



**Building a Blue Economy: Strategy,
Opportunities and Partnerships in the
Seas of East Asia**
9-13 July

**Proceedings of the
Fourth Ministerial Forum on the
Sustainable Development
of the Seas of East Asia**

Changwon City, Republic of Korea
12 July 2012



**PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH MINISTERIAL FORUM ON THE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SEAS OF EAST ASIA**

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THE FOURTH MINISTERIAL FORUM ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SEAS OF EAST ASIA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Fourth Ministerial Forum on the Sustainable Development of the Seas of East Asia, the culminating event of the East Asian Seas (EAS) Congress 2012, in Changwon City, Republic of Korea, on the theme “Building a Blue Economy: Strategy, Opportunities and Partnerships in the Seas of East Asia,” was held on 12 July 2012. Participating in the forum were 11 Ministers from the Seas of East Asia countries and observers from among the PEMSEA Non-Country Partners, together with PEMSEA’s East Asian Seas Partnership Council Executive Committee, representatives from PEMSEA’s sponsoring agencies, the GEF, UNDP and the World Bank, and other observers from the local governments and the private sector.

The Ministers were welcomed by the host and Forum Chair, Hon. Kwon Do-Youp, Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs of RO Korea, and Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, Chair of the East Asian Seas Partnership Council. Minister Kwon spoke of the progress that has been made and the limitless possibilities of a blue economy in addressing the challenges that remain and promised RO Korea’s commitment to this goal. Dr. Chua emphasized the crucial role of the triennial Ministerial Forum and the implementation of the SDS-SEA in enabling the implementation of global sustainable development commitments by the region, including the Rio+20 commitments which were to be immediately addressed by this forum.

Hon. Jung Jay Joh, Minister of the then Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MOMAF) of RO Korea, delivered the keynote speech, in which he underscored the need for cooperation at national and international levels and urged the countries to rise above vested interests and differences of opinions in order to comply with international environmental agreements and to work hard to fine-tune their common goals.

The Ministerial Forum Proper began with a discussion on the benefits and challenges of SDS-SEA implementation in the region. Three speakers from the local government, business sector and international organization shared their respective views on the SDS-SEA and PEMSEA. Governor Felipe Nava of Guimaras Province, Philippines, Mr. Declan O’Driscoll, Regional Director of Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL) and Mr. Ivan Zavadsky of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) each recounted how their respective organizations’ working with PEMSEA provided effective development, management, an operating framework for partnerships and implementation and leadership for the coasts and oceans of the region.

The Ministers responded by providing their own views on the blue economy as the next frontier. They reaffirmed their commitment to the SDS-SEA as an appropriate platform and framework for achieving the commitments identified in Rio+20 and for building a blue economy, and pronounced the SDS-SEA Implementation Plan as a timely and fitting road map to meeting the region’s targets. The Ministers emphasized the value of PEMSEA partnership in bringing about paradigm shift, breakthroughs, and reducing barriers in implementing activities at different levels and across sectors; and affirming

that PEMSEA will continue to exist as the partners commit to sustain their partnership and political commitment by responding more proactively in implementing the SDS-SEA.

Ten of the Ministers present at the forum affixed their signatures to the *Changwon Declaration toward an Ocean-based Blue Economy: Moving Ahead with the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia*, adopting a blue economy approach and the Five-Year SDS-SEA Regional Implementation Plan.

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A. INTRODUCTION

- i. The Fourth Ministerial Forum on the Sustainable Development of the Seas of East Asia was held as part of the East Asian Seas (EAS) Congress 2012, which was held in Changwon City, Republic of Korea, on 9–13 July 2012 with the theme “Building a Blue Economy: Strategy, Opportunities, and Partnerships in the Seas of East Asia.” The Fourth Ministerial Forum was envisioned to allow participants to examine new opportunities for strengthening intergovernmental and multisectoral partnerships in order to achieve sustainable development goals while building an ocean-based blue economy in East Asia.
- ii. The forum was organized building upon the agreements made in earlier Ministerial Forums as embodied in: (a) the 2003 Putrajaya Declaration, adopting the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) as a platform for regional cooperation for coastal and ocean governance, (b) the 2006 Haikou Declaration, setting targets for integrated coastal management (ICM) and national marine and coastal policy and (c) the 2009 Manila Declaration, resolving to strengthen integrated coastal management as an effective management framework and a systematic approach to achieve sustainable development and climate change adaptation goals in the region. In addition, the forum was asked to call attention to the regional efforts towards a blue economy and sustainable East Asian Seas, reflecting a collective regional effort and commitment that will help in strengthening national SDS-SEA implementation plans and in achieving the SDS-SEA vision and target. The Ministerial Forum was requested to consider a medium-term road map in the form of the Regional Five-Year SDS-SEA Implementation Plan.
- iii. The forum consisted of two parts: (a) the Opening of the Ministerial Forum, which was held at the CECO Convention Hall following the Closing of the International Conference of the Fourth East Asian Seas Congress and (b) the Ministerial Forum Proper, which was held at Amoris A, Pullman Hotel. The program of the Fourth Ministerial Forum is found in **Annex 1**.
- iv. Eleven countries were represented at the Fourth Ministerial Forum, namely: Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam. Thailand served as an observer. The Ministers were accompanied by their country delegations. Representatives from 14 PEMSEA Non-Country Partners were present as observers, together with the PEMSEA Executive Committee, representatives from PEMSEA’s sponsoring agencies, the GEF, UNDP and the World Bank, and other observers from the local governments and the private sector. A full list of participants is attached as **Annex 2**.

B. OPENING OF THE MINISTERIAL FORUM

- i. The Fourth Ministerial Forum opened at 11:20 in the morning of 12 July 2012 at the CECO Convention Hall, Changwon City, Republic of Korea.
- ii. Hon. Kwon Do-Youp, Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs of RO Korea, welcomed the participants to RO Korea. He expressed satisfaction over the accomplishments of the International Conference of the Fourth EAS Congress. He noted the rich discussions on the SDS-SEA and the blue economy in the international conference, supporting a common base for cooperation to establish the long-term road map for the region. He emphasized the importance of the Fourth Ministerial Forum in realizing this road map through discussion of more specific measures.
- iii. Minister Kwon recognized the efforts made in the past 20 years to preserve the maritime ecosystem at the international, regional and country levels. However, there remain a number of threats to the ocean and coastal environment. In this regard, he underscored the need to act at the regional and international levels and to solidify competencies to respond to the global challenges of climate change and establish a new paradigm for development. He commented on the limitless possibilities and potential of a blue economy that had been presented during the International Conference, which provide a new paradigm for development. The Minister further emphasized the role and value of PEMSEA in introducing and supporting the blue economy through the implementation of the SDS-SEA. Through the support of PEMSEA Country Partners, he expressed confidence in PEMSEA's capacity to set a new model for a regional maritime cooperative body through a blue economy as a new development paradigm for a healthier East Asian Seas.
- iv. Minister Kwon expressed the commitment of the RO Korean Government to support the activities of PEMSEA and expressed his hopes for the EAS Congress, along with the Yeosu Expo, to set a milestone in the history of RO Korea's efforts to build healthier oceans.
- v. Minister Kwon expressed his gratitude to all the country delegations and participants from various entities, PEMSEA, the City of Changwon and the members of the organizing teams for the successful hosting of the EAS Congress.
- vi. Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, Chair of the East Asian Seas Partnership Council, emphasized the crucial role and contribution of the triennial Ministerial Forum to the East Asian Seas region. Through the Ministerial Forum, the Ministers enabled the region to move forward in the implementation of the global sustainable development commitments. He acknowledged council members who have witnessed the transformation process of the PEMSEA regional mechanism, including Dr. Mok Mareth, Senior Minister of the Environment of Cambodia, whom Dr. Chua described as a living testimony of the development and progress of PEMSEA. Dr. Chua traced back what each Ministerial Forum addressed through the ministerial declarations, manifesting that PEMSEA's activities are always relevant to resolve national, regional and global environmental concerns.

- He further recalled that in the Ministerial Forum of 2009, eight countries recognized PEMSEA's international legal personality which gave the organization a stronger mandate to respond to regional environmental challenges.
- vii. Noting that many of the recommendations of the recently concluded Rio+20 summit are relevant to the East Asian Seas region, Dr. Chua pointed out that these are in line with the SDS-SEA, and that the recommendations for integrated approach in environmental management have already been put into practice by PEMSEA through ICM implementation. He said that the emphasis of green growth is in line with PEMSEA's regional approach and that it is timely for the Ministers to endorse the Ministerial Declaration for 2012 to focus on the implementation of an ocean-based green economy in the context of sustainable development as a showcase of the regional efforts.
 - viii. In view of the new challenges faced by the Seas of East Asia, Dr. Chua underscored the ongoing efforts to transform PEMSEA into a more efficient, responsive and self-sustaining organization. He emphasized that PEMSEA is the only regional programme that places great emphasis on local, national and regional implementation of coastal and ocean sustainable development strategy, and the only international body that develops, nurtures and expands ICM programs of the local governments in the region.
 - ix. Dr. Chua expressed satisfaction that PEMSEA is stronger and more sustainable than before and requested the Ministers to support Ambassador Mary Seet-Cheng when she takes over as Council Chair after his term ends in July of 2013. Dr. Chua ended by expressing his sincere appreciation to all who have contributed and continue to support PEMSEA.

Keynote Speech

- x. Hon. Jung Jay Joh, former Minister of the then Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MOMAF) of RO Korea, delivered the keynote speech. He expressed anticipation over renewed commitment and resolve toward the sustainable development of the East Asian Seas through the Changwon Declaration. He pointed out the need for the region to move quickly toward a green economy, as identified in the Rio+20, and noted the camaraderie, sincerity, consistency and independence shown by countries in their efforts toward sustainable marine development. However, he cautioned the countries against complacency as many challenges persist. He noted the economic crisis, for instance, has global implications on food security and weakens countries' resolve to address environmental challenges. This is exacerbated by loss of productivity of the marine resources due to excessive development.
- xi. Mr. Joh referred to the results of the international conference, which confirmed the benefits of an ocean-based economy, and commended PEMSEA Partner Countries' commitment to take the SDS-SEA on to the next level as a measure to respond to new challenges and uncertainties, including the introduction of the concept of a blue economy and integrating it as a new and innovative solution.

- xii. Mr. Joh underscored the need for cooperation at national and international levels. He urged the countries to rise above vested interests and differences of opinions in order to comply with international environmental agreements and to work hard to fine-tune their common goals. He emphasized that healthy oceans and prosperous East Asia lie in the hands of PEMSEA Country Partners and expressed his hope for the Ministerial Forum to serve as a milestone in the region's journey toward an ocean-based sustainable development.
- xiii. The full text of the Opening Ceremony speeches may be found in Annex 3.

C. TOUR OF EXHIBIT

The Ministers were taken on a tour of the environmental exhibit at the Exhibition Hall 1, CECO, and thereafter to luncheon at Amoris B, Pullman Hotel.

D. MINISTERIAL FORUM PROPER

Amoris A, Pullman Hotel

1.0 INTRODUCTORY PORTION

- 1.1 Hon. Kwon Do-Youp, Minister of the Ministry of Land Transport and Maritime Affairs (MLTM) of the Republic of Korea, chaired the Ministerial Forum proper.
- 1.2 A short video was shown on the achievement of PEMSEA over the past 20 years. In particular, the video highlighted: the growth in PEMSEA's geographical and functional coverage; the adoption of the SDS-SEA as a regional framework of action; the development of national policies, legislations and institutional mechanisms in support of the implementation of the SDS-SEA; the steady growth in countries' commitments in line with the implementation of the ICM and SDS-SEA; and how these various initiatives contribute in overcoming the challenges in the region and the efforts toward building a blue economy.
- 1.3 The Chair welcomed the distinguished Ministers and guests to the Ministerial Forum. He stressed the importance of the forum in moving forward the objectives and targets of the SDS-SEA and in achieving a blue economy in the East Asian Seas region.

2.0 DISCUSSION ON THE BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES OF SDS-SEA IMPLEMENTATION IN THE REGION

- 2.1 The Chair opened the discussion on the benefits and challenges of implementing the SDS-SEA in the region by calling on three speakers from the local government, business sector and international organization to provide their respective views on the SDS-SEA and PEMSEA. The presentations are available under **Annex 5**.

Local Government Perspective

- 2.2 Hon. Felipe Hilan Nava, Governor of the Province of Guimaras, recounted the difficulties encountered by the province some years ago, with the adverse effects of the *M/T Solar 1* oil spill disaster of August 2006. The local government also faced the challenge of managing the island environment owing to increasing pressures on the coastal and marine habitats, which was further hampered by the absence of environmental baseline data.
- 2.3 In general, the island province lacked a strategy to ensure balance between economic development and environmental sustainability. The challenges faced by the province paved the way to the participation of Guimaras in PEMSEA. The adoption and implementation of ICM in Guimaras proved to be effective and provided the local government with a mechanism for the overall management and development of the island province. Governor Nava further cited some of the key tools, such as the State of the Coasts Reporting system, the Coastal Strategy and Integrated Information Management System (IIMS) that have provided good basis for management. The local government's participation in various trainings and workshops of PEMSEA has contributed to building the capacities of their personnel for ICM implementation. The province has also formulated a Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) framework that will let them pursue a comprehensive planning process toward a disaster-prepared and resilient province.
- 2.4 Governor Nava commended the PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable Coastal Development (PNLG) for providing an effective platform for local governments in East Asia to share experiences, knowledge and lessons learned. Governor Nava expressed personal commitment as a local government leader to contribute in the achievement of the vision of the SDS-SEA. He further expressed the commitment of Guimaras to pursue meaningful partnerships with neighboring provinces to ensure the sustainable management of adjoining straits and to advocate for the replication of the ICM approach.
- 2.5 In closing, Governor Nava expressed gratitude to PEMSEA, and looked forward to stronger collaborations in the future.

Business/Corporate Sector Perspective

- 2.6 Mr. Declan O'Driscoll, Regional Director of Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL), shared the perspective as one of PEMSEA's collaborator and Non-Country Partner. The OSRL (or previously as East Asia Response Limited [EARL]) started collaborating with PEMSEA in the early 2000s. Mr. O'Driscoll cited some of the benefits of the interaction with PEMSEA. In particular, through PEMSEA, OSRL was able to reach out and connect with government agencies in the region and develop working relationships with them. It also opened opportunities for OSRL to provide technical assistance in various areas in the region particularly in the Gulf of Thailand on oil spill preparedness and response. These relationships and opportunities have helped OSRL pursue its strategy of cooperation and collaboration and deliver its corporate mission.

- 2.7 Mr. O'Driscoll noted that the PEMSEA partnership has broken barriers and paved for paradigm shifts by bringing in diversity, expertise, energy and funding through a common endeavor.
- 2.8 OSRL strongly supports the PEMSEA approach, and expressed commitment to continue working with PEMSEA and contribute in the implementation of the SDS-SEA. OSRL also reiterated its commitment to work with the PEMSEA Network of Local Governments (PNLG) to facilitate better sharing of knowledge, experiences and lessons learned on oil spill preparedness and response.

International Organization/Financial Institution Perspective

- 2.9 Mr. Ivan Zavadsky, International Waters Focal Area Coordinator and Sr. Water Resources Management Specialist of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), commended the remarkable progress made in the implementation of the SDS-SEA, leading the 12 nations toward sustainable future of their coasts and marine resources within and toward blue economy and sustaining goods and services that are critical to food security, economic development and poverty reduction for billions of people living along the coasts of the East Asian Seas. Mr. Zavadsky stressed the GEF commitment to East Asian Seas projects, citing its contributions beginning from the pilot phase, amounting to US\$ 289.4 million — equivalent to around 20 percent of all GEF international waters funding. He stated that the GEF is proud of its contribution to this project, which began as a modest project on marine pollution prevention, and supports further processes needed for its transformation into a full-fledged international organization. The PEMSEA achievements and results confirm the vision set almost two decades ago and provide a global example for governance and management structures and processes for coasts and oceans.
- 2.10 He cited the success stories at all levels, and commended the countries for their continuous willingness and political commitment to act both collectively and individually to sustain their coastal and marine ecosystems. He observed that while the targets set by the PEMSEA Partners are quite ambitious, the energy, knowledge, experience and proven record of achievements make them realistic as well.
- 2.11 Mr. Zavadsky informed the forum that the GEF/WB programmatic approach, approved by the GEF Council last November and funded by International Waters (IW) and Biodiversity (BD) GEF grants, responds to the priorities (i.e., climate change, biodiversity conservation, coastal management and sustainable fisheries) identified by the countries of the East Asian Seas at the GEF Stocktaking Meeting held in Manila last October 2010. He hopes that grants emanating from these programmes will enable further progress in the Seas of East Asia and contribute to a change of the region's economic paradigm into a blue economy.
- 2.12 Mr. Zavadsky indicated that the draft SDS-SEA Five-Year Implementation Plan complements and responds to the outcomes of the Rio+20 on ocean policy and

governance challenges. Mr. Zavadsky congratulated the ministers for the hard work of the countries and wished them all success for their challenging agenda.

3.0 FACILITATED DISCUSSION ON THE PEMSEA PLATFORM AND SDS-SEA IMPLEMENTATION 2012–2016

3.1 The Chair acknowledged the important role of PEMSEA particularly in the implementation of the SDS-SEA toward the achievement of a blue economy. He opened the discussion and invited the Ministers to share their perspectives on the benefits and challenges of implementing the SDS-SEA.

3.2 Hon. Balthasar Kambuaya, State Minister, Ministry of Environment of Indonesia, emphasized the commitment of Indonesia to move towards achieving a blue economy. The country's medium-term development plan, as well as long-term national development plan, mainstreamed the principles of sustainable development and identified key targets and goals for the sustainable development of coastal and marine areas. Minister Kambuaya believes that the blue or ocean economy is the next frontier and that the sustainability of marine resources will ensure the source of food and income of the people in the region. It is therefore of utmost importance for the countries of the region to ensure the sustainability of its coasts and oceans.

3.3 Hon. Hiroshi Hayashida, Deputy Minister for Technical Affairs, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism of Japan, underscored the significant contribution of PEMSEA to the preservation of the environment by providing the necessary structure and mechanism that enables the Country Partners to exchange experiences. He expressed Japan's aspiration to learn from the other countries' experiences and to share their own. Deputy Minister Hayashida shared some of Japan's efforts particularly in water quality improvement and coastal preservation, as well as the rebuilding efforts following the massive earthquake and tsunami that struck Japan in March 2011. A key lesson learned from the destruction brought about by the tsunami is that building of infrastructures per se is not sufficient to provide protection. Japan realized that it is important to combine infrastructure with soft systems in the form of early warning systems and efficient evacuation systems. Efforts are also currently being undertaken to ensure that activities in the coasts and oceans remain friendly to nature and accessible to the people. Deputy Minister Hayashida strongly noted that it is important to promote exchange or sharing of good examples to further advance ICM in the region.

3.4 Hon. Mok Mareth, Senior Minister, Ministry of Environment of Cambodia, recounted that Cambodia has been implementing ICM in Sihanoukville since it joined PEMSEA in 1994. Since then, governance, management, pollution prevention and reduction, waste management, habitat conservation and resource mobilization in Sihanoukville have gradually improved. This development has catalyzed the scaling up of ICM in Cambodia. Currently, three additional coastal provinces are in the process of preparing for ICM implementation. At the national level, Cambodia has also received support for capacity building and policy development. In line with their commitment to the SDS-SEA, Cambodia is

- currently finalizing its Sustainable Development Strategy for the Coastal Zone (2012–2016). He further requested for PEMSEA’s support in mobilizing resources to support the implementation of the Five-Year Plan, including the continuing need to address capacity-building requirements in the countries. Dr. Mok expressed Cambodia’s full support to the evolution and continuance of PEMSEA as an international organization. He believes that the SDS-SEA Implementation Plan fits in very well with the Rio+20 outcomes and other global goals, and supports the integration of green and blue growth for coastal and ocean development.
- 3.5 Hon. Chen Lianzeng, Deputy Administrator, State Oceanic Administration of China, emphasized the importance of marine development in China. The implementation of ICM in China since the 1990s, in particular, has resulted in demonstrable results and paved the way for the scaling up of ICM to 10 more sites in the country, adding up to a total of 3,500 km, or 20 percent of China’s coastline. Mr. Chen reaffirmed China’s commitment to implement the SDS-SEA and take measures to achieve the agreed targets as a means to promote the development of China’s blue economy and create a new engine of growth. Mr. Chen is confident that under the framework of the SDS-SEA Implementation Plan, the members of PEMSEA will further strengthen cooperation, double their efforts and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development of the East Asian Seas.
- 3.6 Hon. Chanthanet Boualapha, Acting Director-General, Department of Water Resources, Water Resources and Environment Administration, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Lao PDR, highlighted the importance of Lao PDR’s participation in PEMSEA being a key tributary to the Mekong River. Management of the water resources, mainly within the Mekong River Basin, is crucial to the country. Mr. Boualapha noted the initiatives taken with the assistance of PEMSEA to manage the country’s water resources, such as the preparation of the national water sector strategy, the integrated water resource management at the local government level and the organization of two river basin committees. He reiterated the commitment of Lao PDR to cooperate with PEMSEA and implement the national water strategy. He urged the countries to work together in implementing the SDS-SEA, and looked forward to mobilizing additional technical assistance and financial resources for Lao PDR.
- 3.7 Hon. Marcos da Cruz, Secretary of State for Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Timor-Leste, outlined the initiatives of Timor-Leste in support of the SDS-SEA implementation. He highlighted the efforts of the country in implementing ICM which was recognized and declared as one of the best practices in the EAS Congress 2009. He commended PEMSEA for producing Ministerial Declarations that represent not just words but real action. He expressed appreciation for the capacity-building support from PEMSEA that has benefited the communities of his country. He further expressed commitment to the Changwon Declaration and Regional SDS-SEA Implementation Plan for 2012–2016.
- 3.8 Dr. Nipon Chotibal, Deputy Director-General of the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Thailand,

- congratulated PEMSEA for its achievements over the last 20 years through the support and cooperation of its Country and Non-Country Partners. Thailand implements a number of projects and programmes in accordance with the SDS-SEA, and believes that the SDS-SEA implementation in each country can be the solid foundation for building an ocean-based blue economy and for attaining sustainable development. Dr. Chotibal expressed hope that the procedure for endorsement of the GEF/UNDP Project Framework Document on Reducing Pollution and Rebuilding Degraded Marine Resources in the East Asian Seas through Implementation of Intergovernmental Agreements and Catalyzed Investments could be expedited. He looked forward to continuing the work with PEMSEA.
- 3.9 Hon. Chu Pham Ngoc Hien, Vice Minister, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Vietnam, recognized the value of the Ministerial Forum in enabling the PEMSEA Country Partners to come together and share experiences and achievements in the implementation of the SDS-SEA as well as to decide on the orientation for implementing the strategy until 2016. As the focal point in Vietnam, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) has carried out the implementation of the SDS-SEA, with significant achievements. Vice Minister Chu identified the specific national plans and programs into which relevant parts of the SDS-SEA were integrated. New policies and measures on marine management, such as the Decree on Integrated Management of Natural Resources and Protection of the Marine and Island Environment, and the Strategy of Vietnam Seas toward 2020, were developed in an integrated manner to improve the inter-sector collaborative mechanism. The Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands (VASI) was created in 2008 and local Departments of Natural Resources and Environment in 28 provinces were formed and are implementing ICM to varying degrees. Vietnam has been active in PEMSEA and other regional bodies or international forums. Vietnam is committed to promoting regional partnership and effectively implementing the SDS-SEA Implementation Plan concurrently with the Rio+20 agreement. Finally, Mr. Chu relayed the appreciation of Vietnam on the support provided by international friends and of PEMSEA in implementing the SDS-SEA in the country.
- 3.10 Hon. Grace Fu, Senior Minister of State, Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources of Singapore, concurred that the blue economy is a practical approach to achieving sustainable development. She shared the experience of Singapore, emphasizing that despite the country's limited resources, they were able to thrive while conserving their environment. Singapore applies the Integrated Urban Coastal Management approach which builds on the principles of ICM and incorporates urban planning, a necessity for the conditions of Singapore. IUCM has four elements: a coastal profile, legislative review, an institutional framework and capacity development mechanisms. She cited the Semakau Landfill Project where these principles were applied. Ms. Fu assured the forum of the continuous support of Singapore for the SDS-SEA through the adoption of the SDS-SEA Implementation Plan for 2012–2016.
- 3.11 Hon. Analiza Rebuelta-Teh, Undersecretary, Department of Environment and Natural Resources of the Philippines, joined all the Country Partners' resolve to support PEMSEA's transformation from a UN project to a region or country-

driven international organization. She reminded the forum that PEMSEA does not only refer to specific individuals or the secretariat but is a representation of the entire partnership of Countries, Non-Countries and various collaborators committed to the vision of the SDS-SEA. She called on all the Ministers to rally behind PEMSEA and to contribute in sustaining the partnership and in protecting the gains that have been achieved since the Putrajaya Declaration. She expressed confidence that with strengthened partnership, PEMSEA will thrive even with the exit of GEF support. Undersecretary Teh urged the countries to act more proactively in implementing the SDS-SEA, and to work more closely together to sustain not just the resources but also the political commitment for the sustainable development of the East Asian Seas region.

- 3.12 All the Ministers expressed their deepest gratitude and congratulations to the people of the Republic of Korea, to MLTM, and to the City of Changwon for their warm hospitality and for the successful hosting of the EAS Congress and the Ministerial Forum 2012.

4.0 WRAP UP OF DISCUSSION

- 4.1 Prof. Raphael Lotilla presented the following summary of the major conclusions of the forum.

The forum:

- recognized the blue economy as the next frontier as the region moves toward the vision and objectives of the SDS-SEA;
 - regarded the SDS-SEA as an appropriate platform and framework for achieving the commitments identified in Rio+20 Declaration, “The Future We Want,” and for building a blue economy;
 - believed the SDS-SEA Implementation Plan to be timely and that it provided direction and actions for building a blue economy at the national and regional levels;
 - affirmed that the PEMSEA contribution gives structure to regional efforts in sustainable development, makes them visible and makes it possible for member countries to exchange their experiences;
 - expressed that the partnership promoted by PEMSEA has introduced breakthroughs, reduced barriers and made paradigm shifts in implementing activities at different levels and across sectors; and
 - affirmed that PEMSEA, meaning “us,” will continue to exist as the partners commit to sustain their partnership and political commitment by responding more proactively in implementing the SDS-SEA.
- 4.2 The Forum Chair concurred with the conclusions and highlighted the common message and understanding among the countries on the importance of the SDS-

SEA and PEMSEA in helping the region move toward achieving a blue economy and sustainable development.

- 4.3 Prior to the Ministerial Forum, the ministers had submitted country reports as part of the regular reporting of the forum, and their ministerial statements. These were circulated and may be found herein under **Annex 4**.

5.0 PRESENTATION OF THE FIVE-YEAR REGIONAL SDS-SEA IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

- 5.1 The Forum Chair called on the PRF Executive Director to present the Five-Year SDS-SEA Regional Implementation Plan. Prof. Lotilla informed the forum that in line with the development of the Five-Year Implementation Plan, a regional review of SDS-SEA implementation was also undertaken over the past year at the same time as the national reviews. The review showed that the East Asian Seas countries are on track to achieve the targets for 2015 set in the 2006 Haikou Declaration. This is demonstrated by the initiation or adoption by nine of 12 countries of national coastal and ocean policy; 11.5 percent of the region's coastline now under ICM coverage; and, with respect to State of Coasts (SOC) reporting, the adoption by the PNLG of the Dongying Declaration which includes a commitment to apply the State of Coasts reporting system, and 11 SOC reports already prepared by local governments.

- 5.2 Prof. Lotilla outlined the framework for the Five-Year Regional Implementation Plan. He emphasized that the adoption of the Regional Implementation Plan will ensure the attainment of the targets set in previous Declarations. The targets for the next five years in support of SDS-SEA are divided into the aspects of: (a) governance, (b) ICM scaling up, (c) monitoring, evaluation and reporting and (d) enabling capacities. Over the next five years, PEMSEA will target the following changes in coastal and marine governance:

- (1) A self-sustained regional partnership mechanism for the implementation of the SDS-SEA;
- (2) National coastal and ocean policies and supporting institutional arrangements in place in at least 70 percent of Partner Countries;
- (3) ICM programs for sustainable development of coastal and marine areas and climate change adaptation covering at least 20 percent of the region's coastline;
- (4) A report on the progress of ICM programs every three years, including measures taken for climate change adaptation;
- (5) Capacity development and knowledge management; and
- (6) Sustainable financing.

The plan has 14 actions and 87 indicators of progress leading to these six targets.

- 5.3 Prof. Lotilla also pointed out that the Implementation Plan already includes actions to implement specific commitments in the Rio+20 outcome document, "The Future We Want," thus providing the vehicle with which the countries of the region may also implement it. Prof. Lotilla underscored the importance of

cooperation in achieving sustainable East Asian Seas by relating the partnership to the exhibit centerpiece designed as a ship, with one steering wheel and three sails representing PEMSEA, RO Korea, and Changwon City all sailing in one boat. For the SDS-SEA implementation, RO Korea represents the countries of East Asia and Changwon represents the local governments of the region. This analogy highlights the partners working in unison and sailing in one direction toward a blue economy.

- 5.4 The Forum Chair responded that the region needs the plan in order to achieve a blue economy. The Five-Year SDS-SEA Regional Implementation Plan may be found herein as **Annex 6**.

6.0 SIGNING OF THE CHANGWON DECLARATION

- 6.1 The Chair invited the Ministers to sign the Changwon Declaration to formalize their commitment. Ten of the Ministers present at the forum proceeded to affix their signatures to the *Changwon Declaration toward an Ocean-Based Blue Economy: Moving Ahead with the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia*. The declaration with the signatures of the ten Ministers is hereto attached as **Annex 7**.

7.0 CLOSING CEREMONY

- 7.1 The Chair invited Ambassador Mary Seet-Cheng, Council Co-chair of the East Asian Seas Partnership Council to take the floor. Amb. Seet-Cheng gave a tribute to Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, in view of the impending end of his term as Council Chair of the East Asian Seas Partnership Council. Referring to Dr. Chua “Mr. PEMSEA” and “Mr. ICM,” she recalled how he passionately advocated for ICM before it was the fashion, and how he has nurtured the region toward where it is now. She expressed gratitude to him for his incomparable leadership and guidance during the past 20 years.
- 7.2 Dr. Chua Thia-Eng expressed his gratitude to Ambassador Seet-Cheng, Minister Kwon, and the Partners. He expressed satisfaction that what he will leave is a very stable and growing organization accepted and nurtured by everyone. Thus, his exit does not mean that PEMSEA will not live. The Partnership Council will provide necessary support to the PEMSEA Resource Facility. He noted that with the support of everyone, the region will not only be able to implement the SDS-SEA but also have something to show to the world in terms of the benefits of acting together. PEMSEA will continue to grow and contribute to sustainable development of marine ecosystems, through the continuous support from the partners.
- 7.3 Dr. Chua also gave special thanks to Prof. Lotilla, whose term as PRF Executive Director was likewise nearing its end. Prof. Lotilla responded with his own thanks to the Partners for entrusting the position to him, which he served with utmost willingness and pleasure.

- 7.4 The Chair gave his thanks to the Ministers, the observers, Changwon City for co-hosting the event, and the national and PRF Secretariat for a successful Ministerial Forum. He then declared the forum closed.

* * *

ANNEX 1
FOURTH MINISTERIAL FORUM PROGRAM

**THE FOURTH MINISTERIAL FORUM
ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SEAS OF EAST ASIA
12 July 2012**

Forum Chair: Hon. Kwon Do-Youp
Minister, Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs
Republic of Korea

PROGRAM

09:10 – 09:30 **Assembly of Ministers**

Part 1: Closing of the International Conference

09:30 – 10:20 **Reports on Sub-theme Outcomes**

10:20 – 10:30 **Report on Youth Forum Outcomes**

10:30 – 11:00 **Report on Overall Conference Outcomes**

11:00 – 11:01 **Declaration of the Close of the International Conference**

11:01 – 11:20 **Tea/Coffee Break**

Part 2: Opening of the Ministerial Forum

11:20 – 11:30 **Introduction of Ministers**

11:30 – 11:38 **Welcome Address**
Hon. Kwon Do-Youp
Forum Chair

11:38 – 11:45 **Opening Remarks**
Dr. Chua Thia-Eng
EAS Partner Council Chair

11:45 – 12:05 **Keynote Speech**
Hon. Jung Jay Joh
Former Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
Republic of Korea

12:05 – 12:15 **Photo Session**

12:15 – 12:35 **Tour of Exhibit by Ministers**

12:35 – 14:15 **Lunch**

Part 3: Ministerial Forum Proper

- 14:15 – 14:20 **Video Showing on SDS-SEA Implementation**
- 14:20 – 14:25 **Introductory Remarks, Forum Chair**
- DISCUSSION OF THE BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES OF SDS-SEA IMPLEMENTATION IN THE REGION**
- 14:25 – 14:45 **Local Government Perspective**
Governor Felipe Nava
Guimaras, Philippines
- 14:45 – 14:55 **Business/Corporate Sector Perspective**
Mr. Declan O'Driscoll
Oil Spill Response Limited
- 14:55 – 15:05 **International Organization/Financial Institution Perspective**
Mr. Ivan Zavadsky
Global Environment Facility
- 15:05 – 16:15 **Facilitated Discussion on the PEMSEA Platform and SDS-SEA Implementation 2012–2016**
- 16:15 – 16:35 **Tea/Coffee Break**
- 16:35 – 16:45 **Wrap up of Discussion**
- 16:45 – 16:55 **Presentation of Five-Year Regional SDS-SEA Implementation Plan**
- 16:55 – 17:10 **Signing of the Ministerial Declaration**
- 17:10 – 17:15 **Closing Ceremony**
- 17:15 – 17:30 **Photo Session**
- 17:30 – 18:00 **Press Conference**
Emcee: Mr. Kim Sung Jae, Assistant Director of MLTM
- 18:00 – 18:30 **Transit to Banquet Venue**
- 18:30 – 21:00 **Ministerial Banquet**
Hosted by the Ministry of Land Transport and Maritime Affairs, RO Korea

ANNEX 2
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

**THE FOURTH MINISTERIAL FORUM
ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SEAS OF EAST ASIA**
Pullman Hotel, Changwon City, Republic of Korea
12 July 2012

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ANNEX 3
OPENING CEREMONY SPEECHES

WELCOME ADDRESS

by Hon. Kwon Do-Youp

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and Forum Chair

Your excellencies, representatives of international organizations, participants from PEMSEA Partners and all Country Partners, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, I welcome you all to Korea. I would like to thank the Former Minister of MOMAF, Jung Jay Joh, for agreeing to deliver the keynote despite his busy schedule.

The representatives of countries of East Asian Seas have participated in the international conference of the EAS Congress during the earlier part of the week, and have accomplished a lot of things. There have been a lot of discussions on SDS-SEA to spread blue economy on the oceans of East Asia and so there had been common base for cooperation for establishing the mid- to long-term road map, and we're here to discuss more specific measures to realize this. There have been a lot of efforts to preserve the maritime ecosystem for the past 20 years. Internationally, the Convention on Biological Diversity and Convention on Climate Change and Agenda 21 and WSSD have been adopted. At the regional level, the East Asia region has implemented the ICM to preserve biodiversity in the oceans and to respond to climate change.

But despite the international- and country-level efforts, the environment surrounding the oceans is being degraded. According to IPSO (International Programme on the State of the Ocean), 75 percent of the world's coral reefs are facing the threat of extinction, and the proportion is expected to rise to 90 percent in the year 2040 and to 100 percent in the year 2050. Due to sea-level rise, the Marshall Islands and the low-lying countries are expected to disappear from the surface of the earth according to a UN warning.

What is more serious is that with the depletion of maritime and coastal resources, coupled with the global economic challenges, the individual country's capacity to deal with these challenges is reaching their limits. The ocean is the last hope for mankind, and it is home to limitless resources and this is the common heritage for the whole of mankind. Before it is too late, we must take action and we must step up our individual country efforts. We have to act at the regional and international level, and solidify our competencies to respond to the global challenges of climate change and produce a new paradigm.

At this important juncture, we have witnessed the limitless possibilities and potentials of blue economy which was presented as a new paradigm in the EAS Congress International Conference. PEMSEA has a greater role to play in introducing and supporting a blue economy. In 2003, the Putrajaya Declaration and in 2006, the Haikou Declaration were adopted and it discusses the SDS-SEA. This is implementing biodiversity conservation, improving water quality in the coastal areas, to manage the MPAs and to implement ICM.

On top of the accomplishments thus far, PEMSEA is going to produce some specific measures to realize blue economy in implementing the SDS-SEA. PEMSEA partner countries will lend their support and will help blue economy become the new paradigm,

and PEMSEA will set a new model for a regional maritime cooperative body. With their help, the Seas of East Asia will become healthier.

On behalf of the Korean Government, I commit myself to supporting the activities of PEMSEA on the Seas of East Asia. Tomorrow, the 4th EAS Congress will conclude. I hope, along with the Yeosu Expo, the 4th EAS Congress will set a milestone in the history of Korea's efforts to build healthier oceans. I hope that through the Changwon Declaration, SDS-SEA Implementation will be successful and that blue economy will place itself as the paradigm not only in the Seas of East Asia, but throughout the world. PEMSEA has a greater role to play.

Lastly, I would like to express my gratitude to PEMSEA, the City of Changwon and to all the staff for the successful hosting of the EAS Congress. I wish the best to you all. Thank you very much. I would like to especially thank the representatives from Country Delegations. I hope that you bring back with you good memories of Korea and the City of Changwon.

OPENING REMARKS

by Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, Council Chair
East Asian Seas Partnership Council

Welcoming and Greetings

Honorable ministers, deputy ministers, governors and mayors, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen. It is certainly an honor for me to be able to address you again in the capacity of Chair of the PEMSEA Partnership Council. I have been addressing the Ministerial Forum since its first meeting in 2003 and 2006 as the Regional Programme Director/Executive Director and in subsequent forums in 2009 and now as the Council Chair after my retirement from UN service. The reason I mention this is to bring to your attention that this Ministerial Forum has been happening every three years since 2003 and at each forum, you, the ministers, have made important guidance that enables the region to move forward in the implementation of the global sustainable development commitments of UNCED, WSSD and now the Rio+20. Some of you were here 10 years ago and a few even longer during the establishment of the GEF pilot phase on Marine Pollution Prevention and Management for the Seas of East Asia. I wish to single out Dr. Mok Mareth who has been with us since the first day, and he is the living testimony of the 20 years of our joint regional efforts. I thank you, Dr. Mok, for your untiring efforts and support.

Significant Roles of MF 2003–2012

In 2003, you endorsed a very important regional marine strategy, the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) through the Putrajaya Declaration as a regional commitment to implement the plans of implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) which was endorsed at Johannesburg in 2002. To further continue the SDS-SEA implementation by all the countries of the region, you have made an important decision in 2006 to endorse PEMSEA as the implementing arm of the SDS-SEA through the Haikou Declaration. Since then, GEF/UNDP provided further funding support for SDS-SEA implementation through:

- building and consolidating existing gains and achievements in integrated coastal management and its scaling up;
- enhancing corporate social responsibility among its private-sector partners and collaborators;
- strengthening institutional and individual capacity especially at the local level; and
- building policy and investing opportunities to support regional implementation.

In 2009, you gave the directive to apply ICM for implementing Climate Change adaptation, thus ensuring PEMSEA activities are always relevant to resolve national, regional and global environmental concerns.

As you are aware, during the same Ministerial Forum in 2009, eight countries recognized PEMSEA's international legal personality, and this has given PEMSEA a stronger mandate to respond to regional environmental challenges.

Opportunities of the Rio+20 Summit Recommendations

The Rio+20 Summit has just concluded about 20 days ago and many of the recommendations are very much relevant to the East Asian Seas region. Many of the Sustainable Development principles highlighted are in line with the SDS-SEA while the recommendations for an integrated and holistic approach in environmental management have already been put into practice by PEMSEA through ICM implementation. As such, the SDS-SEA is again relevant to the implementation of the recommendations of the Rio+20. Development of environment-friendly technologies is part of the SDS-SEA, and in recent years PEMSEA has been advocating the incorporation of the blue economy into local and national coastal and marine planning. Thus the highlight of green growth is in fact in line with PEMSEA's regional approach. It is therefore timely and opportune, Mr. Ministers, for you to endorse the Ministerial Declaration for 2012 to focus on the implementation of an ocean-based green economy in the context of sustainable development as a showcase of the regional efforts in promoting the development of green ocean technology and ocean-based green growth.

Roles of PEMSEA in Meeting New Challenges of EAS Region

In view of the new challenges faced by the seas of East Asia, PEMSEA is in the process of transforming itself, making it more relevant to the regional needs, more effective in implementing partnership programmes, and more focused on capacity development and financial sustainability. PEMSEA is the only regional programme that places great emphasis on local, national and regional implementation of coastal and ocean sustainable development strategies. In fact, PEMSEA is also the only international body that develops, nurtures and expands integrated coastal management programs of the local governments in the region, which is a unique feature of PEMSEA.

Parting words

Mr. Ministers, ladies and gentlemen, some of you might already know that I worked for the regional programme when I was 53 years old and have served the region over a span of almost two decades. PEMSEA is now more stable and stronger than before. I am pleased that Ambassador Mary Seet-Cheng will be taking over as Council Chair after my final term which ends in July 2013. I request your continued support to this worthy organization and to our incoming chair who will lead PEMSEA to great heights. I thank you sincerely for your past and continued support.

KEYNOTE SPEECH

by Hon. Jung Jay Joh,

Former Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Republic of Korea

The Ministers from 11 countries, Minister Kwon Do-Youp, Heads of International Organizations, Non-Country partners of PEMSEA, distinguished guests:

My name is Jung Jay Joh as I have been introduced. I am the chairperson of the Ocean Movement Organization.

First of all, I would like to thank the Ministry of Land Transportation and Maritime Affairs and PEMSEA for giving me the opportunity to deliver this keynote speech. We are here to incorporate our commitment and resolve toward sustainable development of the East Asian Seas in the Changwon Declaration. This forum is very meaningful in that it is bestowing upon us the important roles that we need to deliver.

Ministers, distinguished guests, this year, Agenda 21 celebrates its 20th anniversary, which described the detailed implementation plan of the Rio Declaration. And just last month in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, the Rio+20, the new agenda of green economy, has emerged. We have strived to meet the goals of sustainable development which were set 20 years ago. Now it is time for us to run toward the goal of a green economy for the improvement of mankind.

Ladies and gentlemen, the coastal countries in East Asia face different situations. However, we all agree in one goal of sustainable development. We have come together to reach this goal. We concentrated all of our energy toward the same goal. Regarding sustainable marine development, we were able to showcase camaraderie, sincerity and consistency. This is our tradition, and I am very proud of it.

Through the EAS Congress, we have made very important decisions for mankind. We have been independent in establishing and meeting all of the sustainable development goals for the EAS. In the case of the MF, all of the member countries have gathered in Putrajaya, Malaysia, in December 2003, in Haikou, China, in December 2006 and in Manila, Philippines, in November 2009. We have been able to show the world our commitment.

Ministers, distinguished guests, I am very proud of our accomplishments. But we must not fall complacent because the situation ahead is not very positive. Despite our continued efforts, the ecological service is degrading in Asia and because of this, increased poverty, social conflicts and climate change are increasing the uncertainties in the coastal regions of East Asia. We have been able to reaffirm the situation that we are in, during the three-day conference. We are also facing the great challenge of global financial crisis. The financial crisis that started in the U.S. Wall Street in 2008 has had ripple effects not only in Asia but also in the rest of world. The European Financial Crisis which began in May 2010 increased, and is still under fire despite the EU Summit Talk that took place in December 2011. We do not know when this crisis will end.

These problems are not others' problems, because we live in a global society. We have already gone through the similar experience during the Asian Financial Crisis in the 1990s. We are exposed to the tsunami of economic crisis, and this is having a negative

impact on the global issue of food security. The coastal areas and the oceans are at the center of the increasing uncertainty related to food security. According to the UN forecast, even if the lowest birth rate is achieved, by the year 2050, we will have an additional population of 1 billion, reaching 8 billion people by 2050, which means we need to secure food for these people. The only alternative we can turn to is finding food from the sea. However, the food productivity from the seas is decreasing; that is because the sea plants that are in the very bottom of the oceanic food chain are being eroded due to excessive development. In other words, because of the unsustainable use of maritime resources, we are losing the potential of the coastal and sea areas as source of food in the future. Because of the series of economic crises, our willingness and competency to tackle the challenges ahead of us are being weakened and we are deprived of the opportunity to set right the age-old habit of focusing only on growth at the sacrifice of sustainability. When a rich nation is struck with an economic crisis, it will cut down support for preserving the maritime environment. When a poor country is hit, the issue of survival is at stake and any sensible administration will choose to prioritize and save the people over the environment.

To turn around the huge challenge into an opportunity, the nations of East Asian Seas region must cooperate at the national and international levels. At this point, I would like to direct your attention to the agreement reached by PEMSEA Partner Countries.

First, we at the EAS Congress reconfirmed the benefits ocean-based economy will bring. Coastal and sea areas provide great opportunities for major maritime economic sectors, such as fisheries, aqua and mariculture, coastal tourism, leisure activities, oil and gas industries, seaports and so on. Numerous workshops under various subthemes showed us that coastal and maritime ecosystem provides far greater value than we think. The coastal and maritime environment is a true blue diamond.

Second, such ocean-based economy is highly dependent on healthy ecosystems and at the same time has a huge influence in the health of coastal and maritime ecosystems. In other words, without healthy and sound ecosystems, ocean-based economy cannot thrive. Unfortunately, new challenges are emerging in all areas of our efforts to prevent sea pollution, protect maritime habitat and use maritime resources efficiently. Uncertainties of climate change and its effects are increasing day by day. Third, as a measure to respond to such new challenges and uncertainties, PEMSEA Partner Countries agreed to take SDS-SEA to the next level. And they have agreed to also give serious thought to introducing the concept of blue economy and accommodating it as a new and innovative solution.

In this regard, many experts have shown us throughout the conference how important science and technology innovation is in ecosystem restoration and management, sustainable development of fisheries and culture industries and the preservation of coral reefs and mangroves. We were also able to hear how the central and local governments of Changwon (Korea), Xingdao (China), Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Japan were either implementing or planning to implement blue economy. The government representatives here are responsible for making decisions on practical matters regarding SDS-SEA implementation based on ocean-based sustainable development and ICM. I hope that the governments will show their firm conviction and determination to implement the plans and agreements reached here.

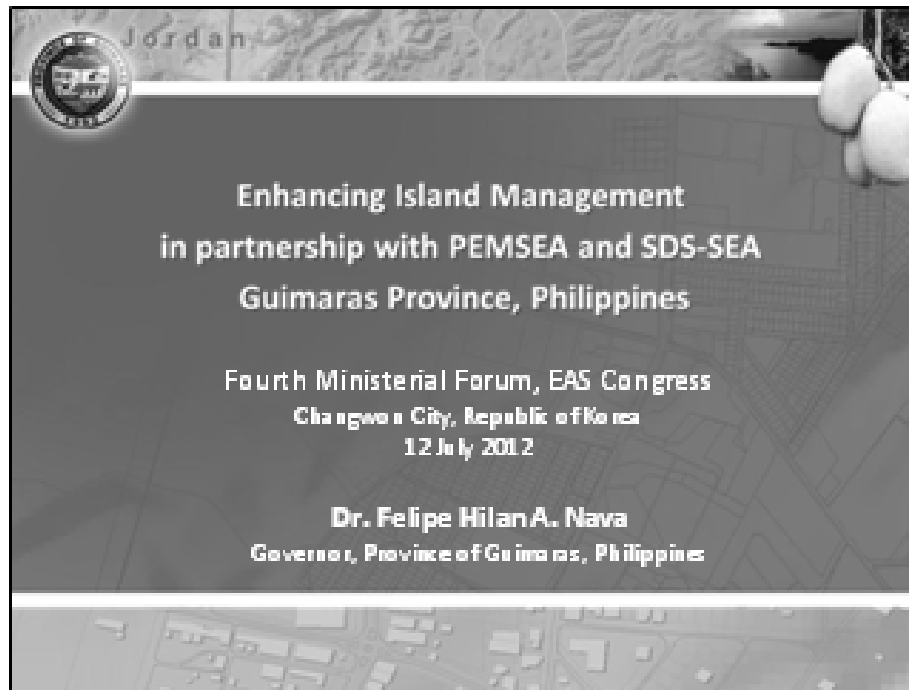
Along those lines, I would like to propose the following for co-prosperity and sustainable development of the countries of East Asian region. First, the governments must rise above vested interests and difference of opinions to comply with agreements regarding biodiversity and fisheries resources management, and at the same time work hard to fine-tune the common goals further. Second, at the country level, the PEMSEA Partner Countries must work hard to achieve the ICM targets, those specifically outlined on the SDS-SEA Implementation Plan. Third, also at the local government level, there needs to be strong support for SDS-SEA expansion. The most important agenda given us today is to finalize the Five-Year Regional SDS-SEA Implementation Plan extending to 2016 based on the discussions and agreements reached thus far. And at the Ministerial Forum, we also will decide on how to harmonize the concept of blue economy with the strategies already agreed upon and in place. The sum of the talks will be written in the Changwon Ministerial Declaration. Healthy oceans and prosperous East Asia lie in the hands of PEMSEA Partner Countries. I hope that the Ministerial Forum serves as milestone in our journey toward ocean-based sustainable development.

Lastly, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the organizers of the Ministerial Forum for all their hard work and I wish everyone of you the best. Thank you very much.

ANNEX 4

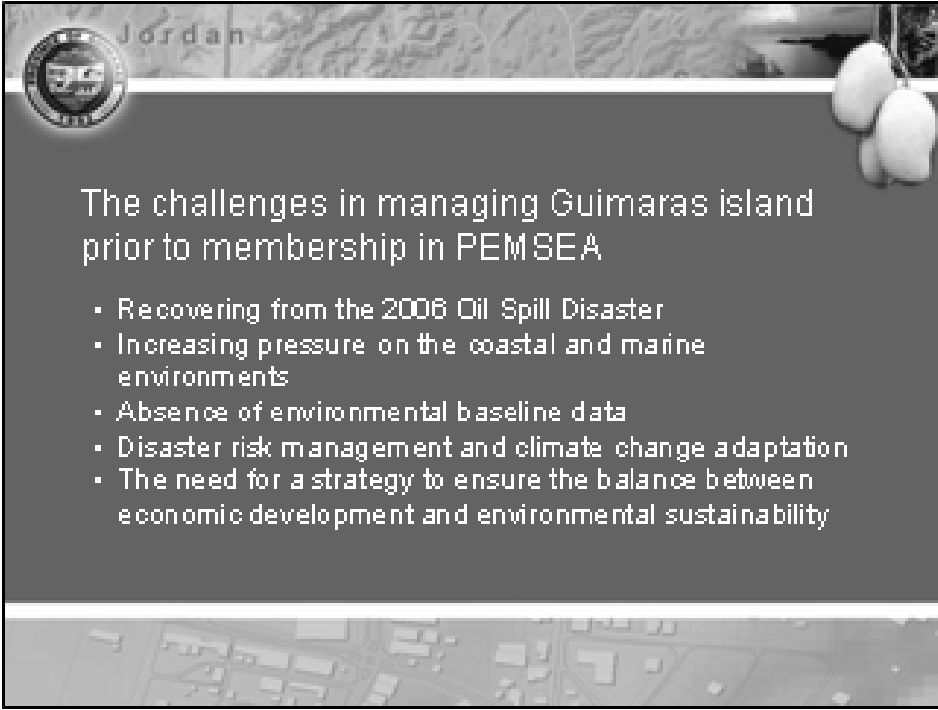
**PERSPECTIVES SHARED DURING THE DISCUSSION ON THE BENEFITS
AND CHALLENGES OF SDS-SEA IMPLEMENTATION IN THE REGION**

Local Government Perspective
Governor Felipe Hilan Nava, Guimaras, Philippines





Guimaras is an island-province in Central Philippines under the administrative region called Western Visayas. The province is a predominantly an agricultural economy with fifty percent of its land area of approximately 605 square kilometers devoted to agriculture. Like other small islands, its 162,943 population is concentrated mostly in gently sloping areas at the coastal zones. The province can be reached through a 55-minute plane ride from Manila and a 20-minute boat ride from Iloilo City, the regional center.

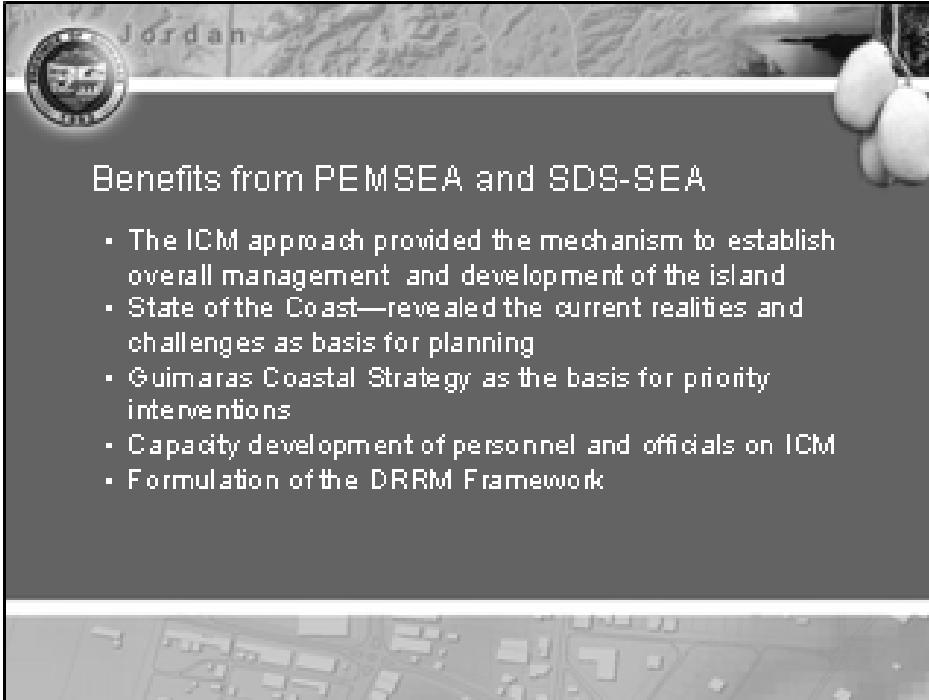


Jordan

The challenges in managing Guimaras island prior to membership in PEMSEA

- Recovering from the 2006 Oil Spill Disaster
- Increasing pressure on the coastal and marine environments
- Absence of environmental baseline data
- Disaster risk management and climate change adaptation
- The need for a strategy to ensure the balance between economic development and environmental sustainability

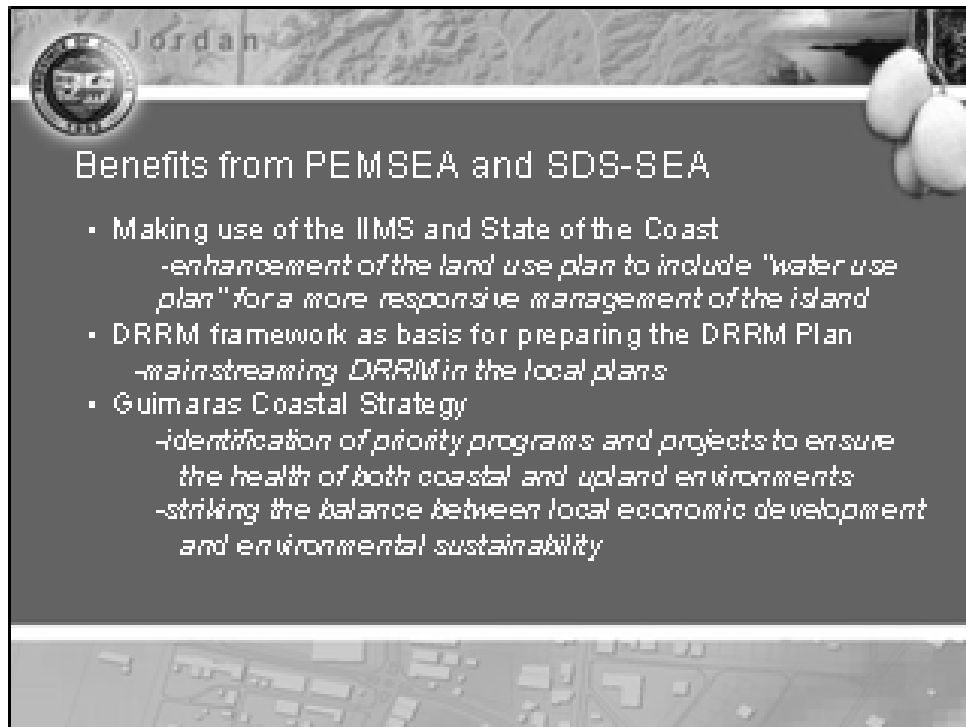
When we joined PEMSEA in 2008 we were still recovering from the adverse effects of the 2006 Oil Spill Disaster. We were also facing the challenge of managing the island environment owing to increasing pressures on the coastal and marine habitats due to socio-economic activities. The absence of environmental baseline data hampered our efforts to formulate environmental management plans. In addition, the emergence of the threats posed by climate change and the need to manage disaster risks were also encountered. Overall, we needed a strategy to ensure the balance between economic development and environmental sustainability.



Benefits from PEMSEA and SDS-SEA

- The ICM approach provided the mechanism to establish overall management and development of the island
- State of the Coast—revealed the current realities and challenges as basis for planning
- Guimarães Coastal Strategy as the basis for priority interventions
- Capacity development of personnel and officials on ICM
- Formulation of the DRRM Framework

We had embraced the ICM approach as it provided us the mechanism to establish overall management and development of the island. The preparation of the State of the Coast is a crucial intervention that revealed the current realities that we need to address and provided the basis for planning. The Coastal Strategy that is currently being prepared will guide us in prioritizing programs and projects that should be implemented to address the concerns identified in the State of the Coast and also enable us to maximize our potentials for economic development while at the same time ensuring environmental sustainability. Our personnel had significantly benefited out of the capacity development activities provided under PEMSEA and SDS-SEA and I am happy to note that we were able to establish a core group of technical personnel with adequate knowledge on ICM. We also appreciate the assistance provided for the formulation of the DRRM framework which will now enable us to pursue a comprehensive planning process for the formulation of the Provincial Risk Reduction and Management Plan that will guide us toward our vision of a disaster prepared and resilient province.



Jordan

Benefits from PEMSEA and SDS-SEA

- Making use of the IIMS and State of the Coast
 - enhancement of the land use plan to include "water use plan" for a more responsive management of the island*
- DRRM framework as basis for preparing the DRRM Plan
 - mainstreaming DRRM in the local plans*
- Guimaras Coastal Strategy
 - identification of priority programs and projects to ensure the health of both coastal and upland environments*
 - striking the balance between local economic development and environmental sustainability*

We also intend to use the IIMS and the State of the Coast to enhance our existing land use plan to include water use plan for a more responsive management of the island. The DRRM framework will also enable us to mainstream Disaster Risk Reduction and Management into the local plans. We are anticipating the completion of the Guimaras Coastal Strategy that would guide us in identifying programs, projects and policies to strike the balance between economic development and environmental sustainability.

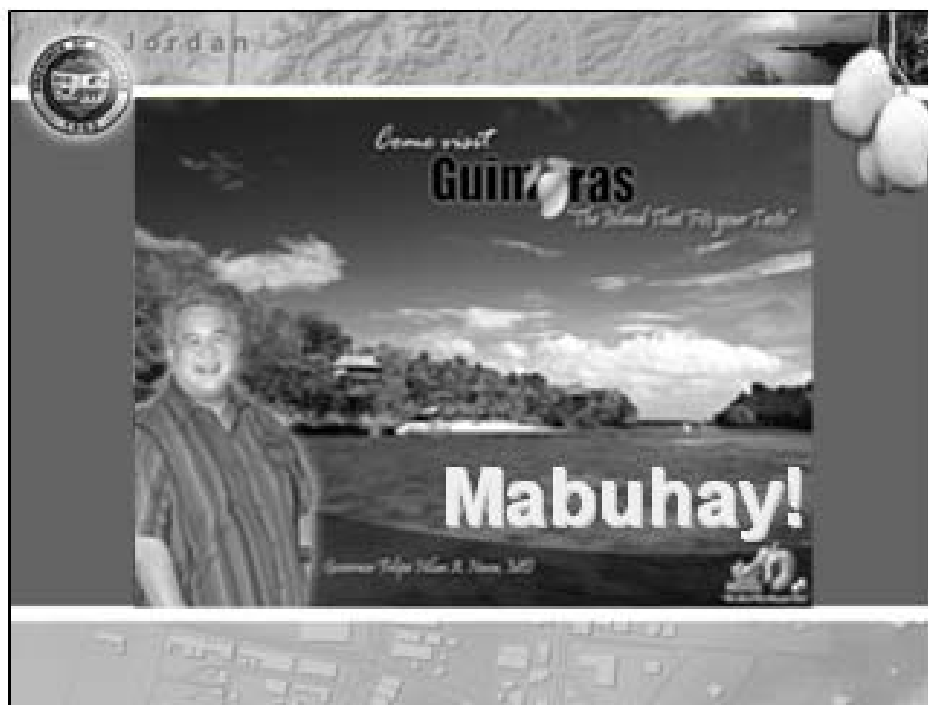
Jordan

The Future with PEMSEA and SDS-SEA

- Collaborative efforts to implement priority projects under the Guimaras Coastal Strategy
- Establish partnerships to ensure the sustainable management of the Guimaras and Iloilo Straights
- Using the gains achieved in ICM advocate for replication in other LGUs in the region

We are looking forward to future collaboration with PEMSEA and SDS-SEA for the implementation of priority programs and projects under the Guimaras Coastal Strategy. We are also aiming for meaningful partnerships in our region in the Philippines to ensure the sustainable management of the Guimaras and Iloilo Straits and to advocate for the replication of the ICM approach in other areas.

In closing, I would like to express my sincerest gratitude to the PEMSEA and SDS-SEA for the assistance provided to the province of Guimaras.



Thank you and Mabuhay!

Business/Corporate Sector Perspective

Mr. Declan O'Driscoll, Regional Director, Oil Spill Response Limited

Good afternoon,

I am Declan O'Driscoll Regional Director, Asia Pacific, for Oil Spill Response.

Oil Spill Response is an emergency response center for combating oil pollution. It is owned by the international oil industry as part of our commitment to ensure sufficient resources are available globally to prepare for and respond to an oil spill. Our centre in Singapore covers the countries in the East Asian Seas region.

I am very pleased and honored to have the opportunity to offer you this short perspective.

Our involvement with PEMSEA dates back to the early 2000s. It is a relationship that we feel has been very beneficial to us in helping to reach out to and connect with many of the government agencies in the region.

This, in turn, has allowed us to develop important working relationships with a number of these agencies across the region and the opportunity to provide technical assistance to several important projects to mitigate against the impact of oil spills, most notably in the Gulf of Thailand.

These relationships and opportunities to provide technical assistance are very important to us. It underpins a key strategy for our industry which is cooperation and collaboration with government agencies. We see this as essential if we are to be effective in delivering our corporate mission.

Partnerships are a key PEMSEA principle. They bring diversity, expertise, energy, funding and an ability, through common endeavor, to break through barriers and make important step changes and paradigm shifts.

Our industry strongly supports this approach. We have longed work with the International Maritime Organization, IMO, to support governments in their implementation of international conventions and, importantly, making them work in practice. This partnership, known as the Global Initiative, has been very successful in Africa and Central Asia. We are currently working to introduce this initiative to Asia.

We have learned from PEMSEA. We have used the model of the PEMSEA Network of Local Governments to create, with other regional oil spill response centers, a network to better share knowledge, experiences and lessons learned.

As a regional organization, we are active and engaged in many countries. For our sector, there are many mechanisms in existence, whether conventions, regional arrangements, cooperative agreements which provide opportunity to enhance capability or mitigate the impact of oil spills.

But not all these are equally in place or in effect in the region. We think it is important that such mechanisms are consistently implemented and effected in the region.

We look forward to continuing our partnership with PEMSEA, engaging with Country and Non-Country Partners to advance and implement the Sustainable Development Plan for the Seas of South East Asia.

Sustainable development is a shared responsibility, and we wish to play our part.

Thank you.

International Organization/Financial Institution Perspective

Mr. Ivan Zavadsky, International Waters Focal Area Coordinator and Sr. Water Resources Management Specialist, Global Environment Facility

Honorable Ministers, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon!

My name is Ivan Zavadsky and I am with the GEF Secretariat as an International Waters Focal Area Coordinator. The Global Environment Facility appreciates the invitation and opportunity to address this important Ministerial Meeting. The remarkable progress you made in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) leads the 12 nations toward sustainable future of their coasts and marine resources within and toward blue economy for sustaining goods and services that are critical to food security, economic development and poverty reduction for billions of people living along the coasts of EAS.

GEF, as the largest global donor supporting countries in their efforts to manage water and coasts and marine resources in a collaborative and sustainable manner, is proud of being part of this intervention. GEF totally committed to projects in the EAS region since its pilot phase amounts to US\$ 289.4 million, spread over more than 30 projects, which makes approximately 20 percent of all GEF international waters funding. This has in turn leveraged US\$ 2.5 billion in co-financing. This financial support addressed the key environmental and coast and marine ecosystems challenges identified, in many cases also with a help of GEF-funded projects. But our support did not stop at helping countries to identify the key transboundary concerns in respective shared large marine ecosystems (LMEs) and at assisting and facilitating development of a comprehensive policy document called Strategic Action Programme (SAP); our investments in pollution reduction, coastal management and habitat restoration demonstrated the approaches and technologies with a potential to be followed by national investments and by other contributing partners in the EAS region.

The journey you have traveled from Putrajaya Declaration on Regional Cooperation for the SDS-SEA, through Haikou Partnership Agreement and Manila Declaration on Strengthening Implementation of the Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) for Sustainable Development and climate change adaptation in the SEA Region is paved by a number of successes at national level on enacting pollution reduction policies and measures and coastal management policies. At subnational, municipal and community levels, the examples of Xiamen, Danang, Batangas and Bataan, Sihanoukville and many, many other demonstrations and investments are now being followed in many countries of SEA.

For example, in China, in Xiamen, the case study indicated that domestic sewage treatment rose from 28 percent of the population in 1995 to 85 percent in 2007. The local government invested more than US\$ 190 million in seven sewage treatment facilities covering the entire municipality. Improvements in water quality in sea areas around Xiamen have been documented, particularly in Yangdong Lagoon where the transition was from heavily polluted waters to fishable waters. In Danang, Vietnam, US\$ 43.5 million was directed to sewage treatment facilities and the construction of a sanitary landfill. In each case, the investments were in accordance with the policies and coastal strategies developed and adopted by the local governments under their respective ICM programs.

In Manila Bay, the Philippines Supreme Court ruling in December 2008 cited the Operational Plan for the Manila Bay Coastal Strategy, prepared under the 1999–2008 phase of PEMSEA, as the road map to recovery for Manila Bay. US\$ 84.5 million has been invested in Manila Bay sanitation and sewerage facilities over the past five years and another US\$ 500 million investment package is currently under development.

Not all projects entail such substantial investments in order to achieve important impacts. The Public-Private Partnership (PPP) solid waste management (SWM) project in Sihanoukville, Cambodia, for instance, initially involved 280 families in Village 1 of Sangkat 4 and a private company that was responsible for waste collection and disposal. The project involved a collaborative partnership and allowed the community to generate income. It was eventually scaled up to include 1,155 families in all the five villages of Sangkat 4. A village revolving fund was also established from revenues from the SWM project. The success of the project has been recognized by nearby areas and the experience is already being replicated in Tomnob Rolok Commune, Stung Hav and Sihanoukville. Total investment was less than US\$ 240,000.

The results of your collaborative effort, unprecedented at the scale of seven large marine ecosystems (LMEs) and at the size of geographic area and population being served, started as a modest GEF-assisted project on marine pollution prevention, which evolved in a concerted coordinated mechanism for SDS-EAS implementation with a legal personality—the PEMSEA. GEF congratulates PEMSEA government and non-governmental partners for the achievements so far and supports further transformation processes needed for a full-fledged international organization. These achievements and results confirm the vision set almost two decades ago and provide a global example for governance and management structures and processes for coasts and ocean, and GEF is proud of its contribution to all of it.

We also commend you for continuous willingness to act collectively and individually to sustain your coastal and marine ecosystems and for continuous political commitment to implement the regional strategy, expressed by three previous Ministerial Forums. The draft statement from this one convinces all of us of reaching for even higher levels of collaboration.

The targets you have put in front of you within SDS-SEA Implementation Plan in terms of governance, namely self-sustaining regional partnership mechanism, national coastal and ocean policies and supporting institutional arrangements in place at least in 70 percent of participating countries and 20 percent ICM coverage of the region's coastline; in terms of monitoring and reporting of progress of ICM measures, capacity development and knowledge management and sustainable financing are quite ambitious. But the energy of the region, knowledge and experience and proven record of achievements make them also realistic.

GEF/WB programmatic approach, approved by the GEF Council last November and funded by International Waters (IW) and Biodiversity (BD) GEF grants, actually responded to priorities identified by the EAS nations at the Stocktaking Meeting in Manila, Philippines, and aims at improving the livelihoods of local populations by reducing pollution and promoting sustainable marine fisheries, ICM and ecosystem-based management. This and other GEF programmes under preparation address the

countries identified priorities as climate change, biodiversity conservation, coastal management and sustainable fisheries. Combination of IW and BD GEF grants focusing on pollution reduction, on sustaining livelihoods, marine fisheries and on conservation and rehabilitation of coastal habitats, together with targeted assistance to PEMSEA and EAS countries in solidifying of the SDS-EAS implementation regional framework, would enable further progress in sustainable management of coastal and marine resources. But the results of this programme would also depend on cooperation of governments and other partners in the SEA region. Promotion of sustainable policies through and within GEF-sponsored programmes will contribute to change of economic paradigm in blue economy.

Let me conclude with referring to the outcomes of the Rio+20 Conference and Rio Ocean Declaration adopted by participants of the Ocean Day at the same place. The regional strategy implementation platform, mechanism for cooperation, policy dialogue and reporting the progress you have already in very much fits with the Rio+20 outcomes on ocean policy and governance challenges. We therefore welcome your ongoing commitment to further development of the PEMSEA into an international organization supporting and facilitating the SDS-SEA implementation and fostering of ICM, as fundamentals for green economy in the blue world, which would contribute to poverty reduction, sustaining the livelihood of coastal communities and stop overexploitation of resources and degradation of ecosystems. Again, let me thank you for all the hard work done, congratulate to fascinating results and wish you all success in continuing of your challenging agenda.

ANNEX 5

COUNTRY REPORTS AND MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS

China
Indonesia
Japan
Philippines
RO Korea
Thailand
Vietnam

COUNTRY REPORT (CHINA)

Regular reporting on SDS-SEA implementation in China

Contents

1. Status of implementation of the SDS-SEA in the country
 - 1.1 Status of coastal and ocean policy
 - 1.2 Status of ICM policy/legislation
 - 1.3 National coordinating mechanisms for coastal and ocean/ICM policy
 - 1.4 Supporting sectoral policies, legislation

2. Challenges
 - 2.1 The management mechanism should be further coordinated.
 - 2.2 The legislative system should be further improved.
 - 2.3 The effective connection between the relevant land and sea environmental protection programs and action plans should be further strengthened.

3. SDS-SEA implementation in the next five years
 - 3.1 Construction of policies, legislation and mechanism for integrated coastal management
 - 3.2 ICM-based ecological environment protection and disaster prevention and mitigation
 - 3.3 Capacity building and scale up of ICM experiences and models
 - 3.4 Sustainable financial mechanism

4. Other relevant matters
 - 4.1 Financial input
 - 4.2 Enhance regional network establishment and information sharing
 - 4.3 Enhance capacity building

1. Status of implementation of the SDS-SEA in the country

1.1 Status of coastal and ocean policy

- Marine Economic Development Program (2003). Regional coastal development plans of all 11 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have been approved by the State Council, and subsequently integrated into provincial level 11th Five-Year-Plan (FYP).
- National Marine Development Program (2008) adopted integrated ocean management and ecosystem-based management as the first and foremost principle. Now all coastal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have integrated the measures in the 12th FYP, and local marine development plans up to 2020 are under preparation.
- National Science and Technology Program in Support of Ocean Development (2008–2015) aims to achieve the target of contribution to 50 percent of marine economic growth by science and technology advancement through transformation of science and technology innovations to support marine high-tech industries, applications of ocean-related public services, development of marine information products, capacity development, etc.
- Sea-use zoning. National sea-use zoning is completed covering its inland water, territorial seas, exclusive economic zones (EEZs), continental shelf and contiguous zones. User rights over 19,400 km² of sea have been registered, generating a user fee of RMB 2 billion each year earmarked for ocean management, capacity development, pollution control and ecosystem conservation and rehabilitation.

1.2 Status of ICM policy/legislation

- Law on the Administration of the Use of Sea Areas, published in 2002, provides with the legal basis for integrated management of coastal areas through marine functional zoning, sea-user rights recognition and sea-user fee system.
- Law on Protection of Sea Islands, adopted in 2009, institutes a number of mechanisms for sustainable marine development, including sea island protection plan, ecosystem protection, ownership of uninhabited islands, etc.
- Law on Real Rights of China, adopted in 2007, affords protection to sea areas legally acquired, and such acquisition system is provided for in the law.
- Law of Fisheries of China as amended to take in new ideas, such as desalination yield awareness, optimizing industrial structure, optimization of resource allocation, etc.
- Administrative Regulation on the Prevention and Control of Pollution Damages to the Marine Environment by Coastal Engineering Construction Project, amended in 2004.

1.3 National coordinating mechanisms for coastal and ocean/ICM policy

- No national interagency coordinating mechanism in place for coastal and ocean policy/ICM
- Framework Agreement Concerning the Establishment and Improvement of Communication and Cooperation Working Mechanism for Marine Environmental Protection between Ministry of Environment and State Oceanic Administration, signed in 2008, represents the commitment of two ministries in regular consultation and sharing of data on marine environment quality.

1.4 Supporting sectoral policies, legislation

Climate Change and Disaster Management

- In 2007, China released its National Climate Change Program that outlines the strategies including increasing (research and development (R&D), improving energy efficiency and building construction, developing renewable and nuclear energy, increasing forest cover, improving industrial policy and agriculture and improving institutions and policies.
- The National Leading Group to Address Climate Change was established in 2007. Headed by Premier, the group is mandated to deliberate and determine key national strategies, guidelines and measures on climate change, as well as coordinate and resolve key issues related to climate change.
- Red Tide Disaster Emergency Response Plan was revised in 2009 to further detail the responsibilities and process in the event of red tide disaster.

Habitat and Biodiversity

- A revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of China (2011–2030) was approved by the State Council. It identifies 35 priority areas for conservation, including Bohai Sea, East China Sea and Taiwan Strait as well as South China Sea as marine and coastal priority conservations areas.
- A number of PEMSEA ICM parallel sites are located within these priority marine and coastal conservation areas including the Dongwan coastal area of Panjin, the coastal wetlands of Quanzhou, the lancelet and seagrass beds of Yangjiang, the coral reef and seagrass beds of Wenchang and the mangroves of Fangchenggang.

Pollution Reduction and Waste Management

- Renewable Energy Law (1 January 2006), Clean Production Promotion Law (2003) and Circular Economy Promotion Law (2008) in relation to pollution and waste management were enacted;
- Master Plan on Bohai Sea Environmental Protection (2008–2020) was adopted, with planned investment of US\$ 18.6 billion to reverse the degradation trend of Bohai Sea;

2. Challenges

2.1 The management mechanism should be further coordinated.

China adopts the management system combining integrated supervision and sector and tertiary management in ocean management, in which the functions of the relevant resource development and management department are partly crossed. The relative separation of management system has divided artificially the integrated marine ecosystem into different fields for supervision and management by different agencies, leading to division and rule of marine natural resources or ecological elements and their functions. Correspondingly, the specific and sector management of marine resource development and environmental management fails to solve marine ecological-environmental issues across administrative borders and administrative

agencies due to shortage of the mechanism and tools for integrated coordination and united law enforcement.

2.2 The legislative system should be further improved.

Some of the current laws and regulations were developed to address the development, utilization, protection and management of sector marine resource. On one hand, these sector legislations overstress the importance and peculiarities of a certain species of marine resources and its development and utilization under sector management and pay improper attention to the needs and benefits of other industrial sector and other marine resources. This results in the absence of united national ocean policy due to prominent sector features, absence of coordination among different sectors, divided regulation and policies from various departments; although there are many laws and regulations in China that are concerned with ocean management. On the other hand, many laws and regulations pay more attention in the contents and structure on common, similar and general environmental protection issues and therefore fail to adapt themselves to the ecosystem-based integrated ocean management due to lacking solution to practical environmental issues in different regions and more specifically due to the lack of regional environmental management legislation.

2.3 The effective connection between the relevant land and sea environmental protection programs and action plans should be further strengthened.

China has developed many pollution preventing and controlling programs at the local, national and regional scales up to the present and many integrated coastal and ocean management programs have been implemented at the national and provincial levels. However, these programs have not made properly integrated considerations on the riversheds and its connected sea and this has failed to effectively connect between the ocean-relevant planning and rivershed-wide planning and between the sea-use planning and land-use planning. This resulted in the separation in the management of the land and sea environments, failing the effective unification and integration of resource and environment management and further aggravating the degradation of marine ecosystems and environmental pollution. In addition, the substantive melting for the integrated decision-making between marine environmental protection and coastal regional development should be strengthened further.

3. SDS-SEA implementation in the next five years

3.1 Construction of policies, legislation and mechanism for integrated coastal management

Under this component, China will mainly do the following: promote the development and implementation of the strategy and planning for Coastal and Ocean Sustainable Development; promote the building of legislation system for integrated coastal and ocean management; promote the establishment of a coordination mechanism for integrated coastal management; and enhance the public ocean awareness greatly.

The program will include a lot of actions to get the above goals as follows:

- Action 1: Studying and developing the coastal and ocean sustainable development strategy/planning
- Action 2: Implementing strategic environmental assessment on the policies and planning of ocean-related industries
- Action 3: Evaluating the implementation effectiveness of ocean economy development

policy/planning

- Action 4: Performing studies on integrated coastal and ocean management legislation
- Action 5: Performing demonstrations of integrated coastal management legislation in the coastal area
- Action 6: Promoting the establishment of national leadership group for oceanic affairs
- Action 7: Establishing interagency leadership groups for ocean affairs in coastal provinces and municipalities
- Action 8: Establishing interagency leadership groups for ocean affairs in the demonstration regions, cities and counties
- Action 9: Promoting the publicity of ocean awareness and the development of public participation system

3.2 ICM-based ecological environment protection and disaster prevention and mitigation

To prevent marine disasters and strengthen ecological environment protection, the Chinese government will conduct the following activities to enhance the effects of integrated management in key riversheds and coastal waters, the effects of responding to climate changes and prevent and control disasters in the coastal waters and the fragile zones of ocean economy, and the effects of protecting marine biodiversity and maintaining marine ecosystem health.

- Action 10: Promoting pollution discharge reduction and integrated management demonstration in the riversheds of the Bohai Sea
- Action 11: Establishing pollutant total amount control system based on marine environment capacity
- Action 12: Establishing a land-sea linkage ecological environment monitoring and information-sharing platform
- Action 13: Formulating and implementing a national program to respond to climate changes in the ocean area
- Action 14: Capacity building in the coastal area to adapt to climate changes
- Action 15: Capacity building in early warning and forecasting of marine disasters
- Action 16: Carrying out coastal ecosystem restoration projects
- Action 17: Developing new fisheries models
- Action 18: Improving early warning and emergence response system for major marine pollution events
- Action 19: Establishing the system for prior protection in the land reclamation area
- Action 20: Strengthening marine protection area networking and capacity building
- Action 21: Promoting the conservation and enhancement of marine living resources

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3.3 Capacity building and scale up of ICM experiences and models

The actions will be conducted to improve the capacity of integrated coastal management by implementation of the strategy for promoting marine science and management human resource, and to scale up experiences from integrated coastal management.

- Action 22: Implementing a marine personnel development program
- Action 23: Developing professional training for employees engaged in integrated coastal management
- Action 24: Drafting a plan to scale up integrated coastal management in China's coastal area

- Action 25: Publicizing and scaling up experiences from integrated coastal management in various forms
- Action 26: Organizing an annual integrated coastal management forum
- Action 27: Developing and improving the index system for integrated coastal management
- Action 28: Promoting the development and capacity building of PNLG

3.4 Sustainable financial mechanism

For the future action plans, the sustainable financial support is very important to achieve the target of all activities. The following actions will be useful to enhance the sustainable financial supporting mechanism by developing and improving marine ecological compensation mechanism, exploring the establishment of a public-private-partnership (PPP) model, and developing actively international cooperation in marine protection and management.

- Action 29: Establishing a compensation fund for ecological damages from offshore oil pollution
- Action 30: Carrying out case studies on cost-benefit of integrated coastal management
- Action 31: Developing Public-Private Partnership for marine ecological restoration projects
- Action 32: Studying and developing guiding principles for integrated coastal management
- Action 33: Seeking project funding from international organizations

4. Other relevant matters

4.1 Financial input

- The financial support is the critical issue for the SDS-SEA implementation in the near future. We will seek more opportunities and resources for the project's financial inputs to keep the program implementation successful.

4.2 Enhance regional network establishment and information sharing

- By establishing a national information sharing network, all the participants and ICM parallel demonstration sites of the SDS-SEA program will easily access the knowledge of ICM and others' practical experience of ICM.

4.3 Enhance capacity building

- To enhance the capacity of local government officials and participants of the National Task Force and international trainers, it is important for them to have better understanding of the program's key issues.



**COUNTRY REPORT AND
MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

by
**H.E. Prof. Dr. Balthasar Kambuaya, MBA
State Minister for the Environment**

on the Occassion of

**The 4th Ministerial Forum
on the Sustainable Development of the Seas of East Asia
Changwon City, Republic of Korea
12 July 2012**

East Asian Seas Congress 9-13 July 2012

COUNTRY REPORT AND MINISTERIAL STATEMENT THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

I. COUNTRY REPORT

1.1 Status of Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) in Indonesia

- The status of SDS-SEA implementation in Indonesia can be reflected from the results of 2005-2010 review of SDS-SEA framework implementation in Indonesia (PEMSEA, MOE/KLH, BAI/IPB, 2010).

It can be summarized as follow:

1 - Composition of Programs related to Implementation of SDS-SEA in Indonesia

- a. Following the adoption of the Putrajaya Declaration in Malaysia 2003, Indonesia has implemented coastal and ocean governance. It has been undertaken through multi-institutions programs of 22 institutions considering the nature of the complexities of the use of coastal and ocean areas.
- b. Based on data of 2005-2009, 148 programs had been identified in contribution to coastal and ocean management and development in Indonesia.
- c. Among those programs:
 - in the context of the Governance Aspects (component#1), the element of policy, strategies and plans dominates the programs followed by the programs related to information and public awareness;
 - in the context of Sustainable Development Aspects (component#2), programs related to habitat protection, restoration and management dominates the overall programs followed by the pollution reduction and waste management.

2 - Situation of Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) implementation in Indonesia

In the context of situation in Indonesia, each Governance Aspects position of SDS are condensed as follow:

- a. Policy instruments for managing the coasts and seas:
 - All of elements of national policy or strategy preparation that provides the vision and strategic direction for managing the coasts and seas and development of multi-year national action plan or program which delineates the activities to achieve the priority objectives and targets are in placed;

- Half of elements of situation of local governments in the country which have prepared multi-year action plans or management programs in support of the national priority objectives and targets are in placed;
 - The element of situation of percentage of the country's coastline covered by integrated management programs is under development;
 - The element of situation of the country's coastline which has a land- and sea-use zoning plans is under development;
 - The element of situation of the country's major river basins which have watershed management programs is under development.
- b. Legislation instrument:
- Completion of international agreements ratification relevant to SDS-SEA implementation have enabling national legislation is under progress but many international agreements have been adopted such as UNCLOS 1982, CBD, CCRF, Agenda 21, MDGs, etc;
 - Most of national legislation/regulations which cover the management aspects and environmental issues such as multi-sectoral coordinating mechanism, empowerment of local governments, climate change adaptation/mitigation, marine water quality, and others are in placed.
- c. Institutional arrangement:
- The element of number of intergovernmental environmental management mechanisms for trans-border areas and LMEs are in placed which reflected in the involvement of some regional cooperations such as Coral Triangle Initiative;
 - Most of the elements of national interagency coordinating mechanism for coastal and ocean management which have been established are in placed;
 - All of the elements of local governments in the country have established multisectoral coordinating mechanisms is under development.
- d. Awareness and Communication:
- All of the elements of information/knowledge sharing network established in the country is in placed.
- e. Capacity Development:
- All of the elements of needs assessment which has been conducted to determine formal and informal training requirements for managers and practitioners at the national and local levels is in placed;
 - All of the elements of national training program which has been prepared to strengthen the skills and knowledge of national level and local level managers and practitioners is in placed;
 - The element of accreditation/certification system which has been established for training courses and/or institutions/individuals providing short-term training in coastal and ocean management to managers and practitioners at the national and local levels is under development;
 - The element of primary and secondary school curricula include topics on coastal and marine ecosystems is in placed;

- The element of universities offer undergraduate and/or post-graduate courses in ICM or ecosystem-based management of watersheds and coastal areas is in placed.
- f. Financial Mechanism:
- Half of the elements of economic instruments and/or financial incentives which have been applied to encourage changes in behaviour and/or strengthening of investments/resource commitments in the following programs is in placed;
 - All of the elements of sustainable development issues been identified as priorities in the country strategies and plans of donors and international development organizations and financial institutions is in placed.

In brief, the situation of ICM implementation can be concluded as follows:

- a. most of the policy instruments are in the position of in placed and under development;
- b. in the context legislation, most of aspect in the contexts of coastal management have been in placed;
- c. in the context of Institutional Arrangement and awareness and communication elements, situation of ICM in Indonesia shows relatively in placed;
- d. in the context of capacity development and sustainable financial mechanism, it is revealed that situation in Indonesia is relatively in placed reflected from several facts and findings during the reviews.

3 - Conclusion

Both in partial and national level analysis shows that in terms of governance, the element of policies, strategies, plan has achieved the level of considerably good in terms of governance. Meanwhile, in terms of sustainable development aspect, habitat protection, restoration and management shows the positive progress compared with other aspects. However, it can be also said that in the context of water use and supply management, more efforts should be done since the progress of this aspect shows relatively less progress and need to be improved in the future.

- Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) Implementation in Indonesia:
 - a. To date, it is estimated that up to 20% of national coastline is under integrated management, including: including Bali (430 km), Sukabumi (117 km), Tomini Bay (2500.46 km), North Jakarta, Marine and Coastal Resources Management Project (MCRMP), South China Sea (SCS) and COREMAP sites (sum up to more than 2,000 km). Several local coastal districts have also developed their multi-year management plan through the coastal strategy document as mandated by National Act 27/2007 on Coastal and Small Islands Management.
 - b. ICM Planning Document had been developed in 15 provinces, and 40 districts had developed their strategic plans (BOBLME, 2011)
 - c. Enactment of 12 provincial coastal management regulations (BOBLME, 2011).

Table of Implementation of Coastal Management Initiatives in Indonesia

Areas	Length of coastline covered (km)	Program/project
10 provinces and 42 coastal districts	>1,000	MCRMP sites
Kepulauan Riau (Riau), Sikka (East Nusa Tenggara), Selayar (South Sulawesi) and Biak (Papua)	~ 500	COREMAP I sites
Selayar and Pangkep (South Sulawesi); Buton and Wakatobi (South East Sulawesi); Biak-Numfor (Papua); Raja Ampat (West Papua); and Sikka (East Nusa Tenggara)	> 600	COREMP II - World Bank sites
Lingga, Natuna, Bintan, Batam (Riau Islands), Tapanuli Tengah, Nias, Nias Selatan (North Sumatra), and Mentawai (West Sumatra)	>150	COREMP II - ADB sites
Sukabumi	70	PEMSEA site
Bali	60	PEMSEA site
Tomini Bay (North Sulawesi, Gorontalo and Central Sulawesi)	>200	Initiative of the local government, facilitated by the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
Jakarta Bay	>30	Initiative of the local government, facilitated by the Ministry of Environment
Bontang District	30	Initiative of the local government
Coral Triangle / Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion, includes: Sangir Talaud, Sangihe Islands and Nunukan Islands	---	Transboundary initiative of the governments of the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands; supported by USAID, ADB, and international conservation organizations (WWF, The Nature Conservancy, and CI)
Bengal Bay LME (Aceh, North Sulawesi, West Sumatera and Riau provinces)	>300	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and Ministry of Environment, with support from GEF
Arafura and Timor Sea Ecosystem Actions (East Nusa Tenggara, South East Maluku, Maluku, West Papua, and Papua provinces)	>400	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, with support from GEF

- In 2012, MoE is currently implementing:
 - a. Preparation of Marine and Coastal Area Status for 23 provinces;
 - b. Portal Development and Coastal and Marine Website, including information for State of Coast (SOC);
 - c. Action Plan for Environmental Management Integrated Coastal and Marine Bali Strait and the Tomini Bay;
 - d. Strategic Plan for Environmental Management Integrated Coastal and Marine east coast of Sumatra;

- e. Implementation of local wisdom in the management of coastal and marine environment in an integrated district of Serdang Bedagai;
- f. Economic valuation, the carrying capacity of coral reefs and the public perception of ecotourism and other activities in the district of Raja Ampat;
- g. Dissemination of guidelines and regulations controlling environmental degradation of coastal and marine.

1.2 Challenges

- The under development situation and conditions reflected from the 2005-2009 review are the biggest challenges faced by Indonesia in implementing sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystem development.
- Other challenges are also identified such as conflict in municipal water boundary, land based source pollution at the river basin area, lack of resources, transboundary illegal fishing, habitat degradation, etc.
- To overcome those challenges, some efforts are needed:
 - a. At national level:
 - Conduct comprehensive needs assessment;
 - Implement an interagency and multi-sectoral coordinating mechanism to address the lack of coordination in project implementation at the national and local level as well as enhance multi-sectoral participation;
 - Identify and secure resource commitments and clarify roles and responsibilities of agencies and stakeholders related to coastal and ocean management;
 - Strengthening information management, conduct awareness and appreciation campaigns and stakeholder consultations, and develop IEC materials related on ICM, sustainable development, agricultural based tourism, risk management, community-based tourism in order to address limited knowledge of coastal communities on the management of coastal resources, as well as to increase awareness and appreciation of social, economic, and environmental services;
 - Increase access to training opportunities;
 - Establish partnership arrangements and strengthen networking with various concerned agencies and related learning/research institutions.
 - b. At regional level: concerted efforts are needed.

1.3 SDS-SEA implementation in the next years

- The Current Medium-term Development Plan (2009-2014) and the Long-term National Development Plan (2005-2025) have mainstreamed the principles of sustainable development in national development policies and programs.

- The following indicates the focus of these development plans in terms of sustainable development of the marine and coastal areas:
 - a. National Medium-term Development Plan (2009-2014):
 - Management of natural resources and environment conservation
 - Rehabilitation and conservation of natural resources and environmental maintenance of biological diversity and distinctiveness of the tropical natural resources
 - Spatial planning and spatial consistency
 - Improvement of national security maintenance efforts and securing natural resources of national wealth, including the territorial sea
 - Improvement of an integrated marine development, including the development of marine science and technology
 - Development of marine industry including marine transportation, maritime industries, fisheries, and marine tourism, in order to synergize and optimize sustainable use of energy and mineral resources.
 - b. National Development Plan (2005-2025)
 - Improving the implementation of development management which can maintain a balance between utilization, sustainability, visibility and usability of natural resources and environment while maintaining the function, capacity, and comfort in life in the present and future, through the use of matching between the use of space for settlements, social and economic activities, and conservation efforts;
 - Improving the economic utilization of natural resources and sustainable environment and improving the management of natural resources and environment to support the quality of life;
 - Raising awareness of marine community towards a marine-oriented development;
 - Improving human resource capacity through the development of marine science and marine technology;
 - Manage the national marine areas to maintain the sovereignty and prosperity;
 - Build an integrated maritime economy by optimizing the utilization of marine resources in a sustainable manner.

COUNTRY REPORT (JAPAN)

1. Status of implementation of the SDS-SEA in the country

The Basic Plan on Ocean Policy was adopted in 2008 based on the Basic Act on Ocean Policy.

Comprehensive Management of the Coastal Zones is included in the act and the Basic Plan as one of the main measures that has to be undertaken.

Implementation of the SDS-SEA is being conducted along with the measures included in the Basic Plan.

2. Challenges

Under the current Basic Plan on Ocean Policy, the Japanese government has been implementing the following measures in support of the comprehensive management of the coastal zones.

1. Management of coastal zones carried out in an integrated manner with land areas
 - a. Promoting efforts for comprehensive sediment control
 - b. Promoting measures to prevent red clay outflow in Okinawa and other zones
 - c. Properly managing nutrient salts and pollutant load and restoring and promoting cycles
 - d. Promoting countermeasures against wastes drifting or washed ashore
 - e. Creating nature-friendly seashore that is accessible to the people
2. Coordination of activities at coastal zones
3. Construction of a coordination system concerning coastal zone management

3. SDS-SEA implementation in the next five years

The Basic Plan on Ocean Policy is to be reviewed every five years. The scope of the current plan is for 2007–2012. The next revised plan is scheduled to be adopted by next spring.

The measures relating to the Comprehensive Management of the Coastal Zones are expected to be included in the revised plan as well.

COUNTRY STATEMENT (JAPAN)

(Summary)

Regarding the Earthquake in 2011

In March 2011, Japan was struck by a strong earthquake and the subsequent disasters. We express our deep appreciation for the warmest help that was extended to us from many people including those who are represented in this meeting in the most difficult days after the tragedy.

We firmly recognized, as a result of the tragedy, that natural disasters can exceed our assumptions. It is our sincere hope that preparedness for natural disasters will be swiftly advanced in the whole region of East Asia.

Some of Our Experiences on Coastal Management

The management of coastal zones is treated as one of the major policy areas in the National Ocean Policy by the Basic Act on Ocean Policy and the Basic Plan on Ocean Policy. We would like to share three topics.

The improvement of water quality

In the 1960s, Japan experienced a period of rapid economic growth and various serious marine pollution problems. In 1970, the Water Pollution Control Law was enacted. In 1980, the Total Pollutant Load Control System was put into practice in three major areas. The number of red tide occurrences in those areas has decreased remarkably. Also, as the development of sewage systems proceeded, water pollution is reduced dramatically. Marine debris is corrected effectively by using high-frequency radars and specialized ships.

The preservation of landscape and the ecosystem

Among the measures taken in Japan are the restorations of sand beaches by controlling water flow, the creation of a tidal flat by covering the sludge with sand, and development of shorelines that are friendly to marine habitats.

An example of the Integrated Coastal Management

The City of Shima is implementing the coastal management policy under the slogan, "We can earn, we can learn and we can enjoy through the sea."

The city is implementing not only the aforementioned measures but also the promotion of fishery and tourism industries and educational activities. We hope the network of cooperation among cities will spread in the future.

**COUNTRY STATEMENT
(PHILIPPINES)**

by

THE HONORABLE RAMON J.P. PAJE

Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources

East Asian Seas Congress 2012

Building a Blue Economy: Strategies, Opportunities and Partnerships
in the Seas of East Asia

9–13 July 2012

The Philippines, located within the coral triangle and considered the center of marine shore fish diversity in the world, has the world's richest marine and coastal ecosystems. The Philippine archipelago, with 7,100 islands, boasts about one of the longest coastlines in the world—estimated at 36,289 km. It covers an economic zone of about 2.2 million km², where 25 major cities lie on its coasts and about 60 percent of the nation's total population live and earn their living from.

The Philippine maritime transport industry consists of more than 1,250 ports and more than 30,000 ships plying the domestic routes that contribute significantly to the economic growth of the country. The country's numerous amazing beaches accommodate the growth of this industry and coastal tourism.

The Philippines, therefore, together with countries in the East Asia, has great capacity to foster the region's aspiration of having a "blue economy."

To pursue a blue economy that is consistent with the principles of sustainable development, it is appropriate that the East Asian Seas (EAS) countries, through the PEMSEA, has adopted an institutional framework called the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) in the governance of regional/subregional seas. Specific targets were set to provide EAS countries with road map to achieve environmental sustainability. A concrete approach in the coastal and marine resources management under this strategy is the Integrated Coastal Management (ICM).

Policy Development

Under Executive Order No. 533 (E.O. No. 533), the Integrated Coastal Management has been adopted as a national strategy to ensure the sustainable development of the country's coastal and marine environment and resources. It is being implemented in all coastal and

marine areas, addressing the interlinkages among associated watersheds, estuaries and wetlands and coastal seas, by all relevant national and local agencies.

In support to the National ICM implementation, important legislations were passed:

- 1) Republic Act No. 10121, known as the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010, was signed on 27 May 2010. In strengthening the Philippine disaster risk reduction and management system, the policy upholds the people's constitutional right to life, property and environment by addressing the root causes of vulnerabilities to disasters. It also strengthens the country's institutional capacity for disaster risk reduction and management and builds the resilience of local communities to disasters including climate change impact.
- 2) Republic Act No. 9729, known as the Climate Change Act of 2009, was signed on 23 October 2009. The law mainstreams climate change into government policy formulations and establishes the framework strategy and program on climate change. The policy affords the full protection and the advancement of the right of the people to a healthful ecology, espousing sustainable development to fulfill human needs while maintaining the quality of the natural environment for current and future generations. It created the Climate Change Commission, which formulated the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFSCC), National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) and guidelines for Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP).
- 3) Executive Order No. 26, also known as the Implementation of a National Greening Program (NGP) as a Government Priority, was enacted on 24 February 2011. Acknowledging resources protection and conservation as one of the priority programs of the country, the NGP was created with the objective of planting 1.5 billion trees in 1.5 million ha of forestlands in six years. Areas of development under the NGP include forestlands, mangrove and protected areas, urban areas and inactive and abandoned mine sites, which have vital implications for proper and sustainable management of ocean and coastal resources.
- 4) Executive Order No. 23, also known as Declaring a Moratorium on the Cutting and Harvesting of Timber in the Natural and Residual Forests and Creating the Anti-illegal Logging Task Force, was enacted on 1 February 2011. As a policy that protects the remaining forest cover areas and allows natural regeneration of residual forests and development of plantation forests, it does not only enforce protection and prevention against flash floods and hazardous flooding incidents, but also maintains the preservation of biodiversity by protecting threatened habitats and sanctuaries of endangered and rare species.

Program and Plans Formulation

In the Philippines, SDS-SEA is set forth in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP), which has inclusive growth as the overall goal toward economic growth and poverty alleviation. The Philippine Development Plan sets the programs that will contribute to competitive and sustainable agriculture and fisheries sector, accelerate infrastructure development sector and improve protection and development of the environment and natural resources sector.

One of the goals pursued in the Strategic Framework under the Conservation, Protection and Rehabilitation of the Environment and Natural Resources of the PDP is to achieve Improved Conservation, Protection and Rehabilitation of Natural Resources by the year 2016. Priority to this goal is the implementation of national action plans, where enhancing coastal and marine resources management is one. One strategy being taken is the development and

implementation of the National Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) Program, which upholds the principles, strategies and action plans accorded in E.O. No. 533.

The National ICM Program's primary goals are to achieve sustainable development of the country's coastal areas and improve the quality of life of coastal communities. It is to be implemented by concerned national agencies and local governments, spearheaded by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), with the participation of relevant civil society groups, NGOs, POs and academic, corporate and private sectors in the 832 coastal municipalities. Together, they will address the interlinkages among associated watersheds, estuaries, wetlands and coastal areas.

National ICM Program Implementation

Cleanup and rehabilitation of Manila Bay

The Manila Bay, declared as a pollution hot spot in the southern part of East Asia, is a Philippine government priority intervention for proper and sustainable management and development of coastal and marine resources. The bay area, which comprises three regions, undergoes cleanup and rehabilitation, not only for the fulfillment of EAS region commitment, but also for the nation's concern on the bay as its most treasured cultural heritage and vital economic resource, contributing to about 54.6 percent or more than half of the country's gross domestic product (NSCB, 2010). Enforcing Republic Act No. 9275 or the Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004, and Republic Act No. 9003 or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000, the government is putting resources and efforts to abate and control pollution in the Manila Bay area from land-based sources; working out to upgrade the sanitation and sewerage system of Metro Manila, Region 3 and Region 4A; imposing strict regulations on industrial liquid waste disposal; enforcing ecological solid waste management (ESWM) laws; enforcing laws on hazardous and ship-generated wastes; and relocating informal settlers living along the waterways, among others.

Intergovernmental and multisectoral partnerships are being adopted as effective mechanism to facilitate the sustainable management of the Manila Bay area. Fourteen (14) government agencies and some private stakeholders are collaborating to cleanup and rehabilitate the bay area. Area-based actions for cleaning the major and minor tributaries of the bay are done through partnerships with the private sector, such as in the Adopt an Estero/Water Body program of the government. Regulations on industrial liquid waste disposal are strictly imposed through the strict coordination and collaboration of concerned government institutions and agencies. Furthermore, the enforcement of ecological solid waste management law and the relocation of informal settlers are being carried out by local government units with the cooperation of civil society and communities.

Pollution Reduction through the Adopt an Estero/Water Body Program

The Adopt an Estero/Water Body program utilizes the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) strategy to address the pollution problem not only in Manila Bay, but in the whole country as well. Taking on from the original objective to clean up canals and creeks from wastes, debris and silt through community mobilization and information, education and communication programs, the support of the private sector was further sought to increase the coverage of the program. Realizing the effectiveness of the program and its potential to address as well the water pollution in other parts of the country, the regional offices of the Environmental

Management Bureau-DENR were directed to undertake a similar program in the regions. The program now provides an integrated undertaking not only as a means for preventing major flooding in the urban areas, but also as an effective strategy for solid waste management (SWM), ambient water quality protection and climate change adaptation. Since the program was launched, 314 memoranda of agreement (MOA) were signed by partner agencies, adopting 193 water bodies in urban areas nationwide for waterway/ water body cleanup and rehabilitation.

Implementation of the ICM program

The Philippines is strengthening and accelerating the implementation of ICM in 78 coastal towns and cities in several provinces of the country. ICM implementation includes: (a) monitoring of commercial and municipal landings at strategic ports in 13 fishing grounds nationwide; (b) evaluation of fisheries and habitat management; (c) monitoring of 238 water bodies, either for classification or water quality; (d) monitoring of solid waste management plans and its operationalization at the provincial and cities/municipalities nationwide; (e) monitoring for the abatement, recovery and shoreline cleanup of oil spills, hazardous materials and other marine pollutants; (f) developing framework for tracking and measuring LGUs' performance on coastal resource management program implementation; and (g) improving effectiveness of management and governance of marine protected areas.

ICM-supported projects

Foreign-assisted and special projects are being carried out to support and complement the ICM implementation. Among them are the Integrated Coastal Resources Management Project (ICRMP), the Adaptation to Climate Change and Conservation of Biodiversity in the Philippines (ACCBio), the Camiguin Coastal Resource Management Project (CCRMP), the Capacity Development Project on Water Quality Management (CDPWQM), the Manila Third Sewerage Project (MTSP), the Partnership for Biodiversity Conservation: Mainstreaming in Local Agricultural Landscapes Project (PBCP), the Philippines Climate Change Adaptation Project (PhilCCAP) and the Solid Waste Management for Local Government Units-Phase II. Common to the objectives of these projects is the aim to sustainably manage coastal resources and uplift the socioeconomic conditions of people living in the coastal areas.

The ICRMP, for instance, comprises four components that directly address coastal and ocean resources concerns, namely: (1) Policy and Institutional Strengthening and Development component, which develops an institutional framework for national and local government coordination of integrated coastal resource management; (2) Integrated Coastal Resources Management and Biodiversity Conservation component, which protects and manages coastal ecosystems in selected threatened areas of high biodiversity; (3) Enterprise Development and Income Diversification component, which works on to provide municipal fisherfolks with supplementary income and reduce their reliance on fishing by promoting environment-friendly sustainable enterprises and livelihoods; and (4) Social and Environmental Services and Facilities component, which addresses the basic social services needs of disadvantage coastal communities and supports local governments efforts to mitigate coastal pollution and degradation of resources.

The ICRMP is being implemented in six priority marine biodiversity corridors and ecosystems covering 80 municipalities in seven provinces, through intergovernmental partnership between DENR bureaus and attached agencies, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) and participating municipal local governments. It has covered an

additional 3,908 km of coastline for ICM activities. At the end of the project, it is expected that a total of 8,265.2 km of coastline will be undertaken with ICM activities, which is 22.78 percent of the total Philippine coastline.

Programs supporting ICM implementation

The National Greening Program reforestation of 1.5 million ha of forestlands includes planting of mangrove trees, which has the great potential of bringing back habitats for ecologically and socioeconomically important marine organisms that are biologically dependent on the mangrove ecosystem. Four million (4,000,000) mangrove trees will be planted in 1,600 ha of land this year, which means more nursery for fry and juvenile fishes, more feeding ground for adult fishes, more protection of shoreline from strong winds and waves, more protection from soil erosion that may damage seagrass and corals, more sanctuary for wildlife and more opportunities for ecotourism in the future.

Establishment of marine protected areas

Establishment of marine protected areas (MPAs) that delineate vulnerable marine habitats is one of the major initiatives under the NICMP. To sustain fisheries utilization in adjacent fishing areas of the country or for the purpose of having marine fishery reserves, MPAs now serve as intervention measures for coastal and ocean biodiversity conservation and protection. A total of 1,640 MPAs has been established in 536 towns and cities in 60 provinces in the country. The Philippines looks for opportunities of scaling up MPAs into networks and make these resilient to the effects of climate change by redesigning them into “climate-smart MPAs.”

Environmental Reforms

The significant environmental reforms carried out by the present Philippine government administration resulted in the worldwide recognition of the Philippines as a “strong performer” in the 2012 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) by Yale and Columbia Universities. The 2012 EPI is a quantitative tool created by Yale University and Columbia University for policymakers in tracking their country’s performance and progress on environmental health and ecosystem vitality.

Based on the 2012 EPI report, the Philippines ranked 8th in Asia and Pacific countries and 42nd among 132 countries identified in the study. The Philippines ranked 20th for the policy objective on Ecosystem Vitality, having perfect scores for the performance indicator on Agricultural Subsidies, CO₂ per Capita, Forest Cover and Forest Growing Stock. Further, the rating for marine protected areas, which measure the percentage of a country’s exclusive economic zone that is under protection, acquired a score of 78.2 and ranked 40th.

These ratings manifest the Philippine government’s strong capacity to establish good environmental policies for the protection of our ecosystem. These also signify the government’s competence to meet natural resource management challenges, such as addressing pollution control, conserving the country’s remaining natural resources, reversing ecological degradation and mitigating the effects of climate change. All these have vital implications to the proper and sustainable management of our ocean and coastal resources.

Challenges of SDS-SEA implementation to achieve blue economy: Imperative of EAS countries' support to PEMSEA

The continuing challenges that the EAS countries confront to achieve blue economy require stronger convergence among the programs and policies in the region. Regional partnerships such as PEMSEA have proven to be effective institutional collaborations to ensure harmonization of policy, capacity development initiatives and technical and resource assistance among EAS countries.

PEMSEA, in its transformation to a self-sustaining regional mechanism to implement SDS-SEA, needs the EAS countries' strengthened support. The EAS countries are gathered in this EAS Congress 2012 in Changwon City, Republic of Korea, to show our stronger commitment to SDS-SEA implementation and to PEMSEA as a regional management arrangement to achieve blue economy.

COUNTRY STATEMENT (REPUBLIC OF KOREA)

Blue Economy and SDS-SEA Implementation in RO Korea

Introduction

The world has been flooded with news of disasters caused by environmental problems and adverse impacts of climate change. As we are living in a globalized world, we realize that a country's problem, whether economic or environmental, is not limited within the country but, more or less, affecting the entire world.

The Rio+20 Summit, which was concluded last month, has been a venue to discuss on possible ways to develop and implement "green growth," an innovative solution for harmonizing economic growth under the challenges of changing environment and climate. As a result, green growth has been firmly perceived as a new paradigm for our time. The concept of green growth is based on the belief that economic growth and environmental sustainability is not merely compatible objectives and their integration is essential for achieving sustainable development for the future of humankind. In line with this, blue economy is one of the strategies for achieving green growth in coastal and ocean sector.

For this reason, "blue economy" has been selected as the main theme of the EAS Congress 2012, providing a platform for exchanging views and building partnership among East Asian countries to achieve blue economy in the Seas of East Asia. RO Korea has prepared blue economy since 2000 and accumulated various experiences. Thus, the EAS Congress 2012 in Changwon, RO Korea, is timely and proper. We hope that the Congress will be a venue to share the experiences of RO Korea in implementing blue economy and green growth.

Blue Economy in RO Korea

In 2012, RO Korea has a population of 50 million with 100 percent of the population inhabiting within 100 km from coasts, twice the world average of 50 percent.

As a leading country for pursuing a new green growth paradigm, RO Korea considers economy, environment, and social Equity as the three pillars of sustainable development. Blue economy can be achieved through integrated and harmonious implementation of the three pillars at coastal and ocean sector.

Blue economy, which requires the use of information technology (IT), biotechnology (BT) and nanotechnology (NT), brings about significant socioeconomic impacts on societies through balanced local developments and income distributions. RO Korea has initiated blue economy by creating the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in 1996 which played its role as a national ocean policy center and in turn by establishing the Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs, aiming for the integration of land and ocean management policies in 2008.

The Ocean Korea 21(hereafter OK21), the Basic Plan for Ocean and Fisheries Development, is a strategy for blue economy in RO Korea. The 1st Plan has been established in 2000. The 10-year plan (2000–2010) included seven strategies with allocated budget of more than KRW 7 trillion. In 2010, the 2nd Plan (2011–2020) has been launched on the basis of the successes

and lessons learned from the previous plans. The 2nd Plan is focusing on strengthening blue economy in RO Korea and enlarging ocean territories—in practical term—beyond its national jurisdiction. The vision of the 2nd Plan is the “Realization of Global Leading Ocean Power in 2020,” which will enable RO Korea to emerge as a world top five ocean country. The three objectives of the 2nd Plan include: (1) sustainable management and conservation of marine environment; (2) development of emerging ocean industries and revitalization of traditional ocean industries; and (3) enlargement of ocean territory in coping with a newly rising ocean order.

The 2nd Plan comprises five strategies and 26 priority actions including:

- (1) ensuring healthy and safe use of ocean;
- (2) developing ocean science and technology as a new growth engine;
- (3) promoting high-quality ocean-based culture and tourism;
- (4) strengthening shipping and logistics in view of the growing economies of the East Asian region;
- (5) solidifying legitimate national jurisdiction on ocean territory and securing global centers for ocean-related activities

In addition to OK21, RO Korea has more than 20 long-term plans and strategies relating to ocean and fisheries policies. These 20 plans and strategies are a mixture of development-focused and conservation-focused. There is a gap still existing between the two opposite approaches: development and conservation. We are expecting that the gap between “development” and “conservation” on national policies will be narrowed in coastal and ocean sector with promoting blue economy.

Green Growth

In 2008, RO Korea declared green growth as the country’s new growth engine, announcing the National Green Growth Strategy and its Five-Year Implementation Plan. The strategy has a significant importance as it enables RO Korea to convert into a low-carbon society in order to overcome energy problems as well as respond proactively to climate change. In 2010, RO Korea enacted the Framework Law on Low Carbon Green Growth, the unprecedented example in the world.

The three objectives of the strategy include: (1) mitigation of climate change impacts and the strengthening of the country’s energy independence; (2) creation of new growth engines; and (3) improvement in the quality of people’s lives and enhancement of Korea’s international standing. The strategy aimed to make RO Korea the world’s 7th ranking green economy by 2020 and the 5th green economy by 2050.

Past Achievements: Implementation of SDS-SEA

RO Korea has incorporated the concept of sustainable development, which was embodied through the World Summit on Sustainable Development (an intergovernmental conference held in Johannesburg in 2002) into national policies. Especially, environmental policy implementation has been strengthened for creating land and ocean as healthy and lively foundations of people’s living. The efforts of the government have been realized by enacting various legal and institutional arrangements for environment, especially marine-related laws and regulations.

Major laws relating to coastal and ocean include: the Coastal Management Act in 1999 and its complete revision in 2009, the Framework Law on Ocean and Fisheries Development in 2002,

Marine Environment Management Law in 1997 and Marine Ecosystem Conservation and Management Law in 2006. Also, various policies and action plans have been developed in order to ensure sustainable development of coastal and ocean resources. In particular, the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan and National Strategy for Green Growth have been formulated for responding to emerging issues of climate change and energy and natural resources shortage. Also, in coastal areas, the Coastal Water Zoning System and Target-based Natural Coast Management System as well as the Coastal Area Total Pollution Load Management System have been successfully introduced. In order to promote the development of ocean science and technologies, the 2020 Marine Technology (MT) Road Map has been developed with increased funding for ocean-related R&D programs. The overall environmental investment of RO Korea has been reached to about KRW 30 trillion annually.

Priorities in the next five years in SDS-SEA implementation

Relating to the SDS-SEA implementation, the government of RO Korea will continuously implement the actions and priorities stipulated in the plans and strategies including: Basic Plan for Ocean and Fisheries Development, Integrated Coastal Management Plan, Comprehensive Plan for Marine Environment, Marine Ecosystem Conservation and Management Plan, National Plan for Green Growth, etc. Natural coast management will be further promoted to protect marine ecosystem, and protection of critical habitats and species will be enhanced. Also, restoration of damaged coastal habitats will be conducted through the community participatory-based projects. Land-based pollution management will be strengthened by developing a national plan and expanding the coastal area total pollution load management system to a national scale.

Way Forward

The ocean remains as the only untapped territory in the world. However, since coming into effect of the UNCLOS in 1994, world oceans have rapidly become hot spots for competitions and conflicts. Blue economy would be likely to improve economic cooperation among neighboring countries by facilitating transboundary economic activities in coastal and marine sector.

We Koreans are hoping that the ocean will be a win-win venue for collaboration, not for confrontation and competition. This would require increased understanding and engagement of other countries through discussions and sharing of experiences. For this reason, ways to increase collaboration and cooperation by responsible policymakers in governmental level should be formulated in order to adopt new technologies and to remove possible discords. In this regard, we value this opportunity of EAS Congress 2012 meaningful and hope that the EAS Congress be successfully continued.

Based on mutual cooperation, RO Korea will make considerable efforts to maintain close relationship with East Asian countries for achieving blue economy and green growth. We are looking forward to building constructive partnership with the ministers of the EAS countries in the future.

Thank you very much.

Thailand Ministerial Statement and Report

His Excellency,
Excellencies,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and gentlemen,

It is a great honor and privilege for me to be here and deliver a statement on behalf of the Royal Thai Government. H.E. Mr. Preecha Reangsomboonsuk would like to attend this ministerial forum by himself. Unfortunately, owing to other pressing and urgent commitments, he could not make it; nonetheless, he sends his wishes for a successful meeting.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the Government of Republic of Korea, for their warm and generous hospitality and support provided to our delegations, and for hosting this momentous event. My appreciations also go to PEMSEA for inviting us, me and the excellent preparations made for this meeting.

Thailand is considered as one of the most productive areas of the world according to its unique topography, oceanography and climate characteristics. The extensive coastline is about 3,148 km, bordering the Gulf of Thailand and the Andaman Sea. Marine resources contribute greatly to the country's economy. Not only major heavy industries, such as steel, oil refinery, petroleum chemical products, food processing factories and power plants are located along coastline especially on the east coast of the Gulf of Thailand; agricultural activities and tourism are also major economic activities in coastal areas that contribute large amounts of income at both local and national scales.

However, just like other coastal states, Thailand encounters the problems concerning degradation of the marine resources, habitat, coastal ecosystem and environment. It is evident that the problems in management of the nation have to face great challenges which include increasing threats and pressures from climate change, great demand for resources, discharged of land-based pollutants, social and political attitudes.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, as a prime ministry for utilization, conservation and rehabilitation of natural resources and environment, has taken a leading role in marine and coastal resources management through the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources. We have put much effort to tackle the problem through local and international cooperation, both in the areas of mitigation and adaptation. The education, public awareness and public participations are the priority implementation in the country.

His Majesty, the King's philosophy, "Sufficiency Economy," has also been used as a guiding principle to all national and sectoral policies, particularly in conservation and rehabilitation of marine and coastal resources. The word sufficiency means "moderation, reasonableness and the need for self-immunity for sufficient protection from impact arising from internal and external changes."

However, many challenges are still lying, particularly in the coastal area related to climate change issue. The impact of climate change hits in all areas of ecosystem particularly in coastal system, sea-level rise, ocean acidification and also relating to natural hazards, including tsunamis, storm surges, typhoons, monsoons and the adverse effects of climate change.

In realizing that environmental problems are transboundary issues, Thailand has been cooperated with many countries/organizations both regional and international levels to relieve threats and hazards and strengthen the protection and conservation of the natural resources for sustainable management.

At the regional/subregional level, Thailand participates in coordinating mechanisms for sustainable development/environmental management including PEMSEA, COBSEA, the Mekong River Commission, the UNEP/GEF South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand Project and the Bay of Bengal LME Project. For PEMSEA, Thailand has been participating in the GEF-supported PEMSEA regional programme since 1994 and as the SDS-SEA is consistent with the national policy, and particularly with the department's, the GEF Project Document on the Implementation of the SDS-SEA was endorsed by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.

Activities undertaken in cooperation with PEMSEA are including Joint Oil Spill Preparedness, Response and Cooperation in the Gulf of Thailand, a Port Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (PSHEMS), and the Chonburi ICM Program, which has been scaling up in November 2010 from 26 coastal local governments to 99 including non-coastal governments. Therefore, ICM implementation now covers the entire Chonburi province. Furthermore, the ICM Secretariat was moved to the Chonburi Provincial Administration Office.

In moving forward to a blue economy, interventions for Thailand's coastal and marine resources management has been prioritized. Institutional rearrangement is one of the priorities for integrated management and sustainable utilization of coastal and marine resources in Thailand. Other initiatives include: enact the bill on the Management of Coastal Areas, improve protected area management, improve enforcement of existing coastal and marine-related regulations, develop Natural and Man-made Hazard Management Planning, revise coastal land uses planning to support integrated coastal management, promote research and monitoring on marine and coastal resources, integrate marine biodiversity and ecosystem conservation into economic planning and into production landscapes, harness markets and the private sector in marine and coastal resources conservation and sustainable use, scaling up formal Integrated Coastal Management at the local level for the SDS-SEA program.

Progress has been made, but there is a lot to be done. We are, therefore, looking forward to working together with PEMSEA on a wider range of activities for sustainable development of marine and coastal resources and livelihood of our people in the country as well as in the region.

Finally, on behalf of the Royal Thai Government, I would like to extend our gratitude and sincere thanks again to Mr. Raphael P.M. Lotilla, PEMSEA's and local staff for all their hardworking and warm hospitality.

Thank you.

**Statement of H.E. Chu Pham Ngoc Hien,
Vice Minister of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
(MONRE), Vietnam**

At the Fourth Ministerial Forum of East Asian Seas Congress
(12 July 2012 in Changwon)

*H.E. Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished guests,
Ladies and gentlemen,*

First of all, on behalf of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and the Vietnamese Government, I would like to convey my sincere and grateful thanks to the organizers of the East Asia Seas Congress 2012 and the host country, Republic of Korea, for creating favorable conditions for Vietnamese delegation to attend this congress with the theme “Building a Blue Economy: Strategy, Opportunities and Partnerships in the Seas of East Asia.”

The Ministerial Forum at the East Asian Seas Congress is an important event and a significant opportunity for PEMSEA member states, including Vietnam, to share experiences and the achievements in implementing the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) at national level in the past 10 years and put forward the orientations for implementing this strategy toward 2015. This forum is also a chance to review and reunify contents adopted in East Asian Seas Congress I, II and III through Putrajaya Declaration in Malaysia for SDS-SEA in 2003, Haikou Declaration in 2006 and Manila Declaration in 2009 which are fundamental for regional cooperation in coastal and marine management. At this forum, we will adopt the “Changwon Declaration toward an Ocean-based Blue Economy: Moving Ahead with the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia,” a new opportunity to enhance the intergovernmental partnership in East Asian Seas in the next time.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Being highly aware of the importance of the implementation of the SDS-SEA at the national level, The Prime Minister of Vietnam has assigned MONRE to be the focal point to coordinate with relevant governmental bodies at local and national level to implement this strategy. In the past time, MONRE has actively carried out the special actions of the strategy in Vietnam and reached to the initial achievements.

The SDS-SEA is a framework strategy; therefore, it is essential to integrate the contents of the strategy in national plans and programs having the same purpose. Based on the practical conditions and development of Vietnam, MONRE cooperated with other relevant ministries [and] has planned and submitted to the Prime Minister to adopt a series of programs and activities related to marine sustainable development in Vietnam, such as orientations for sustainable development in Vietnam (2004); national program on basic and comprehensive surveys and management of marine environment and resources toward 2010 and vision to 2020 (2006); national program on integrated coastal management in Central Vietnam toward 2010 and 2020 (2007); the national target program to respond to climate change (2008); national program on marine science and technology research to serve the socioeconomic development and sustainable development from the period 2006–2010 and 2011–2015; national program on marine international cooperation toward 2020 (2008); [and] the marine protected areas (MPA)

system planning in Vietnam to 2020 (2010) with 16 MPAs representing for different the marine biodiversity zone in Vietnam seas.

Institutionally, in March 2008, the government has entrusted Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment to implement state management on the seas and islands, and Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands (VASI) was established in August 2008 to help the MONRE in performing this duty. At 28 coastal provinces, the Agency of Sea and Island Management under the Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE) are also formed to perform integrated management on seas and islands at local level. In addition, Vietnam has also been involved in the international and regional institutions relevant to coastal and marine sustainable development, such as PEMSEA, the Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA), the Global Ocean Forum (GOF), the ASEAN bodies on the seas such as Subcommittee on Marine Science and Technology (SCMSAT) and ASEAN Working Group on Coastal and Marine Environment (AWGCME), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO and the Asia-Pacific (IOC-UNESCO and IOC-WESTPAC); programs/projects in the East Sea, the Mangroves for the Future (MFF) initiatives and Management of Marine Pollution from Land-based Sources (GPA).

The system of sectoral policy and law on marine management has also been reviewed and strengthened their practical enforcement. On the basis, policies and legal documents on marine management have been developed in integrated manner to improve inter-sector collaborative mechanism, such as: The Strategy of Vietnam Seas toward 2020, in which they identified the needs of new institutional framework and management approaches for Vietnam seas and islands; Decree No. 25/2009/ND-CP on integrated management of natural resources and protection of the marine and island environment; recently, the National Assembly approved the Law of Seas; and in addition, the Law of Marine Resources and Environment is in the process of preparation for the National Assembly's consideration.

Vietnam also actively participated in some 20 international conventions relating to the marine sustainable management and development, such as MARPOL 73/78 Convention, the Convention of the United Nations on the Law of Sea 1982 (UNCLOS), the BASEL Convention, RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands Management, the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Code of Conduct on the East Sea (South China Sea) (DOC).

Ladies and gentlemen,

With the above national efforts along with the effective support of international institutions and PEMSEA, Vietnam has initially achieved important results in the implementation of the SDS-SEA. Particularly, so far there have been 20 over 28 coastal provinces applying the integrated coastal management (ICM) at different degrees, at the same time, taking steps to apply the marine spatial planning (MSP) in the marine island management and governance.

In the coming time, Vietnam continues its commitment to promote regional partnership and implement effectively more the marine sustainable development plan toward year 2015 in relation to the implementation of the agreements reached at the global summit on sustainable development in Rio +20. Vietnam also would like our regional countries "strengthening partnerships to reduce conflicts" for the common benefits of the seas of East Asia and for the benefits of each member country.

At this forum, once again, Vietnam expresses the full support for “Changwon Declaration toward an Ocean-based Blue Economy: Moving Ahead with the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia.”

Finally, once again, we would like to sincerely thank you for the precious support of international friends, especially PEMSEA, in implementing the sustainable development strategy for the seas of East Asia in Vietnam.

I would like to wish the forum to have a fruitful outcome and wish all of you health and happiness!

Sincerely, thank you.

ANNEX 6
FIVE-YEAR REGIONAL SDS-SEA IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

**ANNEX 7
CHANGWON DECLARATION
TOWARD AN OCEAN-BASED BLUE ECONOMY:
MOVING AHEAD WITH THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
FOR THE SEAS OF EAST ASIA**

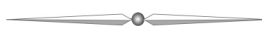


Changwon Declaration

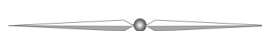
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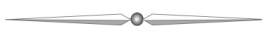
**The Fourth Ministerial Forum on
the Sustainable Development Strategy
for the Seas of East Asia**
Changwon City, RO Korea
12 July 2012

1. **W**e, the representatives of the countries of the Seas of East Asia region, have gathered this day in Changwon City to reflect on the progress made over the past three years, individually and collectively, with the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA), and to ensure continued progress towards a sustainable future, including the development of an ocean-based blue economy.
2. **W**e understand the Blue Economy to be a practical ocean-based economic model using green infrastructure and technologies, innovative financing mechanisms and proactive institutional arrangements for meeting the twin goals of protecting our oceans and coasts and enhancing its potential contribution to sustainable development, including improving human well-being, and reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities.
3. **W**e recall the goals set in Rio 20 years ago, especially those detailed in Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 covering oceans and coasts, as well as the decisions made via a number of other modalities including the Millennium Development Goals and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit for Sustainable Development. In 2003, we adopted the SDS-SEA as the region's response to these goals. Now, in the same spirit that UNCED in its 20th year has revisited the global objectives and targets, we have assessed our progress with regard to the implementation of the SDS-SEA and its relevance to the sustainability of an ocean-based blue economy in the region.
4. **W**e have reviewed the targets identified in the 2006 Haikou Declaration, specifically: forging a long-term stakeholder partnership for implementation of the SDS-SEA; the implementation of integrated coastal management (ICM) in at least 20 percent of the region's coastline, as well as the development and implementation of national marine and coastal policies and action plans in at least 70 percent of participating countries, by 2015; and the 2009 Manila Declaration, focused on priorities to strengthen ICM as an effective management framework and a systematic approach to achieve sustainable development and climate change adaptation goals.
5. **W**e have noted considerable progress towards these targets, as follows:
 - a) PEMSEA has now evolved into an international organization with its own legal personality, focused on the implementation of the SDS-SEA;

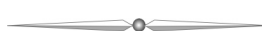


- b) Nine PEMSEA Partner Countries have initiated the development or put in place national coastal and marine policy;
 - c) More than 80 pieces of legislation directly supporting the implementation of the SDS-SEA have been enacted by PEMSEA Partner Countries;
 - d) ICM programme coverage has been extended to approximately 11 percent of the region's coastline; and
 - e) State of Coasts (SOC) reports have been completed for ICM sites in Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand, Timor Leste and Vietnam, describing progress, achievements and impacts of ICM programmes.
6. We acknowledge that, despite these efforts and initiatives, advancement towards the vision and objectives of the SDS-SEA has been modest considering such challenges as biodiversity loss and the destruction and degradation of coral reefs, mangroves, fisheries and other natural resources, pollution of rivers and coastal sea areas from land- and sea-based sources, the impacts of climate change and severe weather events on people, livelihoods and properties, and nutrient over-enrichment and the increase in "Dead Zones" in coastal waters.
7. We recognize that the continuing loss and degradation of coastal and marine ecosystem services will adversely affect economic and social development at the national and local levels. The necessity to ensure the sustainability of the ocean sector assumes even greater importance in future GDP growth, particularly in the East Asia region, where the ocean-based economy is already contributing a higher proportion to the total economy than in other parts of the world (up to 20 percent in some countries). To make this sustainable, we must ensure that economic development and the protection and sustainability of coastal and marine ecosystem services are indivisibly connected. Past experiences with "business-as-usual" economic models forewarn of their limitations, and we should now be considering an ocean-based blue economy in the context of sustainable development.
8. We continue to regard the SDS-SEA as an appropriate platform and framework for overcoming the challenges to sustainable development and for building an ocean-based blue economy in the region. We welcome the fact that the GEF, UNDP and World Bank support this approach and have incorporated SDS-SEA implementation into their respective medium-term framework programmes focused on investments in sustainable development of Large Marine Ecosystems and their coasts in East Asia.
9. To optimize the implementation of the SDS-SEA will take more time and effort. Therefore, we agree to adopt the five-year SDS-SEA Implementation Plan (2012 – 2016) for the region as a timely and important next step in the journey toward an ocean-based blue economy. We further agree to strengthen and accelerate the execution of the five-year SDS-SEA Implementation Plan, in accordance with our respective national priorities and capacities, by:
- a) Mainstreaming SDS-SEA objectives, targets and actions into national and subnational development and investment plans;
 - b) Shifting coastal and ocean governance from government-centered to a more inclusive approach, involving both government and non-government stakeholder partners, through institutional mechanisms at the regional, large marine ecosystems (LMEs) and sub-regional sea areas, national and local levels;
 - c) Consolidating and aligning Strategic Action Programmes and other endeavors for achieving target-focused action plans in LMEs/sub-regional sea areas into a common platform for improving coastal and ocean governance and for mobilizing the human and financial resources of stakeholder partners;
 - d) Converging sectoral initiatives and programmes in priority coastal, marine and watershed areas within the framework of national ICM programmes, which will contribute to the ICM





- coverage target, while at the same time advancing an ocean-based blue economy with ICM as the management framework, covering:
- i. specific actions for climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR), including improvement of observation, forecasting and warning of natural and man-made disasters, using among other processes, integrated land and sea-use planning/marine spatial planning;
 - ii. conservation and redress of biological diversity and equitable and sustainable management of fisheries, focusing on habitat (blue forest) conservation/restoration and marine protected areas, and rebuilding and maintaining fish stocks at levels that can sustainably support present and future generations;
 - iii. protection and improvement of water quality in coastal areas and associated river basins for improving ecosystem services and ecosystem health, and addressing hazards associated with unsustainable development on both water quality (e.g., pollution, eutrophication, saltwater intrusion, erosion and sedimentation) and water quantity (e.g., flooding, water shortages, over extraction, subsidence);
 - iv. food security and the provision and improvement of livelihood options among the coastal poor through sustainable coastal fisheries and alternative and supplemental livelihood programmes in ecotourism, sustainable aquaculture/ mariculture, etc.; and
 - v. investments in green industry, technology and practices – e.g., eco-agriculture and the development of marine renewable energy – in order to strengthen the resiliency of coastal communities;
- e) Building up technical and management capacity in order to achieve expected economic benefits from the oceans;
 - f) Targeting research on the valuation of ecosystem services, and the losses to society and economy as a consequence of degradation and destruction;
 - g) Setting up a comprehensive knowledge management platform;
 - h) Adopting and implementing the SOC reporting system to provide baseline information, and over time information needed for monitoring progress, necessary for achieving the different global and regional targets; and
 - i) Undertaking joint and collaborative planning with concerned government agencies, levels of government, organizations, sectors and the general public, as appropriate, for the purpose of continually updating the SDS-SEA Regional Implementation Plan.
10. **I**n accordance with respective national policies, strategies, priorities and capacities, we will use the SDS-SEA Implementation Plan to support the implementation of the RIO+20 outcome document, The Future We Want, and other relevant international and regional commitments related to coasts and oceans. We hereby direct the PEMSEA Resource Facility to ensure the incorporation and integration of the said commitments into the Plan.
11. **W**e will also pursue further opportunities for innovative partnerships among national and local governments, regional and sub-regional organizations, UN agencies, international financial institutions, donors, the business community, scientific and technical institutions, civil society and the media, with PEMSEA as the regional coordinating mechanism. We believe that individual Partners will benefit from the SDS-SEA as a common framework for addressing regional and global targets and platform for cooperation in support of an ocean-based blue economy. We note with appreciation that the PEMSEA Network of Local Governments, through the Dongying Declaration on Building a “Blue Economy” through Integrated Coastal Management, adopted on 26 July 2011, has undertaken specific actions for the same objectives.
12. **W**e, the PEMSEA Countries, remain unwavering in the pursuit of our vision for the Seas of East Asia as expressed in the SDS-SEA. We invite all stakeholders at the national, regional and global levels to participate in the same.



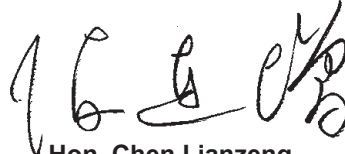
Adopted in Changwon City, Republic of Korea, this 12th day of July, 2012.

Kingdom of Cambodia



H.E. Mok Mareth
Senior Minister
Ministry of Environment

People's Republic of China



Hon. Chen Lianzeng
Deputy Administrator
State Oceanic Administration

Republic of Indonesia



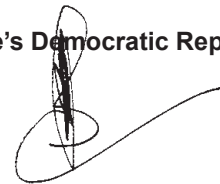
Prof. Dr. Balthasar Kambuaya,
MBA
State Minister for the Environment
State Ministry of the Environment

Japan



Hon. Hiroshi Hayashida
Deputy Minister for Technical Affairs,
Minister's Secretariat
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure,
Transport and Tourism

Lao People's Democratic Republic



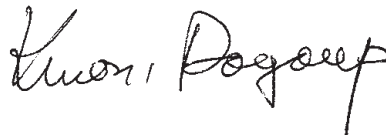
Hon. Chanthanet Boualapha
Acting Director-General
Department of Water Resources
Water Resources and Environment
Administration
Ministry of Natural Resources
and Environment

Republic of the Philippines



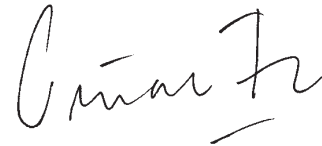
Hon. Analiza Rebuelta-Teh
Undersecretary
Department of Environment and
Natural Resources

Republic of Korea



Hon. Kwon Do-Youp
Minister
Ministry of Land, Transport and
Maritime Affairs

Republic of Singapore



Hon. Grace Fu
Senior Minister of State
Ministry of the Environment and
Water Resources

**Democratic Republic of
Timor-Leste**



Hon. Marcos da Cruz
Secretary of State of Agriculture
and Arboriculture
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

Socialist Republic of Vietnam



Hon. Chu Pham Ngoc Hien
Vice Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources
and Environment