



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

9-13 July



SUBTHEME 4

Good Governance, Good Business

WORKSHOP 1

New Directions and Initiatives for Coastal and Ocean Governance at the Global, Regional and National Levels

CO-CONVENING AGENCIES:



OPINEAR

Ocean Policy Institute Network in East Asian Region (OPINEAR)

Chairs:

Dr. Chua Thia-Eng

East Asian Seas Partnership Council

Mr. Hiroshi Terashima

East Asian Seas Partnership Council and
Ocean Policy Research Foundation (OPRF)



The East Asian Seas Congress 2012
Building a Blue Economy: Strategy, Opportunities and Partnerships in the Seas of East Asia
Changwon City, Republic of Korea, 9-13 July 2012

Subtheme 4: Good Governance, Good Business

**Workshop 1: New Directions and Initiatives for Coastal and Ocean Governance
at the Global, Regional and National Levels**

10 July 2012
2:00 pm – 6:30 pm

Co-convening Agencies:

Ocean Policy Research Foundation (OPRF) of Japan

Ocean Policy Institute Network in East Asian Region (OPINEAR)

Chairs:

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

Mr. Hiroshi Terashima, Technical Session Chair, East Asian Seas Partnership Council and
Executive Director, Ocean Policy Research Foundation (OPRF), Japan

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. The 4th East Asian Seas (EAS) Congress, co-organized by the Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), the Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs (MLTM) and the City Government of Changwon, was held at the Changwon Exhibition Convention Center (CECO) in Changwon City, RO Korea from 9 to 13 July 2012. Carrying the theme “Building a Blue Economy: Strategy, Opportunities and Partnerships in the Seas of East Asia,” the EAS Congress 2012 addressed the new opportunities for the ocean economy of East Asia, the range of partnerships that have developed and are required in order to realize the full potential of a blue economy, and the progress and achievements in governance of regional/subregional seas within the framework of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA).
- 1.2. The EAS Congress 2012 featured the Fourth Ministerial Forum, the International Conference on Sustainable Coastal and Ocean Development towards a Blue Economy, the annual meeting of the PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable Coastal Development (PNLG), an Environmental Exhibition, the Third EAS Youth Forum, and other activities.

- 1.3. Five major subthemes comprised the International Conference: (1) Nurturing Coastal and Ocean-based Blue Economies at the Local Level: Opportunities and Challenges, (2) Accelerating Blue Innovations in Support of an Ocean-based Blue Economy, (3) Securing Ecosystem Services through Integrated Coastal Management, (4) Good Governance, Good Business and (5) Meeting Institutional and Individual Skills and Capacities for Integrated Coastal and Ocean Governance.
- 1.4. The workshop aims to: (a) highlight the outcomes of Rio+20 and initiatives related to the coastal and ocean governance and discuss their implications with respect to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA); (b) look at how national policies are mainstreamed and how the government directs investment toward the marine economy; (c) identify new initiatives in developing marine policies, strategy and practices and implementation of new initiatives for an ocean-based blue economy; and (d) discuss how national IOCM could be effectively applied to address/enhance new emerging issues such as an ocean-based blue economy.
- 1.5. The workshop chairs provided a brief introduction to the workshop. Mr. Hiroshi Terashima stressed the important role of the SDS-SEA in the implementation in the region of Rio+20's outcome document, "The Future We Want." He explained that this workshop would address the agenda related to oceans, coasts and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), including the Rio+20 outcome document, which require multi-layered implementation initiatives at the global, regional, national, and local levels.. Dr. Chua Thia-Eng stressed the importance of national policies as he explained that it is not enough to have a regional framework and local initiatives.

2. SESSION 1: NEW DIRECTIONS AND INITIATIVES FOR COASTAL AND OCEAN GOVERNANCE AT THE GLOBAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS

- 2.1. Mr. Hiroshi Terashima gave a detailed discussion on major outcomes of the Rio+20, and initiatives related to coastal and ocean governance, and stressed their implications with respect to the implementation of the SDS-SEA. He began his presentation by recounting the international conferences on the environment and sustainable development throughout the years, including the Rio Earth Summit in 1992 and WSSD in 2002 and their agendas, that have culminated in the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, and the Rio+20 held in June 2012.
- 2.2. Mr. Terashima explained that Rio+20 concluded its talks and adopted an agenda for how best to achieve sustainable development over the next ten years and highlighted the agenda related to oceans and coasts, the outcome document of Rio+20, "The Future We Want." He mentioned that the national initiatives to be carried out by each State, and emphasized that regional collaboration to promote multi-layered implementation are especially important. He also emphasized that this commitment entails considering the green economy as an important tool to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development. He highlighted the important role of PEMSEA to implement this commitment's outcome document in this region.
- 2.3. Mr. Terashima then introduced the provisions in the outcome focusing on oceans and seas, which stipulate the new agenda on oceans and coasts for the next ten years He also recounted the outcome of Oceans Day at Rio+20, a high-level ocean event at the Rio+20 Conference, which gathered over 375 participants from 169 organizations and 46

countries. The resulting Rio Ocean Declaration enumerated the strong and immediate action needed for oceans, coasts and SIDS that would contribute to the Blue Economy. It calls for the scale up of successful ecosystem-based management/integrated ocean and coastal management (EBM/IOCM) efforts, and so on. The Co-Chairs' Statement at the Oceans' Day at Rio+20 also noted that the institutional framework for sustainable development in the context of oceans and coasts was not fully addressed in the Rio+20 process. In the next phase, there is need of further attention and concrete action. Mr. Terashima proposed several actions, including re-assessment of the institutional framework.

- 2.4. Dr. Ivan Zavadsky, Senior Water Resources Management Specialist, Global Environment Facility (GEF), discussed the role of the GEF in supporting ocean governance in the East Asian Seas (EAS) region. He noted that GEF is the largest investor in transboundary waters cooperation, with US\$1.3 billion in grants, US\$7 billion in co-financing, and 174 states working together on their shared water systems. GEF interventions help contribute to MDGs and to water, environment, and community security as well as regional stability in promoting better relations among sovereign states, as they avoid conflicts in water use and fisheries. In the EAS region, GEF has financed 30 projects worth US\$245 million and has leveraged about US\$1.7 billion in co-financing.
- 2.5. Dr. Zavadsky gave an overview of the international waters programs supported by the GEF. He listed the key issues that affect ocean sustainability and their negative impacts on ecosystem services. He mentioned that coastal and ocean governance must address all these challenges to its sustainable management. He listed the GEF projects in the Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) of the EAS region and their contribution to improving ocean governance by setting up and promoting ecosystem-based management and ICM.
- 2.6. Dr. Zavadsky also provided an overview of the direct investments of the GEF in the East Asian region. He also briefly discussed the new GEF program of Scaling up Partnership Investment for Sustainable Development of the EAS LMEs and their coasts. The program seeks to promote sustainable development of large marine and coastal ecosystems of the East Asia and Pacific Region and improve the livelihoods of local populations by reducing pollution of and promoting sustainable marine fisheries, ICM and ecosystem-based management.
- 2.7. Dr. Zavadsky highlighted the important role of PEMSEA in disseminating and distributing new approaches, methodologies and issues that are raised by GEF through its capacity building and training program. He mentioned that strategic partnership with GEF has contributed to improved ocean governance and tangible results in rebuilding coastal and marine ecosystem services.
- 2.8. Prof. Raphael Lotilla, Executive Director, PEMSEA Resource Facility, discussed how PEMSEA can serve as a regional mechanism for the implementation of the Ocean Agenda of Rio+20. He stressed that while PEMSEA is associated with ICM at the local level, this has been accompanied by a top-down approach of an integrated region-supported political support. There is one document that unites all nations in the region, the SDS-SEA, a sustainable development framework that has been proven to be applicable in any ecosystem. With the institutional mechanisms in place, PEMSEA has become a suitable regional coordinating mechanism.

- 2.9. Prof. Lotilla explained that the targets of the SDS-SEA Implementation Plan 2012-2016 address the different commitments that were highlighted in the Rio+20 outcome document. This plan further strengthens PEMSEA as a coordinating mechanism. He stressed that at the local level, there has been positive feedback on the State of the Coasts Reporting from ICM sites.

3. SESSION 2: MAINSTREAMING THE NATIONAL COASTAL/OCEAN GOVERNANCE POLICY AND LEGISLATION DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

- 3.1. The second session focused on the national coastal and ocean governance policy and legislation development and implementation across the region. The presentations highlighted the fact that the progress of the country partners is widely varied.
- 3.2. Mr. Kazuhisa Ito, Cabinet Counsellor, Secretariat of Headquarters for Ocean Policy, discussed the achievements, challenges and future of Japan's Basic Plan on Ocean Policy. After providing an overview of Japan's Basic Act and Plan on Ocean Policy, he shared that the recent progress of the basic plan reflects the changing environment in Japan. There has been increasing interest in ocean renewable energy as a result of efforts to meet the CO₂ reduction target as well as growing awareness of the risks of nuclear energy. Other efforts include the further establishment of Japanese-style marine protected areas (MPAs), which he defined as coastal and sea areas clearly specified and managed by legislations or other appropriate measures for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, which are necessary to maintain the sound structure and function of the marine ecosystem, with consideration given to the existing mode of using coastal areas and by the secretariat. He also specified the expansion of Japan's continental shelf which will grant it sovereign rights to exploit natural resources obligation to protect and preserve the marine environment. He added that as of May 2012, appointed special advisors have commenced discussions and held advisory meetings to prepare the draft outline for the revision of the plan on Ocean Policy, which is scheduled to occur in March 2013.
- 3.3. Ms. Cheryl Rita Kaur, Senior Researcher, Maritime Institute of Malaysia, presented Malaysia's initiatives in developing a national ocean policy. She shared that the Malaysian Government prepared a National Ocean Policy 2011–2020 that will soon be presented to the Malaysian cabinet.
- 3.4. Ms. Kaur stressed that because of the new opportunities and challenges from the sea, there is a need for a National Ocean Policy (NOP) to balance the need to continue and perpetuate the provision of goods and services from the sea and for development and economic activities. Maritime affairs in Malaysia are managed in a fragmented manner. She explained that this integrated policy builds on the new policy directions, strategies and programmes that will enable the country to emerge as a high-income nation. The NOP will provide an essential framework to manage ocean resources in an inclusive and sustainable manner over the coming decade. The NOP envisions a more focused role for Government as a regulator and catalyst while harnessing the creativity, energy and initiative of the private sector as the primary driver of Malaysia's growth aspirations. The NOP will identify new economic opportunities to enhance the already significant contribution of the marine sector to the national economy and place high emphasis on renewable ocean energy. Its principle is to transform the ocean sector by embracing

impulsivity and sustainability to propel Malaysia to become a high-income developed nation.

- 3.5. Dr. Fu Yu, Research Fellow, China Institute of Maritime Affairs (CIMA), presented the developments of China's national ocean policy throughout the years. She stressed the importance of the latest developments of China's ocean policy that serves as the basis of China's integrated ocean management, the National Marine Functional Zonation Plan (2011-2020). The Zonation plan serves as the fundamental and binding document for ocean development and management as all development plans of ocean-related sectors are required to adhere to this plan that covers all waters within China's national boundaries. One of the fundamental principles the Plan provided is to protect the marine environment through integrating land-based pollution prevention and controlling pollutant dumping.
- 3.6. Dr. Fu noted that the provincial development plans of China's 11 coastal provinces were upgraded as part of the national development strategy. She noted that the contribution of the marine economy to China's GDP has been decreasing. To remedy, China has shifted its marine resource development and environment management from being agency- and sector-centered to being more integrated and holistic. China has no comprehensive ocean policy but it can be reflected in three major documents: the State Ocean Development Programme Outline (2006-2020); 12th Five Year Plan (FYP) National Economic and Social Development Programme (2011-2015) and National Marine Functional Zonation (2011-2020).
- 3.7. Dr. Fu provided the National Ocean Economic Development Outline and listed the five general principles of China's Ocean policy, namely integration, sustainability, marine disaster prevention and mitigation, service and reform and innovation. The major tasks of this development outline, which include optimizing the structure of the marine industry and strengthening integrated marine management, are spelled out in the 12th FYP.
- 3.8. Dr. Fu praised the SDS-SEA as the beacon that guides sustainable development in the region. China endeavors to build a blue economy with green development tools and the policies it implements to achieve this are also part of the SDS-SEA-related national programmes. China's current government policies and programs are consistent with SDS-SEA that were very useful in providing guidance as China's marine sector has experienced dynamic development in the process.
- 3.9. Atty. Analiza Rebuelta-Teh, Undersecretary, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Philippines, discussed the issues and challenges in the implementation of the National Integrated Coastal Management Program (NICMP) in the Philippines. She began by providing the overview of the Philippine NICMP, its objectives, scope, coverage and features. In order to achieve the objective of achieving sustainable development of the Philippines' coastal areas and improving the quality of life for coastal populations, the NICMP aims to form an inter-agency, multi-sectoral coordinating mechanism that will spearhead the features of the program. This includes the formulation of coastal strategies and actions plans that provide vision, strategy for SD of the coastal areas, fixed program of actions to address priority issues and concerns, mainstreaming of ICM programs in the national and local government's planning with resource allocation, promotion of investment opportunities and sustainable financing mechanisms and public awareness programs towards promotion of shared responsibility among stakeholders.

- 3.10. Atty. Teh shared that to date, 22.78 percent of the Philippine's total coastline is covered by this ICM program and that a National ICM Program (2012-2016) is in the process of being drafted. The NICMP has been mainstreamed into the Philippine Development Plan 2011-2015, giving more importance to the marine sector as a driver of the country's competitiveness, while at the same time an ecosystem that must be protected and sustained. She identified the most pressing problem are governance issues such as institutional weaknesses, lacking of funding and resources and lack of technical knowledge. To conclude her presentation, she presented the future plans of rolling out the NICMP, which include strengthening of inter-agency, inter-LGU collaboration at subnational levels, consistent with the national framework for implementing the national ICM program, establishment of financing programs and economic incentives and sustaining private sector participation in investments on environmental infrastructures and service.
- 3.11. Dr. Nguyen Van Cu, Administrator, Vietnam Administration for Seas and Islands (VASI), presented the current situation and orientation of ICM in Vietnam. Dr. Cu mentioned that in recent years, Vietnam has been trying to enhance the application of ICM for the entire coastal area in response to problems faced by its coastal and ocean environments. He stressed the necessity of ICM as it would be able to address the disadvantages or weak points of traditional sectoral approach in marine resources and environment that will enable the sustainable and efficient use of marine resources and environment.
- 3.12. ICM in Vietnam started with a PEMSEA-supported project in Da Nang. The program has so far achieved several milestones including the formation of coordination mechanisms, multi-sector cooperation, operation and testing, creation of strategic and long-term plan for ICM in some provinces, enhancement of human resources and staff capacity on ICM, as well as other relevant professional fields and increased public awareness about natural resources and environment protection and ICM. Dr. Cu noted that the implementation of ICM in Vietnam was constrained by numerous factors like the lack of a legal and consistent policy framework that would guide the management, exploitation and use of marine natural resources and environment; and the lack of technical capacity and difficulty in sustaining ICM activities after a project ends. In order to address these challenges, Vietnam's national ICM implementation is envisioned to develop a legal and policy framework and an effective multi-sector coordination mechanism at the national level. Dr. Cu concluded that implementing ICM is vital for the sustainable development of the marine and coastal economy of Vietnam.
- 3.13. Dr. Sung-Gwi Kim, Senior Research Fellow, Korea Maritime Institute (KMI), discussed the 2nd National Ocean and Fishery Development Plan (2011-2020), the recently revised comprehensive plan on oceans and fisheries of RO Korea. This comprehensive plan is the integration of the other related sub-plans such as those that are focused on the marine and coastal environment, wetland and marine bio-system preservation, marine waste treatment, port and marine development, marine science and technology, marine tourism and fisheries. He shared that this national plan envisions a Republic of Korea that will become the G5 Ocean Power in the World that will be achieved through three basic goals and five strategies. This plan seeks to direct ocean policies towards the achievement of its goals, which is to modernize and expand Korea's marine industries while protecting and preserving the health of its ocean. This will be achieved through five strategic areas, namely, safe and sound management of the ocean and coasts, marine technology, marine culture and tourism, advanced marine logistics and systematic exercise of ocean jurisdiction, and development of global ocean base. He added that the 2nd National

Ocean Plan responds to the increasing threat of climate change as well as the consequences of booming economic development in Asia.

- 3.14. Mr. Hak Mao, Chief, Vulnerability and Adaptation Office, Climate Change Department, Ministry of Environment (MOE), began his presentation by sharing his opinion that because of PEMSEA's ICM Demonstration site in Sihanoukville, it has one of the most beautiful bays in the world. He added that Sihanoukville has the highest growth rates in the country. He mentioned that the other coastal provinces of Cambodia have also expressed interest in becoming ICM sites to emulate the capital city's success.
- 3.15. Mr. Mao provided a summary of the SDS-SEA Plan of Cambodia. He discussed the key initiatives, progress, and achievements of the implementation of the programs, plans, related coastal and marine policies, strategies, legislations, gaps and opportunities for the SDS-SEA implementation. He noted that the issues faced by Cambodia such as overexploitation of natural resources, wastes, pollution, climate change and water management were similar to the previous presentations. In addition this, other challenges included limited national policy, strategy and action plan for coastal management and weak enforcement. The national government displays willingness and interest in sustainable implementation as it considers economic development, social security and coastal environment of utmost importance. An opportunity that the SDS-SEA implementation can take advantage of is the improvement of the national ICM project, disaster risk reduction and climate change response and the ratification of international and regional agreements. He noted that one hurdle was how to sustain the financing of programs. There were many plans but limited financial support. To remedy this, he stressed the importance of stakeholder participation, public and private development and the need to involve all levels.
- 3.16. Ms. Annabelle Ng, Manager, Coastal and Marine, National Parks Board, Singapore, discussed the institutional arrangements and general legal framework for Singapore's Integrated Urban Coastal Management (IUCM). She stressed that before IUCM, the use and management of the coast was very sectoral. Like China, Singapore does not have an overarching act for coastal management that is characterized by multiple pieces of legislation, totaling 44. Instead, there is a Coastal and Marine Environment Policy Committee (CMEPC), composed of senior government officials, that serves as the central coordinating body for all CME-related matters. This is supported by the Technical Committee on the Coastal and Marine Environment that provides scientific and technical expert advice to the CMEPC. Meanwhile, it is the Coastal and Marine Environment Branch that operationalizes the strategic directions and programs.
- 3.17. The Programme Coordinating Committee facilitates the management of the CME by agencies while the Programme Management Office regulates the main uses of the CME. Singapore has recently completed legislative review of the CME which provided recommendations to strengthen the framework and plug existing gaps. There are also future plans to incorporate a wider range of stakeholders and to further facilitate integration of planning and management.
- 3.18. Prof. Dr. Etty Agoes, Professor of International Law, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia presented the legal and institutional arrangement in the formulation of the Indonesian Ocean Policy. She began by explaining that Indonesia is still in the process of drafting a national policy led by the Indonesia National Maritime Council. She then listed the 12 institutions involved in maritime legislation and mentioned that there were probably over

100 relevant laws and regulations that dealt with maritime affairs. She noted that consolidated national ocean policy has not received much support because of the “egosectoral” nature of the bureaucracy. She explained that bureaucrats are concerned that when mandates are taken out, the funding will go as well.

- 3.19. Prof. Dr. Agoes presented the highlights of Indonesia’s draft ocean policy. She explained that the policy would promote knowledge and understanding the role of the oceans and its potentials for the country. Through integrated and sustainable management of the oceans and coasts, the policy would promote Indonesia’s role in the global oceans arena to ensure securing, protecting and preserving sovereignty and political unity and rights. She warned of the potential overlaps of ocean governance and cited the success of RO Korea’s former MOMAF that covered majority of the marine sectors like industry, trade, forestry, transport, mining and energy. In order to remedy this, a working mechanism that fosters coordination, interagency, intergovernmental levels and inter-branch levels, should be implemented. She shared that one of the recent developments in the drafting process is formulating a strategy of the national ocean policy that would encompass ocean governance, ocean economics, marine environment, maritime security and ocean culture.

4. SESSION 3: PANEL DISCUSSION

- 4.1. Dr. Cielito Habito, Director of Ateneo Center for Economic Research and Development, moderated the panel discussion. The panel members included Mr. Hiroshi Terashima, Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, Ambassador Mary Seet-Cheng, Mr. Adrian Ross and Mr. Nguyen Van Cu. The panel highlighted the importance of national policies guided by a common method to address sustainable development, the role of the Five-year SDS-SEA implementation plan towards an ocean-based blue economy and the important role of local governments.
- 4.2. Mr. Hiroshi Terashima commented that based from the series of presentations, national initiatives are very important in implementing the ocean agenda in global, regional and national level. This is because the ocean does not belong to only one nation, but the entire world that consists of nations. This is why it is vital that the countries in the region must share and manage the oceans. He noted that the countries in the region already have their own initiatives to adopt IOCM at the national level.
- 4.3. He stressed the importance of a regional forum that provides a venue to discuss regional governance issues. He added that it gives each country opportunities to learn from each other by comparing national initiatives and to give ideas on their progress across the region.
- 4.4. He then discussed that for national initiatives to address sustainable development issues, there is a need for a common framework and strategy — the SDS-SEA. He then pointed out and detailed the three key measures that are needed in order to address ocean issues. These are the establishment and implementation of integrated ocean policy, the institutional arrangements to implement the integrated ocean policies and the establishment of government organizations or mechanisms for establishing and implementing integrated ocean policy. He repeatedly stressed that each country has their own way in developing and implementing these key measures and that PEMSEA has an important role in advising countries in the region on how to address these ocean governance issues.

- 4.5. Dr. Chua highlighted the role of the Five-year SDS-SEA Implementation Plan towards an ocean-based blue economy. He expressed his concern that upon witnessing the benefits from a booming marine economy, like that of China, other countries would rush to have a blue economy hoping to achieve the same success. This will put more stress and pressure on the use of resources, which is especially worrying in the East Asian Seas region where the contribution of the marine sector to GDP is very high, compared to that of other regions. Rushing into ICM without the capacity will create a lot of problems. PEMSEA can provide guidance and a regional framework for sustainable development.
- 4.6. Dr. Chua stressed that developing a blue or green economy should be within the context of sustainable development and poverty alleviation. He emphasized that the SDS-SEA has become even more relevant with the outcomes of the Rio+20. Dr. Chua said that PEMSEA has been able to quickly respond to Rio, because of its commitment to sustainable development, with a framework that has already shown results. He added that while there are many new commitments, they are basically the same. SDS-SEA continues to be the best solution.
- 4.7. Dr. Chua added that the presentations of these workshops highlighted the importance of the national level. He expressed that while ocean governance is a complicated matter with a multitude of overlaps and conflicts, it would be much more worse without these legislations.
- 4.8. Ambassador Mary Seet-Cheng, Council Co-chair of the EAS Partnership Council, had also observed that the region is moving towards developing its marine environment. She added that it is vital to take the social aspect of sustainable development into consideration and that this is where SDS-SEA will be especially important. She added that the national initiatives across the region had slightly different approaches but there seems to be a lack of attention on land-based pollution. She emphasized that this is a very important aspect of ICM, particularly in the East Asian Seas region, where, in some countries, about 80 percent of the population is involved in agriculture. She stressed the urgency of local initiatives that must come before national policy as it is the local communities who are directly affected by pollution.
- 4.9. Mr. Stephen Adrian Ross, Chief Technical Officer of PEMSEA, focused on the uniqueness of PEMSEA in addressing a blue economy and driving political commitment that it could use to its advantage. The inherent advantage of PEMSEA lies in the fact that it has a triennial EAS Congress that allows the region's stakeholders to discuss important issues affecting the region, and through the Ministerial Forum, allows the region to collectively review its progress and gaps as well as identify the emerging trends to focus on. Another advantage of PEMSEA is that it could impact coastal and ocean governance through both the national and local levels. PEMSEA's bottom-up approach of establishing linkages with the local government and facilitating knowledge sharing through the PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable Coastal Development (PNLG), is a unique and highly effective mechanism that has been driving political commitment to achieve a blue economy, especially in cases where the national government is not performing but local governments are willing and committed.
- 4.10. He also stressed the importance of the Five-year plan of action that was based on the challenges and issues faced throughout the region. He stressed the role of PEMSEA in providing the means to overcome and respond to these issues through two enabling areas, capacity development and knowledge management. The Five-year plan of action

will also focus on developing innovative financing solutions to drive environmental investments in the region.

- 4.11. Dr. Nguyen Van Cu also stressed that national initiatives play an important role in coastal and ocean governance and sustainable development of marine resources. He gave the example of Vietnam's national program responding to climate change. He explained that Vietnam is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change. He added that sea level rise will not only threaten the food security of Vietnam but the world as well, as the Southeast Asian nation is a major rice exporter. The national program responds to this threat as it aims to reduce the impact of climate change and advocates the use of science to adapt to climate change. Vietnam's national initiatives also include increasing cooperation and capacity to respond to climate change and the inclusion of this threat in its strategies and plans of socioeconomic development. He added that the local government is expected to respond to these changes as well.
- 4.12. Dr. Habito wrapped up the discussion by reiterating that the importance of regional efforts to address the issues of sustainable development is well-recognized, as underscored by Mr. Terashima. He emphasized that the region already has this regional response, the SDS-SEA, as Dr. Chua explained, and that PEMSEA's experience lends confidence that this plan will be effective, as Mr. Ross concluded. He applauded PEMSEA in its efforts to bring local governments together, noting that it is the only international organization in the world that has done so.
- 4.13. The co-chairs wrapped up the workshop. Mr. Terashima thanked all the speakers for all the knowledge that they provided. Dr. Chua remarked that the presentations in the first session of the workshop highlighted the world's growing concern for sustainable development. He explained that in order to support the building of sustainable development in the region, there is a need for stronger support from the two levels of government. The central government will support and implement national policy and local government will translate it to the local level. He noted that cooperation of these two levels of government is already demonstrated in the varying ICM initiatives across the region. He stressed that unless governments work together, there will be no progress.
- 4.14. Dr. Chua stressed that the major commitments of Rio+20 are simply reiterations of earlier commitments. Although many of the issues faced by the coasts and oceans have not been resolved, Dr. Chua stressed that the region has changed, as illustrated by the presentations of the workshops. He explained that countries around the region are at different stages of development with developed countries moving into marine technology and improving marine industries while developing countries are in the process of drafting an ocean policy. He noted that some are moving forward slowly while some are moving very fast. But the bottom-line is the entire region is moving forward. He emphasized the complexity in achieving policy and functional integration in coastal and ocean governance at the national level. Ending the workshop on a positive note, he noted that the region's progress in coastal and ocean governance has been moving on a faster pace compared to the rest of the world.
- 4.15. Mr. Terashima concurred with the observation of Dr. Chua on the progress of the region, noting that, the quality of presentations and discussions on the coastal and ocean governance efforts of various countries in the EAS region have progressively improved relative to past EAS Congresses. He expressed his delight that Dr. Chua has given merits to the efforts of various countries, and PEMSEA as a whole, in attaining substantial

progress in coastal and ocean governance at the regional, national and local levels. He concluded that PEMSEA must continue in its efforts in contributing to global sustainable development goals.

Annex 1: Workshop Program

DATE/TIME	ACTIVITY/PRESENTATION	
10 July 2012 1000-1600	Introduction by Workshop Chairs	Chairs: Dr. Chua Thia-Eng and Mr. Hiroshi Terashima
Session 1: New Directions and Initiatives for Coastal and Ocean Governance at Global and National Levels		
1415 – 1430	Major outcome/Ocean Agenda of Rio+20 and SDS-SEA	Mr. Hiroshi Terashima
1430 – 1445	Catalyzing ocean governance in the East Asian Seas Region to rebuild coastal and marine ecosystem services	Dr. Ivan Zavadsky, Senior Water Resources Management Specialist, Global Environment Facility (GEF)
1445 – 1500	PEMSEA as a regional mechanism for the implementation of the Ocean Agenda of Rio+20	Prof. Raphael Lotilla, Executive Director, PEMSEA Resource Facility
Session 2: Mainstreaming the national coastal/ocean governance policy and legislation development and implementation at the national level		
1500 – 1515	Implementation of the comprehensive Ocean Policy of Japan: Achievements, challenges and future actions	Mr. Kazuhisa Ito, Cabinet Counsellor, Secretariat of Headquarters for Ocean Policy, Cabinet Secretariat, Japan
1515 – 1530	Malaysian initiative in the development of National Ocean Policy	Ms. Cheryl Rita Kaur, Senior Researcher, Maritime Institute of Malaysia, Malaysia
1530 – 1545	SDS-SEA and China's National Ocean Policy	Dr. Fu Yu, Research Fellow, China Institute of Maritime Affairs (CIMA), PR China
1545 – 1600	Challenges in the implementation of the National Integrated Coastal Management Program	Atty. Analiza Rebuelta-Teh, Undersecretary, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Philippines
1600 – 1630	Tea/Coffee Break	
1630 – 1645	National strategy and plan for integrated coastal management in Vietnam	Dr. Nguyen Van Cu, Administrator, Vietnam Administration for Seas and Islands (VASI), Vietnam
1645 – 1700	Development and implementation of Korean Comprehensive National Ocean Plan (Ocean Korea21)	Dr. Sung-Gwi Kim, Senior Research Fellow, Korea Maritime Institute (KMI), RO Korea
1700 – 1715	Ocean Sustainable Development	Mr. Hak Mao, Chief, Vulnerability and

	Strategy of Cambodia	Adaptation Office, Climate Change Department, Ministry of Environment (MOE), Cambodia
1715 – 1730	Institutional arrangements and general legal framework for coastal management in Singapore	Ms. Annabelle Ng, Manager, Coastal and Marine, National Parks Board, Singapore
1730 – 1745	Legal and institutional arrangement in the implementation of the Indonesian Ocean Policy	Prof. Dr. Etty Agoes, Professor of International Law, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia
Panel Discussion/Open Forum:		
1745 – 1820	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority Ocean Agenda for the East Asian Seas Region • Priorities of SDS-SEA in relation to Rio+20 and other Initiatives • PEMSEA as Regional Mechanism to implement RIO+20 <p>Addressing the ocean-based blue economy through the Five-year SDS implementation plan</p>	<p>Panel Discussion Chair: Dr. Cielito Habito</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <p>Mr. Hiroshi Terashima, Technical Session Chair, East Asian Seas Partnership Council and Executive Director, Ocean Policy Research Foundation (OPRF), Japan</p> <p>Ambassador Hasjim Djalal, Director, Center for South East Asian Studies, Indonesia</p> <p>Ambassador Mary Seet Cheng, Council Co-Chair, EAS Partnership Council</p> <p>Mr. Stephen Adrian Ross, Chief Technical Officer, PEMSEA Resource Facility</p> <p>Dr. Elisea Gozun, Presidential Adviser on Climate Change, Office of the President, Philippines</p> <p>Dr. Nguyen Van Cu, Administrator, Vietnam Administration for Seas and Islands (VASI), Vietnam</p>
1820 – 1830	Wrap up	Workshop Chairs