

PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
2nd OCEAN LEADERSHIP ROUNDTABLE  
10th East Asian Seas Partnership Council



**Peninsula Manila  
Makati City, Philippines  
24 – 27 July 2018**





**PROCEEDINGS OF THE OCEAN LEADERSHIP ROUNDTABLE**  
**10th East Asian Seas Partnership Council**

**The Peninsula Manila, Makati City, Philippines**  
**26 July 2018**

**Proceedings of the Ocean Leadership Roundtable  
at the 10th East Asian Seas Partnership Council Meeting**

The Peninsula Manila, Makati City, Philippines

26 July 2018

**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Ocean Leadership Roundtable with the special theme of 'Future Outlook of the East Asian Seas' was organized as a special event at the Partnership Council Meeting on 26 July 2018 at The Peninsula Manila, Makati City, Philippines. The Roundtable was convened by PEMSEA with support from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Philippines.
- 1.2. The Roundtable was chaired by Dr. Antonio La Viña, Chair of the EAS Partnership Council. Delegates from the 10<sup>th</sup> EAS Partnership Council Meeting comprising of eight countries (China, Japan, Lao PDR, Philippines, RO Korea, Singapore, Timor Leste, and Vietnam) and representatives from nine Non-Country Partners, namely ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB); Conservation International (CI) Philippines; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation (KOEM); Korea Institute of Ocean Science & Technology (KIOST); Ocean Policy Research Institute Sasakawa Peace Foundation (OPRI,SPF); Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL); Plymouth Marine Laboratory (PML); and PEMSEA Network of Local Governments (PNLG), together with the members of the PEMSEA Executive Committee participated in the roundtable. Representatives from the Philippine media were also present during the Roundtable. PEMSEA Resource Facility served as Secretariat.
- 1.3. The resource persons for the Roundtable were: Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, EAS Partnership Council Chair Emeritus; Dr. Laura David, Professor, UP Marine Science Institute and; Ms. Deborah Robertson, Natural Resources Specialist, Pacific Department, Asian Development Bank. A brief profile of each resource person is provided in Annex 1. The full list of participants is included in Annex 2. The Roundtable Programme is found in Annex 3, while the presentations delivered by the resource persons are found in Annex 4.

**2.0 OPENING**

- 2.1. Dr. Antonio La Viña opened and welcomed all the participants to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Ocean Leadership Dialogue.
- 2.2. Dr. La Viña highlighted the Roundtable's significance as a special event during EAS Partnership Council Meetings, as it served a forum for sharing innovative and state of the art thinking on topical issues that matter to the coasts and oceans in the EAS region.
- 2.3. As PEMSEA celebrates its 25<sup>th</sup> year anniversary, the Ocean Leadership Roundtable was deemed as a good opportunity for PEMSEA to pause and reflect

on collective successes and to kick off discussions in charting the future of PEMSEA and the East Asian Seas.

- 2.4 Dr. La Viña highlighted the uniqueness of PEMSEA in staying ahead of the curve, by always learning and improving in order to effectively serve the region as well as help the region achieve its collective vision of healthy oceans, people and economies.

### **3.0 SCIENCE, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OUTLOOK**

- 3.1. Dr. Laura David, Professor, UP Marine Science Institute, University of the Philippines, presented the future outlook of the East Asian Seas from the science and research perspective. Dr. David underscored that marine food sources are already under stress from climate anomalies and highlighted sustainable development initiatives/interventions such as the application of Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) to allow the marine environment and its resources to recover by addressing stress factors that can be controlled by man. This includes protection of watershed, restricting building of structures near the coast, relocation of existing structures and communities in highly exposed areas, establishment of disaster-resilient structures, and combining both soft and hard engineering that can help manage coastal integrity.
- 3.2. Dr. David cited a number of new developments/technologies and opportunities, particularly in further strengthening monitoring and evaluation of marine ecosystem that can aid better management interventions. First is the promotion of stronger public participation on monitoring and action research as well as providing communities with understanding and access to scientific information, or what is generally referred to as *Citizen Science*. Second is linking citizen science with use of tools for monitoring and evaluation. One example is the engagement of citizens in applying easy-to-use tools for creating permanent visual records of coral reefs through Automated Rapid Reef Assessment System (ARRAS). Using the Teardrop technology- a diverless, towable platform for underwater video transecting of coral reefs in shallow waters using mainly a GoPro camera and GPS echosounder, citizen science are able to help gather/survey bigger coral/habitat areas in shorter amount of time and significantly lesser costs. The Fish-i technology is another tool that enables citizen science (novice divers) to survey reef fish at lesser costs.
- 3.3. The team of Dr. David at UP Marine Science Institute also developed a computer system that enables simulation effects of management interventions. The simulation helps one to see how various interventions/development activities and community practices in the coastal and marine environment are affecting not only the community but as well as the coastal and marine habitats and resources. Thereby, providing quick guidance on possible or appropriate management interventions.
- 3.4. Dr. David also shared some information about the Coral Reef Bayesian Belief Network or ReefBayBe. This model can simulate impacts of different management and development scenarios, including effects of anthropogenic and climate change disturbances, to reef health.

## **DISCUSSION HIGHLIGHTS**

- 3.5. Clarifications were sought on the automated tools/instrument for the assessment on coral diversity and for possible surveillance on IUU fishing. It was clarified that the tools cited were mainly for coastal rapid reef assessment and fish reef survey.
- 3.6. As for the possible cost of the technology, it was emphasized that the main cost will be on the equipment (i.e., camera) and running of software utilized for the analysis of collected data. Costs may vary depending on the specifications of the equipment to be used. Technical guidance is provided to citizens who will be involved in the surveys, but actual assessment of data is conducted by a scientific team.
- 3.7. In relation to addressing Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing, it was deemed difficult to prevent IUU once a fish monitoring project ends. However, the tools that are available today such as security cameras and drones in mariculture areas can oversee this. The durability of the cameras may last up to 3 ½ years and the software as presented by Dr. David on fisheries monitoring are not fully available yet.

## **4.0 ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT OUTLOOK**

- 4.1. Ms. Deborah Robertson, Natural Resources Specialist, Pacific Department, ADB, presented economic and development perspective for the EAS region. Overall, she highlighted that the economic center of gravity is shifting to Asia with a share of global gross domestic product (GDP) expected to reach 50 percent by 2050. But while there has been reduction in income poverty and improvements in standard of living, poverty largely remains. As the EAS region faces an increasingly development landscape brought about by global and regional trends and challenges, impacts as well as opportunities are expected particularly to East Asia's coastal and marine environment as well as to global oceans.
- 4.2. Based on ADB's most recent estimates, Asia and the Pacific will need to invest US\$26.2 trillion in 2016-2030, or US\$1.7 trillion per year for infrastructure, to maintain its growth momentum, eradicate poverty, and respond to climate change. It is also projected that by 2030, the urban population in Asia will increase to 58 percent, or about 2.6 billion people. Such rapid urbanization can create economic opportunities, better access to health and education services, and better living conditions, but are also complex to manage.
- 4.3. Ms. Robertson cited some key marine economies that are shifting towards Asia, including:
  - (a) Ports and shipping – While the EAS region already serves about 90 percent of world trade through shipping, the rising shift of economic development towards Asia compounded by globalization is expected to trigger further growth in global freight transport. Increasing size of ships is also expected in the next 15 years, thereby requiring more depth and larger port infrastructure.

- (b) Tourism – Fastest growth of tourism is also observed in Asia with 7 percent increase on average arrivals per year compared to the world average of 4 percent based on 2005 to 2016 data. This rate is expected to further increase by an average of 3.3 percent per year to 2030, with strongest growth expected in Asia and the Pacific.
- (c) Fisheries – Fish production has been the fastest growing food industry globally in past 40 years and is expected to continue in the near future. This is significant for East Asia as it already accounts for 80 percent of global aquaculture and 60 percent of world’s capture fisheries based on 2017 data. Asia also accounts for almost two-thirds of total fish consumption. It is expected that global and regional demand for seafood will continue to rise, driven by population growth, higher incomes, urbanization, growing international fish trade, and increasing preference for seafood protein. East Asia is seen at the forefront of meeting expanded seafood demand to 2050.
- 4.4. A number of factors also offered major opportunities for blue economy and sustainable management. Some examples provided by Ms. Robertson were on: technological advances in the marine sphere; and increasing activities that can help address global and regional demand for energy and minerals such as tapping available economic resources in East Asian seas like petroleum, gas, subsea, hydrocarbon deposits and renewable energy.
- 4.5. But as development increases so too are the pressures on coastal and marine environment. Ms. Robertson highlighted several challenges, including: marine pollution; rapid urbanization and impacts on managing coastal development; overfishing and unsustainable fishing. Ms. Robertson also cited data showing decline in Asia’s natural capital (i.e., mangrove forest, coral reef, etc.) due to various stress factors (i.e., coastal erosion, oil spills, climate hazards, etc.)
- 4.6. Ms. Robertson provided some suggestions for way forward:
- Strengthen promotion of blue economy in EAS region;
  - Increase protection and investment in natural capital;
  - Transition to a circular economy;
  - More investment in integrated waste water and solid waste management processes and facilities;
  - Continued shift towards environmentally-sustainable, low-carbon and climate resilient cities and infrastructure
  - Further strengthening of and support to environmental policy and management
  - Deepen engagement of private sector; and
  - Strengthen regional cooperation on transboundary issues through partnerships under various mechanisms such as PEMSEA, multilateral organizations, civil society organizations.

#### **DISCUSSION HIGHLIGHT:**

- 4.7 Based on the WorldFish data, Ms. Robertson mentioned that there would be a decline in aquaculture after 2030. A clarification was sought on possible reason or cause for such projection given the continuing increasing demand for fish. Ms. Robertson indicated that the data might have been derived from the analysis of

supply and demand, limiting environmental factors and amount of land available for aquaculture. However, Ms. Robertson will have a closer look to double check the factors that were considered in the study.

## **5.0 OCEAN GOVERNANCE: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE**

- 5.1. Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, Chair Emeritus, EAS Partnership Council, PEMSEA, focused on the evolution and developments on coastal governance in the East Asian Seas and provided some significant future prospects for the region.
- 5.2. Dr. Chua underscored the need to look into the past and consider lessons learned as guidance for future actions. From issue-sector based management in 1950s, a shift from coastal zone management towards integrated coastal management started to emerge in 1970s to 1990s. Decades of practices and the increasing recognition on the need to pursue sustainable development as first espoused in the Rio Earth Summit in 1990s, paved the way for international acceptance and recognition of ICM as a means to operationalize sustainable development. By year 2000, ICM practices further proliferated and continued to become more scientifically sophisticated and robust. ICM practices promoted more inclusivity and collaboration that coalesce scientific inputs with traditional knowledge, practices and norms. ICM application also helped changed human perceptions in relation to the value, use and development of coasts and seas, as well as provided enabling policy environment and opportunities for investments in environmental conservation and protection, and environment-friendly industries.
- 5.3. While a number of initiatives have been undertaken and global commitments reached in support of sustainable coastal and ocean development, Dr. Chua underscored several major lessons learned and challenges that need to be considered, including:
  - Sustained and effective implementation of international commitments (e.g. Agenda 21, SDGs, Aichi, UNFCCC, various UNEP conventions, etc.) at local level remains a challenge;
  - Management of multiple use conflicts and sustaining coastal and marine ecosystems services continues with growth of world's population living in coastal areas;
  - Enabling local governments to effectively implement SDGs and other environmental targets have yet to be realized;
  - Lack of institutional capacity and practical skills in integrated governance and management, as well as sustained political commitments continue to slow down ICM implementation and scaling up.
- 5.4. While taking note of the remaining and persistent challenges, Dr. Chua also emphasized the importance of taking advantage of the gains of the present initiatives. In particular, he noted the following: well defined global agenda and binding international obligations on sustainable development; increasing coastal and ocean policies and legislations in support of international commitments; increasing decentralization; more experience in implementing regional sustainable development strategy, specifically the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA), establishment of a functional regional sea

partnership mechanism in the region through PEMSEA; and a functional ICM system that has been developed, tested and verified in a number of sites in East Asia supported by a critical mass of ICM implementers.

- 5.5. Dr. Chua presented the operational modality of the ICM system and how it links with the sustainable coastal development framework (SDCF) that PEMSEA developed based on its experiences on ICM implementation. Dr. Chua also emphasized the paradigm shift both in the concept and operational methodology of ICM that highlighted transition towards common global vision (i.e. SDGs), interdisciplinary approach, deeper stakeholder involvement through joint planning and action, more indicator and impact-based.
- 5.6. With the support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), PEMSEA together with its Country and Non-Country Partners have scaled up ICM in the region, currently covering almost 18 percent of the region's coastline under a common vision, mission, and strategy through the SDS-SEA. PEMSEA's hard work also enabled PEMSEA to evolve from a project-based entity into a recognized international organization with its own legal entity.
- 5.7. Moving forward the EAS region needs to build and expand on the gains and lessons of the past and present activities/initiatives. In general, Dr. Chua sees various opportunities, such as: leveraging financing by further improving the effectiveness of coastal management; taking advantage of current or new regional economic initiatives; and investing in green and blue economic initiatives at local and national level using the SDCF and ICM approach.

## **6.0 ROUNDTABLE DIALOGUE: HIGHLIGHTS OF DISCUSSION**

The roundtable dialogue/open forum was facilitated by Dr. Antonio La Viña. Both members of the Partnership Council and representatives from the Philippine media participated in the open forum. The following are the highlights of the open forum discussion:

*How can the EAS region address the daunting challenges that continue to persist?*

- 6.1 The work of ICM is commendable, however, more efforts should still be done as daunting problems persist. There are no shortcuts to address these challenges. A clear understanding in the political and social aspects should be undertaken in order to effectively work on-the-ground and scale up. This requires more awareness and involvement from the community and for policymakers to develop and implement necessary policies. For instance, Xiamen's experience over the past 20 years showcased the strong political will and awareness and stakeholder involvement that greatly contributed to their progress in pollution reduction and waste management.

- 6.2 Investments should be designated in the right area and should be backed by strong leadership and right partnership at both national and local levels. Currently, the amount of funds is still quite limited which underscores the need to further engage the private sector in coastal and marine development.

*What can we do to address the growing problem of plastic waste?*

- 6.3 Further development and innovations are still needed to create alternative solutions in order to address concerns related to the manufacturing of plastic and its effects to oceans and coasts, especially the use of plastics in packaging materials. Globally, various researchers are already putting forward proposals for alternatives to plastics for packaging. Moreover, this issue has cultural and generational angles that should be addressed by raising public awareness.
- 6.4 Innovation in technology can also help provide breakthroughs in implementation without overstepping territorial issues. Through a top-down approach, technology can be an effective platform to encourage, educate, and raise awareness to the public, especially towards the younger generation who have a collective experience in communication due to the role of social media.
- 6.5 Working with its partners, PEMSEA could also help in setting up an enabling environment to support new enterprises, as well as right policies to help the public sector share the risk of conservation.
- 6.6 The private sector should be engaged in providing solutions to plastic pollution since whether it's at the local, national or regional level. The private sector has been involved with several ICM sites such as Batangas, Philippines where they initiated several joint activities such as mangrove restoration. In order to compel the private sector to be involved in the solution, they should be able to understand how this would benefit them.
- 6.7 In the case of the Philippines, a national agreement for plastic use is currently being developed yet there is still no national law on retail providers on utilizing paper bags instead of plastics. Furthermore, some companies are also taking the challenge where some have removed their single-use of water bottles. For such practice to be championed nationwide, a holistic approach and development should be undertaken by concerned stakeholders.
- 6.8 PEMSEA is currently working with Circulate Capital, an impact-focused investment management firm that finances innovation, companies and infrastructure that prevent plastic waste in the oceans, to assist in the identification of projects in the ICM sites in Circulate Capital's 150-million USD commitment to clean up ocean plastics.

- 6.9 Population and consumption increase seem to be the main issue for plastic pollution. Even though population control is challenging for various reasons, , consumption behavior and production processes can be regulated. The plastic's existence and cheap production in the last few decades may be addressed by coming up with solutions on the issue of pricing and access to alternative products to stop and prevent dependence on plastics.

*What is the biggest challenge for the EAS region and how can PEMSEA be a useful platform to tackle it?*

- 6.10 Ms. Robertson emphasized that there is a pressing need to address the current challenges through ICM, source-to-sea (S2S), building the right partnerships, solving transboundary issues and solid waste problems. PEMSEA can help create an enabling environment to further encourage and engage the private sector to invest in such initiatives. In order for the blue economy to work and grow, it needs to be more inclusive.
- 6.11 Dr. David advised PEMSEA to go with its strength. ICM is PEMSEA's most powerful framework. To ensure the continuing success and scaling up of ICM, PEMSEA should promote an enabling environment for countries to increase ICM coverage to cover the entire region's coastline. Cooperation is key. There is also a need to promote easier sharing of ideas and tools, including building relations with the youth through means of social media to continue its initiatives to the next generation.
- 6.12 Dr. Chua underscored that an integrated approach on the political, investment and technical level should be executed since the multiple issues that were discussed are interrelated. It is integral to have concrete actions on the ground. It is important to recognize that policy alone is not enough to address myriad of issues at the local and national level. PEMSEA should be able to approach both areas of policy change and on-the-ground implementation of ICM. At the same time, PEMSEA is able to provide support in identifying and developing project proposals and identifying contacts to leverage funding support. Furthermore, it is important for governments to recognize and have a clear understanding of the financial implications/requirements in implementing ICM and the value added by the additional funding and technical support that PEMSEA provides through the implementation of GEF/UNDP SDS-SEA projects in the countries. This will also support governments in rationalizing the benefits being gained through PEMSEA and in providing tangible value for country contributions in support of PEMSEA's sustainability.

## **7.0 PEMSEA Post-2020**

- 7.1 Ms. Aimee Gonzales, Executive Director of PEMSEA, indicated that this Round table is just a beginning, it is a kick-off for the process of the development of the Post-2020 framework. Since 2014, the PRF has been doing a review and assessment of the strength and opportunity that PEMSEA has moving forward. In 2014, PEMSEA developed a Strategy and Implementation Plan for Achieving a Self-Sustained PEMSEA, including the continued transformation of the (PRF) into a professional services organization, supporting delivery of projects development of PEMSEA Services in the region.
- 7.2 In 2017, a Third-Party Assessment Report on PEMSEA's Sustainability assessed progress and provided recommendations on the delivery of services, development of new business, mechanisms for financial sustainability and the establishment of the PEMSEA and the PRF as a regional/global hub for coastal and ocean governance and blue economy development. The current focus of PEMSEA's activities is the implementation of the SDS-SEA Implementation Plan (2018-2022). With this, it is important to prepare and plan ahead to ensure PEMSEA's sustainability beyond 2020 progressing towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other relevant processes. Looking forward, it is imperative to examine not only the financial viability of PEMSEA, but also the programmatic part and future strategic direction to determine where the organization should focus on.
- 7.3 The results of the roundtable provided valuable insights to the development of the Post-2020 framework. Further to this, more discussions are needed more with other experts: from partners, donor communities, business and private sector, and other international organizations in order to have a holistic framework on where PEMSEA is headed. wo basic questions need to be answered: (1) "What is the future outlook for the Seas of East Asia post-2020?"; and (2) "How should PEMSEA prioritize, position, and partner towards this future?".
- 7.4 This initiative entails a year-long process with two key deliverables: (1) Post-2020 Futures Report and (2) Post-2020 PEMSEA Sustainability Plan. The "Post-2020 Futures Report" will be a definitive assessment of relevant trends and emerging issues and opportunities affecting the future outlook of East Asian Seas Post-2020. It will also consider the various regional drivers influencing socio-political, economic and environmental developments in the region. The Post-2020 PEMSEA Sustainability Plan will then look into the trends, the country commitments and funder priorities, The Post-2020 Sustainability Plan will be generated based on research findings and inputs from PEMSEA Partners, including positioning approaches, engagement models, and project and partnership directions.
- 7.5 Mr. Lawrence Ang from Resonance, PEMSEA consultant, explained the four tasks in the process for developing the Post-2020 Sustainability Plan. The first task is to conduct comprehensive review of academic and industry literature around upcoming trends relevant to oceans and coasts in East Asia and the conduct of expert interviews to validate research towards a practical summation of the outlook for oceans and coasts in the region. The second task is the Trends Assessment

Report which will be drafted together with the conduct of assessment through internal consultation and validation by PEMSEA's executive team and an internal working group. The third task is the review of relevant internal materials and the conduct of discussions with PEMSEA Partners to understand strategic ambitions, commitments and priorities. This will enable the team to generate an objective perspective on the future of PEMSEA set against the backdrop of the identified trends. The final task is the drafting of the Sustainability Plan that will be subjected to validation by PEMSEA Partners. Mr. Ang discussed that this process will be implemented from July to October 2018, with the draft (internal) Post-2020 PEMSEA Sustainability Plan available for the next EAS Partnership Council session.

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## ANNEX 1 RESOURCE PERSONS

### **Dr. Laura T. David, Ph.D.**

Dr. David is a Professor of University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute known for her interests in Coastal Oceanography, ocean energy, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction management.

In addition, Dr. David co-authored books relating to climate resiliency such as *A Primer on Climate Resilience* and *Incorporating Climate and Ocean Change Into an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) Plan Incorporating climate change and ocean acidification into an ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM) plan*.

She obtained her doctoral degree in Physical Oceanography at University of South Carolina, USA.

*(Photo from <http://philshore.github.io/team/>)*



### **Ms. Deborah Robertson**

Ms. Robertson is presently working as a Natural Resources Specialist at Asian Development Bank. Passionate about the oceans, wildlife, environmental justice, and poverty alleviation, she has a 10 years' worth of experience in environmental policy, marine conservation, and Environmental Impacts Assessment (EIA) in various countries such as New Zealand, the Pacific Islands, Timor-Leste, China and Zanzibar.

Furthermore, her efforts has turned into awards and recognition as she was awarded as the Youth Friendship Ambassador of the New Zealand China Friendship Society in 2014 and was granted the Subantarctic Travel Scholarship in Forgotten Islands of the South Pacific by Enderby Trust in 2009.

She earned her master's degree in Marine Conservation at Victoria University of Wellington at New Zealand.

*(Photo from <https://www.linkedin.com/in/deborah-robertson-0b599060/>)*



## **Dr. Chua Thia-Eng**

Dr. Chua was the Regional Programme Director of PEMSEA from 1993 until 2007. He was elected and served as Chair of the East Asian Seas Partnership Council from 2007 to 2012.

Recognizing Dr. Chua's distinguished contributions to the EAS region and to the establishment and development of PEMSEA, Dr. Chua has been granted the PEMSEA Chair Emeritus position. He served in several academic institutions, including University of Singapore, Science University of Malaysia and University of the Philippines. He also served in various international and UN organizations, managing regional projects under the GEF, UNDP, IMO, FAO/NACA, USAID and ICLARM. Dr. Chua earned his doctorate degree in zoology at the University of Singapore.



*(Photo from <http://pemsea.org/>)*

**ANNEX 2  
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

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### **PHILIPPINE MEDIA**

#### **ABS-CBN**

##### **Business Mirror**

Mr. Jonathan Mayuga

##### **Business World**

Mr. Mark Cunanan

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Ms. Adona San Diego  
Ms. Rowena Ganibi  
Mr. Eduard Dominic Ocado  
Mr. Marjun Jumao-as  
Mr. Janvin Brua

#### **Foreign Correspondents Association of the Philippines (FOCAP)**

Mr. Enrico de la Cruz

#### **Manila Times**

Ms. Eireene Jairee Gomez

### **Orange TV**

Mr. Jeman Villanueva

### **Philippine Daily Inquirer**

Mr. Melvin Gascon  
Ms. Karl Ocampo

### **Philippine News Agency**

Ms. Ina Teves

### **Philippines Star**

Ms. Rhodina Villanueva

### **People's Television Network (PTV 4)**

Mr. Mark Fetalco  
Mr. Jerry Callelero  
Mr. Robert San Pedro

### **Rotary Club International Magazine**

Mr. Allan Brillantes

### **TIM E-Magazine**

Mr. Philip Ortaleza  
Ms. Nil Garces

### **TV 5**

Ms. Shyla Francisco

### **Wazz Up Pilipinas**

Mr. Ross del Rosario

### **Yuneoh**

Mr. Gregg Tan

### **PEMSEA SECERTARIAT**

Ms. Aimee Gonzales  
Executive Director  
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Deputy Head  
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PEMSEA Resource Facility

**ANNEX 3**  
**2<sup>ND</sup> OCEAN LEADERSHIP ROUNDTABLE DIALOGUE PROGRAMME**

Rigodon Ballroom, The Peninsula Makati, Philippines

July 26, 2018; 9AM to 12NN

0900 – 0910 **1.0 Opening of the Forum and Introduction of Key Speakers/Guests**

The Council Chair, Dr. Antonio La Viña, will open and provide a short introduction about the Special Event and introduce the key speakers/resource persons for the roundtable dialogue.

0910 – 1040 **2.0 Roundtable: EAS Futures Outlook**

The Roundtable on EAS Futures Outlook aims to provide perspectives and information from experts pertaining to relevant political, economic and social trends, as well as scientific understanding and use of such information to help assess possible impacts and opportunities for the EAS region post-2020.

The roundtable will also help secure initial suggestions that can feed into the development of a PEMSEA Post-2020 framework.

Three speakers will deliver presentations each focusing on challenges, trends and opportunities from the:

- (1) Science standpoint:  
Dr. Laura David, Professor, UP Marine Science Institute
- (2) Economics/finance standpoint:  
Ms. Deborah Robertson, Natural Resources Specialist, Pacific Department, Asian Development Bank
- (3) Political/governance standpoint:  
Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, Chair Emeritus, EAS Partnership Council

A facilitated discussion and open forum will follow the presentations, which will be facilitated by Dr. Antonio La Viña.

1045 – 1100 **Coffee Break**

1100 – 1130 **3.0 Concept Paper on the Proposed Post-2020 Plan**

The PEMSEA Secretariat will present the proposed concept, process, work plan and timeline for the development of a PEMSEA Post-2020 Plan, including the proposal to establish a PEMSEA post- 2020 working group to help guide the process.

The participants will be requested to provide feedback on the proposal

1130 -1200 **4.0 Open Forum**

1200 – 1300 **Lunch Break**

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## ANNEX 4

### PRESENTATIONS

The presentations are accessible via

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1JqgGvs7foFx53ZSRnHp5tWeqTG3voK39>

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