



# PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: FULL-SIZE

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TF

## PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Scaling up the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia		
Country(ies)*:	Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Timor Leste, Vietnam	GEF Project ID:	5405
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	4752
Other Executing Partner(s):	PEMSEA	Submission Date:	5 April 2013
		Resubmission Date:	16 April 2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	International Waters	Project Duration (Months)	60
Name of parent program (if applicable): For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>	Reducing Pollution and Rebuilding Degraded Marine Resources in the East Asian Seas through Implementation of Intergovernmental Agreements and Catalyzed Investments	Agency Fee (\$):	912,959

\*Thailand is still undertaking national consultations but expressed its interest to join the regional project. The Thailand LOE will be provided prior to or at CEO endorsement, however, should they fail to do so, all proposed activities in Thailand will be dropped.

### A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK:

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount, (\$)	Indicative Co-Financing, (\$)
IW-2 (select)	GEFTF	8,191,288	117,776,935
IW-3 (select)	GEFTF	1,952,704	27,204,065
Total Project Cost		10,143,992	144,981,000

### B. INDICATIVE PROJECT FRAMEWORK

<b>Project Objective:</b> To catalyze actions and investments at the regional, national and local levels to rehabilitate and sustain coastal and marine ecosystem services and build a sustainable coastal and ocean-based economy in the East Asian region, in accordance with the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA).						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-Financing (\$)
1. Partnerships in Coastal and Ocean Governance	TA	1.1 A self-sustaining, country-owned, regional mechanism governing and managing LMEs and coastal waters, rebuilding and sustaining ecosystems services and reducing the impacts of climate change on coastal populations in the East Asian Seas region.  1.2 national and local governments; adopting and	1.1.1 Signed Agreements with Country and Non-Country Partners on voluntary financing and in-kind commitments to sustain PEMSEA's core operations.  1.1.2 Signed Partnership Agreements between PEMSEA and YSLME Commission and WCPF Commission for planning, coordination and implementation among the respective SAPs.  1.2.1 PEMSEA's 5-year SDS-SEA Implementation Plan and the YSLME and WPEA SAPs, and other	GEF TF	2,451,957	30,044,143

		<p><i>initiating ocean policy, legal instruments, institutional improvements and programs, and mainstreaming SDS-SEA targets into their medium-term development and investment plans.</i></p>	<p>subregional action plans updated and management interventions evaluated;</p> <p>1.2.2 Improved national coastal and ocean policies and institutional arrangements for sustainable management of priority coastal and marine areas, surrounding watershed and blue economy development initiated in at least 70 percent of participating countries by 2015;</p> <p>1.2.3 National sector legislative agenda developed in at least 6 participating countries on ICM, CCA/DRR, integrated land and sea use zoning/marine spatial planning and other innovative regulatory and economic instruments.</p> <p>1.2.4 SDS-SEA targets incorporated into national and local medium-term development and investment plans in at least 3 countries, including the start-up of national ICM programs and consolidated action plans to address CCA/DRR, biodiversity conservation and management, sustainable fisheries, water supply, conservation and use management, pollution reduction, etc., in priority coastal areas.</p>			
		1.3 Innovative financing mechanisms in place for sustained operation of the country-owned, regional coordinating partnership mechanism	1.3.1 Suite of products, services, funding mechanisms and partnership arrangements adopted and implemented by PEMSEA Partners, Sponsoring Organizations and collaborators. sustaining the operation of PEMSEA.			
2. Healthy and resilient marine and coastal ecosystems	TA	2.1 Increased areal extent of healthy, resilient habitats (i.e., blue forests), including mangroves, coral reefs, sea grass and other coastal habitats/ areas	<p>Scaled-up implementation of ICM programs by national and local governments in 8 participating countries contributed 20 percent (45,000 km) ICM coverage of the region's coastline:</p> <p>2.1.1 Increased proportion of coastal and watershed areas and LMEs have zoning schemes, marine spatial plans, PAs/MPAs, EAFM, ICARM and other management processes.</p> <p>2.1.2 Measureable improvements in the areal extent, health and resiliency of habitats (e.g., blue forests) including mangroves, coral reefs, sea grass and</p>	GEF TF	5,485,729	83,690,448

			<p>other habitats, in coastal waters and watershed areas including biodiversity hotspots and areas-at-risk to climate change.</p> <p>2.1.3 Strengthened MPAs functioning effectively in priority coastal and marine biodiversity areas, demonstrating improved management effectiveness, sustainability and benefits.</p>			
		2.2 Improved management of over exploited and depleted fisheries. leading to recovery	<p>2.2.1 Innovative fisheries management schemes developed and implemented using ecosystem-based approach to reduce overexploitation in selected threatened fishing grounds.</p> <p>2.2.2 Reduced stress on coastal fisheries and household income improved with implementation of alternative/ supplemental livelihood policies, capacities and incentive programs in coastal communities to reduce stress on coastal fisheries and improve incomes of fishers' households.</p>			
		2.3 Reduced discharge of pollutants from land-based activities and improved water use efficiency / conservation in priority river basins and coastal areas	<p>2.3.1 Reductions of pollutants (e.g., N; P; BOD) measured in priority river basins and coastal .</p> <p>2.3.2 Innovative technologies and good practices in nutrient and water use conservation demonstrated in priority coastal areas and river basins.</p> <p>2.3.3 Innovative policies, technologies and good practices developed and incorporated into investment strategies/ plans for water use and conservation in priority coastal areas and river basins.</p>			
		2.4 Increased preparedness and capability of coastal communities to respond to natural and manmade hazards	<p>2.4.1 Implementation of risk management plans and early warning systems increase the proportion of vulnerable coastal communities capable of responding to natural and manmade hazards.</p> <p>2.4.2 Adaptive management measures implemented in ICM sites to reduce impacts of climate change, improved oil spill preparedness, and strengthened maritime safety measures.</p> <p>2.4.3 Port safety, health and environmental management (PSHEM)</p>			

		2.5 Innovative economic and investment instruments generate funds to rehabilitate and sustain coastal and marine ecosystem services	<p>code adopted as an international standard for voluntary use in ports of participating countries.</p> <p>2.5.1 Innovative economic and investment mechanisms (e.g., revolving funds, PPP, PES, carbon credits) tested and applied to help participating countries' national and local governments sustain and scale up ICM programs.</p> <p>2.5.2 Corporations and the business community engaged as partners of local governments in ICM programs.</p>			
3. Knowledge platform for building a sustainable ocean-based blue economy	TA	<p>3.1. Regional knowledge sharing platform for ecosystem management established and enable decision makers to translate policies and strategies into actions</p> <p>3.2. Increased resource allocation for ICM, CCA/DRR and SAP/NAP</p>	<p>3.1.1 National and sub-national environmental monitoring programs for ICM sites, coastal seas and priority watersheds provided scientific data and evidenced-based data on the effectiveness and impacts of management interventions and commitments of participating countries and local governments.</p> <p>3.1.2 State of Coasts reports published and disseminated by local governments implementing ICM programs, and consolidated local SOC's report "State of the Oceans and Coasts Reports" published and disseminated by participating countries;</p> <p>3.1.3 Skills, knowledge and support services of national and sub-national governments enhanced through the Network of ICM Learning Centers and ICM Communities of Practice, including the PEMSEA Network of Local Governments (PNLG), Regional Task Force/National Task Forces (RTF/NTF), etc..</p> <p>3.1.4 Evidence-based sound policy on ICM, climate change results adaptation, disaster risk reduction (DRR) in priority areas supported by research results on ecosystem modeling, including total allowable nutrient loading, valuation of ecosystem services, and macro-scale zoning of vulnerable coastal and watershed areas</p> <p>3.2.1. ICM, CCA/DRR, and SAP/NAP targets mainstreamed into national and local governments' medium-term investment plans in at least 3 countries</p>	GEF TF	1,699,101	25,151,721

		implementation at the national, sub-regional in the EAS region	and 8 local governments by the end of the program.			
		3.3. Program contributed to global learning on scaling up of investments in sustainable coastal and ocean management	3.3.1. One percent of IW budget allocated to the regional knowledge platform to contribute to IWLearn activities, including IWLearn project websites, experience notes and IW Conferences.			
Sub-Total					9,636,787	138,886,312
Project management cost					507,205	6,094,688
<b>Total project costs</b>					<b>10,143,992</b>	<b>144,981,000</b>

**C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)**

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Governments of Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Philippines, Singapore, RO Korea, Thailand, Timor Leste, Vietnam	In-kind	63,000,000
National Government	Governments of Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Philippines, RO Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Timor Leste, Vietnam	Grant	1,000,000
Local Government	Local governments implementing ICM programs in Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Philippines, RO Korea, Thailand, Timor Leste, Vietnam	In-kind	50,000,000
Private Sector	Corporate sector/business sector partnering with local governments to implement ICM programs	Unknown at this stage	5,000,000
Others	PEMSEA's 21 Non-Country Partners	Unknown at this stage	3,331,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind/grant	22,650,000
Total Co-financing			144,981,000

**D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES (\$) REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY<sup>1</sup>**

GEF AGENCY	TYPE OF TRUST FUND	FOCAL AREA	Country name/Global	Grant amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) <sup>2</sup>	Total c=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	International Waters	Global	10,143,992	912,959	11,056,951
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				<b>10,143,992</b>	<b>912,959</b>	<b>11,056,951</b>

<sup>1</sup> In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

<sup>2</sup> Please indicate fees related to this project as well as PPGs for which no Agency fee has been requested already.

**E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG) NOT APPLICABLE; NO PPG REQUESTED**

Please check on the appropriate box for PPG as needed for the project according to the GEF Project Grants:

	Amount Requested (\$)	Agency Fee for PPG (\$)
• No PPG required.	--0--	--0--
• (up to) \$50k for projects up to & including \$1 million	_____	_____
• (up to) \$100k for projects up to & including \$3 million	_____	_____
• (up to) \$150k for projects up to & including \$6 million	_____	_____
• (up to) \$200k for projects up to & including \$10 million	_____	_____
• (up to) \$300k for projects up to & including \$10 million	_____	_____

**PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES) FOR MFA AND/OR MTF PROJECT ONLY**

TRUST FUND	GEF AGENCY	FOCAL AREA	Country name/Global	(in \$)		
				PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
	(select)					0
	(select)					0
	(select)					0
<b>Total PPG Amount</b>				0	0	0

**PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION****A. PROJECT OVERVIEW:**

A.1. Project Description. Briefly describe the project, including: 1) the global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects; 3) the proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the projects; 4) incremental cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCE/SCCF and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF, NPIF) and adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF); 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

**A.1.1 ) The global environmental problems, root causes and barriers**

The RIO+20 commitments on oceans and coasts are particularly relevant to East Asia. The region's marine and coastal resources are very vulnerable due to population pressure and impacts from extreme weather conditions. The region is highly urbanized and has a high population density, with a population of approximately two billion growing at a rapid population. Coastal settlements have developed into major cities and have become among the most populated in the world. People aggregate in a very narrow strip of land, on floodplains and on low-lying coastal areas. The already dense population in coastal areas is growing much faster than in inland areas. Hence, there are conflicting uses and competition for the limited land and sea resources among various stakeholders.

A large proportion of the East Asian people are dependent upon marine food production because of the region's geography. One-fourth of the world's marine fish production is contributed by East Asia. There are 10 million fisherfolks, and 50 million people depend on fisheries for a major portion of their livelihood. Twenty-eight percent of the animal protein intake of the East Asian people comes from fish.

The coastal area is the interface between the land and the sea and is characterized by high biological productivity and biodiversity. Coastal areas are also very accessible, making them centers of human activity, where people live, derive their recreation and their means of livelihood. The vast living and nonliving resources of the seas of East

Asia provide primary resources for industrial development within and outside the region. They contribute to the development of maritime trade and provide livelihood to millions of coastal inhabitants. The coastal areas of East Asia supply goods — fish, oil, gas, minerals, salt, and construction materials — and services — shoreline protection, sustaining biodiversity, water quality maintenance, transportation, recreation, and tourism. Coral reefs in Southeast Asia alone generate an estimated value of \$112.5 billion a year. The value of the global center of marine biodiversity supported by the area is beyond valuation. If it is lost, it can never be replaced... Moreover, the region's natural landscape is conducive to port, shipping, maritime trade, primary industries, and coastal tourism. The coasts of the region are major social and economic development zones, contributing an estimated 40 to 60% of the GDP of some countries in the region.

#### A.1.2 The baseline scenario and any associated baseline

Since the adoption of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) in 2003, East Asian countries have made meaningful progress towards the goals set in the 1992 Earth Summit on Environment and Development (Rio Declarations), especially those detailed in Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 covering oceans and coasts, the Millennium Development Goals and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit for Sustainable Development. With the support of GEF, UNDP, IMO, the World Bank and various other donors, significant milestones have been achieved, as follows::

1. PEMSEA was established and developed into a country-supported, international organization with its own legal personality, focused on coastal and ocean governance.
2. PEMSEA countries have targeted the development and implementation of national coastal and ocean policies. Thus far, 9 countries (Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, RO Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) have initiated the development or put in place national coastal and ocean policy; at least 80 pieces of legislation directly supporting the implementation of the SDS-SEA have been enacted by participating countries;
3. PEMSEA countries have targeted ICM coverage of 20 percent of the region's coastline by 2015. To date, more than 31 ICM sites have been operationalized in 12 countries, covering 27,588 km of coastline (11 percent of the total coastline) and 331,546 km<sup>2</sup> of watershed areas, affecting the lives and properties of more than 150 million people.
4. PEMSEA's Network of Local Governments Implementing Integrated Coastal Management (PNLG) has been established. It is the only local government network in the world that has adopted standardized ICM approaches and catalyzed cooperation of all stakeholders (policymakers, private sectors, scientific and education institutions and communities) to address challenges to sustainable development coastal communities and resources.
5. Various innovative products and services have been developed, tested and applied at ICM sites to strengthen management programs, including a State of Coasts (SOC) reporting to define progress, achievements, trends and impacts of ICM programs over time.

However, despite these efforts and initiatives, participating countries have recognized that the advancement towards the vision and objectives of the SDS-SEA has been modest considering existing and emerging barriers, including: a) biodiversity loss and the destruction and degradation of coral reefs, mangroves, fisheries and other natural resources; b) pollution of rivers and coastal sea areas from land- and sea-based sources; c) the impacts of climate change and severe weather events on people, coastal and marine resources, livelihoods and properties; and d) nutrient over-enrichment and the increase in "dead zones" in coastal waters of the region.

At the country level, a number of common challenges and constraints have been identified as the principal impediments to the realization of the SDS-SEA objectives, and the ultimate goal of a sustainable ocean-based blue economy:

1. Lack of intersectoral, inter-regional and interagency coordinating mechanisms addressing coastal and ocean governance concerns;
2. National coastal and ocean policies and strategies not yet fully appreciated and supported across sectoral agencies and programs at the national and sub-national levels, resulting in continuing misalignment, conflict and duplication of effort;

3. Limited knowledge and awareness of the value of coastal and marine ecosystem services and the consequences of degradation or loss of such services;
4. Inadequate capacity to enforce regulations;
5. Insufficient mechanisms and incentives to engage local governments and the corporate/business sector in investments in conservation and pollution reduction projects;
6. Limited access to human resource development opportunities, including education and training, particularly at the local level;
7. Inadequate resources and capacity for scientifically sound environmental monitoring and reporting and lack of coordination and integration of environmental monitoring efforts among sectoral agencies, programs and projects;
8. Inadequate funding for applied research on the social, ecological and economic values of coastal and marine ecosystem services and their contribution to sustainable development and security; and
9. Limited knowledge sharing on best practices and case studies within countries and across the region.

A.1.3) The proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project and; A.1.4) Incremental cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF/SCCF and co-financing:

The project will support the objectives of the GEF/UNDP Program Framework for Reducing Pollution and Rebuilding Degraded Marine Resources in the East Asian Seas through Implementation of Intergovernmental Agreements and Catalyzed Investments for Scaling Up Investment Partnerships in East Asian Seas. The proposed project will take a collaborative approach for resolving the issues outlined in Section A.1., working directly with regional, sub regional and national institutions and local governments to deliver the policies, legislation, learning experiences, knowledge products and on-the-ground results in protecting and sustaining coastal and marine ecosystem services, and achieving ocean-based blue economies.

## **Component Description**

### **Component 1: Partnerships in coastal and ocean governance**

This component of the project will include:

- organizing and conducting consultations, awareness building and collaborative planning forums at the national and local levels involving decision-makers, planners, public and private sector stakeholders and coastal communities;
- improving understanding and building consensus on the importance of coastal and ocean policy;
- promoting the integration of relevant targets into medium term development plans and regulatory frameworks, including policy/regulations aimed at reducing vulnerability of coastal communities and resources to climate change and severe weather conditions; and
- delineating and initiating programs at the national and local levels to transform policy into actions and investments.

The GEF funding will be utilized for two purposes, namely: to share/promote good practices in ocean policy development and implementation at the national and local levels through technical assistance; and to facilitate the establishment of PEMSEA and the SDS-SEA as the regional mechanism and platform for improved coordination of ocean governance and management across LMEs and coastal waters of the region. To this end, the GEF funding will support activities aimed at developing and initiating partnership agreements and working arrangements between PEMSEA and the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (YSLME's Yellow Sea Commission) and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), and other sub-regional seas projects and programs (e.g., COBSEA; Arafura-Timor Seas, Coral Triangle, etc.) including developing and adopting financial mechanisms to sustain program operations.

### **Component 2: Healthy and resilient marine and coastal ecosystems**

To achieve the 20 percent ICM target, participating countries will identify priority coastal and watershed areas and the major challenges to rehabilitating and/or sustaining coastal and marine ecosystems. It will use the ICM approach to strengthen local governance of and services provided by coastal and marine areas and resources and build partnerships and leverage investments in on-the-ground interventions. The project will focus on:

- habitat conservation and management in biodiversity hotspots, including improvement in the management effectiveness of new and existing MPAs and MPA networks;
- sustainable fisheries management in threatened fishing grounds, including strengthening local applications of marine spatial planning, ecosystem-based approaches to fisheries management, and supplemental livelihood opportunities for fishers;
- pollution reduction in priority river basins and coastal areas through the application of total allowable pollutant loading and the preparation and promotion of good practices and investments in efficient use of fertilizers as well as reductions in priority pollutants from domestic, industrial and agricultural sources;
- building resilience to climate change and other natural and manmade hazards in vulnerable coastal communities through vulnerability assessments, disaster risk reduction and preparedness at the community level and investments in hard and soft engineering solutions to natural and manmade hazards; and
- demonstrating innovative financial and economic instruments and other incentives designed to drive positive changes in behavior at ICM sites (e.g., revolving funds, Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), Payment for Environmental Services (PES), markets for carbon credits, Corporate Social responsibility (CSR) and certification programs (e.g. Port Safety, Health and Environmental Management Code; ICM Code).

The GEF funding assistance will be used to help build and implement governance and management improvements at the local level and to leverage required investments in rehabilitating and sustaining healthy and resilient coastal and marine ecosystems. ICM brings global, regional and national benefits and will contribute to relevant objectives and targets, and introduce a number of innovative technologies and measures to the local level. GEF support to replicate ICM programs will have immediate and direct effects on the selected ICM sites: 1) it will facilitate the transfer and application of these instruments to local governments, communities, and other stakeholders. By capacitating local governments with ICM development and implementation tools, including integrated land- and sea-use zoning, vulnerability/risk assessment, integrated environmental monitoring, State of the Coasts (SOC) reporting, etc.; 2) it will build in-country experience and partnerships to mentor, assist and replicate good practices; and 3) GEF resources will contribute to the experience and knowledge base required to scale up SDS-SEA implementation nationally and regionally to address new and emerging challenges to building sustainable coastal and ocean-based economies.

A compilation of indicative priority sites in each participating country, which will be the focus of management actions under Component 2 of the project, is in **Annex A**.

### **Component 3: Knowledge platforms for building a sustainable ocean-based blue economy**

Resource allocations to ICM, SAP/NAP implementation and climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction are expected to increase as a result of national coastal and ocean policy adoption and mainstreaming related objectives and targets into national and local government medium-term development plans.

Major component activities to be implemented:

- establishing accredited ICM and special skills training courses and programs at the regional and country levels;
- enabling ICM Learning Centers, Regional centers of Excellence and educational institutions to train, educate and build awareness in coastal and ocean governance;
- increasing public and private sector awareness and promoting investments in enterprises, technologies, practices and services that contribute to a sustainable ocean-based blue economy;
- mobilizing donors, domestic and foreign investors and other concessional sources of funding to help address program gaps in means and capacity; and
- promoting the replication of innovative financial and economic instruments and other incentives designed to drive positive changes in behavior.

GEF incremental support will:

- develop/access available knowledge products (case studies; good practices; exemplar policies; applied research; etc.) from the GEF/UNDP program, and other national, regional and global projects and programs, as appropriate;
- transform knowledge products and innovative tools into perspectives and context that are better understood and appreciated at the local government and community levels; and
- proactively promote knowledge products and their adaptation/application through Communities of Practice, training and education programs, and support services to national and local governments. Among others, the support system will include a network of ICM Learning Centres, ICM Communities of Practice, targeted research on application of ecosystem-based management, use of innovative economic and financing instruments, engaging the corporate and business sector, and recognition of good governance and sustainable practices.

Finally, this component will also o strengthen global partnerships by contributing to global learning on sustainable coastal and ocean governance and management through the GEF IW Learn Network.

Global environmental benefits will accrue from this project as a consequence of:

- a functional, self-sustained regional ocean governance mechanism, founded on intergovernmental and multi-sectoral partnerships, addressing global issues and challenges to the sustainable development and management of coasts and oceans;
- on-the-ground applications/demonstrations of the ICM framework at the local level covering:
  - strengthening the resiliency of coastal and marine resources and coastal communities through CCA/DRR policies and measures;
  - conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in biodiversity hotspots in threatened habitats of mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass beds and coastal wetlands (blue forests) in priority coastal areas and LMEs;
  - recovery of depleted fish stocks in priority fishing areas supported by e.g. no-take zones, fisheries refugia, and sustainable mariculture and aquaculture production that ease pressure on capture fisheries;
  - reduction of pollutants, such as N discharges, that lower the productivity of marine ecosystems, sometimes even creating 'dead' zones.
- increase in the allocation of resources to sustainable management of coastal and marine ecosystems via scaled-up ICM programs and related approaches across the region, thereby contributing to global targets, including for example: a) disaster risk reduced by 2015 (UNFCCC and Hyogo Framework of Action); b) conservation of at least 10% of coastal and marine areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services by 2020 through well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (Aichi Biodiversity Targets); and c) improvements in marine water quality in priority coastal areas and river basins (Global Plan of Action for Land-based Sources of Marine Pollution).

#### **A.1.5) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF, NPIF) and adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF)**

The project is expected to have significant socioeconomic benefits. The ICM scaling up component will maximize sub-national/local government functions and capacities to facilitate investments and changes on the ground covering 20 percent of the region's coastline by 2015. It will converge such sectoral initiatives and programs as: (a) climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction; (b) conservation and redress of biological diversity and equitable and sustainable fisheries, including food security and livelihoods; and (c) protection and improvement in water quality and addressing hazards associated development in terms of pollution, water quality degradation and water use mismanagement. The knowledge management component will strengthen information dissemination and knowledge-sharing capabilities in support of the ICM scaling up initiatives and enhancing investments in capital (both natural and manmade) assets of a sustainable ocean-based blue economy. The sustainable financing component will increase public and private sector investments in enterprises, technologies, practices and services that contribute to sustainable development and a blue economy at the regional, national and local levels.

The project is expected to generate equal socio-economic benefits to both genders in the region. Specific gender dimensions of the project will be examined during the design of the project, and monitored, refined and reported during project implementation.

The socioeconomic benefits and gender mainstreaming will serve to strengthen the impacts of the interventions on the governance and management of the seas of East Asia. There is a mutually reinforcing effect between and among the objectives of improving the environment, optimizing economic benefits and improving the role of women.

**A.2 Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders (including civil society organizations, indigenous people, gender groups, and others as relevant) and describe how they will be engaged in project preparation:**

- a) International organizations: UNDP, in its capacity as a GEF Implementing Agency will be the coordinating agency of the Programme. Other international organizations and financial institutions, such as UNEP and its Regional Seas Programme, IMO and the World Bank will be involved through the EAS Partnership Council to ensure coordination of international initiatives in the East Asian Seas, including the WB/GEF investment and knowledge management program.
- b) Regional and sub-regional programs and mechanisms for coast and ocean governance: PEMSEA, YSLME and WCPFC will collaborate in the preparation and implementation of the three projects under the GEF/UNDP Program Framework. PEMSEA will have overall responsibility for information collection, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, and dissemination at the regional and program level in addition to the project level.
- c) Relevant government agencies: Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Ministries of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Ministries of Environment, Ministries of Agriculture and other relevant line ministries will participate in the projects under the project to ensure high political buy in and cross-sectoral collaboration and coordination at national level. Key Ministries are also represented at East Asian Seas (EAS) Partnership Council that, with the support of PEMSEA, will be responsible for overall project coordination.
- d) Local governments in target areas will take the lead in developing and implementing ICM plans and risk management plans to address climate variability and coastal disasters with support from the regional and national stakeholders listed above.
- e) Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as CI Philippines, WWF, MFF and IUCN ARO, will be participating in on-the-ground implementation of activities together with local communities to rehabilitate and sustain ecosystem services while improving livelihoods in the region.
- f) Civil society organizations in project target communities will participate in consultations and contribute to design of local demonstration activities and promote best practices in ICM, etc.
- g) The business community/corporate sector will participate in PPPs, PES, CSR, certification and other innovative financial mechanisms, services and instruments to leverage funding for rehabilitating and sustaining coastal and marine ecosystem services in the EAS.

**A.3 Risk. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable):**

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Rating</b>	<b>Risk Mitigation Measures</b>
Changes in policy and decision makers, or other events beyond the control of the project, lead to changes in support for the project objective of sustaining coastal and ocean ecosystem services through scaling up of partnerships, capacities and investments.	Low	The project is in line with agreed strategies, targets and implementation plans at regional, sub-regional and national levels and is thus strongly anchored in existing policies. Strong stakeholder participation in the project will further reinforce support from policy and decision makers at all levels.
Potential conflicts between the participating countries could occur over the use and management of the shared resources of EAS.	Low	With the countries' agreeing to co-operate in the implementation of the SDS-SEA, any conflicts should be resolved at a high policy level through regional co-operation.
Failure to mainstream ICM, CCA/DDR and SAP/NAP targets at national and local level impedes up-scaling.	Low	The scope of the project has been agreed with national governments in their 5-year SDS-SEA Implementation Plans and local governments participating in ICM activities. Existing co-financing commitments from these partners is proof of their willingness to mainstream programme targets into their development and investment frameworks.
Innovative financial mechanisms fail to deliver new resources to sustainable coastal and ocean management.	Medium	The project will explore, test and validate new and innovative financing options and to provide guidance to project partners on sustainable financing for up-scaling of ICM, CCA-DDR, and implementation of NAPs.
Environmental variability and climate change compromise the project achievements in terms of sustaining ecosystem services.	Low	The project has been designed to mitigate adverse climate change impacts at vulnerable sites and communities through development of risk management plans, establishment of early warning systems and implementation of a suite of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures on the ground.

#### **A.4. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed and other initiatives:**

The project will have four coordination processes. Under the first, coordination in planning, implementation, and monitoring, evaluation and reporting will be integrated into the business of the EAS Partnership Council, and into the functions of its operational arm, the PEMSEA Resource Facility, as part of Component 1. Agreements regarding collaborative planning and reporting, knowledge management and knowledge sharing services and mechanisms will be detailed during the project development stages of the individual projects.

Under the second, coordination will be through the Medium-Sized Project on Knowledge Management that PEMSEA is executing in support of the WB/GEF program. Data and information gathering and sharing will be undertaken, as appropriate, and agreed to by the individual investment project management units and the concerned national and local governments.

The third coordination process will be through institutional arrangements established at the national level, in support of Components 1 and 2 of the project. Existing mechanisms, such as the Coastal and Marine Coordinating Committee in Cambodia, or newly formed mechanisms, such as the national coordinating mechanism set up in PR China to direct and monitor the implementation of the 5-year SDS-SEA implementation plan, will be employed.

The fourth coordination, with IW Learn, WB/GEF knowledge management program (i.e., CCRES) and others, will be through extensive sharing of local, regional and global information/knowledge to and from the projects and other regional ICM stakeholders. Because the project has investment-promotion objectives, it will coordinate and learn from similar investment-promotion facilities pursuing parallel trans-boundary environmental objectives, such as LifeWeb of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the new Global Partnership for the Oceans launched by the WB in June 2012 at Rio + 20 2012. With over 17 years as a regional collaboration mechanism, PEMSEA has built an extensive multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral network in East Asia; PEMSEA will draw from this substantial relationship capital in pursuing the coordination process needed to support this project.

The various GEF-supported projects in the East Asian Seas region that this initiative will be coordinating with include:

- A. Under the GEF/UNDP PFD Reducing Pollution and Rebuilding Degraded Marine Resources in the East Asian Seas through Implementation of Intergovernmental Agreements and Catalyzed Investments
  - 1. Implementation of the Yellow Sea LME Strategic Action Program for Adaptive Management (Sub-regional)
  - 2. Sustainable Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the West Pacific and East Asian Seas (Regional)
- B. Under the GEF/World Bank PFD Scaling Up Partnership Investments for Sustainable Development of the Large Marine Ecosystems of East Asia and their Coasts
  - 1. Manila Bay Integrated Water Quality Management Project (Philippines)
  - 2. Guandong Agricultural Pollution Control Project (China)
  - 3. Central Philippines Rural Development Project on Vulnerable Coastal Communities (Philippines)
  - 4. Coastal Resources for Sustainable Development Project (Vietnam)
  - 5. Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management (COREMAP) Phase III (Indonesia)
  - 6. Targeted Learning and Innovation: Capturing Coral Reef Ecosystem Services in East Asia (Regional)
  - 7. Applying Knowledge Management to Scale up Partnership Investments for Sustainable Development of Large marine Ecosystems of East Asia and their Coasts (Regional)
- C. The project will also be coordinating with number of other donor-supported regional projects, including:
  - 1. Global Initiative for Southeast Asia (Subregional - IPEICA/IMO)
  - 2. Applying Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) to Strengthen Effectiveness of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) of South East Asia and East Asia (Regional –ASEAN Center for Biodiversity (pending))
  - 3. Global foundations for reducing nutrient enrichment and oxygen depletion from land based pollution, in support of Global Nutrient Cycle (Global - GEF/UNEP)
  - 4. CTI Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Program (Subregional - GEF/UNDP)
  - 5. Fifth Operational Phase of GEF Small Grants Programme (Regional - GEF/UNDP)

Bilateral projects will be coordinated at the national level through institutional mechanisms that are developed/implemented under Component 1.

## **B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:**

### **B.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:**

The proposed project is consistent with the vision and objectives of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA), which has been adopted by 14 East Asian countries. In particular, the project will facilitate the achievement of milestone targets identified in the regional SDS-SEA Implementation Plan (2012-2016), which was agreed to by the 4th Ministerial Forum of the EAS Congress 2012 (Changwon Declaration 2012).

The regional SDS-SEA Implementation Plan represents a consolidation of the 5-year national SDS-SEA Implementation Plans for Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand, Timor Leste and Vietnam. The national Implementation Plans include objectives, targets and actions to address the respective countries' priorities regarding sustainable development of coastal and marine areas, including adaptation to climate change and building an ocean-based blue economy.

The regional SDS-SEA Implementation Plan is also aligned with the objectives and targets of various global instruments, including Agenda 21, WSSD/JPOI, MDG, GPA, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, Hyogo Plan of Action, the environmental agendas of the Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) of the East Asia Seas (i.e., Yellow Sea; South

China Sea; Coral Triangle) and, more recently, the RIO+20 Declaration. In particular, the Changwon Declaration, which represents the East Asian region's response to the RIO+20 declaration, commits countries to apply the SDS-SEA Implementation Plan to support the implementation of the RIO+20 targets, and other relevant international and regional commitments related to coasts and oceans.

The project is consistent with the findings of the GEF Stocktaking Meeting in October 2010 in Manila. The most important findings were: a) pollution reduction from land-based sources and unsustainable exploitation of marine resources (over-fishing) as the two most pressing issues in the region, followed by destruction of critical habitat (coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass beds); b) climate change seen as cross cutting issue of extreme urgency which need to be addressed; and c) PEMSEA given its broad mandate is the strongest regional mechanism for coastal and marine management in the EAS.

The GEF Stocktaking Meeting further concluded that PEMSEA and the SDS-SEA, respectively, provide a regional governance mechanism and a framework for: 1) integrated and collaborative planning; coordination, and monitoring and reporting of outputs and impacts of regional, sub regional and national projects for sustainable management of the seas of East Asia; and 2) facilitation of knowledge management and transfer of associated good practices for sustainable management of the seas of East Asia. The project will strengthen 1) knowledge sharing and capacities across the LMEs and sub-regional projects, 2) action plans through collaborative and joint undertakings in capacity development, national and regional policymakers workshops/forums, and 3) services to local governments and other stakeholders in replicating/scaling up good practices.

The Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) review and analysis of the Fourth National Country Reports is clear about implementation priorities that require more attention through "new commitments and funding". There are suggestions that the delivery of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and Programs of Work for Protected Areas (PoWPAs) has been "less than satisfactory", and in the area of MPAs in particular, "targets are not being met".

Early experiences in establishing MPAs within an ICM framework have been relatively successful. More specifically, there are a set of guiding principles and process development approaches for managing MPAs in an ICM context (Chua, 2007). Component 2 of the project will address shortcomings in the management effectiveness of MPAs, and establish ICM/MPA learning centers at selected sites in each country. These learning centers will serve as a training ground and working example for countries to replicate good practices in MPA development and management, regarding:

- Applying the ICM framework and governance mechanisms for development and implementation of MPA plans;
- Building capacity among institutions with responsibility for MPAs on ICM governance processes;
- Refining indicators and establishing an effective performance monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for MPAs;
- Developing and implementing sustainable financing plans in an ICM context, with application to MPAs and MPA Networks;
- Promoting effective coastal law enforcement;
- Assessing and mitigating/adapting to impacts of climate change; and
- Developing a new cadre of leaders (i.e., Local Chief Executives, planners, resource managers, MPA managers).

## **B.2 GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities:**

The project responds to Strategic Objectives 2 and 3 in the GEF International Waters (IW) Focal Area, demonstrating local-to-global benefits through scaled-up national ICM programs that cover: 1) the protection and sustainability of coastal and marine ecosystem services; 2) climate change adaptation and enhanced resilience in the coastal zone 3) sustainable fisheries and alternative livelihoods; and 4) water conservation and use management/pollution reduction. Specifically, Components 1 and 2 of the project respond directly to IW Objective 2, namely catalyzing multi-state cooperation to rebuild marine fisheries and reduce pollution of coasts and large marine ecosystems while considering climate variability and change. On the other hand, Component 3 focuses on

active learning, experience sharing and knowledge management in the GEF IW portfolio in the EAS region, which address the enabling targets of IW Objective 3.

The project fits within the approved GEF/UNDP program entitled, “Reducing Pollution and Rebuilding Degraded Marine Resources in the East Asian Seas through Implementation of Intergovernmental Agreements and Catalyzed Investments”. It will provide the vehicle for facilitating and channeling collaborative planning, learning experiences and good practices in sustainable development of marine and coastal areas, reducing the impacts of climate variability and change, and building an ocean-based blue economy through scientifically sound investments at the national and local levels. It further harmonizes the planned outcomes with two other LME and subregional sea-based projects identified under the GEF/UNDP program, namely: the Implementation of the Yellow Sea LME Strategic Action Programme for Adaptive Ecosystem-Based Management; and Sustainable Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the West Pacific and East Asian Seas.

The project also complements the five investment and knowledge sharing projects implemented under the approved WB/GEF program on Scaling Up Partnership Investments for Sustainable Development of the Large Marine Ecosystems of East Asia and their Coasts, as well as other related GEF, UNDP and World Bank projects in the East Asian Seas and Western/Central Pacific regions.

PEMSEA will be the Executing Agency for the proposed project. It will provide regional knowledge management and sharing services for the GEF/UNDP and WB/GEF programs. The overall objective of the regional knowledge management program is to contribute to portfolio learning and overcoming barriers to investing in the conservation and sustainability of coastal and marine ecosystem services while building an ocean-based blue economy in the seas of East Asia.

All activities proposed for GEF support are incremental and eligible under GEF 5 guidelines.

### **B.3 The GEF agency’s comparative advantage to implement this project:**

UNDP will contribute \$22.65 million to the Programme, of which \$20.17 million is in grant financing through the partnership with Coke “Every Drop Matters Programme” (\$15 million), the GoAL WaSH Programme in Lao PDR (\$2 million), DDR/CCA (\$2.42 million) and Cap/Net (\$750,000). Grant cofinancing of Coastal Strategy Action Plans through PEMSEA is estimated at \$2.48 million for the duration of the project.

In terms of implementing GEF IW projects, UNDP has consistently delivered results through a broad range of international transboundary water interventions including the high-level adoption of 17 SAPs (8 in LMEs), eight of which are currently being implemented. In addition to providing vital technical, financial and capacity building support for the establishment of the world’s first post UN Fish Stocks conservation and management organization for highly migratory fish stocks, the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), UNDP has strengthened or established 20 multi-country marine/coastal, river and lake basin management agencies or commissions including establishment of the world’s first two LME commissions, the Benguela Current and Guinea Current LME Commissions. UNDP builds on its extensive field presence in the EAS countries. In addition, the project will be directly supported by an experienced UNDP Regional Technical Advisor based in the region and by the UNDP Principal Technical Advisor at UNDP Headquarters with responsibility for global oversight of the UNDP Ocean Governance Programme.


Lastly, this Programme also supports the UNDAFs of the participating countries.

**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):** (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	MM/DD/YYYY)
Mr. Lonh HEAL	Technical Director General	Ministry of Environment, <b>Cambodia</b>	<b>FEB 27, 2013</b>
Ms. Jiandi YE	Deputy Director IFI Division III International Department	Ministry of Finance, <b>China</b>	<b>MAR 20, 2013</b>
Mr. Dana A. KARTAKUSUMA	Special Advisor to the Minister on Economic and Sustainable Development Affairs	Ministry of Environment, <b>Indonesia</b>	<b>APR 4, 2013</b>
Mr. Khampadith KHAMMOUNHEUANG	Deputy Director General,	Environment Department Science Technology and Environment Agency (STEA), <b>Lao PDR</b>	<b>MAR 12, 2013</b>
Ms. Analiza REBUELTA- TEH	Undersecretary	Department of Environment and Natural Resources, <b>Philippines</b>	<b>FEB 28, 2013</b>
Mr. Chote TRACHU	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment <b>Thailand</b>	<b>TO FOLLOW</b>
Mr. Mario XIMENES	Director, Secretariat of State for Environment	National Directorate for International Environmental Affairs, <b>Timor Leste</b>	<b>FEB 24, 2013</b>
Dr. Van Tai NGUYEN	Director General, Institute for Strategic Policy of Natural Resources and Environment	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, <b>Vietnam</b>	<b>APR 17, 2013</b>

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

<b>This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.</b>					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Adriana Dinu		April 5, 2013	Jose Erez Padilla	+66 2 304 9100 ext 2730	jose.padilla@undp.org

### Annex A. Priority Sites by Country

Countries	Priority Sites	Identified Threats	Major Measures to Address Threats	Remarks
CAMBODIA	Kampot, Kep and Koh Kong Provinces	Coastal and marine areas with significant biodiversity at risk and/or being degraded as a consequence of coastal development	Develop and implement ICM governance and management systems in the 3 provinces, with a focus on protection and sustainability of ecosystem services (mangroves, seagrass and coral reefs)	Components 2.1.1 and 2.1.2
		Protected areas continue to be threatened/over-exploited resulting in loss of ecosystem services, habitats and species in marine environments	Scale up ICM programs to improve management effectiveness and sustainability of MPAs and MPA networks	Component 2.1.3
	Preah Sihanouk	Overexploitation in selected threatened fishing grounds	Incorporate EAFM into ICM framework and process to improve management effectiveness and sustainability of priority fishing grounds	Component 2.2.1
	Koh Kong Province and Preah Sihanouk	Natural and man-made hazards (climate variation/ change; oil spills; hazardous and noxious substances) threaten the security of coastal communities and coastal and marine ecosystem services	Engage/capacitate coastal communities to prepare, respond to, and recover from climate variations and change and other relevant natural and man-made hazards	Components 2.4.1, 2.4.2 and 2.4.3
CHINA	Fangchenggang and Dongying	Coastal and marine areas with significant biodiversity at risk and/or being degraded as a consequence of coastal development	Scale up existing ICM programs to incorporate protection and sustainability of ecosystem services (mangroves, seagrass and coral reefs) into development plans	Components 2.1.1 and 2.1.2
	Quanzhou	Protected areas continue to be threatened/over-exploited resulting in loss of ecosystem services, habitats and species in marine environments	Scale up ICM programs to improve management effectiveness and sustainability of MPAs and MPA networks	Component 2.1.3
	Lianyungang and Yangjiang	Overexploitation in selected threatened fishing grounds	Incorporate EAFM into ICM framework and process to improve management effectiveness and sustainability of priority fishing grounds	Component 2.2.1
	Jiulong and Jinjiang River Basins	Water quality degradation with negative impacts on functional use of rivers and coastal seas	Reduce the discharge of priority pollutants from land-based sources and activities using IRBCAM approach	Components 2.3.1, 2.3.2 and 2.3.3
	Yagjiang	Natural and man-made hazards (climate variation/ change; oil spills; hazardous and noxious substances; red tides; invasive species) threaten the security of	Engage/capacitate coastal communities to prepare, respond to and recover from climate variations and change and other relevant natural and man-made	Components 2.4.1, 2.4.2 and 2.4.3

Countries	Priority Sites	Identified Threats	Major Measures to Address Threats	Remarks
		coastal communities and coastal and marine ecosystem services	hazards	
INDONESIA	Sukabumi	Coastal and marine areas with significant biodiversity at risk and/or being degraded as a consequence of coastal development	Develop new or scale up existing ICM programs, focusing on protection and sustainability of ecosystem services (mangroves, seagrass and coral reefs)	Components 2.1.1 and 2.1.2
		Natural and man-made hazards (climate variation/ change; oil spills; hazardous and noxious substances; red tides; invasive species) threaten the security of coastal communities and coastal and marine ecosystem services	Engage/capacitate coastal communities to prepare, respond to, and recover from climate variations and change and other relevant natural and man-made hazards	Components 2.4.1, 2.4.2 and 2.4.3
	Tomini Bay	Overexploitation in selected threatened fishing grounds	Incorporate EAFM into ICM framework and process to improve management effectiveness and sustainability of priority fishing grounds	Component 2.2.1
		Protected areas continue to be threatened/over-exploited resulting in loss of ecosystem services, habitats and species in marine environments	Scale up ICM programs to improve management effectiveness and sustainability of MPAs and MPA networks	Component 2.1.3
	Jakarta Bay-Ciliwung River	Water quality degradation with negative impacts on functional use of rivers and coastal seas	Reduce the discharge of priority pollutants from land-based sources and activities using IRBCAM approach	Components 2.3.1, 2.3.2 and 2.3.3
LAO PDR	Sedone River Basin (Champasack, Saravane and Sekong Provinces)	Watershed areas with significant biodiversity at risk and/or being degraded as a consequence of land development	Develop new or scale up existing ICM programs, focusing on protection and sustainability of ecosystem services	Components 2.1.1 and 2.1.2
		Biodiversity/national protected areas continue to be threatened/over-exploited resulting in loss of ecosystem services, habitats and species	Scale up IRBM program to improve management effectiveness and sustainability of biodiversity/national protected area network	Component 2.1.3
		Water quality degradation with negative impacts on functional use of rivers and coastal seas	Reduce the discharge of priority pollutants from land-based sources and activities using IRBCAM approach	Components 2.3.1, 2.3.2 and 2.3.3
		Natural and man-made hazards (climate variation/ change; flooding and drought) threaten the security of communities and ecosystem services	Engage/capacitate coastal to prepare, respond to, and recover from climate variations and change and other relevant natural and man-made hazards	Components 2.4.1, 2.4.2 and 2.4.3
PHILIPPINES	Selected SCREMP Sites (total program coverage is 1.3 million hectares of	Protected areas continue to be threatened/over-exploited resulting in degradation of ecosystem services, habitats and species in marine environments	Demonstrate the application of ICM in MPA and biodiversity management in selected SCREMP sites	Component 2.1.3

Countries	Priority Sites	Identified Threats	Major Measures to Address Threats	Remarks
	coral reef ecosystems within existing MPAs)			
	Pampanga and Calumpang River Basins	Water quality degradation with negative impacts on functional use of rivers and coastal seas	Reduce the discharge of priority pollutants from land-based sources and activities using IRBCAM approach	Components 2.3.1, 2.3.2 and 2.3.3
	Bulacan and Pampanga Provinces	Coastal and marine areas with significant biodiversity at risk and/or being degraded as a consequence of coastal development	Develop new or scale up existing ICM programs, focusing on protection and sustainability of ecosystem services (mangroves, seagrass and coral reefs)	Components 2.1.1 and 2.1.2
		Natural and man-made hazards (climate variation/ change; oil spills; hazardous and noxious substances; red tides; invasive species) threaten the security of coastal communities and coastal and marine ecosystem services	Engage/capacitate coastal and upland communities to prepare, respond to, and recover from climate variations and change and other relevant natural and man-made hazards	Components 2.4.1, 2.4.2 and 2.4.3
THAILAND	Samui Island, Pha Ngan Island, Tao Island Group	Coastal and marine areas with significant biodiversity at risk and/or being degraded as a consequence of coastal development	Develop new or scale up existing ICM programs, focusing on protection and sustainability of ecosystem services (mangroves, seagrass and coral reefs)	Components 2.1.1 and 2.1.2
		Protected areas continue to be threatened/over-exploited resulting in degradation of ecosystem services, habitats and species in marine environments	Scale up ICM programs to improve management effectiveness and sustainability of MPAs and MPA networks	Component 2.1.3
		Natural and man-made hazards (climate variation/ change; oil spills; hazardous and noxious substances; red tides; invasive species) threaten the security of coastal communities and coastal and marine ecosystem services	Engage/capacitate coastal communities to prepare, respond to and recover from climate variations and change and other relevant natural and man-made hazards	Components 2.4.1, 2.4.2 and 2.4.3
	Pha Ngan Island	Overexploitation in selected threatened fishing grounds; human pressure and dependence on marine and coastal resources threaten sustainability of fisheries and livelihoods in coastal communities	Incorporate EAFM into ICM framework and process to improve management effectiveness and sustainability of priority fishing grounds; develop alternative/supplemental livelihood programs and capacities to reduce stress on coastal fisheries and improve income of coastal communities	Components 2.2.1 and 2.2.2
	Songkhla Lake Watershed	Water quality degradation with negative impacts on functional use of rivers and coastal seas	Reduce the discharge of priority pollutants from land-based sources and activities using ICARM approach	Components 2.3.1, 2.3.2 and 2.3.3
	Chonburi	Natural and man-made hazards	Engage/capacitate coastal	Components

Countries	Priority Sites	Identified Threats	Major Measures to Address Threats	Remarks
	Province	(climate variation/ change; oil spills; hazardous and noxious substances; red tides; invasive species) threaten the security of coastal communities and coastal and marine ecosystem services	communities to prepare, respond to, and recover from climate variations and change and other relevant natural and man-made hazards	2.4.1, 2.4.2 and 2.4.3
TIMOR LESTE	Liquica and Manatuto	Coastal and marine areas with significant biodiversity at risk and/or being degraded as a consequence of coastal development; Human pressure and dependence on marine and coastal resources threaten sustainability of fisheries and livelihoods in coastal communities	Develop new or scale up existing ICM programs, focusing on protection and sustainability of ecosystem services (mangroves, seagrass and coral reefs); develop alternative/ supplemental livelihood programs and capacities to reduce stress on coastal fisheries and improve income of coastal communities	Components 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3 and 2.2.2
	Dili, Liquica and Manatuto	Natural and man-made hazards (climate variation/ change; oil spills; hazardous and noxious substances; red tides; invasive species) threaten the security of coastal communities and coastal and marine ecosystem services	Engage/capacitate coastal communities to prepare, respond to, and recover from climate variations and change and other relevant natural and man-made hazards	Components 2.4.1, 2.4.2 and 2.4.3
VIETNAM	Thua Thien Hue, Quang Ninh and Haiphong	Coastal and marine areas with significant biodiversity at risk and/or being degraded as a consequence of coastal development	Develop new or scale up existing ICM programs, focusing on protection and sustainability of ecosystem services (mangroves, seagrass and coral reefs)	Components 2.1.1 and 2.1.2
	Quang Nam	Protected areas continue to be threatened/over-exploited resulting in degradation of ecosystem services, habitats and species in marine environments	Scale up ICM programs to improve management effectiveness and sustainability of MPA and MPA networks	Component 2.1.3
	Khanh Hoa	Overexploitation in selected threatened fishing grounds	Incorporate EAFM into ICM framework and process to improve management effectiveness and sustainability of priority fishing grounds	Component 2.2.1
	Huong River Basin	Water quality degradation with negative impacts on functional use of rivers and coastal seas	Reduce the discharge of priority pollutants from land-based sources and activities using ICARM approach	Components 2.3.1, 2.3.2 and 2.3.3
	Soc Trang, Kien Giang and Quang Nam	Natural and man-made hazards (climate variation/ change; oil spills; hazardous and noxious substances; red tides; invasive species) threaten the security of coastal communities and coastal and marine ecosystem services	Engage/capacitate coastal communities to prepare, respond to, and recover from climate variations and change and other relevant natural and man-made hazards	Components 2.4.1, 2.4.2 and 2.4.3