



PROCEEDINGS OF THE EIGHTH PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

- Technical Session
- Tripartite Review Session

GEF/UNDP/IMO
Regional Programme
for Building Partnerships in
Environmental Management
for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)
(RAS/98/G33/A/1G/19)



Busan, Republic of Korea

19-22 March 2002

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**GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on Building Partnerships in Environmental
Management for the Seas of East Asia**

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE EIGHTH PROGRAMME
STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING**

TECHNICAL SESSION

Busan, Republic of Korea, 19-22 March 2002

A. INTRODUCTION

- i. The Eighth Programme Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting of the GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme was held in Busan, Republic of Korea, from 19 to 22 March 2002. The Government of the Republic of Korea hosted the Meeting.
- ii. The Meeting was attended by delegates from ten participating countries, namely: Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, the People's Republic of China, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.
- iii. Observers represented at the Meeting were International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP/EAS-RCU), UNESCO/IOC Regional Secretariat for WESTPAC, World Bank, East Asia Response Pte. Ltd. (EARL), Maritime State University, Russia, Nippon Foundation, Japan, the International Association of Independent Tanker Owners (INTERTANKO), and Tohoku University, Japan.
- iv. The Implementing Agency was represented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Manila and Seoul Country Offices and GEF/UNDP Kuala Lumpur. The Executing Agency was represented by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), London, and the Regional Programme Office (RPO), Manila.
- v. A full list of participants is attached as Annex 1.

B. OPENING CEREMONY

- i. Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, the Regional Programme Director, welcomed all participants and expressed his gratitude to the Republic of Korea for hosting the meeting. Dr. Chua extended a special welcome to the delegation from the Government of Japan, which was attending the PSC Meeting for the first time as a participating country. He emphasized that Japan's participation completed the intergovernmental partnership of countries around the East Asian Seas. Dr. Chua suggested that the participation of governments, the private sector, nongovernmental organizations, the academe, and donor/financial institutions at the meeting signaled the growing partnership being achieved and strengthened through a shared vision and common goal for the Seas of East Asia.
- ii. Mr. Terence D. Jones, UNDP Principal Programme Regional Representative welcomed the participants and expressed his appreciation to the Republic of Korea for hosting the meeting. He highlighted that the actions being pursued by participating countries through PEMSEA are examples of the capacities and investments required to enhance global and regional public goods, which are essential to sustain harmony among participating countries and ensure sustainable management of natural resources. He indicated that PEMSEA is a fine example of regional collaboration, with domestic resources provided by the participating governments far exceeding what was foreseen as necessary to support GEF financing. Mr. Jones noted that innovative work on public-private partnerships and other sources of investments are an important component of PEMSEA in addressing sustainability issues.
- iii. Mr. Koji Sekimizu, Director of Marine Environment Division, International Maritime Organization, welcomed the participants to the meeting on behalf of the IMO and expressed his gratitude to the Republic of Korea for hosting the meeting. In his opening remarks, he informed the participants of IMO's initiatives in security and safety of ships, Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSA), the Marine Electronic Highway (MEH) project, control of harmful anti-fouling paints and management of ballast water, which are relevant to the work of PEMSEA and East Asian Seas region as a whole. He congratulated PEMSEA for the significant progress being made over the first two years of the project.
- iv. Mr. Jung Suk Yoo, Vice Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, RO Korea, gave the keynote address on the theme of "Calling for Regional Initiatives and Commitments for Sustainable Development of Ocean and Coastal Resources in East Asia". The Vice Minister welcomed all participants and confirmed RO Korea's support for the Environmental Strategy for the Seas of East Asia as a road map to sustainable development in the region. He called on participating governments to view sustainable ocean and coastal development as an exceptional opportunity for the region, to take regional initiatives for building partnerships among participating countries, and to make commitments to take concrete actions toward the goal of sustainable ocean and coastal development.
- v. The full text of the Opening Ceremony speeches may be found in Annex 2.

TECHNICAL SESSION

1.0 ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

- 1.1 Mr. Terence Jones, UNDP Principal Programme Regional Representative, assumed the position of Co-Chair. He opened the meeting and requested nominations for Co-Chair. The delegation from PR China nominated the Republic of Korea as Co-Chair and the delegation from Indonesia seconded the nomination. The Republic of Korea was acclaimed as Co-Chair and was represented by Mr. Jung Ook Lee, President of Korea Maritime Institute.
- 1.2 The delegation from Thailand nominated Malaysia as Rapporteur and the delegation from China seconded the nomination. Malaysia was acclaimed as Rapporteur and was represented by Dr. Zukifli Abdul Rahman, Principal Assistant Director, Department of Environment Malaysia.
- 1.3 The Chair noted the principal reference documents for the Technical Session, attached as Annex 3. Dr. Chua briefed the participants on general organizational matters.

2.0 ADOPTION OF AGENDA

- 2.1 The Chair advised the Meeting of a proposed change to the Provisional Agenda. Agenda Item 7.0 (Cooperation and Collaboration with Partners) was rescheduled to 8:30 AM on 20 March, and all other succeeding agenda items for 20 March were rescheduled accordingly.
- 2.2 The Meeting adopted the agenda as contained in Annex 4.

3.0 RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE MEETING

- 3.1 Dr. Chua reminded the Meeting that the PSC consists of a Technical Session and a Tripartite Review Session. The Technical Session is attended by representatives of UNDP, IMO, the participating countries and invited observer organizations. The focus of the Technical Session will be achievements, progress and constraints with regard to programme development and implementation, strategies and approaches for regional environmental governance, proposed work plans, and collaboration among partners. Attendance at the Tripartite Review Session is limited to representatives from UNDP, IMO and the participating countries. The Tripartite Review Session will evaluate the progress of the Regional Programme and review the proposed budget.

4.0 PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 *Regional Programme Director's Report*

4.1.1 Dr. Chua presented an overview of the progress, achievements and constraints of the Regional Programme on Partnerships in Environmental Management for the East Asian Seas (RAS/98/G33/A/1G/19) and submitted the Annual Programme Review (APR) to the Meeting. The APR covered progress made over the past 18 months of programme implementation with regard to the following:

1. Development of a Functional Framework for Regional Cooperation
2. Building Multi-stakeholder Partnerships at the Local Level
3. Strengthening Stakeholders Cooperation in Addressing Cross-boundary, Multi-jurisdictional Issues
4. Promotion of Corporate Responsibility
5. Sharing Resources, Benefits and Experience
6. Working with Civil Society
7. Building Local and Regional Capacities in Environmental Management
8. Creating Environmental Investment Opportunities
9. Improving Communication
10. Resource Mobilization
11. Regional Programme Constraints

4.1.2 H.E. Dr. Mok Mareth, Minister of Environment of the Kingdom of Cambodia, expressed his appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Korea for hosting the meeting and to PEMSEA for the comprehensive reports on the progress of its activities. Dr. Mok Mareth referred to the great diversity of the region and the special needs of each of the countries in order to reach common sustainable development goals. In his opinion, the commitment to implementation of policies for sustainable development and structural problems are both important. Accordingly, regional initiatives like PEMSEA are an example of regional collective efforts for addressing common environmental and natural resource issues. He found the Environmental Strategy for the Seas of East Asia to be a holistic and integrated framework and a platform from which national strategies and policy can be formulated. Dr. Mok Mareth informed the Meeting that Cambodia has initiated this national process. PEMSEA's focus on regional environmental and natural resource governance brings together the visions, mandates, skills and resources of local, national, regional and international stakeholders into a collaborative regional framework, and by which innovative approaches can be included. Finally, Dr. Mok Mareth offered his government's strong support to the Programme to help better manage coastal and marine areas in Cambodia and the region. Dr. Mok Mareth's statement to the Meeting may be found in Annex 5.

4.1.3 The Japanese delegation announced that Japan had decided to join PEMSEA as a participating country. Mr. Ito stated that he was very glad to be able to join PEMSEA, and that PEMSEA already had many outputs. He informed the

Meeting that Japan would like to catch up as soon as possible by studying the PEMSEA activities and making possible efforts toward common goals in the region. Mr. Ito then expressed his sincere appreciation to MOMAF for hosting the meeting, and to UNDP, IMO and PEMSEA for their support and their great efforts for the meeting. The address by the Japanese delegation may be found in Annex 6.

- 4.1.4 The Chinese delegation suggested that more attention is needed on transboundary issues and the hot spot management projects, to strengthen the linkages between concerned national programmes and PEMSEA's hotspot sites. He advised that PEMSEA should be a platform for integrating efforts at the national level, and expressed his country's interest in the development of the Public-Private Sector Partnership (PPP) methodology.
- 4.1.5 The World Bank representative commended the Regional Programme Director's report. As a stakeholder in GEF, he is fully satisfied with how the project fund has been used by PEMSEA. The World Bank will continue supporting the Programme to the extent possible. He suggested that PEMSEA should begin focusing more on longer-term outcomes rather than short-term outputs.
- 4.1.6 The Philippine delegate also commended PEMSEA for the comprehensive report, noting its numerous accomplishments. He supported the idea to use the regional strategy as a framework for developing national strategies, and encouraged countries that have not done so, to adopt this concept.
- 4.1.7 Dr. Chua stressed that PEMSEA's efforts in the past two years focused in a major way on the development and replication of mechanisms for dealing with transboundary issues. He agreed that poverty reduction should always be an underlying objective of these activities. Efforts to protect coastal habitats and manage the coastal environment also have a major impact on poverty reduction because of the sheer number of people living in the coastal area.

4.2 *National Progress Reports on ICM demonstration and parallel sites, subregional sea areas and pollution hotspots, and other PEMSEA activities*

- 4.2.1. The delegations from Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, RO Korea, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam presented status reports on the implementation of PEMSEA activities, describing the progress made, challenges and impacts, and recommendations for future actions.

Cambodia

- 4.2.2 The Cambodian delegation confirmed that the technical and administrative capacity of PMO staff at the Sihanoukville national ICM demonstration site was significantly enhanced when a five-member Regional Task Force (RTF), including three technical officers from the Regional Programme Office and two young professionals from RO Korea, were sent to the site during July – September 2001. The RTF was mobilized to assist with the implementation of

Stage 2 activities at the site and to transfer essential skills to the staff of the PMO. The RTF was recognized as a practical example of South-South co-operation.

China

- 4.2.3 The Chinese delegation informed the Meeting of progress related to the Bohai Sea Environmental Management Project and Xiamen ICM project. Included in the highlights were the MOA signing for the Bohai Sea Environmental Management Project in July 2000, the Bohai Environmental Protection Declaration, the 1st Bohai Environmental Forum, and the MOA signing with Xiamen University, the Xiamen Municipal Government, the State Oceanic Administration and IMO in July 2001 to establish a regional ICM training center.
- 4.2.4 The delegation explained the constraints being experienced in the Bohai Sea project including:
- staff shortage in the PMO;
 - overlapping responsibilities/lack of interagency coordination, especially at the national level;
 - environmental protection being viewed by the public as government responsibility rather than taking ownership of themselves;
 - the economic development focus of government, especially at the local level, with low priority being given to the environmental consequences; and
 - the project proposal formulation and contract development process being slow and time-consuming.
- 4.2.5 The delegation advised that the Bohai Sea Environmental Management Project complements national programmes, such as those being implemented by China's Environmental Protection Agency and the State Oceanic Administration. The project helps to pave the way for the implementation of national initiatives by creating an appropriate policy and investment environment, such as a basin-wide Bohai Sea coordinating mechanism, legal framework, and series of demonstration sites for innovative approaches and practices in environmental protection and management.
- 4.2.6 The Meeting was informed that the Xiamen Regional ICM Training Center will be employed for national ICM training and was urged to fully utilize the Center for regional training courses, to share experiences and lessons learned from the Xiamen ICM project.

Indonesia

- 4.2.7 The Indonesian delegation reported that government agencies are beginning to recognize the benefit of the ICM approach, as well as the coordination capability of Bali ICM demonstration site PMO in addressing critical coastal management issues. The PMO has gained support from high-level political leaders as well as NGOs and universities. The delegation emphasized that the process of

developing a coastal strategy in Bali provided local stakeholders with the opportunity to get involved in the management of their coastal area, thereby creating a feeling of ownership. The resulting strategy provided the local government with a comprehensive environmental management framework, which had the approval of the people.

- 4.2.8 The delegation informed the Meeting of the government's desire to develop an ICM parallel site in Sukabumi Regency, West Java. The RPO was also requested to consider designating Benoa Bay as pollution hot spot site to effectively address multiple use issues.
- 4.2.9 Dr. Chua explained that concerned governments should have the resources, technical capacity and political commitments to develop an ICM parallel site. He suggested that Bali PMO be strengthened first and used for assisting in new parallel site development in Indonesia. He further suggested that the Benoa Bay issue be dealt with as an action program under the Bali ICM project, as it is located within the management boundary of the site. Alternatively, the Benoa Bay project could be packaged into another ICM project in order to mobilize additional funds, if such funds were required.

Malaysia

- 4.2.10 The Malaysian delegation reported that, despite the one-year delay in project start-up, the Klang national ICM demonstration site was catching up with the planned ICM work program and had the full cooperation of national and State agencies, the municipal governments and local communities. The project is being linked to two important national initiatives in the area, namely the Klang River Basin and Flood Improvement Project and the Langat River Pollution Prevention and Water Quality Improvement Project.
- 4.2.11 The delegation informed the Meeting of their participation in the Gulf of Thailand regional consultative workshop, the initiation of national consultations on the Environmental Strategy for the Seas of East Asia and future investment projects such as a port reception facility at Port Klang and an ecosystem restoration and conservation undertaking in Pulau Ketam, in cooperation with national agencies.

Philippines

- 4.2.12 The Philippines delegation reported the Meeting on the status of project implementation with regard to:
- the Batangas Bay ICM demonstration site, which was established during the first phase of the Regional Programme, and is now implementing ICM activities on a self sustaining basis, based on the Strategic Environmental Management Plan developed for the Bay;
 - the Bataan ICM parallel site, which is jointly managed by the Bataan Provincial Government and the Bataan Coastal Care Foundation, Inc.;

- the Manila Bay Environmental Management Project, which has formulated and published the Manila Bay Coastal Strategy and, accordingly, has prepared a Manila Bay Declaration, which has been presented to President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo; and
- favorable endorsement of the Environmental Strategy for the Seas of East Asia.

4.2.13 The delegation highlighted that Manila Bay Coastal Strategy and Manila Bay Declaration promoted political support and commitment, public awareness and ownership of the project through extensive stakeholder consultations.

Republic of Korea

4.2.14 The RO Korea delegation informed the Meeting of the Shihwa Lake ICM parallel site. Progress has included the formulation of the Comprehensive Management Plan for Lake Shihwa as well as the signing of Shihwa Declaration on Sustainable Coastal Use and Environmental Protection by various stakeholders at both national and local levels.

4.2.15 The delegation highlighted the cooperation activities with PEMSEA with regard to participation in capacity building programs, hosting the first forum of the Regional Network of Local Governments implementing ICM on 15-16 March 2001 in Seoul, and joint efforts to implement a background study on an environmental investment support fund.

Singapore

4.2.16 The Singapore delegation informed the Meeting of two capacity building activities that were undertaken in collaboration with PEMSEA. A regional training course on OPRC Level 2 Response to Marine Oil Spills for Supervisors and On-Scene Commanders was conducted in October 2000. A total of 19 delegates from 10 participating countries completed the course. In September 2001, 29 representatives from participating countries attended a workshop on Strengthening Recovery of Ship Pollution Clean-up Costs and Damage Claims. Both activities were conducted jointly with the Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore (MPA Singapore).

Thailand

4.2.17 The delegation from Thailand reported on the status of project implementation with regard to the Chonburi national ICM demonstration site and the Gulf of Thailand Environmental Management Project. Major constraints cited in both projects included limited staff, the lack of technical capability among project staff and local stakeholders, the limited interaction/participation by government agencies, and language constraints. The delegation emphasized the need to integrate the Chonburi PMO with the Chonburi Provincial Government, to engage Provincial government staff in the ICM project, and to enhance training of local staff.

- 4.2.18 Regarding the Gulf of Thailand project, the delegation indicated that more time is required to address the ways and means of project implementation. Further discussions are required between the RPO and national agencies to confirm the work plan and implementation arrangements.

Vietnam

- 4.2.19 The Vietnam delegation informed the Meeting of the impacts and constraints experienced at the Danang national ICM demonstration site. The delegation advised that the strong support of the Danang City People's Committee was gained through extensive public awareness activities and the development of a coastal strategy for the area. It was highlighted that the ICM experiences in Danang are being replicated in other sites/projects in Vietnam, through capacity building and information-sharing activities.
- 4.2.20 The delegation advised the Meeting that the early reaction from national agencies to the Environmental Strategy for the Seas of East Asia had been positive. The ESSEA was being seen as a framework document for use at the national and local levels in developing counterpart environmental strategies and action programs.
- 4.2.21 The Meeting congratulated the participating countries for preparing national progress reports, which were very substantive in content. The Meeting expressed appreciation for the achievements at each site with regard to materializing the project management mechanism and interagency coordinating committees, training of local staff, and building project ownership among various stakeholders.
- 4.2.22 The Meeting further acknowledged the constraints to project implementation at the national and local levels, and the call for improved interagency cooperation and multi-sectoral partnerships, strengthened capacity building efforts, including training of trainers and managers and senior officials, the creation of "win-win" situations at the local community level in overcoming conflicting uses of available resources among different segments of society, and the mainstreaming of national policies that support sustainable development of marine and coastal resources at the local, national and regional levels.

4.3 Intersessional Consultative Group (ICG) Report

- 4.3.1 Mr. Robert Jara, representing the Philippines as Chair of the Pilot Intersessional Group (ICG), briefed the Meeting on the work accomplished by the ICG during the intersessional period. Mr. Jara informed the PSC of the Pilot ICG Meeting that was held in Manila from 28 to 29 June 2001 to encourage and guide the formulation of the Environmental Strategy for the Seas of East Asia, and to promote national consultations.

4.3.2 The Meeting expressed appreciation to the members of the Pilot ICG for their efforts. The Meeting also discussed the future role of the ICG as an ad hoc consultative mechanism for participating governments, to be convened as the need may arise during the intersessional period, or as a permanent ICG.

4.3.3 The consensus of the Meeting was to maintain the ICG as an ad hoc group.

4.4 Evaluation of Annual Programme Report

4.4.1 Dr. Chua informed the meeting that the APR, which follows the UNDP reporting format, is designed to obtain the independent views of the principal stakeholders of the Regional Programme on its relevance, performance and likelihood of success.

4.4.2 The Meeting was referred to a guide for the evaluation of PEMSEA progress (PSC/02/DOC/18).

4.4.3 Each participating country was requested to review and evaluate the Regional Programme's progress, based on the preliminary assessment of the ICG, and a comprehensive APR covering the period from July 2000 to December 2001 (PSC/02/DOC/05).

4.4.4 The Meeting was advised that the final results of the country assessment, as well as the evaluations by the UNDP and the Regional Programme Office, would be tabled for discussion during the Tripartite Session of the PSC meeting.

5.0 STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES FOR PEMSEA

5.1 Environmental Strategy for the Seas of East Asia

5.1.1 Dr. Huming Yu, Consultant, Policy and Marine Affairs, Regional Programme Office, briefed the meeting on the significance and main features of the Environmental Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (ESSEA), the rationale for the ESSEA, the multisectoral consultation processes involved at both national and international levels, and the contributions of various stakeholders in the preparation and refinement of the draft ESSEA and areas for further improvement.

5.1.2 Many delegations expressed strong support for the development of the ESSEA, its usefulness as a framework for formulating coastal and marine policy at national and local levels and its function as a platform for forging partnerships among international organizations and programmes, governments of various levels and other stakeholders. Some delegations informed the Meeting of multisectoral consultations conducted for the ESSEA development.

5.1.3 During the discussion, views were expressed for the further refinement of the draft ESSEA. A careful balance should be sought with regard to globalization vs. regionalization processes, and sectoral vs. integrated management approaches.

The real scope of the ESSEA is “sustainable development” rather than “environmental protection,” which could be narrowly interpreted. The ESSEA should be issue-driven or country-driven, rather than donor-driven. The ESSEA should also address the issues related to the future regional collaboration after the termination of the Regional Programme. In this connection, emphasis should be given to developing an effective regional structure and sustainable financing mechanism. The Pilot Intersessional Consultative Group (ICG) could be used during the intersessional period to examine these issues. It was also suggested that the Black Sea might provide a model, i.e., a regional convention and a secretariat supported by the UNDP. Clarification was sought regarding the timetable for the National Focal Point to send the Regional Programme Office the outputs from national consultations.

- 5.1.4 In response, Dr. Chua explained that the ESSEA had demonstrated its role of a regional platform for forging partnerships in many ways. The ESSEA took into consideration a number of underlying development processes, including regional economic realignment. Dr. Chua indicated that the Regional Programme Office would terminate as the programme expires, but the partnerships that the Regional Programme had developed would continue beyond the programme life. He called on the governments to actively advance the Strategy, including the development of more effective regional collaborative arrangements and a sustainable financing mechanism. Dr. Chua suggested that representatives bring the message on the need to enhance regional partnerships forward to their delegations attending the forthcoming World Summit for Sustainable Development. He indicated that the Regional Programme Office would further revise the draft Regional Strategy in April 2002 and send the revised draft to the countries as a basis for national consultation.

5.2 National Coastal and Marine Strategy and Policy

- 5.2.1 Dr. Huming Yu reviewed national practices in developing coastal and marine strategy/policy, highlighting the lessons learned from the national practices and PEMSEA's approaches to assisting the countries in this programme area. He stressed that the primary objective of developing such a strategy and/or policy was to address multiple use conflicts and cross-sectoral management issues. PEMSEA was able to catalyze the mutually reinforced processes for developing coastal strategy/policy at the local, national and regional levels, which would have significant impacts on coastal and ocean governance in the region.
- 5.2.2 The delegation from China informed the Meeting that the Chinese Government developed Ocean Agenda 21, a White Paper on China's Marine Affairs Development, and National Ocean Economic Development Strategies, which form a framework for national coastal and ocean policy. According to the delegation of RO Korea, Ocean Korea 21 and the Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) Plan were adopted in May 2000. The delegation of RO Korea called for international support to the APEC Marine Environment Training and Education Center (AMETEC) to enable its full-scale operation.

5.3 GEF Medium-Sized Project Proposal on PPP

5.3.1 Mr. Adrian Ross informed the Meeting that a medium-sized project brief, entitled “Development and Implementation of Public-Private Partnerships in Environmental Investments”, had been drafted by the Regional Programme Office in response to requests from the 7th PSC Meeting and the Pilot ICG Meeting to study the operationalization of a regional marine environment resource facility or MERF. The objectives of the MSP were identified as:

1. to verify a PPP model and related guidelines for developing financially viable and affordable investment projects and for forging public-private partnerships at the local government level; and
2. to build capacity within and among the public and private sectors to effectively develop, finance, implement and sustain new investments in environmental facilities and services utilizing the PPP approach, within the East Asian Seas region and elsewhere.

5.3.2 Mr. Ross advised the Meeting that the proposed strategies for achieving the project objectives covered three areas:

1. creating an investment climate that is conducive to private sector participation;
2. field-testing, verifying and disseminating a methodology for building partnerships in environmental investments between public and private sectors at the local, national and international levels; and
3. establishing a network of investors, operating companies, contractors, business associations, financial institutions and donors with interests/capacities in the development of environmental facilities and services in the East Asian Seas region, and with skills and understanding of the PPP methodology.

5.3.3 The Meeting was informed that five pilot sites will be invited to participate in the MSP project. The proposed pilot sites include the ICM demonstration sites in Bali, Danang and Klang and the hotspot sites in Bohai Sea and Manila Bay. The PPP methodology developed in Batangas Bay, Philippines, will be implemented at each of the pilot sites. The idea is to demonstrate that such methodology can work in various political, social, economic and environmental situations, and result in investment projects that have the commitment of the community, are affordable, and are attractive to private sector investors.

5.3.4 The proposed project will also include a series of workshops and training programmes aimed at public and private sectors at the national and local levels. The purpose is to extend the necessary skills, understanding and hands-on application of the PPP methodology. Ultimately, the goal is to establish a core of expertise/trainers in each country, and to produce a set of training materials

including PPP guidelines, case studies, good policy practices and other materials that can be disseminated to participating national and local governments throughout the region.

- 5.3.5 Mr. Ross indicated that representatives of the international private sector and business community will also be invited to participate in the project as partners. A number of implementation, including formulation of standards for contractual agreements between the public and private sectors, development of national/global networks of operating companies and investors interested in the PPP approach and willing to operate within a 'PPP code of ethics', and confirmation of the PPP process as an acceptable alternative to tendering and bidding procedures, to ensure that PPP projects will be eligible for loans and/or loans guarantees from financial institutions.
- 5.3.6 The representative from GEF/UNDP (Kuala Lumpur) suggested that the MSP could be strengthened in the following areas:
1. informing/building awareness among the private sector regarding the PPP concept, through workshops and seminars, in order to ensure their participation and understanding of the project objectives and the PPP process;
 2. enhancing the replication potential of the project by identifying possible mechanisms that will facilitate continuation beyond the MSP initiative;
 3. expanding the focus of proposed investments beyond water and waste management sectors;
 4. confirming the availability of private sector co-financing for the MSP; and
 5. implementing a comprehensive capacity building programme targeted at local governments and coastal populations in the participating countries.
- 5.3.7 Dr. Chua informed the Meeting the development of the MSP had been undertaken in close consultation with GEF Secretariat, UNDP New York, World Bank and representatives of the business community. He noted that the proposal had received support from these groups.
- 5.3.8 Mr. Ross reminded the Meeting that the MSP proposal was based on PEMSEA's experience in PPP development in Batangas, Philippines. Although the scope of the PPP work was limited, the interest and response by the private sector had been quite positive. More than 20 companies responded to the invitation to the Investor's Round Table for the Batangas project. Discussions at the Round Table confirmed that the PPP investment approach had significant advantages over other conventional approaches, which involved significant up-front development costs and risks that the private sector could not justify in small and medium-sized projects.
- 5.3.9 Regarding replication potential, Mr. Ross advised the Meeting that the project's main goal was to build confidence and capacity in the use of the PPP process among public and private sectors at the local, national and international levels. The development of working models at pilot sites in the region, the formulation

and dissemination of guidelines, technical materials and case studies, and the hands-on experience provided as a consequence of project implementation were designed to promote replication within countries, the region and beyond the region. Pertinent national government agencies and international organizations will be participating in the project, thereby ensuring that linkages are established with existing programs and mechanisms for extending successful models.

- 5.3.10 The coverage of potential investments at the pilot sites was only an early indication of some of the opportunities that had been identified. Mr. Ross indicated that other opportunities would be explored during the implementation of the PPP project at each site, with a view to pursuing those opportunities that showed promise for private sector participation within the limited timeframe of the project.
- 5.3.11 In response to the question of private sector co-financing, Mr. Ross indicated that a key challenge of the PPP process is the packaging and promotion of investment opportunities that are attractive to the private sector. Private sector 'buy-in' to the PPP process entails the commitment to fund the detailed feasibility study of the investment opportunity. Experience in Batangas has supported this approach, but it is recognized that, because of the developmental nature of the PPP process, there is a risk. The MSP project is being undertaken to identify and verify procedures for reducing such risk in the PPP process.
- 5.3.12 Mr. Ross also informed the Meeting that capacity building activities were planned at the local, national and regional levels to build awareness, understanding and confidence in the PPP process. Local level consultations and workshops would focus on awareness building in environmental issues, socioeconomic implications and the PPP process as an alternative delivery mechanism. National and regional workshops would concentrate on transferring the information and lessons from the pilot sites, creating a policy environment conducive to local government and private sector investment in environmental facilities and services, and the establishment of a PPP pipeline to financing programs.

5.4 Sustainable Financing Options for Environmental Management

Removing Barriers to Environmental Investments

- 5.4.1 Mr. Adrian Ross discussed various barriers to private sector investment in environmental facilities and services in the region. He informed the Meeting that, given the enormous shortfall in environmental facilities and services in the region, and forecasts for population growth and urban migration, it was essential that governments and the private sector collectively address ways and means of meeting the demand. Some of the barriers to environmental investments by the private sector included:

1. Political risk and the lack of commitment and transparency of government;

2. Regulatory risk due to the lack of a level playing field among existing and potential competitors;
3. Commercial risk, due to fluctuations in currency and capital markets, and lack of loan guarantees/underwriting of private sector participation in projects by governments;
4. Lack of or failure to identify sound projects in which to invest;
5. Revenue risk due to the lack of proven tariff systems, particularly in dealing with the poor/disadvantaged groups within urban areas; and
6. Bias to water supply projects in large urban areas.

5.4.2 Mr. Ross noted that governments, international development agencies, and local and international financial institutions have been working for a number of years to develop mechanisms that can lower the risks associated with investments in large infrastructure projects. But these mechanisms do not appear to be fulfilling the technical and financial needs of local governments, particularly for small and medium-sized municipalities. The present situation indicates that financing is available if the following conditions can be met:

1. projects can stand on their own merit, with tariff systems that are stable and provide revenues covering the actual cost of the service, plus an acceptable return on investment for the capital investment;
2. projects that are subsidized/co-funded by national and/or international financing programmes; and
3. projects with loans that are guaranteed by national governments and/or multi-lateral financial institutions.

5.4.3 Mr. Ross concluded that it is imperative to recognize risks when developing environmental projects, to identify which sector is best equipped to manage the identified risks, or for those risks that are beyond the capacity of either the public or private sector, a sharing of risks, and to implement steps early in the development of the project to reducing risks.

RO Korea/PEMSEA Background Study on an Environmental investment Support Fund

5.4.4 Mr. Kim Nam Young, Shin Sung Accounting Corporation, informed the Meeting of a project that had recently been initiated with the support of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MOMAF), in collaboration with PEMSEA. The project involved the review of existing financing programs in the region, for the purpose of addressing the limitations of financing systems with respect to the needs of local governments and the private sector in environmental investment projects.

5.4.5 Mr. Kim advised that the review consists of three main components, namely:

1. Identification of relevant existing financing programs and mechanisms in the East Asian Seas Region;
2. Evaluation of existing financing programs and their achievements and limitations with regard to environmental projects; and

3. Delineation of an overall framework of existing programmes, including information such as policies, size, eligible activities, and administrative procedures.
- 5.4.6 Mr. Kim indicated that project categories to be identified in the framework will include pollution control/waste management and sustainable development/usage of coastal and marine resources. Coverage provided by existing financing programs will be determined, providing an overview of the gaps and limitations, if any.
- 5.4.7 The outcome of the project will enable greater appreciation of the problems and shortcomings encountered with the existing financing programs and mechanisms for the identified categories of environmental projects. Mr. Kim noted that, by identifying such issues, the possibility and means to improving existing instruments and/or developing a new financing structure designed to overcome some of these barriers may be addressed.
- 5.4.8 The Meeting indicated its support for the initiative being undertaken by the Regional Programme Office in collaboration with MOMAF, regarding the review of existing constraints and innovative approaches to a sustainable financing mechanism for the environmental management projects in the region.

5.5 PEMSEA Policy Conference 2003

- 5.5.1 Dr. Huming Yu introduced a proposal by the Regional Programme Office to organize an International Conference for the Seas of East Asia: Towards A New Era of Regional Collaboration in July 2003. The purpose, framework and approaches of the proposed conference were explained.
- 5.5.2 Support was expressed for organizing the proposed conference. However, clarification was sought regarding the purpose and feasibility of holding a Ministerial Forum as part of the conference activities. The ensuing discussion revolved around the potential merits of using the forum as a mechanism for reaching out to high-level policy makers on the importance of coastal and ocean areas in promoting overall national socioeconomic development and critical challenges confronting coastal and ocean governance. In addition, the forum is expected to decide on important issues regarding a common regional strategic framework, its implementation arrangements and sustainable financing mechanisms. It was recognized that that the proposed forum raised the standards for the conference's preparatory work. Appropriate measures and arrangements should be made to ensure the success of the conference, the Ministerial Forum and various conference panels.

6.0 PEMSEA WORKPLAN

- 6.1 Dr. Chua introduced the revised five-year work plan for PEMSEA (1999-2004) (PSC/02/DOC/28a), along with the detailed two-year work plan covering the period January 2002 through December 2003 (PSC/02/DOC/28b).

6.2 The Meeting was informed of the major impact areas that will be the focus of activity over the next two years, including:

1. Implementation of coastal strategies and corresponding action programs at integrated coastal management (ICM) sites - The action programs will focus on priority issues of the respective areas, including cross sectoral institutional arrangements, integrated coastal zoning and identification and promotion of environmental investment opportunities.
2. Special attention will be given to preparatory activities for the second meeting of Regional Network of Local Governments (Xiamen) and the GEF I-W Conference (Dalian), both scheduled for September 2002.
3. Implementation of subregional sea areas/pollution hotspots environmental management projects – The impact areas will include: (a) national legislation that defines the collaborative programs and the role and obligations of coastal provinces, municipalities and national agencies; (b) adoption and implementation of the coastal strategy by stakeholders; (c) identification of environmental investment opportunities in collaboration with the private sector; and (d) refinement/development of oil spill contingency plans and oil spill accounting and compensation scheme.
4. Strengthening collaborative mechanisms and partnerships for capacity building activities – A major initiative of 2002 will be upgrading training to reach senior level policy makers and other key stakeholders, particularly with regard to coastal and ocean governance. In addition, efforts will be undertaken in port state control, port safety and environmental management system (PSEMS), oil spill response and contingency planning, accounting and compensation of oil spill cleanup costs and damage claims; and augmenting on-site and the in-service training to address specific local needs.
5. Creating environmental investment opportunities and mechanisms - The major impact areas will be: (a) completion of environmental investment activities at the Batch 1 sites (i.e., Bali, Danang, Klang, Bataan, Manila Bay and Bohai Sea); (b) organization and implementation of an Investors Round Table, in conjunction with the GEF I-W Conference, scheduled for Dalian, China, in September 2002; (c) completion of the case study on PPP project in Batangas; and (d) approval of a GEF MSP grant application to provide support in developing/forging PPP investments at PEMSEA.
6. Scientific inputs to decision making – Major impact areas will be: (a) establishment of the Multidisciplinary Expert Group; (b) workshops on environmental carrying capacity for marine and coastal areas in May 2002 and trade offs between economic development and ecological benefits, transboundary impacts of national economic activities and socioeconomic benefits of ICM in July 2003; (c) training on social science concerns and field surveys on the socioeconomic benefits of ICM; and (d) dissemination of technical reports and policy briefs on environmental carrying capacity, transboundary impacts of national economic activities, trade offs between economic development and ecological benefits and socioeconomic benefits of ICM.

7. Establishment and application of integrated information management system (IIMS) – The major impact areas for 2002-2003 will be completion of the IIMS software development; (b) verification of IIMS applications at ICM sites and pollution hotspots; and (c) development and demonstration of IIMS networking among ICM sites and pollution hotspots.
 8. Enhanced collaboration with and participation of civil society in the planning and management of the coastal and marine environment – The major impact areas will be: (a) packaging a guide on Communication Planning: Mobilizing Civil Society Participation; (b) dissemination of case studies on civil society participation at project sites; and (c) a regional training programme on application of social science tools, in line with a case study on socio-economic benefits of ICM.
 9. Formulation and adoption of coastal and marine policy and strategies – The main activity for 2002 will be facilitation and technical assistance in developing national coastal strategy and policy, and strengthening cross-sectoral national and regional consultations on the Environmental Strategy for the Seas of East Asia. A Regional Policy Conference is proposed for July 2003. The Regional Policy Conference will have the theme “Integrated Ocean and Coastal Governance, with particular focus on East Asia”.
- 6.3 The Meeting recognized that a significant number of activities to be undertaken by the Regional Programme from 2002 through the end of 2004.
- 6.4 The UNDP Principal Project Resident Representative, Mr. Terence Jones, suggested that UNDP country offices be mobilized to assist in the implementation of project activities in participating countries. In addition, it was suggested that the mid-term external evaluation, which is scheduled in June 2002, be conducted at the end of 2002 or early 2003 for a more meaningful assessment.
- 6.5 The Meeting recognized the importance of involving senior level political leaders in the activities of the Regional Programme for the sustainability of the ICM projects. The Meeting recognized that the ICM study tours for senior government officials had proven to be a practical approach to creating an awareness and understanding of the ICM concept. It was suggested that leadership trainings as well as ‘training of the trainers’ would strengthen this aspect of the Regional Programme.
- 6.6 The Meeting discussed the need for a mechanism for the sharing of experiences and lessons learned among the PMO staff of the six ICM sites. It was suggested that the second workshop on Regional Network for Local Governments (RNLG), which scheduled in September 2002, would provide an appropriate venue for the Governments to showcase the achievements in their respective ICM projects.
- 6.7 The Indonesian and Vietnamese delegations expressed the desire to establish new parallel sites in order to replicate the ICM framework and process in coastal

areas. It was requested that evaluation of proposed parallel sites in Indonesia and Vietnam be conducted.

- 6.8 Participating delegations informed the Meeting of the usefulness of specialized training courses on oil spill pollution preparedness, response and cooperation (OPRC) and strengthening recovery of oil pollution response costs and damage claims. The desire to send more representatives to participate in the regional trainings was expressed by several Governments.
- 6.9 The Regional Programme Director informed the Meeting that PEMSEA can support only two representatives per country for regional training activities due to financial limitations. However, upon the request of the Government, the Regional Programme may accommodate additional participants to the regional training courses, provided other sources of support funding are available.
- 6.10 The Meeting was informed by delegation from Vietnam that guidance and technical support was needed from the RPO for the development of proposals on zonation plans and environmental monitoring programs.
- 6.11 The Meeting recognized that the IIMS is a comprehensive database management system, which would provide the necessary information for decision makers. It was suggested that effort be made in simplifying the IIMS to ensure its applicability and usefulness among local governments.
- 6.12 The Indonesian delegation expressed appreciation for PEMSEA's Port Safety Audit Manual, which is in line with the Indonesian Program on ISO 14001 certification of ports.

7.0 COOPERATION AND COLLABORATION WITH PARTNERS

7.1 PEMSEA Partners

- 7.1.1 Dr. Giselle Samonte-Tan, Technical Officer for Monitoring and Evaluation, informed the Meeting of the collaborative activities of the Regional Programme, undertaken from July 2000 to December 2001. Highlighted activities included:
 - 1. Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation (OPRC) Level 2 training with the Harbour Department of Thailand, the Philippine Coast Guard, and East Asia Response, Ltd. (EARL);
 - 2. Regional training on oil spill response cost recovery and damage claims with the Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore (MPA Singapore);
 - 3. Workshop on the establishment of a Regional Network for Local Governments and the implementation of the Shihwa ICM parallel site with MOMAF, Kyonggi Provincial Government, City Governments of Ansan and Siheung, and the County of Hwasung, RO Korea;
 - 4. Background study on the development of an environmental investment support fund with MOMAF, RO Korea;

5. Establishment of an ICM parallel site in Bataan, Philippines, with the Bataan Coastal Care Foundation and the Province of Bataan;
 6. Development of a waste management facility in Batangas, Philippines, with Waste Systems New Zealand Ltd., Batangas Environmental Services, Inc., and the Province of Batangas;
 7. Development of a simulation model for Bali, Indonesia with Hatfield Consultants and Envision Sustainability Tools, Inc.;
 8. Development of a hydrodynamic and pollutant fate model with Seaconsult Marine Research, Ltd.;
 9. Conduct of risk assessment training and the development of the initial risk assessment for the Chonburi national ICM demonstration site with the collaboration of Burapha University, Chonburi;
 10. Conduct of the initial risk assessment for the Klang national ICM demonstration site in Selangor, Malaysia with the collaboration of Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia;
 11. Organization and conduct of an international conference on the Straits of Malacca in cooperation with Universiti Putra Malaysia and Malacca Straits Development Centre (MASDEC);
 12. Establishment of a PEMSEA regional ICM training center with Xiamen University;
 13. Organization and conduct of regional training courses, the publication of the *Tropical Coasts* newsletter, and other related activities in cooperation with the Coastal Management Center (CMC) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida); and
 14. Development of an environmental sensitivity index mapping process for Batangas Bay, Philippines, in cooperation with World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Philippines.
- 7.1.2 Dr. Chua informed the Meeting that partnership is the essence of the Regional Programme. PEMSEA provides a regional platform, which enables various agencies and international/regional programs to work together. Partnership is an important aspect in the implementation of the activities of the Regional Programme at the regional, national and local levels. The collaborative activities are undertaken on a cost-sharing basis, thus strengthening the partnership as financial and human resources are shared.
- 7.1.3 The Meeting agreed that for the Governments to fully appreciate the partnership, the purpose of the partnership should address the country's concerns as well as benefit the country. Trust among concerned parties is an essential element for a partnership to work. It was suggested that Governments take the initiative and lead role in collaborating with various partners.
- 7.1.4 UNDP suggested that PEMSEA link with the regional network of universities (i.e., Network for Environmental Training at Tertiary-Level in Asia and the Pacific or NETTLAP, which was established by UNEP, in order to fully utilize local expertise in the implementation of capacity building activities. Dr. Chua informed the Meeting that PEMSEA has been collaborating with member universities such as Chulalongkorn University and the Marine Science Institute of University of the

Philippines. However, for reasons of practicality and sustainability, the Regional Programme primarily works with universities in the vicinity of its project sites.

- 7.1.5 The delegations from Indonesia and Thailand expressed their concerns over difficulties in recovering damage claims, due to the lack of guidelines and technical advice and support. It was suggested that the Regional Programme continue collaborative activities on capacity building with EARL and MPA Singapore in the conduct of OPRC training and training on strengthening oil pollution costs recovery and damage claims, respectively.
- 7.1.6 Mr. Declan O'Driscoll of EARL described his organization as the oil spill response department for its member industries, which are companies involved in the exploration and production of oil. He said that the key to an effective response is preparation and in this connection, the concept of a shared industry resource is being promoted. In addition EARL undertakes training at all levels from operators to senior executives, and assists in contingency planning. EARL is pleased to support training courses, such as those of PEMSEA, where their experience can benefit participating countries. On their part, EARL benefits from the opportunity to explain the oil industry's approach to spill response to local government officials and to discuss specific local response issues with stakeholders in the area.
- 7.1.7 Mr. Dandu Pughiuc of the Global Ballast Water Management Programme informed the Meeting of the magnitude and impact of ballast water. In anticipation of the adoption of a new Ballast Water Convention, IMO has joined forces with the GEF and UNDP to implement the "GloBallast" project to assist developing countries to: a) reduce the transfer of harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens in ship ballast water; b) implement existing IMO guidelines; and c) prepare for the implementation of the new convention. Six demonstration sites have been established in developing regions of the world, one of which is in Dalian, China. The activities carried out at these sites focus on institutional strengthening and capacity building, including: awareness building, baseline surveys, red tide early warning systems, and risk assessment. He expressed his interest in collaboration with PEMSEA countries, to form a Regional Task Force, to organize a regional conference on ballast water control and management and to develop a regional strategy and action plan for ballast water control and management, which may be integrated into existing regional strategies.
- 7.1.8 Mr. Thomas Tisue of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) expressed interest to regularize and expand partnering opportunities with PEMSEA, including those arising from the IAEA's technical co-operation projects in the region related to harmful algal blooms. In addition, he submitted a draft of a detailed internal planning document entitled, "The Use of Nuclear and Isotopic Application to Address Specific Coastal Zone Management Problems".

- 7.1.9 Mr. Bala Subramaniam of the International Labor Organization (ILO) stated that the organization is involved in issues related to port worker safety, and that it collaborated with the IMO and the Basel Convention Secretariats on these matters. Noting that the Port Safety Audit Manual produced by PEMSEA did not cover the dockworker safety aspect of port operations, he expressed the readiness of ILO to develop a complementary manual with PEMSEA. In addition, he expressed willingness to cooperate in the development and implementation of PEMSEA's proposed Port Safety and Environmental Management System (PSEMS).
- 7.1.10 Dr. Shigeki Mitsumoto of IOC/WESTPAC described the organization as a coordinating agency of marine scientists, and informed the Meeting of its projects such as NEAR-GOOS, WESTPAC-HAB, Remote Sensing for ICAM, and its main activities—training courses and international scientific symposia.
- 7.1.11 Ms. Minerva Alfonso of the International Association of Independent Tanker Owners (INTERTANKO) informed the Meeting that the organization represents 70% of the world's independent tanker fleet, and is a strong advocate of safe transport, cleaner seas and free competition. She identified possible areas of cooperation between INTERTANKO and PEMSEA, including initiatives related to tanker port safety, oil spill response, and especially ratification and implementation of international conventions.
- 7.1.12 Dr. Sergay Ogay of the Maritime State University (MSU), Vladivostok, Russia expressed the University's readiness to share information regarding activities on marine environmental management in the Far East of Russia and to host the training programs of PEMSEA using the facilities of the MSU, i.e., oil spill simulator, cargo handling simulator of oil, gas and chemical carriers.
- 7.1.13 Mr. Hiroshi Terashima of the Nippon Foundation informed the Meeting that the non-government, grant-making, non-profit foundation had made special efforts to support navigational safety and environmental protection. Potential areas for cooperation include a joint research on a graduate degree program on ocean governance and the activity of a regional think tank on ocean issues.
- 7.1.14 Prof. Hiroshi Kawamura of the Tohoku University expressed interest in participating in PEMSEA activities through the IOC, particularly in aspects of satellite/physical oceanography. He informed the Meeting that regional scientists can be involved in PEMSEA activities to solve marine environmental problems, and that new technology could be applied in cooperation with PEMSEA projects.
- 7.1.15 Mr. Yihang Jiang, representing the UNEP East Asian Seas Regional Coordinating Unit (UNEP EAS/RCU) and the GEF Project in the South China Sea, stated that these two programs are complementary with PEMSEA. The current activities of the UNEP EAS/RCU include: a) the development of a Regional Programme of Action on land-based sources of marine pollution (GPA-RPA); b) innovative approaches for sewage treatment; and c) building partnerships for addressing sewage problems. The goal of the South China Sea

project is to establish a regional and national framework for the management of marine habitats, overfishing and land-based pollution. Mr. Jiang expressed the intention to strengthen cooperation and coordination with PEMSEA.

7.1.16 Mr. Hans Olav Ibrekk of the World Bank provided a brief introduction of the Bank's coastal management activities in the region, stressing its mandate for poverty alleviation and economic growth. He expressed interest in collaborating with PEMSEA, particularly in countries where PEMSEA is implementing ICM.

7.1.17 The texts from the various observer agencies are included in Annex 7.

7.2 Workshop of Project Managers/CTAs of GEF International Waters Projects and the 2nd GEF International Waters Conference

7.2.1 Dr. Huming Yu presented the outcome of the Workshop of Project Managers / CTAs of GEF IW projects, which was held on 18 March 2002. He highlighted the consensus achieved and measures adopted to enhance interaction and collaboration among concerned regional projects, and IW projects in particular.

7.2.2 The Meeting expressed support for the initiatives discussed at the workshop to promote inter-project exchange and collaboration in the region. The importance of sharing experience and lessons learned among the regional projects, particularly those relating to national level multi-sectoral coordination of the regional projects was emphasized.

7.2.3 An inquiry was made regarding the possibility of setting up a special session at the GEF IW Conference focusing on sharing national coordination of some major projects. In responding to the inquiry, it was noted that the GEF IW Conference was mainly for the dialogue of IW project managers, and UNDP had funding for two national representatives per project. Efforts will be made to explore with the GEF Secretariat the opportunities for more representation of national counterparts of IW projects in the region. The delegation of China informed the Meeting about the preparatory work being undertaken for the conference and welcomed broad participation from the region.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TECHNICAL SESSION

Regional Programme Director's Report

The Meeting acknowledged:

8.1 With satisfaction, the comprehensive and analytical report of the Regional Programme Director on the progress, achievements and limitations in programme implementation during the intersessional period from July 2000 to December 2001;

- 8.2 With appreciation, the emerging role of PEMSEA as a regional platform for stakeholder partnerships at both national and international level to collectively address the critical issues related to coastal and marine environment and resources;
- 8.3 With satisfaction, the progress achieved in developing the Environmental Strategy for the Seas of East Asia by the Regional Programme as an holistic framework for promoting concerted efforts in the region;
- 8.4 With pleasure, the decision of the Government of Japan to participate in the Regional Programme; and
- 8.5 With appreciation, the diligence and dedication of the Regional Programme Director and PEMSEA staff.

The Meeting recommended:

- 8.6 To put in the record the welcome accorded to the Government of Japan as the 12th participating country of the Regional Programme;
- 8.7 That participating governments develop and strengthen national coordinating mechanisms and efforts to facilitate multisectoral stakeholder consultation and participation in the programme implementation and the attainment of the programme goal for partnerships;
- 8.8 That the Regional Programme Office continue its efforts in forging partnerships with international agencies and institutions, regional organizations, the academe, non-governmental organizations, industries, and private sector to strengthen local, national and regional capacities for the improved management of the environment and natural resources of the Seas of East Asia; and
- 8.9 That the Regional Programme Office distill the lessons learned from PEMSEA's activities, prepare case studies and technical reports on those activities, and disseminate the information to stakeholders through PEMSEA's web-page, Tropical Coasts Newsletter and conferences, workshops and specialized training programmes.

National Progress Reports

The Meeting noted:

- 8.10 With appreciation, the establishment and operationalization of six national ICM demonstration sites, including Project Management Offices (PMO) and Project Coordinating Committees (PCC) under the local government structures;
- 8.11 The successful implementation of various project activities such as environmental profiling, coastal strategy development, public awareness, IIMS, and initial risk assessment at the national ICM demonstration sites;

- 8.12 The rate of progress at various sites differed, depending on the local capacity and commitments of local stakeholders;
- 8.13 The positive impacts of PEMSEA activities identified in a number of national progress reports, including enhanced political support for environmental management programmes, improved project ownership among local stakeholders, better cross-sectoral and interagency coordination, increased technical competence among project staff, and greater project buy-in by civil society groups, the private sector, local scientists and other key stakeholders;
- 8.14 The constraints that continue to impede project progress at some demonstration project sites, including lack of government commitment to project activities at the national and/or local levels, insufficient capacity and expertise among PMO staff, and limited stakeholder awareness and participation;
- 8.15 The significant impact created by the coastal strategy development process as an effective platform for stakeholder participation and mobilization;
- 8.16 With appreciation, the progress being made in Bataan and Shihwa Lake ICM parallel sites, including the development of Bataan Coastal Strategy and Comprehensive Management Plan for the Lake Shihwa Special Management Area;
- 8.17 The significant impacts created by Manila Bay Coastal Strategy, Manila Bay Declaration, and Bohai Sea Declaration, including political support and commitment, public awareness and ownership of the project, and confirmation of national funding;
- 8.18 The need to further engage littoral States of the Gulf of Thailand in the development and implementation of the Gulf of Thailand Environmental Management Project;
- 8.19 With satisfaction, the improvement in technical and administrative capabilities of PMO staff through regional and on-site trainings, on-the-job training at the PMO, and interacting with the Regional Task Force in project implementation;
- 8.20 Progress in the conduct of national consultations on the Environmental Strategy for the Seas of the East Asia among concerned agencies; and
- 8.21 With approval, the replication of the ICM framework and process through cooperative and collaborative initiatives with other projects and programmes in participating countries of PEMSEA.

The Meeting recommended that:

- 8.22 Subregional sea area/pollution hot spot environmental management projects be given increased attention, including the compilation and dissemination of

lessons, experience and case studies within the region and elsewhere (e.g., Seto Inland Sea);

- 8.23 The implementation of the Gulf of Thailand environmental management project be enhanced, with special focus on sea-based, transboundary marine environmental management issues;
- 8.24 The identification and evaluation of 8 new parallel sites among participating countries in the region be initiated;
- 8.25 Efforts be made by National Focal Points to improve coordination among pertinent national government agencies; and
- 8.26 Lines of communication and transfer of information on site activities and lessons learned among PMOs, National Focal Points and the Regional Programme Office be enhanced.

Intersessional Consultative Group Report

The Meeting noted:

- 8.27 With satisfaction, the effectiveness of the Pilot ICG in discharging its functions during the intersessional period as prescribed by the 7th Programme Steering Committee Meeting, particularly its contribution to intergovernmental consultation on the draft Environmental Strategy for the Seas of East Asia, and the provision of policy and technical guidance for improving programme implementation.

The Meeting recommended that:

- 8.28 The ICG be kept as an ad hoc mechanism for consultations among participating governments and to meet whenever the need arises during the intersessional periods, to address issues particularly with regard to regional collaborative arrangements and regional sustainable financing options.

Evaluation of PEMSEA

The Meeting noted:

- 8.29 With appreciation, the overall satisfactory assessment of PEMSEA by the Intersessional Consultative Group (ICG) in June 2001, based on the Annual Programme Report covering the period from July 2000 to June 2001; and
- 8.30 With understanding, the differences in the level of implementation of Programme activities in the each country and that an average rating among the participating Governments does not reflect an objective and fair assessment of the Programme's progress.

The Meeting recommended that:

- 8.31 Each participating Government undertake the assessment of the Regional Programme's progress based on relevance and performance independently.

Strategies and Approaches of PEMSEA:

Environmental Strategy for the Seas of East Asia

The Meeting noted:

- 8.32 The importance of the Environmental Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (the Regional Strategy) as a strategic framework for sustainable development in the region's coastal and marine areas;
- 8.33 The significance of the Regional Strategy as a regional platform for:
1. intergovernmental, interagency and intersectoral partnerships;
 2. international agencies, national governments and local governments to strengthen integrated implementation of relevant international conventions and instruments; and
 3. a sustainable financing mechanism, designed to assist countries to realize mutual goals and benefits over the long-term.
- 8.34 The value of the Regional Strategy as a framework and guide for the development of integrated environmental management strategies and action programs at local, national and subregional levels;
- 8.35 The efforts made by the Regional Programme Office to prepare the draft Environmental Strategy for the Seas of East Asia, in consultation with participating governments and other stakeholders, taking into account the identified transboundary issues and impacts in the region, the existing national, regional and international efforts regarding the environmental management of the Seas of East Asia, the needs of countries to enhance capabilities for the implementation of the relevant international conventions and agreements, and national policies and programmes relating to coastal and marine environment and natural resources;
- 8.36 The Government of Japan's request for time to review and make specific comments on the Regional Strategy, in view of their recent participation in PEMSEA;
- 8.37 The efforts made in a number of participating countries, including Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam, to conduct multi-sectoral consultations pertaining to the development of the Environmental Strategy for the Seas of East Asia;

- 8.38 The evaluations made by the Pilot Intersessional Consultative Group Meeting (Manila, June 2001) and the Senior Experts Dialogue on Coastal and Marine Policy (Manila, July 2001) with regard to the draft Regional Strategy;
- 8.39 With appreciation, the reviews and comments made by concerned UN agencies and programmes, regional entities and programmes, international, regional and national donor institutions, non-governmental organizations, interested institutions and individuals, and other stakeholders, with regard to the draft Regional Strategy; and
- 8.40 With appreciation, the action by World Bank to support and collaborate in PEMSEA's efforts to prepare the Regional Strategy.

The Meeting recommended that:

- 8.41 The title of the Regional Strategy be changed to "Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia", to better reflect its goal;
- 8.42 The draft Regional Strategy as revised in August 2001 and amended at the 8th PSC Meeting of PEMSEA be endorsed in principle;
- 8.43 The Regional Programme Office further revise the draft Regional Strategy, taking into account comments received since August 2001, and send the revised draft to the National Focal Points by the end of April 2002, for use in further national consultations;
- 8.44 Participating Governments further strengthen the multi-sectoral stakeholder consultations on the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia at the national level and to provide the outputs from these consultations to the Regional Programme Office on or before 31 December 2002;
- 8.45 The Regional Programme Office continue consultations with relevant national, regional and international institutions and organizations for the purpose of achieving consensus on and support for the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia; and
- 8.46 The Regional Programme Office prepare a final draft of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia, taking into account all the inputs received from the Governments and other stakeholders, and addressing in particular the issues relating to the development of more effective regional collaborative arrangements and regional sustainable financing mechanisms, and to submit the final draft to the 9th PSC Meeting, tentatively scheduled for July 2003, for review and adoption.

National Coastal/Marine Strategy and Policy

The Meeting noted:

- 8.47 The importance of developing and improving national coastal and marine strategies and policies for addressing increased multiple use conflicts, removing barriers to sustainable development and strengthening the capabilities of implementing the relevant international and regional strategies and instruments;
- 8.48 With appreciation, the efforts made by a number of countries of the region to develop national coastal and marine strategies and/or policies, in order to address priority issues of coastal and marine environment and resources, and to implement relevant international conventions and agreements, particularly the Agenda 21;
- 8.49 The efforts made by the Regional Programme to demonstrate the methodology and processes of developing Coastal Strategy at the Regional Programme's ICM and pollution hot spot environmental management sites, to prepare the draft Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia, and to initiate case studies of concerned national practices focusing on the experiences and lessons learned in a number of countries of the region;
- 8.50 With interest, the usefulness of draft Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia as a framework and the case studies as reference materials in developing national coastal and marine strategies and policies; and
- 8.51 The increased demand for technical advice and assistance by the governments in developing and improving national coastal and marine strategies and policies.

The Meeting recommended:

- 8.52 Participating governments consider the need to develop and improve national coastal and marine strategies and policies as part of the state policy for sustainable development, through multi-sectoral consensus building;
- 8.53 Participating governments consider the use of Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia as a framework wherever needed and appropriate, in developing and improving national coastal and marine strategies and policies, taking into account specific national conditions;
- 8.54 The Regional Programme Office facilitate national efforts in developing coastal and marine strategy and/or policy through:
 - 1. Packaging and disseminating the experiences and lesson learned from the concerned national practices;
 - 2. Providing technical advice on the strategy and policy development; and
 - 3. Promoting the sharing of relevant information among participating countries.

- 8.55 The Regional Programme Office provide technical assistance for national coastal and marine strategy and/or policy development at the request of participating countries, where feasible, and subject to availability of the resources, the identified commitments of the requesting countries, in collaboration with other interested parties.

GEF Medium-Sized Project Proposal on PPP

The Meeting noted:

- 8.56 With gratitude, the effort made by the Regional Programme Director and the RPO staff in preparing the MSP Brief;
- 8.57 The MSP will be implemented as a sub-activity of PEMSEA initiatives at selected ICM and hotspot demonstration sites in the region;
- 8.58 The proposed MSP will concentrate on small and medium-sized urban areas, as a special investment niche for national and international investors;
- 8.59 The five ICM and hotspots sites had been identified as PPP pilot sites based upon: a) existing progress in implementing the respective ICM and environmental management projects; b) the early identification of potential investment opportunities; and c) the support and interest shown by national and local governments and stakeholders in the demonstration projects and in the PPP process;
- 8.60 Private sector involvement in the MSP is designed to strengthen that sector's awareness, understanding and support for PPP as a viable and cost-effective way of developing and implementing self-sustaining environmental projects at the local government level;
- 8.61 Public-private partnership arrangements extend over a wide range of options (e.g., from service contracts to concessionaire agreements), and the PPP process facilitates arrangements most suited to local situations;
- 8.62 The PPP process promotes participation by the local private sector/investors, thereby ensuring the use of domestic sources of financing to the extent feasible;
- 8.63 The failure to identify and develop good investment projects is a barrier to environmental investments and the MSP project provides an opportunity to develop such capacity among the public and private sectors at the local and national levels; and
- 8.64 UNDP is the Implementing Agency for the project, IMO is the Executing Agency and PEMSEA's Regional Programme Office is responsible for overall project management and technical support to the pilot sites.

The Meeting concluded that:

- 8.65 PPP was a relatively new concept and as such, it was essential to build confidence and understanding in the process in both the public and private sectors;
- 8.66 The proposed MSP is a very practical approach to testing and verifying the PPP process, while at the same time providing countries of the region with skills and experience in PPP applications; and
- 8.67 Investment opportunities at the proposed pilot sites need to cover different sectors to the extent possible, including eco-tourism and fisheries, to ensure comprehensive demonstration and evaluation of the PPP process.

The Meeting recommended that:

- 8.68 The MSP Brief be endorsed by all participating countries;
- 8.69 Each participating government expedite the endorsement of the MSP Brief by the country GEF Focal Points and submit the letter of endorsement to the Regional Programme Office of PEMSEA on or before 30 April 2002;
- 8.70 The Regional Programme Office submit the GEF Brief, with revisions as suggested by the Meeting, to IMO/UNDP/GEF and to proceed with the implementation of the project upon confirmation of funding; and
- 8.71 The Regional Programme Director report on the progress of the project at the 9th PSC Meeting.

Sustainable Financing Options for Environmental Management

The Meeting noted:

- 8.72 An appropriate investment climate is one that has strong and stable institutions, with clear and enforceable policies, laws and regulations at the national and local levels;
- 8.73 Legal and regulatory frameworks that clearly identify the roles, responsibility and authorities of local governments in environmental management, forming partnerships, raising funds, imposing tariffs and enforcing performance standards enhance opportunities for sustainable public-private partnerships;
- 8.74 Capacity building is required to strengthen capabilities in local governance, project development and management, ICM, financial management and monitoring and enforcement, and this is an area where international agencies and donor groups can provide assistance;

- 8.75 Tariffs systems based on the population's ability and willingness to pay are more likely to be supported by local communities, and socio-economic as well as technical and financial evaluations are required in order to develop such schemes;
- 8.76 An innovative financial structure is required to meet the needs and capacities of small- and medium-sized urban centers and that direct accessibility by local governments and the private sector is a key consideration in developing, designing and implementing such a structure; and
- 8.77 With appreciation, the work that is being undertaken by MOMAF in collaboration with PEMSEA, to assess the limitations of existing financing programmes in the region.

The Meeting concluded that:

- 8.78 The ongoing background study by MOMAF would contribute to the awareness and better understanding of constraints and limitations of existing financing programmes in the region with regard to environmental investment projects; and
- 8.79 Suggestions and proposals regarding modifications to existing financing programmes, the development of a new and innovative financing structure and/or the implementation of other measures designed to overcome barriers to environmental investment projects need to be pursued in support of future infrastructure projects in the region.

The Meeting recommended:

- 8.80 The Regional Programme Office proceed with the development of an initiative aimed at strengthening capacities/financing mechanisms that promote the development of sustainable environmental investment projects;
- 8.81 MOMAF complete the ongoing project on financing programmes in the region, in collaboration with PEMSEA, and disseminate the results to participating countries; and
- 8.82 The Regional Programme Director report on the results of this initiative at the 9th PSC Meeting.

PEMSEA Policy Conference

The Meeting noted:

- 8.83 The need to review the progress, assess the challenges and identify opportunities in developing regional collaboration for better management of coastal and marine environment and resources, taking into account the implications of the World Summit for Sustainable Development for coastal and ocean governance in the region;

- 8.84 The need for a broad-based stakeholder consultation and high level intergovernmental review for adoption of Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia, including its implementing arrangements and sustainable financing mechanisms;
- 8.85 A series of PEMSEA meetings and workshops being scheduled for 2003; and
- 8.86 The proposal by the Regional Programme Office to organize an International Conference for the Seas of East Asia: Towards A New Era of Regional Collaboration in July 2003, to address the above-mentioned needs, and to provide a systematic framework for organizing various PEMSEA meetings and workshops scheduled for 2003.

The Meeting recommended:

- 8.87 The adoption of the proposal tabled by the Regional Programme Office to convene the International Conference for the Seas of East Asia: Towards A New Era of Regional Collaboration in July 2003;
- 8.88 The Regional Programme Office pursue national and regional consultations and preparations for a Ministerial Forum as a high-level intergovernmental mechanism for review and adoption of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia, including the preparation of an appropriate programme and agenda for the Ministerial Forum; and
- 8.89 The Regional Programme Office identify a host country for the conference in close consultation with participating countries, including the dates and place of the conference, and announce the conference as soon as possible.

PEMSEA Work Plan

The Meeting noted:

- 8.90 With appreciation, the extensive effort of the Regional Programme Office in developing a detailed work plan for the year of 2002-2003 and identifying major focus areas;
- 8.91 The major focus areas for 2002-2003 of the Regional Programme concerning the implementation of:
 - 1. coastal strategies and corresponding action programs at integrated coastal management (ICM) sites;
 - 2. subregional sea areas/pollution hotspots environmental management projects;
 - 3. the strengthening of collaborative mechanisms and partnerships for capacity building activities;
 - 4. the creation of environmental investment opportunities and mechanisms at ICM and subregional sea areas/pollution hotspot sites;

5. scientific inputs to decision making;
 6. the establishment and application of integrated information management system (IIMS);
 7. the collaboration with and participation of civil society in the planning and management of the coastal and marine environment;
 8. the formulation and adoption of coastal and marine policy and strategies; and
 9. development of a regional collaborative mechanism.
- 8.92 The usefulness and practicality of the Regional Programme's proposed training courses, including ICM leadership training and 'Training of the Trainers' as well as trainings on oil spill response and damage claims, and port safety and environmental management;
- 8.93 The significant number of activities and tasks to be undertaken in the coming two years; and
- 8.94 The need for new parallel sites development to replicate ICM experiences.

The Meeting recommended:

- 8.95 The adoption of five-year (1999-2004) and two-year (2002-2003) work plans for the Regional Programme with the understanding of major focus noted by the Meeting;
- 8.96 The conduct of evaluation of proposed ICM parallel sites in Indonesia and Vietnam;
- 8.97 The mid-term external evaluation be undertaken in the end of 2002 or early 2003; and
- 8.98 Mobilization of UNDP country offices to assist in project implementation in participating countries.

Cooperation and Collaboration with Partners

PEMSEA Partners

The Meeting noted:

- 8.99 With appreciation, the collaborative activities that the Regional Programme has undertaken from July 2000 to December 2001;
- 8.100 The importance of partnerships in the implementation of the activities of the Regional Programme at the regional, national and local levels;
- 8.101 With appreciation, the role of PEMSEA in providing a regional platform, which enables various agencies and international/regional programmes to work together;

- 8.102 With understanding, that partnerships should benefit the country and respond to the country's concerns;
- 8.103 That trust among concerned parties is an essential element for a partnership to work;
- 8.104 With appreciation, the partnerships with Harbour Department of Thailand, Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of RO Korea, Philippine Coast Guard, Xiamen Municipal Government, Bataan Coastal Care Foundation, Waste Systems New Zealand Ltd, East Asia Response Limited, Hatfield Consultants, Ltd./Envision Sustainability Tools, Inc., Seaconsult Marine Research Ltd., Burapha University of Thailand, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, University Putra Malaysia/Malacca Straits Research and Development Center, Xiamen University of China, SIDA, CMC, and WWF-Philippines; and
- 8.105 With appreciation, the interest of EARL, Global Ballast Project, IAEA ILO, IOC/WESTPAC, INTERTANKO, Maritime State University of Russia, Nippon Foundation, Tohoku University, UNEP/East Asia Action Plan, UNEP/GEF Project on the South China Sea and the World Bank to cooperate and collaborate with PEMSEA.

The Meeting recommended:

- 8.106 The Regional Programme continue to develop collaborative activities and partnerships with governments at the national and local levels, private sector, universities, research institutions, donors, NGOs, UN agencies, international organizations and institutions;
- 8.107 The participating Governments take the initiative and lead role in collaborating with various partners;
- 8.108 The Regional Programme explore future collaborative activities with MPA Singapore, noting previous cooperative arrangements on strengthening oil pollution costs recovery and damage claims;
- 8.109 The Regional Programme continue to collaborate with EARL in the conduct of OPRC training and other related activities;
- 8.110 The Regional Programme explore potential collaboration with:
 - 1. ILO in the development of a complementary manual to PEMSEA's Port Safety Audit Manual, which covers aspects related to port worker safety in the landside port operations;
 - 2. INTERTANKO on issues and initiatives relating to tanker port safety, oil spill response, and the ratification and implementation of international conventions by various countries in the region;

3. IOC/WESTPAC concerning testing of NEAR-GOOS and Remote Sensing Application for coastal management at PEMSEA sites;
4. Nippon Foundation concerning joint research toward a graduate degree program in ocean governance, and the establishment of a regional ocean think tank;
5. The Global Ballast Water Management Project on the development of a regional action plan for ballast water control and management;
6. The IMO Technical Cooperation Project on Particularly Sensitive Seas Areas;
7. The IAEA in technical cooperation projects related to harmful algal blooms;
8. The Maritime State University (MSU), Vladivostok, Russia, on hosting PEMSEA trainings using facilities of MSU and development of GIS for the Far Eastern Seas;
9. Tohoku University, Japan, concerning the IOC-related activities as well as aspects of satellite/physical oceanography;
10. UNEP/EAS on the Action Plan and the GEF project in the South China Sea; and
11. The World Bank on policy advice and financing of national coastal –related projects and programs.

Workshop of Project Managers/CTA's of GEF I-W Projects and the 2nd GEF I-W Conference

The Meeting noted:

- 8.111 With great interest, the meeting held among the representatives from UNDP Manila, the IMO, the World Bank, and IW projects operating in East Asian Region, including the Globallast, the South China Sea and the PEMSEA projects on 18 March 2002;
- 8.112 The consensus reached among the representatives with regard to the need for strengthening interaction and collaboration among the concerned regional projects;
- 8.113 The measures recommended by the meeting for strengthening the interaction and collaboration among the concerned regional projects, including the development of a common regional strategic framework, project coordination at national and international levels and inter-project information sharing;
- 8.114 The recommendation of the meeting to organize a plenary session and a related exhibition focusing on IW projects in the East Asian Region as part of the IW Conference scheduled for September 2002 in Dalian, China; and
- 8.115 The focus of the regional plenary session and the exhibition on practical issues and solutions, and on the experience and lessons learned from the concerned projects, as recommended by the meeting, including those related to national interagency and multisectoral coordination.

The Meeting recommended that:

- 8.116 The Regional Programme Office take the initiative of implementing the measures as recommended by the meeting, including the submission of the proposal on the regional plenary session and its related exhibition for the consideration by the GEF and its secretariat; and
- 8.117 The Regional Programme Office disseminate among concerned projects the information about the meeting and its results.

Other Business

The Meeting noted:

- 8.118 The invitation by the World Bank representative for collaboration between PEMSEA and national coastal projects being undertaken by World Bank in the region; and
- 8.119 The progress made in the GEF/World Bank/IMO Marine Electronic Highway Project.

9.0 OTHER BUSINESS

- 9.1 Mr. Robin Broadfield, World Bank GEF Programme Manager for the East Asia and Pacific Region, made a statement expressing his belief in the importance of collectively working to strengthen relations with each other. He noted with interest PEMSEA's attempts to promote integrated coastal management at the national and local level, which is an area in which World Bank can provide support. He also stated the necessity to avoid duplication of efforts in this area, and he invited countries that have national projects, in which the World Bank is actively involved, to consult with him for input on interlinkages.
- 9.2 Mr. Koji Sekimizu of IMO informed the Meeting about the background and progress of the Marine Electronic Highway (MEH). A project concept discussed at the PSC Meeting held about five years ago, it was launched among Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, covering the Malacca Straits. The objective is to put together a chain of maritime charts to be shared by users through the database ECDIS to ensure sustainable development as well as sustainable maintenance of navigational safety facilities. As the cost for implementing a full-blown system in the Straits is estimated at US\$50 million, consultation with GEF and other financing institutions resulted in the institution of a smaller-scale demonstration project costing US\$10 million, to be implemented in the next three to four years. It is hoped that through this, the benefit and usefulness of the system will be demonstrated and a sustainable financing mechanism developed. Mr. Sekimizu invited interested parties to attend the Second Project Steering Committee Meeting to be held on 1-3 May 2002 in Jakarta.

- 9.3 The Meeting was reminded that it had decided previously to hold the next PSC Meeting in July 2003 in Thailand. Dr. Chua recommended that further consultations would be undertaken by the RPO with Ms. Kannegar Boontanon, the current National Focal Point for Thailand and the new National Focal Point, to review the matter. Participating countries would be advised accordingly.
- 9.4 The Philippine representative informed the Meeting that his government is hosting the Second Tropical Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Symposium, in cooperation with the International Coral Reefs Initiative (ICRI), of which he is currently Chair. This will be held on 25-28 November 2002, and in the new spirit of collaboration and with the theme of the symposium being "learning from experiences", he invited participation of the PEMSEA ICM and parallel sites to the symposium.
- 9.5 The representative from RO Korea reminded the Meeting of the APEC Ocean-Related Ministers' Conference to be held this coming 22-25 April 2002 in Seoul. He requested the participants to encourage their respective Ministers to come to the Conference.

10.0 ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

- 10.1 Moved by the delegation from China, and seconded by the delegation from the Philippines, the Technical Session Report was adopted by the Meeting at 9:55 AM, 22 March 2002.

ANNEX 1

List of Participants

Technical Session

**8th Programme Steering Committee Meeting
Busan, Republic of Korea
19-22 March 2002**

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

CAMBODIA

H. E. Dr. Mok Mareth
Minister
Ministry of Environment
48, Samdech Preah Sihanouk
Tonle Bassac, Chamkamon
Phnom Penh
Cambodia
Fax: (855-23) 427 844; 23 215 925
Tel: (855-23) 427 894
E-mail: minenvlb@forum.org.kh

Mr. Long Rithirak
Deputy Director, Planning and Legal Affairs
Ministry of Environment
48 Samdech Preah Sihanouk
Tonle Bassac, Chamkarmon
Phnom Penh
Cambodia
Tel: (855-23) 214 027
Fax: (855-23) 219 287
E-mail: moeimo@bigpond.com.kh

INDONESIA

Drs. Sudariyono
Assistant Deputy to the Minister of Environment on the Coastal and Marine
Ecosystem Affairs
The Ministry of Environment
Jl. D.I Pandjaitan No. 24
Kebon Nanas, Jakarta Timur 13410
Indonesia
Tel. (62-21) 8590 5638
Fax: (62-21) 8590 4929
E-mail: pkepl@bapedal.go.id

Hon. I Ketut Robin MBA
Vice Mayor of Denpasar City
Kantor Walikota Denpasar
Jl. Gajah Mada No. 1
Denpasar, Indonesia
Tel: (62-361) 234 831
Fax: (62-361) 221 534

JAPAN

Mr. Shigeki Ito
Vice Director General of Policy Bureau
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
2-1-3 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-8918
Japan

Mr. Naoki Okabe
Director of Ocean Division
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
2-1-3 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-8918
Japan
Tel: (81-3) 5253 8267
Fax: (81-3) 5253 1549

Mr. Yoshimasa Kigawa
Chief, International Shipping Division
Maritime Bureau
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
2-1-3 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-8918
Japan

Dr. Kenichi Uchida
Chief, General Affairs Division
Policy Bureau
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
2-1-3 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-8918
Japan

MALAYSIA

Dr. Zulkifli Abdul Rahman
Principal Assistant Director
Department of Environment Malaysia
Levels 3 - 7 Block C4, Parcel C
Federal Government Administrative Centre
62662 Putrajaya, Malaysia
Tel: (60-3) 8885 8220
Fax: (60-3) 8889 1975
E-mail: zar@jas.sains.my

Haji Rahmat Mohd. Sharif
Director
Selangor Waters Management Authority
Level 12, SSASS II Building,
No. 3 Jalan Indah, Section 14
Shah Alam 40000, Selangor
Malaysia
Tel: (60-3) 5511 1800 ext 301
Fax: (60-3) 5512 2008
E-mail: hjrahmat@luas.gov.my

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. Li Haiqing
Director General
Department of International Cooperation
State Oceanic Administration
1 Fuxingmenwai Avenue
Beijing, 100860
People's Republic Of China
Tel: (86-10) 6804-2695/6803-2211; 6852 71665
Fax: (86-10) 6803-0799
E-mail: depicsoa@95777.com

Prof. Li Wenhai
Administrative Manager
National Project Management Office (NPMO)
Bohai Sea Environmental Management Project
Department of International Cooperation
State Oceanic Administration
1 Fuxingmenwai Avenue
Beijing 100860
People's Republic of China
Tel: (86-10) 6804 8051
Fax: (86-10) 6803 0799
E-mail: bsemp@263.net

Ms. Tang Dongmei
Programme Officer
Department of International Cooperation
State Oceanic Administration
1 Fuxingmenwai Avenue
Beijing 100860
People's Republic of China
Fax: (86-10) 6803 0799
E-mail: soalofec@95777.com

PHILIPPINES

Mr. Robert Jara
Division Chief
Bilateral Investment and Program Division, FASPO
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
Philippines
Tel: (63-2) 926 2693
Fax: (63-2) 928 0028
E-mail: rjara@denr.gov.ph; rsjara@hotmail.com

Mr. Felizardo K. Virtucio Jr.
Director, Agriculture Staff
National Economic and Development Authority
3rd Floor Neda Building Blessed Jose Maria Escriva Drive
Shaw Boulevard, Pasig City
Philippines
Tel: (63-2) 631 3714
Fax: (63-2) 636 5517; 633 6015
E-mail: fkvirtucio@neda.gov.ph

RO KOREA

Mr. Yoo, Jung Suk
Vice Minister
Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
139, Chungjong-No 3
Seodaemun-Gu, Seoul 120-715
Republic of Korea
Fax: (82-2) 3148 6204

Dr. Jung Ook Lee
President
Korea Maritime Institute
NFCC Bldg., 11-6 Sinchun-dong
Songpa-gu, Seoul 138-730
Republic of Korea
Tel: (82-2) 2105-2701
Fax: (82-2) 2105-2710
E-mail: jolee@kmi.re.kr

Mr. Park, Kwang Youl
Director
Marine Environment Division
Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
139, Chungjong-No 3
Seodaemun-Gu, Seoul 120-715
Republic of Korea
Tel: (82-2) 3148 6540
Fax: (82-2) 3148 6545
E-mail: kim1070@momaf.go.kr

Mr. Kim, Sungbum
Deputy Director
Marine Environment Division
Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
139 Chungjong-No. 3
Seodaemun-Gu, Seoul 120-715
Republic of Korea
Tel: (82-2) 3148 6542
Fax: (82-2) 3148 6545
E-mail: sbkim@momaf.go.kr

Mr. Kwon, Hyuk Woon
Deputy-Director
Environment Cooperation Division
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Dr. Choi, Woo Jeung
Senior Research Scientist
National Fisheries Research and Development Institute
Republic of Korea
Tel: (82-51) 720 2250
Fax: (82-51) 702 2054
E-mail: wjchoi@nfrdi.re.kr

Dr. Yoon, Jin Sook
Head, GIS Team
Marine Environment and Safety Research Division
Korea Maritime Institute
NFCC Bldg., 11-6 Sinchun-dong
Songpa-gu, Seoul 138-730
Republic of Korea
Tel: (82-2) 2105 2752
Fax: (82-2) 2105 2759
E-mail: jsyoon@suji.kmi.re.kr

Dr. Kang, Dae Suk
Senior Researcher
Korea Maritime Institute
NFCC Bldg., 11-6 Sinchun-dong
Songpa-gu, Seoul 138-730
Republic of Korea
Tel: (82-2) 2105 2770
Fax: (82-2) 2105 2779
E-mail: dskang@kmi.re.kr

SINGAPORE

Ms. Ho Hsu Mei
Policy Analyst
Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore
460 Alexandra Road
18-00 PSA Building
Singapore 119963
Tel: (65) 6375 1755
Fax: (65) 6375 1615
E-mail: Hsu_Mei_Ho@mpa.gov.sg

THAILAND

Ms. Kannegar Boontanon
Senior Inland Waterway Transport Planning Expert
The Harbour Department
Ministry of Transport and Communications
1278 Yotha Road, Talardnoi
Samphantawong District
Bangkok 10100
Thailand
Tel: (66-2) 236 9990; 233 1311 to 8
Fax: (66-2) 236 7248
E-mail: harcom.hd@motc.go.th

VIETNAM

Mr. Hua Chien Thang
Deputy Director
Monitoring & State of Environment Division
National Environment Agency/ MOSTE
67 Nguyen Du, Hanoi
Vietnam
Tel/Fax. (84-4) 822 4419; 942 1223
Fax. (84-4) 822 3189
E-mail: hthang@nea.gov.vn; thang-adb@hn.vn.vnn

Dr. Nong Thi Ngoc Minh
Director
Department of Science Technology and Environment
51-A Ly Tu Trong, Danang City
Vietnam
Tel: (84) 511 830 212
Fax: (84) 511 822 864
E-mail: cminh@dng.vnn.vn

GEF/United Nations Development Program Kuala Lumpur

Mr. Carlos Tito Santos
Regional Coordinator – Biodiversity & International Waters
Global Environment Facility (GEF)
United Nations Development Programme
P.O. Box 12544
50782 Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia
Tel: (60-3) 255 9122
Fax: (60-3) 255 2870
E-mail: tito.santos@undp.org

United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Manila

Mr. Terence Jones
Principal Programme Regional Representative - PEMSEA
United Nations Development Program (UNDP Manila)
106 Amorsolo Street
Legaspi Village, 1229 Makati City
Philippines
Tel: (63-2) 817 7260
Fax: (63-2) 816 4061
E-mail: terence.d.jones@undp.org

Ms. Amelia Dulce Supetran
Portfolio Manager -Environment
United Nations Development Program (UNDP Manila)
106 Amorsolo Street
Legaspi Village, 1229 Makati City
Philippines
Tel: (63-2) 892 0611; 892 7666
Fax: (63-2) 816 4061
Email: amelia.supetran@undp.org

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

Mr. Koji Sekimizu
Director
Marine Environment Division
International Maritime Organization
4 Albert Embankment
London SE1 7SR
United Kingdom
Tel: (44-207) 735 7611
Fax: (44-207) 587 3210
E-mail: ksekimizu@imo.org

Global Ballast Project Coordination Unit

Mr. Dandu C. Pughiuc
Chief Technical Advisor
Global Ballast Water Management Project
International Maritime Organization
4 Albert Embankment,
London SE1 7SR
United Kingdom
Tel: (44-207) 587 3247
Fax: (44-207) 587 3261
E-mail: dpughiuc@imo.org

OBSERVERS

International Labor Organization

Mr. Bala Subramaniam
Senior Maritime Specialist
United Nations International Labor Organization
4 route des Morillons
CH-1211 Geneva 22
Switzerland
Tel: (41-22) 799 7464
Fax: (41-22) 799 7050

E-mail: subramaniam@ilo.org
Mr. Ji Heui-Jin
Maritime Specialist
United Nations International Labor Organization
4 route des Morillons
CH-1211 Geneva 22
Switzerland
Tel: (41-22) 799 7205
Fax: (41-22) 799 7050
E-mail: ji@ilo.org

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP/EAS-RCU)

Mr. Yihang Jiang
Senior Expert for UNEP-East Asian Seas Regional Co-ordinating Unit
(EAS/RCU)
UNEP/GEF Project Coordinating Unit
9th Floor UN ESCAP Building
Rajdamnern Avenue
Bangkok 10200, Thailand
Tel: (66-2) 288 2084
Fax: (66-2) 281 2428
E-mail: jiang.unescap@un.org

UNESCO/IOC Regional Secretariat for WESTPAC

Dr. Shigeki Mitsumoto
Head of Office
UNESCO/IOC Regional Secretariat for WESTPAC
196 Phaholyothin, Chatujak
Bangkok 10900
Thailand
Tel: (66-2) 561-5118
Telefax: (66-2) 561-5119
E-mail: mitumoto@loxinfo.co.th

East Asia Response Pte. Ltd. (EARL)

Mr. Declan O'Driscoll
Chief Executive
East Asia Response PTE LTD (EARL)
Regional Centre
2 Jalan Samulun
Singapore 629120
Tel: (65) 266 1566
Fax: (65) 266 2312
E-mail: odriscoll@earl.com.sg

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Dr. Thomas Tisue
Technical Cooperation Department
International Atomic Energy Agency
Wagramer Strasse 5
P.O. Box 100
A-1400 Vienna, Austria
Tel: (43-1) 2600
Fax: (43-1) 26007
E-mail: T.Tisue@iaea.org

Maritime State University, Russia

Dr. Sergey Ogay
Vice Rector
Maritime State University
50 A Verkhneportovaya St.
Vladivostok, 690059
Russia
Tel: (7-4232) 414 495
Fax: (7-4232) 517 656; 414 495
E-mail: ogay@fesma.ru

Mrs. Valentina Petrenko
Maritime State University
50 A Verkhneportovaya St.
Vladivostok, 690059
Russia
Tel: (7-4232) 514 535
Fax: (7-4232) 517 656
E-mail: vostok@fesma.ru

Nippon Foundation, Japan

Mr. Hiroshi Terashima
Executive Director
The Nippon Foundation
1-2-2 Akasaka, Minato-Ku
Tokyo 107 8404, Japan
Tel: (81-3) 6229 5151
Fax: (81-3) 6229 5150
E-mail: h_terashima@ps.nippon-foundation.or.jp

Mr. John Dolan
Advisor, Department of Marine Affairs
The Nippon Foundation
1-2-2 Akasaka, Minato-Ku
Tokyo 107 8404, Japan
Tel: (81-3) 6229 5151
Fax: (81-3) 6229 5150
E-mail: j_dolan@ps.nippon-foundation.or.jp

The International Association of Independent Tanker Owners (INTERTANKO)

Ms. Minerva Alfonso
Senior Vice President
Asia Representative Office
The International Association of Independent Tanker Owners (INTERTANKO)
5 Temasek Boulevard
#12-07 Suntec City Tower 5
Singapore 038985
Tel: (65) 6333 4007
Fax: (65) 6333 5004
Handphone: (65) 9834 6880
E-mail: minerva.alfonso@intertanko.com

Tohoku University, Japan

Dr. Hiroshi Kawamura
Professor
Center for Atmospheric and Oceanic Studies
Graduate School of Science, Tohoku University
Sendai, 980-8578
Japan
Tel: (81-22) 217 6745
Fax: (81-22) 217 6748
E-mail: kamu@ocean.caos.tohoku.ac.jp

WORLD BANK

Mr. Hans Olav Ibrekk
Environmental Specialist
Environment Department
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.
Tel: (1-202) 458 7456

Fax: (1-202) 522 0367
E-mail: hibrekk@worldbank.org

Mr. Arthur Robin Broadfield
GEF Coordinator for East Asia and the Pacific
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.
Fax: (1-202) 522 1666
E-mail: Rbroadfield@worldbank.org

Mr. Sarunas Zableckis
Consultant, Coastal and Marine Management Team
Environment Department
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.
Tel: (1-202) 473 2594
Fax: (1-202) 522 2130
E-mail: szableckis@worldbank.org

Korea Maritime Institute

Mr. Jungho Nam
Researcher
Marine Environment & Safety Division
Korea Maritime Institute
NFCC Bldg., 11-6 Sinchun-dong
Songpa-gu, Seoul 138-730
Republic of Korea
Tel: (82-2) 2105 2772
Fax: (82-2) 2105 2779
E-mail: jhnam@kmi.re.kr

Ms. Siyeom Choi
Researcher
Korea Maritime Institute
NFCC Bldg., 11-6 Sinchun-dong
Songpa-gu, Seoul 138-730
Republic of Korea
Tel: (82-2) 2105 2756
Fax: (82-2) 2105 2779
Email: jychoi@kmi.re.kr

Mr. Chang Won-Keun
Researcher
Korea Maritime Institute
9348 Cherry Hill Road
#812 College Park, MD 20940
USA
Tel: (1-301) 479 5627
E-mail: wonkchang@netscape.net

Yoon Sung Soon
Researcher
Korea Maritime Institute
NFCC Bldg., 11-6 Sinchun-dong
Songpa-gu, Seoul 138-730
Republic of Korea
E-mail: ssyoon@kmi.re.kr

Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

Mr. Oh Seoung Kwon
139, Chungjong-No 3
Seodaemun-Gu, Seoul 120-715
Republic of Korea
Tel: (82-2) 3148 6541 to 4
Fax: (82-2) 3148 6545
E-mail: koskia@orgio.net

Mr. Lee Myeong Joon
139, Chungjong-No 3
Seodaemun-Gu, Seoul 120-715
Republic of Korea

Nihon University

Mr. Kim Jong Deog
College of Science & Technology
Graduate School of Oceanic Architecture & Engineering
7-24-1 Narashinodai, Funabashi-shi, Chiba-ken
274-8501 Japan
Telefax: (81-47) 469 5483
E-mail: jdkim65@hotmail.com

PEMSEA Secretariat

Dr. Chua Thia-Eng
Regional Programme Director
Tel: (63-2) 426 3849; 920 2211 loc. 9
Fax: (63-2) 926 9712
E-mail: chuate@pemsea.org

Mr. Adrian Ross
Senior Programme Officer
Tel: (63-2) 926 9712; 920 2211 loc. 6
Fax: (63-2) 926 9712
E-mail: saross@pemsea.org

Dr. Jihyun Lee
Senior Programme Officer
Tel: (63-2) 926 3752; 920 2211 loc. 12
Fax: (63-2) 926 9712
E-mail: jhlee@pemsea.org

Dr. Huming Yu
Consultant
Tel: (63-2) 926 3752; 920 2211 loc. 11
Fax: (63-2) 926 9712
E-mail: humingyu@pemsea.org

Atty. Stella Regina Bernad
Legal Officer for Marine Affairs
Tel: (63-2) 920 2211 loc. 14
Fax: (63-2) 926 9712
E-mail: srbernad@pemsea.org

Dr. Lee Tiffany Giselle Samonte Tan
Technical Officer for Monitoring & Evaluation
Tel: (63-2) 920 2211 loc. 16
Fax: (63-2) 926 9712
E-mail: gstan@pemsea.org

Ms. Eden Mandac
Secretary, ICM Section
Tel: (63-2) 920 2211 loc. 3
Fax: (63-2) 926 9712

E-mail: emandac@pemsea.org

Regional Programme Office:

Visiting Address:

Regional Programme on Building Partnerships in Environmental
Management for the Seas of East Asia
DENR Compound, Visayas Avenue
Diliman, Quezon City

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 2502, Diliman, Quezon City 1165
Philippines

ANNEX 2

Full Text of Speeches

Opening Ceremony

**Keynote Address of Dr. Yoo, Jung-Suk
Vice-Minister
Ministry of Maritime Affairs**

**Title: Calling for Regional Initiatives and Commitments for Sustainable
Development of Ocean and Coastal Resources in East Asia**

Your Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Good morning and welcome to Korea!

It is indeed a great honor and privilege for the Republic of Korea to have the pleasure of hosting this important event. Therefore, I would like to express, on behalf of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, my deepest appreciation for your presence and participation in this 8th Programme Steering Committee Meeting of the GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA).

I would like to also extend my special welcome to the newest member of the Regional Programme, the Japanese delegation.

Distinguished Delegates and Observers,

Later this year in Johannesburg, the international community will gather for the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The whole idea of sustainable development, reflected in the UN Conference on Environment and Development 10 years ago, is that development and environment are inter-related and inter-linked.

Being a member of “a Journey of Hope” to reach the goal of the world, we are here today to review the progress our region has made with the special regard to ocean and coastal management through the regional cooperation framework of PEMSEA.

The sustainable development of the East Asian region is highly dependent on the seas. East Asia Seas provide access to global markets, food, livelihood, minerals, oil and gas, medicine, tourism and recreation. In addition, they are the center for global marine biodiversity as well as cultural and social diversity.

The East Asian region has a total population of 1.9 billion, and about 77% live within 100 kilometers for the coast. A large majority of the people in the region suffers from poverty.

As such, poverty alleviation and economic stability will be the keys to environmental and social sustainability for our region.

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As a peninsular country, Korea has highly relied on the seas for its economic activities and social development.

I would like to introduce some of our endeavors made in Korea to achieve the goal of sustainable development since 1992 Rio Earth Summit.

In Korea, with coastal area extending, 11,542 kilometers, virtually most economic activities are marine and coast-dependent.

Since the 1960's, the coastal zone of Korea served as a center industrialization supporting export-driven economic development strategy. In addition, high demand for land expansion promoted coastal reclamation and the infilling of tidal wetlands and mudflats.

As consequences, coastal and marine waters suffer from eutrophication, red tides and fish kills, and important fishery resources are depleted due to habitat loss and over fishing. Pollutants and wastes that originate from land-based human activities threaten public health and coastal amenity.

Since the early 1990s, the Korean government recognized that sector-based management of ocean and coastal resources was not effective in addressing complicated problems and issues such as multiple-use conflicts, resources depletion, and marine environment degradation

In this regard, the Korean government established the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, or MOMAF, in 1996 as a powerful institutional arrangement for integrated ocean governance.

MOMAF was given full authority for establishing, coordinating and implementing policies for the sustainable development of ocean and coastal resources.

Our initial efforts focused on developing an integrated policy framework for ocean development as a guiding principle for coordinating existing sectoral planning and management activities.

One example includes the formulation of Marine Development Basic Plan, called "Ocean Korea 21."

"Ocean Korea 21", established in the year of 2000, is a blue print for ocean and coastal management in Korea for the 21st century, which articulates a long-term vision as well as strategies and specific action programs to achieve the vision.

In addition, central and local government-based mechanisms of integrated coastal management have been established by enacting the Coastal Management Act in

1999, formulating the national integrated coastal management plan, and designating special management areas in 9 bays in 2000, covering up to their watershed.

I am very glad that one of the special management areas, Shihwa Lake coastal area was designated as a PEMSEA Integrated Coastal Management parallel site in March 2001.

MOMAF hosted a joint workshop with PEMSEA to develop strategies for Shihwa environmental management. As a result, MOMAF formulated the Action Plan for Shihwa Lake Environmental Management last year.

To share our experiences in ocean and coastal management, the Korean government is now making efforts to host the 2010 World EXPO in the beautiful city of Yeosu, located on the southern tip of the Korean peninsula

Our proposed theme is "Encounter of Sea and Land for a New Community," which reflects our vision and aspiration for sustainable ocean and coastal development.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Despite all these efforts during the past several decades, integrated management of ocean and coastal resources is still a big challenge to us.

What I want to share with you this morning is essentially those challengers we are facing and struggling within our region to achieve a sustainable ocean and coastal development.

As was mentioned by the UN Secretary General, the concept, "sustainable development" has become a pious invocation, rather than the urgent call to concrete action that it should be.

Prevailing efforts and approaches to sustainable development remain fragmented and piecemeal, and production and consumption patterns continue to overburden the natural life support system. His observation also applies to Korea as well as East Asia.

We have to ask ourselves at this moment whether we see sustainable development as a "cost" to spend our resources or an "investment" for present generations as well as future generations.

More specifically, let me ask the following questions:

Can "Sustainable Development" of ocean and coastal resources be achieved in the Seas of East Asia?

Are we committed to take concrete action for the sustainable development?

Can we help each other among twelve member countries to achieve the challenging goal?

I believe these questions are fairly reflecting the theme of this Programme Steering Committee meeting, and I hope this meeting can give us some insights and answers to these questions.

In this regard, we welcome and support the recent initiative made by PEMSEA, developing “Environmental Strategy for the Seas of east Asia” as a road map to sustainable development of this region.

It provides positive and long-term vision, which can be shared by various countries and different stakeholders including central and local government, private sectors, civil society group, and international and regional agencies and programmes.

The strategy also articulates a clear responsibility assigned to each of the various actors in the region and promotes the establishment of functional framework of regional cooperation.

I would like to emphasize that what we need to build at this time is accountable, innovative and equal partnerships, which is crucial for integrated approaches to sustainable development.

Distinguished Delegates and Observers,

I am calling your attention to view sustainable ocean and coastal development as an exceptional opportunity for our region.

Let's view this as an opportunity to build markets and create jobs, to provide people equal opportunities, to reduce tensions over resources, and to bring peace and order to our region.

I am calling your attention to take regional initiatives for building partnerships among participating countries to achieve the goal of sustainable development in the Seas of East Asia.

Partnerships will bring shared vision and responsibilities, efficient use of limited resources, and effective mobilization of expertise. The Korean government is willing to share our experiences in ocean and coastal management. We are also very much willing to learn from your knowledge and expertise.

I am calling your attention to make commitments to take concrete actions toward our goal of sustainable ocean and coastal development.

Much has been achieved since the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. Various multi-lateral environmental conventions and instruments have been added.

We are here today at new Millennium with a hope that life tomorrow will be better than it is today. I hope this event can lead us to taking regional initiatives and confirming our commitments for the sustainable development of ocean and coastal resources in the Seas of East Asia.

Your Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates and Observers,

Let me take this opportunity to introduce the efforts of the Korean government to host the 1st APEC Ocean-related Ministerial Meeting, which will be held next month in Seoul, under the theme of “Towards the Sustainability of Marine and Coastal Resources.”

The meeting aims to promote sustainability of marine and coastal resources by exchanging views and experiences on oceans and coasts;

Examining crosscutting issues among different sectors; considering options for concerted actions; and providing the outcome of the meeting as major agenda for the World Summit on sustainable development this year.

We are expecting most APEC economies will participate in this important meeting, which will include senior officials meetings and a seminar as well as ministerial meeting.

I am particularly pleased because many experts of PEMSEA including Dr. Chua, who will chair the panel on Marine Environment Protection, will join in the seminar and contribute to the meeting by presenting their expertise.

I strongly wish and believe that our discussion in this PSC meeting would be a valuable input to the upcoming APEC Ocean-related Ministerial Meeting.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Once again, I would like to express my gratitude to all of you for joining this significant meeting and to your valued contribution.

Finally, I wish you a successful meeting and a pleasant stay here in Busan

Thank you for your attention.

**Opening Remarks of Terence D. Jones
Principal Project Regional Representative
United Nations Development Programme, Manila**

The Honourable Vice-Minister of Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in the Republic of Korea, Dr. Yoo Jung Suk,
The Honorable Minister of Environment of Cambodia, Dr. Mok Mareth,
Director of IMO Environment Division Koji Sekimizu
Distinguished leaders and members of government delegations,
My colleagues in the international organizations,
Esteemed observers and guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Good morning and may I extend also a very warm welcome to you all for this 8th Programme Steering Committee Meeting of our Partnerships for Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia. Since this is my second PSC, may I say how pleased I am to be with you all once again!

I am delighted with and would like to congratulate our hosts for the arrangements they have made so thoughtfully and carefully and generously for our meeting. We are indeed honored today with the presence of the Vice-Minister and so many other important officials from the host country – thank you for making us so welcome.

The presence of the delegation from a new member of PEMSEA is also most gratifying and I join in welcoming the delegation from Japan, as well as new observers from Russia, IAEA, ILO, Nippon Foundation and World Bank.

The last meeting of this group, in June 2000 in Dalian, was notable for putting into action several important facets of the PEMSEA programme, notably

- The Intercessional Consultative Group,
- The Draft Environmental Strategy for the Seas of East Asia,
- The studies leading to ideas for promoting investments through public private partnerships, and establishing a sustainable financing mechanism
- National dialogues on coastal and marine strategy, and implementation of the national and regional pilot sites.

You will be hearing later this morning from PEMSEA team on progress in all these areas and on emerging issues and activities as well. At this time permit me a few minutes to put this work into perspective, for much has happened globally since our last meeting just twenty months ago.

In September 2000 the world's heads of the state and government gathered in New York to approved the Millennium Declaration, which included amongst its eight goals one on the environment, goal seven. This year in September member states of the United Nations will gather to review progress in implementing Agenda 21, at the World

Conference on Sustainable Development. Indeed the final preparatory meeting is in this region, in Indonesia in May.

The environmental Strategy for this region which PEMSEA is promoting is best practice, in taking a holistic but doable approach, involving partnerships amongst all the stakeholders, including national and local governments, various elements of civil society and academia, and especially also of the private sector. I hope you will resolve at this meeting to ensure that this experience is shared at such important gatherings so as to influence in a practical way the agenda for seas and coasts and environmental management. Another occasion will arise in September in Dalian at the GEF international waters conference to promote these related efforts.

In September of 2001 New York was the site of another event, this time tragic. More than any conference could have done, the vents of 9/11 reminded us all of the globalising nature of the world, where we are none of us free of the consequences of our own and others actions. While human security is uppermost in our minds, we should not forget the environmental security is a vital element in conflict generation, over fresh water, over coastal and land marine resources and over the seabed. While poverty is not the only cause of dissent, in many instances the very poorest are denied access to their rightful resources because of conflict over land and other development assets.

Regional cooperation such as being pursued through PEMSEA and by international bodies such as GEF, IMO, UNEP, World Bank and UNDP, as well as the issues you are grappling with daily in pursuing national and local sustainable development agendas, are vital building blocks to more effective cooperation and solidarity in dealing with global crises, and their local manifestations.

Indeed perhaps at no other time than now is it more opportune to obtain commitments to and enforce the adherence of member's states to the numerous international treaties and conventions that the United Nations represents. These are the elements of a new world order, and the proposals being pursued by you through PEMSEA are examples of the capacities and investments required to enhance the global and regional public goods essential to sustain harmony between member states and ensure sustainable management of natural resources for the benefit of all.

Whether we realize this opportunity is another matter of course. As an optimist I may hazard that a reasonable start was made at Doha in November in working towards a development agenda for world trade negotiations. This week in Monterey the World Conference on Financing for Development is taking place. The call there is for additional international resources to be made available, either as ODA, debt relief, or private investments, based on vigorous enhancement of domestic resource mobilization.

And yet in the context of funding for environmental measures we are told this month also that the GEF replenishment this year is likely to be lowest ever, that arrears are mounting, and that demands of new projects will now outstrip the supply of funds. In this context therefore, while calling for increases in ODA resources, it is important to ensure also that we make the best use of the scarce resources available for us. One implication is to ensure more effective collaboration amongst the GEF implementing

agencies, each of which is represented here, and by encouraging governments to enhance national commitment and collaboration around clear and practical strategies and investment programmes.

PEMSEA is a fine example of such collaboration; with domestic resources provided by you the participating governments far exceeding that was unforeseen as necessary to support GEF financing. In addition innovative work on public private partnerships and other sources of investments are an important element of PEMSEA in addressing sustainability issues.

These are just a few elements of the some of the important events taking place in the world since our last meeting. I believe these points illustrate that our work this week is not only important for managing PEMSEA, but in the larger context highlights why we must succeed in our goal of building sustainable human development for the millions of people whose future depends on the Seas of East Asia.

Thank you for your kind attention and I look forward to a productive week together.

**Opening Remarks of Mr. Koji Sekimizu
Director, Marine Environment Division
International Maritime Organization**

Your Excellency, distinguished delegates, ladies & gentlemen:

It is a great pleasure for me to speak on behalf of the International Maritime Organization at the opening of the 8th meeting of the PSC. I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the government of the Republic of Korea and the MOMAF for the excellent arrangements made for this meeting. I would also like to take this opportunity to welcome the delegation of Japan for their formal participation in the Regional Programme, which completes the intergovernmental partnerships comprising the 12 countries in the East Asian Seas Region.

Since the beginning of 2000, IMO has faced a number of challenges and had very busy work programmes. I would like to inform the meeting some major issues, which are relevant to the work of PEMSEA and East Asian Seas region as a whole.

Before I come to the environmental issues, I would like to touch upon IMO's activities on security.

Following the terrorist attacks in the United States in September last year, IMO assembly adopted resolution A. 924(22) on review of measures and procedures to prevent acts of terrorism that threaten the security of passengers and crews and safety of ships. This resolution requests IMO to take appropriate measures to assist governments to strengthen port safety and security so as to prevent terrorist acts directed against ports, port personnel, ships, passengers and crew.

The international working group of the Maritime Safety Committee was held in February and significant progress was made to establish measures which would be considered by a diplomatic conference planned to be held in December this year.

Such measures and discussions on security may most directly relate to the environmental programme of PEMSEA, nevertheless, you may wish to take into account this aspect in your activities to protect marine environment of the East Asian Seas.

Turning back to the activities of IMO on environmental issues, the 47th session of the MEPC was held just two weeks ago with several important developments. Furthermore, last week, the 3rd R&D Forum on High density Oil spill response was held in Brest, France and attended by about 600 participants worldwide including more than 30 delegates from developing countries through the support of IMO member states and organizations including the Nippon Foundation, IMEREST, ITOFF and IPIECA.

At IMO, a new convention was adopted in order to prohibit harmful anti-fouling paints used in ships. As you are aware, organotin-based anti-fouling paints affects the endocrine system of certain species of marine shellfish. The International Convention

Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems of Ships was adopted on 5 October 2001 with a view to an effective implementation date of 1 January 2003 for the prohibition of new TBT paints. The adoption of this Convention marks successfully response from IMO to Chapter 17 of the Agenda 21, which called on States to take measures to reduce pollution caused by organotin compounds.

On the subject of the Agenda 21, I would like to highlight some actions taken by IMO with respect to the preparation for the RIO + 10 that is for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), which will be held in South Africa from 26 August to 04 September 2002. After the RIO conference, IMO has been working for the implementation of chapter 17 of Agenda 21 and developed a number of measures. The report of the IMO to the Commission on Sustainable Development was prepared and submitted to the last preparatory Conference held in New York, highlighting progress made by IMO in the implementation of Agenda 21.

The discussion at the Preparatory Conference showed that consideration will be given to major constraints hindering the implementation of Agenda 21 and would focus on specific priority issues, including poverty eradication, health, energy, freshwater, finance, technology transfer, developments on small islands states and strengthening the system of international governance for sustainable development. They may further seek partnerships to make further progress on the agenda. From the perspective of IMO, there are unfinished and continuous issues such as implementation of IMO conventions air pollution from ships, harmful anti-fouling systems for ships, harmful effects of ships ballast water, ship recycling, offshore activities and maritime security and at this point, I would like to invite the participating countries of PEMSEA, when they are involved in the Preparatory Conference, to voice the importance of ocean related issues in the context of WSSD.

The management of ballast water has become an important issue in international efforts to reduce harmful effects from shipping. It is estimated that about 10 billion tons of ballast water are transferred globally each year, potentially transferring from one location to another aquatic species that may prove ecologically harmful when released into a non-native environment. IMO is currently implementing the GEF/UNDP/IMO Globallast Programme and since I am accompanied by IMO Ballast Water Programme Manager, Mr. Dandu Pughiuc, I hope you will receive further information on recent developments from him in the course of this meeting. However I would like to mention at this occasion that a working group tasked by the MEPC is currently working on developing ballast water management standards and a draft legal instrument is under preparation. MEPC is currently by planning to hold a diplomatic conference in 2003 to adopt a new Convention on Ballast Water Management.

The draft document on Environmental Strategy for the Seas of East Asia will be a subject of discussion in this meeting. Under Objective 3 of the Environmental Strategy on prevention of adverse impacts from sea-based activities, action programmes include the institution of navigational safety measures for protected areas and particularly sensitive areas.

In this context, please allow me to elaborate on the subject of Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas or PSSA. The Concept of PSSAs came about from the designation of special areas under MARPOL 73/78. Discussion on the special area concept at IMO from 1986 to 1991 culminated in the adoption of Guidelines for the Designation of Special Areas by IMO's Assembly resolution A.720 (17) in 1991 and further elaborated upon by Assembly resolution A.885 (21), adopted in 1999.

A PSSA is an area that needs special protection by implementation of measures to be adopted by IMO, because of its significance for recognized ecological, socioeconomic, or scientific reasons. They may be vulnerable to the damage by international shipping activities such as operational discharges, accidental pollution, and therefore appropriate measures must be established. To date, there are 4 PSSAs designated by IMO, namely, the Great Barrier Reef (Australia), Archipelago of Sabana-Camaguey (Cuba), Florida Keys (USA) and Malpelo Island (Colombia).

IMO is responsible for designating PSSAs and adopting associated measures under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). IMO's Assembly, at its twenty-second session held last year adopted the Resolution A.927 (22) Guidelines for the designation of special areas under MARPOL 73/78 and guidelines for the identification and designation of particularly sensitive areas, which superseded the two earlier Assembly resolutions.

IMO is prepared to provide assistance to the developing countries in establishing PSSAs and, as requested by Philippines, we are preparing a regional workshop on PSSA at Manila in the course of this year and I would like to request PEMSEA to cooperate.

Capacity building is one of the major objectives under IMO through its Integrated Technical Co-operation Programme (ITCP). IMO has provided the maritime Administrations in the East Asian region assistance in improving their institutional arrangements, maritime legislation and working procedures as well as training. For the biennium 2002 to 2003, ITCP activities will focus on enhancing the functions of both flag State implementation and port State control, promoting the implementation of the ISM Code and the revised 1995 STCW Convention.

Before I conclude, I would like to touch upon, another important activity that may be of interest to the Regional Programme. The joint IMO/UNEP Forum on regional co-operation in combating pollution incidents, was endorsed by the MEPC two weeks ago. This Forum was proposed at the UNEP 3rd Global Meeting of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans held in Monaco in November 2000 and supported by Governing Council of UNEP, at its 21st session held in February 2001. The proposed objectives of the Forum are to exchange experience and information and to identify areas for possible harmonization of procedures and collaborations between representatives from Regional Centres and Secretariats of Regional Seas Conventions on their respective activities. This joint forum is tentatively scheduled prior to MEPC 48 on 30 September to 2 September 2002.

The achievements of the Regional Programme are very well known and have spin-off and knock-on effects, especially on environmental programmes and projects at the international, regional and national levels.

The Marine Electronic Highway is the project which now is conducted by IMO is a good example of the project which spun off from PEMSEA. I think I may speak on this subject further in the course of the discussion this week.

As the Executing Agency, IMO has been providing technical and administrative support to the Regional Programme. The workload of the Programme has increased tremendously and this means that more energy and efforts would be required from all parties involved in order to meet the expected targets. I would like to praise the dedicated Programme staff members and the Regional Programme Director, Dr. Chua, who have worked very hard over many long hours to get the Programme where it is today. This meeting again provides us with the opportunity to renew our commitment to support the Regional Programme and to do our utmost to lead the Programme to a further progressed state.

I do not want to take any more time but simply wish all the success of your deliberations.

Thank you.

**Opening Remarks of Dr. Chua Thia-Eng
Regional Programme Director, PEMSEA**

Hon. Vice Minister of MOMAF, Mr. Yoo, Jung Suk
UNDP Principal Project Resident Representative, Mr. Terence Jones
Director of Marine Environment Division, IMO, Mr. Koji Sekimizu
Hon. Minister of Environment of Cambodia, Dr. Mok Mareth
Colleagues, friends, ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of PEMSEA, I welcome you to the 8th Programme Steering Committee Meeting!

I would like to extend a special and warm welcome to the delegation from the Government of Japan, which has just recently joined PEMSEA as a participating country. Such participation has completed the intergovernmental partnership arrangement that includes all the countries around the East Asian Seas. Japan's participation is very encouraging and we hope we would all work together in achieving the common objectives of PEMSEA.

I also wish to express our warm welcome to the representatives from UNDP/GEF Coordinating Unit, and our colleagues from IMO and UNDP who will be participating in this meeting. We continue to welcome the representatives from our existing and potential partners from other UN organizations and programmes including IOC/WESTPAC, UNEP/COBSEA. We are also pleased that representatives from International Labor Organization (ILO) and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) are able to join us this time. It is worthy to note that several new private sectors and nongovernment organizations are also present including the Nippon Foundation, the International Association of Independent Tanker Owners (INTERTANKO), the East Asian Sea Response, Ltd, the Maritime State University of Russia, and Tokohu University of Japan. Also, allow me to acknowledge the participation of representatives from World Bank, the Global Ballast Water Project and the Marine Electronic Highway Project for the Straits of Malacca.

The participation of governments, private sectors, non-government organizations, the academe, and donor/financial institutions in this meeting reflects a growing partnership that can only be achieved and strengthened through a shared vision and common goal of protecting our natural ocean heritage and promoting the sustainable use of natural resources for the present and future generations.

Finally, on behalf of every participant in this meeting, I wish to express profound appreciation to the Honorable Yoo, Jung Suk, Vice Minister of MOMAF, who is here today to keynote the 8th PSC Meeting despite his very hectic official duties. I would also like to take this opportunity to extend our sincerest gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Korea for hosting this meeting, and to MOMAF and all the other national and local agencies for their overwhelming support in organizing this meeting.

Thank you and good morning.

ANNEX 3

List of Documents

**8th Programme Steering Committee Meeting
19-22 March 2002
Busan, Republic of Korea**

List of Documents

Technical Session

ITEM NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT	DOCUMENT NUMBER
1.0	Organizational Matters	List of Documents	PSC/02/DOC/01
		Provisional List of Participants	PSC/02/DOC/02
2.0	Adoption of Provisional Agenda	Provisional Agenda	PSC/02/DOC/03
		Annotated Provisional Agenda	PSC/02/DOC/04
3.0	Rules of Procedure of Meeting		
4.0	Programme Development and Implementation		
4.1	Regional Programme Director's Report	Annual Programme Report (Jul. 2000 - Dec. 2001)	PSC/02/DOC/05
4.2	National Progress Reports on ICM and Pollution Hotspot sites as well as Other PEMSEA Activities	Cambodia	PSC/02/DOC/06
		China	PSC/02/DOC/07
		DPR Korea	PSC/02/DOC/08
		Indonesia	PSC/02/DOC/09
		Malaysia	PSC/02/DOC/10
		Philippines	PSC/02/DOC/11
		RO Korea	PSC/02/DOC/12
		Singapore	PSC/02/DOC/13
		Thailand	PSC/02/DOC/14
		Vietnam	PSC/02/DOC/15
4.3	Intersessional Consultative Group (ICG) Report	Working document on ICG	PSC/02/DOC/16
		Proceedings of the Pilot Intersessional Consultative Group (ICG) Meeting	PSC/02/DOC/17
4.4	Evaluation of PEMSEA's Progress Based on the Annual Programme Report (APR)	APR (Jul. 2000-Dec. 2001)	PSC/02/DOC/05
		Evaluation of PEMSEA's Progress Based on the Annual Programme Report (APR)	PSC/02/DOC/18
5.0	Strategies and Approaches for PEMSEA		
5.1	Environmental Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (ESSEA)	a) ESSEA (disseminated)	PSC/02/DOC/19
		b) Proceedings of the Senior Experts Dialogue on Coastal and Marine Policy	PSC/02/DOC/20
		c) Working Document on consultation and follow-up activities	PSC/02/DOC/21

ITEM NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT	DOCUMENT NUMBER
5.2	Developing National Coastal Marine Strategies and Policies	Working document on Developing National Coastal Marine Strategies and Policies	PSC/02/DOC/22
5.3	GEF MSP on PPP	a) Summary of GEF MSP on PPP	PSC/02/DOC/23
		b) GEF MSP Proposal on PPP	PSC/02/DOC/24
5.4	Sustainable Financing Options for Environmental Management a) Removing Environmental Investment Barriers b) PEMSEA-ROK Background Study on Environmental Investment Support Fund	a) Working document on Removing Environmental Investment Barriers b) Summary on Project Interim Results	PSC/02/DOC/25 PSC/02/DOC/26
5.5	PEMSEA Policy Conference 2003	Working document on PEMSEA Policy Conference 2003	PSC/02/DOC/27
6.0	PEMSEA Work Plan 2002-2003	Working Document /PEMSEA Work Plan 2002-2003	PSC/02/DOC/28
7.0	Cooperation and Collaboration with Partners		
7.1	PEMSEA Partners	Cooperation and Collaboration with Partners	PSC/02/DOC/29
7.2	Workshop of project managers/CTAs of GEF IW Projects and the 2nd GEF IW Conference	Workshop Report	PSC/02/DOC/30

Tripartite Review

ITEM NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT	DOCUMENT NUMBER
1.0	Organizational Matters	Provisional List of Participants	PSC/02/DOC/02
2.0	Adoption of Provisional Agenda	Provisional Agenda	PSC/02/DOC/03
		Annotated Provisional Agenda	PSC/02/DOC/04
3.0	Matters Arising from the 2000 TPR	Report of the Executing Agency on the Recommendations of the 2000 TPR	PSC/02/DOC/31
4.1	Annual Programme Report (APR)	APR	PSC/02/DOC/05
5.0	Conclusions and Recommendations of Technical Session of 8 th PSC Meeting	Draft 8 th PSC Meeting Report	PSC/02/DOC/32
6.0	Work Plan and Budget for 2002-2003	Work Plan 2002-2003	PSC/02/DOC/28
		Budget 2002-2003	PSC/02/DOC/33

ANNEX 4

8th PSC Agenda

Technical Session Tripartite Review Session

**8th Programme Steering Committee Meeting
19-22 March 2002
Busan, Republic of Korea**

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

19 March 2002 (Tuesday)

- 8:00 Registration
- 9:00 Opening Ceremony
- Opening Remarks
- Keynote address
- 10:00 Coffee Break

Technical Session

- 10:30 1.0 Organizational Matters:
- 1.1 Election of Co-Chairperson and Rapporteur
 - 1.2 Other Organizational Matters
- 2.0 Adoption of Provisional Agenda
- 3.0 Rules of Procedure for the Meeting
- 11:00 4.0 Programme Development and Implementation
- 4.1 Regional Programme Director's Report
- 12:30 Lunch
- 14:00 Continuation of Agenda 4.0
- 4.2 National Progress Reports on ICM demonstration and parallel sites, subregional sea areas and pollution hotspots, and other PEMSEA activities
 - 4.3 Intersessional Consultative Group (ICG) report
 - 4.4 Evaluation of Annual Programme Report
- 15:30 Coffee Break
- 16:00 Continuation of Agenda 4.0

19:30 Reception Banquet

20 March 2002 (Wednesday)

8:30 5.0 Strategies and Approaches for PEMSEA

- 5.1 Environmental Strategy for the Seas of East Asia
- 5.2 National Coastal/Marine Strategy and Policy
- 5.3 GEF Medium-Sized Project Proposal on PPP
- 5.4 Sustainable Financing Options for Environmental Management
 - (a) Removing Environmental Investment Barriers
 - (b) ROK/PEMSEA Background Study on Environmental Investment Support Fund
- 5.5 PEMSEA Policy Conference 2003

10:00 Coffee Break

10:15 Continuation of Agenda 5.0

12:30 Lunch

14:00 6.0 PEMSEA Work Plan 2002-2003

15:30 Coffee Break

16:00 7.0 Cooperation and Collaboration with Partners

- 7.1 PEMSEA Partners
- 7.2 Workshop of project managers/CTAs of GEF International Waters Projects and the 2nd GEF International Waters Conference

19:00 Reception Banquet

21 March 2002 (Thursday)

08:30 8.0 Conclusions and Recommendations of the Technical Session

09:00 9.0 Other business

11:00 Field Trip

22 March 2002 (Friday)

08:00 10.0 Adoption of the Report

10:00 Closing of Technical Session

10:15 Coffee Break

Tripartite Review Session

10:30 1.0 Organizational Matters

2.0 Adoption of Provisional Agenda

3.0 Matters Arising from the 2000 Tripartite Review

11:00 4.0 Assessment of Programme's Performance

4.1 Annual Programme Report

4.2 Achievement

4.3 Operational Issues

4.4 Numerical rating

12:30 Lunch

14:00 5.0 Adoption of the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Technical
Session of the 8th Programme Steering Committee Meeting

15:00 6.0 Adoption of Work Plan and Budget for 2002 and 2003

16:00 7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations of the Tripartite Review

17:00 **8th PSC Closing Ceremony**

ANNEX 5

Address of the Cambodian Delegation

Technical Session

**Address of Dr. Mok Mareth
Minister, Ministry of Environment
Royal Government of Cambodia**

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates
Ladies and Gentlemen

I have the great honor to express my appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Korea for its gracious hospitality in hosting the 8th PSC Meeting.

I would like to express my appreciation for the comprehensive reports on the progress of PEMSEA activities. As you are aware, our region is unique in many aspects. It is perhaps the most diverse region in the world in terms of geography, political systems, economic development level, culture, language, and religion. The implication being that although all countries have common sustainable development goals, each country has its own specific issues, needs and priorities. In this regard, different approaches may be necessary to reach the same sustainable development objectives, along with regional commitments addressing issues of regional interest. In this regard, on-going regional initiatives such as PEMSEA are prime examples of regional platform for addressing common environmental and natural resources issues.

As we know, the coastal areas, seas and oceans are of great socio-economic, cultural and ecological significance to the people of this region. Unfortunately coastal and marine areas, including many ecosystems therein, are in a perilous state. The general inability of many countries to halt the deterioration of coastal and marine environments is well recognized and unfortunately ten years after Rio, there is little evidence of attaining the sustainable development goals.

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) considers poverty reduction based on principles of holistic growth as a key priority. This means economic development, which is multi-sectoral, should be pro-poor, gender sensitive, and scientifically and environmentally sound. Recognizing the strong complementarities between economic growth, social development and environmental protection, the RGC has defined the 21st century as the environmental century.

During the decade after the Earth Summit in 1992, we have learned much about "Sustainable Development" but unfortunately our knowledge is not being reflected in our actions. There still remains the need to place environment issues at the top of national and international agendas. The global Agenda 21 has inspired many countries to come up with their own specific country plans for sustainable development. In many cases we already possess the scientific, technological and economic resources to make significant progress. The real test is to commit ourselves to the implementation of policies and programs that care for the health of our planet and also addressing the pending issues of ecosystem and public health vulnerability and poverty.

Compounding these issues is an inadequate commitment to resolving structural problems such as external debt, financial aid for development and environmentally

sound technology transfer. In this regard, there is a need to explore more effective mechanisms for establishing innovative partnerships between government, private sector and civil society for the financing and support of development. Mobilization of a broad cross section of society as partners in development is crucial to the success of future development efforts.

In this connection, I found the Environmental Strategy for the Seas of East Asia provides us a holistic and integrated framework and platform from which national strategies and policy can be formulated. I have organized an interagency meeting to discuss the environmental strategy and I am pleased that it is well received. We will use the framework for our national policy and strategy development. The PEMSEA's focus on regional environmental and natural resource governance is an essential undertaking – one that brings together the visions, mandates, skills and resources of local and national, regional and international stakeholders into a collaborative regional framework.

Within the overall coordinating framework, other innovative approaches aimed at institutionalizing sustainable development practices can be included:

- Innovative partnerships for financing for development;
- Engaging local authorities to act on local issues that have regional and global implications;
- Forging local, national and regional partnerships for environmental management among governments, the private sector and NGO's;
- Recognizing linkages between the environment, the economy and social equity and promoting measures that contribute to broader governance issues;
- Raising the profile of issues that have not been addressed since the RIO Earth Summit;

As you are acutely aware, these issues are inherently trans-boundary in nature and require the cooperation and goodwill of all countries and stakeholders to develop solutions. As Minister for the Environment and Focal Point for PEMSEA in Cambodia I would like to offer my government's strong support to the Program in helping us together manage our coasts and marine areas in Cambodia and throughout the region and I look forward to its continuing success over the coming year.

I thank you for your attention.

ANNEX 6

Address of the Japanese Delegation

**Address of Shigeki Ito
Vice Director-General of Policy Bureau
Ministry of Land and Infrastructure and Transport, Japan**

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished participants, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to be here to attend this PEMSEA Programme Steering Committee Meeting.

First of all, I am very much honored to announce you, on behalf of the government of Japan has decided to participate in PEMSEA as a government member.

I understand that PEMSEA has already borne a lot of fruits and results in the field of preservation and management of the marine environment.

From this point of view, we, Japan, are very glad to be able to join PEMSEA. We would like to catch up as soon as possible by studying intensively the PEMSEA activities and will make possible efforts toward the common goal in this region.

Finally I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea for hosting this meeting. I also thank the UNDP, IMO and PEMSEA for their support and their great efforts made for this meeting.

Thank you very much indeed.

ANNEX 7

Full Text of Speeches

Observers

**Address of Mr. Dandu Pughiuc
Chief Technical Advisor, Global Ballast Water Management Project
International Maritime Organization**

It is estimated that around 10 billion tonnes of ballast water are carried across the world by ships each year (IMO 1999). While ballast water is essential to the safe operation of ships, it also poses a serious environmental threat, in that at last 7,000 to possibly more than 10,000 different species of microbes, marine plants and animals may be carried globally in ballast water each day (Carlton, 1999a). When discharged into new environments, these species may become invasive and severely disrupt the native ecology and have serious impacts on the economy and human health. The global economic impacts of invasive marine species have not been quantified but are likely to be in the order of tens of billions of US dollars a year.

The introduction of harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens to new environments, including via ships' ballast water, has been identified as one of the four greatest threats to the world's oceans.

The transfer of invasive marine species in ballast water is perhaps the biggest environmental challenge facing the global shipping industry this century.

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) is the specialised agency of the United Nations that develops and administers the international regulatory regime for maritime safety and prevention of pollution from ships. IMO's role may be summarised by the catch-phrase 'Safer Ships – Cleaner Oceans'. The Organization has responded to the ballast water 'problem' by:

- forming a Ballast Water Working Group under its Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC),
- adopting *Guidelines for the control and management of ships' ballast water* (Assembly Resolution A.868(20), hereafter referred to as the IMO Guidelines),
- developing a new international legal instrument (Convention)

Until the new Ballast Water Convention is adopted, the IMO Guidelines should be used by governments and the shipping industry as the international standard for ballast water management. They can be downloaded from <http://globallast.imo.org>.

The new Ballast Water Convention will provide a uniform, standardized, global ballast water management regulatory regime. To a certain extent, this will be based on the existing IMO Guidelines, but will adopt a 'Two Tier' approach. Tier One is the base level requirement that would apply to all ships. Tier Two would apply only in prescribed ballast water management areas. It is anticipated that the Convention will be adopted by an IMO Diplomatic Conference in late 2003. The draft text of the Convention can be found on our web site.

Of great concern to both IMO and the global shipping industry is the fact that in the absence of a single, uniform, international legal instrument for the regulation of

ballast water management, individual jurisdictions at the national, provincial and even local level are proceeding with implementing their own regulatory regimes.

The danger of this fragmented, patchwork approach is that differences may arise between each regulatory system. Because shipping is an international industry, with ships passing across jurisdictional lines in order to conduct trade, differences between regulatory systems can create extreme compliance difficulties and significant cost implications for shipping and ultimately for the consumers.

In anticipation of adoption of the new Ballast Water Convention, IMO has also joined forces with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to implement the Global Ballast Water Management Programme (GloBallast). The Development Objectives of this technical cooperation programme is to assist developing countries to reduce the transfer of harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens in ships' ballast water.

The programme is implemented through six demonstration sites located in six of the main developing regions of the world.

The GloBallast Demonstration Site for the Asia/Pacific Region is the Port of Dalian, China. Good progress has been made at Dalian including significant awareness raising, completion of biological baseline surveys, development of a red-tide early warning system and planning for the ballast water risk assessment. Activities are continuing at Dalian and GloBallast would now like to explore the possibilities of sharing the experience achieved by this site with ports in the region, through the formation of a Regional Task Force.

The problem of ballast water and marine bio-invasions must be addressed on a regional basis involving cooperation between all countries in the region particularly when the region is an enclosed or semi-enclosed sea area. The reasons for this include:

- The marine and coastal environments of countries in a region are in-extricably linked.
- Shipping is an international industry and must cross boundaries to conduct trade.
- Action by an individual country is of limited effectiveness.

There is a strong history of effective regional cooperation in the Asia/Pacific Region on maritime and marine resource management matters. Regional cooperation on ballast water control and management should be developed and coordinated through existing regional structures and mechanisms. PEMSEA could perhaps provide such a mechanism and GloBallast stands ready to join forces and assist PEMSEA member countries:

- to develop a Regional Strategy and Action Plan for Ballast Water Control and Management, which may be integrated to the existing regional strategies,
- to form a Regional Task Force and hold a Regional Conference on ballast water control and management to adopt the plan

- to implement IMO Resolution A.868(20) within waters under their jurisdiction, and
- to support the rapid adoption and entry into force of the new international legal instrument on ballast water, being developed by IMO.

**Address of Mr. Bala Subramaniam, Senior Maritime Specialist
International Labour Organization, Geneva**

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentleman

The ILO would like to Thank GEF/UNDP/IMO and the PEMSEA programme to invite the ILO to the 8th PSC meeting. We would also like to thank the Government of Korea for their warm hospitality. I would like to laud the PEMSEA member countries and the project staff for their valuable contribution towards sustainable development in the region.

The MARITIME Team of the ILO is responsible for the Safety, Health and Welfare of Seafarers, Fishers, Port workers and workers in the Inland Water Transport industry. In the area of Port Safety, the ILO had adopted the Occupational Safety and Health (Dock Work) Convention, 1979 (No.152) and the Occupational Safety and Health (Dock Work) Recommendation, 1979 (N.160). It has also published a Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Dock Work and the Guide to Safety and Health in Dock Work. These instruments are intended to extend protection to all personnel in ports. The ILO is in the process of revising both the Code of Practice and the Guide. In view of the need to adopt measures to address port security, the ILO is presently considering the inclusion in the revised consolidated publication, provisions and guidance relating to the security and safety of port areas and of all persons working in ports. The ILO is cooperating with the IMO and the Basel convention secretariat to promote a safe and environmentally friendly ship re cycling industry.

The ILO's Portworker Development Programme (PDP) is the ILO's global training strategy for port personnel. The first thirty units of the PDP relate to container handling, operations and management containing more than 800 hours of training for personnel working in container terminals, container transportation and those working in off dock facilities or ware houses. The PDP has been implemented in more than 50 countries and is available in four languages. By the end of 2003 it will be available in 9 languages.

The Port Safety Audit Manual developed by PEMSEA covers aspects of port safety conforming to IMO and UNEP instruments. However, it does not cover other aspects related to safety in landside port operations, which is within the competence of the ILO. The ILO is willing to develop a complementary unit to cover landside aspects of port safety that will provide for a comprehensive Port Safety Audit Manual. The ILO is also willing to collaborate with PEMSEA in the implementation of this programme. Unfortunately, the ILO does not have a budgetary allocation for the implementation. Therefore, funding for the implementation would have to be sought from donor agencies or PEMSEA member countries. The programme, if required, could then be implemented in other regions jointly by the IMO and ILO.

The International Labour Office remains ready to work together with PEMSEA, IMO and other International organizations to develop and implement a comprehensive Port Safety and Environment Management programme. Ladies and Gentleman I thank you for your attention.

**Address of Mr. Yihang Jiang
Senior Expert of UNEP EAS/RCU**

Mr. Yihang Jiang, Senior expert of UNEP EAS/RCU and the Project Coordinating Unit for the UNEP/GEF project for the South China Sea thanked PEMSEA for the invitation extended to the UNEP COBSEA, and the UNEP/GEF Project in the South China Sea.

He informed the meeting that UNEP COBSEA and the South China Sea project have associated with PEMSEA since the launch of the first phase of the project. 1994. The representatives of PEMSEA participated in most COBSEA meetings and in the first meeting of the South China Sea meeting organized in 1996.

Mr. Jiang informed the meeting the relevant activities of both COBSEA and South China Sea project.

With regard to the activities of COBSEA, the meeting was informed on the implementation of the Regional Program Action in Protection of Marine Environment from Land Based Activities in the East Asian Seas, the regional component of the International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN), and the regional project on the establishment of regional network of hotspots.

The UNEP/GEF project was approved by GEF on December 2001 and the implementation has been commended. The components and sub-components of the project include marine habitats, which include mangroves, non-oceanic coral reef, sea grass and wetlands, over exploration of fishery in the Gulf of Thailand, and land based pollution. The emphasis of the project is in reversing environment degradation in the South China Sea, which at an alarming rate. The main objectives of the project is to provide sustainable benefits to the participating countries even after the dissemination for the project by establishing regional and national infrastructure and building capacities at regional, national and local levels.

With regard to the cooperation and coordination with PEMSEA, Mr. Jiang expressed that there has been strong intervention since the beginning of the project. He further indicated the importance of the role of national coordination in the cooperation of the regional projects.

**Address of Shigeki Mitsumoto D. Sc.
UNESCO/IOC Regional Secretariat for the Western Pacific (WESTPAC)**

The outstanding character of IOC/WESTPAC is, in comparison with other cooperating agencies, its facility of coordinating the marine scientists in the Western Pacific Region. Its activity basically comprised about ten Projects which are led by outstanding scientists in the region, covering marine physics, chemistry, biology and geology. The main projects closely related to PEMSEA activities would be i) NEAR-GOOS (Northeast Asian Regional – Global Observing System), ii) WESWTPAC-HAB (Harmful Algal Bloom), and iii) International Cooperative Study on the Gulf of Thailand. The main activities of these projects since the previous PEMSEA/PSC (July 2000, Dalian) are:

- 1) NEAR-GOOS Coordinating Committee (October 2000, Seoul, Republic of Korea)
- 2) NEAR-GOOS Training Course on Data Management (December 2000, Tokyo, Japan)
- 3) HAB Training Course on “Ecology and Physiology of HAB” (March 2001, Bangkok and Chonburi, Thailand)
- 4) 5th IOC/WESTPAC International Scientific Symposium– Ocean Science at the Dawn of a New Millennium – (27 – 31 August 2001, Seoul, Republic of Korea)

In addition, HAB Training Course on “Advanced Technique on Characterization of HAB” is scheduled on 13 – 18 May 2002 (Manila, the Philippines).

This year, a New Project of “Remote Sensing for the Integrated Coastal Management (ICAM)” is going to be initiated by inviting Prof. Hiroshi Kawamura (Tohoku University, Japan) as the project leader. The first strategy-building meeting is scheduled to be held in May 2002.

WESTPAC will be happy to be “used” by other organizations like PEMSEA as an organization which could collaborate with them in its capacity as the coordinating agency of marine scientists.

In view that PEMSEA is stepping forward from spotted pilot projects in several regions to the trans-boundary network system, some of the current WESTPAC activities will be increasingly useful for PEMSEA. In regard to NEAR-GOOS for example, four countries (Russia, Republic of Korea, China and Japan) surrounding Japan/East Sea and Yellow Sea are exchanging ocean data through Internet. The current situation is limited to the exchange of only physical data, but it is planned to extend to chemical and biological data, by also inviting cooperation of UNEP Project of NOWPAP (Northwest Pacific Action Plan), PICES etc.

In particular the newly starting Project of “Remote Sensing for ICAM” using the newly launched satellite will be certainly useful in providing the sea surface data in the western Pacific Region in a operational mode.

**Cooperation with PEMSEA in solving pollution problems of regional seas
- Follow-up by Prof. Hiroshi Kawamura (Tohoku University) –**

1. Ocean varies daily, weekly and monthly. The oceanic variability has scales of local, regional and global. Influence of the outer oceans to the regional/local sea or to the pollution hotspots and cross-boundary problems are controlled by the oceanic variability. High-frequency components of the oceanic variability have been difficult to be detected and monitored properly by means of traditional observing systems using ships. In contrast, recent advanced ocean observing systems, e.g., satellite remote sensing sensors, enable us to capture the high-frequency ocean variations in real time.
2. Forecasts of the oceanic condition have been a dream of the ocean scientists for long time. The new observing systems motivated the ocean scientists to tackle against the short-term ocean forecast. Several pilot projects have been established to conduct the operational short-term forecast and demonstrate its usefulness. Better now-cast information provided by the new ocean observing systems will be valuable for various human activities in the coastal seas. The now-cast information will be also the basis of short-term ocean forecasts.
3. Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) of the UNESCO/IOC has established the Coastal Ocean Observing Panel (COOP) for design and implement of the Coastal Ocean Observing System (COOS) in 2001. As a part of regional GOOS activity, the IOC/WESTPAC is carrying out NEAR-GOOS in the northern East Asian Waters under the partnership of China, Japan RO Korea and Russia. The IOC/WESTPAC renewed a project “remote sensing for integrated coastal management” for meeting present community requirements. These activities may be platforms to cooperate with PEMSEA in solving problems clarified by the PEMSEA demonstration projects.

**Address of Mr. Declan O'Driscoll
Chief Executive, East Asia Response Pte. Ltd.**

Oil spill continue occur. There have been two spills already this year in Asia Pacific, one in Thailand and one in New Zealand. The size of the spill is not necessary the crucial issue, rather it is the location and type of oil that is of concern. People may be familiar with Erika spill two years ago off the coast of France. Although the size of the spill was in comparative terms, not the most significant, the cargo was a heavy fuel oil. This proved extremely difficult to clean up once it impacted the coastline.

The message is that companies involved in the exploration and production of oil must understand the impact their operations may have on the environment. They must be ready to react quickly and effectively in the event of an oil spill.

This is where EARL assist. EARL and our Alliance partner OSRL (Oil Spill Response Ltd.) in the United Kingdom act, in effect, as the oil spill response department for our members across the globe. The organizations can be best described as an industry resource both, in terms of equipment and importantly, expertise. Both organizations are non-profit.

Presently, our Alliance has 28 equity or shareholder members and approaching 50 associate members to whom we provide emergency oil spill response. Members include major oil companies, national oil companies, independents as well as oil refining and storage companies.

The key to effective response is preparation. EARL tries support this in a number of ways. We encourage membership of the Alliance, that more companies accept to concept of a shared industry resource. We undertake training at all levels from operator to senior executive. We assist with contingency planning, whereby, companies understand their risk and develop a comprehensive plan to cover that risk. Exercises will test the plan and ensure it remains relevant.

EARL is very pleased to have had the opportunity to work with PEMSEAs in the delivery of OPRC training in Bangkok and Manila 2001. The training was aimed at supervisors and on-scene commanders. We tried to ensure a strong practical approach discussing the main issues that arise during an oil spill response, the type of equipment used plus the roles and responsibilities of the different parties assisting in the response.

The benefit to EARL from this collaboration is the opportunity to explain to local government officials the oil industry's approach to spill response and to discuss particular local response issues. This all helps to assist with ensuring good preparation for oil spills.

For the future, we would be very pleased to support training courses where experience can benefit delegates. An OPRC training course is scheduled for Bohai Bay, China later this year. Safety is very important to the oil industry. There are some initiatives where we could help to promote safety. We would also like to develop closer

links with local response organizations in the Region, government or industry, to ensure a seamless approach in the event of a major oil spill.

**Address of Dr. Thomas Tisue
Technical Cooperation Specialist
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)**

On behalf of the IAEA and its deputy Director General Qian Jihui, Head of the Department of Technical Cooperation, I wish to express our gratitude for the opportunity to observe this 8th meeting of PEMSEA's Steering Committee; we thank PEMSEA's Secretariat, its member states, and especially our Korean host.

Many people associate the IAEA exclusively with its roles in the international systems for maintaining the security of nuclear materials and the safety of nuclear installations. Far less well known is our \$100 M annual programme of technical Cooperation with developing member states, a programme that focuses on applications of isotopes and radiation in fields such as human health and nutrition, water resources management, environmental protection, and food and agriculture.

Recently, in response to growing interest expressed by its member states, the IAEA began to seek ways to strengthen and enlarge its technology transfer activities in areas related to the coastal ocean. We see meetings such as present one as valuable occasions for opening dialogue with potential partners.

The main message I wish to deliver today is that the IAEA can assist with the transfer of cost-effective technology packages to help solve problems in integrated coastal zone management. These solutions most often involve the use of stable or radioactive isotopes as tracers, or depend on radiation-based analytical techniques. The IAEA has several decades of experience in helping others acquire the capacity to employ such isotope and radiation implications, through projects that provide fellowships and training; expert services; and equipment. Backstopping for these projects comes from our technical divisions, in this case particularly the IAEA's Marine Environmental Laboratory in Monaco.

The goals of our technology transfer efforts are self-sufficiency and sustainability. The programme is demand driven and preceded by careful study of cost effectiveness relative to alternatives not involving nuclear technology. While the IAEA is at heart a technical organization, the overall outcomes we seek are nonetheless solutions to high priority needs in sustainable development. We hope to reach this goal through the formation of strategic Partnership in Development at the national and regional levels, and with organizations from the mainstream of the international development effort.

Rather than go into detail now, I would instead direct your attention to a report we recently prepared with the help of a panel of distinguished experts. It's available on the display tables in the back of the room. You will notice that the report is still in draft form and that it was prepared mostly for use within the IAEA. It is titled "The Use of Nuclear & Isotopic Applications to Address Specific Coastal Zone Management Problems. The report attempts to identify those situations in which nuclear technology applications provide the cost-effective, and sometimes even unique, means of obtaining the data that coastal zone managers need to make critical decisions.

I will just mention one highlight of the report: a simple radiometric method for detecting neurotoxins derived from harmful algal blooms that the scientific community thinks is particularly appropriate for technology transfer. The IAEA has responded to this recommendation by moving to build on the already promising work done in the Philippines and elsewhere in the region on the HABs problem. We are working with member states to transfer the technology to them, to get the assay certified as equivalent to the conventional live-mouse bioassay, and to simplify the test and adapt it for use in remote field laboratories. Because of the intense interest in HABs in your region (as well as elsewhere), I would particularly commend this section of the report to your attention.

Please use the contact information in the report to obtain more information, or make your interest known to directly.

Thanks for your attention.

**Address of Dr. Sergey Ogay
Statement of Maritime State University
Vladivostok, Russia**

Mr. Chairman, ladies & gentlemen!

Let me express my sincere gratitude for the opportunity to attend the 8th PSC meeting and represent here the Maritime State University of Russia and the projects of the MSU being developed in the field of marine environment management.

The Maritime State University is a higher educational institution which trains specialist of a very wide range for the shipping industry as well as for shore based enterprises.

A lot was said yesterday and today about threat to the environment from the shipping industry as a result of daily routine operation of the ships, such as discharge of ballast water, disposal of oily and sewage waters, garbage, etc. As a training institution we are trying to make our students be aware of the importance of the marine environment management. This is one of the new trends in the university activities which place emphasis on the problems of maritime environment protection, an adequate response to oil spills from ships and training personnel involved in oil spill elimination.

For this purpose, the institute of marine environment protection has been established in the framework of the university. The institute is well fitted with up to date equipment and qualified personnel. This equipment includes the oil spill simulator, scientific station for creating GIS, cargo handling simulator for tankers, gas and chemical carriers produced by Ship Analytics International Specialist of Marine Environment Protection Institute in the cooperation with the scientist of the Russian Academy of Sciences and legal experts have worked out draft laws concerning the marine and coastal environment management.

Another direction in the institute activities is compiling the coastal oil pollution sensitivity maps which are being worked out on the basis of GIS Technologies.

Training process is an important component of institute operation. Most of the training programmes are based in IMO model courses.

The Maritime State University has conducted a number of conferences and seminars on marine environment issues. This activity is supported by the region government and local authorities.

On the basis of the researchers made by the university staff and would experience analysis the MSU specialist have developed and put into operation the model of crisis center for the oil spill response. This crisis centre in the basis for realization of a new quality integrated interaction of organizations and the resources for the oil spill response.

Besides the MSU is an owner of a tall training vessel "Nadezhda" which has been used for five years for scientific research of marine ecosystems of the far Eastern Seas. These scientific expeditions were conducted in the form of the floating University programs.

In the course of the Floating University Expeditions the monitoring of the ocean ecological characteristics is conducted, research of the changes in marine ecosystems conditions is made, GIS of the Far Eastern seas is being created. Training of Scientific and research personnel in the field of environment monitoring is also paid a great attention to.

The Far Eastern Floating University is trying to do its best to make a valuable contribution into solving the problems of the marine ecosystem monitoring which is of a primary importance at present due to the increasing influence of both natural and anthropogenic processes taking places in the atmosphere and the oceans. The ecological problems are becoming even more serious in the result of large scale biological resources exploitation which makes the scientist look for new, more effective ways of monitoring one of the richest regions of the world ocean.

The basic methods of marine ecosystem monitoring used during the research expeditions aboard the training vessel "Nadezhda" are active (laser) remote probing of the ocean and passive optic probing. All the research expeditions of the Far Eastern Floating University aboard ship "Nadezhda" were supported by the Federal Programmes of the Russian Federation. In the period of 1997-2001 three expeditions have been accomplished.

During the first expedition in 1997-98 the ship visited the ports of Republic of Korea, Australia and New Zealand. The second expedition was held in 2000 in the coastal waters of the Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk. The third expedition took place in 2001 in the Far Eastern Seas.

The Floating University project is constantly developing and we associate its development with broadening the project geography, inviting foreign partners from Asia Pacific Region and obtaining UNESCO support as the project was submitted the National Oceanographic Commission in Moscow in October 2001 and was approved by it.

As it can be seen from the above-mentioned the targets of our project have much in common with some of the PEMSEA goals and strategies and the Maritime State University will be very interested in joining the PEMSEA activities, to cooperate all issues of common interest, to share information and methodology approaches, expertise and offering our facilities for staff training.

Thank you for your attention.

**Address of Mr. Hiroshi Terashima
Executive Director
The Nippon Foundation**

The Nippon Foundation is a Japan based non-profit, grant-making NGO, established in 1962, that funds public welfare projects both in Japan and abroad. We have made special efforts toward supporting projects related to securing navigational safety and environmental protection from the beginning. For example, since 1968, The Nippon Foundation has contributed more than 100 million U.S. dollars to assure maritime safety in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, supporting the production of hydrographic charts, dredging operations, the installation of navigational aids, and anti-pollution measures.

We have also been actively involved in human resource development and training activities. We have supported the World Maritime University, founded as a graduate school university in 1983 by the IMO, to provide advanced education and training in ocean affairs to those involved in maritime activities in their respective home countries, especially to those from developing countries. On realizing the importance and potential of the WMU initiative, it was decided in 1987 to establish the Sasakawa Fellowship, which provides scholarships for students to attend the World Maritime University. We currently provide fifty scholarships a year. Since its founding, the total number of students to have studied at WMU on our scholarships has now risen to 230, including current students.

Keeping in mind that the ocean is a system that goes beyond the scope of any one country and that ocean governance requires expertise, technology, and large amounts of money, we believe that a shared philosophy of management and international cooperation by countries in the region is not only a practical but an effective means of pursuing ocean governance, especially in regional and sub-regional seas.

At the same time, in addressing such problems as balancing coastal development with protection of the environment and conserving coastal ecosystems, I believe that local initiatives, specific to the natural regions and its ecosystems, will be the most effective and yield the greatest results.

PEMSEA, by focusing its efforts along these lines, has succeeded in constructing partnerships for environmental management among the countries and local governments in the region. Therefore, we have watched, and continue to watch, the activities of PEMSEA with great anticipation. Although many countries in East Asia share a common regional ocean environment and are therefore interconnected in a variety of ways, multi-lateral cooperation regarding problems in these regional seas remains underdeveloped, especially in comparison to the Mediterranean and Baltic sea regions.

As economic growth in Asia will continue to rely heavily on maritime transport and the sustainable development of its oceans and coastal areas, we at the Nippon Foundation hope to support multi-lateral regional cooperation efforts regarding sustainable development and use issues as well as environmental protection efforts in the Asian regional seas. In particular, as a non-profit, non-governmental organization,

funded through the receipt of 3.3% of the revenues generated by local governments operating motorboat racing in Japan, we would like to explore areas in which we could successfully cooperate. Several examples of these would be the following.

First, is the idea of joint research by a network of the world's leading universities into how advanced graduate degree programs concerning ocean governance might be improved worldwide. These programs would concentrate on sustainable development of ocean and coastal areas and their resources, and marine environment protection and conservation. Given the international dimensions of ocean governance, it is all the more important that we maintain a global perspective in fostering human resource development. In looking at current ocean governance education in the world's universities, conditions range from a total lack of courses to a great variance in the aims and levels among courses that are indeed offered, making it clear that our educational needs are not being sufficiently met.

Next is the question of a regional think tank devoted to ocean issues. We believe there is a need in the East Asian area for a think tank capable of proposing ocean and coastal policies and their priorities from a trans-national and trans-sectoral point of view. Such a think tank should also be able to offer their expertise in providing advice regarding the implementation of the policies they propose.

Thirdly, in fulfillment of our role as a non-government, grant-making organization, we hope to encourage new projects responding to new societal needs by providing financial support in their formative stages, and also to provide incentives for pioneering work in new fields.

The Nippon Foundation looks forward to discovering our areas of common interest with PEMSEA, in the hopes of future successful collaborations.

Thank you for your attention.

**Address of Ms. Minerva R. Alfonso
Senior Vice President, INTERTANKO**

On behalf of INTERTANKO, I would like to thank PEMSEA for inviting us to this meeting, and also for giving us the opportunity to share our views regarding possible areas of cooperation between the 2 associations.

As most of you will know, ladies and gentlemen, INTERTANKO is the International Association of Independent Tanker Owners and we represent 70% of the world independent tanker fleet. We are a strong advocate of safe transport, cleaner seas and free competition.

The International Association of Independent Tanker Owners (INTERTANKO), as an industry association representing over 2000 tankers, has taken on a strong leadership role in the drive for improved standards. Progress, however, will depend on all the parties involved in the movement of oil by sea, making a commitment similar to that made by responsible shipowners in complying with their own strict regulatory and liability regime.

Recognizing the importance of partnerships – INTERTANKO was the first industry association that has encapsulated the concept, of all participants seeking to continuously improve their own quality commitment, in the “Chain of Responsibility” programme. The Association is taking steps to help the other links in the chain to understand the complex nature of the tanker safety and pollution prevention problem more fully.

In 1994, a major INTERTANKO programme was launched under the title “Prevention Through Partnership.” The programme called on the active support of other industry partners in improving the infrastructure of tanker shipping. Tanker owners had improved the safety and pollution prevention capability of the ships themselves but other sectors had still to respond at the same level. Onshore traffic control in ports and congested areas, proper regulation of pilotage and towage, shore-based casualty response capabilities, improved salvage provision, and of course adequate waste reception facilities were all highlighted.

Ultimately, the INTERTANKO initiatives are aimed at facilitating cooperation amongst the participants in order to upgrade the regulatory regime and spread the responsibility for safe shipping more equitably.

This is the first time I am attending a PEMSEA meeting, and yesterday I was trying desperately hard to shortlist possible areas of cooperation between the 2 associations considering PEMSEA’s wide range of activities. I have made an initial list of some possible areas of cooperation between the 2 associations, these are: issues and initiatives relating to tanker port safety, oil spill response, and more importantly, the focus on the ratification and implementation international conventions by various countries in this region. I am fortunate to also be invited in one of the PEMSEA initiated project – the Marine Electronic Highway or MEH – which is a good example of an area where both public and private sector interface and cooperate.

GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on Building Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EIGHTH PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

TRIPARTITE REVIEW SESSION

Busan, Republic of Korea, 22 March 2002

INTRODUCTION

- i. The Tripartite Review (TPR) of the Regional Programme was held in Busan, Republic of Korea, 22 March 2002, following the Technical Session of the 8th Programme Steering Committee Meeting. The Government of the Republic of Korea hosted the TPR.
- ii. The TPR was attended by representatives from ten participating countries of the Regional Programme, including Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.
- iii. The TPR was also attended by representatives from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Manila Office, GEF/UNDP Kuala Lumpur, UNDP Seoul Office, the International Maritime Organization (IMO), London, and the Regional Programme Office (RPO), Manila.
- iv. A list of participants is attached as Annex 8.

1.0. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

- 1.1 Mr. Terence Jones, Principal Programme Regional Representative, UNDP, chaired the meeting and declared it open at 1030 hours, 22 March 2002.

2.0 ADOPTION OF AGENDA

- 2.1 The agenda for the TPR was adopted as presented, and is contained in Annex 4.

3.0 MATTERS ARISING FROM THE 2000 TRIPARTITE REVIEW SESSION

- 3.1 Dr. Chua informed the Meeting that the Regional Programme implemented all recommendations from the Technical Session of the 7th PSC Meeting, with the exception of a recommendation to proceed with the development of PEMSEA's Areas of Excellence (AOE). Implementation of the AOE concept was postponed subject to availability of financing. Key recommendations that were implemented included: a) creation of an overall vision and strategy of PEMSEA; b) operationalization of the strategies and approaches approved for each of the

Regional Programme's ten component activities; and c) implementation of the approved five-year (1999-2004) and two-year (2000-2001) work plans.

- 3.2 Dr. Chua highlighted activities and measures undertaken by the Regional Programme to implement the recommendations of the 2000 TPR meeting:
1. Confirmation of PEMSEA national focal points in all participating countries;
 2. Communications between the RPO and PEMSEA national focal points including invitation letters to PSC meetings, training opportunities and other routine PEMSEA operational activities;
 3. IMO's and UNDP's review of the 'Settlement of Disputes' clause for MOAs with participating countries;
 4. IMO and UNDP analysis and clarification regarding participation by the private sector and civil society in PEMSEA activities, in keeping with the building partnerships theme of PEMSEA;
 5. Streamlining of the UNDP reporting requirements;
 6. Mobilization of resources and support for the implementation of PEMSEA activities at the local, national and regional levels, by partnering with government, donors, international agencies and organizations, the private sector and NGOs; and
 7. Preparation and distribution of the breakdown of the budgeted resource allocations on a component-by-component basis for the 2000-2001 budget.
- 3.3 The delegation from China expressed satisfaction with the measures undertaken by the Regional Programme Office to implement the recommendations raised during the 2000 TPR. In addition, the delegation from Thailand informed the Meeting that the overall performance of the Regional Programme was highly satisfactory.
- 3.4 The Meeting discussed the measures undertaken by the Regional Programme Office in reviewing the 'Settlement of Disputes' clause for MOAs and contracts. Dr. Chua indicated that the IMO Legal Division had provided the final language for the clause, and the language had been agreed to by UNDP.
- 3.5 The Chair advised the Meeting that the Settlement of Disputes clause was a matter of UN policy, and that validation of the legal acceptability of the statement should be pursued outside of the PEMSEA programme, at the national government level. The Meeting agreed to the suggested approach, and requested that the RPO inform National Focal Points when the matter is being raised with national governments, in order to allow the National Focal Points the opportunity to brief their national counterparts, as well as to keep track of progress on the issue.
- 3.6 Dr. Chua informed the Meeting that no progress had been made in streamlining the reporting requirements of the UNDP and GEF, including quarterly accomplishment reports, annual reports, result oriented accomplishment reports and project implementation review. The GEF/UNDP representative informed the

Meeting that more effort would be made to streamline reporting procedures with GEF to reduce RPO time in the preparation of reports.

- 3.7 Dr. Chua informed the Meeting of the E-Updates, the PEMSEA website and Tropical Coasts magazine as approaches undertaken by the Regional Programme to improve information dissemination/sharing. The number of hits on the PEMSEA website increased from 400 hits per month in 2000 to 4,000 hits per month in the first quarter of 2002.

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE PROGRAMME'S PERFORMANCE

- 4.1 Dr. Chua introduced the Annual Progress report (APR), recalling the presentation, discussion and rating which had taken place during the Technical Session.
- 4.2 Dr. Chua referred to the achievements of the Regional Programme, already discussed during the Technical Session, as well as the constraints and difficulties experienced. He reminded the Meeting that the limitations are mainly time and staff load, and these lead to the delay in programme implementation. Despite these, the achievements were identified as being significant.
- 4.3 Dr. Mok Mareth, Minister of Environment, Cambodia, expressed Cambodia's support and cooperation with the Regional Programme. He indicated that PEMSEA's overall development goal is directly relevant to the socio-economic (including human health, population, and education) and environmental (including biodiversity) concerns of his country. In this connection, he supported the title of the regional strategy to be "Sustainable Development Strategy". The Minister stressed the importance of further efforts to develop collaborative arrangements and sustainable financing mechanisms to implement the regional strategy beyond the lifespan of the Regional Programme. Dr. Mok Mareth's statement may be found in Annex 9.
- 4.4 Several delegations indicated their satisfaction for the progress being made by the Regional Programme in developing the demonstration projects. The delegations pointed out that, in their view, the momentum created by the Regional Programme in building regional capacity to implement a sustainable development strategy in coastal and marine areas should be continued beyond the termination of the Regional Programme.
- 4.5 Dr. Chua thanked the delegations for their support. He pointed out that the change of regional "Environmental Strategy" into "Sustainable Development Strategy" embodied a significant shift from a single sectoral to a multi-sectoral approach that offers an operational linkage between environmental protection and economic growth. He indicated that the shift helps broaden the basis of support and participation for the development and implementation of the regional strategy.

- 4.6 The Regional Programme Director indicated that the issue of national coordination among agencies has become even more prominent considering that Regional Programme activities cut across the mandates and responsibilities of many agencies. He reminded the Meeting that national coordination will be especially important with the upcoming activities related to the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (the Strategy) and the development of national coastal and marine strategies/policies. National Coordinating Committees or similar groups will play an important role in this regard. The Meeting was informed that NCCs have been established in Malaysia and Cambodia, while Indonesia and the Philippines will be organizing their NCCs in the near future.
- 4.7 The IMO representative commented that it is clearly the responsibility of the National Focal Point to communicate Programme activities with the other national government agencies. The frequent change of National Focal Points was brought up as a continuing constraint to national coordination. However, this issue is beyond the control of all present, and all that can be done is to increase efforts to bring the new focal points quickly on board.
- 4.8 The Meeting was reminded that coordination between national and local governments is another area where linkages need to be strengthened. Vietnam has experienced some problems in this area but will exert efforts to strengthen coordination. The Indonesian delegation stated that in Indonesia, due to decentralization, the local government is the main actor with regard to the demonstration site, and the national government only acts as a coordinating body.
- 4.9 The Meeting confirmed that dissemination of information on Programme activities is needed to make other agencies more aware. Awareness is vital for sustainability and leads to buy-ins to the Regional Programme. However, information dissemination is not enough. National coordination is also needed in terms of project steering and staff support.
- 4.10 The Meeting also emphasized that a deliberate effort is needed from UNDP country offices to be more aware of the Regional Programme's activities. The National Focal Points were requested to brief UNDP Resident Representatives from time to time as a means of improving their awareness and relationships with PEMSEA activities in the country.
- 4.11 The Meeting recognized that efforts must be made to inform the UNDP Resident Representatives about the Strategy and its potential role in high-level policymaking and as an instrument in moving the country agenda forward. The Strategy should also be viewed as a very timely contribution in the context of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The Meeting considered the participation of UNDP Country Offices in the national consultation process as an important contribution, which would involve all elements of the UNDP Country Offices, and not just the environmental sections.

- 4.12 The IMO representative commented that one way of getting the support and cooperation of maritime agencies is through the Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) of IMO. In this regard, country representatives to MEPC need to be made aware that the Strategy is very much related to shipping. It must also be shown that concerns such as ratification and implementation of IMO conventions are being attended to.
- 4.13 The Meeting recognized that developments in many of the demonstration sites have been slower than expected due to the lack of capacity of local staff in project management (e.g., accounting requirements). This was compounded by language and logistical considerations. Since expenses must be proven through receipts, basic information of all receipts have to be translated. Likewise, proposal development has proven to be a very lengthy process. However, this was necessary because: a) the proper understanding of the project activity had to be verified; and b) the proposals had to reflect enforceable provisions and achievable goals and outputs to ensure effectiveness. The Vietnam delegation vouched that the extra time and effort is beneficial in the end.
- 4.14 The Meeting acknowledged that training has proven to be very effective in raising the capacity level at the sites. Referring back to the accounting example, a trip by the PEMSEA Accountant to explain and train the staff on requirements proved effective in raising the rate of compliance in Sihanoukville. Training of trainers was noted to be especially effective as it is designed to reach a wider number of people within a short period of time.
- 4.15 “Mentoring” was discussed by the Meeting as a good way to disperse lessons learned from more advanced sites to sites that are at the early stages of development. This will be applied among the PEMSEA sites. Danang, for example, is proceeding rapidly and is willing to share its lessons learned with others. The Meeting commented that UNDP country offices can provide complementary support to capacity-building activities, including the funding of programs for other demonstration sites to share experiences with in-country sites.
- 4.16 The translation of PEMSEA documents into national languages was requested by the delegations from Thailand, Indonesia and Vietnam. Translation is another potential area for co-financing from UNDP. The Meeting emphasized the need to strengthen the interconnection between in-country activities of UNDP Country Offices and PEMSEA’s activities, for co-financing and/or other complementary arrangements particularly related to capacity building activities.

Numerical Evaluation

- 4.17 The UNDP, Regional Programme Office and the Governments of Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, RO Korea, Thailand and Vietnam assessed the Regional Programme’s progress towards the achievement of its goals, based on the results reported in the APR and the countries’ experience in PEMSEA activities.

- 4.18 On a scale of 1 to 4, with 1 being highly satisfactory and 4 being unsatisfactory, the overall rating of the Regional Programme in terms of relevance and performance was 1.75 by UNDP and 1.5 by the Regional Programme Office. The overall rating of the Governments was 1.5.
- 4.19 The results of the countries' evaluation of the Regional Programme's progress was presented in two formats: (1) a tabulation of ratings by each participating country; and (2) an average of the Governments' individual ratings. The Meeting noted that the breakdown by country is useful as some detail is provided on areas where the UNDP Country Office may provide assistance or support to facilitate implementation of national Programme activities.
- 4.20 The Meeting agreed that for public reports, the numerical rating would reflect only the average rating of the Governments.
- 4.21 The Meeting recognized that while there has been delay in the implementation of PEMSEA activities in some countries, there has also been good progress overall.

5.0 PRESENTATION OF THE CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TECHNICAL SESSION OF THE 8TH PSC MEETING

- 5.1 The Meeting adopted the conclusions and recommendations of the Technical Session of the 8th PSC Meeting, with the understanding that the recommended changes and suggestions would be incorporated in the final report, as requested by the Technical Session.

6.0 WORK PLAN AND BUDGET

- 6.1 Dr. Chua presented the budget for 2002-2003. He explained that the budget allocations for each of the Programme's components are consistent with the activities in the work plans to be undertaken to achieve the impact areas, as discussed in the Technical Session. The 2-year budget totaled US\$ 8.99 million, which included an allocation of US\$ 4.5 million (50%) for ICM and subregional sea areas/pollution hotspot projects, 35% for other components and 15% for Programme Management.
- 6.2 The overhead budgets for the Executing and Implementing Agencies were discussed. For the Executing Agency, the allocated budget for IMO is US\$ 918,324. The Meeting was advised that UNDP Country Offices normally charge a 2-3% service fee for administrative support to projects. However, in the case of the Regional Programme, UNDP Manila is providing administrative support on a cost recovery basis. Dr. Chua assured the countries that overhead expenditures incurred by the IMO and UNDP will not be derived from the budget allocated to the countries.
- 6.3 The Meeting noted that the financial delivery rate (i.e., ratio of planned expenditures to actual expenditures) is low. However, after two years of

operation, the funds that are obligated through MOAs is 82% of the total project budget.

- 6.4 The Meeting endorsed an adjustment in the budget for an international expert position to be converted to three national professional positions.
- 6.5 The delegation of Indonesia indicated that the budget allocated for ICM and subregional sea areas/pollution hotspot sites are almost equivalent considering that there are six ICM sites and only four hotspot sites. Dr. Chua clarified that although there are only four subregional sea areas/pollution hotspot projects, the area of coverage in terms of sea area, length of coastline managed and population, is extensive.
- 6.6 The Meeting recognized that there is a need for funds to be allocated for translation of relevant documents and reports. This is to support the Programme's efforts to transfer lessons learned and promote information sharing among the project sites implementing ICM. It was suggested that savings in the budget allocated to implemented activities at the ICM sites may be used to support other activities (for example, translation) subject to the approval of the RPO.
- 6.7 The Meeting adopted the Work Plan and Budget for 2002-2003.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TRIPARTITE REVIEW SESSION

The Meeting noted:

- 7.1 With appreciation, the confirmation by all participating governments of the designated National Focal Points.
- 7.2 The need for participating countries to promote cross-sectoral coordination for PEMSEA activities in the countries.
- 7.3 With appreciation the efforts made by the Regional Programme Office to follow up with the concerned international agencies pertaining to the formulation of the Settlement of Disputes clause for the Programme-related MOAs and contracts.
- 7.4 With great interest, the efforts made by the UNDP to streamline GEF and UNDP reporting procedures with a view to improving project efficiency and effectiveness, and requested the UNDP to inform the Programme management of any progress made in this regard.
- 7.5 With high satisfaction, the significant progress made in implementing the Regional Programme at the regional level in general, and at the country sites in particular, and the strong support expressed by the participating countries for the Regional Programme.

- 7.6 With understanding, the important socio-economic and environmental issues being addressed at the local, national and regional levels through PEMSEA activities, including consultations on the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia, and the expressed desire of participating countries to explore ways and means of sustaining PEMSEA beyond the lifespan of the Regional Programme.
- 7.7 The high level rating for the Programme's relevance and the average numerical rating of 1.5 for the Programme's performance accorded by participating governments.
- 7.8 With appreciation, PEMSEA's cost-effective approaches to enhance and fully use the capacity of the Regional Programme Office and the countries' Project Management Offices in project implementation.
- 7.9 The increased demand by the participating countries for the Programme support in developing ICM parallel sites, translation of relevant Programme documents and staff training.
- 7.10 The far-reaching significance of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia for national strategy/policy development, regional collaborative arrangements and regional sustainable financing mechanisms in managing the coastal and marine environment and related resources.
- 7.11 With appreciation, the backstopping provided by the UNDP Manila to the Regional Programme to facilitate its project administration and implementation.

The Meeting recommended:

- 7.12 The Regional Programme Office further strengthen multisectoral consultations for enhancing consensus on the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia and measures for its implementation, including in particular, further development of regional collaborative arrangements and sustainable financing mechanisms, taking into account the need to sustain the efforts and achievements of the Regional Programme beyond its lifespan.
- 7.13 Participating governments inform the Regional Programme Office of any further changes with regard to the designation of the National Focal Points.
- 7.14 Participating governments further strengthen interagency collaboration and multi-sectoral participation in PEMSEA implementation, through cross-sector, reaching-out initiatives, information sharing and increasing PEMSEA publicity via websites and other mass media.
- 7.15 In-country communications concerning the status, progress and impacts of PEMSEA demonstration projects be further strengthened, particularly the communications between the National Focal Points, the Project Management Offices, UNDP Country Offices, and GEF Focal Points.

- 7.16 UNDP and the IMO make further efforts to resolve the legal issues arising from the formulation of the Settlement of Disputes clause in their Regional Programme's MOAs and contracts, including consultations with the concerned national authorities, and the RPO to keep the National Focal Points informed of these consultations.
- 7.17 The tabulation of Programme evaluation ratings by country be maintained for the benefits of tracking country-specific perspectives, and that average ratings by all participating governments be used for assessing the Programme overall performance in official reports.
- 7.18 The enhancement of PEMSEA's capacity building initiatives with concerned institutions and individuals in project planning and management, with a view to further improving project performance and delivery at project sites.
- 7.19 The Regional Programme Office and the countries' Project Management Offices look into the possibility of undertaking appropriate measures designed to enhance capacity building, including strengthening trainers training, enhancing mutual assistance and information sharing among the sites, and giving further emphasis to the role of the demonstration sites in transferring lessons learned.
- 7.20 The UNDP and its Country Offices provide support to the efforts of PEMSEA, particularly in the following areas: national consultations on the Regional Strategy; national strategy/policy development; public-private sector partnerships; translation of relevant documents into national languages; national capacity building; and linkages with national programmes.
- 7.21 The costs incurred by UNDP Manila for administrative support to the Regional Programme be covered in an appropriate manner, as negotiated between the Regional Programme Director and the Principal Programme Regional Representative, without affecting the budgetary arrangements for PEMSEA's country projects.
- 7.22 The adoption of the work plan and budget of the Regional Programme for 2002-2003.
- 7.23 An adjustment in the Personnel component of Programme budget, replacing an international expert position with three national professional positions.

8.0 CLOSING CEREMONY

- 8.1 In his closing remarks, Dr. Chua concluded that the Meeting had achieved three significant milestones, namely:

1. Establishment of an intergovernmental partnership of countries around the Seas of East Asia, with Japan joining as the twelfth participating country of PEMSEA;
 2. Adoption in principle of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia, as a platform to galvanize cooperation and collaboration among countries of the region and other stakeholders at the local, national and regional levels, as well as a framework for countries to use in the development of counterpart national strategies and policies on ocean and coastal governance; and
 3. Agreement to identify and develop sustainable financing options in support of the implementation of the Regional Strategy, stimulating private sector investment in environmental infrastructure and services through the public-private partnership (PPP) process.
- 8.2 Dr. Chua reminded the Meeting of the many challenges that lay ahead for the Regional Programme, with the implementation of the Regional Strategy. He referred to the multi-agency and multi-sectoral interests that need to be considered when dealing with such a broad framework and the requirement to develop and extend partnerships among the public and private sectors in order to get the pertinent parties to work together.
- 8.3 The Regional Programme Director extended his profound thanks to the Government of RO Korea, and to MOMAF in particular, for their support in organizing and implementing the 8th PSC Meeting.
- 8.4 Mr. Koji Sekimizu expressed his sincere appreciation to the host agency for their dedicated effort and congeniality in hosting the Meeting. He indicated that, although this was his first opportunity to attend a PSC meeting, he was impressed by the open and frank discussions on the progress, achievements and constraints of countries in implementing such a complex and important regional environmental management programme. Mr. Sekimizu assured the countries that IMO is earnest in its continuing commitment to the success of the Regional Programme.
- 8.5 Mr. Kwong Yul Park and Mr. Sungbum Kim thanked the participants for their contributions to the Meeting on behalf of MOMAF. They indicated that it was an honour to host the meeting in Busan, and assured the continuing support and participation of the RO Korean Government in the activities of PEMSEA.
- 8.6 Ms. Kannegar Boontanon, on behalf of all participating countries attending the 8th PSC, expressed sincere gratitude to the RO Korean Government for hosting the Meeting. Ms. Kannegar noted the excellent effort made by the Co-Chairs of the Meeting, Dr. Jung Ook Lee and Mr. Terence Jones, the positive interventions and clarifications made by Dr. Chua regarding project activities and direction, and the continuing support of the Secretariat, including the local staff from the Korean Maritime Institute.

- 8.7 On behalf of all participants, Mr. Terence Jones congratulated Khun Kannegar on her upcoming retirement. He also congratulated Dr. Chua for the conferment of the Sahak Metrey Medal from the Royal Government of Cambodia for a significant contribution to Cambodia and its people. Mr. Jones thanked MOMAF for being such excellent hosts to the 8th PSC. He concluded that there are many exciting challenges for PEMSEA over the next few years, and noted the opportunity and need for country cooperation in linking the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia with global initiatives such as the World Summit on Sustainable Development.
- 8.8 The Meeting was officially closed at 4:30 PM, 22 March 2002.

ANNEX 8

List of Participants

Tripartite Review

**8th Programme Steering Committee Meeting
Busan, Republic of Korea
19-22 March 2002**

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

CAMBODIA

H. E. Dr. Mok Mareth
Minister
Ministry of Environment
48, Samdech Preah Sihanouk
Tonle Bassac, Chamkamon
Phnom Penh
Cambodia
Fax: (855-23) 427 844; 23 215 925
Tel: (855-23) 427 894
E-mail: minenvlb@forum.org.kh

Mr. Long Rithirak
Deputy Director of Planning and Legal Affairs
Ministry of Environment
48 Samdech Preah Sihanouk
Tonle Bassac, Chamkarmon
Phnom Penh
Cambodia
Tel: (855-23) 214 027
Fax: (855-23) 219 287
E-mail: moeimo@bigpond.com.kh

INDONESIA

Drs. Sudariyono
Assistant Deputy to the Minister of Environment on the Coastal and Marine
Ecosystem Affairs
The Ministry of Environment
Jl. D.I Pandjaitan No. 24
Kebon Nanas, Jakarta Timur 13410
Indonesia
Tel. (62-21) 8590 5638
Fax: (62-21) 8590 4929
E-mail: pkepl@bapedal.go.id

Hon. I Ketut Robin MBA
Vice Mayor of Denpasar City
Kantor Walikota Denpasar
Jl. Gajah Mada No. 1
Denpasar, Indonesia
Tel: (62-361) 234 831
Fax: (62-361) 221 534

JAPAN

Mr. Shigeki Ito
Vice Director General of Policy Bureau
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
2-1-3 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-8918
Japan

Mr. Naoki Okabe
Director of Ocean Division
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
2-1-3 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-8918
Japan

Mr. Yoshimasa Kigawa
Chief, International Shipping Division
Maritime Bureau
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
2-1-3 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-8918
Japan

Dr. Kenichi Uchida
Chief, General Affairs Division
Policy Bureau
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
2-1-3 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-8918
Japan

MALAYSIA

Dr. Zulkifli Abdul Rahman
Principal Assistant Director
Department of Environment Malaysia
Levels 3 - 7 Block C4, Parcel C
Federal Government Administrative Centre
62662 Putrajaya, Malaysia
Tel: (60-3) 8885 8220
Fax: (60-3) 8889 1975
E-mail: zar@jas.sains.my

Haji Rahmat Mohd. Sharif
Director
Selangor Waters Management Authority
Level 12, SSASS II Building,
No. 3 Jalan Indah, Section 14
Shah Alam 40000, Selangor
Malaysia
Tel: (60-3) 5511 1800 ext 301
Fax: (60-3) 5512 2008
E-mail: hjrahmat@luas.gov.my

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. Li Haiqing
Director General
Department of International Cooperation
State Oceanic Administration
1 Fuxingmenwai Avenue
Beijing, 100860
People's Republic Of China
Tel: (86-10) 6804-2695/6803-2211; 6852 71665
Fax: (86-10) 6803-0799
E-mail: depicsoa@95777.com

Prof. Li Wenhai
Administrative Manager
National Project Management Office (NPMO)
Bohai Sea Environmental Management Project
Department of International Cooperation
State Oceanic Administration
1 Fuxingmenwai Avenue
Beijing 100860
People's Republic of China
Tel: (86-10) 6804 8051

Fax: (86-10) 6803 0799
E-mail: bsemp@263.net

Ms. Tang Dongmei
Programme Officer
Department of International Cooperation
State Oceanic Administration
1 Fuxingmenwai Avenue
Beijing 100860
People's Republic of China
Fax: (86-10) 6803 0799
E-mail: soalofec@95777.com

PHILIPPINES

Mr. Robert Jara
Division Chief
Bilateral Investment and Program Division, FASPO
Department of Environment & Natural Resources
Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
Philippines
Tel: (63-2) 926 2693
Fax: (63-2) 928 0028
E-mail: rjara@denr.gov.ph; rsjara@hotmail.com

Mr. Felizardo K. Virtucio Jr.
Director, Agriculture Staff
National Economic and Development Authority
3rd Floor Neda Building Blessed Jose Maria Escriva Drive
Shaw Boulevard, Pasig City
Philippines
Tel: (63-2) 631 3714
Fax: (63-2) 636 5517; 633 6015
E-mail: fkvirtucio@neda.gov.ph

RO KOREA

Mr. Yoo, Jung Suk
Vice Minister
Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
139, Chungjong-No 3
Seodaemun-Gu, Seoul 120-715
Republic of Korea
Fax: (82-2) 3148 6204

Dr. Jung Ook Lee
President
Korea Maritime Institute
NFCC Bldg., 11-6 Sinchun-dong
Songpa-gu, Seoul 138-730
Republic of Korea
Tel: (82-2) 2105-2701
Fax: (82-2) 2105-2710
E-mail: jolee@kmi.re.kr

Mr. Park, Kwang Youl
Director
Marine Environment Division
Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
139, Chungjong-No 3
Seodaemun-Gu, Seoul 120-715
Republic of Korea
Tel: (82-2) 3148 6540
Fax: (82-2) 3148 6545
E-mail: kim1070@momaf.go.kr

Mr. Kim, Sungbum
Deputy Director
Marine Environment Division
Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
139 Chungjong-No. 3
Seodaemun-Gu, Seoul 120-715
Republic of Korea
Tel: (82-2) 3148 6542
Fax: (82-2) 3148 6545
E-mail: sbkim@momaf.go.kr

Mr. Kwon, Hyuk Woon
Deputy-Director
Environment Cooperation Division
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Dr. Choi, Woo Jeung
Senior Research Scientist
National Fisheries Research and Development Institute
Republic of Korea
Tel: (82-51) 720 2250
Fax: (82-51) 702 2054
E-mail: wjchoi@nfrdi.re.kr

Dr. Yoon, Jin Sook
Head, GIS Team
Marine Environment and Safety Research Division
Korea Maritime Institute
NFCC Bldg., 11-6 Sinchun-dong
Songpa-gu, Seoul 138-730
Republic of Korea
Tel: (82-2) 2105 2752
Fax: (82-2) 2105 2759
E-mail: jsyoon@suji.kmi.re.kr

Dr. Kang, Dae Suk
Senior Researcher
Korea Maritime Institute
NFCC Bldg., 11-6 Sinchun-dong
Songpa-gu, Seoul 138-730
Republic of Korea
Tel: (82-2) 2105 2770
Fax: (82-2) 2105 2779
E-mail: dskang@kmi.re.kr

SINGAPORE

Ms. Ho Hsu Mei
Policy Analyst
Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore
460 Alexandra Road
18-00 PSA Building
Singapore 119963
Tel: (65) 6375 1755
Fax: (65) 6375 1615
E-mail: Hsu_Mei_Ho@mpa.gov.sg

THAILAND

Ms. Kannegar Boontanon
Senior Inland Waterway Transport Planning Expert
The Harbour Department
Ministry of Transport and Communications
1278 Yotha Road, Talardnoi
Samphantawong District
Bangkok 10100
Thailand
Tel: (66-2) 236 9990; 233 1311 to 8
Fax: (66-2) 236 7248
E-mail: harcom.hd@motc.go.th

VIETNAM

Mr. Hua Chien Thang
Deputy Director
Monitoring & State of Environment Division
National Environment Agency/ MOSTE
67 Nguyen Du, Hanoi
Vietnam
Fax. (84-4) 822 3189
Tel/Fax. (84-4) 822 4419; 942 1223
E-mail: hthang@nea.gov.vn; thang-adb@hn.vn.vnn

Dr. Nong Thi Ngoc Minh
Director
Department of Science Technology and Environment
51-A Ly Tu Trong, Danang City
Vietnam
Tel: (84) 511 830 212
Fax: (84) 511 822 864
E-mail: cminh@dng.vnn.vn

GEF/United Nations Development Program Kuala Lumpur

Mr. Carlos Tito Santos
Regional Coordinator – Biodiversity & International Waters
Global Environment Facility (GEF)
United Nations Development Programme
P.O. Box 12544
50782 Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia
Tel: (60-3) 255 9122
Fax: (60-3) 255 2870
E-mail: tito.santos@undp.org

United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Manila

Mr. Terence Jones
Principal Programme Regional Representative - PEMSEA
United Nations Development Program (UNDP Manila)
106 Amorsolo Street
Legaspi Village, 1229 Makati City
Philippines
Tel: (63-2) 817 7260
Fax: (63-2) 816 4061
E-mail: terence.d.jones@undp.org

Ms. Amelia Dulce Supetran
Portfolio Manager -Environment
United Nations Development Program (UNDP Manila)
106 Amorsolo Street
Legaspi Village, 1229 Makati City
Philippines
Tel: (63-2) 892 0611; 892 7666
Fax: (63-2) 816 4061
E-mail: amelia.supetran@undp.org

United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Seoul

Ms. Anne-Isabelle Degryse-Blateau
Resident Representative
United Nations Development Program (UNDP Seoul)
794-4 Hannam-Dong
Yongsan-Ku, Seoul 140-210
Republic of Korea
Tel: (82-2) 790 9562; 749 7900
Fax: (82-2) 749 1417
E-mail: degryse-blateau@un.or.kr

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

Mr. Koji Sekimizu
Director
Marine Environment Division
International Maritime Organization
4 Albert Embankment
London SE1 7SR
United Kingdom
Tel: (44-207) 735 7611
Fax: (44-207) 587 3210
E-mail: ksekimizu@imo.org

PEMSEA Secretariat

Dr. Chua Thia-Eng
Regional Programme Director
Tel: (63-2) 426 3849; 920 2211 loc. 9
Fax: (63-2) 926 9712
E-mail: chuante@pemsea.org

Mr. Adrian Ross
Senior Programme Officer
Tel: (63-2) 926 9712; 920 2211 loc. 6
Fax: (63-2) 926 9712
E-mail: saross@pemsea.org

Dr. Jihyun Lee
Senior Programme Officer
Tel: (63-2) 926 3752; 920 2211 loc. 12
Fax: (63-2) 926 9712
E-mail: jhlee@pemsea.org

Dr. Huming Yu
Consultant
Tel: (63-2) 926 3752; 920 2211 loc. 11
Fax: (63-2) 926 9712
E-mail: humingyu@pemsea.org

Atty. Stella Regina Bernad
Legal Officer for Marine Affairs
Tel: (63-2) 920 2211 loc. 14
Fax: (63-2) 926 9712
E-mail: srbernad@pemsea.org

Dr. Lee Tiffany Giselle Samonte Tan
Technical Officer for Monitoring & Evaluation
Tel: (63-2) 920 2211 loc. 16
Fax: (63-2) 926 9712
E-mail: gstan@pemsea.org

Ms. Eden Mandac
Secretary, ICM Section
Tel: (63-2) 920 2211 loc. 3
Fax: (63-2) 926 9712
E-mail: emandac@pemsea.org

Regional Programme Office

Visiting Address:

Regional Programme on Building Partnerships in Environmental
Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)
DENR Compound, Visayas Avenue
Diliman, Quezon City

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 2502, Diliman, Quezon City 1165
Philippines

ANNEX 9

Statement of Cambodian Delegation

Tripartite Review Session

**Statement of Dr. Mok Mareth
Minister, Ministry of Environment,
Royal Government of Cambodia**

Distinguished participants, Ladies and Gentlemen

As you all know, Cambodia has gone through 3 decades of civil war. And during the Khmer Rouge time, the Cambodian people suffered and their health deteriorated, caused by hunger, lack of shelter and overwork. I would like to stress that the human health is the critical problem for Government.

Cambodia faces a human resource crisis today. Most of the population are young people with little opportunities for education.

While today the life of Cambodians is back to normal, and many choices are open to them, they need a time for restoration, time for recovery of intellectual integrity that was lost in the civil war.

The Royal Government of Cambodia is putting its effort in building up the infrastructure needed for its society and improving the standard of living. Cambodia became a member of ASEAN, and has become State party to international conventions such as the Framework Convention on Climate Change, Biodiversity Convention, Basel Convention, CLC and FUND, etc. But the country has no capability to implement them. As such I wish to reiterate Cambodia support to PEMSEA as the activities of PEMSEA will continue to benefit Cambodia such as:

- The PPP initiatives.
- The Regional Strategy which is good framework for sustainable coastal and ocean development
- The proposed efforts in developing sustainable financing mechanism to help implement the strategy

I wish to inform that Cambodia is ready to cooperate on environmental investment opportunities.

Finally, I wish to recommend the confirmation of the spirit and good activities of PEMSEA beyond the life-span of the Program.