



Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity



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AND AGRICULTURE

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29 July 2008

NOTIFICATION

Voluntary report on implementation of the Programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity

Dear Madam/Sir,

The purpose of this notification is to invite Parties and relevant organizations to provide information on (i) status and trends of, and threats to, marine and coastal biological diversity; and (ii) progress made in the implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) at its fourteenth meeting, tentatively scheduled to be held in May/June 2010 in Bonn, Germany.

In paragraph 9 of decision VIII/14, the Conference of the Parties (COP) invited Parties to provide, on a voluntary basis, information for the in-depth review of thematic programmes included in the multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties up to 2010. In paragraph 9 of decision VIII/15, the COP endorsed the goals and global outcome-oriented targets integrated into the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity, noting that they are intended as guidance to Parties in their implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans. In annex II of decision VIII/10, the COP decided to undertake the in-depth review of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity at its tenth meeting, following its consideration by SBSTTA-14, to be held prior to the tenth meeting of the COP.

Parties and relevant organizations are invited to submit, on a voluntary basis, to the Executive Secretary, as soon as possible but **no later than 31 December 2008**, information on the implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity, including progress made towards achieving the goals, challenges, as well as obstacles and capacity-building needs. Parties and relevant organizations are also invited to provide information on the status and trends of, and threats to, marine and coastal biological diversity. Information may be presented in any format and submitted preferably electronically. Appended herewith is guidance for the submission of the information, for your reference.

Please accept, Madam / Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Ahmed Djoghlaif
Executive Secretary

Attachment

To: CBD National Focal Points, relevant organizations



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ANNEX

Guidance for the submission of information for the review of implementation of the Programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity

1. In collecting and compiling relevant information for submission, refer to “Guidelines for the review of the programmes of work on the Convention”, as contained in annex III of decision VIII/15.
2. Table 1 below can be used, on a voluntary basis, as a summary framework for compiling relevant information. It would be useful if the relevant partners that have contributed to the implementation activities were specified, referring to the list of potential partners identified in the programme of work, as indicated in the table.
3. Provide case studies of good and bad practices, success and failure, and lessons learned from the implementation of the programme of work that can illustrate and provide insight on: (i) the contribution of the programme of work to Parties in implementing the Convention; (ii) the contribution of the programme of work in reducing the rate of biodiversity loss; and (iii) the effectiveness of the programme of work in the context of the Millennium Development Goals and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development.
4. Provide suggestions for modification of the existing programme of work, if necessary.
5. Provide information on the mobilization of the necessary financial resources, in particular those facilitated by the Convention Secretariat and other partners.

Table 1. Summary framework for collecting and compiling information for the review of implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (to be applied on a voluntary basis)

Operational objectives of the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (annex I of decision VII/5)	Partners identified in the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (annex I of decision VII/5)	Progress made in implementation	Barriers to implementation	Priorities for capacity-building to address the barriers
<i>I.I:</i> To apply appropriate policy instruments and strategies, including building of capacity, for the effective implementation of	PEMSEA, a regional partnership mechanism in the Seas of East Asian, consisting	National Demonstration Areas for the development and implementation of integrated approaches for marine and coastal management through ICM, established in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Xiamen, P.R. China 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local government commitment for the integration of the ICM coordinating and management mechanism into the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of ICM programs and conduct of stakeholder consultations leading to recommendations

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IMCAM	of 11 Country Partners and 16 non-Country Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Batangas, Philippines • Danang, Vietnam • Bali, Indonesia • Chonburi, Thailand • Sihanoukville, Cambodia • Port Klang, Malaysia • Nampho, DPR Korea • Manila Bay, Philippines • Bohai Sea, P.R. China <p><i>Progress made: :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional inter-agency and multi-stakeholder coordinating and management mechanism (e.g., Project Coordinating Committees) established. • Coastal strategies and coastal strategy implementations plans/strategic environmental management plans for the sustainable development of marine and coastal resources and coastal areas within their jurisdictions adopted by concerned local governments (see Objective 2.3). • Strategic action plans operationalized by multi-agency and multi-sectoral technical teams, with associated local ICM capacity development, including the development/adoption of coastal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • structure, and integration of the coastal strategies into the local development plans • Availability of human and financial resources for the implementation of the strategies and action plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for the further development of sustainable ICM governance mechanisms, local capacity development, and full implementation of the coastal strategies and action plans

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		<p>land and sea use zoning plans in Xiamen, Batangas (sea use plan), Danang, Bali, Sihanoukville and Bataan (see Objective 2.3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scaling up of ICM practices at 18 ICM parallel sites, which were developed and implemented primarily through local government funding, based on good practices from the ICM demonstration areas. • Development, adoption and implementation of a sub-regional mechanism to mitigate the impacts of oil spills on coastal and marine areas, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint Statement on Partnerships for Oil Spill Preparedness and Response in the Gulf of Thailand by 3 countries (Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand) on January 12, 2006 - Capacity development activities in environmental sensitivity mapping of coastal and marine resources within the three countries • Development and adoption of the following policy frameworks and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government commitment, disparity in capacities, policies and practices among the 3 countries • Establishing and operationalizing a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct of annual meetings, workshops to harmonize policies and strategies (e.g., use of dispersants), trainings (e.g., sensitivity mapping), oil spill response exercises, cross visits; development of information-sharing system • Development of implementing framework, rules and regulations, and work

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		<p>legislations related to ocean and coastal management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Executive Order 533 (Philippines): Adopting integrated coastal management as a national strategy to ensure the sustainable development of the country's coastal and marine environment and resources - Manila Bay Environmental Atlas (an instrument to facilitate scientific input to policy-making and programme development and evaluation in Manila Bay, a regional hotspot) - Law on the Management of Sea Use (PR China) - National Act on Coastal and Small Islands (Indonesia) - Ocean Basic Law (Japan) - Ocean Agenda (RO Korea) - Prime Minister Decision 158 (Vietnam) 	<p>coordinating mechanism at the national level to oversee and coordinate the implementation of policy frameworks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtaining the cooperation of sectoral agencies and institutions and national and local governments and stakeholders for ICM development and implementation • Inadequate capacity of government agencies, local governments, and local stakeholders for implementation 	<p>programme in consultation with concerned agencies and stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct of "leadership forums" to enhance the understanding and obtain the support of decision and policymakers • Conduct of ICM and technical trainings for personnel of concerned government agencies and local governments and public education campaigns • Promotion and application of joint planning and joint implementation in the

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		<p>Preparation and adoption of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) as a common strategy for the protection, management and sustainable development of the region's marine and coastal areas and resources. The SDS-SEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides a platform for cooperation at the regional, subregional, national and local levels, and for intergovernmental, interagency and intersectoral collaboration on implementation of WSSD targets for sustainable development, integrated ocean and coastal management approaches, and action programs aimed at solving problems and deficiencies in ocean and coastal governance; and • Facilitates synergistic actions to effectively implement international conventions, including the CBD, by employing integrated approaches. <p><i>Progress made:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SDS-SEA was adopted by 12 countries through the signing of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving the goals of the SDS-SEA needs enduring, coordinated efforts of governments and concerned stakeholders, and mutual trust, support and consensus. • Great efforts are needed to build intergovernmental, inter-agency and multi-sector partnerships at regional, national and local levels • Long-term sustainability of PEMSEA as coordinating mechanism for SDS-SEA implementation • Economic priorities and political factors in participating countries also affect their participation in SDS-SEA implementation. 	<p>conduct of PEMSEA activities is essential in ensuring coordinated inputs and efforts among government and stakeholder partners, as well as in building stronger and meaningful partnerships.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further strengthening of the regional coordination mechanism among concerned governments and stakeholders, including transformation of PEMSEA into a self-sustaining and stakeholder-driven regional organization with its own legal personality,

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		<p>Putrajaya Declaration in Putrajaya, Malaysia on December 2003.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The regional mechanism for the implementation of the SDS-SEA, which is hinged on partnerships, has been adopted by 11 country-partners and 16 non-country partners on Dec. 2006 (see Objective 6.2) <p>Preparation and adoption of 3-year work programmes for SDS-SEA implementation in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, P.R. China, Philippines, Thailand, Timor Leste, and Vietnam, which include, among others, the development and implementation of national policy and ICM scaling up programs, including capacity development, for national and local government implementation of the SDS-SEA.</p> <p><i>Progress made:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of environmental programs within the scope of the ICM/coastal strategies and action plans (see Objective 2.3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate managerial and technical capacities for ICM in the countries and disparities in capacities among countries in the EAS region 	<p>developing a mechanism for receiving and managing contributions from members/partners (e.g., partnership fund), and a mechanism for generating financial resources through products and services in support of SDS-SEA implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting increased involvement and contributions from government and stakeholder partners Consolidating existing initiatives of countries and stakeholder partners for the purpose of highlighting ongoing

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of the 18 ICM parallel sites and establishment of new ones (e.g., Guimaras Province, Philippines; and Thua Thien Hue, Vietnam) • ICM Code developed to establish and implement a systematic approach to integrated management of marine and coastal resources through the ICM approach and standardize ICM practice in the region • Model ICM training course and manual for Level 1 (Understanding the Basics of ICM) completed and pilot tested during the Regional Level 1 ICM Training of Trainers. • Model ICM training course and manual for Level 2 (Implementing ICM) prepared. • ICM Learning Centers established with three universities (i.e., 1) Xavier University (Philippines); 2) De La Salle University, Lipa, Batangas (Philippines) and 3) Royal University of Phnom Penh (Cambodia)), and others being initiated, to serve as trainers and technical support to national and local governments 		<p>efforts/contributions to SDS-SEA implementation and identifying overlaps, gaps and focus areas as well as potential areas of convergence/ partnerships (see Objective 6.1, which mentions related PEMSEA efforts)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of existing intellectual capital and human resources in the region (e.g., experts, universities, areas of excellence, etc.) to support capacity and technical needs of countries and stakeholder partners

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		<p>implementing ICM programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centre for Marine Environmental Research and Innovative Technology (MERIT) Hong Kong, designated as a PEMSEA Regional Center of Excellence in Marine Pollution. • PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable Coastal Development (PNLG) established and sustained as an advocacy network for knowledge-sharing and promoting ICM among local governments of the region; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seven annual forums conducted since 2001. - PNLG Charter adopted - Membership expanded to 24 local governments - PNLG Secretariat hosted by Xiamen Municipal Government. - PNLG Executive Committee established. 		
<p>1.3: To develop guidelines for ecosystem evaluation and assessment, paying attention to the need to</p>	<p>PEMSEA</p>	<p>Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) manual prepared and training/guidance provided in the conduct of ERA in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Malacca Straits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gathering the required data/information • Analysing, synthesizing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and technical assistance on the application of ERA, NRDA, IIMS and

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<p>identify and select indicators, including social and abiotic indicators that distinguish between natural and human-induced effects.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Danang, Vietnam • Bali, Indonesia • Chonburi, Thailand • Port Klang, Malaysia • Manila Bay, Philippines • Bohai Sea, P.R. China <p>Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) manual prepared and training/guidance provided in the conduct of NRDA in the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malacca Straits; and • Gulf of Thailand (Chonburi and Rayong Provinces, Thailand; in relation to oil spills) <p>State of the Coasts (SOC) reporting system developed based on PEMSEA's Framework for Sustainable Development of Coastal Areas incorporating social, economic, ecological and biophysical indicators and complementing those of the WSSD, Agenda 21, MDG, SDS-SEA and other relevant regional and international instruments.</p> <p><i>Progress made:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidebook for SOC, including SOC 	<p>and interpreting results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability of IIMS in sites • Personnel skills • System hardware and software requirements • Appreciation of the functions and benefits of ERA, NRDA, IIMS and SOC as tools in planning and management 	<p>SOC reporting, including preparation of reports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of inter-agency ERA, NRDA, IIMS and SOC task teams • Linking SOC with IIMS strengthens and facilitates SOC implementation particularly in storing, analysing and processing of data. • Specialized skills training on ERA, NRDA and IIMS.

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		<p>reporting template developed to facilitate implementation of the reporting system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOC reporting system pilot-tested in Batangas, Philippines. • SOC report for Batangas developed and published • SOC reporting system initiated in 4 other ICM sites in the East Asian Seas Region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chonburi, Thailand - Danang, Vietnam - Guimaras, Philippines - Sihanoukville, Cambodia <p>Integrated Information Management Systems (IIMS) for integrated river basin and coastal management developed as a relational environmental database management and decision-support system.</p> <p><i>Progress made:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established IIMS in 9 ICM sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bali, Indonesia - Bataan, Philippines - Batangas, Philippines - Cavite, Philippines 		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chonburi, Thailand - Danang, Vietnam - Klang, Malaysia - Nampho, DPR Korea - Sihanoukville, Cambodia • Established IIMS in 2 subregional sea areas/pollution hotspots: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bohai Sea, China - Manila Bay, Philippines • Web-based IIMS version and 2 manuals (The Guide to Establishing IIMS and the IIMS User Manual) developed • Web-based IIMS established in Manila Bay • IIMS software translated into Chinese, Vietnamese and Korean completed • Manila Bay Environmental Atlas published 		
<p>2.1: To promote ecosystem approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal living resources, including the identification of key</p>	<p>PEMSEA</p>	<p>Twinning arrangements for coastal area and river basin management initiated. The twinning arrangements aim to develop and implement integrated management programmes using the ecosystem-based management (EBM) approach in selected major watershed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing twinning sites and relationships requires time and effort. • Some sites do not have the necessary knowledge, infrastructure and funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct trainings and workshops on EBM including latest innovations or processes on EBM to increase understanding and

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<p>variables or interactions, for the purpose of assessing and monitoring, first, components of biological diversity; second, the sustainable use of such components; and, third, ecosystem effects.</p>		<p>areas in East Asia and to forge twinning and networking arrangements involving South-South and North-South collaboration to share knowledge and experience in innovative approaches to EBM of watersheds, estuaries and the adjacent coastal seas as well as effective management of marine protected areas.</p> <p><i>Progress made:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twinning network established consisting of members from Bohai Sea, Manila Bay, Jakarta Bay, Masan-Chinhae Bay and Seto Inland Sea. • Twinning Secretariat established with RO Korea serving as host. The Secretariat serves as the central node of the network to promote and facilitate development and implementation of twinning arrangements between network members. 	<p>to implement modern and sophisticated processes to address pollution, biodiversity conservation and other problems in the coastal and marine areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to data and information and multidisciplinary researches/studies related to EBM. 	<p>appreciation of the EBM concept.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gathering and compiling lessons learned and good practices to help countries strengthen their programs and initiatives related to EBM. • Conduct of study tours, exchange programs and cross-site twinning arrangements to strengthen knowledge and capacity on EBM. • Development of twinning selection criteria that considers shared problems and level of management commitments.

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packaging of guidelines, manuals and reference materials for dissemination.
<p>2.3: To gather and assimilate information on, build capacity to mitigate the effects of, and to promote policy development, implementation strategies and actions to address: (i) the biological and socio-economic consequences of physical degradation and destruction of key marine and coastal habitats including mangrove ecosystems, tropical and cold-water coral-reef ecosystems, seamount ecosystems and seagrass ecosystems including identification and</p>	<p>PEMSEA</p>	<p>Coastal Strategy Implementation Plans/Strategic Environmental Management Plans developed to address priority issues, including protection and rehabilitation of coastal and marine habitats, with specific time-bound targets in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sihanoukville, Cambodia • Bali, Indonesia • Nampho, DPR Korea • Bataan, Philippines • Batangas, Philippines (Strategic Environmental Management Plan) • Xiamen, China (Strategic Environmental Management Plan) • Manila Bay, Philippines (Operational Plan for the Manila Bay Coastal Strategy) • Chonburi, Thailand • Danang, Vietnam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectoral and fragmented initiatives among various agencies in addressing environmental issues causing duplication of efforts and waste of resources. • Weak enforcement of local legislations to protect coastal and marine habitats/key species. • Limited supplemental/alternative livelihood opportunities among communities resulting to further exploitation of marine resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting integrated approach to addressing coastal and habitat protection and management • Passing and enforcement of zoning ordinances particularly in protected areas and habitats, and other local policies geared towards protection/rehabilitation of habitats • Strengthening knowledge and skills of communities to

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<p>promotion of management practices, methodologies and policies to reduce and mitigate impacts upon marine and coastal biological diversity and to restore mangrove forests and rehabilitate damaged coral reef; and in particular (ii) the impacts of mangrove forest destruction, coral bleaching and related mortality on coral-reef ecosystems and the human communities which depend upon coral-reef services, including through financial and technical assistance.</p>		<p>Continuous implementation of priority action programs in the Coastal Strategies which address habitat protection, restoration and management, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mangrove rehabilitation initiatives conducted by several sectors to improve mangrove cover in several sites and as a form of public awareness campaigns in Sihanoukville, Cambodia; Xiamen, Fangchenggang, Quanzhou and Xiamen, PR China; Bali, Indonesia; Batangas, Bataan, Cavite and Manila Bay, Philippines; Chonburi, Thailand; and Danang, Vietnam • Rehabilitation of coral reefs implemented in Bali, Indonesia; Sup Hon, Son Tra Peninsula, Danang, Vietnam, Batangas, Philippines • Protection and conservation of critical species and habitats including marshes in Bohai Sea, the Chinese white dolphin, egret, and lancelet in Dayu, PR China; and sea-turtles in Chonburi, Thailand, Bali, Indonesia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited knowledge on importance of endangered species and critical habitats among stakeholders. • Limited capacity of local governments to determine and monitor socio-economic contribution of marine and coastal resources. 	<p>protect and sustain initiatives on coastal and marine biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving livelihood options at the community level • Strengthening and expanding the PNLG membership to serve as a forum for exchange of information and good practices among local governments.

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		<p>and Bataan, Philippines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Researches on critical habitats and species conducted, including habitat assessments for coral reefs, seagrass, seaweeds in Danang, Vietnam and Batangas, Philippines; and sea-turtle in Chonburi, Thailand • Marine Protected /conservation areas established in Batangas City, Mabini Tingloy, Calatagan, Lobo, Bauan, Nasugbu, San Juan and Balayan, Batangas, Philippines; Son Tra Peninsula, Danang, Vietnam and Cu Lao Cham Island, Quang Nam, Vietnam. MPA Network consist of 9 municipalities established in Batangas, Philippines • Enforcement of local policies to protect marine and coastal habitats such as Text-a-Crime in Bataan, Philippines and regular patrolling and surveillance operations through the Bantay Dagat operations in Balayan, Batangas, Philippines. Bantay Dagat Network established in Batangas. • Implementation of supplemental livelihood projects to reduce fishing 		

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		<p>efforts and facilitate the regeneration of marine and coastal resources (a) Revolving fund and formation of savings groups for small-scale projects in Sihanoukville, Cambodia (b) Small-scale enterprises and post-harvest processing in Balayan, Batangas and mussel culture and revolving fund for small scale projects in Bataan, Philippines (c) Sustainable tourism in Son Tra Peninsula, Danang, Vietnam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries and aquaculture management promoted in Sihanoukville, Cambodia; Xiamen, Bohai Sea PR China; Bali and Sukabumi Indonesia; Bataan, Batangas, Cavite and Manila Bay Philippines; Chonburi, Thailand; Danang, Vietnam. • Coastal land and sea-use zoning schemes developed to include protection/conservation zones for critical habitats and to reduce multiple-use conflicts in Sihanoukville, Cambodia; Xiamen, PR China; Bali, Indonesia; Bataan, Philippines; Danang, Vietnam 		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Environmental Monitoring conducted to determine status and trends in the condition of ecosystems and water quality in Xiamen and Bohai Sea, PR China; Batangas Bay, Balayan Bay, Manila Bay Philippines; Danang, Vietnam; Nampho DPR Korea; Port Klang, Malaysia; Bali Indonesia (for beaches); Sihanoukville, Cambodia (for beaches). • Stakeholder mobilization to clean up coasts and beaches regularly conducted in Bali, Indonesia; Sihanoukville, Cambodia; Chonburi, Thailand; Bataan, Batangas and Manila Bay Philippines; and Danang, Vietnam. • Coastal area improvements to improve aesthetic quality and prevent coastal erosion done in Xiamen, PR China, Chonburi, Thailand and Danang, Vietnam • Coaching/specific capacity development for local communities implemented to assist communities in implementing rehabilitation and 		

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		<p>livelihood activities in partnership with the UNDP/GEF/Small Grants Programme in Cambodia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam</p>		
<p>6.1: To assemble a database of initiatives on programme elements through a cooperative approach with relevant organizations and bodies, with special emphasis on integrated marine and coastal areas management.</p>	<p>PEMSEA</p>	<p>Framework of Partnership Programmes (FoPP) of country and non-country partners developed. The FoPP guides PEMSEA's country and non-country partners in summarizing their 1) objectives, priorities and targets that contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (see Objective 1.1), which include among others strategies and action programs for biodiversity conservation; 2) programmes, projects and financial commitments to SDS-SEA; 3) current partners and collaborators working on SDS-SEA; 4) gaps and needs for achieving goals, and 5) plans to address identified needs.</p> <p><i>Progress made:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft FoPP guidelines and template developed. • FoPP for the Philippines initiated in collaboration with the Department of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instilling appreciation of the FoPP particularly in providing the country and non-country partners with a mechanism for setting and measuring progress towards regional targets (e.g., 20% of regional coastline with ICM programs by 2015) as well as addressing disparities that represents constraints to partners for achieving regional targets. • Timeframe for assessing and demonstrating the features of the FoPP is limited. • Difficulty of collecting information from various 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Philippines' case study to showcase the usefulness of the FoPP to other country and non-country partners. • Establishment of an interagency working group at the national level to coordinate and facilitate the collection, validation and analysis of data.

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		<p>Environment and Natural Resources Planning Unit and the National Economic Development Authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of FoPP of other country partners such as Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam initiated • Validation of initial FoPP of 16 non-country partners of PEMSEA initiated 	<p>government departments, donor agencies, NGOs</p>	
<p>6.2: To undertake effective collaboration, cooperation and harmonization of initiatives with relevant conventions, organizations and agencies while recognising their independent mandates.</p>	<p>PEMSEA</p>	<p>East Asian Seas Partnership Council (EASPC) established consisting of 11 Country and 16 non-Country partners. The EASPC provides policy and operational guidance for, as well as steer, monitor and review the progress of SDS-SEA implementation.</p> <p><i>Progress made:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inaugural meeting of the EASPC conducted in Haikou City, PR China, 16 December 2006 to deliberate on essential program undertakings and preparatory activities for SDS-SEA implementation. • 11 Country partners (Cambodia, China, DPR Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Philippines, RO Korea, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureaucratic difficulties and political setbacks which resulted in delays in project implementation and participation in the regional mechanism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular conduct of EASPC meetings for the Country and non-Country partners to review the progress made, contributions of the various partners, constraints encountered and provide guidance and recommendations for efficient project implementation • Regular conduct of meetings of the Executive Committee

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		<p>Singapore, Timor Leste and Vietnam) signed the Haikou Partnership Agreement on 15 December 2006 in Haikou City, PR China establishing PEMSEA as the regional coordinating mechanism for the implementation of the SDS-SEA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 non-Country partners [Coastal Management Center (CMC); UNDP/GEF Small Grants Programme (UNDP SGP); IOC/WESTPAC; Korea Environment Institute (KEI); Korea Maritime Institute (KMI); Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute (KORDI); Ocean Policy and Research Foundation (OPRF); Oil Spill Response and East Asia Response Limited (OSRL/EARL); Plymouth Marine Laboratory (PML); UNEP Global Programme of Action (UNEP GPA); and the UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea LME Project (YSLME)] signed the Partnership Operating Arrangements (POA) on 16 December 2006 in Haikou City, PR China. Four (4) additional non-Country partners signed the POA (SENSA, NOWPAP, IOI and 		<p>consisting of the Council Chair and Chairs of the Technical and Intergovernmental Sessions of the EASPC who are mandated to ensure and oversee the implementation of the decisions of the EASPC.</p>

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		<p>EMECS) from 2007-2008.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letters of Cooperation between PEMSEA and 12 partners (CMC, CI, IOC/WESTPAC, KORDI, KMI, YSLME, NOAA, DSE and VCC, IOI, NOWPAP, IUCN-ARO and EMECS) signed from 2006-2008 to implement collaborative activities to support SDS-SEA implementation until 2009 and 2010. • Country Partners agree to regional targets for sustainable development of marine and coastal resources, including: a) mobilization of resources to sustain a regional secretariat; b) development of national policy to strengthen integrated coastal and ocean governance at the national level; c) scaling up of ICM practices and programmes to cover 20% of the region's coastline by 2015; d) promotion of intra- and inter-regional partnerships in ICM capacity building; e) knowledge-sharing and information transfer across countries and across regions, with the organization of a triennial East Asian Seas Congress; f) 		

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		setting up a PEMSEA Trust Fund to support capacity development among countries for efficient and effective implementation of the SDS-SEA.		