5. Network of regional experts in coastal and ocean governance	<p>5.1 Mobilize national institutions and experts to undertake national coastal and ocean assessment, participate in the organization of national ocean forums, contribute to the policy component of the EAS Congress, and provide expertise in the development and implementation of national policy/strategy and programmes;</p> <p>5.2 Strengthen network collaboration through hosting of periodic regional network meetings.</p>

**Activity C:** At least 20% of coastlines of the region covered by integrated coastal management (ICM) programmes by 2015

**Objective:** To scale up integrated coastal management (ICM) as on-the-ground framework for achieving sustainable development of coastal lands and waters in the region and promote intra-and inter-regional partnerships for ICM capacity building

Intended Outputs	Description of Activities
6. Technical support to develop and launch national and sub-national ICM policies and programmes	<p>6.1 Develop and adopt a national ICM policy or programme, as part of the national ocean policy and 10-year framework programme, including identification of targets and resources;</p> <p>6.2 Establish a national ICM task force to provide technical support to the implementation of the national ICM programme and replication of local ICM experiences in existing demonstration and parallel sites;</p> <p>6.3 Undertake a special training and certification of potential national ICM task force members;</p> <p>6.4 Organize national ICM workshops to mobilize local government participation and donor contributions in the implementation of national ICM programmes or the replication of local ICM experiences;</p> <p>6.5 Facilitate the implementation of the site-specific coastal strategies of existing</p>

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Intended Outputs	Description of Activities
	ICM demonstration and parallel sites, and mobilize their experience for supporting national ICM replication.
7. Capacity building of local governments in integrated decision-making	<p>7.1 Provide technical support to countries in establishing a National ICM Training Center, targeting at least five centers in the region, by providing training of trainers, training manuals/ modules/ materials, a pool of lecturers, etc.;</p> <p>7.2 Strengthen and upgrade PEMSEA's Regional ICM and specialized training courses into a self-sustained International ICM Training Programme;</p> <p>7.3 Develop internet-based capacity-building and technical support system.</p>
8. Information access by women, the youth, indigenous peoples, marginalized groups	<p>8.1 Develop projects at the local level, involving women and marginalized groups, with livelihood programmes as a special target, in collaboration with other partners;</p> <p>8.2 Organize a special session during EAS Congress to identify the role of women, youth and other marginalized groups and mobilize their participation in SDS-SEA implementation.</p>
9. A regional ICM task force	<p>9.1 Strengthen and expand the existing regional task force through the development of a regional certification system to provide training and technical assistance in the development and implementation of ICM programmes; and assist in the establishment of national ICM task forces;</p> <p>9.2 Define the operational modality and mechanisms for the sustainable operation of regional ICM task force, within the PEMSEA resource facility (PRF).</p>
10. Standardized ICM performance indicators, and monitoring and certification system	<p>10.1 Building on current ICM performance indicators, conduct a regional workshop to standardize a set of social, economic and environmental indicators to monitor, evaluate and report the progress, outputs and impact of ICM programmes;</p> <p>10.2 Put in place a systematic process for monitoring, evaluating and reporting the progress, outputs and impact of ICM programmes;</p> <p>10.3 Develop and implement a PEMSEA ICM certification/recognition and incentive scheme (e.g., qualification for PPP, environmental investment).</p>
11. A regional coastal network of local governments	<p>11.1 Strengthen the existing local government network and develop it to achieve: a) knowledge sharing in ICM implementation, b) promotion of ICM replication; c) advocacy of the role of local government and communities in national coastal policy; d) economic and socio-cultural exchange;</p> <p>11.2 Review existing network arrangement and develop measures to strengthen its sustainability;</p> <p>11.3 Set up the network programme for the next period.</p>
12. Site-specific / issue-specific response programmes for selected hotspots: Manila Bay, Bohai Sea, Masan-Chinhae Bay, Jakarta Bay	<p>12.1 Develop and implement response programmes to address the priority areas in the Coastal Strategy of Manila Bay watershed, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Establishing a basin wide management mechanism;</li> <li>➤ Integrated land and water use programmes and/or zoning schemes;</li> <li>➤ Water pollution (e.g., nutrient) reduction and implementation targets and schemes for rivers, tributaries and estuaries;</li> <li>➤ Investment plan for major water, sewage and sanitation facilities;</li> <li>➤ Policy reform and improved use of market-based regulatory instruments for the pollution reduction, e.g., water and waste water tariffs, water pollution fines;</li> <li>➤ Community-based waste minimization programmes;</li> <li>➤ Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture;</li> <li>➤ Alternative livelihood programme;</li> </ul>



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Intended Outputs	Description of Activities
	<p>➤ Environmental monitoring, risk assessment and information management programmes;</p> <p>12.2 Develop and implement response programmes to address priority areas in the Coastal Strategy of Bohai Sea and the Masan-Chinhae Bay Environmental Management Plan;</p> <p>12.3 Develop a strategy and implementation plan in Jakarta Bay to address priority issues;</p> <p>12.4 Distill and package experiences and lessons from the implementation of the action plans across the sites, focusing on concerning effective management of interrelated riverine, estuarine and marine water resources.</p>
13. Twinning and networking arrangements among Seto Inland Sea, Chesapeake Bay, Bohai Sea, Jakarta Bay, Manila Bay and Masan-Chinhae Bay	<p>13.1 Develop and formalize networking / twinning arrangements between the identified sites for integrated management of riverine, estuarine and marine waters;</p> <p>13.2 Conduct cross-site study tours to share experiences on good practices and lessons learned for the integrated management of coastal seas, bays, estuaries, river basins and watersheds.</p> <p>13.3 Organize cross-site workshops to develop guidelines / manuals on the approaches/methods in: a) basin wide management; b) determination of water quality management objectives/ pollution loads; pollution reduction allocation; c) market-based regulatory tools, and deliver training programme on these approaches / methods</p>

**Activity D:** Collaborative arrangements between and among research institutions, universities, the private sector, governments, communities, NGOs and Areas of Excellence

**Objective:** To build up and make best use of regional intellectual capital for integrated management and sustainable uses of the environment and resources in the region, through stakeholder participation and networking, as well as scientific, technical and information support

Intended Outputs	Description of Activities
14. Coast To Coast / Sea To Sea (C <sub>2</sub> C) Network	<p>14.1 Building upon existing PEMSEA websites and networks, expand and operate the internet-based EAS Portal Site to enhance the implementation of the SDS-SEA and mobilize the participation of various partners through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Interactive stakeholders' participation</li> <li>➤ E-community of ICM practitioners</li> <li>➤ Media resource center</li> <li>➤ State of Coast reporting</li> <li>➤ Youth forum</li> </ul> <p>14.2 Transform Tropical Coasts newsletter into a C<sub>2</sub>C magazine in collaboration with interested partners.</p>
15. Areas of Excellence (AoEs) and scientific reviews of critical management	<p>15.1 Identify areas of expertise that are most needed to support the implementation of the SDS-SEA through capacity building, technical assistance, research and education so as to reduce disparity in the region;</p> <p>15.2 Prepare and launch the Areas of Excellence programme, including the development of selection criteria and process to address the identified needs, and types of activities, and invite applications from institutions in the region;</p>

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Intended Outputs	Description of Activities
issues	15.3 Undertake review of critical management issues requiring intensive scientific investigations and develop collaborative research proposals for possible funding support from other resource providers.

### III. INVESTMENT AND FINANCING PROGRAMME

**Activity E:** National and regional pollution reduction investment programmes

**Objectives:** 1) To support the development of investment plans and national financing programmes for achieving time-bound wastewater emission targets (e.g., nutrient loadings) and sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation for the Bohai Sea, Manila Bay and Jakarta Bay, as well as other sites in the region where local and national commitments have been facilitated through integrated management programmes;

2) To establish an innovative financing mechanism to help countries achieve time-bound wastewater emission targets, including a revolving fund to leverage private sector investment and public-private partnerships for pollution control in secondary cities and in industrial and agricultural enterprises in regional pollution hotspots, in collaboration with World Bank, participating national governments and the private sector.

Intended Outputs	Description of Activities
1. Innovations in financing and procurement policies, regulations and processes to enhance financial investments in water, sewage and sanitation facilities and services	<p>1.1 Identify existing national, regional and international financing programmes, including private sector investments, which support land-based pollution prevention and reduction programmes in the participating countries;</p> <p>1.2 Review and evaluate financial barriers to implementing land-based pollution prevention and reduction programmes in general, and specifically for sewage, water and sanitation projects in smaller cities/municipalities and secondary townships of the participating countries;</p> <p>1.3 Identify and evaluate policies, laws/regulations, incentives and constraints to private sector investments and public-private partnerships in environmental infrastructure improvement projects;</p> <p>1.4 Draft innovative approaches to national/local policies and regulations, which address the identified barriers and provide incentives for private sector investments and public-private partnerships;</p> <p>1.5 Present the results to a regional workshop for review and refinement, and submit the products to the PSC for consideration and endorsement to participating governments.</p>
2. 10-year investment plan for each selected site; investment opportunities in small cities/municipalities and	<p>2.1 Document cases of national and local “unfunded or underfunded” commitments to land-based pollution prevention and reduction programmes in ICM sites and pollution hotspots in the region where national and local commitments have been facilitated through integrated management programmes;</p> <p>2.2 In collaboration with national and local governments, develop a 10-year investment plan for each of the sites, focused on sewage, water and sanitation projects, and the achievement of time-bound wastewater emission targets, safe drinking water and access to adequate sanitation for all sectors</p>

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**Appendix 1**

<b>Intended Outputs</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
secondary townships for small and medium-sized enterprises, private investors and public-private partnerships	<p>of society, including the poor;</p> <p>2.3 As part of the investment plan, identify opportunities for public-private sector partnerships and private sector investments, including the participation of small- and medium-sized enterprises;</p> <p>2.4 Select one or two investment opportunities at each location, and undertake PEMSEA's PPP process as a capacity building initiative in public-private partnership implementation for local governments in small cities/municipalities and secondary townships;</p> <p>2.5 In collaboration with the World Bank/GEF project on strategic partnerships for a land-based pollution reduction investment fund, determine the need, objectives and potential benefits of innovative financing programmes and schemes at national, regional and/or international levels, which would facilitate the implementation of the 10-year investment plan at each site;</p> <p>2.6 Following consultation and agreement at the local and national levels, present the results to a regional workshop, organized for the purpose of building consensus on a regional revolving fund, in support of national financing programmes;</p> <p>2.7 Submit the recommendations of the regional workshop to the PSC for consideration and endorsement to countries, World Bank, and other IFIs.</p>
3. A regional private sector advisory group	<p>3.1 Building upon the GEF/UNDP/IMO MSP on public-private partnership in environmental investments, identify [a] private sector "champion(s)" in the region, who will communicate at the CEO level among the identified institutions and associations, and bring them together into a regional roundtable on private sector participation and partnerships in the implementation of the SDS-SEA;</p> <p>3.2 Conduct the regional roundtable, focusing on challenges in the implementation of the SDS-SEA, issues/constraints to private sector participation, private sector investment opportunities, public-private partnerships, etc., and the establishment of a regional private sector advisory group to provide PEMSEA/participating governments with input on related policy proposals and programme activities;</p> <p>3.3 Operationalize the private sector advisory group at the national and regional levels, including the development of policies, financing programmes, and innovative investment proposals for the long-term implementation of the SDS-SEA.</p>
4. A pollution reduction investment fund, focused on land-based activities	<p>4.1 In collaboration with the World Bank/GEF project, organize a multisectoral expert group tasked with overseeing the design and development of a regional revolving fund.</p>