Movements and Challenges on the Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia

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

Kazumi WAKITA
脇田 和美

Social vulnerabilities
- Growing Human population
- Major coastal settlements have developed into cities; rapid coastal urbanization
- Changing consumption and use patterns
- Poverty

Natural and Man-made disasters
- Red tide
- Tsunami
- Oil spill
- Typhoon
- Storm surge
Today’s Topic

■ Profile and activities of PEMSEA;
■ Example of ICM supported by PEMSEA;
■ Key Points of successful ICM; and
■ Futures on PEMSEA and Seas of East Asia

ICM: Integrated Coastal Management

What is PEMSEA?

- Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia = PEMSEA
- International Organization which supports implementation of Sustainable Developments for the Seas of East Asia
- Established as an executing body for the pilot projects of GEF/UNDP/IMO in 1994

Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution by setting up ICM (Integrated Coastal Management) demonstration sites in Xiamen and Batangas.

Where is the office of PEMSEA?

- located at Manila, the Philippines.
- Situated within the DENR (Department of Environment and Natural Resources of the Philippines)

Who works for PEMSEA?

- 4 International Staffs, and 30 National Staffs. (… will be expanded)
- With high degree of professionalism; maritime, law, biology, economics, regional development, etc.

Who are the Partners of PEMSEA?

- 11 State Partners: Cambodia, China, DPR Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Lao, Philippines, RO Korea, Singapore, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam.
- 15 Non-state Partners: See P.70
Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)

Regional declaration of commitments to implement a shared vision and common objectives

agreed in 2003

A holistic approach for addressing both sectoral and cross-sectoral issues through 6 major strategies and 227 action programs

Partnership: Not Conventional Mechanism

A collaborative platform for implementing existing commitments, including:
- WSSD Declaration and Plan of Implementation
- UN Millennium Development Goals
- Agenda 21
- GPA
- Other Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements

Process-oriented Common Framework for Sustainable Development of Coastal Areas thru ICM Implementation

PEMSEA Regional Implementing Mechanism

1) Capacity Development;
2) Promotion of sharing information & good practices;
3) Sharing Vision & Strategy thru Ministers Forum (Governance, Policy, Strategy).

Ministers Forum in EAS Congress

Putrajaya, Malaysia in 2003

Strength of PEMSEA

Top-Down
- Promoting Coastal Sustainable Development Strategies of the National Governments; and
- Nurturing Partnerships among East Asian Countries.

Bottom-Up
- On the Ground Support for Implementing ICM Projects; and
- Make Synergy through Partnerships among Local Governments and Actors.

Ministers Forum

Haikou, China in 2006
**Example of Technical Support from PEMSEA**

Capacity Building during 2000-2007:
- 79 Trainings on Integrated Information Management System; Environmental Risk Assessment; Integrated Environmental Monitoring, etc.
- Study Tour of ICM;
- Internships, and etc.
1,858 people has enhanced their knowledge and skills.

**Example of ICM supported by PEMSEA**

**ICM in Batangas, Philippines**

**Profile of the Batangas Region**
- Coastline: 92 km
- Sea Area: 220 km² < Tokyo Bay: 922 km²

**Main Economies:**
- Agriculture (coconut, sugarcane, rice, corn)
- Livestock
- Industry (e.g., oil refineries, ship building and fabrication, wood treatment, power generation, chemical manufacturing, flour milling, alcohol distilleries)
- Port Development

**Background (early 1990s) of Batangas**
- Batangas chosen to become one of the Philippines’ industrial centers and a major shipping hub.
- Threat for deterioration of environment
- Needs of prevention of negative environmental and social impacts

... ICM was forwarded as a framework which could be used to implement its provisions.

**Stakeholders from the private sector and civil society groups** were doing activities for marine pollution prevention.

**Key Points of ICM in Batangas**

1. **Establishment of the Project Coordinating Committee and Project Management Office**

In 1994, PCC was established.
- Planning officers from the city and municipal governments;
- Relevant provincial offices, such as those involved in planning, agriculture and health;
- Local DENR offices, such as the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (PG-ENRO);
- The Philippine Coast Guard; and
- BCRMF (Batangas Coastal Resource Management Foundation)... consists of 5 major private companies.

**Multi-sectoral Body & On the Ground Management**
Key Points of ICM in Batangas

2. Completion of three Important Planning and Management Documents

In less than 2 years… (1996)
- The Coastal Environmental Profile;
- The Strategic Environmental Management Plan;

An optimum period which sustained the interest of the stakeholders.

Key Points of ICM in Batangas

3. Institutionalization of the coordinating mechanism thru legal support

Project Coordinating Committee

In 1996:
Batangas Bay Region Environmental Protection Council (BBREPC)

The council’s role was strengthened by virtue of Provincial Ordinance 001 (Series 1996).

Key Points of ICM in Batangas

4. Establishment of Project Ownership and Stability of the Budget thru Cost-Sharing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>GEF (USD)</th>
<th>PG-ENRO (PHP)</th>
<th>BBREPC (PHP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996-1999</td>
<td>713,800</td>
<td>23,462,971</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-2003</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>38,136,147</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>783,800</td>
<td>61,598,118</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cost-Sharing develops:
Project Ownership & Long Lasting of the project.

Expansion and Replication of ICM

- Part of Batangas Province → Whole Coastal Area
- Batangas → Manila Bay (Bataan and Cavite)

Executive Order 533 (June 2006):
ICM must be adopted as a national management policy framework to ensure sustainable development.

Other Examples and Achievements of ICM supported by

National Policies, Strategies and Actions Plans

- Philippines EO 533 – ICM as a national strategy for sustainable development of coastal and marine resources (June 2006)
- Vietnam – PM approval of the Master Plan for ICZM covering 14 coastal provinces to 2020 (October 2007)
Reducing multiple-use conflicts

ICM benefits (Xiamen)

What are the keys for Sustainable ICM programs Led by the Local Government

Developing ICM champions

What are the triggers/opportunities for initiating an ICM program
Useful Lessons in initiating an ICM program

- An ICM program should not be undertaken if the local government does not take the lead or responsibility.
- Determine program size based on available human and financial resources, local support, time frame and expected outcomes.
- Choosing and involving stakeholder partners is an essential first step in ICM program initiation.
- Involve all relevant agencies in the initial stage of ICM program development so that it can be integrated into their respective agency’s development plans.

Transition of from Project-based to Country-owned.

Funding support from China, Japan, RO Korea. Support for Office Building from DENR, Philippines.

GEF/UNDP/PEMSEA Implementation of the SDS-SEA

- Transition (2007-2010)
  - Regional mechanism
  - Sustainable PRF
  - PEMSEA Partnership Fund
  - National policy strengthening
  - Core capacity in ICAM/RSICAM
  - Certification
  - Financing
  - M&E/SOC
  - Strategic Partnerships

- Transformation (2010-2013)
  - Long-term sustainable regional mechanism
  - Financing mechanism
  - National/sub-regional SAP
  - Application
  - Scale up capacity
  - Recognition
  - Certification
  - Changes/impacts - GEF
  - Financing

3 + 3 + 4 years

- GEF funding, self-reliant regional mechanism
- Mainstreaming
- Critical Mass
- Standardization
- Ecological integrity/quality of life/equitable growth - SOC

GEF/UNDP PEMSEA Implementation of the SDS-SEA

- GEF grant US$10.876 million
- 3 years (2007-2010)
- Project start-up – January 2008

1) Scaling up of ICM;
2) Developing the national strategy on marine and coastal management; and
3) Improvement of the water quality at the pollution hot spot.

3) Improvement of the Water Quality at the Pollution Hot Spot

- Bohai Sea
- Jakarta Bay
- Manila Bay

Knowledge and experience sharing for the implementation of integrated management of watersheds, estuaries and adjacent coastal areas in environmental hotspots.

Public and Private Sector Investment and Financing in Environmental Infrastructure and Services

Problems

Solutions
Participation Area of Japan

Stakeholder’s Consultations

Bataan, Philippines
Danang, Vietnam
Chonburi, Thailand
Sihanoukville, Cambodia

Partnerships at Work:
Local Implementation and Good Practices

23-27 November, 2009
Manila, Philippines

Participations Areas

ICM program development and implementing Cycle

ICM is not a magical tool... Continual sweaty effort

Involving stakeholders

Oil spill response
Bataan Mangrove Replanting Program
Beach Clean up in Manila
Promoting coastal tourism and investment

Make Synergy Together!

Thank you.