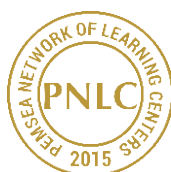




PROCEEDINGS OF THE
5th PEMSEA NETWORK OF
LEARNING CENTERS (PNLC)
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MEETING 2026

9 September 2026
Busan, Republic of Korea



Partnerships in
Environmental Management
for the Seas of East Asia

PROCEEDINGS OF PEMSEA NETWORK OF LEARNING CENTERS (PNLC)
the 5th Executive Committee Meeting
Paradise Hotel, Busan, Republic of Korea
September 9, 2026

Introduction

- i. The 2026 PEMSEA Network of Learning Centers (PNLC) Executive Committee Meeting was held in Busan, Republic of Korea, on September 9, 2026. The PNLC Executive Committee members include the PNLC President, Prof. Dr. Yonvitner as Chair, Prof. Dr. Fang Qinhua as Vice-Chair, Ms. Aimee Gonzales as Executive Director of PEMSEA Resource Facility (PRF), and IPB University CCMRS staff serving as PNLC secretariat.
- ii. The meeting aimed to review and provide strategic direction on the network's 2026-2027 work plan ongoing and proposed activities, financial sustainability of the network, and other matters relevant to strengthening the PNLC's contribution to implement the SDS-SEA IP 2023-2030 and help PEMSEA Implement sustainable coastal and marine resource management.
- iii. To date, the PNLC comprises 21 ICM Learning Centers and 4 Regional Centers of Excellence (RCOE) across ten countries, namely Cambodia, China, DPR Korea, Lao PDR, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam. The ICM Learning Centers are higher education institutions providing academic degree programs, capacity development, research, and technical advisory services on sustainable coastal and marine resource management, while the RCOEs represent higher education or research institutions recognized for high distinction by their respective national governments.
- iv. The following supporting documents are annexed to these proceedings:
 - Annex 1: Meeting Agenda
 - Annex 2: List of participants
 - Annex 3: Photos
 - Annex 4: Slide deck
 - Annex 5: Members' contributions for 2025-2026

1.0 OPENING OF THE MEETING AND APPROVAL OF THE MEETING AGENDA

- 1.1. **Prof. Yonvitner**, presided over the meeting. He requested the meeting participants to review the proposed agenda, included: (1) Approval of the meeting agenda; (2) Presentation of ongoing and planned activities for 2026; (3) Updates in PNLC Expenditure and Financial Sustainability; (4) Other business, which included PRF Project Updates, 2027 EAS Congress, ICM report, Nature-based Solutions Capacity-building, and PEMSEA Blue Carbon Program Updates; and, (5) Closing.
- 1.2. The meeting participants approved the agenda.

2.0 PRESENTATION OF PNLC WORKPLAN AND ON-GOING AND PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

- 2.1. Ms. Isdahartati, PNLC Secretariat outlined the proposed PNLC Work Plan for 2026–2027, covering key programmes and ongoing activities in each of the programs; namely: governance, programs, communications, and partnerships and resource mobilization. The governance component includes Executive Committee (EC) meetings, General Assembly (GA) meetings, secretariat meetings, documentation and proceedings, reporting, and routine secretariat activities. The discussion raised whether an additional GA meeting is necessary for the current year, given the GA already conducted early this year. The work plan under programs identified four PNLC member working groups, focusing on Habitat and Biodiversity Conservation and Management; Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction; and ICM and Sustainable Development of Coasts and Oceans, with an additional two working groups on Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) and Blue Carbon, given the current projects supporting these themes. Proposed activities under the themes include knowledge sharing, training and course development (on IRBM, NbS, and blue carbon), study tours, ICM and MSP initiatives (under the ENMAPS project), as well as collaboration with partners and members. The program component also includes ongoing project implementation related to PRF-led projects: IRBM, ODA, ENMAPS, and blue carbon. For the communications component, the PNLC will strengthen its online knowledge-sharing platform, communication products, case studies, annual reports and proceedings. Under the partnership and resource mobilization component, work will focus on fundraising, research and capacity-development proposals, training, identification of funding opportunities, membership contributions, and support for secretariat activities. These elements formed the basis for further discussion and refinement of the PNLC Work Plan for 2026–2027.

2.2. Discussion and Key Decisions Made:

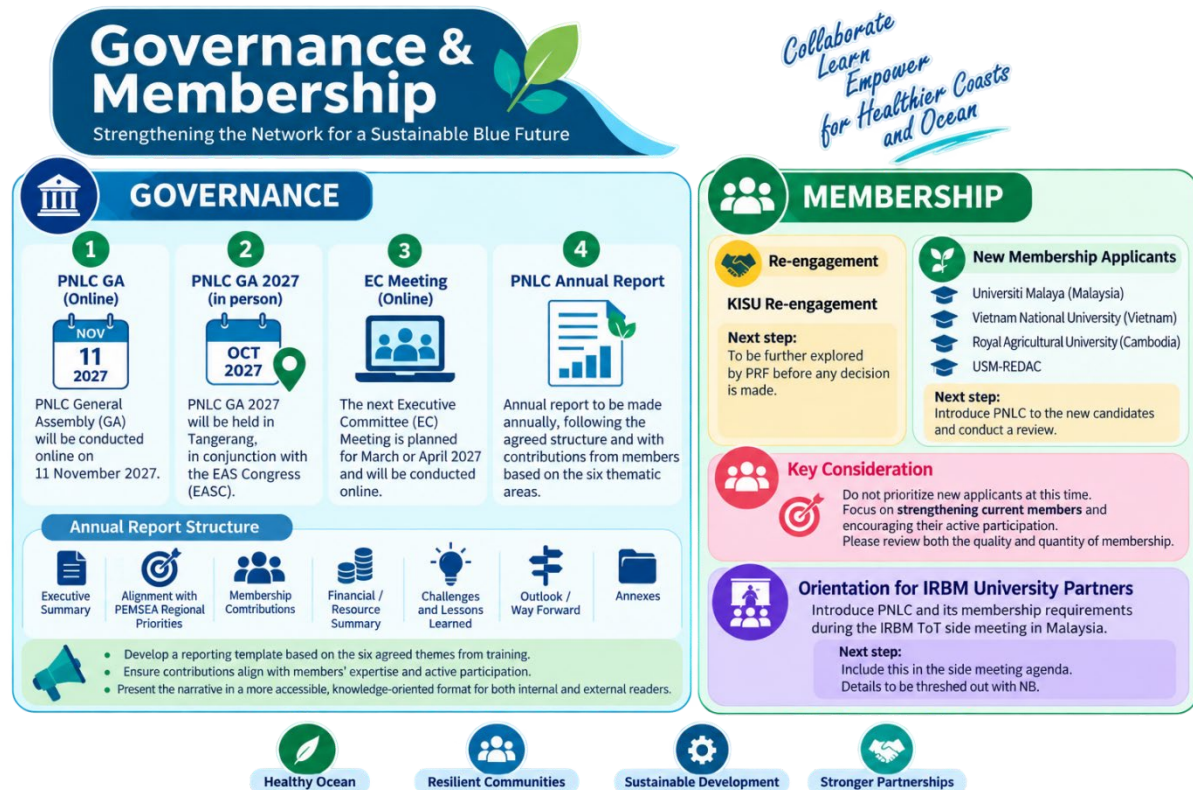
Governance: Under Governance, the meeting agreed that:

- a) PNLC General Assembly (GA) will be conducted online in November 2026.
- b) 2027 PNLC GA will be held face to face in October 2027 in Tangerang, as part of the activities of EAS Congress (EASC) 2027.
- c) 2027 Executive Committee (EC) Meeting is planned for March or April 2027 and will be conducted online.

Participants also agreed to develop the PNLC Annual Report as an annual publication, following the agreed structure covering an Executive Summary, Alignment with PEMSEA Regional Priorities, Membership Contributions to PNLC Programs/Themes, Key Activities and Accomplishments, Financial/Resource Summary, Outlook/Way Forward, and Annexes. As the report is intended for both internal and external audiences, the content should be presented in a more accessible and knowledge-oriented manner. PNLC members will be encouraged to contribute reports based on the six agreed thematic areas, aligned with their respective expertise and active contributions, supported by a reporting template to be developed by the Secretariat.

Regarding membership, the meeting agreed to further explore re-engaging PNLC member KISU who has been inactive for the last 3 years. Re-engaging members should be made before making any decisions or action on the status of membership. EC members emphasized that priority should be given to strengthening the quality and active participation of existing members rather than rapidly

expanding membership. In addition, prospective IRBM university partners will be introduced to the PNLC and its membership requirements through a side meeting during the IRBM ToT in Malaysia, with further details to be coordinated with the relevant partners from Universiti Malaya, Vietnam National University, Royal Agricultural University Cambodia, and Universiti Sains Malaysia .



Programs: The discussion reviewed the PNLC Programme and its priority activities, with emphasis on strengthening member participation through the Working Groups covering Habitat and Biodiversity Conservation and Management; Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction; and ICM and Sustainable Development of Coasts and Oceans, alongside Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) and Blue Carbon. EC agreed to focus on increasing active participation in the Blue Carbon, NBS, and IRBM Working Groups, while prioritizing capacity-development activities on IRBM in 2026–2027, ICM/MSP through ENMAPS in 2027, and Blue Carbon through introduction sessions, training-manual validation, and pilot testing. Relevant PNLC members will be invited to review the Blue Carbon training manual, with a dedicated meeting to consolidate comments and highlight contributions from experts.

Capacity development and knowledge sharing will continue through training, course development, technical tools, knowledge platforms, and joint activities with the PEMSEA Network of Local Governments (PNLG), State Key Laboratory of Marine Environmental Health (SKLMEH)-City University of Hong Kong, Burapha University, and others covering Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM), ICM/Marine Spatial Planning (MSP), Blue Carbon, Nature-based Solutions (NBS), and Global Estuaries Monitoring (GEM).

The PNLC will also contribute to the development of regional methodologies, particularly for Blue Carbon and Biodiversity Crediting, and explore a regional Blue Carbon report in consultation with the National Marine Hazard Mitigation Service-Ministry of Natural Resources (NMHMS-MNR).

Project implementation will continue through ASEAN ENMAPS, IRBM, ODA marine plastic initiatives, and the Blue Carbon Program. For technical assistance, the PNLC will explore opportunities in Blue Carbon, NBS, regional projects, and international cooperation (e.g. with PNLG). The discussion further emphasized that while strengthening youth engagement and internship opportunities were done through the Summer Course, ECOP, PEMSEA internships, the PNLC Secretariat will currently limit its role in collecting information from members and partners and disseminating opportunities effectively to members, including incorporating relevant youth and internship programs into PNLC reporting.



Communications – SEA Knowledge Bank Updates: The EC recommends that PNLC members fill up relevant information and actively engage in SEA Knowledge Bank (SEAKB) as an online platform for knowledge management and sharing, including an expert directory and repository for documents, reports, and proceedings. The PNLC Secretariat will encourage members to regularly submit information and reports on their activities for inclusion in the PEMSEA monthly e-bulletin and SEAKB, thereby increasing visibility and knowledge exchange across the network. Participants also emphasized the need to develop a communication plan, strengthen the use of SEAKB, and establish cross-links with member platforms to facilitate access to expertise, research, and knowledge resources. The potential role of an internship program in supporting communication and knowledge management was also noted. As a next step, the PNLC Secretariat will update the member expert profiles by collecting professional links provided by members, including links to their institutional personal webpages and professional platforms such as LinkedIn and ResearchGate, to ensure that visitors can access more comprehensive information on members' expertise and professional activities.



Partnerships & Resource Mobilization: The discussion on Partnerships and Resource Mobilization focused on strengthening PNLC's ability to mobilize financial and institutional resources to support its programs and activities. EC highlighted the need to develop a clear fundraising strategy covering technical assistance, research, capacity development and proposal development, project engagement, and potential fee-based activities. The PNLC will also continue to identify and pursue relevant funding opportunities that can support both regional initiatives and network activities. In addition, membership contributions were recognized as an important potential source of support and will require further discussion to establish an appropriate and sustainable mechanism. The meeting also acknowledged the continuing role of IPB University and the PEMSEA Resource Facility (PRF) in providing institutional and operational support to the network. Overall, the ED emphasized the importance of developing a more systematic approach to fundraising, partnership development, and resource mobilization to strengthen the PNLC's financial sustainability and enable the network to expand its regional programs and contributions. Further details and mechanisms for resource mobilization will be discussed under Agenda 3.



3.0 UPDATES ON PNLC EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

- 3.1. The discussion reviewed the PNLC's financial resources, membership contributions, expenditures, and potential mechanisms for future fund utilization. Please refer to table below for the grant received from PRF-Indonesia's cost sharing arrangement (CSA) which shared 50% for PNLC's operational costs.

PNLC Funds	
(as of September 1, 2026)	
Statement of Receipts and Expenses	
IN USD	
FUNDS	
Balance from 2025	8,542.23
Cash Received (from CSA Indonesia)	16,997.50
Cash Received (from Luce Foundation)	14,719.20
From Members	1,056.86
Total	41,315.79
EXPENSES	
PNLC GA and BC Workshop	25,631.39
PC Meeting_Singapore	2,634.48
PNLC EC_Busan	4,343.00
Total	32,608.87
Balance, 1 Sept 2026	8,706.92

- 3.2. Participants noted, however, that the PNLC's actual contribution value is considerably greater when in-kind contributions are included. In particular, financial contributions of the members include PNLC GA and Blue Carbon workshop registration or membership fees, while in-kind contributions include travel support, technical expertise for Blue Carbon meetings and protocol development, sponsorship and hosting of PNLC activities, special lectures, and services provided by PNLC officers and

Secretariat, and development of training materials that may become future knowledge products or revenue-generating services. Overall, the discussion emphasized that these diverse contributions represent an important part of the PNLC's collective resources and demonstrate the expertise, commitment, and active participation of members in supporting the network's programs and activities. (see Annex 5 for detailed membership contributions)

- 3.3. The discussion also explored opportunities to diversify PNLC funding, including service-based activities for PNLC, training fees, project-related contributions, fundraising, research and capacity-development proposals, and potential shares from projects implemented by members. It was suggested to develop a simple fund-use protocol to clarify how PNLC funds can be allocated, including program development and operational costs, while avoiding an unnecessarily complex financial mechanism. The protocol could establish basic approval and accountability procedures, with the detailed mechanism to be further discussed as the PNLC's financial resources grow.
- 3.4. The discussion continued on the need to establish a clear but simple financial mechanism for the PNLC, particularly as the network's financial resources grow. Participants agreed that, at the current stage, a detailed budget-allocation system with fixed percentages for Secretariat costs, program activities, travel, and other expenses may be unnecessarily complex given the relatively limited and variable level of funding. Instead, the PNLC should first develop a basic fund-use protocol based on its existing experience, clearly documenting the purposes for which funds may be used and the corresponding approval and accountability arrangements. It was noted that the PNLC currently does not maintain a separate bank account, with funds managed through the existing PEMSEA/PRF financial mechanism, and contributions from partners such as Indonesia are subject to annual arrangements and negotiation. EC emphasized that the protocol should also document the in-kind contributions and institutional commitments supporting the PNLC Secretariat, as the Secretariat currently relies substantially on institutional support rather than dedicated salaries or operational funding. The discussion highlighted the importance of documenting these arrangements to ensure institutional continuity and a smooth transition when leadership or Secretariat arrangements change. As the PNLC develops and attracts additional funding from external sources, the financial mechanism can be strengthened through a second-stage protocol covering more detailed budgeting, monitoring, and auditing requirements. Participants also discussed the future role of IPB/CCMRS as the Secretariat, including continued institutional support even if the PNLC presidency changes to another institution. Overall, the immediate priority is to clarify how existing funds are used, what activities they should support, and what institutional commitments are required, while allowing the financial mechanism to evolve as the PNLC grows.
- 3.5. The discussion on PNLC Fund Use and Fund-Raising Strategies focused on establishing a clear and practical approach to the management and mobilization of PNLC resources. PNLC funds may be used to support officers and Secretariat travel expenses to governance meetings, and subject to the amount of funds generated, PNLC activities such as workshops and the General Assembly, research and training support for members undertaking work for PNLC, and material development. The use of funds should be subject to approval by the PNLC President and Executive Director (ED) through email, with financial reporting to the Executive Committee (EC), General Assembly (GA), and PRF/IPB.
- 3.6. To strengthen the sustainability of the network, participants also discussed several fundraising strategies, including proposal development for technical assistance, research and capacity development, project engagements through voluntary contributions or percentage sharing with PNLC, and the collection of registration fees. Overall, the discussion emphasized the need for transparent fund management, diversified resource mobilization, and stronger partnerships to ensure that PNLC has sufficient resources to sustain and expand its programs.



4.0 OTHER BUSINESS

- 4.1. **PRF Project Updates (IRBM Project):** The discussion focused on how PNLC as a network can be more actively engaged in the project and its future activities. IRBM Project Manager Nancy Bermas shared the names of PNLC members active in the IRBM Project and engaged in specific project activities. She also identified other activities where PNLC as a network can be engaged. In 2026, a series of pre-trainings involved selected PNLC members, with further training planned, including an upcoming IRBM Training of Trainers (ToT) in Malaysia where side meetings with PNLC members from the six participating countries can share project information and discuss how the project's knowledge products, guidelines, and plans can be used and disseminated through the network. The project also plans to develop country-level case studies for the seven participating countries, which could provide valuable knowledge products for PNLC members. Further Training of Trainers (ToT) activities are planned, including an additional training opportunity in 2027 to expand participation across the network. Participants also discussed organizing an IRBM forum toward the end of the year to review progress and plan future activities, with PNLC members expected to participate. Where activities are organized at the national or regional level, PNLC members can also be engaged as participants, resource persons, or contributors. Overall, the discussion emphasized using the PNLC as a knowledge-sharing and engagement platform to broaden participation, strengthen knowledge transfer, and ensure that project outputs and lessons are effectively shared across the network.
- 4.2. **2027 EAS Congress:** The discussion considered the organization of the PNLC General Assembly in conjunction with the 2027 EAS Congress, which is expected to take place in October 2027. Participants noted that holding the PNLC GA alongside the Congress could provide an important opportunity to increase member participation and strengthen engagement member engagement. It was suggested that PNLC members should be encouraged to attend the Congress. Some members will most likely be funded through existing projects. The IRBM learning centers and other institutions involved in ongoing projects were identified as potential participants, while members could also be proposed as speakers or technical resource persons for relevant Congress sessions. The discussion

also addressed the issue of Congress registration fees and the potential financial burden on PNLC members. Since participants would normally need to register for the EAS Congress, it was suggested that options for discounts, partial support, or possible registration arrangements for PNLC members could be explored, particularly for members attending the PNLC GA. However, any waiver or special arrangement would depend on the Congress organizers' policies. Participants noted that some members' participation will be fully supported by existing projects (ie IRBM Project, ODA Project) , while possible support could be considered for other members such as including them in the list of potential available experts on specific conference topics. Overall, participants agreed that the 2027 Congress provides a valuable opportunity to convene PNLC members, showcase their expertise, strengthen partnerships, and potentially introduce a more sustainable approach to PNLC membership and participation /contributions.

- 4.3. **ICM Report:** The discussion introduced the ICM reporting initiative led by Dr. Chua, which aims to document the evolution of Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) within PEMSEA and its expansion into other area-based and integrated approaches. The proposed report will trace how ICM has developed over the years and how its principles have been expanded to incorporate Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) and the broader source-to-sea approach. The initiative is expected to produce a new PEMSEA publication/story documenting key developments, achievements, and lessons from this evolution, with a target for completion by the end of 2026. Dr. Chua is scheduled to visit PEMSEA from 23–26 September 2026, and a preliminary outline for the publication has already been prepared, although it may be further revised during the process. Participants were informed that PNLC members and other partners may be invited for interviews to contribute their experiences and perspectives, ensuring that the publication reflects collective contributions rather than focusing on a single individual. The publication is also expected to incorporate country perspectives and the contributions of development partners with the aim of creating a document that is collectively owned and relevant to the region. Importantly, the publication will go beyond documenting institutional history and achievements by examining the human and social dimensions of ICM, including key decisions, how those decisions were made, challenges, setbacks, struggles, and the experiences that shaped the development and evolution of ICM. Overall, the initiative aims to provide a more comprehensive account of how science, policy, institutions, people, and partnerships have shaped ICM and its continuing development across the region.
- 4.4. **PEMSEA Blue Carbon Program Updates:** The discussion provided an update on the Blue Carbon Program and outlined several activities that will involve PNLC members. A Technical Working Group meeting is planned for October, to be conducted online, with the Biodiversity Crediting Protocol circulated to members in advance for review and comments. The program will also develop a regional mechanism roadmap, with KIOST expected to contribute to and potentially support parts of its development. The Regional Blue Carbon Accounting Protocol (RBCAP) is in its final stage, with refinements being made based on comments received from the Partnership Council. In addition, four draft training manuals have been prepared and are expected to be tested with PNLC members in the last quarter of 2026 or early 2027, subject to funding availability. The program also has USD 30,000 from CSA Korea to support pilot testing of RBCAP in Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines, involving Prince of Songkla University (PSU), IPB University, and the University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute (UP MSI). Once the proposals are finalized, a coordination meeting will be held to determine the detailed implementation arrangements. In addition to testing RBCAP, the pilots will assess site readiness for future project development using a common tool across the three countries. For capacity building and knowledge management, the training course will be tested with PNLC members, while the RBCAP and training materials will be uploaded to the learning platform together with four orientation videos. A potential learning exchange in Japan is also being explored to examine its community-based blue carbon market approach. Other planned activities include development of a blue carbon registry framework and a potential regional Blue Pass proposal to GEF. The discussion also highlighted the need to determine PNLC's potential role in the regional blue carbon market, including whether to pursue regional certification or focus on providing technical

services such as training, carbon accounting, and biodiversity accounting. Finally, an online discussion on blue carbon market supply and demand will be organized in November, with the support of KMI, with experts from Indonesia and other countries invited to share perspectives on market development and financing.

- 4.5. **Nature-based Solutions (NbS) Training Course:** Initial discussions were held with Dr. Wansuk Senanan of the Burapha University-Thailand on developing a training course on NbS that may be offered online. Dr. Senanan will lead the development of the course outline and with the PNLC secretariat, seek cooperation and collaboration with other PNLC members, especially those working on similar programs. Progress on this initiative will be shared with the PNLC EC and the PNLC GA.
- 4.6. **Discussion on Institutionalization and Strengthening of the PNLC Secretariat:** The discussion emphasized the need to institutionalize the PNLC Secretariat to ensure its continuity beyond the current leadership and individual arrangements. Participants noted that while the CCMRS at IPB University has been supporting the Secretariat, the current arrangement relies substantially on individual commitment and in-kind institutional support. To ensure long-term continuity, it was proposed that the role of CCMRS as the PNLC Secretariat be formally recognized and institutionalized through an official institutional decree or similar mechanism, potentially endorsed by the Rector of IPB University. Such an arrangement would clarify the Secretariat's position, responsibilities, institutional support, and continuity even when the PNLC President or current institutional leaders change. Also discussed was the possibility of establishing a more sustainable Secretariat financing mechanism, including potential support for dedicated Secretariat personnel, noting that the current Secretariat operates without a dedicated salary and that staff contributions are largely provided in kind. The discussion further considered whether the Secretariat should remain with CCMRS or eventually be rotated among member institutions, recognizing that a clear institutional mechanism would be needed in either case. Participants agreed that 2027 should focus primarily on institutionalization and strengthening of the Secretariat. The discussion also highlighted the importance of documenting the existing institutional arrangements and commitments so that future leaders and Secretariat personnel can maintain continuity and build on the work already undertaken.
- 4.7. The discussion further examined the potential allocation of PNLC funds for Secretariat support, particularly the value of staff time and other in-kind contributions that have not been reflected in previous financial reporting. Participants noted that although the Secretariat has historically provided substantial staff time and services without direct financial compensation, these contributions should be quantified and documented as in-kind contributions. Rather than immediately establishing a fixed percentage of project funds for the Secretariat, participants suggested first assessing the actual level of Secretariat effort and associated costs, including personnel time, coordination, reporting, and travel. This would provide a clearer basis for determining an appropriate funding mechanism in the future. Participants also agreed that the current practice of fund utilization should be documented, noting that PNLC funds have primarily supported PNLC officers and Secretariat travel and selected PNLC activities, while other activities have been supported through fundraising and in-kind contributions from partners. The discussion also considered whether PNLC funds could support small research activities or field expenses, but emphasized that the eligibility and proportion of such support would need to be clarified. It was stressed that funding should be managed through a transparent and agreed mechanism rather than discretionary decisions, particularly to ensure continuity when leadership changes. The discussion further explored opportunities to mobilize contributions from other PNLC member countries and partners, while recognizing that existing country contributions to PEMSEA are generally based on their respective commitments and may not automatically be available to PNLC. Overall, participants agreed on the need to document current funding practices, quantify Secretariat and member contributions—including cash and in-kind support—and gradually develop a clearer and more sustainable financial mechanism as PNLC activities and resources expand.

- 4.8. Before closing, the EC raised an important issue concerning the PNLC presidency and the timing of the next election. Participants noted that the current President was elected in 2022, and the PNLC Charter provides that Executive Committee members hold office for a three-year term or until their successors have been duly elected. Questions were therefore raised regarding whether the current leadership has exceeded the prescribed three-year term and whether the election process should have already been initiated. The discussion also considered the interpretation of the provision allowing officers to remain in office until successors are elected, as well as the provision concerning a maximum of two consecutive terms. Participants agreed that the matter should be clarified to avoid potential concerns from members and to ensure compliance with the Charter. Rather than making an immediate decision, it was proposed that the Secretariat prepare an explanation of the current situation and seek an appropriate interpretation of the relevant Charter provisions. The issue will then be formally raised as an agenda item at the next PNLC General Assembly, where members can discuss whether to initiate the nomination and election process or clarify the interpretation of the existing provision.

5.0 CLOSING

- 5.1 Prof. Qinhua Fang, concluded with appreciation to PRF and the Secretariat for coordinating the meeting materials and arrangements, as well as to Aimee and Nancy for their guidance and support. The speaker acknowledged that the PNLC faces both positive developments and challenges ahead, but expressed confidence that the network will continue moving forward through collective efforts. Dr. Fang emphasized that the PNLC and PNLG represent unique and important network mechanisms in the East Asian Seas region, providing a valuable platform for cooperation, knowledge exchange, and support for local governments. The meeting was formally closed with thanks to all participants for their contributions and continued commitment to strengthening the network.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: AGENDA

PNLC EC Meeting Agenda

Schedule: September 9, 2026, 2:00 PM – 5:00 PM
Sydney Room 3, Paradise Hotel, Busan, Republic of Korea

Agenda	Speaker/Presenter	Document No.
1.0 Opening of the meeting and approval of the meeting agenda	Prof. Dr. Yonvitner President, PNLC	DOC/01: Agenda
2.0 Workplanning for 2026-2027 • Governance • Programs • Communications • Partnerships and resource Mobilization	Isdahartatie PNLC Secretariat Coordinator	DOC/02: 2026 Workplan
3.0 Updates on PNLC Expenditure and Financial Sustainability	Maida Aguinaldo PRF	DOC/03: -Finance Report -Members' Contributions
4.0 Other Business: • PRF Project Updates • 2027 EAS Congress • ICM Report • Nature-based Solutions (NBS) Capacity-building • PEMSEA Blue Carbon Program Updates		
5.0 Closing	Prof. Dr. Qinhua Fang, Vice President, PNLC	

ANNEX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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ANNEX 3: PHOTOS ([Link](#))

ANNEX 4: Slide Deck ([Link](#))

ANNEX 5: Members' Contributions

MEMBERS' CONTRIBUTIONS for 2025-2026

Country	Name of Institute	Contributions to PNLC for 2025-2026
Cambodia	Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP)	PNLC GA Registration fee: USD 150 Participation in BCTWG and small group discussions on the development of RBCAP
China	Coastal and Ocean Management Institute (COMI), Xiamen University (XMU)	PNLC Leadership as Vice-President Regional Center of Excellence for ICM/ Sustainable Coastal Development Hosting of PNLC-PNLG Joint Forum
	Fujian Institute for Sustainable Oceans (FISO), Xiamen University	Travel costs to PNLC GA Hosting of ICM-MSP Training in Xiamen
	Guangdong Ocean University (GDOU)	Travel costs to PNLC GA Offer to host event for PNLC GA in 2027
	Ocean College, Zhejiang University (ZJU)	
	State Key Laboratory on Environmental Health (SKLMEH) in City University of Hong Kong (CityU)	Travel costs for PNLC GA Special lecture on Conservation and Management of Marine Biodiversity
DPR Korea	Kim Il Sung University (KISU)	
Indonesia	Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies (CCMRS), IPB University	Leadership of PNLC PNLC Secretariat, including Secretariat office, etc. Travel costs to PNLC GA PNLC budget (from Indo CSA) PNLC GA Registration: USD 300
	Diponegoro University (UNDIP)	PNLC GA Registration / membership fee: USD 150
	Udayana University (UNUD)	PNLC GA Registration / membership fee: USD 150
Japan	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)	
Lao PDR	National University of Laos (NUoL)	PNLC GA Registration / membership fee: USD 150
Philippines	Catanduanes State University (CatSU)	Blue Carbon: participated in tidal flats protocol development
	Cavite State University (CvSU)	Travel costs to PNLC GA PNLC GA Registration: USD 150 CVSU to support training course to be developed by Philippine members.

Country	Name of Institute	Contributions to PNLC for 2025-2026
		ICM-MSP (ENMAPS) as participant
	De La Salle Lipa (DLSL)	Travel costs to PNLC GA Open to participate in developing 1 training course with Philippine PNLC members (meeting once a month)
	De La Salle University – Dasmariñas (DLSU-D)	Travel costs to PNLC GA Offer to host a PNLC activity Open to participate in developing 1 training course with Phil PNLC members (meeting once a month)
	Mindanao State University at Naawan (MSU-Naawan)	PNLC GA Registration / membership fee: USD 150 Open to participate in developing 1 training course with Phil PNLC members (meeting once a month)
	University of the Philippines Visayas (UPV)	PNLC GA Registration / membership fee: USD 150
	University of the Philippines – Marine Science Institute	Co-hosting of PNLC GA Blue Carbon TWG and resource persons in development of BC program and RBCAP Regional Center of Excellence for Marine Habitat Management
	Xavier University – Ateneo de Cagayan (XU) New name: McKeough Advancement for Environment, Resilience, and Sustainability (MAERS) Center	
Thailand	Burapha University (BUU)	Co-hosting/Co-sponsoring of ICM and Blue Carbon Training in Chonburi Development of Training Outline for Nature-Based Solutions for Coastal Resilience: Case Studies from Thailand
	Prince of Songkla University (PSU)*	PNLC GA Registration / membership fee: USD 150
Timor-Leste	Universidade Nacional Timor Lorosa'e (UNTL)	PNLC GA Registration / membership fee: USD 150
	Oriental University of Timor Leste (UNITAL)	PNLC GA Registration / membership fee: USD 150 Blue Carbon: requests to be part of BCTWG; will assign permanent member from UNITAL
Vietnam	Danang University	PNLC GA Registration / membership fee: USD 150

