

# Strengthening PEMSEA's Contribution in CCA/DRR in the EAS Region

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THE EAST ASIAN SEAS CONGRESS 2015

**Global Targets**  
**Local Benefits**

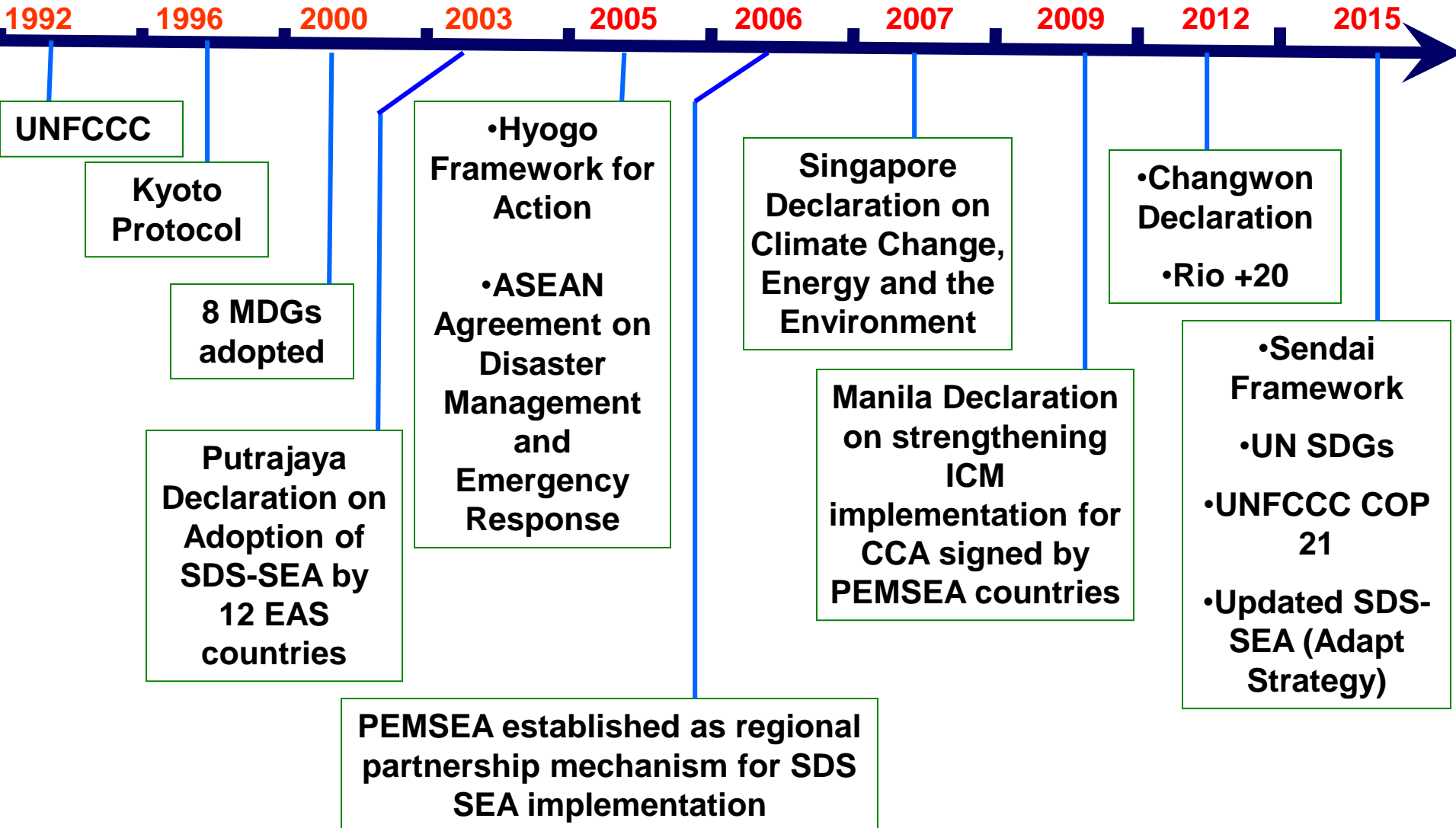
Setting the Sustainable Development Agenda  
for the Seas of East Asia beyond 2015

16-21 November 2015 • Danang, Vietnam

# Outline

- Commitments to CCA/DRR
- East Asian Seas Countries' Commitments to CCA/DRR
  - SDS-SEA implementation (2003)
  - Manila Declaration (2009)
  - Changwon Declaration (2012)
- Updated SDS-SEA
- Adapt Strategy
- Way Forward

# Timeline of Major Commitments to CCA/DRR



# Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

## Structure

### Expected Outcome

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries

### Goal

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience

### Priorities for Action

Focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels

#### Priority Action 1

Understanding disaster risk

#### Priority Action 2

Strengthening disaster risk reduction for resilience

#### Priority Action 3

Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

#### Priority Action 4

Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

### Roles of Stakeholders

Civil society, volunteers, organized voluntary work organizations and community-based organizations to participate (In particular, women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, and older persons)

Academia, scientific and research entities and networks to collaborate

Business, professional associations and private sector financial institutions to collaborate

Media to take a role in contributing to the public awareness raising

### International Cooperation and Global Partnership

General considerations

Means of implementation

Support from international organization

Follow-up actions

### Global Targets

- ① The number of deaths
- ② The number of affected people
- ③ Economic loss
- ④ Damage to medical and educational facilities
- ⑤ National and local strategies
- ⑥ Support to developing countries
- ⑦ Access to early warning information

## Highlights

- Seven concrete global targets were specified
- The targets include important policy focuses, such as mainstreaming DRR, prior investment, "Build Back Better", multi-stakeholders' involvement, people-centered approach, and women's leadership

# UNFCCC Commitments

- Kyoto Protocol (1997)
- Bali Road Map (2007)
- Cancun Agreements (2010)
- Durban Outcomes (2011)
- Doha Climate Gateway (2012)
- Warsaw Outcomes (2013)
- CoP 21 Paris (2015)

COP 21 / CMP 11  
Host country website



PARIS2015  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE  
COP21·CMP11

# Sustainable Development Goals

## Goal 13: Climate Action

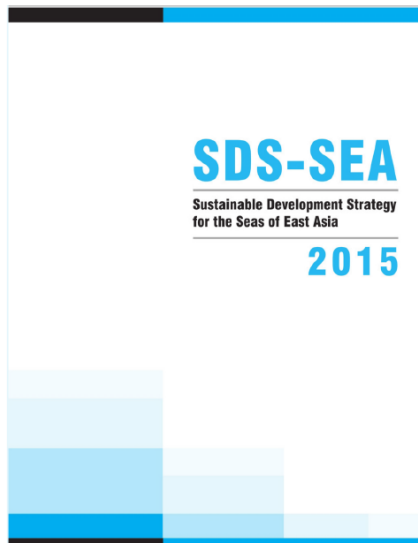
- Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity in all countries
- Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity
- Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the UNFCCC; fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund
- Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States

### THE GLOBAL GOALS For Sustainable Development





# Strengthening PEMSEA's Contribution : Updated SDS-SEA



## Strategies

- SUSTAIN
- PRESERVE
- PROTECT
- **ADAPT**
- DEVELOP
- IMPLEMENT
- COMMUNICATE

### TARGET 1:

By 2017, a self-sustaining PEMSEA Resource Facility managing and coordinating a suite of products, services and financing mechanisms for advancing SDS-SEA implementation at the **regional, national and local levels**.

### TARGET 2:

By 2017, a regional State of Oceans and Coasts reporting system to monitor progress, impacts and benefits, and to continually improve planning and management of SDS-SEA implementation.

### TARGET 3:

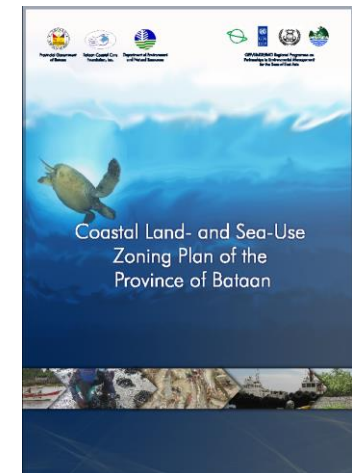
By 2021, national coastal and ocean policies, and supporting legislation and institutional arrangements set up and functional in 100% of PEMSEA Partner Countries, consistent with international environmental and sustainable development commitments and based on best available scientific information.

### TARGET 4:

By 2021, ICM programs for sustainable development of coastal and marine areas covering at least 25% of the region's coastline and contiguous watershed areas, supporting national priorities and commitments under the UN SDGs, UNFCCC, Aichi Biodiversity Targets, UNISDR Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and other relevant environmental and sustainable development targets subscribed to by PEMSEA Partner Countries.

# Updated SDS-SEA: Adapt Strategy

- Objective 1 and Action Programs
  - CCA/DRR and management incorporated into development policies, plans, and programmes at national and local levels
    - Strengthen national and local mechanisms to oversee and guide the implementation of programmes focused on sustainable development, CCA and DRR management
    - Prevent the creation of new risks, reduce existing risks, and strengthen resilience

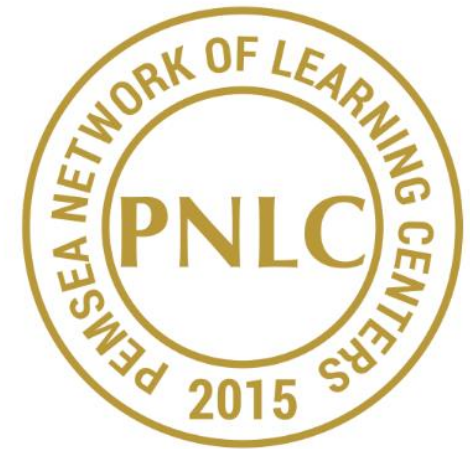




# Updated SDS-SEA: Adapt Strategy

## Objective 2 and Action Programs

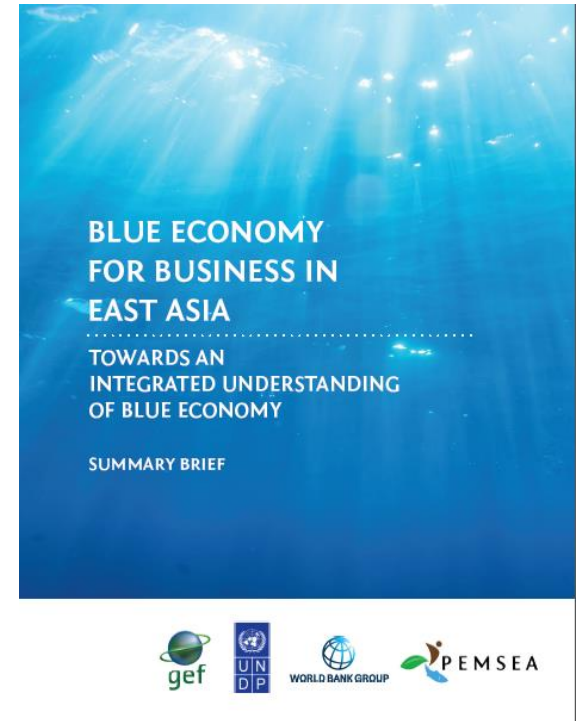
- Strengthened capacity of national and local governments, communities and other stakeholders to adapt to the impacts of climate change and respond to natural and man-made hazards
  - Promote regional cooperation among countries in education and training activities related to ICM and CCA and DRR and management
  - Strengthen national and local capacity building programmes on CCA and DRR and management
  - Foster networks and partnerships to plan, coordinate and implement CCA and DRR and management initiatives at different levels and across different sectors



# Updated SDS-SEA: Adapt Strategy

## Objective 3 and Action Programs

- Risk-sensitive public and private investments are supported by innovative sustainable financing mechanisms
  - Develop and strengthen financial and fiscal instruments, including for development projects
  - Develop non-monetary incentives and mechanisms that motivate environment-friendly and sustainable investments affecting oceans, coastal resources and communities



# ICM Sites for SDS-SEA Implementation





# Danang, Vietnam



Exposure to natural disasters



Drought



Erosion of riverbanks



Climate-proofing of houses



Dike system to prevent saltwater intrusion

## Beach rehabilitation and conservation Bali, Indonesia



Beach rehabilitation and conservation in Sanur.

## Beach management and zoning Sihanoukville, Cambodia



Easement and buffer zones





**Climate change monitoring  
Xiamen, China**

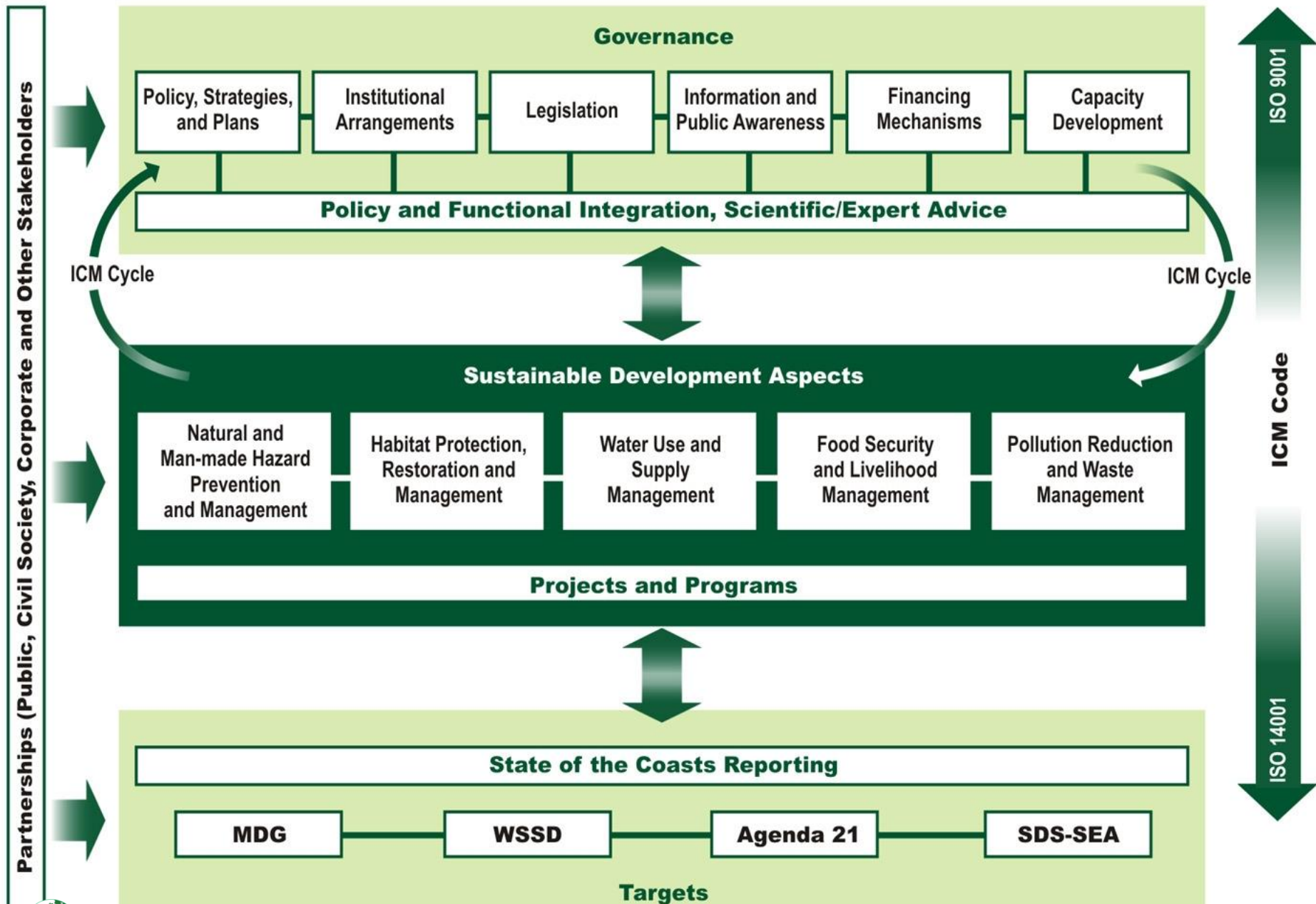


**Mangrove rehabilitation  
Chonburi, Thailand**

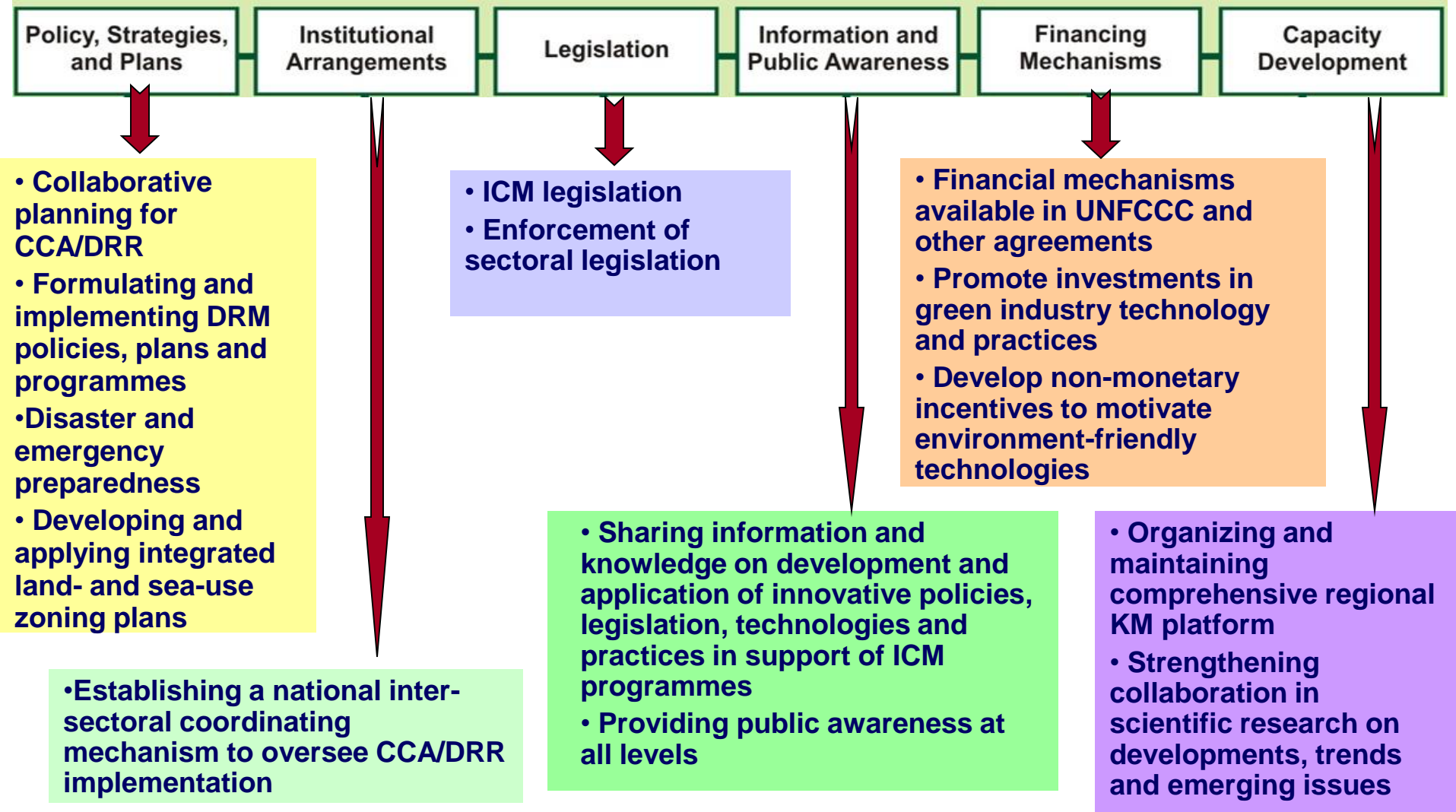


**Livelihood programs  
Timor-Leste**

# Framework for Sustainable Development of Coastal Areas



# CCA/DRR Interventions





# CCA/DRR Interventions

Natural and Man-made Hazard Prevention and Management

- Delineating highly vulnerable areas and sectors
- Identifying safe areas and setting up support systems
- Addressing post-disaster recovery, reconstruction and displacement
- Guiding the public sector in addressing disaster risks in publicly owned, managed or regulated services and infrastructures

Habitat Protection, Restoration and Management

- Improving natural defenses of coastal and marine ecosystems
- Establishment of MPA and networks based on scientifically sound information

Water Use and Supply Management

- Protection and improvement of water quality and quantity in coastal areas and associated river basins

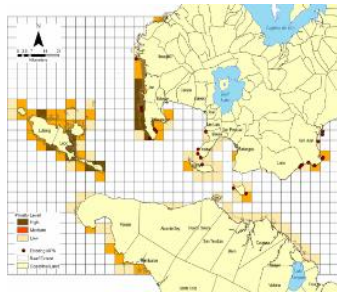
Food Security and Livelihood Management

- Equitable and sustainable management of fisheries
- Providing and improving livelihood options through eco-tourism, sustainable aquaculture and fisheries

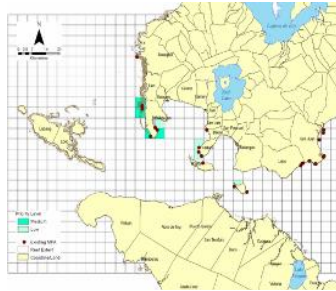
Pollution Reduction and Waste Management

- Protection and improvement of water quality and quantity in coastal areas and associated river basins

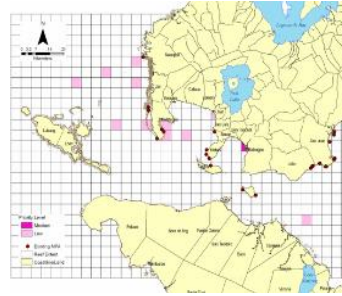
# MPA Network in Batangas Province (Verde Island Passage Marine Corridor)



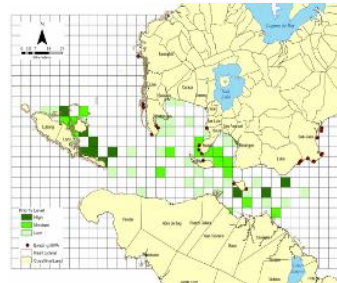
Habitat Extents



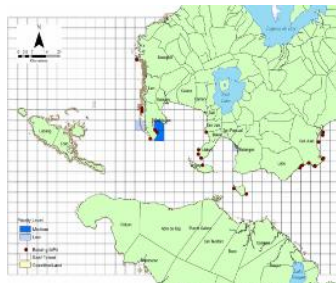
MPA Status in the Verde Island Passage



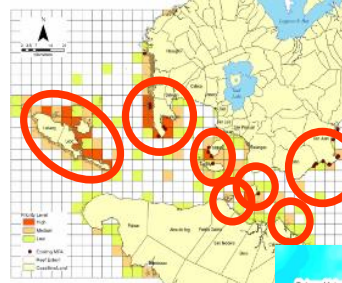
Threats based on stakeholder perceptions



Replenishment Potential

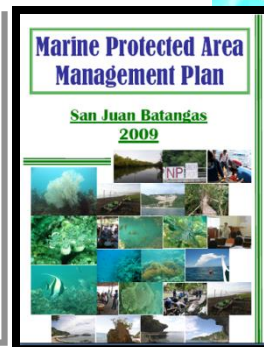
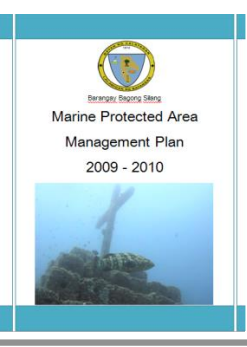
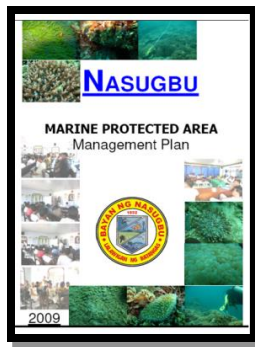
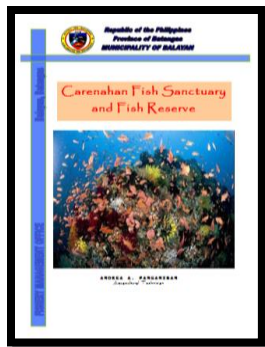


Threats based on assessment



Best MPA Options

Establishment of MPAs and MPA network based on scientifically sound information







Water reservoir  
Sihanoukville, Cambodia

**Protection and improvement of  
water quality and quantity in  
coastal areas and associated  
river basins**



Coastal clean-up in Bataan, Philippines



Water quality monitoring  
Manila Bay, Philippines

**ets Local Benefits**  
ent Agenda for the Seas of East Asia beyond 2015

# Way Forward

- Scaling up ICM implementation
- Partnerships and collaboration
- Synergies of actions
- Monitoring and evaluation

# THANK YOU!