



GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on  
Partnerships in Environmental Management  
for the Seas of East Asia

PEMSEA/WP/2003/10

# **Proceedings of the Experts' Meeting on Strategies for Better Coastal and Ocean Governance**



**Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia  
18-20 November 2002**

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**GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)**

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXPERTS' MEETING ON STRATEGIES FOR BETTER COASTAL AND OCEAN GOVERNANCE**

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**INTRODUCTION**

The East Asian Seas (EAS) region has enjoyed rapid economic growth in recent years. Due to the excessive use of natural resources which accompanied the region's economic development, East Asia now faces the challenges of accelerated environmental degradation and resource depletion. The single-sector or single-issue based management approach has failed to consider the interconnectivity among economic sectors, ecosystems, social development and sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, and is thus ineffective and inadequate to reverse the situation.

To promote better coastal and ocean governance in the region, the GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) is encouraging the application of integrated coastal and marine management systems; facilitating development of cross-sectoral national coastal strategies and policies; and strengthening regional collaborative strategies and arrangements to address transboundary issues that challenge sustainable development.

In this context, the Experts' Meeting on Strategies for Better Coastal and Ocean Governance was organized to:

- Review strategies to address priority coastal and ocean governance issues at subnational, national, and regional levels; and
- Examine measures to develop a regional pool of expertise in coastal and ocean governance.

In achieving these objectives, the meeting has taken into account the outcomes of high-level policy fora related to coastal and marine affairs, particularly those from the recent APEC Ocean Ministerial Meeting (Seoul, 25-26 April 2002) and the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD, Johannesburg, 26 August to 4 September 2002). In addition, the meeting forms part of the technical preparation for the Ministerial Forum on the Sustainable Development of the Seas of East Asia and the International Conference on the Sustainable Development of the East Asian Seas: Towards a New Era of Regional Collaboration and Partnerships to be held on 8-12 December 2003.

The Annotated Agenda of the Meeting is attached as Annex 1.

The meeting was co-organized by PEMSEA and the Maritime Institute of Malaysia (MIMA). Experts with diverse disciplinary backgrounds from the different countries of East Asia

representing government and nongovernment institutions (specifically Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, P.R. China, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam), participated in their individual capacities in the meeting. Also participating were experts from other institutions in the region such as the Asia Pacific Centre for Environmental Law and the United Nations Development Programme.

The List of Participants is attached as Annex 2.

## **OPENING CEREMONY**

The meeting commenced with a warm note from Dato' Cheah Kong Wai, Director General of MIMA welcoming the participants. Dato' Cheah observed that the countries of the region need to find a better alternative to the seemingly ad hoc responses to coastal and marine issues. He stressed the urgent need for an integrated approach to both chronic and acute problems brought about by land- and sea-based activities. Lauding its timeliness, he foresaw that the meeting would offer insights to the formulation of guidelines for national coastal and marine policy development, enhance consensus building on the region's sustainable development strategy, and strengthen collaboration among the countries of the region to address transboundary environmental issues, thus paving the way for socioeconomic advancement of the region.

Ms. Maxine Olson, UNDP Kuala Lumpur Regional Representative, also gave a welcome address. She noted the interwoven fibers of social, economic, cultural and ecological fabrics among the Seas of East Asia, which are the shared treasures of the countries of the region. However, in her view, the value of the Seas of East Asia will continue to dissipate, particularly due to pollution and habitat loss, unless countries strengthen concerted efforts to address these problems. She pointed out that the Meeting aimed to explore scenarios for better regional cooperation and collaboration towards the future of the EAS region, and marked the beginning of a series of consultations leading to the adoption of a regional strategy. She expressed UNDP's support to the regional and global cooperation through Capacity 2015, the UNDP banner programme. She commended the gathering of brilliant minds at the experts' meeting and urged the experts to rise up to the challenge of helping bring to reality the goals of sustainable development for the Seas of East Asia.

Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, PEMSEA Regional Programme Director, in his welcome remarks to the participants, stressed that the meeting embodied a new way of addressing problems that challenge sustainable development, namely, a move from a sectoral to an integrative management approach, and a move from a national to a regional scope. He noted in particular the emergence of the East Asian economic realignment, which offers a new paradigm for the multilateral actions to address common environmental and resource issues confronting the EAS countries. In his opinion, while the Regional Programme will inevitably end, the regional endeavor to reduce multiple coastal and marine use conflicts and promote cross- sectoral, interagency and intergovernmental partnerships will continue and thrive. He expressed his hope for the meeting to help seize the opportunities to advancing the sustainable development strategies for the coasts and oceans at the national and regional levels. He called on the participants to set aside their individual country hats for the moment and wear a common hat of the region in their deliberation at the meeting.

The participants introduced themselves and proceeded to elect by acclamation Dato Cheah Kong Wai, MIMA Director General; Dr. Jung Ook Lee, Korea Maritime Institute President; and

Mr. Jay L. Batongbacal, from the University of the Philippines, as Chair, Vice Chair, and Rapporteur of the meeting, respectively.

### Keynote Speech

Following the opening of the meeting, Dr. Chua delivered the keynote speech. He drew attention to the socioeconomic, cultural, political and ecological interconnectivities among the countries of the region that underpin the efforts to strengthen regional cooperation in addressing shared environmental risks and hazards, such as red tide, pollution, habitat degradation, oil spills, typhoon, haze, and sandstorms. In his view, PEMSEA's work reflects what Mr. Kofi Annan, UN Secretary-General, said: "The issue is not environment versus development, or ecology versus economy. It is how to integrate the two." According to Dr. Chua, PEMSEA's approach is to develop interagency, intersectoral, intergovernmental and interproject partnerships at all levels as a basis for building up five pillars to enable the sustainable coastal and ocean development, namely: the implementation of concerted strategy and action programmes; capacity building; information and scientific support; sustainable financing mechanisms; and policy and management coordinating mechanisms and processes (Figure 1). These would also enable the region to implement the requirements of Agenda 21, WSSD, Capacity 2015, and other concerned international agreements.

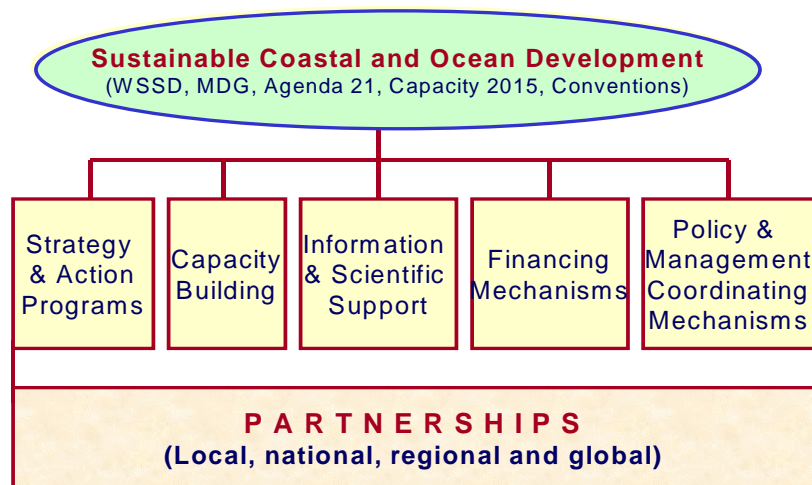


Figure 1

## **1.0 MAJOR ISSUES AND APPROACHES FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING NATIONAL COASTAL AND MARINE POLICY**

### **1.1 Country Experiences in Coastal and Marine Policy**

The keynote speech was followed by 15-minute presentations by experts from the following countries: Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, P.R. China, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand and Vietnam on their respective experiences in developing their national coastal and marine policies. A five- to ten-minute open forum followed each presentation. The thrusts of these presentations are summarized below.

#### **Indonesia**

Indonesia, the world's largest archipelago, has a long coastline and sea areas with highly productive coral reefs and mangrove ecosystems. Population, poverty, and rapid economic development have given rise to heavy resource utilization and unsustainable patterns of use that degrade the coastal and marine environment and deplete marine resources. These issues include overfishing, destructive fishing methods, marine pollution, and habitat destruction.

Past policies largely focused on terrestrial management. The importance of the coastal and marine areas has been increasingly recognized, resulting in the adoption of policies that promote sustainable resource utilization and management and the establishment of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. Indonesia's laws and regulations, however, remained sectorally oriented. There is a need for a comprehensive ocean policy that will integrate all laws and other efforts and initiatives to address coastal and marine issues. At present, Indonesia is moving towards the development of a truly responsive ocean policy.

#### **Japan**

Japan's sea area is 430,000 km<sup>2</sup>, which is more than its total land area of 380,000 km<sup>2</sup>. Its GDP at USD 638 billion (2001) is one of the highest in the world. Coastal activities significantly contribute to the Japanese economy. The recognition of the potential uses and importance of coastal and marine areas has led to calls for the preservation and enhancement of natural functions and diversity. Marine pollution prevention, integrated coastal zone management, and sustainable use of resources are the main coastal and marine issues in the country.

In response, Japan has adopted issue-specific measures. For marine pollution, it established a control system for water quality conservation, which is being applied in some large water areas, particularly in Tokyo Bay, Ise Bay, and the Seto Inland Sea. It has strengthened the enforcement of port state control. A total of 102 exclusive port state control officers are assigned in 38 stations throughout Japan. To address pollution from oil spills, Japan developed response systems and stationed oil recovery boats, and other equipment throughout the country. To conserve fishery resources, Japan introduced the system of total allowable catch in 1997. It plans to develop resource restoration plans and introduce a new system of total allowable effort.

Japan promotes a policy of international cooperation, demonstrated by its participation in the Northwest Pacific Region (NOWPAP), the Tokyo MOU on Port State Control, and many others. It has also adopted and implemented important international instruments relating to the

prevention of marine pollution such as Marpol 73/78 Annexes I-V, London Convention 72 and Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation (OPRC) Convention 90.

Recognizing the need for ICM, Japan adopted the Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Management Plans in 2000. The guidelines are based on the following concepts: creating or restoring the aesthetic, safe, and sound coastal areas for present and future generations; balancing the competing demands of the environment, safety, and various land and water uses in coastal areas; and fostering partnerships among various concerned local governments, agencies, groups and individuals. Among other things, the guidelines call for a definition of coastal boundaries, and the establishment of a coastal zone management commission. So far, efforts in the coastal zone include the improvement of the coastal environment and the monitoring of Tokyo Bay.

## **Malaysia**

Malaysia has a long coastline and a vast sea area, which is almost twice its landmass. It is included as one of the 12 mega-diversity regions of the world. Almost 98 percent of Malaysia's population is concentrated in areas within 100 km from the coast and depend on the sea as a major source of protein. Due to human activities, Malaysia has suffered a decline in marine and coastal biodiversity. Habitat destruction and modification, overexploitation of resources and use of destructive fishing methods such as trawling, cyanide fishing, and explosives all contribute to the degradation of marine environment. Coastal fisheries resources have been fully exploited while offshore fisheries resources, particularly in the Exclusive Economic Zone, remains relatively untapped. Pollution from land and sea, including oil and other discharges from vessels, has caused an overall decline in coastal water quality. Recognizing the need to focus on addressing the issue of declining coastal and marine biodiversity, studies on the impact of threats such as the introduction of alien species and climate change on biodiversity are being conducted. A series of policies and legislations are currently being implemented to address these issues, including the Environmental Quality Act of 1984, the Environmental Impact Assessment Order of 1987, and National Policies on Biological Diversity, Forestry and Environment.

Institutional problems also constrain the effective management and administration of the coastal and marine areas of Malaysia. Over 14 ministries and 23 government agencies perform ocean-related functions. Malaysia recognized that sectoral governance could not have been detrimental had there been a national coastal policy framework. The policy vacuum had led to what has been similarly described in Australia as a "litany of small decisions." Malaysia is now presently reviewing and consolidating a draft coastal zone policy, developed with the assistance of the Danish Cooperation for Environment and Development. A review of the maritime affairs management in the country has also been proposed for the 8<sup>th</sup> Malaysia Plan period.

Malaysia's national efforts in coastal and marine affairs are complemented by its active participation at the international front. It has ratified a number of environmental conventions, notably, the Convention on Biological Diversity, Framework Convention on Climate Change, Convention on the Law of the Sea, International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) Conventions and the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities.

## **P.R. China**

P.R. China is bounded by four water bodies and has an extensive sea area. Its coastal and marine environment is vital to its economy, contributing almost 65 percent of its GDP. Conflicts among ocean-related activities impede the sustainable management of these areas. In response, P.R. China issued a white paper on marine affairs outlining policies to promote sustainable development. Its policies focus on promoting sustainable management and financing, protection of the marine environment and ecosystems, and enhancement of research on science and technology. The white paper recognized P.R. China's intent to take active participation in international marine affairs through the forging of international and regional cooperation. P.R. China cooperated with various international institutions in development projects including the establishment of integrated coastal management (ICM) sites in Xiamen and Bohai Sea.

Policies and programmes require appropriate institutional arrangements for effective implementation and P.R. China has established a comprehensive ocean management system. The State Oceanic Administration oversees ocean management with its branches and departments given responsibilities at the regional and provincial levels. P.R. China has developed a comprehensive legal system that deals with the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and continental shelf, fisheries and sea area use management. It has also set in place functional sea use and coastal use zoning schemes, which establish the bases for regulating development activities and managing conflicts. Technical support services have been made available for improving survey and monitoring, marine scientific research capabilities, and sea status forecast. Ocean Agenda 21 provides the essential strategies expected to lead P.R. China to sustainable development.

Despite these efforts, pressing matters still need to be attended to. Inefficiency and lack of coordination remain problems for law enforcement. Public awareness and involvement needs to be intensified. Experience demonstrates that significant progress was made in the adoption of integrated management approaches and management practices in a system that takes stakeholders' views into consideration. Relevant universities and institutions should be mobilized for research in science and technology. Constant monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs will enable P.R. China to meet new challenges and trends in coastal and marine affairs.

## **Philippines**

The entire land area of the Philippines can be considered as coastal as its entire population live within 100 km of the coastline. The country is considered as one of the biodiversity hotspots of the world. Mangrove coverage has declined by nearly 80 percent. Erosion, sedimentation, reclamation and foreshore development continuously destroy coastal habitats. Domestic sewage, industrial water discharge, aquaculture operations, solid wastes, storm run-off and mining pollute the waters. The high population concentration in the coastal areas puts pressure on its sustaining capacity. With poverty being prevalent among the coastal community, there is increased pressure to exploit coastal resources. Overfishing and the use of illegal and destructive fishing methods deplete fishery resources.

Over the past 20 years, the Philippines experimented with community-based coastal resource management (CRM). Initially undertaken by the academe and NGOs in specific project sites, CRM efforts have become a national activity. The government has enacted laws to engage multisectoral participation in CRM activities. The Local Government Code institutionalized



stakeholder consultation in projects or activities affecting the environment. The Fisheries Code required organizations of Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Councils. Devolution of powers and decentralization has given the local government units (LGUs) the opportunity to take the lead in CRM. The government, recognizing the need to enhance the capacities of LGUs, relied heavily on the NGOs and the academe provide technical assistance and expertise in addressing CRM issues. It prioritizes community organizing to strengthen local support for CRM. Law enforcement is also enhanced through volunteerism.

Marine area protection is also addressed on a national scale. Protective laws were enacted including the National Integrated Protected Areas (NIPAS) Act to protect national parks and reserves; the Fisheries Code, which allows LGUs to establish fisheries reserves; and the Wildlife Conservation Act of 2001, which permits the LGUs to establish protection and conservation measures for endemic local species and identify critical habitats. Bills relating to coastal and marine environment are also pending in the legislature. It is considered that stronger regulations on access to marine resources is essential, because having open-access resources, they are difficult to rehabilitate. There is likewise a need to promote CRM best practices to slow down coastal resource degradation. The Philippines is developing a comprehensive coastal and marine policy, with consultations currently being conducted.

### **Republic of Korea**

As integral parts of its economy and culture, oceans and coasts play a significant role in the sustainable development of RO Korea. The past efforts of RO Korea, however, were made under development-oriented marine policies, which had led to serious coastal problems. Policy-making then was highly centralized with the central government developing policies and laws with little or no regard of the local conditions. The introduction of ICM in RO Korea in the mid-1990s ushered a new ocean governance regime for the country. RO Korea has since been a leading proponent of ICM in the EAS region. ICM is a crucial framework in sustainable development because it proposes a holistic approach based on the linkage between the land and coastal waters through a myriad of dynamic interrelationships. The ICM approach requires that all sectors and local stakeholders be considered in policy implementation to minimize conflicts. Awareness of stakeholder participation, public awareness, and a strong knowledge base are critical factors for policy planning and decision-making. These have made RO Korea better positioned to initiate political and legal reforms to promote the ICM framework.

The creation of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MOMAF) in 1996 institutionalized the ICM framework. MOMAF brings in all ocean-related functions and coordinates all development activities in the coastal areas. The enactment of an important law strengthened the mandate of MOMAF. The Coastal Management Act (CMA), passed in 1999, directed MOMAF to play a lead role in coordinating and harmonizing conflicting coastal activities and plans through the formulation of the ICM plan. The CMA embodies the national policies and basic principles of coastal management, the definition of coastal management boundaries, national and local plans on ICM and coastal improvement projects among others. Pursuant to the CMA, an ICM Plan was developed in 2000, which demonstrated the willingness of RO Korea's government to protect, preserve and improve the coastal environment. A number of legislations were enacted under the ICM regime, which include the Marine Pollution Prevention Act (1999), Wetlands Conservation Act (1999), and Fishing Ground Management Act (2001).

Despite efforts made toward sustainable utilization of marine and coastal resources, RO Korea recognizes that much is yet to be done. Major marine and coastal issues need to be addressed. These include deteriorating water quality, spread of red tide, discharge of hazardous

substances and marine debris, deteriorating coastal wetlands, and declining fisheries production. New and emerging issues, including those global in scale, will have to be faced by RO Korea in the future. As ICM is an iterative approach, evaluation and revision of current management systems should be ongoing and progressive, as new mechanisms are set in place to overcome these challenges.

## **Thailand**

Thailand has a coastline of 2,600 km. About 38.7 percent of its population lives within 100 km from the coastline. The development of its coastal and marine area faces challenges posed by multiple use of the Thai sea, sectoral and sometimes conflicting regulations, and environmental problems. Thailand has several laws and institutions that deal with coastal and marine-related issues. Most of these laws, however, were already existing before the introduction of the new international order called “sustainable development.” Some of these are the Fisheries Act (1947), Fish Marketing Acts (1950), National Park Acts (1961), and Navigation in Thai Water Acts (1913).

Recently, Thailand unveiled the Ninth Development Plan Concerning Marine Resources Conservation, which focused on demarcating protected areas to maintain the biodiversity and equilibrium of the ecosystem and restoring the fertility of the Thai coastal and marine environment. Strategies for natural resources and environmental management were formulated to provide development guidelines for natural resource utilization. However, Thailand has recognized that these efforts do not suffice because use of one resource affects the others, and conflict management mechanisms are necessary. A national policy is needed to manage the use of resources and sectoral activities to avoid conflict and promote sustainable development. The Office of the Thai Marine Policy and Restoration Committee is now leading an inter-agency effort to develop a national comprehensive strategy. The International Ocean Institute (IOI) of Thailand, with the support of Thailand’s Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and the IOI Offices of Malta, Australia and Finland, initiated an expert consultation meeting on the draft report for policies and strategies in order to generate comments and inputs from many stakeholders and experts. This effort will pave the way to the development of a comprehensive and responsive national coastal and marine policy.

## **Vietnam**

Vietnam lies along the eastern coast of the Dong Duong (Indochina) peninsula and is bounded by the South China Sea (Bien Dong Sea). It has a coastline of 3,260 km. Among the issues that impact on the development of coastal and marine areas are boundary delimitation, underexploitation of coastal and offshore fisheries, lack of a legal framework for the coastal and marine areas, overlapping and conflicting sectoral legislation, lack of expertise and awareness, lack of coordination and integration between government agencies, conflict between the petroleum and fisheries sectors, and the need for sustainability of programs after foreign support. Efforts have been undertaken to address the issues.

The location of Vietnam draws areas of territorial overlaps with other countries. Thus, the conclusion of the Agreement on Delimitation and Agreement on Fisheries Cooperation in the Gulf of Tonkin between Vietnam and P.R. China marked a milestone in the country’s efforts to establish marine delimitation. Legal and institutional reforms are taking ground. The Offshore Fishing National Policy for 2000-2015 promotes fisheries as a leading economic sector. An official draft of the Law of Marine Areas of Vietnam gives a legal framework for sectors and

other legislative branches. A programme leading to a Master's Degree in Marine Law and Management were established at the Hanoi University to develop national experts in the field. The ICM approach to coastal management has been introduced, commencing with the pilot site in Danang.

The foregoing initiatives, however, do not put in place a comprehensive policy. Sectoral conflicts remain high. Vietnam is currently moving toward the development of an integrated system for coastal management. A great degree of reforms should be looked into, commencing with the role of the existing national coordinating agency, different national and sectoral plans and sectoral conflicts. National and local capacities should be enhanced through training and information. Technical assistance from international organizations are essential to supplement national resources.

The meeting noted with encouragement that all the countries that reported have recognized the need, and taken steps, in one way or another, to develop and implement cross-sectoral national coastal and ocean policies or ICM programmes at different levels. Useful experiences and lessons can be distilled and packaged for sharing among the countries. In this connection, the country reports presented at the meeting were considered suitable sources for the preparation of Country Profiles on Coastal and Marine Policies for the Seas of East Asia. The RPO was advised to continue working together with the experts present at the meeting and others to update and enrich these reports and use them in preparing country profiles.

## **1.2 Guide to the Development of a National Coastal and Marine Policy/Strategy**

Ms. Maria Teresita G. Lacerna, PEMSEA Legal Officer for Marine Policy and Local Governance, made a presentation on the draft Guide for Developing a National Coastal and Marine Policy and Strategy using as examples some case studies of national experiences.

Ms. Lacerna noted significant progress made by the countries, particularly in the East Asian region, in understanding the importance of coasts and oceans to their environment and economy. However, so far, policies have been developed and initiatives taken mostly on a sectoral basis. A national strategy for the coastal and marine area would provide a platform for agencies, sectors and stakeholders to work together to solve the problems affecting them. A major component of PEMSEA is to facilitate the formulation and adoption of integrated approaches in managing land and water uses as part of the state's coastal and marine policy and strategies. It is for this purpose that PEMSEA is preparing the guide as a tool for facilitating national efforts.

Ms. Lacerna explained that the draft guide had taken into account the needs of the countries in coastal and ocean policy development, commonly accepted principles for sustainable coastal and ocean development, the experiences, lessons, good practices and constraints distilled particularly from the region, and the linkages among the policy development at local, national and regional levels. She stressed that the guide was not intended to provide any model or format, which can be applied across the board. Rather, it offers a package of approaches and cases in resolving some key policy issues as a reference to aid the countries in developing their own solutions, subject to their specific political, legal and social institutions and other conditions.

Many participants expressed appreciation of and support for PEMSEA's efforts in preparing the guide. Suggestions made to improve the draft guide include the following:

1. The main challenge to the preparation of the guide is the diversity of social systems in the countries of the region. The suggested steps, processes and approaches should take these specific country situations into consideration.
2. The guide should be more demonstrative than prescriptive. A synthesis of countries' actual experiences, concrete examples, lessons, patterns and models in the guide would be helpful to the countries.
3. Some participants considered that the scope envisioned for a coastal and marine strategy was too broad and brought up the idea that it should be limited to the narrow belt of coastal zones. However, others reminded the meeting that the integrated approach referred as well to the interconnectivity between the river basins/watershed, coastal ecosystems, the land and the sea interfaces, and the offshore waters. It was mentioned that in some countries, the seaward limit within which the policies should be applicable depends on how the sea areas under national jurisdiction is defined. It was understood that in defining the management boundaries, key impact areas for the policy development should be included, and flexibility should be given to suit diverse national circumstances.
4. The interactive relationship between coastal/marine policy, and specific sectoral resource use policies should be further clarified. It was stressed that a coastal and marine policy or strategy should be inter-sectoral by nature, as it focuses on crosscutting issues and impacts that cannot be effectively addressed merely by the individual sectoral policies. In this regard, the task of the coastal/marine policy is to provide a common management framework for interaction among resource use sectors to reduce multiple use conflicts and ensure sustainable uses, e.g., the development of high-level intersectoral consultation and coordination mechanisms and processes, land and water use zonation schemes, and capacity building programmes, among others.
5. It was noted that a coastal and marine policy also addresses sectoral policy issues to the extent that these issues affect other sectors. The development of a coastal and marine policy will reshape the pattern of relationships among the concerned sectors. In this context, a given "sectoral turf" may be affected. However, over the long run, the affected sectors may be better off as their sustainable growth can be ensured within an integrated management framework. For example, coastal aquaculture development could be a sectoral policy area. However, over-intensive aquaculture that causes pollution by organic matters in the water body and encroachment of aquaculture facilities into the navigational channel would give rise to cross-sectoral issues. An integrated coastal/marine policy that addresses these issues might lead to the downsizing or relocation of the aquaculture activities. Despite this short-term production readjustment, aquaculture development could benefit from the improved water quality, its production scale may be kept on a sustainable basis, and its return may be maintained over time.
6. Attention was drawn to the approaches and modalities of institutional arrangements for coastal/marine policy integration. It became clear during the discussion that the purpose of the policy development was not necessarily to establish a super agency to merge all ocean-related management mandates, but to cultivate effective mechanisms for multisectoral stakeholders' involvement in policy making. The merging of agencies must be a calculated move based on the evaluation of priority issues and impacts to be addressed and the advantages and disadvantages that are associated with the alternatives at hand. Some participants cited the ministries of maritime affairs and

fisheries in RO Korea and Indonesia as examples of progress in reorganizing the ocean related sectors in order to facilitate coordination and collaboration. Others noted that a high level multi-sectoral policy-making mechanism (e.g., a committee) with a lead agency as its operational arm would be cost effective. It was concluded that it is up to the country to find the most suitable approach.

7. Participants recognized the relation between national and subnational governments as an important aspect of national coastal/marine policy development. It was noted that while the benefits of rapid economic growth in coastal and marine areas were shared nationally, the cost of environmental and resource degradation is usually borne locally. Processes for the participation of local government and other stakeholders in developing national coastal policies and approving development projects that affect them was considered a key element of the policy development. Such a local involvement should be embodied in the processes of coastal development project permit issuance and review, environmental impact assessment (EIA), and investment decisions. Appropriate revenue-sharing arrangements should also be made to encourage local initiatives in resource conservation and proper management. Nevertheless, efforts to enhance local capacity building should be undertaken, commensurate to the level of decentralization or devolution of management responsibility.

There was a general consensus on the need to develop the guide as a tool to assist countries in the development of their respective national coastal and marine policies. The guide was seen as being very useful to the countries of the region particularly in providing technical advice on policy analysis and a range of policy alternatives, options, and steps to be taken in policy development. Recommendations were made to improve the guide, particularly in the following aspects:

1. It should be convincingly shown why coasts and oceans are an important policy area deserving special attention, and how this policy area is interactive with overall national sustainable development strategy, and the fulfillment of national duties and obligations under concerned regional and global agreements.
2. Basic principles and considerations underpinning policy development should be drawn from those essential elements of sustainable coastal and ocean development, which have been distilled through stakeholder consultations, tested through national practices and generally accepted as guiding premises in this field.
3. The identified principles and considerations should be supported by concrete examples based on national and subnational experiences, such as ICM institutional arrangements; the practices of integrated land and water use zonation; the application of market-based instruments; the efforts to develop self sustaining financing mechanisms for environmental improvement; and the NGO and local community involvement in developing the national ocean policy.
4. Cases for the illustration of experiences and lessons learned in addressing critical issues or barriers should be provided, particularly with regard to the selection of the lead agency, the definition of management boundaries, identification of priority policy issues and response strategies, formation of broad stakeholder alliances in overcoming sectoral resistance, and national and subnational relations.

5. The guide should provide an insight into the dynamic policy development process. In this connection, special consideration should be given to the windows of opportunity for policy development that should guide the timely efforts in stakeholder consultation and consensus building, preparation of policy analysis, scenarios and recommendations, and bring them up for review and adoption at appropriate phases of respective national agenda and timetables.
6. The final version of the guide may consist of three parts: (i) the Introduction, which will highlight the value and interconnectivity features of the Seas of East Asia, provide working definitions of important terms, and clarify how the suggested policy differs from other sectoral policies; (ii) the Policy Development Framework and Process, which will include the principles, considerations, and the steps to be taken; and (iii) the Lessons Learned from national and subnational experiences, not only in developing the policy but also in implementing and operationalizing the policies.

## **2.0 THE WAY FORWARD TO EFFECTIVE REGIONAL COLLABORATION FOR COASTAL AND OCEAN GOVERNANCE**

### **2.1 Review of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)**

Ms. Stella Regina Bernad PEMSEA Legal Officer, Marine Affairs, introduced the topic by reviewing the salient points of the draft Strategy. She briefed the participants on the consultation and consensus building process in the SDS-SEA formulation with concerned national agencies, NGOs, expert groups and various other regional and international entities. She informed the meeting that the 8<sup>th</sup> Programme Steering Committee Meeting endorsed the draft SDS-SEA in principle and called on the countries and other stakeholders to conduct further consultations and improve it.

Dr. Chua highlighted key developments regarding the SDS-SEA. By building a platform and strategic framework for linking development and the environment, the SDS-SEA moves stakeholders from sectoral management to integrated management through the mobilization of cross-sectoral alliances. He stressed that the strategy would give the region a competitive advantage for support priority if it moves ahead with the implementation of the WSSD commitments. While noting that various stakeholders had taken the SDS-SEA very positively, and the current draft had incorporated all the feedback received from stakeholders, he considered this not enough and called on the participants to provide more guidance for refining the document. Most importantly, he viewed the meeting as part of the process for the countries of the region to own and drive the SDS-SEA formulation process.

The meeting was informed that the UNDP joined the efforts to develop the SDS-SEA as a platform for implementing Capacity 2015, and as a means for mainstreaming integrated management of the coastal and marine environment. UNDP is supporting the SDS-SEA consultation process and the initiatives of national coastal and marine policy development.

Many participants commended the efforts of PEMSEA in developing the SDS-SEA as the regional platform for implementing the WSSD agreements in relation to the coasts and oceans. The objectives, framework, strategies and approaches of the SDS-SEA were supported at the meeting. Comments and suggestions were made for further clarification and improvement of

the draft SDS-SEA to integrate various emphases and perspectives of the stakeholders and to broaden the basis of consensus and acceptance.

Comments by the participants focused on the SDS-SEA's scope in terms of issue coverage and geographical boundaries, the level of specificity in the formulation of its action programmes and implementation modality, its relationship with existing regional agreements and programmes, its implementing mechanisms and follow-up activities needed to move the draft SDS-SEA forward for adoption and implementation. Key points were as follows:

1. The SDS-SEA contains a set of commitments already made by the countries of the regions under concerned international conventions, agreements and conferences. In this connection, the SDS-SEA does not entail any new international commitments for the countries. The SDS-SEA intends to contribute a workable framework, based on the region's own conditions, experiences and lessons learned, for the implementation of these commitments by the countries and other major players of the region in an interactive and coherent manner.
2. Some participants considered that the SDS-SEA should focus on ICM and other elements in which the Regional Programme had expertise, but after discussions it was agreed that the SDS-SEA should be a regional framework covering a broader area related to sustainable development of coasts and marine areas as treated in Agenda 21 (Chapter 17) and WSSD documents.
3. It was stressed that integrated management approaches offered a guiding framework for the SDS-SEA. However, to serve as a regional platform for implementing the WSSD agreements on the coasts and oceans, the SDS-SEA should be concretized in two dimensions: (a) developing a set of strategies for implementing the integrated management approaches, addressing cross-sectoral linkages such as institutional arrangements for policy integration; integrated land and sea use zonation; ecosystem and resource conservation; capacity building; sustainable financing; etc; and (b) incorporating the sustainable development approaches into major concerned sectoral policies relating to maritime transport; fisheries and aquaculture; mining and tourism development; etc. The two dimensions are interdependent and mutually reinforcing and will work in combination towards harmonization between the environment and development -- that is, achieving sustainable development goals.
4. The SDS-SEA was not designed as a future plan for the Regional Programme alone, but a regional platform of cooperation for implementation by multi-sectoral stakeholders. The RPO, responding to the call of the participating countries at the Programme Steering Committee meetings, took the initiative to develop the SDS-SEA through consultations among the concerned governments, major international agencies, NGOs and others. The Regional Programme will end, but the SDS-SEA upon its endorsement by the countries of the region will be a long-term common strategy for the implementation by the countries of the region. While the countries of region are in the driving seat for the SDS-SEA development and implementation, each of the concerned international entities and programmes operating in the region has a role to play.
5. There was a suggestion to limit the application of the SDS-SEA to the narrow belt of coastal zones. However, it was stressed that the SDS-SEA should be ecosystem-based, taking into account important interactions and linkages among the river basins, coastal land and water and offshore ecosystems that affect the sustainable uses.

Specific geographic scope can be further defined when developing implementation plans for the strategic programme areas of the SDS-SEA.

6. The SDS-SEA should address the different constituencies, specifying how each of them can take part and benefit from it, facilitating among others: the development of national coastal and ocean policies, mutual assistance among the countries, technology transfer to the developing countries, an enhanced role for local government and stakeholders in policy making and implementation, improved application of regulatory and market-based instruments to encourage private sector involvement, and mutual support and complementary approaches among international projects. States should have an incentive for adopting the SDS-SEA, such as benefiting from increased opportunities of training and other capacity-building activities.
7. The relationship of the SDS-SEA to national strategies should be further clarified, that is, their being complementary to each other. While it is up to the government to develop its own national strategy, the SDS-SEA would be a useful framework for considering the approaches to developing the national strategy. In addition, the national strategies would focus on national priorities, while the SDS-SEA as the regional strategy would focus on transboundary concerns and cooperative efforts.
8. The SDS-SEA should be promoted through the teamwork of major collaborators to facilitate the stakeholder consultations, consensus building, and endorsement.

Suggestions were made for refining and restructuring the formulations of some components and for improving clarity. Key points are as follows:

1. In general, the SDS-SEA should strike a balance between the commonality of the region and peculiarities of the individual countries, regional common grounds and special national concerns, prioritization of the strategies and divergent national perspectives, comprehensive framework and specific programme areas, detailed operational modalities and regional applicability, strategic orientation, and technical details, etc. In addition, in keeping with the sustainable development approach, the socioeconomic and the environmental aspects should be adequately addressed.
2. Integrated management, such as ICM, should be an overarching framework, cutting across various components of the SDS-SEA.
3. The habitat rehabilitation component should be further strengthened. In this regard, urgency to take action should be stressed.
4. The background on interconnectivity in the introductory chapter of the SDS-SEA should be strengthened, as it is the basis for the SDS-SEA. Similarly, transboundary issues should be emphasized.
5. The sustainable development of ocean-related industries and the promotion of a sound maritime economy should be included as an important motive for regional cooperation.
6. The Jakarta Mandate is an important global instrument for sustainable development and should be included in the list of such instruments.



7. There are specific texts that need modification to fit the shift from an Environmental Strategy to a Sustainable Development Strategy. This is most evident on page 26.
8. On page 27, it was suggested that Outcomes be re-grouped to show relationships and connections.
9. Capability- or capacity-building needs to be emphasized as leading to sustainability.
10. On page 58, ocean dumping does not belong to shipping issues, but should be a separate action program.
11. Sea-use zoning on page 63 should be considered as a scientific basis for better management, not as a direct way to economic development.
12. An action program on coastal megacities, a very important issue (as illustrated on page 65) should be added to the Strategy.
13. A public relations action program should be included under “Communicate.”
14. The word “monitoring” used in the section on “Monitoring the Strategy” (Pages 79-83) may be too strong, indicating a binding nature on the countries, and should be modified.
15. There should be more cases and/or success stories from the different countries in the region to illustrate the approaches contained in the SDS-SEA. This would help clarify and also bring the countries closer to the SDS-SEA.

Participants reached the following consensus:

1. The SDS-SEA should be a regional framework for implementing the WSSD requirements relating to the Seas of East Asia.
2. The SDS-SEA should be an interactive platform for various stakeholders and programmes to develop partnerships and implement their respective commitments in a holistic, effective, complementary and mutually-reinforcing manner.
3. The change of its title to make it a sustainable development strategy is a paradigm shift, not just a change in nomenclature. This shift should be carried through in terminology, content and structure. Its goal is to integrate environment and development, and ecology and economy, for the Seas of East Asia. In this connection, the SDS-SEA addresses integrated management of environment, resources and their uses.
4. The SDS-SEA has been through a long process of consultation and was endorsed in principle by the PSC. However, for ministerial adoption, it has to go through the scrutiny of various sectors and affected agencies. The in-country multi-sectoral consultation and review process still poses an arduous task. Further efforts should be made to promote consensus building.
5. Support was expressed for the SDS-SEA to focus on the common elements of regional cooperation, while leaving the detailed implementation priority, modalities and areas of application to the discretion of countries and stakeholders, taking into account their respective specific conditions.

6. Convincing examples should be provided to illustrate the economic, social, cultural and ecological interconnectivities, and the transboundary issues. Examples of ecological interconnectivity and transboundary issues could be habitats for migratory species, and the transport of pollutants, respectively, as substantiated by scientific evidence.
7. Mutual assistance in sharing management experience, expertise and technology, among the countries of different income levels in the region, should be addressed in explicit terms. This is an area that would provide a tangible incentive for the countries to cooperate with one another.
8. Action programmes dealing with poverty reduction, access to safe drinking water, sanitary facilities for the poor, and the like should be added.

## **2.2 Review of Existing Regional Mechanisms**

Dr. Alan Tan Khee Jin of the Faculty of Law, National University of Singapore, and the Asia-Pacific Centre for Environmental Law (APCEL) presented a preliminary review of existing regional mechanisms in East Asia. The study was commissioned by the RPO to show experiences and lessons learned from various existing regional initiatives and how these can be made beneficial to further strengthening regional collaboration.

The study covers some selected programmes and organizations of United Nations Environment Programme; Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission; Food and Agriculture Organization; Southeast Asian Program in Ocean Law, Policy and Management; Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation; and Association of Southeast Asian Nations that are related to the coastal and marine environment and natural resources. Dr. Tan found positive effects of the various regional programmes in project formulation, action plan development, training, and facilities upgrading. However, implementation at the national and local level was found to be in need of strengthening. Each programme deals primarily with a certain aspect of environmental management, such as land-based sources of marine pollution, scientific research, living resources, legal framework and general environment protection, due to the mandates of respective agencies. The study showed that many programmes suffer from funding constraints, that there was a certain level of overlap in the geographical coverage, membership, programme activities and funding sources of the existing regional mechanisms in the region, and that there was a critical need for coordination among them to maximize the use of available resources.

The meeting noted the following:

1. The scope of operation of bilateral, multilateral and global programmes should be examined and possible gaps identified to show where improvement can be made.
2. The review shows that at the regional and national levels, efforts are still very sectoral. Many existing regional programmes are limited to single-sector mandates and constituencies, thus constrained from a more integrated perspective required to address crosscutting and transboundary challenges to sustainable development.
3. The SDS-SEA should be developed as the interactive platform for various regional players to strengthen partnerships and complementation.

4. National cross-sectoral coordination and the collaboration among regional initiatives are the two sides of one coin. Improvement must be pursued simultaneously on both sides.

Ms. Bernad made a presentation of the initial review of existing regional mechanisms in other regions, specifically the Baltic Sea (Helsinki Commission), North Sea (OSPAR Commission), Black Sea, Danube River Basin (ICPDR), Mediterranean Sea (UNEP/MEDU), The Great Lakes (in North America), South Pacific (SPREP), and the World Conservation Union (IUCN). The review focused on experiences and lessons learned from the practices of these mechanisms. The following commonalities among these regional mechanisms were noted:

1. Sustainable development recognized as the programme platform – There has been a general trend among the regional organizations, from the time they started with the goal of addressing marine pollution problems, then moving to the marine environment in general, towards integrated management of the marine environment with the coastal and land environment, and finally towards sustainable development.
2. Capacity-building – A common major focus is on building expertise, resource mobilization, networking, and sustainability.
3. Consensus-building – Consensus-building has been a major need addressed by the regional organizations to maintain its integrity and strength.
4. Programme ownership – In most effective organizations, members are consulted and their activities coordinated from the very beginning of every programme. Linkages to national priorities are made.
5. Stakeholder participation – Government and non-government stakeholders are involved in projects and programs.
6. Legal instruments – Conventions and protocols have been used to provide a legal framework for actions, as well as an effective tool for long-term commitment, transcending changes in administrations of member countries and providing the element of permanence to the regional organization.
7. Goals and timetables – In order to be effective, goals and timetables have to be specific.
8. Sustainable financing – Funding is an issue anywhere, and regional organizations have to be innovative to ensure financing. For some regional organizations, it is difficult to resist having “donor-driven” projects, as funding can only be obtained by aligning with donors’ priorities.
9. Monitoring – Monitoring is essential to determine progress.

### **2.3 Alternative Scenarios for Collaborative Mechanisms in the East Asian Seas Region**

Dr. Huming Yu, PEMSEA Senior Programme Officer, briefed the participants on some scenarios emerging from stakeholder consultations concerning the formulation of the SDS-SEA, particularly the Senior Experts’ Dialogue on Coastal and Marine Policy (Manila, July 2001). He presented the advantages and disadvantages associated with each of the scenarios and explained that these scenarios did not represent PEMSEA’s preference. He expected that

consultations in this regard would provide some food for thought for the governments and other stakeholders in their assessments. With the SDS-SEA, there is now a window of opportunity for the region to take a step forward in strengthening regional collaborative mechanisms and inter-programme partnerships for the benefits of the countries in the region.

The meeting noted that:

1. Strengthening the programmatic approaches, inter-programme partnerships, regional capacity building, and sustainable financing mechanisms would receive support from the governments and stakeholders, and deserve priority consideration.
2. Countries in the region have ratified many conventions, but some of these are yet to be implemented. Whatever instrument or arrangement is to be adopted, its implementability must be ensured and the capacity of implementation be enhanced.
3. A regional convention, which represents a high level of commitment and cooperation, might be considered as a future option. The appropriate approach is to work stepwise or take an incremental approach towards that future goal. The present focus should be the adoption of the SDS-SEA. If achieved, this will be a major step forward. This will galvanize the countries and other stakeholders to move forward.

The meeting agreed that more consultations are needed on the approaches to strengthen regional collaborative mechanisms, and PEMSEA should continue to study the experiences and lessons learned from the practices of concerned regional mechanisms to assist in the development of the alternative scenario for consideration by the stakeholders.

#### **2.4 Development of a Consultation Draft for a Declaration of Regional Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the East Asian Seas**

In connection with a proposed draft Declaration for the consideration by the Ministerial Forum being scheduled on 12 December 2003, Dr. Huming Yu presented a consultation paper containing the framework and a set of elements to be considered when drafting the Declaration. The Declaration is intended to serve as the vehicle for adopting the SDS-SEA at the Ministerial Forum. He called on the participants to provide guidance in the formulation of the draft Declaration. He explained that the draft, when completed, would be submitted to the governments for review and refinement.

The meeting made the following comments:

1. The purpose of the declaration should be the adoption of the SDS-SEA, leaving specific management objectives and targets to the SDS-SEA. Adoption of the SDS-SEA itself will be a marked progress.
2. Negotiations on specific time-bound objectives and targets may be time-consuming. The priority is to get the framework and approaches adopted.
3. Support was expressed for PEMSEA to team up with the UNDP to facilitate national cross-sectoral consultation processes on the SDS-SEA and the declaration, as the UNDP is the competent international agency charged with the responsibility to forge the linkages between development and environment and build implementation capacity

particularly on the ground level, without representing the interests of any particular sectors.

The meeting agreed that the draft declaration envisaged above should be prepared and circulated for consultation and review by the countries. The declaration should be as short and simple as possible. It is not necessary to include all the specifics as many issues in the Declaration will delay and complicate consultation and approval. The proposed outline is as follows:

1. The Preamble, invoking interconnectivity and the spirit of cooperation.
2. The body, with only the following:
  - The adoption of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia;
  - The commitment to the sustainable development of the coastal and marine areas through the integrated approach (with the recognition that the sectoral approach does not work);
  - The commitment to develop National Coastal and Marine Strategies, in the spirit of the regional strategy; and
  - The need for a mechanism to implement the SDS-SEA.
3. Call on other stakeholders (funding agencies, civil society, private sector, etc.) for support.

The specific and time-bound commitments should be incorporated into, and would actually strengthen, the Sustainable Development Strategy.

### **3.0 THE FEASIBILITY OF A REGIONAL POOL OF EXPERTS ON COASTAL AND OCEAN GOVERNANCE**

Participants were invited to comment on the feasibility of a regional pool of expertise on coastal and ocean governance and its further development and strengthening. It was noted that there are already some networks, formal and informal, relating to coastal and ocean governance and a discussion of how this particular pool would relate to those. Some participants shared their experiences with existing networks, particularly the SEAPOL Marine Affairs Institutes Network. They volunteered their thoughts on the different possible modes of maintaining the network, including regular meetings, maintenance of a registry where experts can introduce themselves and their area of expertise, and continuing dialogue and updates through the Internet. The main constraints in the maintenance of a network are finances and the amount of work needed for network coordination.

The meeting agreed that:

1. There is a need to maintain a pool of expertise working through correspondence and the Internet, not only for the communication of ideas and the updating of information, but specifically to facilitate exchange of ideas on the PEMSEA Guide, sharing of national

and subnational experiences among countries, and the development of the SDS-SEA and national strategies

2. The pool of expertise should cover constituencies in government agencies, research institutions, universities and other stakeholders in the field of coastal and ocean governance. The idea is to encourage direct interaction of partners working at the different aspects of common issues to share and enrich the field of knowledge under consideration.
3. Participants provide a list of experts with their respective fields of expertise to PEMSEA to expand the pool of experts.

## **CLOSING CEREMONY**

Dato' Cheah gave thanks to everyone for their participation in and contribution to the meeting. He thanked PEMSEA for the honor of being involved in this activity and stated that he looked forward to more collaborative efforts with PEMSEA.

Dr. Huming Yu thanked the Chair, Vice-Chair and the Rapporteur for their guidance and assistance in the conduct of the meeting and help to sharpen its results. He thanked the local organizers for their gracious and efficient organization and cooperation and expressed his gratitude to all the participants for sharing their wisdom and providing a more solid process and framework for the Guide to Developing a National Coastal and Marine Strategy, SDS-SEA revision, ministerial declaration, review of regional mechanisms and networks. He ended by stating that he looked forward to receiving continued inputs from them.

**ANNEX 1**

**Meeting Agenda**





**EXPERTS' MEETING ON STRATEGIES  
FOR BETTER COASTAL & OCEAN GOVERNANCE  
18-20 November 2002  
Park Plaza International KL Hotel  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia**

**MEETING AGENDA**

**DAY 1 MONDAY, 18 NOVEMBER 2002**

7:45-8:15 Registration

**Opening Ceremony**

8:15-8:25 Welcome Address  
Dato' Cheah Kong Wai, Director General, Maritime Institute of Malaysia (MIMA)

8:25-8:35 Welcome Address  
Ms. Maxine Olson, Regional Representative, UNDP Kuala Lumpur

8:35-8:45 Welcome Address  
Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, Regional Programme Director, PEMSEA

8:45-9:00 Introduction of Participants

**Keynote Address**

9:00-9:30 Keynote Address  
Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, Regional Programme Director, PEMSEA

**1.0 Major Issues and Approaches for Developing and Implementing National Coastal and Marine Policy**

**1.1 Country Experiences in Coastal and Marine Policy: Round-the-table Presentations and Discussion**

9:30-9:45 P.R. China

9:45-10:00 Indonesia

*10:00-10:15 Tea and coffee break*

10:15-10:30 Japan

10:30-10:45 Malaysia

10:45-11:00 Philippines

11:00-11:15 Republic of Korea

11:15-11:30 Thailand

11:30-11:45 Vietnam

11:45-12:45 Lunch

12:45-1:45 Open Forum and Discussion

## **1.2 Developing National Coastal and Marine Policy**

1:45-2:15 *Presentation:* Draft Guide to Developing a National Coastal and Marine Policy, with a Case Study of National Practices in Five Selected Countries Regarding Coastal and Marine Policy Development  
Ms. Maria Teresita Lacerna, Legal Officer, PEMSEA

2:15-3:00 *Discussion and Working Group:* Review of the Draft Guide to Developing a National Coastal and Marine Policy

3:00-3:15 *Tea and coffee break*

3:15-4:45 *Continuation of Working Group:* Review of the Draft Guide to Developing a National Coastal and Marine Policy

### ***Welcome Dinner***

6:00-9:00 Welcome Dinner, hosted by MIMA

## **DAY 2 TUESDAY, 19 NOVEMBER 2002**

8:00-8:10 Recap of the preceding day's discussions

## **2.0 The Way Forward to Effective Regional Collaboration for Coastal and Ocean Governance**

### **2.1 Review of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia**

8:10-10:00 *Discussion:* Reviewing the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia

10:00-10:15 *Tea and coffee break*

### **2.2 Review of Existing Regional Mechanisms**

10:15-10:45 *Presentation:* Review of Existing Regional Mechanisms within the East Asian Region  
Dr. Alan Tan Khee Jin, Associate Professor, Faculty of Law  
National University of Singapore

10:45-11:15 *Presentation:* Review of Other Existing Regional Mechanisms  
Ms. Stella Regina Bernad, Legal Officer, PEMSEA

11:15-12:00 *Discussion:* Experiences of Regional Mechanisms

12:00-1:00 Lunch

1:00-2:00 *Continuation of Discussion:* Experiences of Regional Mechanisms

### **2.3 Alternative Scenarios for Collaborative Mechanisms in the East Asian Seas Region**

2:00-3:00 *Discussion:* Alternative Scenarios for a Collaborative Mechanism

3:00-3:15 *Tea and coffee break*

3:15-4:45 *Discussion:* Options for Regional Collaborative Arrangements

### **Day 3 Wednesday, 20 November 2002**

8:00-8:10 Recap of preceding day's discussions

8:10-9:30 *Discussion:* Options for Regional Collaborative Arrangements

### **2.4 Development of a Consultation Draft for a Declaration of Regional Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the East Asian Seas**

9:30-10:00 *Working Group:* Draft Framework for a Declaration of Regional Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the East Asian Seas

10:00-10:15 *Tea and coffee break*

10:15-12:00 *Continuation of Working Group:* Draft Framework for a Declaration of Regional Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the East Asian Seas

12:00-1:00 *Lunch*

1:00-2:00 *Continuation of Working Group:* Draft Framework for a Declaration of Regional Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the East Asian Seas

### **3.0 The Feasibility of a Regional Pool of Experts on Coastal and Ocean Governance**

2:00-3:00 *Discussion:* Feasibility of a Regional Pool of Experts on Coastal and Ocean Governance

3:15-3:30 *Tea and coffee break*

### **Meeting Conclusions and Recommendations**

3:30-4:25 Conclusions and Recommendations

### **Closing Ceremony**

4:25-4:35 Closing Remarks  
Dato' Cheah Kong Wai, Director General, MIMA

4:35-4:45 Closing Remarks  
Dr. Huming Yu, Senior Programme Officer, PEMSEA

## **ANNEX 2**

### **List of Participants**

**EXPERTS' MEETING ON STRATEGIES  
FOR BETTER COASTAL & OCEAN GOVERNANCE  
18-20 November 2002  
Park Plaza International KL Hotel  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia**

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