

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)

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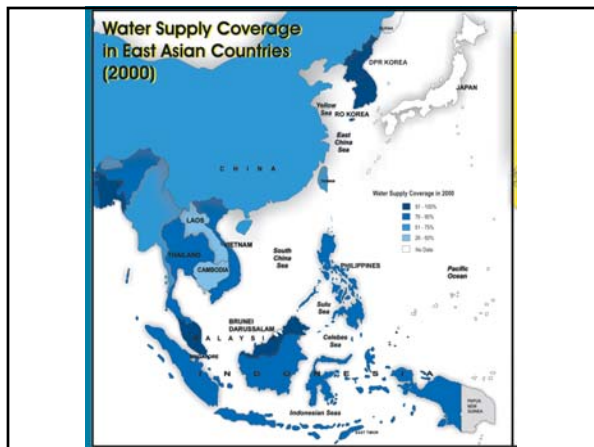
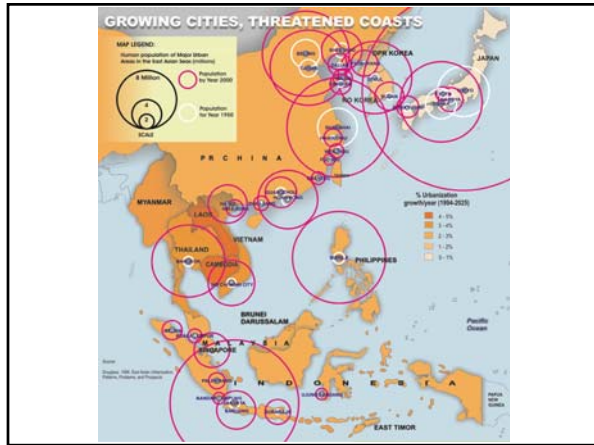
Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia
A Project of the Global Environment Facility

East Asian Seas: A Global Hotspot

Social vulnerabilities

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

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Natural and Man-made disasters

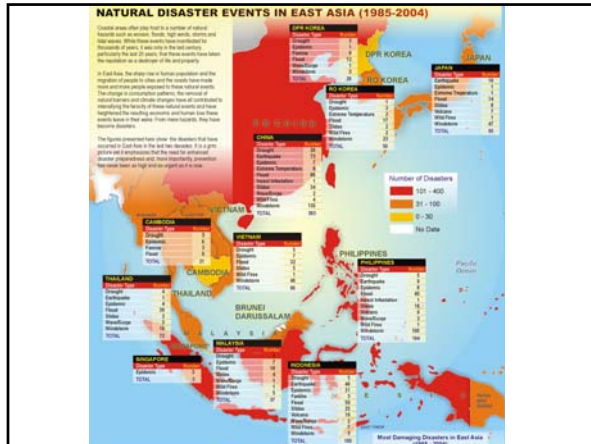
Red tide

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?

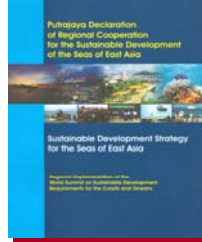
- 11 State Partners:
Cambodia, China, DPR Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Lao, Philippines, RO Korea, Singapore, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam.
- 15 Non-state Partners: See P.70

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



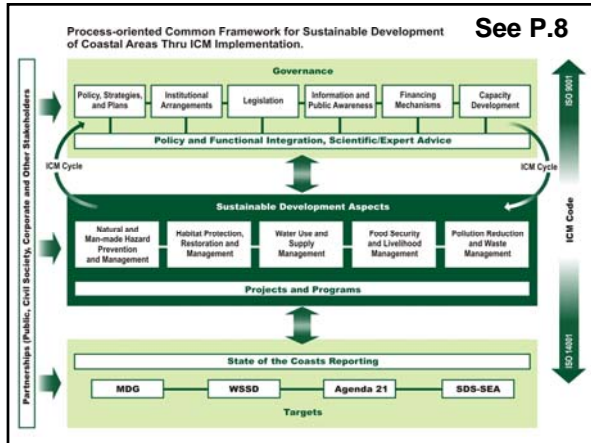
Partnership: Not Conventional Mechanism

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



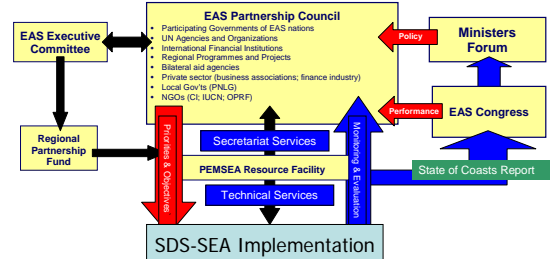
A collaborative platform for implementing existing commitments, including:

- WSSD Declaration and Plan of Implementation
- UN Millennium Development Goals
- Agenda 21
- GPA
- Other Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements



PEMSEA Regional Implementing Mechanism

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



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 in EAS Congress



Putrajaya, Malaysia in 2003

Haikou, China in 2006



Example of Technical Support from PEMSEA

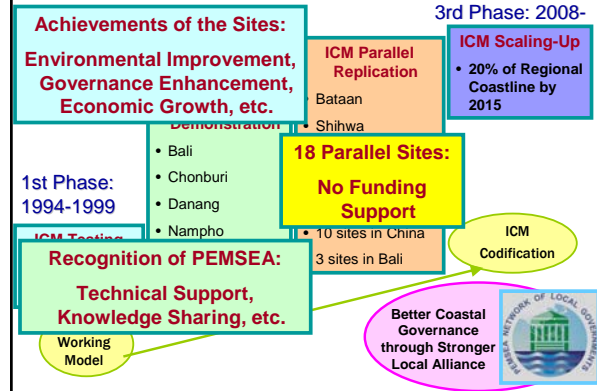
Capacity Building during 2000-2007:

- 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.



History and Scaling-up ICM Programs... See P.27



Example of ICM supported by



ICM in Batangas, Philippines

Profile of the Batangas Region

Coastline: 92 km

Sea Area: 220 km² < Tokyo Bay : 922 km²

Population: 733,000 (1996) < Yokohama City: 1,50,000 (2008)

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

Local Government Code passed in 1991.

... 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;
- Integrated Waste Management Action 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).

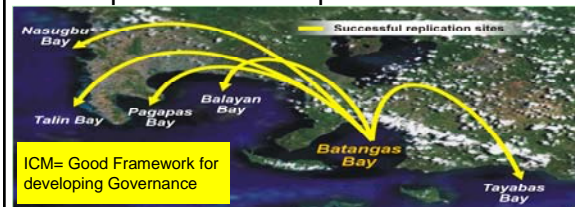
Key Points of ICM in Batangas

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

Period	GEF (USD)	PG-ENRO (PHP)	BBREPC (PHP)
1996-1999	713,800	23,462,971	500,000
2000-2003	70,000	38,136,147	500,000
Total	783,800	61,598,118	1,000,000
	20,300,420 PHP < 783,800 USD < 43,250,084 PHP	62,598,118 PHP	

**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):

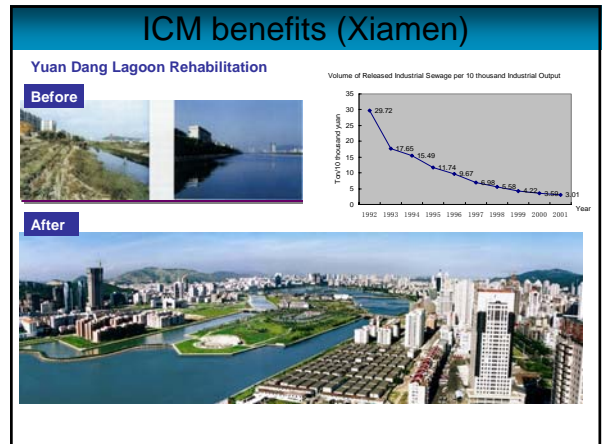
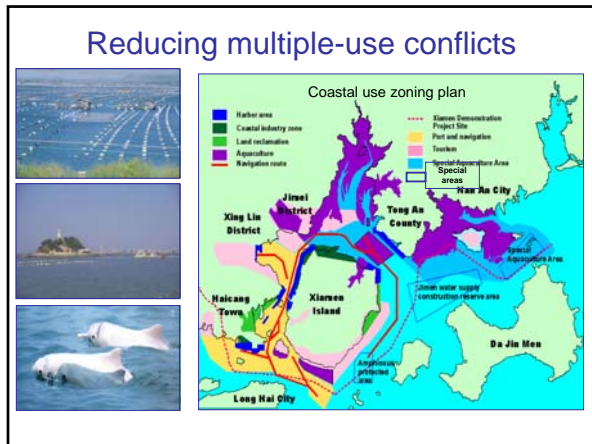
ICM must be adopted as a national management policy framework to ensure sustainable development.

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)



- ### What are the keys for Sustainable ICM programs Led by the Local Government
- ◆ Ownership thru cost sharing.
 - ◆ Transfer of Knowledge and skills on ICM and Environmental Management. (To the Local Government Officials and Main Actors)
 - ◆ Strong Political Will and Decision.
 - ◆ Institutionalization of PCC as a permanent body.
 - ◆ ICM practitioners should use political opportunities effectively.
 - ◆ Use local expertise as much as possible.

Developing ICM champions

- A smart ICM practitioner always looks for local leaders who can serve as champions.
 - Instrumental in the realization of ICM program objectives
 - Can help in achieving government support, passing legislation and even soliciting financial resources.
- ICM program should respond and adopt to the dynamics of frequent political change and project in leadership.

What are the triggers/opportunities for initiating an ICM program

- Funding sources/financial incentives
- Environmental disasters
- Multiple use conflicts
- Government reorganization
- National policy

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.

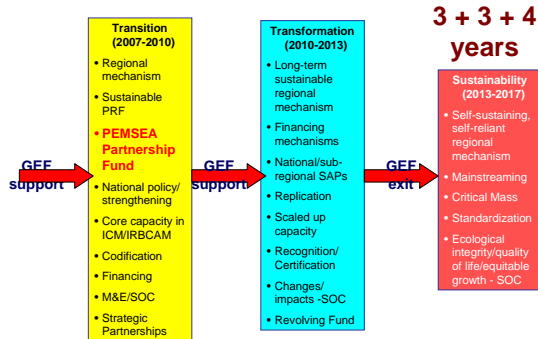
Transition of



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



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

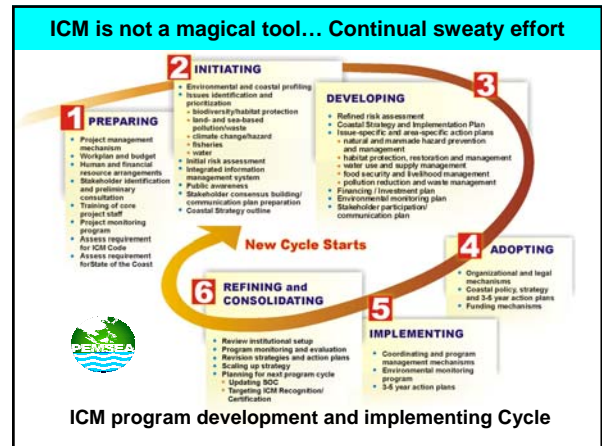
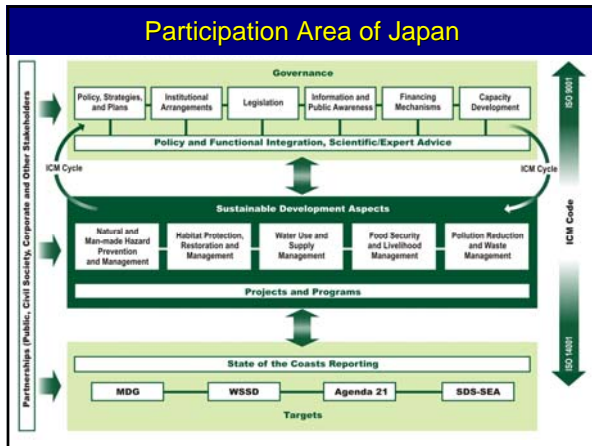
Jakarta Bay

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



Partnerships at Work: Local Implementation and Good Practices

23-27 November, 2009

Manila, Philippines

The East Asian Seas Congress 2009

23 - 27 November PHILIPPINES

Partnerships at Work: Local Implementation and Good Practices

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Make Synergy Together!

Thank you.