

Central Role of Coasts and Oceans in East Asia

- 6 LMEs
- 7 million km² sea area
- 234,000 km coastline
- 8.6 million km² watershed
- 2.1 billion people
- 9 of the world's coastal mega-cities
- among the most ecologically and economically important sea areas in the world
 - one-third of all coral reefs and mangroves
 - highest levels of biodiversity for coral reef fish, mollusks, mangroves and sea grass species
- region accounts for 83% of the world's aquaculture products and over 32 million tons of annual fish catch
- marine and coastal industries such as ports and shipping, fishing and coastal tourism comprise 15-20% of the GDP in some East Asian countries



Threats to Coasts and Oceans

- 88% of coral reefs in Southeast Asia are under threat and mangrove forests have been reduced to 30-50% of their historical coverage
- As of 2011, 90% of global fish stocks were overfished or fully fished. Predictions of 40-60% declines in fish catches in some areas of the tropics due to climate change
- Sea's acidity level has risen 26% since pre-industrial times; around 10% of the Arctic Ocean will be corrosive enough to dissolve shells of sea creatures by 2018
- Other impacts: loss of sea grasses, changing weather patterns, more frequent extreme weather events, rising sea levels, coastal erosion, saltwater intrusion, nutrient and chemical pollution, spread of marine invasive species
- Impacts from overfishing, coastal hypoxia and eutrophication, invasive aquatic species, coastal habitat loss and ocean acidification costs the global economy US\$350-940 billion every year

PEMSEA's Evolution

- **1993** - Start-up; focus on marine pollution prevention and management; ICM demonstration (Xiamen, China; Batangas Bay, Philippines)
- **2003** - 14 countries adopt the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)
- **2006** - 11 countries agree to establish PEMSEA as a self-sustaining regional partnership mechanism for SDS-SEA implementation
- **2009** - PEMSEA's international legal personality recognized by 8 countries, including Philippines, the host country
- **2012** - Headquarters Agreement signed by PEMSEA and the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines
- **2015** – Headquarters Agreement ratified by the Philippines Senate

PEMSEA's Mission:

Fostering and sustaining healthy and resilient coasts and oceans, communities and economies across the Seas of East Asia through integrated management solutions and partnerships



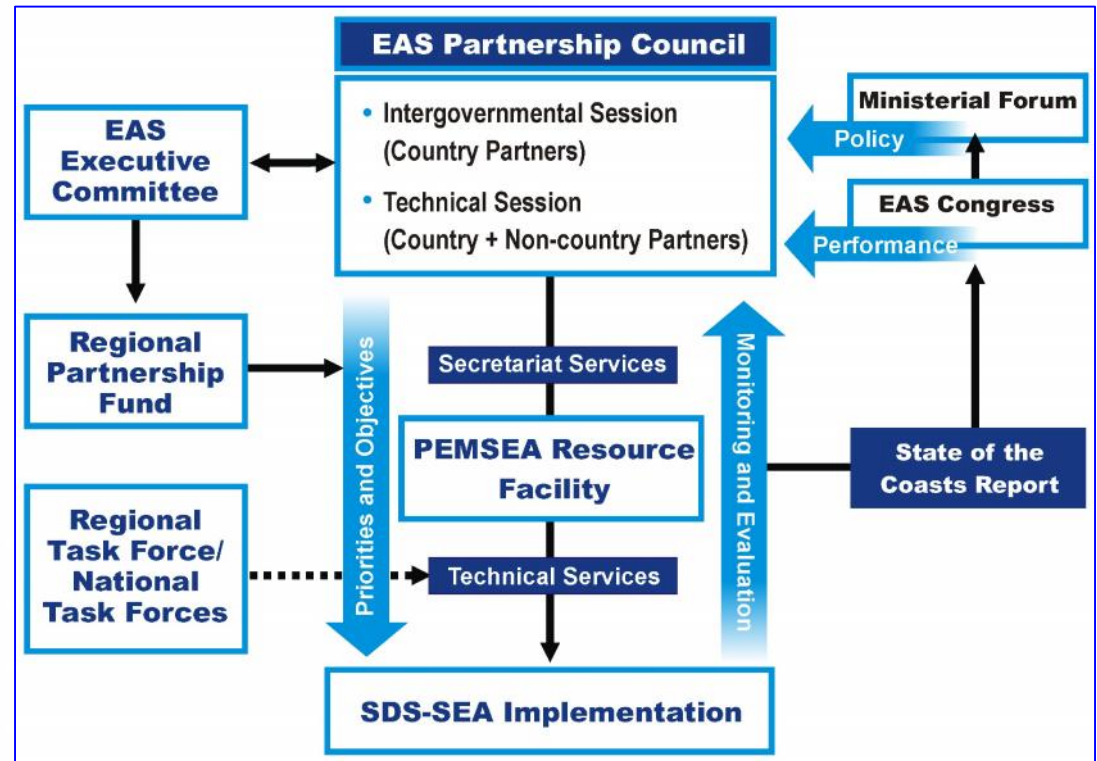
Global Targets **Local Benefits**

Setting the Sustainable Development Agenda for the Seas of East Asia beyond 2015

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PEMSEA Governance

- EAS Partnership Council established in 2006 to plan, coordinate and monitor the implementation of the SDS-SEA
- 11 Country Partners (Cambodia, China, DPR Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Philippines, RO Korea, Singapore, Timor Leste, and Vietnam)
- 20 Non-country Partners



PEMSEA Non-Country Partners

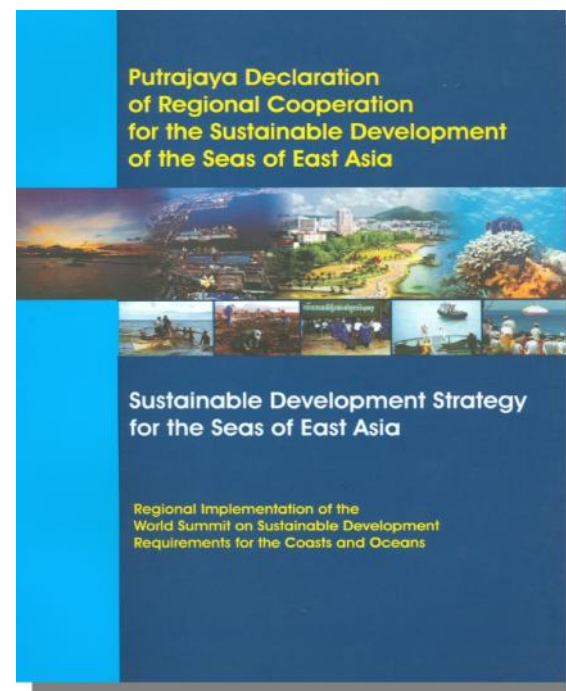
- ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity
- Coastal Management Center
- Conservation International Philippines
- International Environmental Management of Enclosed Coastal Seas Center
- International Ocean Institute
- Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission - Subcommission for the Western Pacific
- International Union for Conservation of Nature - Asia Regional Office
- Korea Environment Institute
- Korea Maritime Institute
- Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation
- Korea Institute of Ocean Science and Technology
- Northwest Pacific Action Plan
- Ocean Policy and Research Institute, SPF
- Oil Spill Response
- PEMSEA Network of Local Governments
- Plymouth Marine Laboratory
- SIDA
- UNDP/GEF Small Grants Programme
- UNEP Global Programme of Action
- UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea LME Project

Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia

- Regional declaration of commitment to implement a shared vision, adopted by 14 countries
- Harmonizes global and regional agreements including UNCLOS, Agenda 21, WSSD, MDG, CBD, ICCC, The Future We Want, etc.
- Supports sustainable development for economic prosperity and social well-being while safeguarding ecological values

Objectives:

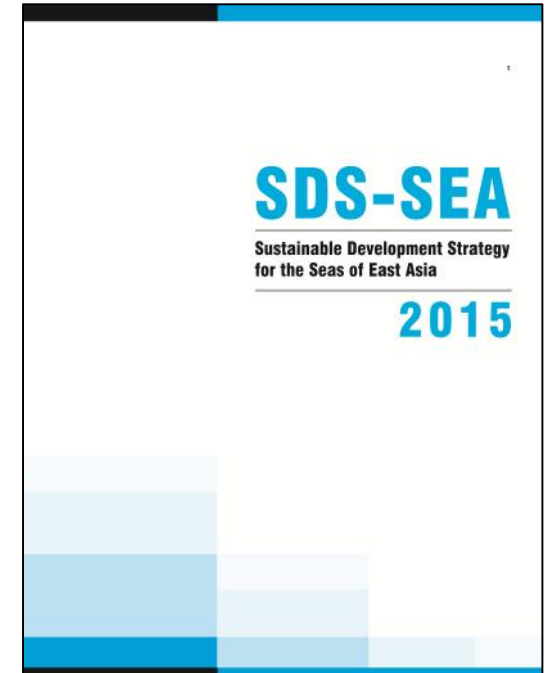
1. Promotion of sustainable development of coastal and marine areas
2. Integrated coastal management (ICM) as an effective management framework
3. Partnerships in sustainable financing and environmental investments



Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) 2015

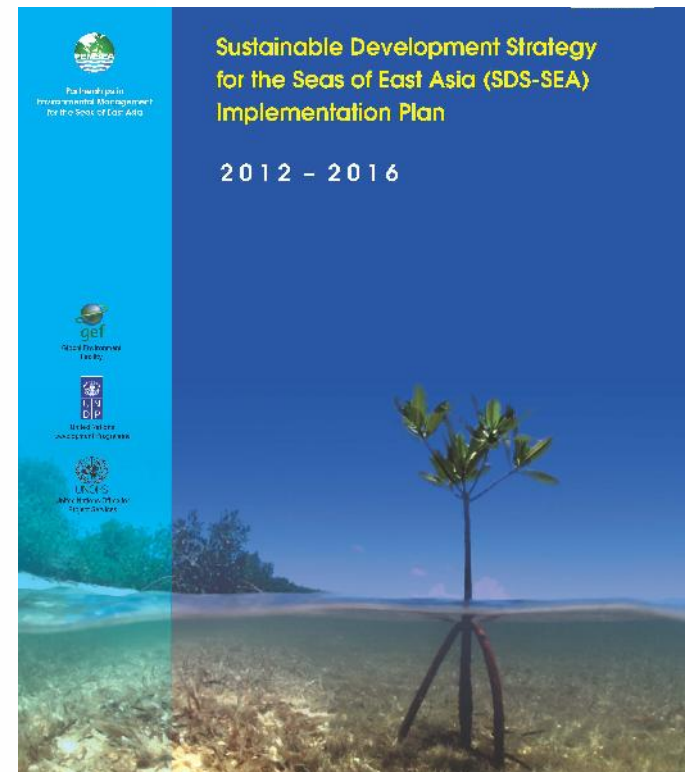
SDS-SEA 2015:

- incorporates new and updated international instruments, targets and objectives related to sustainable development of coasts and oceans
- updates strategy's context with respect to regional and national priorities, objectives, changing conditions, knowledge and capacities
- contains a new “adapt” strategy and action program on climate change and disaster risk reduction and management
- promotes sustainable economic development towards a blue economy in coastal and marine areas through the application of ICM approaches
- advances the role of partnerships and innovative financial and economic instruments (e.g., blue carbon) as a means of achieving sustainable development and blue economy objectives



SDS-SEA IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (2012-2016)

- 4 SDS-SEA Targets:
 - regional partnership mechanism
 - national ocean policies
 - ICM implementation
 - monitoring and reporting SDS-SEA implementation
- 2 Enabling Targets
 - knowledge management/capacity development
 - financing mechanism
- 87 indicators of progress



Self-sustained Regional Partnership Mechanism

- May 2015, Philippine Senate ratified the Headquarters Agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and PEMSEA
- new PEMSEA brand and logo
- Project Cooperation Agreement between UNDP and PEMSEA, recognizing PEMSEA as an Implementing Partner of UNDP
- Voluntary contributions from China, Japan, Philippines, RO Korea, Singapore, and Timor Leste
- EAS Congress 2015 hosted by the Government of Vietnam; previous Congresses hosted by Malaysia (2003), China (2006), Philippines (2009) and RO Korea (2012)

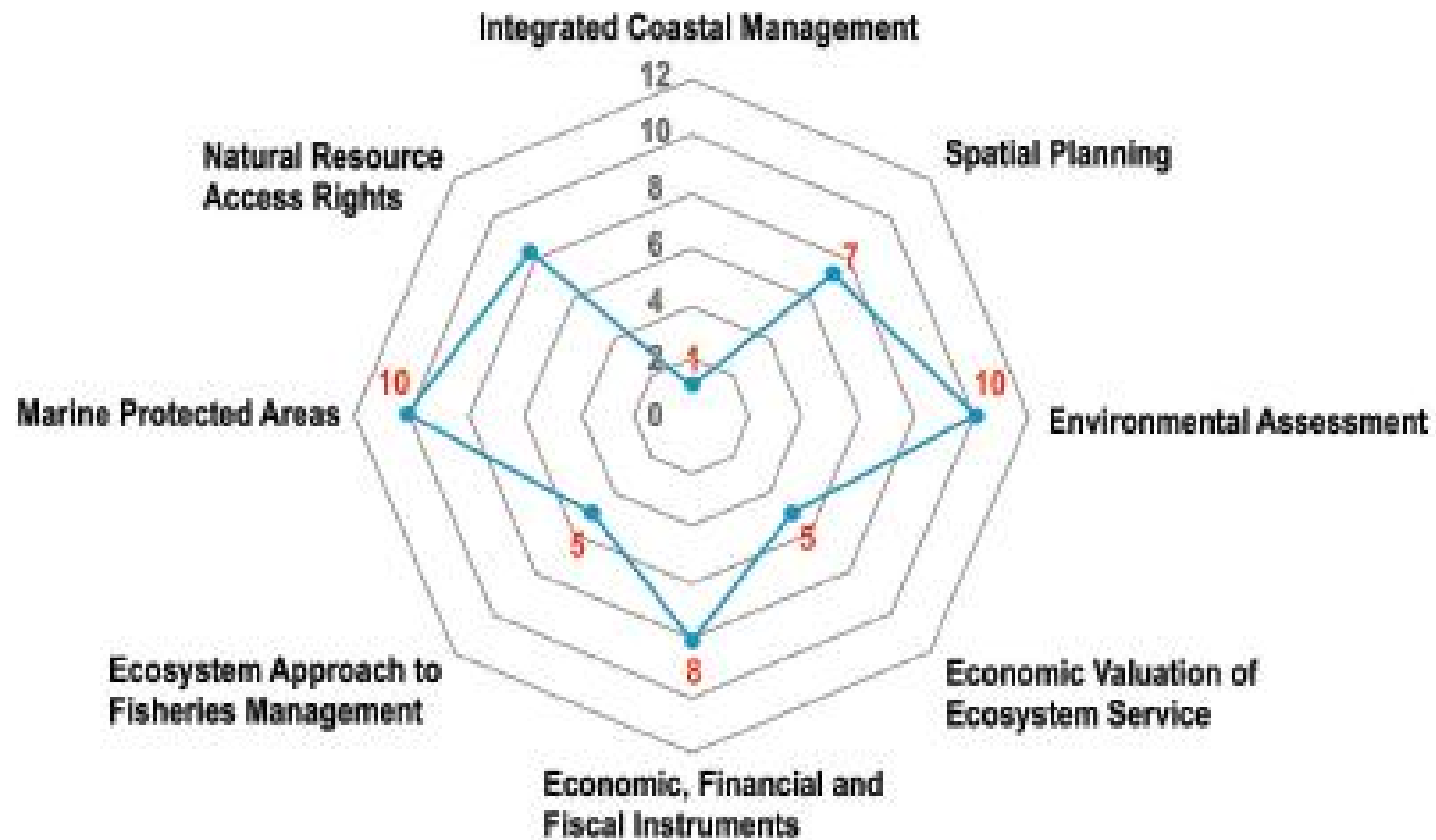


Table 1. Status of participating countries in policy, legislation and national coordination mechanisms related with coastal and ocean governance or water governance.

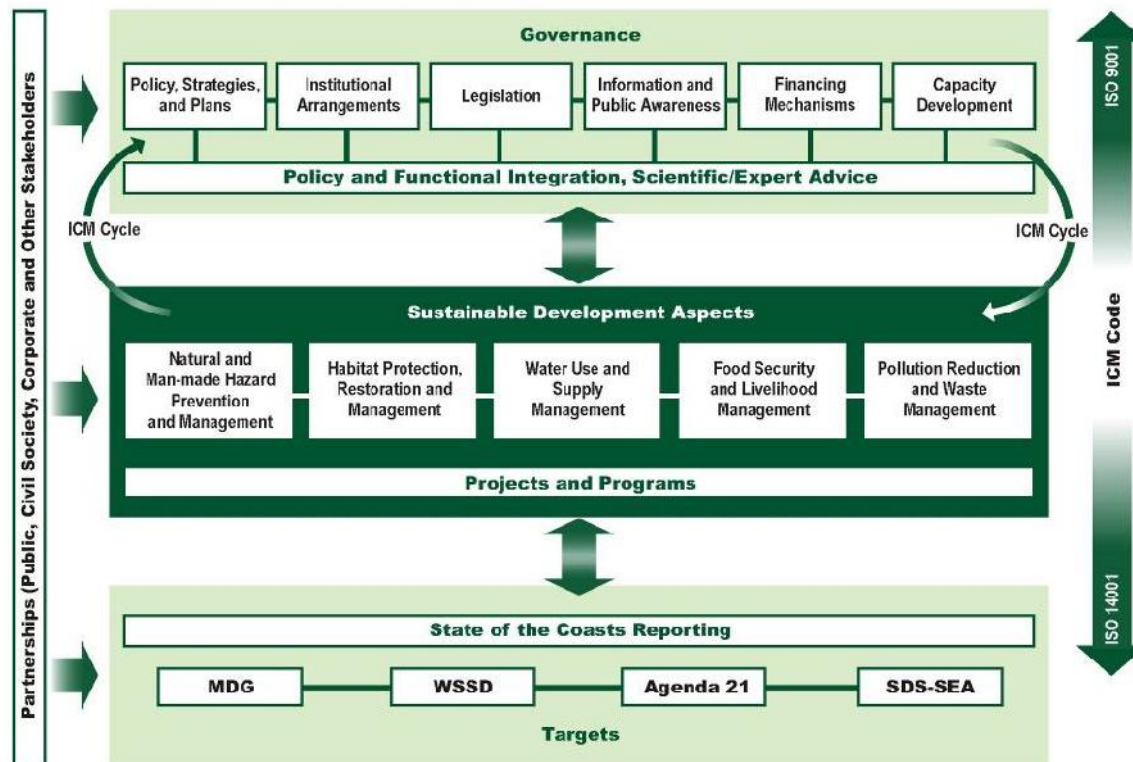
COUNTRY	Coastal and Ocean Policies or Water Governance Strategy	Coastal and Ocean or Water Governance Legislation	National Institutional Arrangements for Coastal and Ocean Governance or Water Governance
Cambodia	✓		✓
China	✓	✓	
DPR Korea			✓
Indonesia	✓	✓	✓
Japan	✓	✓	✓
Lao PDR	✓		✓
Philippines	✓		
RO Korea	✓	✓	✓
Singapore	✓	✓	✓
Thailand	✓	✓	✓
Timor-Leste			✓
Vietnam	✓	✓	
Number of countries with instruments	10	7	9



Figure 3. Status of national legislation incorporating integrated management approaches (number of countries).



Implementing SDS-SEA at the national and local levels through ICM



SD Framework

1993:

2 ICM sites (2 countries)

Total coastline: 286 km

Total population: 2.9 million

Watershed area: 3,026 km²

Focus: marine pollution prevention and management

2015:

>40 ICM sites (12 countries)

Total coastline: >31,000 km

Total population: 146.8 million

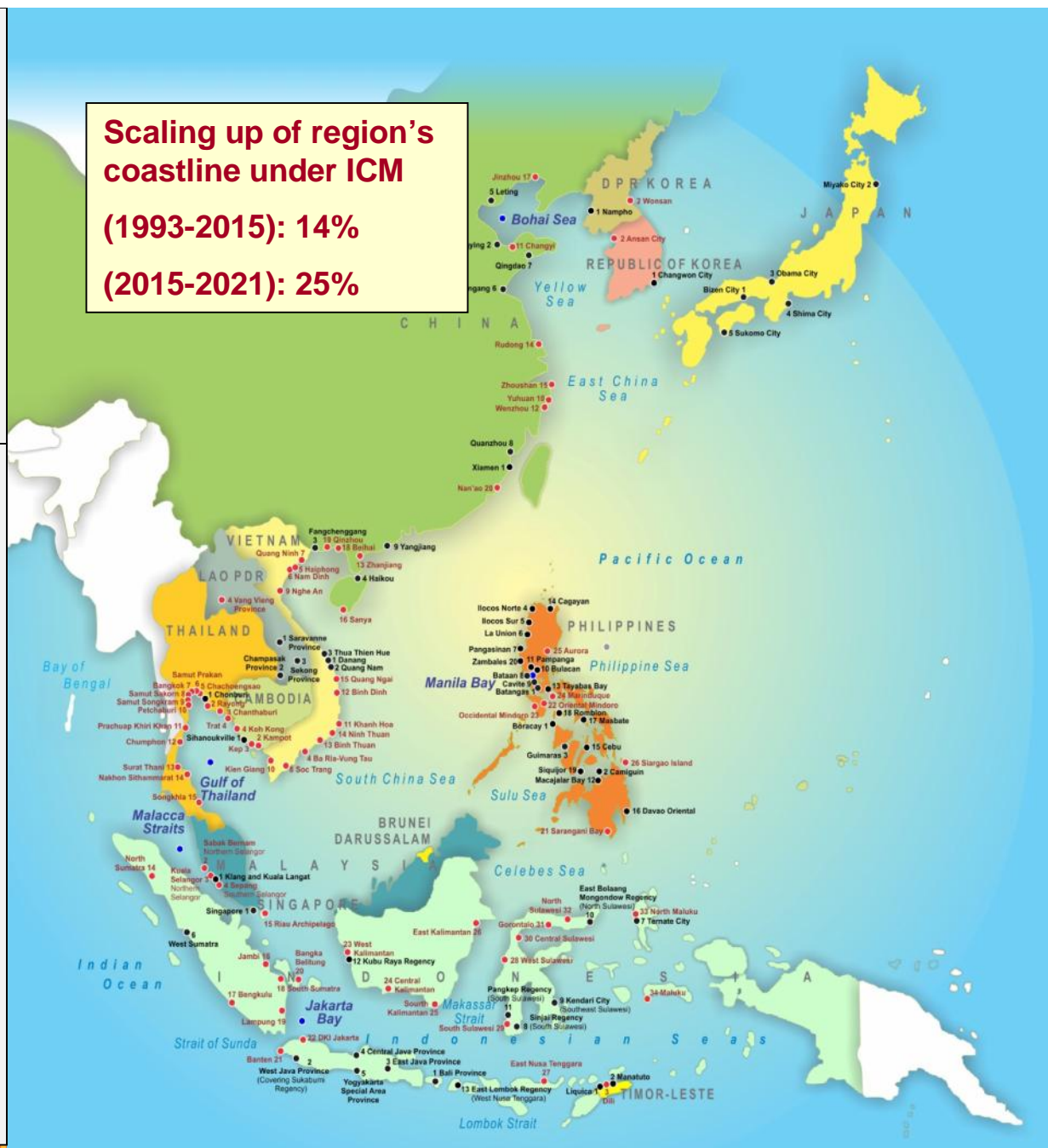
Watershed area: 331,546 km²

Focus: coastal and ocean governance, habitat restoration and management/MPAs, climate change adaptation/disaster risk reduction, sustainable fisheries, alternative livelihoods, integrated river basin and coastal area management

Scaling up of region's coastline under ICM

(1993-2015): 14%

(2015-2021): 25%



PEMSEA's Regional Network

Over its 20-year history, PEMSEA has developed a broad network of experts across the region, providing a deep pool of knowledge and practical experience in deploying integrated coastal management

Regional Centers of Excellence

- Centre for Marine Environmental Research and Innovative Technology (MERIT), Hong Kong
 - University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute (UPMSI)
-

ICM Learning Centers

- Royal University of Phnom Penh
 - Coastal and Ocean Management Institute (COMI), Xiamen University
 - Center for Coastal and Marine Resource Studies, Bogor Agricultural University
 - Xavier University
 - De La Salle University
 - University of the Philippines, Los Baños
 - University of Danang
 - Kim Il Sung University
-

PEMSEA's Regional Networks

PEMSEA Network of Local Governments (PNLG)

- Network of 39 local governments from across East Asia
- Designed to enhance the capacity of local governments to plan, develop and manage their coastal and marine resources for sustainable use
- Promotes the use and benefits of ICM and facilitates links to technical institutions, companies and investors for scaling up sustainable development



East Asian Seas Sustainable Business Network

- Network of companies focused on building a blue economy through sustainable use of coasts and oceans
- Practical forum for business leaders to engage in dialogue with peers and link to scientific and management best practice, in alignment with ocean policy development in the region



UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21-CMP11

**Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
2015-2030**

**Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

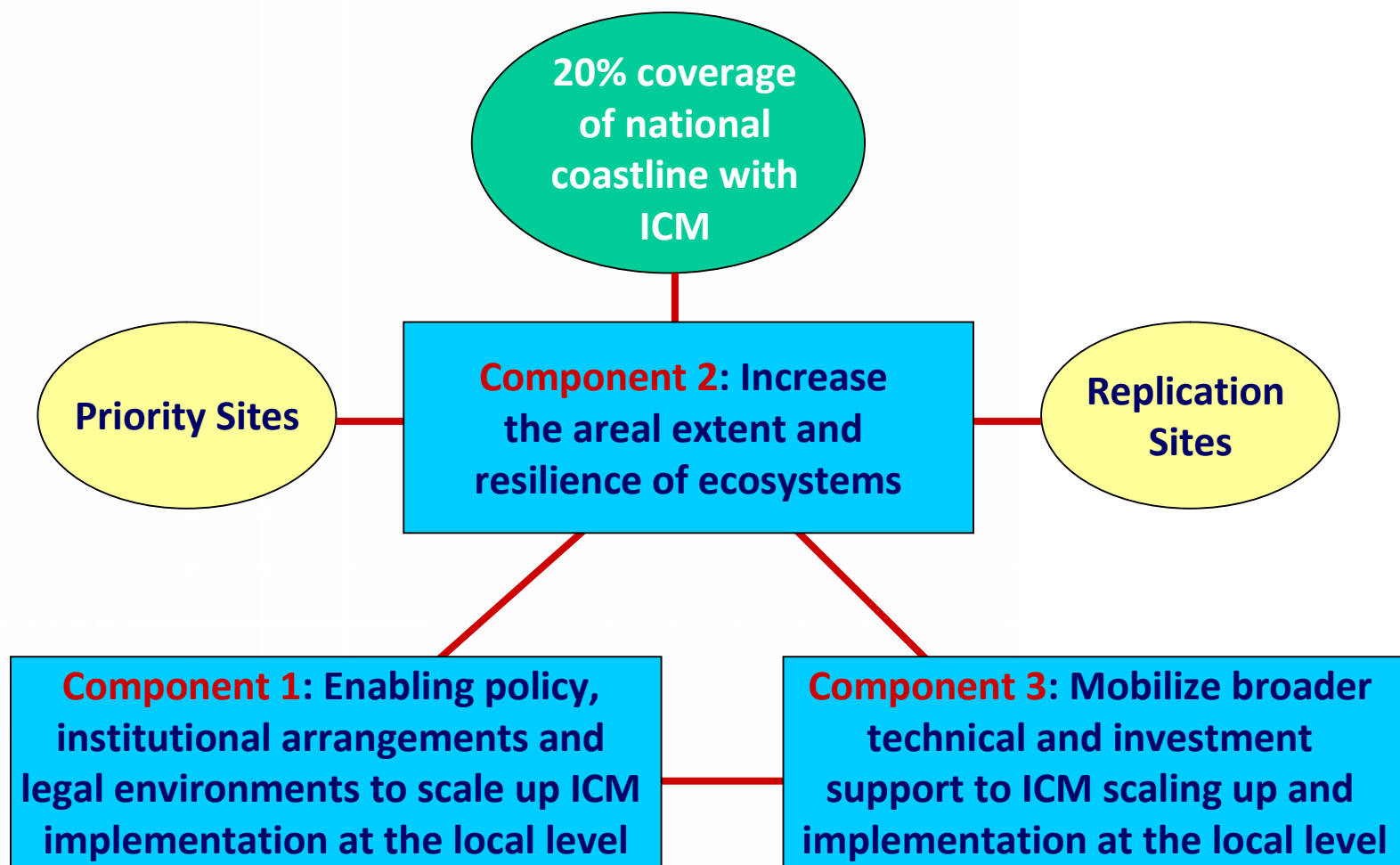


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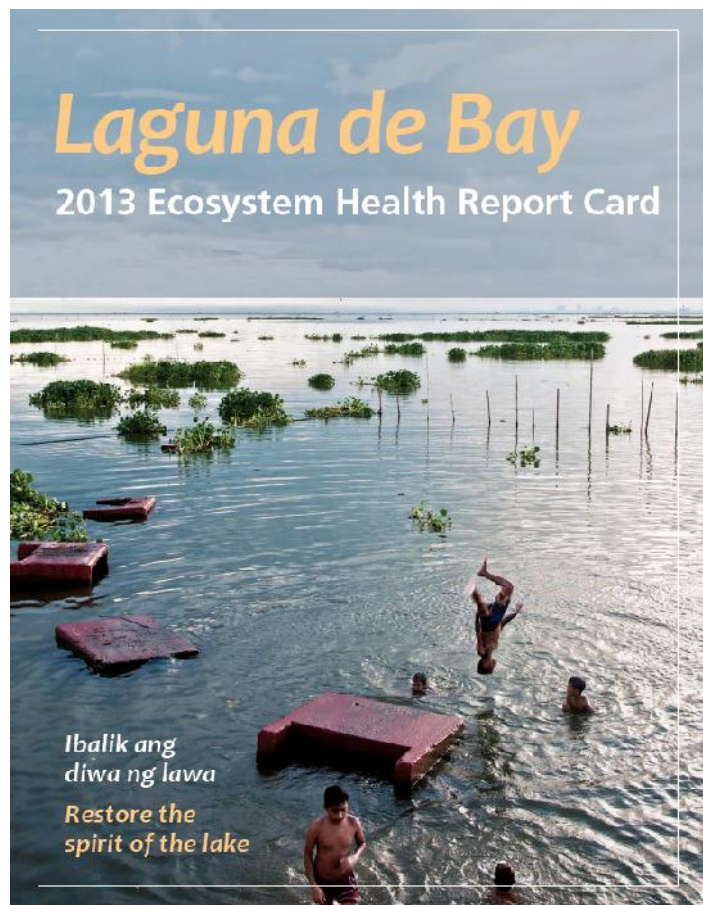
PEMSEA's Aspirations for Sustainable Development of Coastal and Marine Areas and Building a Blue Economy

- o Scale up ICM coverage to 25% of the region's coasts by 2021, including priority sites that include highly vulnerable coastal areas/communities
- o Realize adequate funding to develop and sustain commitments to the SDS-SEA and ICM scaling up programs (investment landscape in the region)
- o Strengthen investments in the blue economy that meet the demands of local communities (investable blue economy projects)
- o Apply innovative financial mechanisms and economic incentives that balance financial returns with positive social and environmental impact (blue economy for government and business)

Scaling up the Implementation of the SDS-SEA (UNDP/GEF)



GEF-Global Foundations for Reducing Nutrient Enrichment and Oxygen Depletion from Land-based Pollution in Support of Global Nutrient Cycle (UNEP/GEF)



Implementing
body:



PEMSEA



Consultants:



Science communication:



ian.umces.edu

TOWARD A
COMPREHENSIVE
WATERSHED
MANAGEMENT
STRATEGY FOR
MANILA BAY

THE INTERNATIONAL
EXPERIENCE AND LESSONS
LEARNED



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Report to Partnerships in
Environmental Management for the
Seas of East Asia

Application of Knowledge Management for Scaling Up Partnership Investments for Sustainable Development of the Large Marine Ecosystems of East Asia and their Coasts (World Bank/GEF)

- Knowledge bank focused on coastal and ocean governance, management and investments (e.g., *ICM Solutions*)
- Platform and services for enhancing the delivery of on-the-ground activities and supporting capacity-building through targeted knowledge management products and services
- Investment services for blue economy and integrated coastal management (ICM), complementing existing initiatives and helping local governments/communities/local organizations to become investment ready
- Partnering with: Guangdong Agricultural Pollution Control Project, Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP), Philippines Climate Change Adaptation Project (PhilCCAP), Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program - Coral Triangle Initiative (COREMAP-CTI), Coastal Resources for Sustainable Development (CRSD), Capturing Coral Reef & Related Ecosystem Services (CCRES)



Gaps and Challenges to Sustainable Development of Coasts and Oceans: National Level

1. Lack of intersectoral, inter-regional and interagency coordinating mechanisms;
2. National coastal and ocean policies and strategies are not yet in place, or are not fully understood and promoted across sectoral agencies and programs at the central level and sub-nationally, resulting in the continuing misalignment, conflict and duplication of effort;
3. Limited knowledge and awareness of the value of coastal and marine ecosystem services and the consequences of degradation or loss of such services;
4. Inadequate capacity to enforce regulations;
5. Insufficient mechanisms and incentives to engage local governments and the business sector in investments in conservation and pollution reduction projects;
6. Limited access to human resource development opportunities, including education and training particularly at the local level;
7. Inadequate resources and capacity for scientifically sound environmental monitoring and reporting and lack of coordination/integration of environmental monitoring efforts among sectoral agencies, projects and programs;
8. Inadequate funding for applied research on the social, ecological and economic values of coastal and marine ecosystem services and their contribution to sustainable development and security;
9. Limited knowledge sharing on best practices and case studies within countries and across the region.
10. Outmoded infrastructure in waste water collection and treatment;
11. Limited sources of livelihoods and development opportunities that result in unsustainable production and practices; and
12. Lack of environmental markets for eco-friendly goods and services.

THANK YOU!

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