

**SIDA-COBSEA PROJECT**

**SPATIAL PLANNING IN THE COASTAL ZONE –DISASTER  
PREVENTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: PHASE III**

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**FINAL REPORT**

**CHINA  
2013.4.**

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## I. COUNTRY BACKGROUND

China has over 18,000km coastline and there are 11 provinces (autonomous region and metropolitans directly under jurisdiction of central government) in the coastal area. By 2010, 300 million people live in the coastal area, composing of 22% of the total population of China. GDP in the coastal area is 36.8% of the total of the country. Coastline of Guangdong, Guangxi and Hainan belongs to Asian Sea region and is account more than half of total coastline of China.

The coastal area is the most developed and most rapidly developing area in China. This has caused many environmental problems to the coastal area. The first problem is of course water quality pollution. In 2010, marine water quality was detected within or under class IV of national standard at near one fourth of the total monitoring stations. The second problem is damage to coastal wet land and habitats, like coral reefs, mangroves and sea grass beds. For instance, comparing with 1950s, mangrove in Guangdong coast reduced 50% by 2000. Another problem is depletion of fishery resources. One example is that current fishery harvest in Pearl River Estuary is only one tenth of that in 1990s. In addition, coastal area of China is also vulnerable to climate change and marine disasters, frequent storm surge and increasing seawater intrusion to rivers cause further problems to economic activities and ordinary life.

Administratively, number of government branches involved in utilization of coastal areas is an obstacle to integrated management and protection of coastal zones. Effort has been made by Chinese government to harmonize management of coastal zones. After 18th National People's Congress held in March 2013, Maritime Safety Administration (MSA) that was under Ministry of Communications has been transferred to State Oceanic Administration (SOA), and State Oceanic Administration (SOA) itself is put under administration of Ministry of Land and Resources, that will help comprehensive plan to cover both land and sea areas in coastal zone in future. New structure of government branches Involved in plan and management of coastal zone in China is seen in Table 1.

Based on improvement of administration structure, further important issue is to make the corresponding laws or regulations facilitating integrate coastal zone management. Current Chinese laws and regulations relevant to use and management of coastal zones are listed in Table 2. Improvement of these laws and regulations need new angles of sight.

Technically, in current plans relevant to coastal zones emerging issues and modern management approaches are seldom take into consideration.

In view of above-mentioned situation, there is an urgent need to promote capacity building for coastal spatial planning and coastal integrated management. Therefore, China has actively taken part in the Sida project *'Spatial Planning in the Coastal Zone - Disaster Prevention and Sustainable Development'*. Division of Marine Environment Protection, Ministry of Environment Protection (MEP), acts the focal point of the project, and South China Institute of Environmental Sciences (SCIES), Ministry of Environment Protection, undertakes whole technical service.

**Table 1 Government Branches Involved in plan and Management of Coastal Zone**

<p><b>National Development and Reform Commission</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>F To draft long term, medium term and yearly national economy and social development plan</li> <li>F To decide important national projects</li> <li>F To draft the plan of national productivity distribution</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ministry of Land and Resources</b></p> <p><b>-Department of Planning:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>F To draft the national land use plan</li> <li>F To frame the drafting methods of land use master plans and other thematic land plans</li> <li>F To supervise and approve land use master plans and other thematic plans of provinces, autonomous regions, and some big cities</li> </ul> <p><b>-State Oceanic Administration (SOA):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>F The administrative department in charge of marine affairs</li> <li>F To be responsible for the supervision and administration of the marine environment</li> <li>F To organize survey, surveillance, supervision, assessment and scientific research of the marine environment</li> <li>F To prevent and control marine pollution damages caused by marine construction projects and dumping of wastes in the sea</li> </ul> <p><b>-Maritime Safety Administration(MSA):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>F To be responsible for the supervision and administration of marine environment pollution caused by non-military vessels inside the port waters and non-fishery vessels and non-military vessels outside the port waters</li> <li>F To be responsible for the investigation and handling of the pollution accidents</li> <li>F In the event of a pollution caused by a foreign vessel navigating, berthing and anchoring and operating in the sea area of China, to board the vessel in question to examine and handle the case</li> </ul> <p>In case of a pollution accident resulting in fishery damages, to invite the administrative department in charge of fisheries to investigate and handle the accident</p>
<p><b>Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development</b></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>F To frame the drafting methods of urban planning, and town and village planning</li> <li>F To supervise and approve town system plans of provinces, autonomous regions, and some big cities</li> <li>F To supervise and approve plans of important national parks</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ministry of Environmental Protection(MEP)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>F The administrative department in charge of environment protection</li> <li>F To exercise unified supervision and administration over nation-wide marine environment protection work</li> <li>F To render guidance, coordination, and supervision of marine environment protection</li> <li>F To prevent and control marine pollution damages caused by land-based pollutant and coastal construction projects</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)-Bureau of Fisheries</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>F To be responsible for the supervision and administration of marine environment pollution used by non-military vessels inside the fishing port waters and the fishing vessels outside the fishing port waters</li> <li>F To be responsible for the protection of ecological environment in the fishing zones and examine and handle fishery pollution</li> </ul>
<p><b>Environmental protection department of the armed forces</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>F To be responsible for the supervision and administration of marine pollution caused by military vessels</li> <li>F To investigate and handle the pollution cases caused by military vessels</li> </ul>

**Table 2 Current Chinese Laws and Regulations Relevant to Use and Management of Coastal Zones**

<p><b>Underlying laws:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>F Law on Environmental Protection (Adopted on 26-12-1989)</li> <li>F Law on Marine Environmental Protection (Revised on 25-12-1999)</li> <li>F Law on the Administration of the Use of Sea Areas (Adopted on 27-10-2001)</li> <li>F Law on Environmental Impacts Assessment (28-10-2002)</li> <li>F Law on Land Resources Management (Revised on 29-08-1998)</li> <li>F Urban and Rural Planning Law of the P. R of China (Adopted on 28-10-2007)</li> <li>F Law on Prevention and Control of Water Pollution</li> <li>F Forest Law of the People’s Republic of China</li> <li>F Water Law of the People's Republic of China</li> <li>F Law on Fishery Resources (Revised on 21-10-2000)</li> <li>F Law on Mineral Resources (Revised on 29-08-1996)</li> <li>F Law on the Protection of Wildlife (Adopted on 08-12-1988)</li> <li>F Port Law of the People's Republic of China (Adopted on 28-06-2003)</li> <li>F Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone 25-02-1992</li> <li>F Law on the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf (26-06-1998)</li> </ul>
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**Regulations:**

- F Regulations concerning environmental protection in offshore oil exploration and exploitation 29-12-1983
- F Regulations concerning the prevention of pollution of sea areas by vessels 29-12-1983
- F Regulations concerning the dumping of wastes at sea 06-03-1985
- F Regulations concerning prevention of environmental pollution by ship-breaking 18-05-1988
- F Regulations concerning prevention of pollution damage to the marine environment by coastal construction projects 25-05-1990
- F Regulations on Management to Prevention and Cure in Damage of Pollution Caused by Marine Projects Construction
- F Regulations concerning prevention of pollution damage to the marine environment by land-based pollutants 25-05-1990
- F Measures for implementation of the regulations concerning the dumping of wastes at sea 25-09-1992
- F Implementing regulations on the protection of aquatic wild animals 05-10-1993
- F Regulations of natural protected reserves 09-10-1994
- F Regulations for the protection of wild plants 30-09-1996
- F Provisions governing the management of coastal forest belts under special state protection 09-12-1996
- F Provisions on the procedure for investigation and handling of accidents of pollution in fishing areas 26-03-1997
- F Measures on the protection of natural reserves of aquatic fauna and flora 17-10-1997
- F Measures of management on utilization of sea areas 27-10-2001
- F Marine functional zonation scheme 22-10-2002
- F Law on prevention of marine pollution and damage from marine construction projects

The Sida project is implemented in 3 phases: Phase I - Development of Regional Document; Phase II - Regional training course - training trainees from COBSEA countries involved in this project; Phase III - Translation and adaptation of the Regional Document into the national languages and national settings of seven COBSEA countries; Provision of national training and field application in demonstration sites. Based on successful implementation of Phase I and Phase II, the Phase III was to be undertaken mainly by countries.

## II. METHODOLOGY

In order to reach the goal of phase III and achieve more objectives even beyond this project, MEA and SCIES paid much attention on this project and taken important measures to ensure successful implementation of the project:

1. MEP is directly involved in implementation of the project. Responsible officials attended all consultant meeting/discussion and were involved in decision-making of all important issues on implementation of the project. The national training course was in fact organized on the name of MEP and MEP issued the announcement of the training course to national government branches and provincial government. The certificates of the training course were also issued by MEP.
2. SCIES forms a strong team to undertake technical tasks of the project under the supervision of project coordinator. These tasks are:
  - Translating Regional Resource Document into national language;
  - Developing National Resource Document in national language;
  - Developing Training Syllabus in national language;
  - Organizing National Consultative Meetings to review and approve on the National Resource Document and Training Syllabus;
  - Organizing the National Training Course for government officers and professionals;
  - Preparing project reports.
3. Involvement of excellent experts to work together. At the beginning of phase II, the project coordinator started to search excellent experts from outside of SCIES and outside of MEP system to work together to guarantee that information provided to the training course covers most advanced undertakings in China in the area of coastal development planning.
4. Mobilization of further funding to support activities of the project. MEP prepared some further funding to support the project in case that funding provided by Sida source is not enough.

### III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The main activities conducted under the ToR of the small-scale funding are:

- Attending national consultative workshop on adaption of Regional Resource Document;
- Organizing national workshop to discuss syllabus of training course;
- Translating Regional Resource Document into national language;
- Developing National Resource Document in national language;
- Developing Training Syllabus in national language;
- Organizing National Consultative Meetings to review and approve on the National Resource Document and Training Syllabus;
- Organizing the National Training Course for government officers and professionals;
- Preparing project reports.

The detailed activities carried out followed the work plan given by ToR of the SSFA as in Annex 1 – Implementation Plan.

### IV. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The project on “Spatial Planning in the Coastal Zone - Disaster Prevention and Sustainable Development” - phase III on capacity building, has been successfully completed in China and the goal and objectives of the project have been well achieved. Essentially, the project

activities have been implemented following the planned progress and timeframe, and are briefly described as follows:

#### **4.1. Organization of the project**

1) *Ministry of Environment protection (MEP)* has been the national focal point of the COBSEA and *Ms Zhang Jieqing*, Director of Division of International Organization, Department of International Cooperation, has provide full support and coordination with COBSEA as the national focal point.

2) *Mr. Tong Yu*, Director of Division of Marine Environment Protection, MEP, and *Mr. Li Yi*, Deputy Director of Division of Marine Environment Protection, MEP, and National Focal Point for the COBSEA's project on coastal spatial planning have provide leadership to and fully involved in the implementation process of the project.

3) *Prof. Dr. Guo Zhenren*, Head of Marine Environment Research Centre, SCIES, is appointed as the project coordinator and has planned, organized, participate all activities, contributed to all document preparation and prepared project reports.

4) A strong team was formed in SCIES to implement the project including *Dr. Yu Xijun*, *Dr. Chen Qinghua*, *Mr. Zhang Bin* and *Mr. Qi Shibin*, who support Prof. Guo successfully fulfill implementation goals of the project.

#### **4.2. The project management mechanism**

Because the project is a regional cooperative project, it is always treated as a national activity. MEP has provided strong support and leadership and SCIES as the executive institution has also provided full support. The project coordinator has been working closely with MEP officials and national focal point of the project, making decisions together and promoting implementation of the project together.

#### **4.3. The activities have been done**

*1) Organizing national consultative workshop on adaption of Regional Resource Document and discussing national demands on capacity building of coastal spatial planning.* On November 21, 2013, just prior to visit of regional consultant of the project to China, SCIES organized a national consultative workshop in Guangzhou. The main objective of the workshop is to review Regional Resource Document and prepare suggestions for regional resource person to revise Regional Document during his visit to China, and in the meantime discuss national demands for capacity building of coastal spatial planning in order to implement Phase III of the Sida project. 15 experts from number of provinces and government branches attend the workshop including Mr. Tong Yu.

*2) Country Consultations on and Planning of National Adaptation of the Regional Resource Document.* This was held on 25 November, 2011, in Beijing. The main objective of the country consultation meeting was to plan the 'national adaptation' of the Regional Resource Document, and to discuss the countries' individual adaptation and capacity-building options based on their needs and priorities, using the RRD and the Training/Capacity-building menu as a basis. 14 participants attended the meeting including Dr. Elik Adler, Dr. Lawrence Hildebrand and Mr. Reynaldo F. Molina from COBSEA secretariat.



3) Promoted the signature of contract between the UNEP-COBSEA and SCIES in beginning of March, 2012, to implement phase III of the project.

4) Attending regional training trainer workshop. 6 experts from 4 institutions belonging to three government branches were nominated and selected to participate in COBSEA Regional Workshop on Training the Trainers of Coastal Spatial Planning as listed in Table 1, though only 5 of them presented in Phuket, Thailand during 14-18 May 2012 including the project coordinator. Dr. Deng Yixiang did not attend the regional workshop due to confliction with another international training course on marine environmental science, while that was proved to be helpful to his presentations in later national training course.

**Table 1 Background and Duties of National Trainers**

Name, Title & Function	Background and Experience	Duties
Guo Zhenren, Dr. & Professor, Project Coordinator and National Trainer	Prof. Guo was Deputy Director of South China Institute of Environmental Sciences, Ministry of Environment Protection, and currently Chief Engineer of the institute and also head Marine and Coastal Environment Protection Research Center. He has experience of more than 23 years in research of coastal environment protection that include master plan and environment protection strategy development.	Coordinate all project activities of Phase III in China including organization of the training course; give lectures on introduction and framework of coastal spatial planning, preparation for coastal spatial planning, implementation program, and prepare relevant training materials.
Yu Xijun, Dr. & Senior Engineer, National Trainer	Dr. Yu is from South China Institute of Environmental Sciences. His research focuses on landscape ecology, urban ecology, and strategic environmental assessment (SEA), with special emphasis on applying landscape ecology principles into SEA on spatial plan. He is familiar with planning systems in China and coastal environment of South China. He has also participated in many projected related to functional zoning and coastal protection planning at coastal area.	Assist coordination work; give lectures on law and regulations in China related to coastal spatial planning, ecosystem-based management on coastal and marine environment, combining sea and land uses in one plan, and prepare relevant training materials.
Fang Yu, Professional Senior Urban Planner,	Mr. Fang is Director of planning studio 4 at Shenzhen Branch, China Academy of Urban Planning & Design (CAUPD), which is under Ministry of Housing and Construction. He has been involved in more than 30 planning	Give lectures on drafting the spatial plan, negotiation towards an approved spatial planning (working with stakeholders), mapping of a

National Trainer	projects including Urban design, master plan and coastal zone plan, and received 11 relevant awards.	spatial plan, and prepare the relevant training materials.
Lou Quansheng, Dr. & Senior Engineer, National Trainer	Dr. Lou is from The South China Sea Marine Engineering and Environment Institute, South China Sea Branch of State Oceanography Administration. He conducted number of research projects and government tasks in national and provincial level related to coastal land use assessment and disaster prevention etc. with specialty on application of RS and GIS technique in coast management, coast conservation and utilization planning.	Give lectures on assessment of the current situation, hazard and risk management and spatial planning (tools for assessing hazards and risks), and prepare the relevant training materials.
Deng Yixiang, Dr. & Associate Professor, National Trainer	Dr. Deng is from Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences (CRAES) which is under Ministry of Environment Protection. He has been involved in 9 national research projects related to costal and marine environment protection and published more than 20 papers in this area.	Give lectures on analysis of coastal process, division of coast into "cell", selecting specific strategies for shoreline cells, and prepare the relevant training materials.
Chen Qinghua, Dr. & Senior Engineer, National Trainer	Dr. Chen is from South China Institute of Environmental Sciences. His specialty is coastal habitats, particularly familiar with ecological function of coastal wetlands and mangroves. He also conducted an investigation of sea level rising impact on coastal environment.	Assist organization of the training course; give lectures on climate change and coastal spatial planning, valuation assessment of ecosystem services, and prepare the relevant training materials.

Upon completion of the TTT training course in Phuket, these trainees started to prepare the national resource document, PPT slides of their presentations.

**5) Translation of the regional resource documents.** Translation of regional resource documents was started in early June. The preliminary translation was trusted to a professional translation firm, then reviewed and revised by the national experts. 3 regional documents have been translated into Chinese, they are:

- Spatial Planning in the Coastal Zone of the East Asian Seas Region: Integrating Emerging Issue and Modern Management Approaches*
- Taking Steps toward Marine and Coastal Ecosystem-Based Management*
- Regional Training Manual on Disaster Risk Reduction for Coastal Zone Managers*

In above documents, "*Spatial Planning in the Coastal Zone of the East Asian Seas Region: Integrating Emerging Issue and Modern Management Approaches*" has been incorporated into national resource document, and "*Taking Steps toward Marine and Coastal Ecosystem-Based Management*" has been partly incorporated into national resource document.

In addition, "*Marine Spatial Planning: A Step-by-Step Approach towards Ecosystem-based Management*" was early translated by other Chinese organization and has been formally published. That can be directly used as one of the national resource documents.

**6) Preparation of National Resource Document.** Preparation of National Resource Document started during Regional Training Course when tasks of writing national resource document following the proposed syllabus was distributed among participants to the course. During May through July these national experts had been working on the national resource document. It was preliminarily edited and further polished by national course coordinator in August. The national resource document is further revised after the national training course and in the process of review before formal publication.

**7) Preparation of national training syllabus.** The project team made a proposal containing suggested trainee distribution, syllabus and program agenda of the training course, venues and relevant budgets, training dates and so on. This proposal was submitted to Ministry of Environment Protection for approval on 11 of July. All above information was put together to form a manual of national training course in both Chinese and English after finalized.

**8) The national consultative workshop on national resource document and syllabus** Project focal point (MEP) held a workshop in Wenzhou, Zhejiang Province, on 13-14 of July, 2012, reviewed the national resource document, discussed and passed the syllabus and program agenda of the national training course. 16 participants who were involved in other international cooperative projects attended the workshop. After the workshop, MEP issued an approval to South China Institute of Environmental Sciences on 24 of July, decided date of the training to be 13-17 of November and venue of the training course to be Beihai City, the total participants to be limited to 50.

**9) Review of presentation PPT slides for the national training course.** Though the national trainers were involved in preparation of national resource documents, each of them only contributed part to the document. In their presentation to the course they may increase a large amount of information. Among their presentations there may be some gaps or overlaps. An internal review of presentations given by national trainers was held on 15 of October, 2012, in Guangzhou. All PPT slides were gone through and simulation presentations were made for all presentations. Through this internal review, contents of all presentations were well harmonized and duration for each presentation was precisely designed.

**10) The National Training Course on Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning.** From November 13 to 17, 2012, 41 participants from 11 coastal provinces (Autonomous Region or central-government-controlled megacity) met in Beihai City, Guangxi Autonomy Region, China to participate in the National Training Course on Spatial Planning in the Coastal and Marine Zone. Following main issues focused in the Regional Training-the Trainers Course, the

national training course emphasized to integrate emerging issues, i.e., adaptation to climate change and sea-level rise, and modern management approaches including ecosystem-based management into coastal spatial planning and integrated coastal management. The 3-day training course instructed by national experts to government officials and planners concepts and techniques on ecosystem-based management, disaster-risk reduction and marine spatial planning, and promote its application into national and sub-national spatial planning processes in the coastal and marine environments.

Number documents were provided to participants, including printed integrated national training materials, translations from regional training resource documents, national training manual and so on. All training course presentations (PPTs) has also provided to all participants. These much facilitate ease of learning and increase depth of understanding of key concepts and approaches.

The participants has gain the new concepts and approaches delivered through the training course and this much increase their self-consciousness, capability and chance to incorporate emerging issues and modern management approaches into national and local spatial planning regimes and decision-making processes. The participants were nationally trained as cadre and expert of their provinces and cities and different government branches. They were encouraged to extend instructions or further training in their own provinces, cities or their government branch system, giving widespread promise to the effective and locally specific incorporation of emerging issues and modern management approaches into spatial planning processes in the coastal zone so as to facilitate disaster prevention and sustainable development.

By the end of the training course, a course evaluation was conducted by the trainers. Also most all participants deem that the course are very well organized, the training materials do be helpful for easy understand and remember of concepts and approaches, and that presentations given by the instructors are good and clear. They all give overall evaluation of the training course as very good or good and belief the training is very useful and they will apply the concepts and approaches learned in the training course in their work. 40% participant think the 3 days for the training are quite appropriate, 50% participants deem that 3 days are too or little bit short so that there is difficulty to accept and understand so much new concepts and approaches, only 10% participants think 3 days are even little bit long for this kind of training course. One hundred percent of participants said they would organize further training courses in local or in their government branches soon or latter if they get necessary supports.

***11) Preparation of reports.*** All the above mentioned activities have been successfully done in China. Based on this, interim report, course report and final report of project are prepared and submitted in time.

Main literature outputs of the above-mentioned activities include:

- F Specially edited national resource document. That conveys national information related to emerging issues, such as ecosystem-based management approach, disaster risk reduction, sea level rise, climate change adaptation, integration of

land and sea planning. Regional resource documents translated and adapted to Chinese, such as *COBSEA-Spatial Planning Regional Resource Document- Spatial Planning in the Coastal Zone of the East Asian Seas Region: Integrating Emerging Issues and Modern Management Approaches*, *UNEP- Taking Steps toward Marine and Coastal Ecosystem-Based Management – An Introductory Guide*, were also incorporated into the national resource documents that total about 300,000 Chinese characters.

F Material translated and adapted to national language

Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC): *Regional Training Manual on Disaster Risk Reduction for Coastal Zone Managers*

F National Training Manual: Spatial Planning in Coastal Zone – Capacity Building. It includes training syllabus, training agenda, training methodologies and so on. This 25-page training manual can provide a specimen for sub-national training.

## V. RESULTS, LESSONS LEARNED AND GOOD PRACTICES

Through implementation of the project, we have achieved the following results:

**1. *The medium objective has been achieved.*** The medium objective of the project is to allow part of relevant government officials and planning professionals in China to gain consciousness of integrating emerging issues and modern approaches in coastal spatial planning and management, with emphasises on emerging issues and modern management approaches and integrating emerging issues and modern management approaches into coastal spatial planning. Through implementation of the project, a group of government officers and professionals working for spatial planning have increased awareness and understanding on the key issues and modern management approaches that are advocated for effective coastal and marine spatial planning. They will have a better understanding in the basic principles and approaches of coastal and marine spatial planning, and reached a better understanding in integrating the emerging issues and management approaches into Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning, such as: ecosystem-based management, disaster-risk reduction, climate-change adaptation and results-based management. They get understood the new approach in planning process (Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning) and be able to consider some emerging issues in planning process and have gained better consciousness for better coordination among governmental agencies in implementing CMSP in China.

**2. *A specific objective is partly achieved.*** A specific objective of Chinese team is to review rationalities and conflicts of Chinese laws relevant to coastal utilization and

management to seek the clue for harmonizing future framework of legislation in China. The current relevant laws and regulations were reviewed by national training experts and listed and provided to national training course participants who are from various government lines. During national training course very active discussion about this topic naturally occurred. Number of inconsistency on relevant regulations and management practice were raised, while no clues on how to harmonize these conflicts was not worked out due to time limit.

❧ **The overall objective is essentially achieved.** The overall goal to implement the project is to help promoting sustainable development of the coastal areas in China through the application of spatial planning for integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) and Ecosystem Based Management (EBM) and to reduce and prevent the impacts of natural disasters, climate change and sea level rise. The overall objective has been essentially achieved by following two ways: 1) Whole three phases of the project opened a window for Chinese team to learn advanced concepts, theories and technologies on spatial planning for integrated coastal management. This generated a force to push innovation of coastal management in China. Hopefully that the Chinese government is recently restructured can be a merit for this innovation in future. 2) The successful national training course has equipped a group of people with understanding of the emerging issues and modern management approaches related to coastal and marine spatial planning and sustainable development who all have the motivation to provide sub-national training with this knowledge and capacity.

In the implementation of the project, we have also had some lessons. The first one is that according to national course evaluation from all participants, most of them belief that no matter national or sub-national training course in future, longer time is needed to allow participant have enough time to develop the depth of awareness and understanding of these issues and approaches; and a training course can be more focus, for instance, can just focus on EBM approach; different course can focus on different topic so that participants can understand the concepts and approaches much better.

Another pity is that we identified two sites in Hainan province, one site both for Guangdong and Guangxi, for demonstration of coastal spatial planning, but did not finished the work due to various reasons. The good news is that during ASEAN-China summit of last year, countries in the region agreed to establish an intergovernmental collaborative research foundation. Chinese Government has pledged RMB3billions (around USD\$480millions equivalent) to support bilateral or multilateral interested scientific research projects. Recently a group of research institutions of China proposed one project for marine technologies and environment area, entitled "Collaboration Platform for Climate Change Adaption and Marine Disasters Prevention in South Seat Asia", looking for a total funding of

RMB50millions (around USD\$8million equivalent). Integrated management of coastal zone is one of the topics in this project. SCIES, as the executive institution of Sida-COBSEA project, has submitted a proposal based on outcomes of the project 'Spatial Planning in the Coastal Zone – Disaster Prevention and Sustainable Development', trying to develop large scales of demonstration projects in ASEAN countries and China on spatial planning for integrated management of coastal zones.

## VI. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The Sida-COBSEA project has been successfully implemented and has generated separated influence in China on coastal spatial planning and integrated management through the group people who are from different government lines and different regions. The new concepts and technologies, such as ecosystem-based management, Treating land and the sea as an unity in coastal planning, have been applied to MEP's plan of Coastal environment for 12th five-year period and involved in number of other national research projects related to coastal management. It is recommended that COBSEA organize a workshop two or three years later to review progress of integrated coastal management in the Sida-COBSEA project participant countries and further exchange information and experience.

China will take further measures to follow up outcomes of the Sida-COBSEA project:

- To speed up formal publication of national resource document after reviewed and better improved.
- To promote sub-national training and capacity building in local levels and in various government braches.
- To continue application of ideas and methods conveyed by the project 'Spatial Planning in the Coastal Zone – Disaster Prevention and Sustainable Development' in China and in the region through collaborative projects.
- To promote improvement of legal and institutional environment in China to accommodate implementation of integrated management of coastal zones.

## VII. FINANCIAL REPORT

All budget allocated to China by COBSEA were used for the Sida-COBSEA project related activities as seen in Annex 2. MEP of China has also provided a small sum of funding to support implementation of the regional cooperation project. Part of it has been used for national consultative workshop on national resource document and syllabus. Cost for formally publishing national resource document which is estimated to be around USD\$10,000 will be also out of MEP's funding.

## **ANNEX 1 Implementation Plan**

Activities were to be carried out and their timeframe based on the agreed Workplan and Budget by COBSEA for China.

	Activity	Comments	Time Frame	Responsibility	SCIES Activity Budget
A	<b>Selection of National Institute and National Coordinator</b>	COBSEA will develop a contract with the <b>National Institute</b> to carry out all activities of Phase 3 of the Sida Project; <b>National Coordinator</b> will be responsible for coordinating all project activities.	January – February 2012	Project National Focal Point (PNFP) in consultation with other relevant authorities	0
B	<b>Signing contract between COBSEA and National Institute and National Coordinator</b>	SSFA for National Institute; Individual Consultant Contract for National Coordinator	March – April 2012	COBSEA Secretariat	0
C	<b>Selection of 6 Trainees/Trainers to participate in COBSEA Regional Workshop</b>	The China team to the Regional Workshop will include the National Coordinator and Expert	January – February 2012	PNFP together with other relevant authorities	0
D	<b>COBSEA Regional Workshop – “Train the Trainer”</b>	6 countries; Probably in Singapore;	April 2012	COBSEA Secretariat	0
E	<b>‘National Expert’ and ‘National Trainers’ translate and adapt the Regional Resource Document to China national settings - the “National Resource Document”.</b>	Possibly by sub-contracting the Nat'l Expert and 2 of the Trainees.  The National Resource Document should include all relevant material to be used by coastal practitioners.	April – July 2012	National Coordinator and Nat'l Expert	8,000
F	<b>National Expert and National Trainers develop a syllabus and material for the National Training Course</b>	Possibly done by the National Expert and a smaller team of National Trainers.	April – July 2012	National Coordinator and Nat'l Expert	5,000
G	<b>National Consultations and agreement among National Authorities on content of both documents (NRD and Training syllabus.</b>	A two days seminar to discuss and agree on document.	August 2012	National Coordinator and PNFP	3,000
H	<b>Selection of candidates and level to participate in the National Training Course – based on the NRD and the syllabus</b>		August 2012	PNFP and National Coordinator in consultation with other relevant authorities	0
I	<b>Preparations for National Training Course</b>	To be carried out by the ‘National Institute’  Possibly done by the National Trainers	Sept – October 2012	National Coordinator and PNFP	3,000
J	<b>National Training Course</b>	To be carried out by the ‘National Institute’  Possibly done by the	November 2012	National Coordinator and PNFP	18,000



		National Trainers			
<b>K</b>	<b>Summary of Nat'l Training Course and lessons learned to be integrated into "National Resource Document" and into "National Training Manual"</b>	To be carried out by 6 National Trainers (or smaller group), National Coordinator; Or – by external expert.	December 2012 – February 2013	National Coordinator and PNFP	6,000
<b>M</b>	<b>Final Report and outputs</b>	Final Report submitted to COBSEA and Sida; Three documents finalized: 1) National Resource Document; 2) National Training Manual; 3) First National Training Course Report.		National Coordinator and PNFP	3,000
	<b>Total</b>				<b>46,000</b>

## Annex 2 Tables of Financial Report

### Annex 2a Summary of expenditures

No	Activities	Amount (USD\$)	Note
1	National consultative workshop on regional resource document	2972	See Annex 2b
2	Country consultation on adaption of regional resource document	1791	See Annex 2c
3	Attending regional training workshop	638	Hotel of 1 night in Bangkok for transition, visa application, etc.
4	Translation of regional resource documents	6564	3 documents are trusted to a professional firm for translation
5	National consultative workshop on national resource document and syllabus	790	Tickets and hotels of participants from SCIES, other expenditure are covered by other MEP sources
6	Meeting of pre-review of presentations to the national training course	777	Air tickets, hotel rooms of part experts and food
7	National training course	22204	See Annex 2d
8	Allowance for developing national documents and lecturing	6710	This was only provided to national experts outside of SCIES and their support staffs
9	Travel expenditure for investigation of national training venue and potential demonstration sites	602	2 experts travelled to Boao and Haikou, Hainan Province
10	Document printing	2952	
	Grant total	46000	

**Annex 2b Expenditure for national consultative workshop on regional resource document  
(Guangzhou)**

No	Item	Amount (USD\$)	Note
1	Hotel rooms	382	6 out of 15 stayed in hotel
2	Air tickets	1129	only 3 of invited experts were covered
3	Meeting room rental	484	
4	Food	242	
5	Expert allowance	484	
6	Miscellaneous (city transport, water and so on)	251	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2972</b>	

**Annex 2c Country consultation meeting in Beijing**

No	Item	Amount(USD\$)	Note
1	Air tickets	1452	3 persons from Guangzhou
2	Hotel	229	3 persons
3	Lunch	39	
4	City transport etc.	71	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1791</b>	

**Annex 2d Expenditures of national training course**

No	Item	Amount(USD\$)	Note
1	Hotel rooms	10202	
2	Air tickets	3637	Tickets of national trainers and part of VIPs
3	Food	4575	
4	Meeting Room	806	
5	Field trip and city transportation	1129	
6	Refreshment	968	
7	Miscellaneous	887	Meeting board, name tags and so on
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22204</b>	

**Prepared By: Zhang Bin**

**Verified by: Guo Zhenren**