

Integrated Coastal Management 総合的な沿岸管理： An Effective Approach Towards Sustainable Coastal Development

**PEMSEA/Japan Joint Seminar on Integrated Coastal Management
18 July 2008, Tokyo, Japan**



Partnerships in Environmental Management
for the Seas of East Asia



PEMSEA Programme – From Demonstration to Replication

2 + 6 ICM demonstration sites

冊子 P. 27 参照 sites



ICM Program Development and Implementation Cycle

1 PREPARING

- Project management mechanism
- Workplan and budget
- Human and financial resource arrangements
- Stakeholder identification and preliminary consultation
- Training of core project staff
- Project monitoring program
- Assess requirements for ICM Code
- Assess requirements for State of the Coast (SOC)

2 INITIATING

- SOC baseline
- Issues identification and prioritization
 - biodiversity/habitat protection
 - land- and sea-based pollution/waste
 - climate change/hazard
 - fisheries/food security
 - water use and supply
- Initial risk assessment
- Integrated information management system
- Public awareness
- Stakeholder consensus building/communication plan preparation
- Coastal strategy
- Capacity development

DEVELOPING

- Policy and institutional arrangements
- Refined risk assessment
- Coastal Strategy Implementation Plan
- Issue-specific and area-specific action plans
 - natural and manmade hazard prevention and management
 - habitat protection, restoration and management
 - water use and supply management
 - food security and livelihood management
 - pollution reduction and waste management
- Sustainable financing mechanisms/ investment options
- Integrated environmental monitoring
- Stakeholder participation/communication plan implementation

3

4 ADOPTING

- Organizational and legal mechanisms
- Coastal policy, strategy and 3-5 year action plans
- Funding mechanisms

6 REFINING and CONSOLIDATING

- Review institutional setup
- Program monitoring and evaluation
- Revision of strategies and action plans
- Scaling up strategy
- Planning for next program cycle
 - Updating SOC
 - Targeting ICM Recognition/Certification

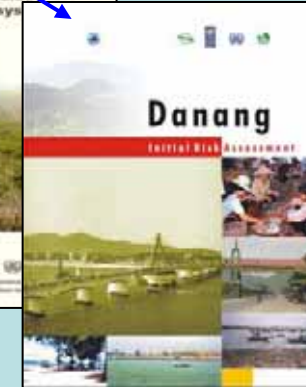
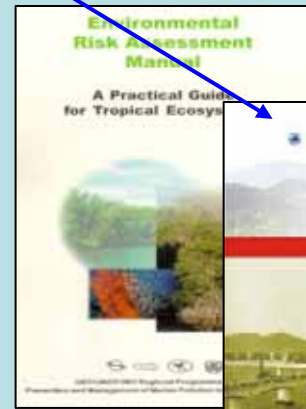
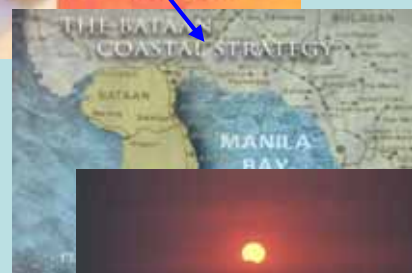
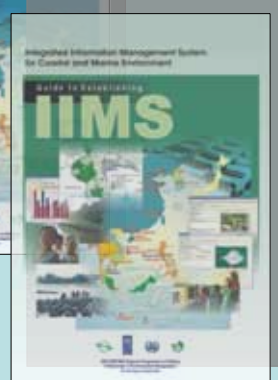
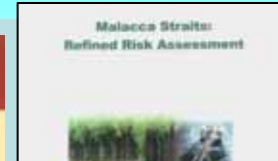
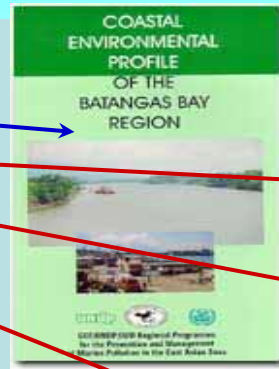
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IMPLEMENTING

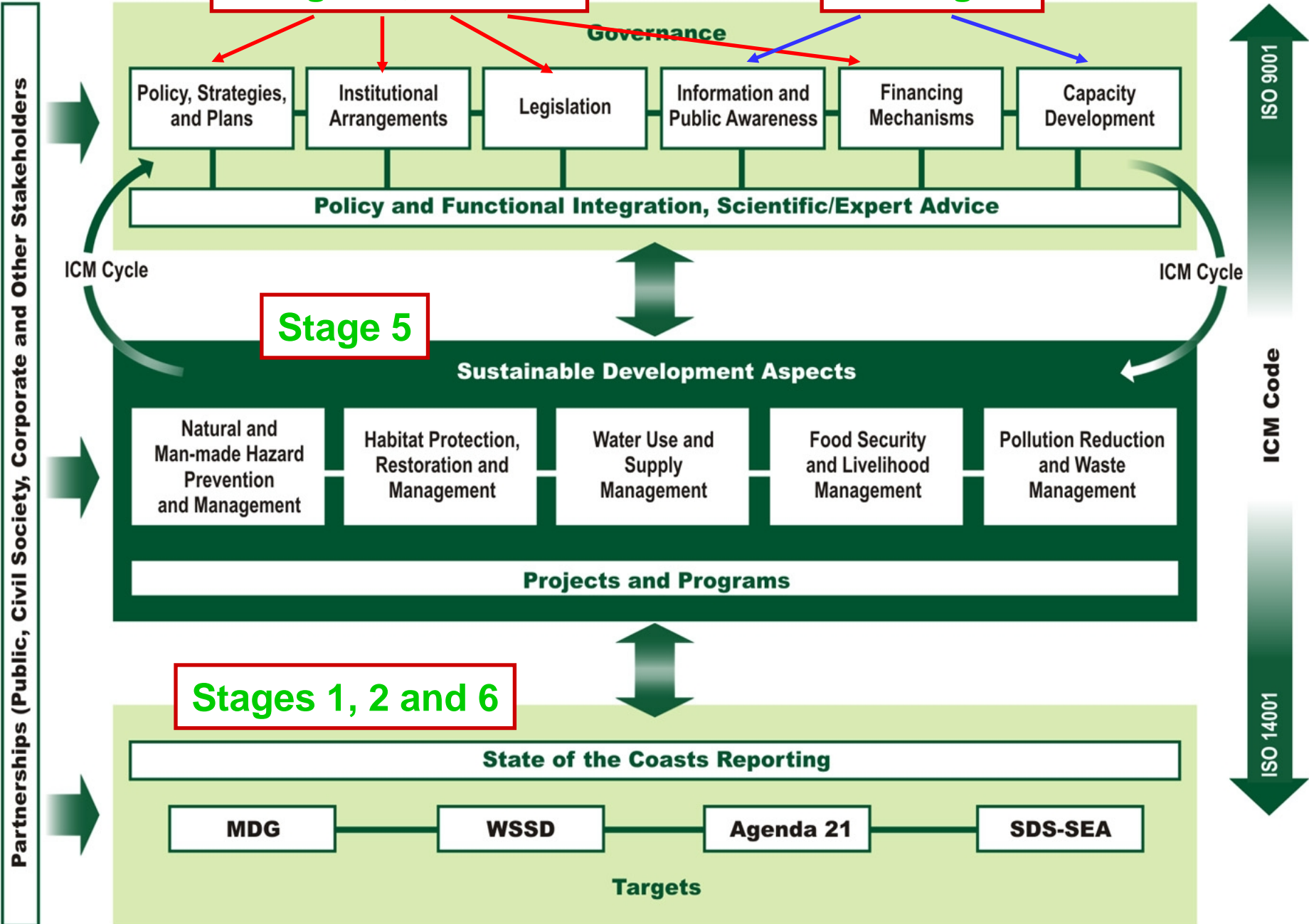
- Coordinating and program management mechanisms
- Environmental monitoring program
- 3-5 year action plans

New Cycle Starts

Management Tools and Methodologies

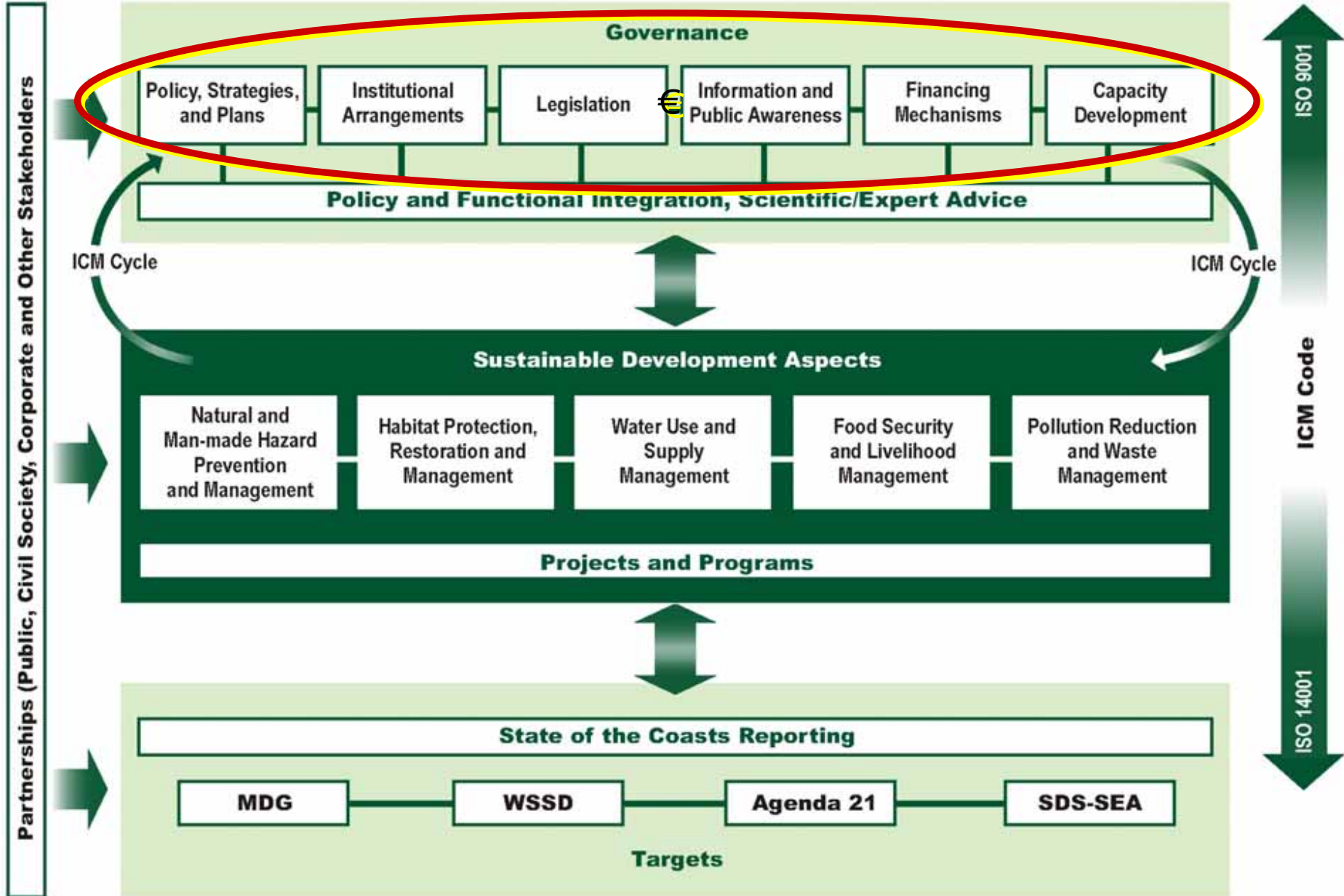


Manila Bay Coastal Strategy



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

冊子 P.8 参照



Policies, Strategies and Action Plans

政策·戰略·行動計畫

Manila Bay Coastal Strategy

OPERATIONAL PLAN FOR THE MANILA BAY COASTAL STRATEGY



Bahagi ka ng Obra!

Manila Bay Oil Spill Contingency Plan

November 13, 2008



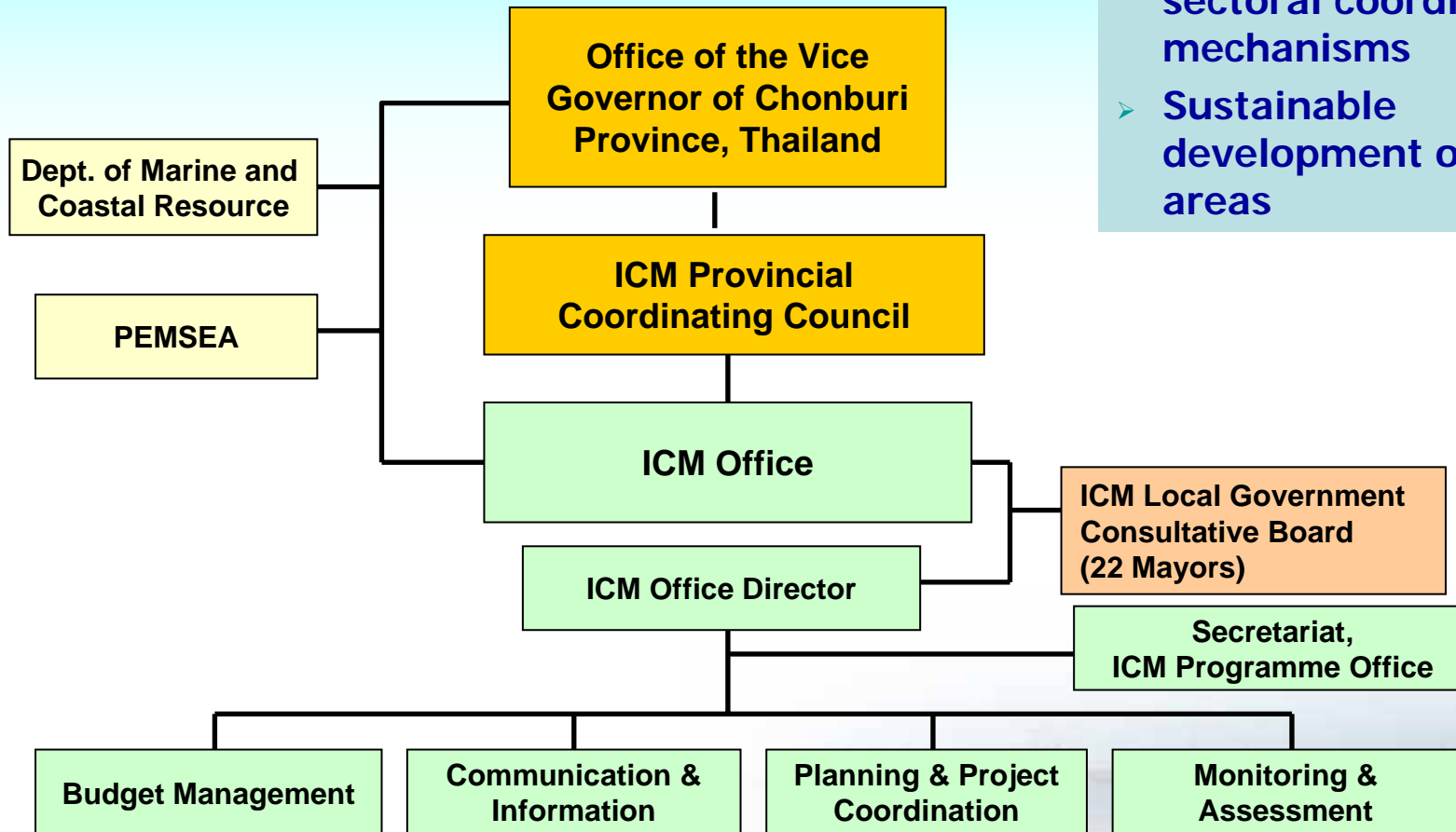
- Philippines EO 533 – ICM as a national strategy for sustainable development of coastal and marine resources (June 2006)
- Vietnam – PM approval of the Master Plan for ICZM covering 14 coastal provinces to 2020 (October 2007)

Coastal Land- and Sea-Use Zoning Plan of the Province of Bataan

THE BATAAN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Institutional Arrangements

組織·制度設計

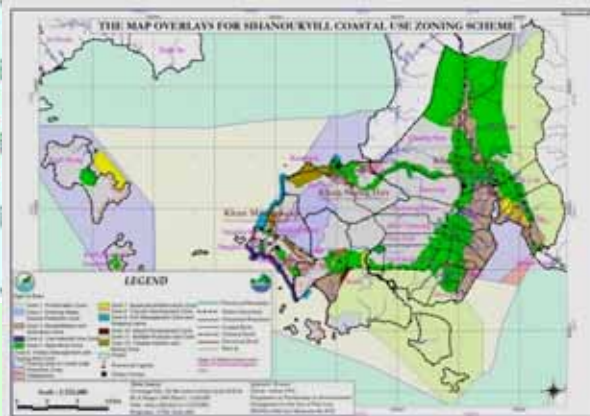


- Interagency, multi-sectoral coordinating mechanisms
- Sustainable development of coastal areas

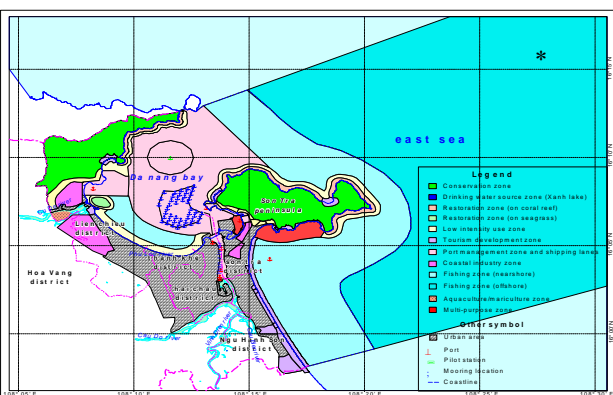


Legislation 法律制度

Bataan Coastal Use Zoning



Sihanoukville Coastal Use Zoning



Danang Coastal Use Zoning

- RO Korea: Coastal Management Act (1998)
- China: Sea Area Management Law (2002)
- Indonesia: ICM Law (2007)
- Xiamen (China): Sea use management
- Bataan/Batangas Bay/Sihanoukville/Danang: Coastal use zoning scheme

Information and Public Awareness

Text-A-Crime (Bataan)



Community-based Waste Management (Sihanoukville)



Green-Clean Beautiful Sunday (Danang)



Partnerships
for the Seas

Financing Mechanisms 資金メカニズム

Incorporation of ICM into local government program

- time-bound objectives and targets

Corporate social responsibility (CSR)

- Co-operative projects (e.g., ICM program; mangrove restoration)

Public-private partnerships

- Investments; conservation initiatives



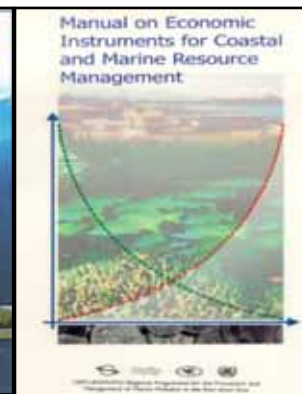
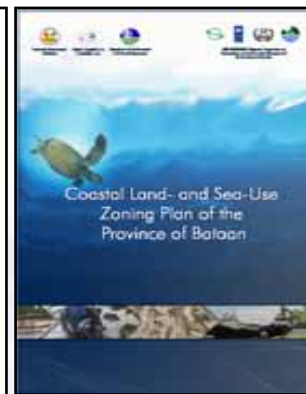
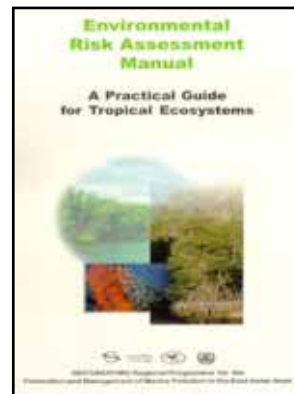
Capacity Development 能力開發

Increased Capacity

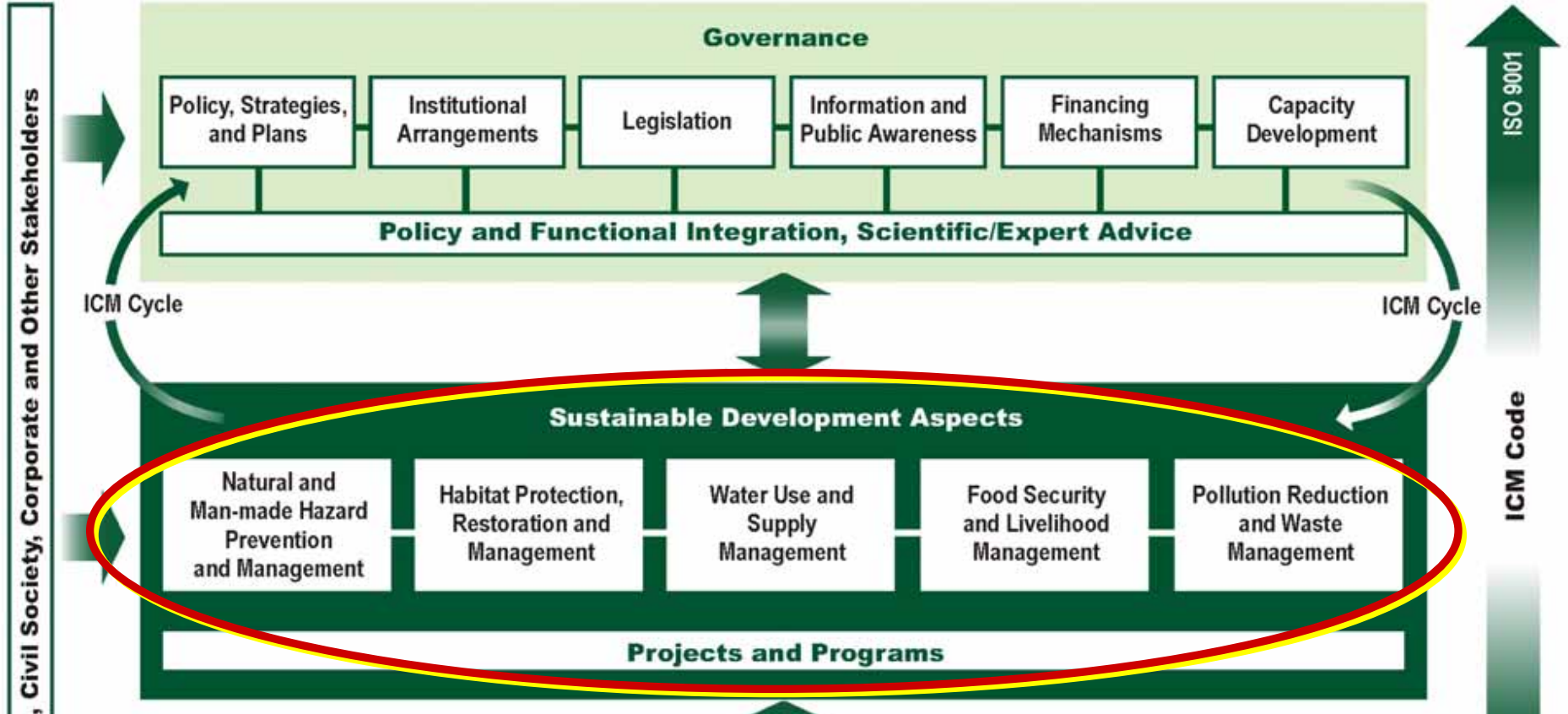
Local governments
Line agencies
Scientific community/
Academe
Civil society groups
Local communities
University students

ICM

- ❖ Skills transfer through **Training**
- ❖ Mobilizing political commitment through **ICM Study Tours**
- ❖ Learning by doing through **Internship Program**
- ❖ Providing Technical Support through **RTF/NTF**



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



Manila Bay Coastal Strategy



Coastal Strategy of Danang City

Danang 2001



BORT KLANG COASTAL STRATEGY



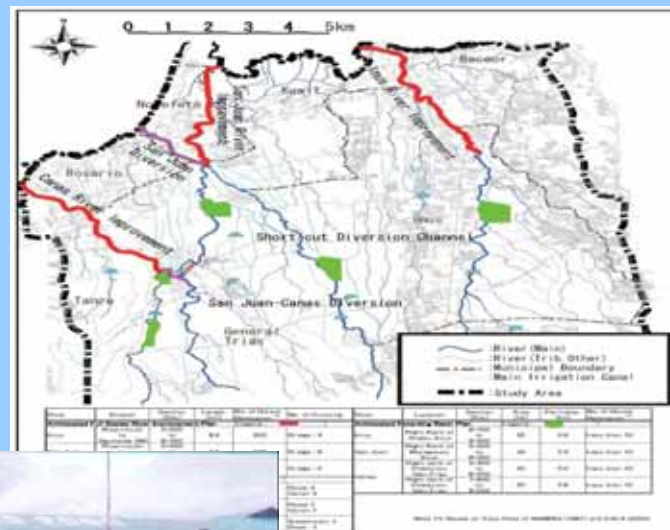
Coastal Strategy for the Southeastern Coast of Bali

Targets

Natural and Man-made Hazard Management

自然生息地の保護・再生・管理

Mangrove planting (Bataan)



Flood mitigation plan (Cavite)



Urban greening (Danang)

Natural Habitat Protection, Restoration and Management

自然災害・人災の防止・管理

Text-A-Crime (Bataan)



Coral transplantation (Bali)

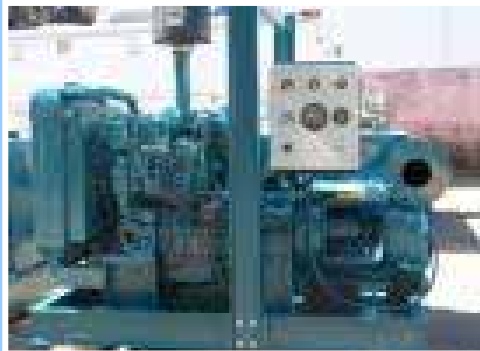


Seagrass transplantation
(Chonburi)

Water Use and Supply Management

水利用・供給管理

Access to safer drinking water (Nampho)



Wastewater recycling (Xiamen)



Wastewater recycling (Bali)



Pollution and Waste Management

汚染削減・廃棄物管理

Garbage bank: solid waste management (Chonburi)



Community-based waste management (Sihanoukville)



Food Security and Livelihood Management

食料安全保障・生活管理



Mussel farming (Bataan)



Prawn culture (Sihanoukville)



Seaweed cultivation (Bali)



Key Impacts 主な影響・実績

- ☐ Improved coordination and planning
- ☐ Multiple use conflicts reduced
- ☐ Political support and commitment enhanced
- ☐ Increased number of national and local experts with knowledge and capacity to implement ICM program
- ☐ Contributed to the institutionalization of ICM at the national level
- ☐ Increased level of awareness among stakeholders resulting to a more responsive and supportive public
- ☐ Role of women, youth and community groups in coastal management enhanced
- ☐ Served as working model for ICM scaling up



Challenges 課題

- ❖ Lack of local/national experts to undertake specialized activities
- ❖ Access to data and information
- ❖ Weak coordination among sectors and agencies resulting to fragmented implementation of project activities
- ❖ Limited public awareness
- ❖ Difficulties in accessing financial resources for environmental projects
- ❖ Changes in project personnel
- ❖ Changes in political and project leadership (PMO, PCC, local governments)



Sustainability Measures

沿岸環境管理の取組を持続可能にするための工夫

- ☐ Institutionalizing the project coordinating mechanisms
- ☐ Integrating the Coastal Strategy Implementation Plan, coastal use zoning plan, integrated environmental monitoring program into the planning and development programs/plans of the local government and relevant agencies
- ☐ Establishing ICM Learning Center for capacity strengthening
- ☐ Mobilizing private and public financial resources to support the implementation of action programs
- ☐ Integrating the activities of the succeeding ICM cycles into local government initiatives and programs



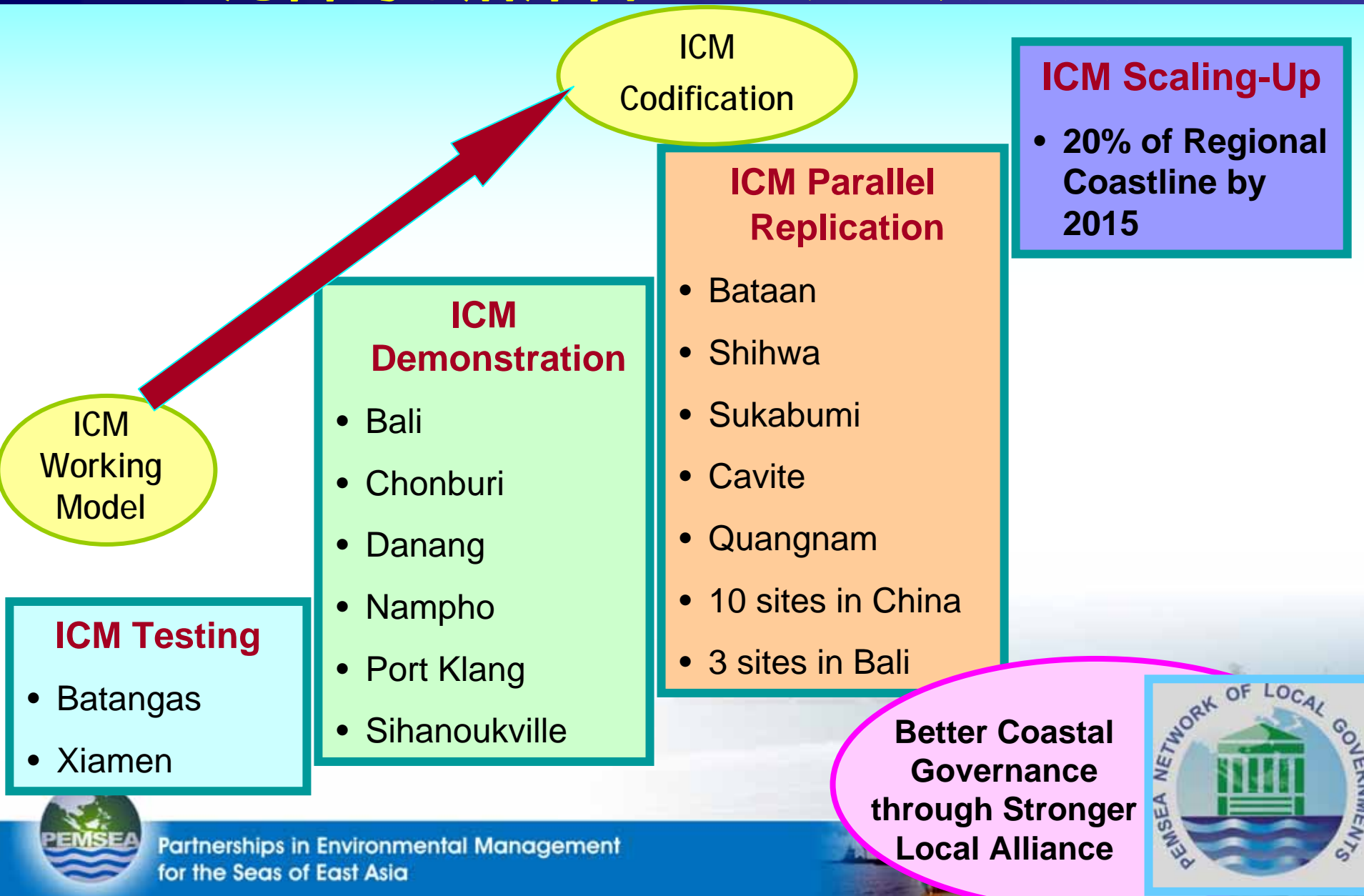
The Way Forward

これから・・・

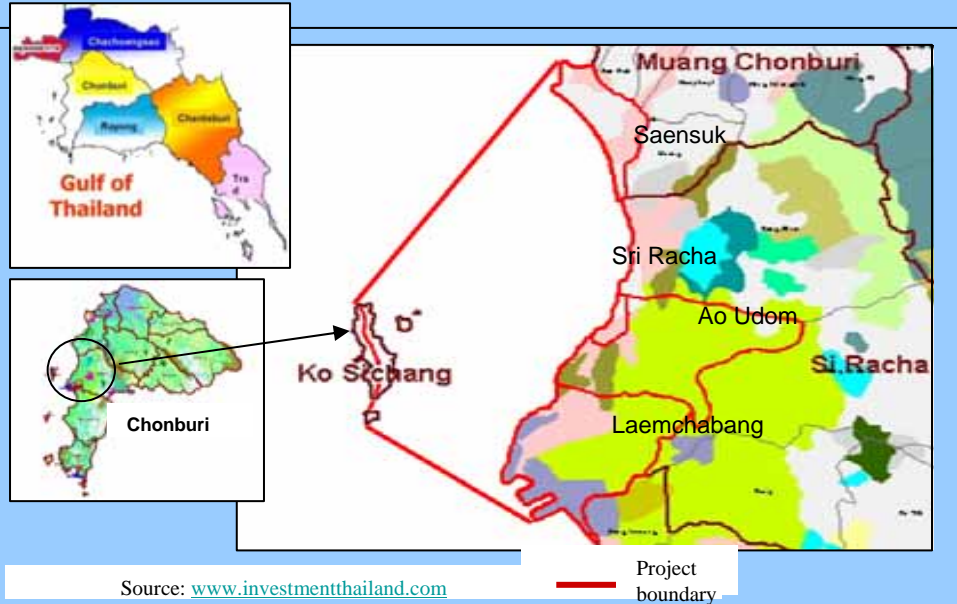


ICM Scaling-up

総合的な沿岸管理のスケールアップ



Replication of ICM Efforts



Chonburi (Thailand)

Bali (Indonesia)



Batangas (Philippines)

Establish national ICM networks through PNLG and link with other coastal cities

PEMSEA Network of Local Governments

- Established in 2001
- Secretariat in Xiamen, PR China
- Network includes 23 member local governments and 7 observer local governments from 9 countries across the region
- PNLG Charter
- PNLG Forum
 - Sharing knowledge and experience
 - Common sustainable development framework
- Providing local governments the opportunity to learn by “doing and sharing”



PEMSEA Network of Local Governments

Facilitating ICM scaling up across the region

- ICM parallel site development in Guimaras (Philippines) and Thua Thien-Hue (Vietnam)
- Signing of the PNLG Charter during the 2008 PNLG Forum in Sihanoukville (Cambodia) and 6 observer local governments from China



2nd



UNOPS

EAS Partnership Council Meeting

14 – 17 July 2008

• Toranomon Pastoral Hotel, Tokyo, Japan

Mobilizing Political Commitment through Study Tours

- Changing the perception of policymakers
- Increasing confidence and enthusiasm among those undertaking new ICM initiatives
- Learning by seeing how the local government has put the concept of ICM into practice



Chonburi as host of study tour of officials from the Philippines, Sept 2006



Study tour of Chonburi officials in Xiamen, Oct 2005



Study tour of Chonburi officials in Danang, Jan 2006



Study tour of Chonburi officials in Shihwa, July 2006

Some Useful Lessons: ICM成功の秘訣

- ❁ Implementation of the ICM program by the locals ensures ownership of the program
- ❁ Strong political support facilitates ICM program implementation
- ❁ Policy and functional integration reduces duplication of efforts
- ❁ Strengthening local capacity ensures efficiency and confidence in project operation and implementation
- ❁ Enhancing public awareness promotes perception change
- ❁ Stakeholders consultation process should be an integral part of any ICM program
- ❁ Involvement of all relevant agencies in the ICM program facilitates integration into their respective agency's development plans
- ❁ Adaptive management allows flexibility in project design based on operational needs, ecological uncertainties and political and management changes
- ❁ Recognition of achievements provides opportunity for replication



Thank You

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