



PEMSEA/WP/2011/27

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2010 PNLG FORUM

Strengthening Oil Spill Preparedness and
Response at the Local Level

**Chonburi, Thailand
21–24 November 2010**



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A. INTRODUCTION

- i. The 2010 PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable Coastal Development (PNLG) Forum was held at the Tide Resort, Bangsaen, Chonburi Province, Thailand, from 22 to 24 November 2010. The Chonburi Provincial Government hosted the Meeting.
- ii. The Meeting was attended by representatives from the PNLG members, namely: Cambodia (Preah Sihanouk); China (Dongying, Laoting and Xiamen); Indonesia (Bali Province, Gianyar, Karangasem, Jakarta Province and Sukabumi); Malaysia (Klang); Philippines (Bataan, Cavite and Guimaras); RO Korea (Shihwa); Thailand (Chonburi), and Vietnam (Danang and Thua Thien Hue).
- iii. Representatives from various local governments and various institutions served as observers, including: China (State Oceanic Administration); Indonesia (West Java); RO Korea [Changwon; Masan Bay; Korean Ocean Research and Development Institute (KORDI); Marine Environmental Education Center (MEEC); Kyungnam University; Eco Environment Designs Institute Co. Ltd.); Philippines (Petron Foundation); Singapore (Green Mango Productions Pte. Ltd.); and Timor-Leste. The representatives from the Gulf of Thailand also served as observers during the Technical Workshop.
- iv. Representatives from the Oil Spill Response Limited (Oil Spill Response), Ministry of Transport of Thailand, The National Southern Oil Spill Response Center of Vietnam (NASOS), Burapha University of Thailand, Thailand Environment Institute (TEI) and Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA) served as resource speakers for the Technical Workshop of the Forum.
- v. The PNLG Secretariat in Xiamen and PEMSEA Resource Facility (PRF) served as the Secretariat for the Meeting.
- vi. The meeting agenda and full list of participants are attached as Annex 1 and 2.

B. OPENING CEREMONY

- i. Mr. Vitaya Khunplome, Chief Executive, Provincial Administrative Organization of Chonburi and Director, ICM Program of Chonburi, expressed a warm welcome to all the participants. He highlighted the emerging threats and concerns brought about by natural and man-made disasters to the people's lives and properties. These disasters as well as the high demand or use of the environment, in

general, and the marine resources, in particular, have resulted to natural resource degradation. To ensure continued development, he emphasized the need to pursue integrated coastal resources management with the involvement of various stakeholders from the government and private sectors. He believes that the PNLG provides an appropriate forum for exchange of experiences and learning and encouraged the delegates to actively participate and enjoy the forum and its various activities.

- ii. On behalf of the PEMSEA Resource Facility, Prof. Raphael P.M. Lotilla, Executive Director, expressed his gratitude to the hosts of the PNLG meeting for organizing the meeting. Prof. Lotilla highlighted the value of Thailand's Loi Krathong festival, which coincided with the welcome banquet for the PNLG participants, as a "symbol of the present generation's recognition that it is only a steward of our natural environment and its resources...and the need to constantly renew ourselves in relation to nature." Prof. Lotilla emphasized that the PNLG meeting is a meeting of those who are committed and a meeting of champions in the sustainable development of the region's coasts and oceans. The meeting provides a venue to identify ways of moving forward to meeting the target of 20 percent of the region's coastline under an integrated coastal management (ICM) program, and to ensure continuity of ICM programs through constant changes in personalities and administrations at the national and local level. Prof. Lotilla thanked the Thai Royal Government through the Ministry of Environment for its support and commitment to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA). In particular, Prof. Lotilla expressed his gratitude to the strong leadership and example shown by Mayor Chatchai of Sriracha and Mr. Vitaya Khunplome in expanding the ICM alliance in the province. Prof. Lotilla congratulated the Province of Chonburi and the National Government of Thailand for its successes in the implementation of ICM in Chonburi and in developing the first Oil Spill Contingency Plan at the local level. Finally, Prof. Lotilla wished the meeting full success and thanked Chonburi for their warm and unconditional hospitality.
- iii. Mr. Liu Cigui, Mayor, Xiamen Municipality, China, delivered special remarks on behalf of Xiamen as the host of the PNLG Secretariat Office. Mayor Cigui congratulated and expressed his gratitude to the Province of Chonburi as host and organizer of the 2010 PNLG Forum. He noted the growing visibility of the PNLG in the global arena, particularly with PNLG's involvement in various international forums such as the Xiamen World Ocean Week and the Stockholm World Water Week. As one of the ICM pilot sites, Xiamen demonstrated a working model of ICM that considered balancing local economic development with environmental protection and development. Mayor Cigui is confident that the PNLG will become even stronger given the concerted efforts and support of its members and PEMSEA. He expressed their full support to the various programs of the PNLG and committed to further improving the operations of the PNLG Secretariat. In order to further build up the PNLG, Mayor Cigui offered the following suggestions to the forum:
 1. To strengthen information sharing among the member governments, allowing them to be a better steering force in ICM;
 2. To expand the scale and influence of the network through joint efforts of all members;

3. To enhance the exposure of PNLG in the local media, gaining stronger focus and attention from all parts of the society;
 4. To carry out joint scientific programs with relevant partners to build a more solid foundation for sustainable development; and
 5. To extend the benefit of the network to a wider range of activities, including culture, trade, etc., so that a common prosperity can be achieved that will surely help realize our goal for the East Asian Seas region.
- iv. Vice Governor Pornchai Qualskul, represented and delivered the message on behalf of the Provincial Government of Chonburi and Governor Wichit Chatphaisit. Vice Governor Qualskul provided a brief background on the geographical features of Chonburi, particularly its impressive beaches and coastal areas. Apart from its environmental efforts and developments, the Chonburi Province has also developed its agricultural, industrial, tourism, commercial and transportation sectors. Vice Governor Qualskul encouraged the participants to gain as much as possible from the information offered by the forum. He wished all the participants an enjoyable stay in Chonburi and encouraged them to revisit Chonburi in their future trips to Thailand.
 - v. On behalf of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and Minister Suwit Khunkitti, Mr. Kasemsan Jinnawaso, Director General, Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, delivered the opening address and welcomed the participants to the forum. Mr. Jinnawaso emphasized that the local administrations of PEMSEA member countries are the practical and key unit of PEMSEA and best site for ICM application and implementation. He believes that the PNLG as the cooperative entity of various stakeholders at the local level will bring about the integrated environmental development and protection, recovery of ecosystems, and ensure balance and sustainable development. In closing, he wished the meeting full success.
 - vi. The full text of the Opening Ceremony speeches is attached as Annex 3.

C. PNLG GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- i. Mr. Pan Shijian, PNLG President and Vice Mayor of Xiamen Municipality, China, served as the Chair, and Mr. Enrique Garcia, Jr, PNLG Vice President and Governor of Bataan Province, Philippines, served as the Co-Chair of the PNLG General Assembly.

1.0 REPORT OF THE PNLG SECRETARIAT

- 1.1 Dr. Zhou Lumin, Head, PNLG Secretariat, presented the annual report of the PNLG and highlights of the 2009 PNLG Forum which was held in Bataan, Philippines.
- 1.2 The key achievements of the PNLG in 2009 to 2010 include the following:
 - Organization and conduct of the 2009 PNLG Forum in collaboration with the Provincial Government of Bataan, Philippines, in November 2009, which resulted to the signing of the Letter of Cooperation between PEMSEA and the

PNLG to facilitate collaboration in achieving the objectives and targets of the SDS-SEA; induction of Thua Thien Hue Province, Vietnam, as the 25th member of PNLG; confirmation of Chonburi, Thailand, as host of 2010 PNLG Forum; and adoption of the PNLG 2010 Work Plan and Budget.

- Participation of the PNLG as a Non-Country Partner of PEMSEA to the Third EAS Partnership Council Meeting, held in Dandong, China, in July 2010.
- Organization and conduct of the Second PNLG Executive Committee Meeting in Xiamen, China in August 2010, which reviewed the draft PNLG Strategic Action Plan; and application of Jakarta Province as a new member of PNLG.
- Organization and conduct of the PNLG workshop on Integrated River Basin and Coastal Area Management (IRBCAM) during the World Ocean Week in Xiamen, China last November 2010.
- Development and maintenance of the PNLG website.

1.3 As part of capacity building of the PNLG Secretariat, a staff has been assigned to undertake internship at the PRF.

1.4 Other efforts contributing to the promotion of the PNLG, ICM and capacity building of PNLG members, include:

- Participation and presentation by the PNLG President of Xiamen's experiences on ICM and efforts to expand the PNLG at the Pacem in Maribus XXXIII held in China in September 2010;
- Participation in the Regional ICM Train the Trainers co-organized by the State Oceanic Administration (SOA) of China, Coastal and Ocean Management Institute (COMI) of Xiamen University and the PEMSEA Resource Facility (PRF);
- Facilitated the participation of PNLG members in the Seminar on ICM for Developing Countries sponsored by the Ministry of Commerce of China; and
- Sharing of Xiamen's experiences in ICM implementation with delegations from the Indonesian Academy of Science.

1.5 The PNLG Secretariat received US\$ 15,000 contribution from the Xiamen Municipality for the operations of the PNLG Secretariat, and collected membership fees amounting to US\$ 16,000 while total expenditures incurred amounted to US\$16,500.

2.0 INDUCTION OF JAKARTA PROVINCE (INDONESIA) AS NEW PNLG MEMBER

2.1 The Chair noted that since the establishment of the PNLG, a number of local governments have expressed interest to become part of the PNLG, thereby ensuring the continuing expansion of the PNLG membership.

2.2 In May 2010, the PNLG Executive Committee received the application for PNLG membership from Jakarta Province, Indonesia. After assessing the eligibility of the Province for membership, the Executive Committee approved the application of Jakarta Province and endorsed its formal admission as PNLG member to the

- 2010 PNLG General Assembly. The inclusion of Jakarta Province has brought the total number of PNLG members to 26.
- 2.3 Ir. Peni Susanti, Director of Regional Environment Management Board, Jakarta Provincial Government, Indonesia, delivered the message on behalf of the Jakarta Province. Jakarta is the capital city of Indonesia which has 660 km² land area, 32-km coastline, and has around 100 islands. It is a low-lying region with 13 river systems and its coastlines are characterized by estuaries of nine rivers. The city's population ranges from 9.6 million (night time) to 12 million (day time) as numerous workers enter the city. Rapid development in the last 17 years have resulted to environmental degradation, pollution, and increased the city's vulnerability to various disasters.
 - 2.4 In order to address these concerns, particularly the pollution in Ciliwung River and Jakarta Bay, the City Government of Jakarta adopted and implemented policies and action programs using integrated coastal management (ICM) approaches with the involvement of various stakeholders. The Jakarta Province is also developing an ICM program in Muara Angke, North of Jakarta, as a demonstration site focusing on pollution reduction.
 - 2.5 Jakarta Province hopes that with their participation to the PNLG, they will be able to learn from the experiences and good practices of other areas that are also implementing ICM programs, as well as to develop more partnerships with local governments pursuing sustainable coastal development.
 - 2.6 The full message of Jakarta Province is found in Annex 4.

3.0 SIGNING CEREMONY FOR ICM SCALING UP IN CHONBURI PROVINCE

- 3.1 From 26 municipalities or local governments, the Chonburi Province increased its ICM coverage by scaling up ICM implementation to the entire province bringing the total number of municipalities under the ICM program to 99.
- 3.2 The scaling up effort aims to strengthen Chonburi's efforts to address the problems of its coasts and rivers by engaging both inland and coastal municipalities of Chonburi in the implementation of ICM. The expansion of ICM coverage in Chonburi can be considered as Thailand's contribution to the regional target of 20 percent coverage of coastline by the East Asian countries as part of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA).

4.0 LAUNCHING OF THE CHONBURI OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN

- 4.1 The Forum also witnessed the launching of the Chonburi Oil Spill Contingency Plan (OSCP). The Chonburi OSCP is considered a pioneering initiative as it is the first OSCP at the local level supported by various stakeholders from the civil society, academe, business sector, local governments, etc.
- 4.2 Chonburi is considered a high risk area for oil spills due to the presence of international ports and terminals in the area. The Chonburi OSCP therefore aims

to create a response mechanism for oil spill within the coastal area of the province, including shoreline protection and cleanup. The OSCP would form part of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan and the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan of Thailand.

5.0 2011 PNLG WORK PROGRAM AND BUDGET

5.1 The PNLG Secretariat presented the 2011 PNLG work program and budget. The proposed 2011 work program includes the following key activities:

- Strengthening/operationalization of the PNLG Secretariat
 - Maintenance of PNLG website;
 - PNLG fund management;
 - Coordinate trainings and study tours; and
 - Represent PNLG at international or regional forums.
- Implementation of the decisions of the PNLG General Assembly
 - Finalization of PNLG Strategic Action Plan;
 - Participation in EAS Partnership Council Meeting;
 - Acceptance of Changwon City, RO Korea as new PNLG member; and
 - Invite COMI of Xiamen University to serve as PNLG observer.
- Contributing to the implementation of the SDS-SEA through application and scaling up of ICM across the region
 - Facilitate knowledge sharing on ICM good practices and organization of study tours;
 - Promote establishment of national network of local governments for sustainable development;
 - Recruit new PNLG members; and
 - Facilitate application/participation of PNLG members to the Seminar on ICM for Developing Countries sponsored by the Ministry of Commerce, China.
- Organization of the 2011 PNLG Forum.

5.2 The proposed 2011 budget allocated US\$10,000 for the operations and capacity strengthening of the PNLG Secretariat, as well as representation of PNLG at the PEMSEA Partnership Council Meeting and in various international/regional forums. Budget for other activities will be taken from different sources (i.e., appropriation by the Xiamen Municipality; PEMSEA country budgets; PNLG membership fee, etc.).

5.3 The General Assembly adopted the 2011 PNLG work plan and budget.

6.0 PNLG STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN

6.1 Ms. Nancy Bermas, Senior Country Programme Manager, PEMSEA, presented the draft PNLG Strategic Action Plan (SAP). The proposed SAP covers a 5-year period (2011-2015), which complements the SDS-SEA 5-year implementation plan being developed at sub-national and national levels at the PNLG member countries. The SDS-SEA implementation plan aims to achieve the following regional targets:

- ICM coverage of at least 20 percent of the region's coastline by 2015; and
 - National policies and action plans in at least 70 percent of the countries by 2015.
- 6.2 The draft SAP is divided into two major components: (a) Building a stronger regional network; and (b) Advancing local government capabilities.
- 6.3 Component A has seven proposed strategies and action plans:
- Achieving a 100-percent increase in PNLG membership by 2015;
 - Stock-taking, publication and dissemination of achievements, lessons and benefits derived from ICM program implementation to promote ICM scaling up;
 - Mobilizing partnerships with PEMSEA's ICM Learning Centers and Regional Centers of Excellence;
 - Engaging the corporate sector;
 - Facilitating the adoption and implementation of a PEMSEA Recognition and Award System;
 - Supporting the PNLG Executive Committee; and
 - Enhancing the capacity of the PNLG Secretariat.
- 6.4 Component B has six proposed strategies and action plans:
- Strengthening the capacity of PNLG members;
 - Transferring knowledge, methodologies and tools;
 - Participating in the preparation, organization and conduct of capacity building and education programs;
 - Facilitating the implementation of demonstration projects;
 - Promoting the implementation of PEMSEA's State of the Coasts reporting; and
 - Contributing to the organization and conduct of the EAS Congress 2012.
- 6.5 The following work plan and timetable was suggested for the review, refinement and finalization of the draft PNLG SAP:

Activity	Date
1. Review of the proposed strategies and actions by the General Assembly	November 2010
2. Establishment of a Working Group to prepare the 5-year PNLG Strategic Action Plan	November 2010
3. Development of draft PNLG Strategic Action Plan detailing the 5-year targets, actions, roles and responsibilities	December – February 2011
4. Circulation of draft Strategic Action Plan to PNLG members	March 2011
5. Finalization of the PNLG Strategic Action Plan	April 2011
6. Presentation and adoption of the PNLG Strategic Action Plan at the Executive Committee meeting	To be determined
7. Plan implementation	June 2011

- 6.6 Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, former Regional Programme Director of PEMSEA and Chair of the EAS Partnership Council, was invited to provide comments and suggestions on the draft SAP. Dr. Chua provided brief information on PEMSEA as a newly established international organization with the signing of the Agreement Recognizing PEMSEA's International Legal Personality by eight Country Partners in 2009. He emphasized the importance of the PNLG as a key driving force in ICM implementation and in the achievement of sustainable development. Dr. Chua highlighted the strength and advantage of local governments and the PNLG to bring together people working on-the-ground and people who speak the language of ICM.
- 6.7 Dr. Chua congratulated the Chonburi Province for its efforts in scaling up ICM to cover the entire province and for adopting the Chonburi Oil Spill Contingency Plan. He also commended the local governments of the region for the continuous implementation of ICM without relying heavily on external funding/support. As a process, ICM requires continuous learning and improvement. Some sites, particularly Xiamen Municipality, China can be classified as a mature ICM site from which a number of good practices and lessons can be learned by other ICM sites. Overall, Dr. Chua believes that the work done by the PNLG and its members has made an impact internationally and encouraged all local governments implementing ICM to continue moving forward.
- 6.8 In order to operationalize the objectives of the PNLG, Dr. Chua suggested for the PNLG SAP to focus on five key components or targets that are realistic and doable within the 5-year timeframe, such as:
- (1) Develop/compile case studies for presentation at the EAS Congress 2012;
 - (2) Increase PNLG membership following the same quality or standard of current members;
 - (3) Every local government to develop State of the Coasts (SOC) Reports and use SOC reporting system as part of its periodic monitoring and reporting mechanism;
 - (4) Pursue certification of local governments in ICM; and
 - (5) Strengthen local governments' capacities and building critical mass of experts in ICM.
- 6.9 The General Assembly adopted the proposed work plan and timetable as indicated under paragraph 6.5, taking into consideration the comments and suggestions provided by Dr. Chua.
- 6.10 The PNLG Strategic Action Plan is presented in Annex 5.

7.0 LAUNCHING OF THE PNLG WEBSITE

- 7.1 The PNLG Secretariat launched the PNLG website (www.pnlg.org), which contains the following features: (a) PNLG Charter; (b) introduction on the PNLG members; (c) ICM best practices; (d) photo gallery; (e) news and information sharing; and (f) links to websites of various ICM sites.

- 7.2 To further improve the website, the PNLG members were requested to submit the following information to the PNLG Secretariat:
- Brief site introductions;
 - Good practices in ICM implementation;
 - Quality pictures highlighting key site activities;
 - Updates or news of major activities and outputs from ICM sites; and
 - Individual URL of ICM sites.

8.0 SPECIAL MESSAGE ON SUSTAINABLE COASTAL MANAGEMENT IN CHANGWON CITY

8.1 Changwon City, RO Korea, submitted its application and expression of interest to become a member of the PNLG. Changwon City was also selected as the venue and local host of the EAS Congress 2012. In this regard, Changwon showcased some of its environmental efforts and activities.

8.2 Mr. Jong-Woo Shin, General Director, Economic Bureau, Changwon City provided a brief presentation on Changwon City. Changwon has an area of 743 km² and population of 1.08 million. The local government aims to establish Changwon as the World's Environmental Capital by 2020. Some of its environmental efforts include implementation of total coastal pollution load management, joint coastal management between government and private sector, and biodiversity protection. It also pursues nature-friendly stream restoration, planting of one million trees project, enhanced waste reduction and recycling, developing model solar houses, etc.

8.3 The City has hosted conferences of several international environmental conventions since 2008, such as the 10th COP of Ramsar Convention, the Climate Change Conference, International Wetland Forum, IPCC Lead Author Working Group III Meeting, UNCCD Convention, among others. Changwon City also established cooperation with ICLEI, C40, EAAFP, WLI and UNEP.

8.4 Changwon City hopes to become a member of the PNLG to enable it to share its knowledge and experiences as well as learn from other local governments and establish stronger partnerships with various ICM sites. In closing, Mr. Shin invited the PNLG Forum participants to participate in the EAS Congress 2012.

9.0 TURNOVER OF HOSTING OF 2011 PNLG

9.1 On behalf of Dongying City, China, Prof. Mao Bin of the State Oceanic Administration of China announced Dongying City's offer to host the 2011 PNLG Forum. He encouraged all the PNLG members and PNLG Forum participants to participate in the 2011 PNLG Forum and contribute in the development and finalization of the 5-year PNLG Strategic Action Plan, as well as in ensuring a bright future for the PNLG. Prof. Mao also extended his appreciation to the Chonburi Province for their hospitality and promised to extend the same warm hospitality in the 2011 PNLG Forum in Dongying.

D. PNLG TECHNICAL WORKSHOP

- i. The PNLG Technical Workshop was divided into two sessions. The first session carried the theme “Strengthening Oil Spill Preparedness and Response at the Local Level.” Mr. Declan O’Driscoll, Regional Director, Oil Spill Response, Singapore, served as the Chair, and Mr. Felipe Hilan Nava, Governor, Province of Guimaras, Philippines, served as the Co-Chair of the session.
- ii. The second part was a special session focusing on “Strengthening Partnerships for Climate Change Adaptation in Thailand.” Dr. Chamniern Vorratnchaiphan, Senior Director, Thailand Environment Institute, served as the Chair of the special session.

Session 1: Strengthening Oil Spill Preparedness and Response at the Local Level

Presentation 1

- 1.0 Dr. Ruth Yender, Scientific Support Coordinator, the Northwest and Oceania, Office of Response and Restoration, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USA, delivered the first presentation, entitled, “Impact of Oil Spill in the Coastal Areas: The Gulf of Mexico Experience.”
- 1.1 Dr. Yender presented several images of the Deepwater Horizon explosion which took place in the Gulf of Mexico on April 20, 2010 and resulted to 206 million gallons of spill volume. In response to the oil spill, the British Petroleum (BP) and US Coast Guard established a unified command center supported by tactical commands. During the three-month operations, 6,050 vessels, 835 skimmers, 720 miles of containment boom, 107 miles of sorbent booms were used, 44,849 personnel were deployed, and 88,522 mi² of fishing grounds were closed.
- 1.2 Several techniques were applied during the response, including: skimming, in-situ burning, and dispersant application. The in-situ burning recorded over 400 burns and estimated about 8.4 to 12.6 million gallons of oil burned. While the dispersant application used about 1,843,500 gallons of dispersants and dispersed about 15 million gallons of oil.
- 1.3 The incident also affected immensely the marine wildlife. As part of the efforts, four Wildlife Rehabilitation Centers were involved. As of early October 2010, 8,180 birds were collected, of which 4,339 were oiled; 1,129 turtles collected and 473 of them were oiled; and 105 dolphins collected, of which 6 were oiled.
- 1.4 Shoreline and salt marshes cleanup were also undertaken. A total of 17 Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technique (SCAT) teams were formed and surveyed about 3,551 miles of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida shorelines, as well as submitted shoreline treatment recommendations. Manual clean up and sand treatment system facilities were also put in place particularly to clean up tarballs in the sand.

Presentation 2

- 2.0 Mr. Declan O'Driscoll, Regional Director, Oil Spill Response Limited., Singapore, presented the "Government-Industry Partnership for Better Preparedness and Response Arrangements to Oil Spills."
- 2.1 Mr. O'Driscoll emphasized that oil spills are real and are happening. As an example he cited the Hebei Spirit collision in December 2007 at the West Coast of RO Korea which resulted to 10,500 tonnes of crude oil spill, the biggest spill in RO Korea to date. The Hebei Spirit incident impacted 375 km of coastline and involved one million volunteers. This experience has put political pressure on response strategies and banning of single hull tankers.
- 2.2 The risks posed by oil spills require proper preparedness. Mr. O' Driscoll outline three key elements of preparedness, such as: (a) Understanding the risks; (b) Adopting preventive measures (i.e., engineering design and operating processes); and (c) Mitigating risks (i.e., contingency planning). For preparedness to be effective, it is important to consider all these elements, as well as identify all the stakeholders, link and work with industries that have the expertise and resources, and regularly conduct exercises to test preparedness.
- 2.3 In order to mitigate the risk of oil spills, it is important to: have a robust contingency planning (relative to risk profile and tiered response structure); establish a management system to coordinate response; conduct training of personnel; identify and maintain appropriate response equipments; and conduct exercises to test the systems.
- 2.4 The International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation (OPRC) was adopted in 1990 and came into force in 1995. The OPRC provides a comprehensive framework to marine pollution. In particular, it recognizes the importance of mutual assistance and international cooperation, promotes preparation of national oil spill contingency plans, provision of equipment, establish program of exercises, etc. Global initiatives such as the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) provide assistance to countries to implement the OPRC.
- 2.5 As emphasized by the OPRC, preparing and responding to oil spills require the cooperation/ collaboration and involvement of both industries and governments. While a Tier 1 response which addresses small oil spills will only require arrangements at individual ports oil handling facilities, Tier 2 and Tier 3 would require more support and coordination. Tier 2 provides for pooling of resources, government and private, locally or wider geographic area, while Tier 3 combines national or international response that cannot be dealt with under Tier 2.
- 2.6 Mr. O'Driscoll provided a short background on the mission and activities of the Oil Spill Response, Limited. The mission of Oil Spill Response is to provide resources to respond to oil spill efficiently and effectively on a global basis. Oil Spill Response has established partnerships with governments, industries and regional or international organizations, including: national marine departments, PEMSEA, IPIECA, IMO, etc.

Presentation 3

- 3.0 Mr. Pakorn Prasertwong, Chief, Marine Environment Division, Marine Department, Ministry of Transport, Thailand delivered the presentation on “Capacity Development for Oil Spill Preparedness and Response in Chonburi Province.” The presentation was completed by a short presentation of Chonburi’s Oil Movement Prediction System.
- 3.1 At the national level, Thailand, has established a National Committee on Oil Spill Response through a Ministerial Regulation in 1995. It was led by the Marine Department and the Royal Thai Navy. In 2002, the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan of Thailand was approved by the Cabinet.
- 3.2 The Thai waters are divided into three areas: Upper Gulf of Thailand, Lower Gulf of Thailand, and Andaman Sea. The Upper Gulf Area was prioritized as risky and sensitive area to marine pollution. The Province of Chonburi is located in the Upper Gulf Area and is considered as the center of coastal development projects because of the presence of 25 international sea ports, two main oil refineries and three oil terminals, and vast area for fishing, aquaculture and tourism.
- 3.3 Since 1997, Chonburi had 27 reports of marine oil spill, mostly illegal discharges. It had over 100 tons of oil spills from several incidents such as the MT Easter Fortitude in 2002, MT Sky Ace in 2002, MT Dragon in 2004, and oil spill incident at single buoy mooring in 2005.
- 3.4 The OSCP Core Team of Chonburi is composed of representatives from the Marine Department, Royal Thai Navy, Chonburi Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Office, port authority, oil industry, and municipalities in Chonburi.
- 3.5 In line with its efforts to prepare for oil spills, Chonburi has developed and officially adopted its OSCP.
- 3.6 The Chonburi Province together with Kasetsart University has also established an oil movement prediction system that is user-friendly and allows immediate simulation of oil movement. This system is significant for oil spill preparedness and enhances their strategic planning for incidents.

Presentation 4

- 4.0 Mr. Nguyen Huy Trong, Permanent Deputy Director, National Southern Oil Spill Response Center (NASOS), Vietnam, presented “Strengthening Oil Spill Preparedness and Response in the Coastal Provinces of South Vietnam.”
- 4.1 Vietnam ranks third in terms of crude oil production in Southeast Asia. The southern region of Vietnam in particular is vulnerable to oil spill as most of its economic centers are located in that area including heavy transport, transfer and distribution of crude oil and refinery products with a thick inland waterway network.
- 4.2 The country has put in place a number of legal frameworks to strengthen its oil spill preparedness and response, including the Law on Environment Protection (2005), Prime Minister Decision No. 129/2001/QD-TTg approving the national plan on oil spill response in 2001-2010 (August 2001), Joint Statement between

Vietnam, Cambodia, and Thailand on Partnerships in Oil Spill Preparedness and Response in the Gulf of Thailand, the Official Letter No. 69/CV-UB of the National Committee for Search and Rescue (Vinasarcom) providing guidelines on setting up Provincial Oil Spill Response Contingency Plan (OCP) and Provincial Environmental Sensitivity Index Map (ESI-MP).

- 4.3 Apart from NASOS, experiences and well-equipped oil spill response forces from petroleum industry (PV Drilling, Vietsovpetro, PTSC) are located in the region and are ready to provide support under the direction of Vinasarcom (through Petrovietnam) or upon request of the Provincial People's Committee.
- 4.4 At the subregional level, the Joint and Statement and Framework Program in the Gulf of Thailand helps in mobilizing oil spill response forces from GOT countries and international professional entities (i.e., Oil Spill Response Limited).
- 4.5 In order to further strengthen South Vietnam's oil spill preparedness and response, several initiatives have been undertaken:
 - Oil Spill Response force building at the national level (i.e., National Committee for Search and Rescue or VINASARCOM) and at the regional level (i.e., Search and Rescue and Flood Prevention Steering Board)
 - Setting up of Oil Spill Contingency Plan and Environmental Sensitivity Index Map
 - Conduct of Oil Spill Response trainings, drills and workshops (i.e., GOT trainings with Oil Spill Response Limited and PEMSEA, NASOS trainings, etc.)
 - Investment in vessel, base and equipment (i.e., NASOS has two OSR vessels, two bases in Vung Tau and Ho Chi Minh City, equipment such as booms and skimmers); Coastal provinces allocated budget for OSR base and equipment capable for addressing Tier 2; PV Oil, Petrolimex invest in OSR equipment and established OSR team.
- 4.6 While a number of efforts and investments have been made, the coastal provinces of South Vietnam are still in need of international support from international organizations, other governments, and agencies that are technically and financially capable in addressing oil spill preparedness and response.

Presentation 5

- 5.0 Governor Felipe Hilan Nava, Guimaras Province, Philippines shared the oil spill experience of Guimaras in 2006 when the oil tanker M/T Solar I sank at the Guimaras Strait. This incident has impacted enormously the coastal and marine environment and resources of Guimaras as well as the people's livelihood.
- 5.1 Governor Nava emphasized that lack of awareness, preparedness and coordination for this type of incident has worsened the situation. He underscored the need for a single command structure so as not to confuse the situation and delay necessary actions on oil spill preparedness and response and rehabilitation measures, etc.

6.0 Highlights of Open Forum/Discussion

- 6.1 The triggers for governments to take action or take the lead vary. In the case of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, the private company has taken the lead while the government monitors the development and exerted pressure to certain extent to ensure immediate action and response.
- 6.2 Coordination is key in oil spill response particularly at the local level when the oil spill hits the land area. In the tier response concept, while the oil company has a contingency plan and is capable of handling Tier 1 response, it is important to keep the government informed of the incident/situation.
- 6.3 It is important to have a single command structure in oil spill response to ensure clear flow of directives and accountability.
- 6.4 While the industry has to demonstrate environmental ethical leadership and should have the financial wherewithal (i.e., funds for response and compensation), it is integral that partnerships are established between the governments and the industries to ensure that efforts are in line with the laws in the area.

Special Session: Strengthening Partnerships for Climate Change Adaptation in Thailand

Presentation 1

- 7.0 Dr. Prapasiri Barnette, Head, Department of Aquatic Science, Faculty of Science, Burapha University, Chonburi, Thailand delivered the presentation entitled, "ICM as a Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Development."
- 7.1 Thailand, similar to its ASEAN neighbors, is under threat from climate change, particularly from flash floods, mud slides, storm surges, coastal inundation, erosion, coral bleaching, drought, among others. The Province of Chonburi is one of the areas vulnerable to these threats.
- 7.2 ICM provides a useful common management framework and systematic process for planning, developing and implementing strategies, programs, investments and services that can help address climate change adaptation.
- 7.3 The ICM project in Chonburi started in 2001. Since then, the province has made significant accomplishments both at the governance and specific sustainable development aspects. At the governance level, Chonburi has established coordinating mechanism and institutional arrangement at the local level. It has adopted a coastal strategy and implementation plan. Financial assistance for ICM programs were also allocated at the local and national government budget, and funding from international organizations, NGOs, the private sector and foundations. The implementation of Chonburi's Coastal Strategy has resulted to the following:
 - (a) Habitat restoration (i.e., coral reef re-plantation; mangrove restoration; seagrass planting; artificial seagrass cultivation; reforestation activities)

- (b) Conservation of natural resources (i.e., crab condominium; replenishment of fishery stocks; annual release of sea turtles)
 - (c) Waste management (i.e., wastewater and solid waste management; garbage bank; fertilizers)
 - (d) Food security and livelihood programs (i.e., seabass/*tilapia* cage cultivation; raft cultivation of green mussels)
 - (e) Man-made and natural disasters management (i.e., oil spill emergency response; beach restoration; remediation for coastal erosion;
 - (f) Public awareness /mobilization efforts involving, youth, women, NGOs, LGUs, etc.
- 7.4 Dr. Barnette believes that action plans for climate change adaptation can be readily incorporated into existing Chonburi ICM program and Coastal Strategy. She suggested to include priority climate change risks identification, policy and planning through the ICM coordinating mechanism and consultations with stakeholders as part of the coastal strategy implementation; improve risk assessment/management; conduct of scientific researches for climate change and gathering information on the impacts; conduct trainings and field studies for local government executives and practitioners; and develop course materials on climate change.
- 7.5 Dr. Barnette further identified specific sectors and adaptive measures for these sectors. Some examples include the erosion master plan of 26 local government units can provide guidance for climate change adaptation and coastal protection; and reuse of municipality wastewater and regulation of water storage for new building, houses and reforestation can help address water stress; among others.
- 7.6 Building on its achievements in ICM implementation, Chonburi has expanded its ICM coverage from 5 municipalities to 26 municipalities and scaled up further to cover the entire province consisting of 99 municipalities.

Presentation 2

- 8.0 Mr. Poonsin Sreesangkom, National Coordinator, GEF/UNDP Small Grants Programme in Thailand, presented an “Overview of GEF SGP Community-based Projects on Climate Change Mitigation.”
- 8.1 The Small Grants Programme (SGP), is funded by the GEF providing support of up to US\$50,000 maximum per project. The GEF/UNDP SGP promotes protection of the environment in five focal areas, builds community capacity, and helps in the reduction of poverty and hunger through self-sufficiency economy.
- 8.2 The concentration of greenhouse gas (GHG) has reduced the rate of heat transfer from the earth out to the atmosphere. Of the various elements contributing to GHG, carbon dioxide (CO₂) is considered as the main culprit. In 2008, the CO₂ emission from electricity generation reached more than 37 million tons.
- 8.3 To reduce or stabilize CO₂ emission, GEF/UNDP SGP Thailand pursues three operational programmes (OP): OP 5 Removal of Barrier to Energy Conservation, OP 6 Promoting the Adoption of Renewable Energy, and OP 11 Promoting

Environmentally Sustainable Transportation. From 1998 to 2010, Thailand GEF SGP has supported 90 projects under these OPs.

- 8.4 Some of the activities promoted from ridge to reef were: water energy for mechanical work, biodiesel, manual energy, solar energy for pumping and heat, wind energy for pumping, and water energy for electricity.
- 8.5 The GEF SGP helps in the implementation of the 15-year Renewable Energy Development Plan (2008-2022) of Thailand, with the goal of “increasing renewable energy use proportion to 20 percent of the country final energy use.” In particular, the plan aims to:
- Enable Thailand to use renewable energy as the main source replacing oil import;
 - Strengthen the security in supplying country energy demand;
 - Promote integrated use of energy through green community model;
 - Support renewable energy production technology; and
 - Conduct R & D to promote high efficiency renewable energy technology

Presentation 3

- 9.0 Dr. Elik Adler, Coordinator, UNEP Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA), presented the proposed “COBSEA Regional Programme on Sea Level Rise and Coastal Erosion.”
- 9.1 COBSEA is the UNEP Regional Seas Programme for the East Asian Seas region, mandated to coordinate activities implementing the East Asian Seas Action Plan. The 20th Intergovernmental Meeting of COBSEA in 2009 identified coastal erosion as an “issue for emerging concern” and called for action. In line with this, a study was initiated to develop a regional strategy on coastal erosion with the support of the Korea Maritime Institute.
- 9.2 The proposed coastal erosion program includes practical guidance on regional, national and local levels including capacity building, training and education. The program being developed is envisioned to facilitate and guide the effective management of coastal erosion in COBSEA region and member nations and this will be done in an ecosystem-based and sustainable manner within an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Framework.
- 9.3 To date, COBSEA has contracted the consultants and the first draft of the regional programme has been completed and is undergoing further review.

10.0 Highlights of Open Forum/Discussion

- 10.1 The impacts of climate change are mostly due to man-made hazards. There is a need to come up with means to cope with the impacts of climate change (i.e., use of ICM strategy, establishing hard and soft structures for climate change adaptation and mitigation).
- 10.2 At the local level, municipalities need to work together to address the impacts of climate change.

10.3 Long-term planning and the use of ecosystem-based management approach is important in addressing climate change.

10.4 The best way to address climate change is to adopt, respect and live with nature.

MEETING AGENDA

21 November, Sunday**Arrival of participants****Optional activities:**

- o Golf tour at Crystal Bay Gof Club for 20 participants
- o Visit to Sriracha Tiger Zoo, Najasaataichue Chinese Temple and Nong Mon Market

1430 – 1730

Early registration

1830

Welcome to Loikrathong Festival

Host: Provincial Administrative Organization of Chonburi and Saensuk Municipality

22 November, Monday**Opening Ceremony**

0830 – 1000

Registration

1000 – 1020

Entry of delegates and flags

1020 – 1030

Acknowledgements of important guests and participants

1030 – 1040

Welcoming Remarks

Mr. Vitaya Khunplome

Chief Executive, Provincial Administrative Organization of Chonburi and Director, ICM Program Chonburi

1040 – 1050

Remarks

Prof. Raphael P.M. Lotilla

Executive Director, PEMSEA Resource Facility

1050 – 1100

Remarks

Hon. Pan Shijian

Vice Mayor, Xiamen Municipality (China) and PNLG President

1100 – 1120

Remarks

Hon. Wichit Chatphaisit

Governor, Chonburi Province

1120 – 1140

Opening Address

Hon. Suwit Khunkitti

Minister, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand

1140 – 1200

Group Photo

1200 – 1330

Lunch**General Assembly of the PNLG**

Chair: Hon. Pan Shijian, PNLG President and Vice-Mayor, Xiamen Municipality (China)

Co-Chair: Hon. Enrique T. Garcia, Jr., PNLG Vice President and Governor, Bataan Province (Philippines)

1330 – 1345

Report of the PNLG Secretariat

Dr. Zhou Lumin

Head, PNLG Secretariat

1345 – 1400

Induction of Jakarta Province (Indonesia) as New PNLG Member**Signing of PNLG Charter**

1400 – 1410

Statement of Jakarta Province

Ir. Peni Susanti

Head, Environmental Management Agency, Jakarta Province, Indonesia

1410 – 1420

Signing ceremony for ICM scaling up in Chonburi Province

1420 – 1430

Launching of the Chonburi Oil Spill Contingency Plan

1430 – 1445

Review and Adoption of 2011 PNLG Work Program and Budget

Dr. Zhou Lumin

Head, PNLG Secretariat

1445 – 1530

Presentation and Adoption of the PNLG Strategic Action Plan

	Ms. Nancy Bermas Senior Country Programme Manager, PEMSEA Resource Facility
1530 – 1545	Coffee/Tea Break
1545 – 1630	Continuation of discussion on the PNLG Strategic Action Plan
1630 – 1645	Launching of the PNLG website
1645 – 1700	Special Message - Sustainable Coastal Management in Changwon City Mr. Jong Woo Shin Director-General, Economy, Maritime Affairs & Fisheries Bureau, Changwon City, Republic of Korea
1700 – 1715	Turn over of PNLG Flag to the 2011 PNLG Forum Host Local Government
1900 – 2200	Welcome Reception <i>Venue: Saensuk Municipality</i>
23 November, Tuesday	
Technical Workshop	
Session 1: Strengthening Oil Spill Preparedness and Response at the Local Level	
Chair: Mr. Declan O’Driscoll, Regional Director, Oil Spill Response, Singapore	
Co-Chair: Hon. Felipe Hilan Nava, Governor, Province of Guimaras, Philippines	
0830 – 0840	Introduction by the Chair
0840 – 0900	Impact of oil spill in the coastal areas: The Gulf of Mexico experience Dr. Ruth Yender Scientific Support Coordinator, the Northwest and Oceania, Office of Response and Restoration, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, USA
0900 – 0920	Government-Industry partnership for better preparedness and response arrangements to oil spills Mr. Declan O’Driscoll Regional Director, Oil Spill Response, Singapore
0920 – 0940	Capacity development for oil spill preparedness and response in Chonburi Province Mr. Pakorn Prasertwong Chief, Marine Environment Division, Marine Department, Ministry of Transport, Thailand
0940 – 1000	Strengthening oil spill preparedness and response in the coastal provinces of South Vietnam Mr. Nguyen Huy Trong Permanent Deputy Director, The National Southern Oil Spill Response Center, Vietnam
1000 – 1015	Tea Break
1015 – 1045	Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integration of national and provincial/local contingency plans - Institutional mechanisms for oil spill preparedness and response - Development of oil spill contingency plan at the local level - Capacity development to enhance response preparedness and readiness at the local level - Awareness building and community preparedness
Special Session: Strengthening Partnerships for Climate Change Adaptation in Thailand	
Chair: Dr. Chamniern Vorratnchaiphon, Senior Director, Thailand Environment Institute	
1045 – 1100	ICM as strategy for climate change adaptation and sustainable development Dr. Praparsiri Barnette Professor, Burapha University, Thailand
1100 – 1115	Overview of GEF/SGP community-based projects on climate change mitigation Mr. Poonsin Sreesangkom National Coordinator, Small Grants Programme, Thailand
1115 – 1130	COBSEA regional program on sea level rise and coastal erosion

Dr. Eirik Adler
Coordinator, Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia, Thailand

1130 – 1200 **Discussion**

1200 – 1330 **Lunch**

Field Session: Tour of an Oil Spill Response Vessel

1330 – 1600 **Tour of an Oil Spill Response Vessel (Optional - Oil Spill Field Exercise)**

- Overview on conducting an exercise or drill to practice responding to oil spill
- Features and demonstration of capabilities of an oil spill response vessel
- Interview of responders

1700 – 1900 **Site visit to Koh Loi Sriracha**

1900 – 2100 **Partnership Night and Closing of PNLG Forum**

Special Message

Hon. Liu Cigui
Mayor, Xiamen Municipality, China

Venue: Sriracha Municipality (to be co-hosted by PEMSEA)

24 November, Wednesday

Field Trip

0730 – 1600 **Sites to be visited**

- o Natural Agriculture Center of Map-Ang, Banbueng District, Chonburi
- o Nong Nooch Garden, Sattahip District, Chonburi
- o Pattaya Floating Market, Banglamung District, Chonburi

1900 – 2100 **Farewell dinner**

Venue: Pattaya City

25 November, Thursday – Departure of participants and guests

ANNEX 2
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

2010 PNLG FORUM
Chonburi, Thailand, 21-24 November 2010

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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**Welcome Remarks of Hon. Vitaya Khunplome
Chief Executive, Provincial Administrative Organization of Chonburi and
Director, ICM Program Chonburi**

In my capacity as the Project Manager of Chonburi ICM Program, I am very much delighted to have an opportunity to co-organize the PNLG Forum of 2010.

As you know, natural disasters are seriously affecting us since the impacts of global warming and greenhouse effects that causes higher temperatures, climate change, drought, damaged crops, lack of food, heavy rain, flood, storm, and big earthquakes ruin our lives and properties.

Moreover, the disasters that are produced by human activities have a severe impact to the environment. So far, marine resources have been used for developing our nation in many ways. These resources are highly in demand such that without effective mechanisms in place, degradation of these natural resources will continue. To continue the development of our nation in parallel with conserving our natural resources, we need the proper implementation of ICM in collaboration with stakeholders from government agencies and private sectors for reap greater benefits.

The PNLG Forum is primarily conducted as a venue for exchange of knowledge and experiences in ICM implementation among its members and other interested stakeholders. It also allows the participants to see the good practices on the ground by the host local government. I sincerely hope that you will enjoy the forum and your visit to Chonburi, Thailand.

Thank you.

**Remarks of Prof. Raphael P.M. Lotilla
Executive Director, PEMSEA Resource Facility**

The Honorable Vice Governor of Chonburi Ponchai Kwansakul Chatphaisit,
The Honorable Chief Executive Vitaya Khunplome,
The Honorable Director General from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources,

PNLG President Pan Shijian and Vice President Enrique Garcia, Jr.,

Distinguished Governors, Mayors, and officials from the different PNLG members and observers,

PEMSEA Council Chair, Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, friends of the PNLG, ladies and gentlemen,

Last night, many of us were moved by the experience of the *Loi Krathong* festivities. To me, this Thai festival captures eloquently the message of sustainable development: **Year after year you come together on a common day to celebrate the gifts of the river and the sea.** I see in the *Loi Krathong*, a symbol of the present generation's recognition that it is only a steward of our natural environment and its resources. It is a vivid reaffirmation by every generation of our collective need to constantly renew ourselves in relation to nature. It is a moving reminder of our continuing duty to use nature responsibly for the benefit of the entire human community.

Let me therefore thank our hosts for the experience of Loi Krathong and for putting our PNLG meeting in this beautiful city of Bangsaen, Chonburi Province, Thailand on such an auspicious start.

The PNLG meeting is a meeting among those who are committed. Most if not all of you were chosen by PEMSEA as ICM sites under my distinguished predecessor, Dr. Chua Thia-Eng. You were chosen because of the strong political will shown by your local governments for sustainable development, the keen support from your national governments, the high public awareness of environmental problems in your communities, the availability of scientific and professional institutions near your sites, and the presence of local champions.

Your PNLG meeting, therefore, is a meeting of champions. Among the challenges we shall tackle together are: How can our champions move forward our common goal of achieving the sustainable development of our coasts and oceans in the East Asian Seas? How we can recruit more champions to bring us ever closer to the goal of having 20 percent of the Region's coastline brought under an integrated coastal management. How can we ensure continuity of ICM programmes through changes in personalities and administrations at the national and local?

We thank the Thai Royal Government through the Ministry of Environment for its support for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia which has been adopted by Thailand and by a total of 14 governments in Northeast and Southeast Asia. We honor at this Meeting, the Province of Chonburi and its ICM program. As you know, Chonburi has successfully implemented an ICM program. We are grateful for the leadership of Mayor Chatchai of Sri Racha particularly in the early

years of Chonburi's ICM programme. We are thankful and confident of the future under the leadership of Mr. Vitaya Khunplome as the ICM alliance continues to expand. A major showcase of this Meeting and a focus for experience sharing is the first Oil spill Contingency Plan at the local level which brings partners from the government, private sector and academia together. We congratulate the National Government as we congratulate Chonburi as this would not have been possible without you working together.

Our best wishes to President Pan Shijian and Vice President Garcia for a successful meeting. Thank you Chonburi for the warm and welcoming spirit you have extended to us from the time we landed in your country. Thailand is known worldwide for its uniquely unconditional hospitality; and what you have shown us in Chonburi can only be described as hospitality of the finest Thai quality.

**Special Remarks of Hon. Liu Cigui
Mayor, Xiamen Municipality, PR China**

Hon. Kasemsan Jinnawaso, Director General of Marine and Coastal Resources Department of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand,
Hon. Pornchai, Qualskul, Vice Governor of Chonburi Province
Hon. Vitaya Khunplome, Chief Executive of Chonburi Provincial Administrative Organization,
Hon. Prof. Raphael Lotilla, Executive Director of PEMSEA Resource Facility,
Hon. Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, Chair of East Asian Seas Partnership Council,
Hon. Pan Shijian, President of PNLG,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Good morning.

It is my great pleasure to come to the beautiful Province of Chonburi upon the invitation of the organizer of this forum and the Provincial Government of Chonburi. It is a good opportunity to meet the government officials and scholars from the members of PNLG. On behalf of Xiamen Municipal Government, I would like to express my warmest congratulations for this year's forum.

PNLG is a regional partnership comprising 26 local governments from 9 countries. It plays a pivotal role in facilitating information exchange and cooperation among its members and in enhancing capacity for ICM. PNLG is increasingly involved in international programs, such as the Xiamen World Ocean Week and the Stockholm World Water Week, gaining a growing visibility on the global arena. I believe that PNLG will become stronger and more effective as a result of the concerted efforts of its members and PEMSEA.

Xiamen is one of the first four Special Economic Zones of China. Located in the southeast coast of China, Xiamen is known for its busy port and beautiful tourist attractions. With a population of 2.52 million, Xiamen covers a land area of 1573 km², a sea area of 300 km² and a coastline of 234 km. Xiamen is named "Garden on the Sea" as a result of its varied topography. The hills, beaches, bays, lagoons within the city's reach constitute a wonderful view that appeals to all visitors. Since the start of reform and opening more than 30 years ago, Xiamen has maintained an average annual economic growth rate of 17 percent. Per capita GDP exceeds ten thousand USD. The GDP generated on each square kilometer of land is more than 100 million RMB. Xiamen has won numerous international and national titles and awards, such as UN-Habitat Scroll of Honor Award, National City of Civility, National Garden City, National Model City for Environmental Protection and National Excellent Tourist Attraction.

Xiamen is among the pioneers in the East Asian Seas region to demonstrate the benefits of ICM implementation. We have established a functional framework of ICM under which all stakeholders are actively involved, including the legislative department, government administrations, research institutes, law enforcement forces and the general public. In recent years, we carried out several marine ecological rehabilitation programs, allowing the marine resources to play a greater role in local economic development while

maintaining their health and sustainability. As the host local government of the PNLG Secretariat, Xiamen would continuously contribute to all programs of the PNLG and the operationalization of the PNLG Secretariat.

Taking this opportunity, I want to make the following proposals:

1. To strengthen information sharing among the member governments, allowing them to be a better steering force in ICM;
2. To expand the scale and influence of the network through joint efforts of all members;
3. To enhance the exposure of PNLG in the local media, gaining stronger focus and attention from all parts of the society;
4. To carry out joint scientific programs with relevant partners to build a more solid foundation for sustainable development; and
5. To extend the benefit of the network to a wider range of activities, including culture, trade, etc., so that a common prosperity can be achieved that will surely help realize our goal for the East Asian Seas region.

Finally, I wish the 2010 PNLG forum a complete success. Thank you.

**Remarks of Hon. Wichit Chatphaisit
Governor, Chonburi Province, Thailand**

***Statement Delivered and Represented by Hon. Pornchai Qualskul
Vice Governor, Chonburi Province, Thailand***

On behalf of Chonburi Government, I am very pleased to welcome all the delegates from 25 PNLG members to the PNLG Forum of 2010.

First of all, I would like to give you some information about Chonburi Province. The coastline of Chonburi area is about 160 kilometers and features curve bays as well as cliffs, sand beaches and mangrove forests. Many beaches in Chonburi are beautiful with attractive places for relaxing and touring such as the Bangsaen Beach and Pattaya Beach. Moreover, some bays are suitable as harbors and there are more than 46 islands serving as natural barriers protecting the coastline from wind and storm. Having diverse geographic features, Chonburi Province has been developed in various ways such as agriculture, industry, commerce, tourism, and transportation.

The people of Chonburi are proud to welcome all delegates and as part of PNLG Forum 2010 organizers. I also hope you will be happy during your stay in Chonburi, as we provide you all with accommodation, field trips to key sites as well as to famous tourist attractions. Therefore, I hope that Chonburi will be your first choice when you visit Thailand again. I would like to say once again that you are welcome in Thailand, and that you will find a good attitude and an impressive reception from the Thai people.

Thank you.

**Opening Address of Hon. Suwit Khunkitti
Minister, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand**

***Statement Delivered and Represented by Mr. Kasemsan Jinnawaso
Director General, Department of Marine and Coastal Resources
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand***

I am very pleased to welcome the PNLG membership representatives from Asian countries, all participants from the ICM network from both government and private sectors, and all guests from the central, regional, provincial offices and national offices, who join this 2010 PNLG Forum: PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable Coastal Development.

The happy and peaceful social environment, the good quality and safety of life and preserving the environment for the sake of the next generation is one policy that countries uphold which is in accordance with the objectives of this forum. Thailand is a country partner of PEMSEA, and Chonburi, as one of the ICM demonstration sites of PEMSEA, has integrated the objectives and targets of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) in its local administration practices.

The PNLG is a cooperative network that promotes cooperation and partnerships between stakeholders and local administrative organizations and the country representatives both from government sector and private sectors. This network will bring about the integrated environmental development, the preservation of the natural resources and environment, the recovery of the ecosystem, and maintaining the variety of biological life to keep the balance of sustainable living together with nature.

Finally, I hope that all participants will succeed in all the set goals.

Message from Jakarta Province as New PNLG Member

**Ir. Peni Susanti, Dipl. Est
Director of Regional Environment Management Board
Jakarta Provincial Government**

Good afternoon, Your honors,

Executive Director of PEMSEA Resource Facility, Prof. Raphael P.M. Lotilla,
PNLG President and Vice Mayor of Xiamen Municipality, China, Mr. Pan Shijian,
PNLG Vice President and Governor of Bataan Province, Philippines, Mr. Enrique T.
Garcia, Jr.,
Chief Executive and Director of ICM Program Chonburi, Mr. Vitaya Khunplome,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to be here together with all of you in the occasion of the 2010 PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable Coastal Development (PNLG) Forum. My highest appreciation goes to the PEMSEA, the PNLG Secretariat, and the Provincial Government of Chonburi who have invited me to participate in this important forum.

I also would like to convey an apology from our Governor since he is not able to meet the invitation sent by the Governor of Chonburi Province to attend this forum.

Jakarta Province welcomes the opportunity to join the PNLG together with 25 other local governments in the East Asian region currently implementing ICM. Our purpose in joining the PNLG is to develop partnerships among local governments for sustainable coastal development.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Jakarta is the capital city of the Republic of Indonesia located in the northern coastal region with 660 km² land area and has around 100 islands called Kepulauan Seribu. Jakarta itself is a part of the Greater Jakarta regions including the surrounding cities of Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi.

The city's geographical condition is characterized by a low lying region with 13 river systems, one of which is Ciliwung River, flowing from neighboring administrative regions of Banten and West Java Provinces to Jakarta Bay in the northern part of the city. The coastline is about 32-km long and characterized by estuaries of 9 rivers. The geographical condition causes the city vulnerable to disaster related to flood and sea level rise.

Currently the city's population is 9.6 million at night time and reaches 12 million during day time due to commuting workers, and the Greater Jakarta population is around 25 million people.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Having known the condition of Jakarta as I previously mentioned, it is not a coincidence at all that there has been environmental degradation. Firstly, land-use change in the last 17 years has been so massive. The growing built areas become additional sources of burden to the environment including rivers and seas.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As the rivers flow into the Jakarta Bay, the seas water has also worsened due to land-based pollution brought in by the rivers.

More than 80percent of the seas water has been polluted based on its Diversification Index. Apart from the pollution load from the rivers, the pollution sources also come from economic activities along coastal line including green mussels cultivation, fish markets, fishermen, villages, ports, tourism, and industrial estates. There is also pollution from ships traffic from and to the ports.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

To deal with pollution at the Jakarta Bay water, one must be aware of the pollution sources. We must approach river and sea waters in such an integrated way of thinking. To solve the problem of water pollution in Ciliwung River and Jakarta Bay, the city government has taken policies and implemented various action programs which consider coastal and rivers as an integrated ecosystem.

We have done integrated coastal management approaches to reduce the pollution in Ciliwung River and Jakarta Bay. The efforts have been made by involving the Governments, Local Governments, businesses, NGOs and other communities, as follows:

1. Guiding and providing information for people who lived in Ciliwung river bank not to throw garbage in the river and manage the waste in an environmentally proper way.
2. Constructing of composting facilities and providing equipment.
3. Guiding and supervising industries as ports of environmental management.
4. Conducting a strategic environmental assessment for coastal zone.
5. Developing and guiding of community institutions for waste management.

To demonstrate the development and implementation of integrated approaches to address threats to sustainable development, Jakarta Province is also in the process of developing ICM program in Muara Angke, North of Jakarta, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and PEMSEA, as a demo site focusing on pollution reduction at local level implementation of ICM.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Lastly, I would like to thank you; we are very pleased and hoping to learn from the experiences and good practices of other areas that are currently implementing ICM program.

Thank you very much for your attention, all forum participants for the opportunity to make this message.

PNLG STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN

Background

1. After almost a decade of existence, with 25 member local governments and 8 annual forums convened since 2001, the PNLG continues to expand in number as well as geographical coverage, providing the impetus for its transformation into a dynamic and unique network of local governments committed to promoting sustainable coastal development in the East Asian Seas region through ICM implementation.
2. The PNLG reached an important milestone in November 2009, when it became a Non-Country Partner of the East Asian Seas (EAS) Partnership Council. The PNLG joins 11 Country Partners and 19 Non-Country Partners who have agreed to work as complements of each other, act dynamically and in a coordinated manner, and bring into full play the role of each stakeholder in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA).
3. As a member of the EAS Partnership Council, the PNLG has gained a voice in a intergovernmental, multi-sectoral, regional body that is committed to scaling up ICM across the region. The PNLG can contribute significantly by sharing knowledge and on-the-ground experience in the development and delivery of ICM. Furthermore, with national governments committed to scaling up ICM programs, the PNLG has a unique opportunity to contribute to the planning and development of such programs and contribute to achieving the regional target of 20 percent ICM coverage of the regional coastline by 2015.
4. However, the PNLG is still considered to be in a transitional stage. As such, the General Assembly of the PNLG, during its meeting in Bataan, Philippines, on 21 November 2009, recommended the development of a PNLG Strategic Action Plan to chart the future course of the PNLG.
5. The purpose of this document is to outline the proposed strategies and actions of the PNLG over the next 5 years (2011-2015).

PNLG Vision, Mission and Objectives

6. The **Charter of the PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable Coastal Development** (PNLG Charter), which was adopted in Haikou, PR China, on 13 December 2006, spelled out the vision, mission, goal and objectives of the PNLG, as well as its operating modalities.
7. The **PNLG's vision** is "Coastal areas throughout the East Asian Seas region are managed sustainably."
8. The **PNLG's mission** is to serve as a sustainable network of local governments in the region, which, along with their stakeholders, shall be committed to promote the application of ICM as an effective management framework to achieve sustainable coastal development.

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

10. **The PNLG Objectives** are:

- a. To enhance the capacity of local governments to plan, develop, and manage their coastal and marine resources for sustainable use;
- b. To promote the application of ICM approaches, processes and tools in coastal planning, development and management;
- c. To facilitate the linkage between scientific/technical institutions and local governments, in order to provide capacity building and scientific input to local government decision-making, policies and programs;
- d. To implement innovative financing mechanisms and partnership arrangements for environmental investments with international and national financial institutions, private investors and operating companies, where appropriate;
- e. To strengthen multi-stakeholder involvement in managing coastal and marine resources, in order to enhance societal and corporate responsibility for sustainable development of natural resource; and
- f. To enhance local coastal governance, as well as inter-agency and multi-lateral coordination mechanisms, in dealing with coastal and ocean management issues.

PNLG Strategic Action Plan

The PNLG Strategic Action Plan for the next five years involves two critical components, namely: a) strengthening the network's voice and capacity as a advocate of local government commitment to and participation in sustainable coastal development; and b) advancing the capabilities, benefits and impacts of local government implementation of ICM programs.

11. Building a stronger regional network (2011-2015)

In order to strengthen the PNLG's voice and capacity as an advocate of local government participation in the sustainable coastal development in the Seas of East Asia, the following 5-year targets have been identified:

- a. **Achieving a 100% increase in PNLG membership** by 2015 through the development and conduct of a comprehensive PNLG membership campaign;
- b. **Stock-taking, publication and dissemination** of achievements, lessons and benefits derived from ICM program implementation with each PNLG member, to promote ICM scaling up among local governments across the region and to support the PNLG membership campaign;
- c. **Mobilizing partnerships** with PEMSEA's ICM Learning Centers and Regional Centers of Excellence, scientific and technical institutions, international organizations and individual experts in order to provide the network with access to advice on innovative policies, scientific and technical advances, and

management approaches that proactively address existing and emerging challenges in sustainable coastal development;

- d. **Engaging the corporate sector** as a regional partner in scaling up ICM programs through public-private partnerships (PPP) involving local governments and the business community;
- e. **Facilitating the adoption and implementation of a PEMSEA ICM Recognition and Award System** as a certification of local government achievement and success in sustainable coastal development through ICM implementation;
- f. **Supporting the PNLG Executive Committee** to be the voice of the members at the regional level, and to contribute to the formulation plans, projects and programs in support of the objectives and targets of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA);
- g. **Enhancing the capacity of the PNLG Secretariat** to carry out its responsibilities in an efficient and effective manner, thereby helping the network achieve the aforementioned targets over the next 5 years.

12. Advancing Local Government Capabilities (2011-2015)

In order to continually advance and strengthen the capabilities of local governments of the region to develop and implement ICM programs, and in support of PEMSEA's adopted target of implementing ICM in 20% of the region's coastline by 2015, the following targets have been identified::

- a. **Strengthening the capacity** of PNLG members and potential members through participation in the development and conduct of ICM executive courses, study tours and leadership seminars;
- b. **Transferring knowledge, methodologies and tools** among the members through an improved PNLG website, regular conduct and organization of the PNLG forum, and expanding the participation in the Forum to include relevant stakeholders at the national and regional levels, including the academe, scientific and technical institutions, PEMSEA ICM Learning Centers and Regional Centers of Excellence, non-government organizations, the private sector, international organizations and doors;
- c. **Participating in the preparation, organization and conduct of capacity building and education programs**, in collaboration with PEMSEA Resource Facility, national governments, donors, the corporate sector and other concerned stakeholders, to foster improved management and technical skills in ICM implementation, as well as special concerns of local governments, including climate change vulnerabilities, and adaptation of planning, social and economic programs in preparation for climate change;
- d. **Facilitating the implementation of demonstration projects** and other on-the-ground initiatives aimed at identifying good practices and solutions to

- sustainability issues at the local government level, including: i) water supply and use management, ii) pollution reduction and waste management, iii) coastal fisheries management and alternative livelihood programmes, iv) habitat restoration and rehabilitation, and v) and natural and manmade hazard prevention and management;
- e. **Promoting the implementation of PEMSEA’s State of the Coasts reporting system**, as a means of identifying social, economic and environmental baselines in coastal and marine areas, and for measuring progress and impacts of ICM implementation among local governments of the region;
 - f. **Contributing to the organization and conduct of the EAS Congress 2012**, and utilizing the Congress as a vehicle for furthering the advocacy and knowledge-sharing role of the PNLG across the region and globally.

Work Plan

The proposed objectives and targets will be reviewed by the PNLG members as a basis for the development of a comprehensive 5-year action plan, in accordance with the following work schedule:

Task	Activity	Date
1	Review of the proposed objectives and targets by the General Assembly	November 2010
2	Establishment of a Working Group to prepare the 5-year PNLG Strategic Action Plan	November 2010
3	Development of the draft PNLG Strategic Action Plan detailing the 5-year targets, actions, roles and responsibilities	December – February 2011
4	Circulation of draft Strategic Action Plan to PNLG members	March 2011
5	Finalization of the PNLG Strategic Action Plan	April 2011
6	Presentation and adoption of the PNLG Strategic Action Plan at the Executive Committee meeting (date to be determined)	TBD
7	Plan implementation	June 2011

Actions required from the General Assembly:

13. The General Assembly is invited to:
 - a. review and discuss the proposed objectives and targets of the Network for the next 5 years;
 - b. establish a Working Group consisting of selected PNLG members, the PNLG Secretariat, and other relevant groups in collaboration with PEMSEA Resource Facility, to develop the PNLG strategic action plan;

- c. request the PNLG Secretariat to circulate the draft strategic action plan for review and comment by the members, with a view to adopting the action plan at the 3rd Executive Committee Meeting of the PNLG; and
- d. request the PNLG Secretariat, in collaboration with PEMSEA Resource Facility, to identify opportunities and potential partners for sustaining the PNLG and the achievement of its objectives and action plan.
