



PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
2020 ANNUAL FORUM OF THE  
PEMSEA NETWORK OF LOCAL  
GOVERNMENTS (PNLG)

***“Marine Eco-civilization,  
Blue Development”***

**24 November 2020**

**Online via Zoom;**

**Offline venue in Xiamen, PR China**



## **A. INTRODUCTION**

- i. The 2020 Forum of the PNLG with the theme, “Marine Eco-civilization, Blue Development” was hosted by the Xiamen Municipal Government and co-organized by the PNLG Secretariat, the PEMSEA Resource Facility (PRF), the Fujian Institute for Sustainable Oceans (FISO) and Coastal and Ocean Management Institute (COMI) of Xiamen University (XMU). The forum was conducted on 24 November 2020 via a blended online and face-to-face meeting for the local attendees in Xiamen.
- ii. Over one hundred thirty participants from: a) 35 PNLG member local governments from eight countries, namely Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Timor Leste, and Viet Nam; b) from PNLG Associate members, namely the First Institute of Oceanography and COMI; c) resource speakers and other invited experts, d) the PNLG Secretariat and e) the PRF attended the forum. A representative from Busan, Republic of Korea also attended the forum as observer.
- iii. Serving as secretariat of the forum were the PNLG Secretariat and the PRF.
- iv. The forum officially commenced at 9:06 AM, GMT+8.
- v. The agenda, list of participants and group photos are attached as Annexes 1, 2, and 3, respectively.

## **1.0 GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

### **Opening Ceremony**

- 1.1 The PNLG President and concurrent Mayor of Subang Jaya, Malaysia, Mdm. Hajah Noraini binti Haji Roslan presided over the General Assembly.
- 1.2 On behalf of the PNLG, Mdm. Roslan welcomed all the delegates to the forum. She conveyed her appreciation to the Xiamen Municipal Government for its support in organizing the forum. She noted that over 130 participants were present, including officials from PNLG member local governments and associate members as well as experts in the field of ocean and coastal governance and marine science from across the EAS region. Mdm. Roslan recognized the presence of the representative from Busan, Republic of Korea, as observer and a potential PNLG member given the interest of the city to join the network.
- 1.3 Mdm. Roslan also underscored the continuing expansion of the network with the induction of two new members, namely South Bangka Regency (Indonesia) as a regular member and FISO as an associate member, bringing the total to 51 regular members and three associate members. She expressed confidence that with the increasing membership, the PNLG’s sphere of influence in the East Asian Region will also continue to expand.
- 1.4 Ms. Chen Danhong, Deputy Director-General of the International Cooperation Department of China’s Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) also extended her warm welcome to the participants and congratulated the organizers for efficiently facilitating the conduct of the forum. Ms. Chen recounted the People’s Republic of China’s steadfast support to PEMSEA for more than 20 years

through its active participation in the implementation of the 4 phases of the the Global Environment Facility's (GEF) Project on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) using integrated coastal management as the delivery mechanism. Ms. Chen emphasized that the establishment of the China – PEMSEA Sustainable Coastal Management Cooperation Center (CPC) as the technical arm for project coordination and reporting between MNR, the 22 ICM sites in China and PEMSEA signifies China's commitment to sustaining SDS-SEA implementation in the country. In recognition of CPC's critical role in ICM implementation and scaling up, Ms. Chen announced MNR's full support with the renewal of the agreement between MNR, CPC and PEMSEA for its continuing operation.

Ms. Chen also noted the significant progress that has already been made by the PNLG since its inception in 2006 from the expansion of the network to the adoption of the Dongying Declaration in 2011 and Ansan Declaration in 2016 where the PNLG members committed to implement management programs in alignment with blue economy development and the Sustainable Development Goals, respectively.

- 1.5 Moreover, to better support the PNLG, the MNR and Xiamen Municipal Government signed an agreement on 23 November 2020 for the joint establishment of the Xiamen Marine International Cooperation Center that will provide technical support to the PNLG Secretariat and the network mainly through capacity building with continuing support from the municipal government.
- 1.6 Ms. Chen opined that the increased collaboration among the PEMSEA partners will sustain the good work that have been started by the partnerships for close to 3 decades.

#### **Presentation of the 2020 Work Summary and 2021 Work Plan of the PNLG Secretariat**

- 1.7 Dr. Fang Qinhu, Deputy Secretary General of PNLG Secretariat and Deputy Director of COMI outlined the following accomplishments in 2020 in support of the implementation of the PNLG Strategic Action Plan (2016-2021):
  - 1.7.1 Recruitment of new PNLG members. Despite the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic on normal day-to-day operations of local government, the PNLG has grown with the addition of two new members. In addition to the expression of interest that the PNLG Secretariat received from Busan, RO Korea, other local governments have also indicated interest in the network, namely Bangli Regency, East Lombok Regency, Semarang City, and Surabaya in Indonesia, the League of Municipalities of the Philippines, and other coastal cities in China.
  - 1.7.2 Participation of the PNLG Secretariat in the 12<sup>th</sup> East Asian Seas Partnership Council Meeting on 22 July 2020 which saw the designation of COMI as a Regional Center of Excellence (RCOE) and will become a key member of the PEMSEA Network of Learning Centers.
  - 1.7.3 Conduct of the 11th PNLG Executive Committee Meeting, which discussed the preparations for the 2020 PNLG Annual Forum, application of new members, and the arrangements for the conduct of the PNLG-PNLC Joint Training Program.

- 1.7.4 Enhancing communication and information sharing between the PNLG members through the preparation of newsletters, including the updating of the members' profiles with Xiamen University's support.
- 1.8 For 2021, Dr. Fang enumerated the following focus areas:
- 1.8.1 Conduct of the 12<sup>th</sup> EC meeting to discuss the Joint PNLG-PNLC Training Programme, recruitment of new members, preparation for the conduct of the 2021 PNLG Forum as one of the key side events of the 2021 East Asian Seas Congress in coordination with Sihanoukville, Cambodia.
- 1.8.2 Enhancing communication and information sharing among the members.
- 1.9 Dr Fang indicated that the sources of regular funding for the PNLG every year included the sponsorship of Xiamen Municipal Government, which covers the PNLG Secretariat's operational costs; and the annual membership fees. For 2020, the Secretariat's operational costs, including the costs for convening the EC Virtual meeting amounted to USD 20,000. No expenses were incurred from the membership fees due to Covid-19 related travel and mobility restrictions. For 2021, the PNLG Secretariat's operational costs will again be covered by Xiamen Municipal Government while portion of the membership fees will be utilized to support the conduct of the Joint PNLG-PNLC Training Programme and to also fund the travel costs of the PNLG officials who will be attending the PNLG EC Meeting and 2021 PNLG Forum should overseas travel will be feasible.
- 1.10 Dr. Fang thanked the PRF, MNR, Xiamen Municipal Government, and other PNLG partners for their continuing support to the PNLG secretariat and to the network in general.

#### **Induction of New PNLG Members and Signing of the PNLG Charter**

- 1.11 Mdm. Roslan introduced the new members, namely FISO and the South Bangka Regency. The former which was jointly established by the XMU, Fujian Oceans and Fisheries Bureau, and Xiamen Municipal Bureau of Ocean Development in February 2020 serves as a technology platform for Fujian Province focusing on conducting targeted research on marine ecological civilization, marine economic development and optimal resource utilization, technological innovations for marine ecological conservation and rehabilitation and promoting multidisciplinary arrangements in all aspects of its work. The South Bangka Regency on the other hand has made notable progress in the mangrove rehabilitation, coral transplantation, and waste recycling as part of its integrated management practices.
- 1.12 Present on behalf of FISO and the South Bangka Regency were the Coordinator-General, Prof. Xue Xiongzi, and the Regent, Dr. Ir. H. Justiar Noer, M.Si, MM, BAE, respectively. The signing of the PNLG Charter was witnessed by Mdm. Roslan, Ms. Aimee Gonzales (PRF Executive Director), and Mr. Kong Vitanak (Vice President, PNLG and concurrent Deputy Governor, Sihanoukville Cambodia), Mr. Pan Shijian (Chair Emeritus of PNLG), and Mr. Lin Huaiyuan (Executive Deputy Secretary General, PNLG Secretariat).
- 1.13 Prof. Xue extended his gratitude to the 11<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the PNLG EC for approving its application for membership to the network. He highlighted the fact the FISO's values and mission are in

alignment with the PNLG's goal and objectives of promoting the sustainable development of the coastal and marine areas and resources through advocacy, knowledge sharing, forging multi-stakeholder participation and partnerships among local governments, national agencies, civil society groups including NGOs and people's organizations, and the private sector. Prof. Xue identified potential collaborative activities with FISO which include knowledge management, capacity building and enhancing marine scientific research to support planning and policy decisions.

- 1.14 The South Bangka Regency experienced connectivity issues hence the signing and acceptance speech of Dr. Noer were conducted towards the latter part of the forum.

## **2.0 TECHNICAL WORKSHOP**

- 2.1 The Technical Workshop was chaired by Dr. Fang Qinhua with Ms. Lusita Meilana Ph.D. Student, Ms. Wang Lu Master Student, and Ms. Wang Wei Master Student of COMI, Xiamen University, serving as rapporteurs.

### Sustainable coastal development: Challenges, opportunities, and role of ICM system

- 2.2 Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, Chair Emeritus, EAS Partnership Council, stressed the importance of the coast, which serves as the interface between the land and the sea and where the interactions between the physical, chemical and biological processes create a resource system that generates essential products and service. Being an area of considerable value and development opportunity, the coastal areas have always been the preferred sites for human settlements and urbanization. Dr. Chua opined that managing the coasts means managing the human- and nature-induced risks that threaten the health and integrity of the coast and the ecosystems that it supports.
- 2.3 Dr. Chua cited that sustainable coastal development, which aims to strike a balance between social equity, economic development and environmental protection is key to maintaining ecosystem health which fuels the blue economy and protect public health and safety. Managing the land-sea-human interface is beset with challenges and opportunities and every challenge provides an opportunity to develop the necessary mechanisms and interventions to manage such.
- 2.4 ICM offers a fitting approach to solve the plethora of issues and risks besetting the coastal and marine areas. Dr. Chua traced the evolution of ICM which started in 1965 with the creation of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission and the subsequent passage of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. He emphasized that the concept of ICM received considerable support, especially after the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) where ICM is an integral part of Agenda 21, the overarching action plan that emanated from UNCED. This has resulted to an increase in support for ICM from donors, multilateral lending agencies and UN agencies for the past two decades.
- 2.5 Dr. Chua delved on PEMSEA's experience in ICM implementation in East Asia for close to 3 decades where he emphasized that the operational modality for an ICM system was established through the development of the process oriented common framework for sustainable development of coastal areas (SDCA) and an ICM cycle that drives the process. With support from GEF for close to 3 decades, PEMSEA has been able to demonstrate the viability of ICM and this has been affirmed by the increasing number of local governments that are implementing ICM programs.

- 2.6 Dr. Chua expounded on the various components of the framework, to wit:
- 2.6.1 Establishing the necessary governance mechanisms ensures legitimacy and political acceptance;
  - 2.6.2 Projects and programs addressing aspects of sustainable development require targeted investments and technical knowledge building;
  - 2.6.3 Stakeholders engagement promotes collaborative partnerships;
  - 2.6.4 State of the coasts reporting ensures accountability;
  - 2.6.5 ICM Code implementation affirms conformity to international standards, and
  - 2.6.6 ICM Cycle facilitates adaptive management, science-based decision making, learning-by-doing and enhancing resilience to current and emerging trends.
- 2.7 Based on PEMSEA's long experience in ICM implementation, Dr. Chua reiterated that the practice has evolved as exemplified by the paradigm shift in both concept and operational methodology. He concluded his presentation by highlighting that ICM practices over the last five decades have showcased the importance of integration at policy and functional level, at intersectoral and inter-governmental level, as well as spatially with science informing the key decisions made at various levels of implementation.

**[Ocean governance and ICM implementation towards a blue economy development: Lessons from the scaling up of SDS-SEA Implementation in Thailand](#)**

- 2.8 Dr. Wansuk Senanan, Chair of the PNLC and Assistant Professor in the Department of Aquatic Sciences of Burapha University, Thailand), shared Thailand's efforts in marine and coastal management where she showed that practically all parts of the Gulf of Thailand and the Andaman Sea area are covered with ICM and coastal management-related programs with the support from various partners. Dr. Senanan focused her presentation on the activities that are covered by GEF/UNDP Project of Scaling up the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA).
- 2.9 She cited that Chonburi Province served as the national ICM demonstration site of PEMSEA in 2001 and that the local government has been a member of the PNLG since 2001. In 2018, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) of Thailand has signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with PEMSEA to implement the SDS-SEA Project expanding the ICM coverage with the inclusion of Chanthaburi, Rayong, and Trat Provinces. Dr. Senanan affirmed that ICM implementation in the 4 provinces are guided by PEMSEA's Sustainable Development for Coastal Areas framework and ICM process. The 4 sites have the same objective of strengthening governance but have specific focus in terms of addressing aspects of sustainable development.
- 2.10 According to Dr. Senanan, the project came in a fortunate time given the passage of the Act on the Promotion of Marine and Coastal Resources Management (B.E. 2558) in Thailand in 2015. The Act allowed the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR) to address issues that affect the coastal and marine areas in a holistic and integrated manner using various mechanisms. One of these mechanisms is the establishment of the Provincial Committee on Coastal and Marine Resources, a multi-sector, inter-agency mechanism where various agencies and local governments and communities are represented. The Committee approves and endorses the ICM action plans.

- 2.11 Dr. Senanan mentioned that the PNLC plays an important role in facilitating the implementation of the DMCR Act at the local level where action plans are developed and submitted to the Provincial Committee for approval.
- 2.12 Dr. Senanan elaborated on the coordination arrangements for the SDS-SEA Project, including the approaches in implementing the 3 project components which encompass national and local level activities that support the priorities of government on coastal and marine management. As part of the development of the National State of the Coasts, the role of the oceans in building Thailand's ocean economy was highlighted considering that almost 30% of the national GDP relies on coastal and marine-related economic activities. Examples of blue economy activities were provided particularly on sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, community-led ecotourism and green ports in selected provinces.
- 2.13 For the 4 ICM sites of the SDS-SEA Project, specific activities that have potential to contributing to blue economy development were presented. For instance, in Chonburi, marine spatial planning was conducted in Si Chang Island, an important protected area under the DMCR Act including a range of climate change adaptation activities. In Chanthaburi, the province planned to install a community-based waste treatment facility to manage the wastewater being released to the environment by its homestay and ecotourism initiatives. In Rayong, the focus is on waste reduction while in Trat, the development of alternative livelihoods through seafood marketing and community-based tourism such as the Ko Maklow Carbon Tourist Destination Project is a key priority given the depleting fish stocks.
- 2.14 In these cases, the support of local leaders was key in ensuring success. However, challenges remain in terms of fine-tuning the coordination between the management bodies working on coastal and marine resource management.

### **Integrated ocean management (IOM)**

- 2.15 Dr. Li Yangfan, Professor, College of Environment and Ecology, COMI, and FISO of the XMU shared his experience as an IOM expert working for the High-Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy, also known as the Ocean Panel. The panel, which consists of the heads of state from 14 countries as well as the Special Envoy for the Ocean of the United Nations' Secretary General, commissioned scientists all over the world to generate a series of comprehensive papers on ocean governance that have significant relevance to policy formulation at the global scale. The papers, which are publicly available at the panel's website, cover a range of topics such as food production, coastal resilience, offshore energy, marine genetic resources, and ocean finance. They also provide recommendations and innovative solutions on how countries can pave the way towards a sustainable ocean economy.

Dr. Li then focused his presentation on the paper entitled [\*“Integrated ocean management for a sustainable ocean economy”\*](#) where he served as one of the contributing authors. IOM considers the four dimensional dynamic changes in the ocean, i.e, the seafloor, water column, surface, and time; the pressures emanating from human activities on land and on the sea; the conflicts between economic and social development of the oceans and the multiple sectors involved in ocean management. IOM must therefore be holistic, integrated, ecosystem-based and science-based.

- 2.16 While the IOM approach promotes regional cooperation and governance, it should be tailored to the specific circumstances of the locality. In addition to data and information requirements, stakeholder engagement, and mainstreaming into government systems through legislation are necessary. The process for stakeholder engagement should also consider the socioeconomic, political, scientific, and cultural context in the planning and execution of the approach.
- 2.17 The paper provided case studies on IOM from the United States, Norway, Seychelles, Xiamen, and the Coral Triangle. Dr. Li expounded on the Xiamen case study where the success factor was attributed to the strong ICM leadership and partnership between the government and the academia. This is manifested through the establishment of the Marine Management and Coordination Committee in 1994 under the ICM program of PEMSEA which was key in promoting multi-sector, inter-agency coordination with scientific backing (Marine Expert Group) and a coordination office (Marine Management Office) to manage the day-to-day operation of the Committee. The ICM program in Xiamen has gone through several phases of implementation in its bid to achieving sustainable ocean economy. Each phase was marked with key milestones in terms of refining the coordinating mechanism (1994-2000), in implementing marine ecosystem rehabilitation (2000-2009); in the integrated management of the the land and sea (2009-2015) and in moving towards sustainable blue economy starting in 2015.
- 2.18 The city has seen considerable improvements in its coastal landscape as seen in the changes over time in Yundang Lagoon and Wuyuan Bay. The former originally had ten square kilometers (sq. km.) of mangrove forests in 1963. These had been reduced to 0.8 sq. km. in the 1980s to give way to reclamation activities. With the intervention however of the municipal government, part of the mangrove forest was restored back recently through replanting efforts done in 2009. The area of mangroves has now increased to 1.7 sq. km. Meanwhile, in the case of Wuyuan Bay, large agriculture activities had drastically reduced the vegetation in the wetland. These were restored eventually in 2008.
- 2.19 Several challenges were identified in Xiamen for consideration in future developments. These included the difficulty in coordinating numerous stakeholders from various sectors; development of zoning plans that consider both land and water uses and their linkages, strengthening the integration of science and technology in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation processes and strengthening the regulatory and enforcement measures to control non-point sources of pollution.
- 2.20 Dr. Li also invited the participants to read his studies on coastal resilience, to wit: [\*“Realizing a new resilience paradigm on the basis of land-water-biodiversity nexus in a coastal city,”\*](#) which was published in 2018;<sup>1</sup> [\*“Resilience and sustainable development goals based socio-ecological indicators and assessment of coastal urban areas—A case study of Dapeng New District, Shenzhen, China,”\*](#) which was published in 2020;<sup>2</sup> and the chapter on Xiamen’s eco-civilization in the *“2019-2020 Bluebook on Xiamen’s Economic and Social Development,”* which was also published in 2020.

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<sup>1</sup> The study determined the key drivers affecting the state of coastal land, water, and biodiversity nexus in Xiamen and evaluated the effectiveness of ICM in maintaining the resilience of the nexus.

<sup>2</sup> The study illustrated the status quo of ecological civilization and land-sea integrated development in Dapeng New District and then combined resilience theory and the concept of SDGs in selecting socioecological indicators to build a resilience assessment matrix of the area.



## Marine spatial evaluation and planning for ICM

- 2.21 Dr. Ye Guanqiong, Associate Professor at the Ocean College of Zhejiang University, revisited the history of ICM implementation in the East Asian Region under the auspices of PEMSEA. She indicated that having gone through 4 phases of ICM, the number of ICM sites in China has significantly increased from one site in 1994 to 22 ICM sites in 2020.
- 2.22 Dr. Ye shared the results of one of her studies,<sup>3</sup> where she looked at the effectiveness of the ICM framework in promoting coastal sustainability, in three coastal cities, namely, Dongying, Quanzhou, and Xiamen. The 3 sites were evaluated for their governance mechanisms, environmental management, and socioeconomic performance from 2004 to 2012. The results showed improving trends over time, therefore validating the effectiveness of ICM in promoting sustainability.
- 2.23 After joining Zhejiang University in 2014, Dr. Ye scaled up the study at the national level.<sup>4</sup> The first study focused on evaluating the marine ecological civilization (MEC) performance of China. The MEC construction serves as a management strategy to protect and maintain a sustainable ocean and address the relevant economic, resource and environmental issues. The study evaluated the performance of MEC from 2006-2016 using a comprehensive index system which included 22 indicators spread across six aspects (each with their own performance index), namely community, economy, ecology, governance, resource, and culture. When combined, the results of each site's performance showed one composite rating—also known as the MEC score. The results showed a generally increasing trend of the MEC score for all eleven coastal provinces of China from 2006 to 2016. It also showed an inverse relationship between the score and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita of each site, except for Guangxi and Hebei. In terms of the six indices, the governance aspect has witnessed a significant improvement since 2012. This runs contrast with the experience of the ecology and community aspects.
- 2.24 The second study featured the spatial analysis of the cumulative impacts of select stressors such as fishing, oil spills, port operations, eutrophication, sea level rise, and ocean acidification on China's coastal and marine ecosystems. The results showed that cumulative impacts are higher near the shore and that coastal waters are mainly affected by land-based pollution while offshore waters are mainly affected by shipping operations and climate change. The study also showed that marine heat waves mostly impact offshore waters about 100-200 kilometers (km) from land whereas nutrient pollution mostly affects areas within 100 km of the shore.
- 2.25 Dr. Ye also showed similar spatial assessments at the global scale, particularly on the density of fishing activities and ship-related traffic as well as the distribution of impacts of different coastal and marine construction activities.
- 2.26 Moving forward, she shared that in the case of China, it would be best if machine learning was also employed to improve the analysis and that a data service center is needed to house and share information on the coastal and marine environment.

<sup>3</sup> Entitled ["Is integrated coastal management an effective framework for promoting coastal sustainability in China's coastal cities?"](#) (published in 2015).

<sup>4</sup> The results can be seen in ["The decade long achievements of China's marine ecological civilization construction \(2006-2016\)"](#) (published in 2020). In 2012, eco-civilization became a national policy and was included in the Five-Year Plan of China at the time as a result of the 18<sup>th</sup> National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party.

## Evaluating the effectiveness of ICM system: Way forward for the EAS region

- 2.27 Ms. Bermas, Chief Technical Adviser and Project Manager, GEF/UNDP SDS-SEA Project, underscored the importance of assessing the effectiveness of ICM as the PNLG continues to expand its membership and scale up the implementation of ICM. Such evaluation would enable the network to confirm whether the ICM framework, approaches and related methodologies that are being applied can generate the expected socioeconomic and environmental benefits. The results of the evaluation will also serve as basis in fine-tuning and strengthening the ICM framework and processes to render the ICM system more effective.
- 2.28 Ms. Bermas introduced the State of the Coasts and ICM Code, which the PNLG is very familiar with, as the two main approaches that PEMSEA has developed to measure the progress and performance of local governments in ICM implementation. Both approaches, in combination with other tested methodologies, can therefore serve the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness of ICM.
- 2.29 Ms. Bermas mentioned that the ICM Code serves as a standard for an ICMS. It enables local governments to conduct a self-assessment using the ICMS Self-Assessment Checklist to gauge how well they are doing in developing and implementing an ICM program. It also has a set of measurable indicators covering governance, stress reduction and impacts on social, economic and ecological attributes that can be used by a third-party auditor to assess and certify the performance of the local governments in compliance with the requirements of the code. The ICM Code is consistent with the requirements of two internationally recognized standards, ISO 9001 (Quality Management) and ISO 14001 (Environmental Management).
- 2.30 The certification process has three levels to match the different degrees of accomplishment of interested parties. Level 1 is awarded to sites that are proficient in ICM governance. Level 2 is awarded to sites that have shown significant progress in establishing sound governance processes and has demonstrated environmental benefits in priority areas while Level 3 is granted to sites that have achieved a high level of excellence where sustainable development benefits are demonstrated and sustained and continually improved over time.
- 2.31 On the other hand, the SOC serves as an operational tool that local governments can use to monitor, evaluate, and report the progress made in their ICM systems. A total of 35 indicators serves as the core or essential indicators that must be met by all PNLG members in their respective reports.<sup>5</sup> Depending on the availability of data and information and their relevance to the site, the number of indicators can be increased. Two kinds of reports can be developed: first for those that have yet to initiate their ICM (in which case the report can be used to determine the baseline and priority issues to be addressed) and second for those that have ongoing ICM-related initiatives (in which case the report can be used to measure and record the impacts and progress).
- 2.32 Ms. Bermas shared the SOC reports from Guimaras, Philippines to showcase the value of the SOC reporting in measuring and reporting changes over time in governance and sustainable development aspects indicators. The first report showed the baseline, covering the period of 2000-

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<sup>5</sup> More details on this and the requirements for SOC reporting can be found in the guidebook provided by PEMSEA in its website. The guide was formulated in a generic manner to allow local governments to customize their reports based on the specific needs and capacities of their jurisdiction.

2009, and the second from 2010 to 2017. The second report showed improvements in majority of the indicators except for pollution and waste management where a negative trend was noted. While not all information was based on quantitative data, all sources of information were vetted during a series of consultations. Ms. Bermas stressed that in evaluating ICM effectiveness, the PNLG has to establish the necessary baselines and specific targets in their plans of action and implement a regular monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism to measure, compare and report the results in a format that can be easily understood by the local chief executives and stakeholders.

- 2.33 In the context of ICM scaling up, Ms. Bermas underscored the need to evaluate the ICM effectiveness by harmonizing existing methodologies such as those applied in the Philippines and China using the ICMS checklist covering 32 provinces through a third-party assessment and the ICM performance index system covering 3 cities, respectively. She concluded her presentation by informing the PNLG members that the PRF and MNR through CPC will undertake an ICM effectiveness study in the East Asian Seas Region using the harmonized methodology. The study will be pilot tested in selected ICM sites in 2021 with the engagement of the PNLC with the intent of recognizing the PNLG member's efforts in ICM implementation through the ICMS certification.

### **3.0 CONCLUSION AND OPEN DISCUSSION OF THE TECHNICAL WORKSHOP**

- 3.1 Ms. Aimee Gonzales, Executive Director of PEMSEA Resource Facility, facilitated the open discussion. She noted that PEMSEA has gone a long way from 2 ICM sites in 1994 to the current total of 114 sites and thus PEMSEA has already surpassed the target set by the Da Nang Compact of covering 25 percent of the regional coastline with ICM by 2021. With this in mind as well as the pandemic and other ongoing developments at the global and regional scales, she requested Dr. Chua's guidance on the possible next set of actions on coastal and ocean governance for the EAS region. To this, the latter replied that having such an achievement will compel other local governments to pursue ICM. However, there is a need to verify the numbers—specifically, if ICM was indeed effective in generating positive environmental and socioeconomic results in these sites. The EAS partnership should also consider how to fully operationalize the concept of blue economy. Likewise, it is important to focus not only on physical resilience (e.g., in terms of climate change and biohazards) but also cultural resilience. The local marine culture should be integrated into the development planning process in such a way that the state of coastal livelihoods improves along with the reinforcement of the existing culture in the area.
- 3.2 Ms. Gonzales proceeded to ask Dr. Li on what coastal resilience means from the perspective of Xiamen, which is considered as the gold standard in developing ICM, having set a high bar for other local governments to follow. According to Dr. Li, coastal resilience is a crucial component of blue economy. It requires careful planning using a ridge-to-reef approach.
- 3.3 The next question was directed to the managers of ICM on the ground: Mdm. Noraini on behalf of Subang Jaya (Malaysia) and Mr. Kong on behalf of Sihanoukville (Cambodia). Given the PRF's plan to assess the effectiveness of ICM in the region, they were asked to provide advice to evaluators on how to ensure the engagement and cooperation of local governments in the assessment. Mdm. Noraini explained the case of Malaysia where all PNLG members come from one state. The transboundary nature of their coastal and marine ecosystems compelled the local governments to join forces and discuss challenges, lessons learned, and next steps in terms of coastal and marine development. This same reason compelled the federal government to give due considerations to the ICM-related needs of the concerned areas. This is especially important as the local governments

do not necessarily have the same technical and financial capacity to implement ICM. Adding to this, Mr. Kong suggested to simplify the methodology of the assessment to ensure the local governments understand the purpose and information required thus their support can be secured in the process.

- 3.4 Mr. Rasyad Muhara, the Head of Pollution and Environmental Damage Control at Sukabumi Regency (Indonesia), asked if it was possible for the PRF or the PNLG to share the lessons learned and success stories on coastal and marine development from each ICM site. In the case of Thailand, the former President of the PNLC, Dr. Praparsiri Barnette, emphasized the importance of having ICM champions to serve as benchmarks for other local governments. She also shared that in Trat, one notable accomplishment was the establishment of the Provincial Committee on Marine and Coastal Resources. Dr. Wansuk said that the other success stories can be found in the NSOC report of Thailand.
- 3.5 Mr. Mario Cabral, the Coordinator of PNLG members in Timor Leste and concurrent Lecturer at the Universidade Nacional Timor Lorosa'e (UNTL), asked about the driving factor behind the establishment of MECs in China and how long it took to see the benefits. Dr. Ye highlighted the need for a national policy on MEC to drive the process. After its adoption in 2012, improvements were seen in terms of ocean governance mechanisms; however, the same cannot be said for the ecological aspects, which require more time to manifest.

#### **4.0 CONTINUATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY – SIGNING OF THE PNLG CHARTER BY DR. NOER OF THE SOUTH BANGKA REGENCY**

- 4.1 On behalf of the regency, Dr. Noer thanked everyone for the opportunity to join the PNLC. He was requested to give a copy of his speech (Annex 4) for reference of the meeting given microphone-related problems. The signed Charter was shown.

#### **5.0 OTHER MATTERS**

##### **Presentation of awardees of the ICM recertification process**

- 5.1 Ms. Gonzales recalled that during the East Asian Seas Congress in 2015, fifteen (15) PNLG members were awarded with ICMS Level 1 certification. Seven (7) of the PNLG members have undergone recertification for Level 1 while four (4) PNLG members have achieved Level 2 certification.
- 5.2 Level 1 awardees include Fanchenggang, Lianyungang, and Quanzhou (China); Sihanoukville (Cambodia); Guimaras and Cavite (Philippines); and Thua Thien Hue (Viet Nam). Meanwhile, Level 2 awardees include Dongying and Xiamen (China); and Bataan and Batangas (Philippines). See Annex 5 for a snapshot of the certificates.

##### **Updates on the EAS Congress 2021**

- 5.3 Ms. Gonzales informed the participants that the Congress will be held on December 1-4, 2021 in Sihanoukville, Cambodia, to be hosted by the Royal Government of Cambodia and co-organized by the Ministry of Environment, Sihanoukville Province and PEMSEA. The format (whether face-to-face, virtual, or hybrid) shall be determined.
- 5.4 The Congress aims to share the lessons learned, track the progress made, and scale up good practices in implementing the SDS-SEA at the regional, national, and local levels. It also aims to build

on and recalibrate existing management interventions and foster new opportunities for regional partnerships using innovative approaches, technologies, investments, and financing towards the sustainable development of the coastal and marine environment. Further, it aims to set up a clear roadmap on transformative blue solutions in the next decade in consideration of the new normal, the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and other relevant international and regional commitments. The Congress would also be a good avenue to see more stories of how ICM provided a platform for a more enabling environment in terms of policies and investments for coastal and marine resource management.

## **6.0 CLOSE OF BUSINESS**

- 6.1 Ms. Gonzales noted the presence of additional questions from the Sukabumi Regency for the Technical Workshop; however, given the lack of time, she proposed that the panelists provide written response to Sukabumi after the meeting.
- 6.2 She then informed the meeting that the PRF will be in contact with the PNLG members soon for the evaluation of ICM effectiveness.
- 6.3 She then congratulated the PNLG Secretariat, speakers, panelists, and attendees for the successful event. Their presence was a sign of dedication to promote sustainable coastal and marine development. On behalf of the PNLG Secretariat, Dr. Fang also thanked everyone for their participation. Despite the hybrid set-up of the event, he was pleased to see that the event was successful.
- 6.4 The forum was adjourned at 11:53 AM, GMT+8.

## ANNEX 1. PROVISIONAL AGENDA.

Time	Session	Speaker
<b>GENERAL ASSEMBLY</b>		
<i>Chair: Mdm. Hajah Noraini binti Haji Roslan, President of the PNLG and Concurrent Mayor of Subang Jaya, Malaysia</i>		
<b>9:090 AM – 9:15 AM</b>	Opening Ceremony	Welcome remarks by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mdm. Hajah Noraini binti Haji Roslan</li> <li>- Ms. Chen Danhong, Deputy Director-General of the International Cooperation Department, MNR, China</li> </ul>
<b>9:15 AM – 9:25 AM</b>	Presentation of the 2020 Work Summary and 2021 Work Plan of the PNLG Secretariat	Dr. Fang Qinhua, Deputy Secretary General of the PNLG Secretariat and Concurrent Deputy Director of COMI, XMU, China
<b>9:25 AM – 9:35 AM</b>	Induction of new PNLG members and signing of the PNLG Charter	Messages from the head of delegation of FISO (XMU, China) and South Bangka Regency (Indonesia) <p>Witnesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mdm. Hajah Noraini binti Haji Roslan</li> <li>- Mr. Kong Vitanak, Vice President of the PNLG and Concurrent Deputy Governor of Sihanoukville Province, Cambodia</li> <li>- Ms. Aimee T. Gonzales, Executive Director, PRF</li> <li>- Mr. Pan Shijian, Chair Emeritus, PNLG</li> </ul>
<b>9:35 AM – 9:40 AM</b>	Group photo	
<b>TECHNICAL WORKSHOP PRESENTATIONS</b>		
<i>Moderator: Dr. Fang Qinhua</i>		
<b>9:40 AM – 10:00 AM</b>	Sustainable coastal development: Challenges, opportunities, and role of ICM system	Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, Chair Emeritus, EAS PC
<b>10:00 AM – 10:15 AM</b>	Ocean governance and ICM implementation towards a blue economy development: Lessons from the scaling up of SDS-SEA Implementation in Thailand	Dr. Wansuk Senanan, Chair of the PNLC and Assistant Professor in the Department of Aquatic Sciences of BUU, Thailand

<b>Time</b>	<b>Session</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
<b>10:15 AM – 10:30 AM</b>	IOM	Dr. Li Yangfan, Professor, College of Environment and Ecology, COMI, and FISO of the XMU, China
<b>10:30 AM – 10:45 AM</b>	Marine spatial evaluation and planning for ICM	Dr. Ye Guanqiong, Associate Professor, Ocean College, Zhejiang University, China
<b>10:45 AM – 11:00 AM</b>	Evaluating the effectiveness of ICM system: Way forward for the EAS region	Ms. Nancy A. Bermas, Chief Technical Adviser of the PRF and Project Manager of the GEF/UNDP Project on Scaling up the Implementation of the SDS-SEA
<b>OPEN DISCUSSION AND SUMMARY</b>		
<b>11:00 AM – 11:50 AM</b>	Open Discussion for the Technical Workshop	Moderator: Ms. Aimee T. Gonzales  Panelists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mdm. Hajah Noraini binti Haji Roslan</li> <li>- Mr. Kong Vitanak</li> <li>- Dr. Chua Thia-Eng</li> <li>- Dr. Wansuk Senanan</li> <li>- Dr. Praparsiri Barnette, Former President, PNLC</li> <li>- Dr. Li Yangfan</li> <li>- Dr. Ye Guanqiong</li> <li>- Ms. Nancy A. Bermas</li> <li>- Dr. Fang Qinhua</li> </ul>
<b>11:50 AM – 12:00 PM</b>	Summary of the forum	Ms. Aimee T. Gonzales

## ANNEX 2. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS.

### REGULAR MEMBERS

NO.	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	FULL NAME	AFFILIATION AND TITLE
<b>CAMBODIA</b>			
1	Sihanoukville	Kong Vitanak	PNLG Vice President Deputy Governor
2		Prak Visal	Director of Public Relations and International Cooperation
3		Samuth Sothearith	Director, Department of Environment
4		Yos Chanthana	Deputy Director, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
5		Nay Sally	Program Assistant, Chief Office of International Relations
6	Kampot Province	Ney Kong	Deputy Governor
7		Kong Bunnary	Director, Planning and Investment Division
8		Ven Serei Sophorn	Chief, Local Support Office
9	Kep Province	Som Piseth	Governor
10		Phou Lik	Deputy Governor
11		Chhun Chanvanthou	Deputy Director of Administration
12		Pok Teang	Deputy Director, Department of Tourism
13		Kim Sinaroth	Deputy Director, Department of Environment
14		Khen Sopheak	Deputy Director, Intersector Division
15		Phuern Phalla	Deputy Chief, Department of Agriculture and Fishery
16	Koh Kong Province	Ros Chivin	Chief, Development Management and Construction Office
<b>CHINA</b>			
17	Dongying	Wang Jinhe	Director, Dongying Marine Economy Development Institute
18		Liu Pei	Section Chief, Dongying Municipal Bureau of Ocean Development and Fisheries
19	Quanzhou	Wu Shouji	Section Chief, Quanzhou Municipal Bureau of Natural Resources and Planning
20		Pei Binghe	Staff, Quanzhou Municipal Bureau of Natural Resources and Planning
21	Laoting	Songshuo	Section Chief, Laoting Bureau of Natural Resources and Planning
22	Lianyungang	Tang Lusheng	Division Chief, Lianyungang Municipal Bureau of Natural Resources and Planning
23	Pingtian	Ruan Weizhong	Deputy Director General, Bureau of Natural Resources and Ecological Environment, Pingtan Comprehensive Experimental Area



NO.	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	FULL NAME	AFFILIATION AND TITLE
24		Lin Yujie	Staff, Bureau of Natural Resources and Ecological Environment, Pingtan Comprehensive Experimental Area
25	Jinjiang	Li Zhiqiang	Vice Mayor
26		Cai Qibin	Vice Chief, Admin Office
27		Sun Wenxin	Deputy Director General, Jinjiang Municipal Bureau of Natural Resources
28		Zhang Wenfu	Section Chief, Marine Section, Jinjiang Municipal Bureau of Natural Resources
29	Xiamen	Lin Yueye	Deputy Section Chief, Xiamen Municipal Bureau of Ocean Development
30		Zeng Haiyu	Staff of Secretariat, Xiamen Southern Oceanographic Center
<b>INDONESIA</b>			
31	Buleleng Regency	Putu Ariadi Pribadi, S.STP.MAP	Buleleng Regency Environment Agency
32	Jembrana Regency	I Wayan Sudiarta, SP	Jembrana Regency Environment Agency
33	Tabanan Regency	I Made Subagia, SP.MM	Tabanan Regency Environment Agency
34	Badung Regency	Drs. I Wayan Puja, M.Si.	Badung Regency Environment Agency
35	Denpasar	Ida Bagus Putra Wibawa, STP.MM	Denpasar City Environment Agency
36	Gianyar Regency	Drs. Wayan Kujus Pawitra, S.Sos	Gianyar Regency Environment Agency
37	Klungkung Regency	Drs. Anak Agung Ngurah Kirana, M.Ag.	Klungkung Regency Environment Agency
38	Karangasem Regency	Ir. Gede Ngurah Yudiantara, MM	Karangasem Regency Environment Agency
39	Sukabumi Regency	Dedah Herlina	Head, Environmental Office
40		Suhebot Ginting	Head of Environmental Governance
41		Rasyad Muhara	Head of Pollution and Environmental Damage Control
42		Sri Padmoko	Head of Capture Fisheries
43		Siti Fatimah	Staff of Environmental Governance
44		Irvan Avianto	Staff, Regional Development Planning Agency
45	Tangerang Regency	Ir. Taufil Emil Tarmidzie	Head of Regional Planning
46		Jainudin ST. MM.	Head of Fisheries Agency
47		Erwin Mawandy ST. M.Si	Head, Division of Regional Planning

NO.	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	FULL NAME	AFFILIATION AND TITLE
48		Dr. Hery Haryanto, M.Si.	1 <sup>st</sup> Deputy Executive Secretary Tangerang Regency
49		SM. Agustin Hari Mahardika S.Pi MM	Secretary, PMO
50		Aditya R.	Admin, PMO Secretariat
51	Bontang	Fakhrie Wahyudin	Sub-Division Head, Planning, Research and Development Office
52		Andrie Waka	
53	South Bangka Regency	Dr. Ir. H. Justiar Noer, M.Si, MM, BAE	Regent
54		Suhadi	Head, Agricultural, Food and Fisheries Department
55		Herman	Head, Development Planning Agency
56		Abdul Haq	Agricultural, Food and Fisheries Department
57		Muhammad Bachtiyar	Agricultural, Food and Fisheries Department
58		Luhung Amin Firdaus	Agricultural, Food and Fisheries Department
<b>JAPAN</b>			
59	Shima City	Yukinori Kato	Section Chief, SDGs Future City Promotion Office
<b>MALAYSIA</b>			
60	Selangor	Mdm. Hajah Noraini binti Haji Roslan	President, PNLG  Mayor, Subang Jaya
61		Nurasykin Binti Mohamed Yusuf	Kuala Langat Municipal Council
62		Haslina Binti Amer	Principal Assistant Director of River Basin and Coastal Management, Selangor Water Management Authority (SWMA)
63		Mazhazuan Bin Harun	Engineer, SWMA
64		Nor Zamri b Sondor	SWMA
65		Bidasari bt Bahashim	SWMA
66		Ir Muhamad Khairi bin Jalil	SWMA
67	Siti Haida binti Ramli	SWMA	
68	Klang	Ruzaana Binti Abdul Rahman	Klang Municipal Council
69	Sepang	Ruhaila bt Abdul Rahman	Sepang Municipal Council

NO.	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	FULL NAME	AFFILIATION AND TITLE
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>			
70	Batangas Province	Marivic P. Esmas	Assistant Department Head, Environment and Natural Resources Office (ENRO)
71	Bataan	Hon. Albert S. Garcia	Governor
72		Hon. Maria Margarita R. Roque	Member, Provincial Board Chairman, Committee on Environment, Provincial Board
73		Engr. Victor B. Ubaldo	Provincial Government Environment and Natural Resources Officer (PGENRO)
74		Raphael C. De Leon	Senior Environmental Management Specialist (EMS)
75		Rodora M. Cuaresma	Senior Environmental Management Specialist (EMS)
76		Sherilyn F. Valdecañas	EMS II
77		Eleanor S. Tabing	EMS I
78		Karen June A. Balbuena	Technical Assistant
79		Jaira D. Manalili	Community Development Assistant
80		Mistylyn Isidro	Community Development Assistant
81	Cavite Province	Anabelle L. Cayabyab	PGENRO
82	Guimaras	Samuel T. Gumarin, MD, MPH	Governor Chairperson, ICM-PCC, Provincial Board Chairperson, Pollution Reduction and Waste Management Sub-Committee (merged to the Provincial Solid Waste Management Board)
83		Atty. John Edward G. Gando	Vice Governor Vice-Chair, ICM-PCC, Provincial Board
84		Constantino B. Cordero, Jr.	Municipal Vice-Mayor Chair, Habitat Protection, Prevention and Management Sub-Committee
85		Hon. Raymond H. Gavileño	Member, Provincial Board Chairperson, Committee on Environmental Protection

NO.	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	FULL NAME	AFFILIATION AND TITLE
			Vice-Chair, Pollution Reduction and Waste Management Sub-Committee/Provincial Solid Waste Management Board
86		For. Vicente A. Sardina	Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officer (PENRO)  Chair, Water-Use and Supply Management Sub-Committee, Municipal Government of San Lorenzo
87		Leonard S. Pasiderio	Supervising Environmental Management Specialist / Officer-In-Charge of the Guimaras Environment and Natural Resources Office (GENRO)
88		Elena V. Quezon, EnP	Provincial Economic Development Officer  Chair of the Food Security and Livelihood Management Sub-Committee, GENRO
89		Teresita G. Siason	Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer (LDRRMO) IV / Provincial Civil Defense Deputized Coordinator  Chairperson, Natural and Human-Induced Hazard Prevention and Management Sub-Committee
90		Arlette T. Depamaylo	Staff and Secretariat of ICM Program Coordinating Committee, GENRO
91		Queenilyn G. Gallopa	Staff and Secretariat of Food Security and Livelihood Management Sub-Committee, GENRO
<b>TIMOR LESTE</b>			
92	Dili	Mario M. Cabral	Coordinator of PNLG Members in Timor Leste  Lecturer, Universidade Nacional Timor Lorosa'e (UNTL), Timor Leste
93		Filomeno da C. Ximenes	Senior Staff (Coordinator), Department of Fisheries (ICM Task Team)
94		Caetano Ximenes	Senior Staff, National Directorate of Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management
95	Liquica	João Naseimento Braz	Administrator, Administrative Post of Bazartete
96		Martinho Correia	Head, Village of Ulmera

NO.	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	FULL NAME	AFFILIATION AND TITLE
97		Gustavo R. Pereira	Senior Staff (Coordinator), Fisheries Section (ICM Task Team)
98	Manatuto	Jaime Alves	Section Head (Coordinator), Department of Fisheries (ICM Task Team)
99		Duarte da Costa	Section Head, Department of Environment
100		Carlito Amaral	Senior Staff, Department of Water Supply and Sanitation
101		Mario Nicolau de Carvalho	Senior Staff, Department of Natural Resources
102		Sebastião Pinto	Senior Staff, Department of Fisheries
<b>VIET NAM</b>			
103	Da Nang	Pham Thi Chin	Director, Da Nang Agency of Sea and Island (DASI)
104		Phan Thi Thu Thuy	Chief, Administrative Division, DASI
105		Nguyen Thi Diem	Staff, DASI

#### ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

NO.	INSTITUTION	FULL NAME	AFFILIATION AND TITLE
106	First Institute of Oceanography (FIO), MNR, China	Yang Yafeng	Head, Division of International Cooperation
107		Wang Shouqiang	Engineer
108		Li Shuyun	Engineer
109		Liu Haidan	Staff, CPC
110		Liu Yidan	Staff, CPC
111	COMI, XMU, China (PNLG Secretariat)	Lin Huaiyuan	Executive Deputy Secretary-General, PNLG Secretariat
112		Dr. Fang Qinhu	Deputy Director, COMI Deputy Secretary General, PNLG Secretariat
113		Lusita Meilana	Ph.D. Student
114		Wang Lu	M.S. Student
115		Wang Wei	M.S. Student
116	FISO, XMU, China	Prof. Xue Xiongzhi	Coordinator-General
117		Ye Liangying	Secretary
118		Chen Ming	Project Coordinator

#### OTHERS

NO.	INSTITUTION	FULL NAME	AFFILIATION AND TITLE
<b>OTHER RESOURCE SPEAKERS</b>			
119	PEMSEA	Dr. Chua Thia-Eng	Chair Emeritus

NO.	INSTITUTION	FULL NAME	AFFILIATION AND TITLE
120	BUU, Thailand	Dr. Wansuk Senanan	Chair, PNLC Assistant Professor, Department of Aquatic Sciences, BUU
121	XMU, China	Dr. Li Yangfan	Professor at the College of Environment and Ecology, COMI, and FISO
122	Zhejiang University, China	Dr. Ye Guanqiong	Associate Professor, Ocean College
123	PRF	Nancy A. Bermas	Chief Technical Adviser Project Manager, UNDP/GEF SDS-SEA Project on Scaling up the Implementation of the SDS-SEA
<b>OBSERVER</b>			
124	Busan City Government, South Korea	Heesun Kim	
<b>OTHER GUESTS</b>			
125	PNLG	Pan Shijian	Chair Emeritus
126	PNLC	Dr. Praparsiri Barnette	Former President
127	MNR, China	Chen Danhong	Deputy Director-General, International Cooperation Department
128	MNR, China	Xu Heyun	Division Chief, International Cooperation Department
129	XMU, China	Hong Huasheng	Chair Professor
130	Bangka Belitung University, Indonesia	Wahyu Adi	
131		Kurniawan	
132	Universidade Oriental Timor Lorosa'e (UNITAL), Timor Leste	Julmiro Pinto	Vice Rector for Academic Affairs
133		Lince Dessy	Lecturer
134		Paulo Sequeira	Lecturer
<b>PRF</b>			
135		Aimee T. Gonzales	Executive Director
136		Daisy O. Padayao	ICM Expert and Country Manager for Cambodia, Laos, and Philippines
137		Karen P. See	Secretariat Coordinator
138		Danilo Bonga	Consultant
139		Arsenio Dacaymat	Information Technology Assistant

ANNEX 3. GROUP PHOTOS.

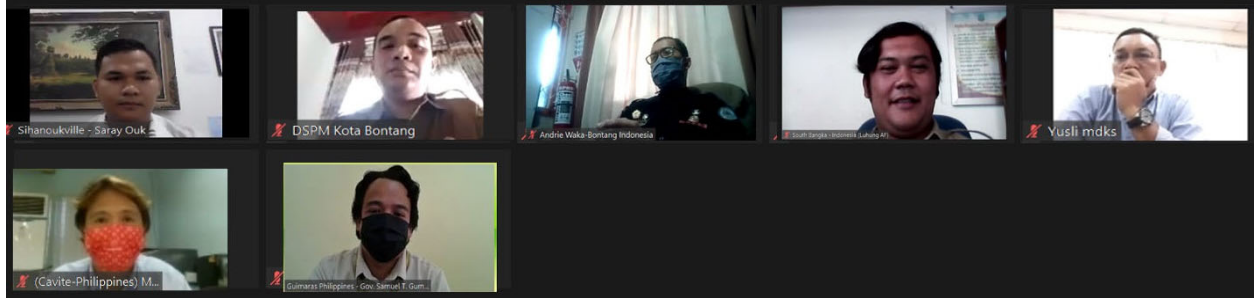












#### **ANNEX 4. SPEECH OF DR. NOER (SOUTH BANGKA REGENCY, INDONESIA).**

Good morning. Greetings to all of us.

First, on behalf of the South Bangka Regency, I would like to thank everyone for the opportunity given to us to join the PNLG.

Our regency is home to productive natural resources, which can be utilized directly or indirectly, such as mangroves, seagrass beds, and coral reefs. Each of these ecosystems has their own interrelated functions to support coastal development activities such as fisheries and tourism. The potential for our area's development is also supported by the large coastal population.

With 51 small islands and a total of 421 kilometers (km) of coastline, our regency continues to face challenges to manage our coastal and marine resources in an effective and efficient manner. The proliferation of mining and other development activities also poses another challenge.

As a response, we have developed an ICM Roadmap to serve as guide in the sustainable development of our resources.

It is our hope that by joining the PNLG, we will be given the opportunity to further improve our knowledge and human resource capacity and subsequently, reap greater benefits from coastal resource management.

We hope to see you in South Bangka Regency.

# ANNEX 5. ICM CERTIFICATES.

## A. Level 1 ICM Certification



## B. Level 2 ICM Certification

