



# PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

*GEF/UNDP/IMO  
Regional Programme  
for the Prevention  
and Management  
of Marine Pollution  
in the East Asian Seas  
(RAS/92/G34)  
(MPP-EAS)*

Phuket, Thailand  
11-13 December 1995

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11-13 DECEMBER 1995**

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# **GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas**

## **MINUTES OF THE SECOND PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING**

### ***TECHNICAL SESSION***

*Phuket, Thailand, 11-13 December 1995*

#### **A. INTRODUCTION**

- i. The Second Programme Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting of the GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas (RAS/92/G34) was held in Club Andaman Beach Resort, Phuket, Thailand, from 11 to 13 December 1995. The Meeting was hosted by the Government of Thailand.
- ii. The Meeting was attended by delegates of the 11 participating countries, namely: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, the People's Republic of China, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam, as well observers representing the Government of Japan, Malacca Strait Council, Japan Association for Preventing Marine Accidents, International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Coastal Management Center (CMC), Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), ASEAN-Canada Cooperative Programme on Marine Science Phase II and the Global Ocean Observation System (GOOS)/Health of the Ocean (HOTO).

- iii. Also represented at the Meeting were the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - Head Office, New York, Regional Office, Bangkok and Country Office, Manila, the International Maritime Organization (IMO), London, and its Programme Development and Management Office, Manila.
- iv. A full list of participants and observers is found in Annex 1.

## **B. OPENING CEREMONY**

- i. Mr. Vichet Rojanadhamkul, Deputy Director General, Harbour Department, Thailand, welcomed the participants to the PSC Meeting for the GEF East Asian Seas Programme.
- ii. Mr. Oleg Khalimonov, Director, Marine Environment Division, IMO, London, also welcomed participants and observers to the Meeting, and recalled the achievements that had been made under the Programme since the First PSC Meeting in Manila in June 1994.
- iii. In his address, Mr. Kevin McGrath, UNDP Resident Representative of the Philippines and Principal Project Resident Representative outlined several objectives of the Meeting, including an assessment of the cohesiveness and focus of the Programme, the establishment of parallel sites and the integration of third party contributions into the Programme.
- iv. The Honorable Deputy Minister of Transport and Communications, Thailand, Mr. Chaiyapak Siriwat, delivered the opening address on behalf of the Royal Thai Government. Mr. Siriwat emphasized the importance of the Regional Programme to Thailand and the countries of the East Asian Region, and acknowledged the full support of the Thai Government. The Honorable Deputy Minister also indicated the Government's desire to ratify and implement

international conventions on marine pollution, notably MARPOL 73/78 and OPRC 1990, and requested assistance from the IMO and its Regional Programme to this end.

- v. The text of the presentations made during the Opening Ceremony are contained in Annex 2

## **1.0 ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS**

- 1.1 Mr. Kevin McGrath assumed the position of co-chair for the Meeting.
- 1.2 The Meeting unanimously elected the representative from Thailand, Mr. Vichet Rojanadhamkul, as co-chairman. The Meeting also elected Mr. Robert Jara, Philippines, as Rapporteur.
- 1.3 Mr. Kevin McGrath highlighted the purpose of the Meeting in the context of the programme implementation after the First PSC Meeting in June 1994. He explained that the Meeting, in fulfilling the terms of reference for the PSC, was expected to assess the progress made in delivering the 1995 workplan, review the workplan for 1996, and to provide direction and strategies for strengthening programme development, operation and management. The Meeting was informed that detailed discussion concerning the Programme budget would be held during the Tripartite Review session.
- 1.4 The Meeting noted that the Bi-annual Report 1994-1995 (MPP-EAS/TR/95/01) was the principal reference document for the Technical Session.

## **2.0 ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA**

- 2.1 The Meeting adopted the agenda with only one minor modification in format. It was agreed by the Meeting that, during the Technical Session, discussion on



the project components (Item 3.0, Provisional Agenda - PSC/95/DOC/01) would follow each presentation identified under the agenda item. The agenda is appended in Annex 3.

### **3.0 REVIEW OF THE PROJECT STATUS**

#### **3.1 Demonstration Projects**

The Programme Manager, Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, introduced the Bi-annual Report 1994-1995 of the Regional Programme. The Meeting noted that the report contained an overview of the major programme objectives and strategies, project progress and partnerships forged over the first two years of operation, and an outline of activities for 1996.

3.1.1 The Meeting noted the development of activities at the Batangas Bay and Xiamen demonstration sites, as reviewed by Mr. Robert Jara, Philippines, and Mr. Niu Wensheng, China, respectively.

3.1.2 Dr. Huming Yu, Programme Technical Adviser, reported on the progress at the Malacca Straits demonstration site. The Meeting noted the consultative process that had been undertaken in finalizing the details of the workplan.

3.1.3 Representatives from the Malacca Straits littoral States expressed their full support for the demonstration work and their willingness to co-operate in the review and verification of the draft environmental profile of the Malacca Straits prepared by the Programme. The representatives emphasized the need and benefit of utilizing designated national focal points under the Programme for co-ordinating the gathering and collation of data and supporting information on the Straits.

#### **3.2 Marine Pollution Monitoring and Information Management**



3.2.1 The Coordinator for the marine pollution monitoring and information management component of the Programme, Dr. Gil Jacinto, reviewed the development of regional marine pollution monitoring programmes, the progress made in establishing a regional network for the monitoring and information management, the initiatives taken to strengthen monitoring and research capabilities in Cambodia, Vietnam and DPR Korea and the interactions with concerned international expert groups (PSC/95/DOC/04).

### **3.3 Ratification of International Conventions**

3.3.1 The Coordinator for the international conventions component, Dr. Antonio La Viña, reviewed the efforts made to develop a regional network of legal experts on marine pollution, a regional information database servicing the network, and the assessment on the status of, and constraints to, ratification and implementation of relevant international conventions by the participating countries (PSC/95/DOC/06).

### **3.4 Sustainable Financing**

3.4.1 Mr. S. Adrian Ross, IMO, London, introduced a concept paper and proposed actions for 1996 under the sustainable financing programme component. The proposed actions aim at mobilizing and channeling in-country and external resources for enhancing integrated coastal management (ICM) capacity on the local level, developing a critical mass of expertise required, and extending ICM operational modalities throughout the region (PSC/95/DOC/07)

### **3.5 Capacity Building**

3.5.1 Dr. Yu reviewed the progress made in executing the Programme strategies on capacity building, including a training needs survey, training courses, in-service training of national staff and an internship programme. Measures to further

implement training priorities were outlined (PSC/95/DOC/09 and PSC/95/DOC/10).

#### **4.0 COLLABORATIVE/CO-OPERATIVE ACTIVITIES WITH UN AGENCIES**

4.1 The Meeting noted that United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission/Western Pacific (IOC/WESTPAC), and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) had sent their regrets for being not able to attend the Second PSC Meeting.

4.2 Dr. Chua reviewed the various ongoing and proposed activities with UN agencies, including interactions with the UNEP Regional Office, UNEP/Regional Coordinating Unit/East Asian Seas (RCU/EAS), Bay of Bengal Programme, FAO, IOC/WESTPAC, Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP) and Global Investigation of Pollution in the Marine Environment/Group of Experts on Effects of Pollutants (GIPME/GEEP).

4.3 Mr. Ross, presented a summary of the UNEP/IMO initiative on the qualitative assessment of chemical spills response levels in selected ports in the East Asian region (PSC/95/DOC15).

#### **5.0 COLLABORATIVE/COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES WITH BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL PROGRAMMES, DONOR AGENCIES, INDUSTRIES AND NGOS**

5.1 Representatives of international/regional institutions, donor agencies, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) were invited to make presentations on existing or proposed related work in the region and potential linkages.

5.2 A presentation was made by Dr. Olof Linden, Sida, in which Sida's organizational structure, objectives, priorities and projects were highlighted. Sida has identified

coastal zone management as a priority and, because of the common objective with the Programme, Sida has been actively supporting various initiatives of the Programme. Activities to improve South-South Cooperation and contacts between experts in this region with other regions (e.g., East Africa and Southeast Asia) have been funded. Sida has channelled their support to the Programme through the CMC.

- 5.3 The IDRC representative, Mr. Arun Abraham, explained that, through its Sustainable Technologies Program, IDRC will co-sponsor the Sustainable Financing Workshop scheduled in November 1996. IDRC has also expressed interest to co-sponsor "Tropical Coasts" and to expand the newsletter to include a section on clean technologies.
- 5.3 The Meeting was briefed on the CMC's goals and existing programmes by Dr. Chou Loke Ming. CMC is currently implementing two projects with the Programme: a) the Bilateral Program in Vietnam, and 2) the Regional Programme for Southeast Asia and East Africa.
- 5.4 The Meeting was informed that the programmes of the Malacca Strait Council have two major components: a) the improvement of navigational condition in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore; and b) cooperative projects for combating oil spills resulting from maritime accidents. Since 1968, about YEN 10 billion had been provided by the Government of Japan to projects in the Straits of Malacca.
- 5.5 The Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) which includes a module on the Assessment and Prediction of the Health of the Oceans (HOTO) was presented by Dr. Michael Huber. HOTO is developing a global framework which will have case studies as the mechanism for implementation. Regional implementation plans are being developed for Southeast Asia, the Arctic, Black Sea and the Red Sea. The Programme may link with HOTO in the development of the regional implementation plan for the Southeast Asian region.

5.6 The Canadian International Development Agency supported programme entitled, ASEAN-Canada Cooperative Programme on Marine Science-Phase II was presented by Dr. Dwight Watson. The theme of the project is the establishment of environmental criteria for development and management of living marine resources and human health protection. The project is entering its final year of implementation with a wrap-up conference scheduled from 24 to 28 June 1996, and has produced a range of publications and protocols, and developed a cadre of ASEAN marine science professionals. These publications will be made available to the Programme. The Programme intends to build on the initiatives and developments resulting from the ASEAN-Canada programme, e.g., quality assurance manuals for pollution monitoring, toxicity testing, protocols for acute toxicity testing, and pollution monitoring network laboratories/researchers.

5.7 The statements of the aforementioned agencies are in Annex 4.

## **6.0 WORKPLAN FOR 1996**

6.1 Mr. Kevin McGrath explained the five operational strategies for 1996 as contained in the Bi-annual Report 1994-1995 (MPP-EAS/TR/95/01, p. 22).

6.2 The Programme Manager highlighted major actions to be taken in 1996 relating to various Programme components and the efforts made in developing the workplan for 1996 in consultation with the participating countries and other partners involved.

## **7.0 FUTURE COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMMES, ACTIVITIES AND PROPOSALS**

7.1 The Programme Manager introduced the proposed new initiatives to strengthen programme implementation. These initiatives included training in oil spill preparedness and response (PSC/95/DOC/21), ratification and implementation of MARPOL (PSC/95/DOC/18), regional inventory and database on marine

pollution (PSC/95/DOC/19), chemical spill preparedness and response in ports and harbors (PSC/95/DOC/20), and extension of ICM demonstration sites and parallel sites (PSC/95/DOC/08).

## **8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following conclusions and recommendations concerning Programme planning, development and implementation were adopted during the Technical Session of the Second Meeting of the Programme Steering Committee.

### ***Review of Project Status***

#### ***8.1 Demonstration Projects***

The Meeting noted:

- 8.1.1 with appreciation the efforts and progress made by the local governments of Batangas and Xiamen in establishing the demonstration sites;
- 8.1.2 the potential usefulness of the institutional and organizational frameworks being developed and applied at the Xiamen and Batangas Bay Demonstration Sites, and institutionalized by local governments, for replication in other coastal areas of the region;
- 8.1.3 with appreciation the co-operation provided by the Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute (KORDI) of the Republic of Korea in providing equipment and expertise for a real-time wave/tide monitoring device, installed at the Batangas project site;
- 8.1.4 the consultative process undertaken by the Programme with regard to the finalization of project details for the Malacca Straits;

- 8.1.5 the complexity of the implementation of the Malacca Straits project activities involving the three littoral States;
- 8.1.6 the need and benefit of utilizing designated national focal points under the Programme for co-ordinating the gathering of information on the Malacca Straits;
- 8.1.7 that land-based sources of pollution contribute to the bulk of marine pollution in the Malacca Straits. The Meeting recognized the need to have a balanced set of programme activities to deal with land- and sea-based sources of marine pollution in the Malacca Straits;
- 8.1.8 the need to address the risk of pollution posed by the movement of hazardous substances and disposal of hazardous wastes in the Malacca Straits;
- 8.1.9 that not all information requested by the Programme on the Malacca Straits for use in the environmental profile was available for public release, but that every effort would be made by the national focal points to extend their assistance and support to secure relevant published and unpublished data within national organizations and institutions;
- 8.1.10 the important contribution made by the Government of Japan to navigational safety and marine pollution prevention and management throughout the East Asian Seas region;
- 8.1.11 with appreciation the contribution of information by the Malacca Strait Council to the draft environmental profile on the Malacca Straits;
- 8.1.10 with appreciation the proposal by the Government of Japan to undertake a vessel traffic study on the Malacca Straits, including both vessels-in-transit and cross-channel traffic, and that the proposed action would be implemented as a part of the Regional Programme;

- 8.1.12 the statement from the representative of the Malacca Strait Council concerning the Council's full support for the objectives of the project activities in the Malacca Straits and a willingness to co-operate in achieving the Programme objectives; and
- 8.1.13 that the Programme explore the possibility of building capacity for "fingerprinting" oils and residues in the Malacca Straits.

The Meeting recommended:

- 8.1.14 that concerned focal points, regional and international agencies continue to extend their assistance to the project personnel to secure published and unpublished data or information on the Malacca Straits which are available within their own organizations or other government agencies, and that there be regular consultations between the littoral States and the Programme at various stages of project development and implementation.

## **8.2 *Marine Pollution Monitoring and Information Management***

### ***Marine Pollution Monitoring***

The Meeting noted:

- 8.2.1 the efforts made to develop a regional network for marine pollution monitoring, including the compilation of a handbook on "Sampling and Analytical Techniques for Marine Pollution Monitoring;"
- 8.2.2 the potential usefulness of the handbook as a document to forge standardization of sampling and analytical techniques for marine pollution monitoring in the region;



- 8.2.3 the proposal that the draft monitoring and analysis handbook be further reviewed by the network members, seeking adoption of the handbook as appropriate;
- 8.2.4 the proposal that national focal points circulate the handbook to concerned national agencies for their comments and adoption wherever appropriate;
- 8.2.5 the preparation of a comprehensive "Directory of Institutions Involved in Coastal and Marine Research and Management" and the development of a database to provide easier access to the information;
- 8.2.6 the earlier efforts by the UNEP and the International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM) in the production of a similar directory for parts of the region;
- 8.2.7 that about 200 of the relevant agencies have not yet responded to the Programme's survey questionnaires;
- 8.2.8 the usefulness of the directory and the database being developed for the region;
- 8.2.9 the proposed publication and distribution of the directory to the concerned institutions and libraries in the region;
- 8.2.10 the proposal that the database be updated every five years;
- 8.2.11 the potential usefulness and importance of the Marine Pollution Monitoring and Information Network;

- 8.2.12 that the participating countries with, or interested in establishing, permanent marine pollution monitoring stations be encouraged to participate in the network; and
- 8.2.13 that the participating countries be encouraged to share their monitoring results in order to assess the status and trends of marine pollution in strategic sites in the East Asian Seas region.

The Meeting recommended:

- 8.2.14 that all focal points be provided a list of institutions who have yet to submit the completed survey forms for them to contact these agencies for inclusion in the Directory of Institutions Involved in Coastal and Marine research and Management; and
- 8.2.15 that detailed criteria for a pollution monitoring framework be developed during the inception workshop of the Marine Pollution Monitoring and Information Management Network in the first quarter of 1996.

### ***Information Management and Dissemination***

The Meeting noted:

- 8.2.16 with appreciation the joint efforts of the Programme, Sida and CMC in publishing the newsletter "Tropical Coasts";
- 8.2.17 the quarterly publication of the Programme "Updates";
- 8.2.18 the interest of the IDRC to co-sponsor the "Tropical Coasts" newsletter and to add a clean technology section in the newsletter; and

- 8.2.19 the interest of the University of Rhode Island/Coastal Resources Center (URI/CRC) to merge their newsletter "Coastal Management in Tropical Asia" into the "Tropical Coasts" newsletter and their willingness to cost-share the publication with other co-sponsors.

The Meeting recommended:

- 8.2.20 that the "Tropical Coasts" newsletter be opened for further co-sponsorship and contributions by other related projects or programmes, which could enhance the content, technical quality and sustainability of the newsletter;
- 8.2.21 that each participating country provides the Programme with a list of additional agencies which are potential users of the newsletter; and
- 8.2.22 that the participating countries also contribute articles to the newsletter based on its themes and focus.

### **8.3 *International Conventions***

The Meeting noted:

- 8.3.1 the efforts made by the Programme to establish a regional network of legal experts on marine pollution, including the preparation of an inception workshop scheduled for early 1996;
- 8.3.2 the possible co-operation of the Asia Pacific Center for Environmental Law of the Faculty of Law, the National University of Singapore, in the development of a legal database on marine pollution to service the members of the legal network;
- 8.3.3 that the legal network shall include not only lawyers but persons involved in the formulation, interpretation and implementation of marine pollution legislation;

- 8.3.4 that a number of participating countries indicated ongoing efforts within their countries to ratify IMO conventions on marine pollution; and
- 8.3.5 the proposal that the legal network assists the less developed network-member countries in strengthening their capability to effectively address the legal issues relating to marine pollution, including the provision of legal documents and facilitating translation of appropriate legal documents into respective national languages, subject to their specific needs.

The Meeting recommended:

- 8.3.6 that the legal network develops guidelines and/or principles to facilitate the formulation and implementation of marine pollution legislation in the region, including the development of model legislation; and
- 8.3.7 that the legal network takes an active part in assisting the concerned governments in the region to initiate the process of ratification of marine pollution conventions through the identification of constraints to ratification (including institutional capabilities), training and improved understanding of the conventions.

#### **8.4 Sustainable Financing**

The Meeting noted:

- 8.4.1 the proposed concept and design of the sustainable financing component of the Programme;

- 8.4.2 the scheduling of a "Regional Conference on Sustainable Financing Mechanisms for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution - Public Sector-Private Sector Partnerships", to be held in Manila in November 1996; and
- 8.4.3 the welcome co-sponsorship of the conference by IDRC, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), CMC and Sida.

The Meeting recommended:

- 8.4.4 the adoption of the concept and strategy paper for the sustainable financing component of the Programme as presented; and
- 8.4.5 that all focal points make special efforts to encourage the participation, in the "Regional Conference on Sustainable Financing Mechanisms for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution - Public Sector-Private Sector Partnership", by finance and environmental agencies, policy-makers and representatives from the private sector, especially the oil and shipping industries, and representatives from Chambers of Commerce.

## **8.5 Capacity Building**

The Meeting noted:

- 8.5.1 the Programme strategies for capacity building adopted by the First Meeting of the PSC (Decision 1/3, MPP-EAS Meeting Report 1), to develop technical and management skills in the region to effectively address marine pollution problems;
- 8.5.2 the progress made in the Programme, including a training needs assessment, the conduct of training courses, in-service training of national staff and the development of an internship scheme;

- 8.5.3 with appreciation, the contributions by the University of the Philippines, Xiamen University and the National University of Singapore in the successful conduct of a "Regional Training Course on the Application of Integrated Coastal Management System for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution", from October 2 to 25, 1995;
- 8.5.4 with appreciation, the support provided by Sida which enabled the participation of personnel from East Africa and Indochina in the first ICM training course;
- 8.5.5 Sida's expression of satisfaction with the training course and its intention to continue supporting participants from East Africa and Indochina over the next three years;
- 8.5.6 the collaborative efforts of the CMC and the Programme in the revision and refinement of the ICM training programme design and training materials for future courses;
- 8.5.7 the efforts made by the Programme in strengthening national and regional capacity in emergency response to oil spill accidents through the IMO/International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) training seminar on oil spill preparedness, response and cooperation;
- 8.5.8 the efforts being initiated by the Programme, in collaboration with National University of Singapore, CMC and Sida's Marine Science Programme in the development of training curriculum and materials for the "Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment" training course; and
- 8.5.9 the importance of strengthening the regional capacity to effectively conduct environmental impact assessments (EIAs), especially in considering accumulated ecological impacts and their socioeconomic implications.

The Meeting recommended:

- 8.5.10 that the Programme focus on - the training priorities in the region as identified in the training needs assessment, the selection of trainees based on the needs of the countries, and the formulation and implementation of appropriate training packages;
- 8.5.11 that the Programme undertake the further mobilization of external resources and explore co-funding arrangements with the host and participating countries in the training programme; and
- 8.5.12 that the Programme continue its efforts to secure adequate funding for the annual conduct of ICM training courses.

#### **8.6 Collaborative/Co-operative Activities with UN Agencies**

The Meeting noted:

- 8.6.1 the collaboration and co-operation with UNEP/RCU/EAS in the development and implementation of a qualitative assessment on chemical spills management in six ports in the East Asian Seas region;
- 8.6.2 the participation by a representative from Cambodia, sponsored by the Programme, in a regional public awareness initiative undertaken by UNEP/RCU/EAS;
- 8.6.3 the development of a hazardous waste project at the two demonstration sites, Xiamen and Batangas Bay, in conjunction with the FAO;
- 8.6.4 the linkage of the Programme with the Bay of Bengal Programme;



- 8.6.5 the proposed workshop on coastal monitoring, prediction and modelling, with special reference to the Malacca Straits, to be implemented by the Programme in co-operation with IOC/WESTPAC and KORDI;
- 8.6.6 the assistance of the UNEP GRID Regional Office in the publication of the regional directory of research institutions and individual scientists;
- 8.6.7 the proposed initiatives between the Programme and GIPME/GEEP regarding the advancement of marine pollution monitoring in the region; and
- 8.6.8 the efforts made by the IMO, through the Programme, to organize training exercises for OPRC Convention in the subregional seas using IMO model training courses.

The Meeting recommended:

- 8.6.9 that the existing collaborative and co-operative activities and linkages with other UN agencies and programmes be maintained.

**8.7 *Collaboration/Cooperation with Bilateral and Multilateral Programmes, Donor Agencies, Industry and NGOs***

The Meeting noted:

- 8.7.1 the efforts of Sida and the Programme to strengthen the capacity of two oceanographic institutes in Vietnam to undertake marine pollution monitoring and research in coastal and marine area management;
- 8.7.2 the efforts made by the IMO and IPIECA to develop a project "Global Initiatives to Increase the Capacity of the Developing Countries to Implement the OPRC Convention";

- 8.7.3 the joint efforts of the Programme, Sida, CMC, Danish Cooperation for Environment and Development (DANCED) and URI to organize an international conference entitled, "Integrated Coastal Management: Lessons Learned from Successes and Failures", scheduled from 24 to 27 May 1996 in Xiamen;
- 8.7.4 the interest by the State Oceanic Administration of the People's Republic of China to co-sponsor the above-mentioned conference;
- 8.7.5 the efforts of the Republic of Korea, through KORDI, to establish an ICM pilot site at Masan-Chinhae Bay which will be linked to the Programme;
- 8.7.6 the efforts of provincial governments in Guangxi and Hainan, the People's Republic of China, and the Government of the Philippines, to establish ICM parallel sites, using local resources but with technical assistance from the Programme;
- 8.7.7 the cost-effective approaches used in the implementation of the Programme activities, and the efforts of the Programme to develop partnerships, co-sponsorships and cost-sharing arrangements with the concerned UN agencies, donor agencies, industries and NGOs;
- 8.7.8 that UNDP offices in the respective participating countries be encouraged to use country Indicative Planning Figures (IPFs) to establish ICM demonstration or parallel sites, which could benefit from the technical capability and experience of the Programme; and
- 8.7.9 the request from Vietnam for assistance in development of a National Contingency Plan and that such request will be further explored between Vietnam and IMO within the context of the Regional Programme.

The Meeting recommended:

- 8.7.10 that the Programme continue to mobilize in-country and external resources to assist the establishment of national ICM demonstration or parallel sites in the participating countries which are interested in developing ICM programmes for marine pollution management.

## **8.8     *Workplan for 1996***

The Meeting noted

- 8.8.1 with appreciation the efforts made by the Programme management in developing operational strategies and the workplan for 1996 in consultation with the participating countries and other institutions and projects collaborating with the Programme (RAS/92/G34);
- 8.8.2 that land-based sources significantly contribute to marine pollution in the Malacca Straits; and the need to have a balanced approach to address pollution risks arising from land- and sea-based pollution in the Malacca Straits;
- 8.8.3 the initiatives undertaken by international and regional entities, e.g., IMO and the Tripartite Technical Expert Group to assess traffic separation schemes in the Malacca Straits;
- 8.8.4 the proposed priorities under the Programme component on regional network of marine pollution monitoring and information management, including the initiation of the network activities to develop the regional monitoring programme, promote the exchange of data and assess the state of the marine environment;
- 8.8.5 the common needs of the region, the special needs of the subregions and the specific needs of the individual participating countries for the training of personnel in combating marine pollution as shown in the Programme Training Needs Assessment;

8.8.6 the importance of management applications of research activities under the Programme;

8.8.7 that linkages with other interested institutions and programmes, and partnerships, co-sponsorships and cost-sharing arrangements in programme implementation will be further developed;

The Meeting recommended:

8.8.8 that the subproject on traffic separation schemes under the Malacca Straits Demonstration Project be refined through consultation with the littoral States and other concerned entities in order to avoid duplication of efforts;

8.8.9 that the Programme incorporate a mechanism to ensure that capacities in the countries are in placed to submit to the regional network for exchange of marine pollution monitoring data that are validated in accordance with standard quality assurance procedures and formats; and

8.8.10 that additional means of information sharing among the participating countries, e.g., the use of INTERNET, be explored.

## **8.9 *Future Collaborative Programme Activities and Proposals***

The Meeting noted:

8.9.1 the demonstration sites and parallel sites being planned in Masan Chinhae Bay (Republic of Korea), Nampo (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) and Guangxi and Hainan (China);

- 8.9.2 the possible establishment of subregional parallel sites, in addition to national parallel sites, to address common scientific and technical issues on marine pollution among bordering coastal States;
- 8.9.3 the statements by representatives from Cambodia, China, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam indicating their willingness to promote participation of their respective countries in the project entitled, "Ratification and Implementation of MARPOL in the East Asian Seas Region"; and
- 8.9.4 the information provided on IMO's Global Waste Survey and the potential application of instruments which were developed as tools for gathering, collating and disseminating information on national marine pollution prevention and management programmes, as part of the proposed regional information management network.

The Meeting recommended:

- 8.9.5 the establishment of ICM parallel sites in countries of the East Asian Region as a means of developing regional capacity;
- 8.9.6 the early implementation of the project entitled, "Ratification and Implementation of MARPOL in the East Asian Seas Region", funded by Norway and to be implemented as part of the Regional Programme; and
- 8.9.7 that IMO and the Programme solicit financial support from financial institutions and donor agencies to develop and implement the project proposal entitled, "Strengthening Chemical Spill Prevention and Response in Selected Ports in the East Asian Region".

## 9.0 Other Business

- 9.1 The Meeting recommended unanimously that an invitation be extended to the Government of Japan to join the Programme as a participating country.
- 9.2 The Meeting noted Japan's willingness to consider positively and to respond officially, after examination, to the invitation to join the Programme as a participating country.
- 9.3 The Meeting acknowledged and accepted the gracious offer of the Delegate from Malaysia, subject to approval by the Government, to host the Third Meeting of the Programme Steering Committee to be held in December 1996.
- 9.4 The Meeting urged the Programme Development and Management Office to exert all efforts to inform the participating countries of the date and venue of the Third Meeting of the Programme Steering Committee at least six months prior to the Meeting.

#### **10.0 Adoption of the Report**

- 10.1 The Meeting discussed the draft report of its deliberation and adopted the report at 1000 Hours, 13 December 1995.
- 10.2 The Meeting extended its appreciation to Mr. Vichet Rojanadhamkul and Mr. Kevin McGrath for chairing the Meeting and Mr. Robert Jara for his service as Rapporteur. Appreciation was also expressed to the Government of Thailand and the Programme Manager and his staff for the success of the Meeting. The Meeting also extended its appreciation to the Harbour Department, Thailand, and staff for their warm hospitality.
- 10.3 The Technical Session was declared closed at 1015 Hours on 13 December 1995.

Second Programme Steering Committee Meeting  
 Phuket, Thailand  
 December 15 - 16, 2014

11 12 13 14 15 16

17 18 19

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ANNEX 1

List of Participants



**Second Programme Steering Committee Meeting  
Phuket, Thailand  
December 11 - 13, 1995**

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

**Brunei Darussalam**

Mr. Souyono Salamat  
Marine Engineer Officer  
Marine Department  
Serasa, Muara 4053, Brunei Darussalam  
FAX No. 6732 771357  
Phone No. 6732 771347 - 56

Mr. Tasad bin Haji Tamam  
Research and Development Officer  
Ministry of Communications  
Old Airport Berakas 1150  
Phone No. 673 2383838

**Cambodia**

Mr. Sam Ang Pich  
Chief of Office  
Ministry of Environment  
48, Sampech Preah Sihanouk St.  
Tonle Bassac, Chamkamon  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
FAX and Phone No. 855 23 27844  
Phone No. 855 23 27844

**Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)**

Mr. Ri Won Su  
Senior Officer  
NCC for UNDP  
Central District, Pyongyang  
D.P.R. of Korea  
Phone No. 381 7222

Mr. Choi Dae Song  
DPRK Permanent Representative to ESCAP  
Embassy of DPR Korea in Bangkok  
FAX No. 318 6333  
Phone No. 319 1442

Philippines

Indonesia

Mr. Robert S.  
Mrs. Hermien Roosita  
Project Manager for Pollution Control Project  
Environmental Impact Management Agency (BAPEDAL)  
Arthalo Building 12th Floor  
2 Jenderal Sudirman, Jakarta 10220, Indonesia  
FAX NO. (62-021) 251 1384  
Phone No. 62-021 2511531

Malaysia

Ms. Hajah Rosnani Ibarahim  
Deputy Director-General  
Department of Environment, Malaysia  
13th Floor, Wisma Sime Darby  
Jalan Raja Laut, 50662 Kuala Lumpur  
Tel. No. 603-2938401 (d); 603 2947844 (Trunk line)  
FAX No. 603-2931044

People's Republic of China

Mr. Liu Xi Li  
Deputy Director-General of Dept. of Marine  
Integrated Management  
State Oceanic Administration  
1 Fuxingmenwai Avenue, Beijing 100860  
People's Republic of China  
FAX No. (010) 8533515  
Telephone No. (010) 8532211 - 5521

Mr. Chuanmao Zheng  
Secretary-General  
Executive Committee of Xiamen Demonstration Project  
158 Xiaoxue Road, Xiamen 361001  
People's Republic of China  
FAX No. 86 592 203 4110  
Phone No. 86 592 203 4110

Mr. Wensheng Niu  
Department of International Cooperation  
State Oceanic Administration  
1 Fuxingmenwai Avenue, Beijing 100860  
People's Republic of China  
FAX No. 8533515  
Telephone No. 8527283

## Philippines

Mr. Robert S. Jara  
National Coordinator  
Coastal Environment Program  
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)  
Visayas Ave., Diliman, Q.C., Philippines  
FAX No. (632) 928 0028  
Phone No. (632) 928 0970; 920 22 11

## Republic of Korea

Dr. Kwang Soon Park  
Senior Researcher  
Ocean Engineering Division  
Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute  
Ansan P.O. Box 29  
Seoul 425-600, Republic of Korea  
FAX No. (0345) 408 5823; 408 5820  
Tel. (0345) 400-6343

## Singapore

Mr. Bin Chee Kwan  
Chief Engineer (International Cooperation)  
International Environment and Policy Department  
Ministry of the Environment  
Environment Building  
40, Scotts Road, #11-00, Singapore 0922  
Telephone No. 7319917  
FAX No. 7384468

Capt. Chan Heng Lum  
Marine Officer  
Port of Singapore Authority  
PSA Building, 460 Alexandra Road  
Singapore 0511  
FAX No. (65) 279 5728  
Phone No. 279 5283

## Thailand

Mr. Vichet Rojanadhamkul  
Deputy Director-General  
The Harbour Department  
Ministry of Transport & Communications  
1278 Yotha Road, Sampanthawong  
Bangkok 10100, Thailand

FAX No. (662) 236 7248  
Phone No. (662) 233 5845

Mrs. Piyanan Soponkanabhorn  
Environmental Officer  
Office of Environmental Policy and Planning  
60/1 Soi Pibulwattana 7  
Rama 6 Rd., Bangkok 10400  
FAX No. (662) 2785469  
Phone No. (662) 2799703

Mr. Pakorn Prasertwong  
Environmental Officer  
Harbour Department  
11278 yotha Rd. Ssamphantawong  
Bangkok 10100  
FAX No. (662) 234 3832  
Phone No. (662) 2343832

Ms. Pilailak Wichiranon  
Foreign Relations Officer  
International Affairs Division  
Office of the Permanent Secretary  
Ministry of Transport and Communications  
Ratchadamnoen Nok Ave.,  
Bangkok 10100, Thailand  
FAX No. 280 1714  
Phone No. 2819515

## **Vietnam**

Dr. Phan Van Ninh  
Director  
Marine Environment Centre on Survey, Research and Consultation  
224 Doi Can, Ba Dinh,  
Hanoi  
FAX No. 84 4 333039  
Telephone No. 84-4 326136 or 84 4 32 6195

## **UNDP New York**

Dr. Nay Htun  
Assistant Administrator and Regional Director  
Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific (RBAP)  
UNDP, One United Nations Plaza  
New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.  
FAX No. (212) 906-5898 or (212) 906-5825

## UNDP Bangkok

Ms. Berna Bayindir  
Programme Officer  
Environment and Natural Resources Management Unit  
UNDP, Bangkok  
United Nations Bldg., XIIth Floor  
Rajdammem Ave., Bangkok 10200, Thailand  
Telephone No. 66-2-28 29161  
FAX No. 662-280 0556 and 662 - 2829602

## UNDP Manila

Mr. Kevin McGrath  
Resident Representative  
UNDP Manila  
NEDA Sa Makati Bldg.,  
Amorsolo St., Legaspi Village  
Makati, M.M., Philippines

## IMO London

Mr. Oleg Khalimonov  
Director  
Marine Environment Division  
International Maritime Organization  
4 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7SR  
United Kingdom  
FAX No. 44-171-587-3210

Mr. S. Adrian Ross  
Senior Technical Officer  
Marine Environment Division  
International Maritime Organization  
4 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7SR  
United Kingdom  
FAX No. 44-171-587-3210  
Direct Line 44 171 587 3238

## IMO PDMO

Dr. Chua Thia-Eng  
Regional Programme Manager  
International Maritime Organization  
DENR Compound, Visayas Ave.,  
Quezon City, Philippines  
Tel. No./FAX No. 96-97-12

Dr. Huming Yu  
Technical Adviser

Dr. Gil Jacinto  
Network Coordinator  
Marine Pollution and Information Management

Dr. Antonio La Viña  
Coordinator: International Conventions

Mr. James Paw  
Technical Programme Officer

## OBSERVERS

### Government of Thailand

Mr. Soopphaporn Pukasemvarangkool  
Environment Officer  
Harbour Department

### SIDA

Dr. Olof Linden  
Department for Research Cooperation, SAREC  
University of Stockholm  
S-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden  
FAX No. 46-156-31087

### IDRC

Mr. Arun Abraham  
Senior Regional Programme Officer  
IDRC  
7th Storey, RELC Building,  
30 Orange Grove Road, Singapore 1025  
FAX No. (65) 2351849

### Embassy of Japan

Mr. Atsushi Uehara  
Embassy of Japan, Thailand  
New Petchburi Road, Bangkok, Thailand  
FAX No. 253 9863  
Phone No. 252 6151

### **Malacca Strait Council**

Mr. Tetsuro Fukuki  
General Manager  
Malacca Strait Council  
Bansuiken Building, 6-6 Toranomom 1-Chome,  
Minato-ku, Tokyo 105, Japan  
FAX No. (03) 3504-0540  
Telephone No. (03) 3504-0548

### **Japan Association for Preventing Marine Accidents**

Mr. M. Masatoshi Takeshita  
Japan Association for Preventing Marine Accidents (JAPMA)  
1-14-1, Toranomom Minato-ku, Tokyo 105, Japan  
Telephone NO. 3-3502-2233  
FAX No. 3-3581-6136

### **Coastal Management Center**

Dr. Chou Loke Ming  
Board Member  
Coastal Management Center  
Room 2603-D, Tektite Towers I, Exchange Road, Ortigas Complex  
Pasig, Metro Manila 1600, Philippines  
Telephone No. (632) 635 4217; 635 5065  
FAX No. (632) 635 4216

### **ASEAN-Canada Marine Science Programme**

Dr. Dwight Jan Watson  
Deputy Manager  
Suite 302, Block B, Wisma Tani  
Jalan S. Sala Huddin, 50628 Kuala Lumpur  
Malaysia  
FAX No. 60 3-291 3199  
Phone No. 60 3 298 1776

### **James Cook University**

Dr. Michael E. Huber  
Scientific Director  
P.O. Box 4  
Halifax, Qld 4850, Australia  
FAX No. 61 77 777336  
Phone No. 61 77 777336 ext. 21



## SECRETARIAT

### IMO PDMO

Ms. Cory C. Guerrero  
Administrative Assistant

### Government of Thailand

Miss Kannegar Boontanon  
Senior Inland Waterway Transport Planning Expert  
Harbour Department  
1278 Yotha, Bangkok  
FAX No. 236 7248  
FAX No. 233 1311 - 8 Ext. 279

Miss Wasana Ungprasert  
Chief of Foreign Relations Section  
Harbour Department

Miss Dolhathai Totanakun  
Environment Officer  
Harbour Department

Miss Soraya Panityotai  
Public Relations Officer  
Harbour Department

Mrs. Soontaree Hiranyawan  
Chief of Phuket Harbour Master Office  
Harbour Department

## **ANNEX 2**

### **Full Text of Speeches**

**Opening Remarks by Mr. Vichet Rojanadhamkul  
Deputy Director-General  
Harbour Department, Thailand**

His Excellency Deputy Minister of Transport and Communications, Mr. Chaiyapak Siriwat; Governor of Phuket, Mr. Sudjit Nimitkul; UNDP Resident Representative for the Philippines, Mr. Kevin McGrath; IMO Director of the Marine Environment Division, Mr. Oleg Khalimonov; the Programme Manager, Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, distinguished guests, participants, observers, ladies and gentlemen.

I am most honored and delighted to have the privilege of making an opening remark on the occasion of the Second Programme Steering Committee Meeting. I wish, first of all, to accord our warm welcome to all of the distinguished delegations.

Environmental problems nowadays are not confined to any particular area but they can have impact on the global ecosystem and environment. To solve these problems, it requires national, regional and international cooperation.

The Regional Programme on the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas is the joint effort of IMO, UNDP and all countries in this region to develop strategies to prevent and address marine pollution consequences of development. With financial support from the Global Environment Facility or GEF, three demonstration sites were set up in three countries, i.e., the Philippines, People's Republic of China and the Malacca Strait where there are considerable industrial, shipping and social development activities. These demonstration sites will serve as models for other participating countries. Another major component of the Programme is the strengthening of institutional capacity and the improvement of efficiency of personnel through training. The Programme also puts emphasis on the promotion of the ratification and implementation of international conventions and protocols related to marine pollution prevention.

To ensure the continuity of the work plans and the achievement of the Programme's objectives, it was agreed that the Programme Steering Committee should meet once a year. With representatives from all 11 participating countries, the PSC meeting is a forum for catching up updated information and new development and also for exchanging views. The First PSC meeting was held in Manila, Philippines. This year, Thailand is given the honor of hosting the second meeting.

On behalf of the Thai Delegation, I would like to welcome all of the Delegations once again. I wish you a pleasant stay in Phuket and success in your deliberations.

Thank you very much.

**Address of Mr. Kevin McGrath  
Resident Representatives for the Philippines  
United Nations Development Programme**

The Honorable Deputy Minister of Transport and Communications, Deputy Director General of Harbour Department, Honorable Governor of Phuket, IMO Director for Marine Environment, distinguished participants, guests and observers.

It is my pleasure to greet and welcome you all to this Second meeting of the Programme Steering Committee of one of UNDP's major regional GEF programme in this region. First of all, May I thank the Government of Thailand for hosting this meeting. All of us are grateful for the warmth and hospitality accorded to us.

Let me flag at the outset some of the key issues which we need to address during this meeting.

**1. Network of Demonstration Sites**

The Programme Development and Management Office (PDMO) has received requests from other participating countries for ICZM demonstration sites such as those in Batangas Bay (Philippines) and Xiamen (China) to be established in their respective countries. The countries that have expressed interest to have their own demonstration sites are North Korea, Vietnam, Cambodia and possibly, also Indonesia. Indonesia may be able to generate funds for such a demonstration site (Indonesia has an ongoing ICZM project funded by IFP resources). North Korea Vietnam and Cambodia, however, do not have the internal resources to undertake such an activity on their own. The PDMO anticipates that similar requests will come from the other participating countries.

The long-term view of the Programme is to establish an effective network for pollution monitoring and information management among countries along the East Asian seas. This could initially be a network of demonstration sites established under the Programme; eventually, the network could expand to cover local governments along the coastlines of East Asian seas which have set up pollution monitoring systems. The PDMO is, therefore, inclined to encourage the other participating countries to set up parallel ICZM sites, possibly from internal resources (such as in the Xiamen example) or other possible sources of financing that could be mobilized. UNDP will consider linking country programs related to marine pollution and coastal management to the Marine Pollution Programme.

**2. Participation of Japan in the Programme**

The participation of key countries with special interest in the management of marine pollution in the East Asian sea needs to be considered. A proposal has been made to consider Japan as a possible Programme participant given its role in the region as:

- a) One of the world's major maritime nations and traditionally the largest user state of the East Asian seas;
- b) An active participant in the prevention and control of marine pollution in the East Asian region, particularly in the establishment of the Malacca Straits Council and the Oil Spill Preparedness and Response (OSPAR) Programme in Southeast Asia; and

- c) An active member of IMO and party to many IMO pollution-related conventions.

More importantly, Japan's maritime activities in the East Asian seas including the transport of oil, chemicals and other container goods, have direct implications on the health of the marine environment in the region. It is expected that Japan could make significant contributions in the following areas:

- Sharing experience and scientific information in marine pollution prevention, control and abatement.
- Participation in the Programme's efforts to assist less developed nations in upgrading technical capacity in pollution monitoring and control through training and institutional capability upgrading.
- Participation in the Malacca Straits demonstration project (pollution risk assessment and management in the Straits of Malacca) since Japan has already contributed significantly in the setting up of the Malacca Straits Oil Spill Revolving Fund and the OSPAR programme.

Under the existing GEF policies, countries with annual GNP exceeding \$4,000 are not eligible to benefit from the GEF funds but are encouraged to participate using their own funding sources on a cost-sharing basis. Participating countries such as Brunei Darussalam, Republic of Korea and Singapore are in this category. If admitted as participating country, Japan would also fall under this category.

The emerging recommendation is for the Programme Steering Committee to officially invite Japan's participation. However, we need to carefully consider the implications of Japan's participation vis-a-vis its role as a major donor in GEF.

### **3. Third-party Contributions**

Through the efforts of the Regional Programme Manager, a number of Programme events have been co-funded by contributions from institutions such as Sida, IDRC, etc. For lack of clear procedures as to how the Programme could "receive" such funds, previous contributions have so far been channeled through NGOs. The PDMO is seeking guidance as to how the Programme could legally receive sizable external funds. For instance, could IMO enter into agreement to mobilize additional resources for the Programme?

### **4. Programme Role in Potential Conflict Areas within East Asian Seas**

A possible role could be envisaged for the Programme in promoting scientific and technical cooperation in potential conflict areas within the region such as the Spratly Islands, currently the subject of conflicting claims by a number of Programme participating countries (Philippines, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Vietnam and China). The Programme may be requested to undertake exploratory activities for the study of the area as a marine reserve.

We need to study this matter thoroughly if and when it is raised given its potential political implications. However, small-scale, low profile initiatives to prepare the Programme for such an eventuality may be encouraged.

These are critical issues which we have to consider and draw guidance from the governments of the participating countries which you represent in this meeting.

I look forward to productive deliberations during the next few days.

**Keynote Address of His Excellency Deputy Minister Mr. Chaipapak Siriwat  
Ministry of Transport and Communications, Thailand**

Deputy Director-General of the Harbour Department, Mr. Vichet Rojanadhamkul, Governor of Phuket, Khun Sudjit Nimitkul, UNDP Resident Representative for the Philippines, Mr. Kevin McGrath, IMO Director of the Marine Environment Division, Mr. Oleg Khalimonov, Programme Manager, Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, distinguished delegates, participants, observers, ladies and gentlemen.

On behalf of the Royal Thai Government, I welcome all of you to Thailand.

We are indeed very pleased to be given the opportunity to host the Second Programme Steering Committee for the GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme for Marine Pollution Prevention and Management in the East Asian region. I was informed that the first meeting of the PSC was successfully held in Manila last June 1994.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Thailand is happy to be a participating member of this important regional programme as many of our coastal and marine environmental problems are very similar to our neighbouring states. As a result of rapid economic development, increasing population density along the coastline and increasing maritime activities in our coastal waters and open seas, marine pollution which has no political boundary, has become a critical issue threatening the sustainable development of many coastal and marine economic activities. Like many other participating nations, Thailand hopes to be able to benefit from the various activities being implemented through this Programme.

I am very pleased to learn that this regional Programme has chosen a pragmatic approach in supporting the efforts of participating governments to address marine pollution problems on a long-term and self-reliant basis through setting up of demonstration projects, developing sustainable financing mechanisms, promoting ratification of marine pollution related international conventions, pollution monitoring, networking and capacity building. We fully realized that marine pollution problems cannot be resolved "overnight" as many pollution control and management measures have close socioeconomic and ecological implications. Thus, we welcome the approach adopted by the Programme to demonstrate how pollution from coastal land can be effectively controlled from polluting our coastal waters as well as how we can be more effective in ensuring a cleaner sea with increasing maritime traffic.

I would like to take this opportunity to raise the issues of ratification of marine pollution related international conventions such as MARPOL and OPRC. In order to ratify and implement these conventions, we need to harmonize our national legislation, develop the necessary technical capability and institutional capacity. We are happy that this Programme has placed special emphasis to assist the interested nations to

learn more about the conventions and their technical requirements. For example, we hope to learn more about the optimal size of reception facilities, the cost involved and the cost-effective measures of implementing these requirements. We hope with the help of IMO and UNDP and through this GEF Programme, we will be able to move ahead towards this direction.

Finally, for those distinguished participants and observers, I hope you will spend sometime after the meeting to see more about this famous and beautiful tourist island of Phuket and when your time allow, to travel and see more about our Kingdom. I wish everyone of you a fruitful meeting and pleasant stay in Thailand.

Thank you.



**Address of Mr. Oleg Khalimonov  
Director, Marine Environment Division  
International Maritime Organization**

Your Excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen.

It is a great pleasure and privilege to speak on behalf of the International Maritime Organization at the opening of the Second Programme Steering Committee Meeting in this nice environment. I would like to express gratitude to the Government of Thailand for the excellent arrangements made for this meeting.

During 1995, IMO faced a number of challenges and had a very heavy programme of work. 1995 is the IMO Assembly year which meet every two years and considers and approves its work programme and the budget as well as takes most important decisions in the field of maritime safety and marine environment protection. In this respect, I would like to mention that IMO Assembly approved decision of the Marine Environment Protection Committee recommending precautionary approach for all environmentally-related activities and adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary-General and IMO member-states to strengthen UNCED follow-up activities. With unprecedented speed, substantial amendments to the convention dealing with standards of maritime training and certification have been developed and adopted in July 1995.

In November 1995, a conference considered and approved a number of amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS 74) to improve safety and in particular, stability of RO-RO passenger ships.

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its 37th session in September prepared a new draft Annex to MARPOL Convention dealing with the prevention of air pollution. In May 1995, a new global Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness Response and Cooperation came into force which require from IMO follow-up action to promote regional activities on contingency arrangements, infrastructure development and training.

Just few days ago, a meeting of the Contracting Parties of the London Convention agreed on the legal framework of the revised regulations of this convention which will be considered at a Diplomatic Conference next year.

1995 was also most intensive year for the Regional Programme for Marine Pollution Prevention and Management in the East Asian Seas and its Programme Development and Management Office (PDMO). Without going into details, I'd like to underscore the progress made in implementation of activities at two demonstration sites in Xiamen and Batangas Bay as well as a positive start - an approval of workplan for Malacca Straits by all three coastal States. Two other activities should be mentioned with satisfaction and these are Marine Pollution Monitoring and



Promulgation of International Conventions for which coordinators have been designated and planned activities are in progress.

All major components of the Programme will be reviewed in detail over the next 2-1/2 days. Fair to say that all of the progress could not have been achieved without the valuable input from the participating countries and cooperation from sectors - agencies, industries, donor agencies and academia from within and outside the region. Here, I'd like to mention the dedicated Programme staff and the Programme Manager in Manila Office who have labored many long hours to get the Project where it is today. At this stage, the full challenge and complexity of the Programme is becoming clearer to all of us who have been involved.

IMO recognizes the fact that 1996 represents the start of full-scale implementation and this means that more energy and efforts would be required from all parties. It is also important that during these meeting, we all must renew our commitment to support the Regional Programme and to do our best to make this meeting a success.

Thank you.

## **ANNEX 3**

### **PSC Agenda**

**GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management  
of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas**

**Second Programme Steering Committee Meeting  
11 - 13 December 1995  
Club Andaman Beach Resort  
Phuket, Thailand**

**AGENDA**

**11 December (Monday)**

- |      |                  |
|------|------------------|
| 0830 | Registration     |
| 0900 | Opening Ceremony |
| 0930 | Coffee Break     |

**TECHNICAL SESSION**

- |      |          |                                |
|------|----------|--------------------------------|
| 1000 | Item 1.0 | Organizational Matters         |
|      | 1.1      | Election of Co-Chairperson     |
|      | 1.2      | Other Organizational Matters   |
|      | Item 2.0 | Approval of Provisional Agenda |
| 1030 | Item 3.0 | Review Project Status          |
|      | 3.1      | Demonstration Sites            |
|      | 3.1.1    | Batangas                       |
|      | 3.1.2    | Xiamen                         |
|      | 3.1.3    | Malacca Straits                |

11 December (Wednesday)	3.2	Marine Pollution Monitoring and Information Management
1200	3.3	Ratification of International Conventions
	3.4	Sustainable Financing
	3.5	Capacity Building/Training
1200		Lunch
1330	Item 3.0	Continue discussion on Review Project Status
1530		Coffee Break
1600	Item 4.0	Collaborative/Cooperative Activities with UN Agencies
1700		Conclusion of Day 1

### **12 December (Tuesday)**

0830	Item 5.0	Collaborative/Cooperative Activities with Bilateral and Multilateral Programmes, Donor Agencies, Industries and NGOs
1000		Coffee Break
1030	Item 6.0	Work Plan for 1996
1100	Item 7.0	Future Collaborative Programme, Activities and Proposals
1200		Lunch
1330	Item 8.0	Conclusions and Recommendations
1530		Coffee Break
1600		Continue discussion of Item 8.0
1630	Item 9.0	Other Business
	9.1	Venue and date for next meeting
	9.2	Vote of thanks
1730		Conclusion of Day 2

12 December (Monday) 3.2 Marine Pollution Monitoring and Information Management

3.3 Ratification of International Conventions

3.4 Sustainable Financing

3.5 Capacity Building/Training

1200 Lunch

1330 Item 3.0 Continue discussion on Review Project Status

1530 Coffee Break

1600 Item 4.0 Collaborative/Cooperative Activities with UN Agencies

1700 Conclusion of Day 1

## 12 December (Tuesday)

0830 Item 5.0 Collaborative/Cooperative Activities with Bilateral and Multilateral Programmes, Donor Agencies, Industries and NGOs

1000 Coffee Break

1030 Item 6.0 Work Plan for 1996

1100 Item 7.0 Future Collaborative Programme, Activities and Proposals

1200 Lunch

1330 Item 8.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

1530 Coffee Break

1600 Continue discussion of Item 8.0

1630 Item 9.0 Other Business

9.1 Venue and date for next meeting

9.2 Vote of thanks

1730 Conclusion of Day 2

### **13 December (Wednesday)**

0900    Item 10.0        Adoption of Report

1030                      Closing of Technical Session

1045                      Coffee Break

#### **TRIPARTITE REVIEW**

1330    Item 1.0        Organizational Matters

          Item 2.0        Adoption of Agenda

1400    Item 3.0        Representation of the Project Performance Evaluation Report (PPER)

          3.1        Concept and Design

          3.2        Achievements and Problems

          3.3        Operational Issues

1530                      Coffee Break

1600    Item 4.0        Presentation of the Conclusions and Recommendations of the  
                            Technical Session of the Second Programme Steering Committee  
                            Meeting

1700    Item 5.0        Work plan and Budget for 1996

1730    Item 6.0        Recommendations

1830                      Closing

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## **ANNEX 4**

### **Statements of Bilateral and Multilateral Programmes, Donor Agencies and NGO's**

## **Statement of the Swedish International Development Agency**

All over the world, pollution is spreading like cancer from coastal waters onto the deep waters. The result is declining fish catches and increasing threats to coastal activities such as tourism. FAO now states that all over the world, fishing is dropping and many regions have faced a decline of 30 to 50% in the last 20 years. Pollution contributes to the degradation of nearshore areas. In the Mediterranean Sea, estimates by the World Bank together with UNEP shows that on average, each meter of beach receives 10% of untreated sewage per day. The fishing as well as the tourism is suffering heavily.

Fish catches on the Mediterranean and Black Seas have dropped. Only between 1988 and 1994 - the decrease was about 25%. The cost for cleaning up the Mediterranean Sea is estimated at 385 billion US\$. Much of this is now invested in sewage treatment, etc. just because countries realize their previous neglect and that they have no choice but pay the price.

In this region alone, more than 5 million people fish full time contributing some 6.6 billion \$ toward the region's aggregated income. With the present trend, 50% of these people could be out of jobs in the coming decades and most of 6.6 billion \$ lost. More importantly is the loss of protein in the diet. No other region in the world is so dependent on fish for protein supply. There is already, according to FAO a deficit in this region of between 15 ad 20 million tons.

With these in mind, it is easy to understand the urgency of action. At Sida as I said initially, coastal and ocean management is one of the three top priorities for the next 10 years. Because we share our basic objectives with the UNDP/IMO Programme, we have decided to develop and support several projects together. You have heard about some of these activities earlier. The newsletter, Tropical Coasts, the training courses on ICZM, the awareness building in the form of conferences such as the one on private sector partnership on coastal management. We are also supporting specific country activities in Vietnam on capacity building in pollution assessment. an area where we have a specific interest is on South-South cooperation. We wish to assist as much as possible the linkage between the richer countries in the region and the poorer in order for the later to be able to learn from mistakes made by the more industrialized neighbors and benefit from the positive experiences made there. We also wish to improve the contacts between experts and the sharing of experiences between the Southeast Asian region and coastal countries along the Western Indian Ocean, that is Southeast Asia and East Africa. Finally, the Sida support to this region in coastal and marine areas is channeled through the Coastal Management Center in Manila which we wish to see developing into an active network of research and training institutions to undertake human resources enhancement programs including training, manpower assessment, producing specialized training materials, developing courses in impact assessment, waste management, integrated coastal zone management and marine pollution assessment and monitoring.



## Statement of the International Development Research Centre of Canada

### Sustainable Technologies

The Program for Sustainable Technologies promotes technology entrepreneurship and industrial process optimization in Asia. This is achieved through:

- PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP
- MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TO PROBLEM SOLVING
- MARKET DRIVEN, INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT
- LINKAGES WITH TECHNOLOGY FINANCING INSTRUMENTS

The program is comprised of three main clusters of activity.

#### Cluster #1 Optimizing Industrial Processes

- Eutech Cybernetics Pte. Ltd. was "spun off" from an IDRC project at the national University of Singapore in 1990, as a vehicle to manufacture and market a process control and monitoring software called SYNAPSE. Current efforts are directed towards the marketing of the SYNAPSE to optimize industrial processes and in building management, medical informatics, tea production, palm oil production, and range of other sectors. Strategic partners include Johnson Controls, Hewlett Packard, Matsushita Electric Works and QNX Software Systems in Canada.
- In Indonesia, a project facility has been established to drive a project that will develop a case study data base on selected industrial sectors, undertake feasibility studies for process-specific cleaner production centres, and act as a resource for the business community in the area of clean technologies. Part of the focus will be on solving problems of micro, small, and medium enterprises.
- In the Philippines, training programs on pollution prevention planning have been conducted for over 350 small firms. An industrial waste exchange program is now operational, and being implemented by the Philippine Business Environment, and environmental audit procedures are being standardized and put into action by the Environmental Management Bureau.
- In China at Zhejiang University in Hangzhou, a database on the pollution problems, including discharge data, of over 35,000 township and village enterprises has been established. This complements the technology development case studies in the textile, pulp and paper and cement industries in Zhejiang province.
- In India, a major project is being designed to treat fly ash from coal fired power plants. It features the involvement of a Canadian consortium of R&D specialist. Another project with the Indian National Productivity Council is promoting an eco-efficient perspective on waste management, along with a specially developed and cost effective audit procedure for small and medium industries.

#### Cluster #2 Managing the maritime Environment

- A partnership with Rydex Industries Ltd. Of Canada, and its affiliate, Rydex Maritime Technologies Pte. Ltd. in Singapore will promote the commercial application of the Rydex RMS-PC Ship/Shore Programs Licensed Software. A project facility will be established in Manila that will foster strategic alliances with ship owners, ship managers, crewing agents and technology suppliers. *Inter alia*, shipboard training will be conducted for officers and crew in the state of the art communications and computer technologies and their applications.
- As part of the above project, IDRC will work with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) regional office, and other partners to conduct R&D in areas of business and process re-engineering for the ISO 14000.
- IDRC will run a regular feature on Marine Technologies in "Tropical Coasts" newsletter published twice a year by IMO and various other partners.
- In conjunction with a consortium of public and private partners, the Program on Sustainable Technologies will initiate a design and feasibility study for a MARPOL reception facility in the Philippines with a view to transfer to other parts of the region. The project will focus on developing best practices in waste segregation protocols, assessing economic value and markets for individual waste streams, demonstration of benefits, and business plan for a BOOT arrangement. The main activity will relate to the recovery and recycling for oil, in collaboration with Shell Petroleum.

### **Cluster #3      Financing Sustainable Technologies**

- A project in Vietnam seeks to evaluate the national system for financing R&D, and come up with the plan for restructuring the system for technology financing that will be conducive to a market-oriented economy.
- Loxley Ltd and Oriental Lapidary of Thailand have teamed up to invest in a IDRC-related spin off company called Innovative Research Products, that will market a series of botanical pesticides developed at the Centre for Research Products, Chiang Mai University.
- Cofinanced by the Asian Development Bank, a special project on "Financing Sustainable Technologies in the Greater Mekong Subregion" aims to strengthen the capabilities of industrial technology and research institutions in achieving a better market orientation to their work. It will also develop, in conjunction with other development banks, venture capital organizations and the ADB, a range of technology financing instruments and packages or new technology-based firms.

### **CORE COMPETENCIES OF THE PROGRAM ON SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGIES**

- \* Fund management capabilities
- \* Project design, packaging and management
- \* Business oriented R&D
- \* Convening power
- \* International networking
- \* Technology and market assessment

### Statement of the Global Ocean Observing System - Assessment and Prediction of the Health of the Oceans

The two conventions signed at UNCED and the recommendations of Agenda 21, Chapter 17, require establishment of an observing system adequate to understand and monitor global change. The Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) constitutes the ocean component of this system.

The objective of the GOOS is to establish a permanent ocean observing system for forecasting climate variability and change, assessing the state of the marine environment and its resources, and supporting an improved management and decision-making process. The GOOS will be established by member states and implemented through nationally owned and operated facilities and services. It will be coordinated by IOC in cooperation with WMO, UNEP and ICSU. The GOOS will be developed from data collection systems already in place. Its focus is on an operational rather than research system. The GOOS will emphasize the coordination of operational data collection systems, data analysis, the exchange of data and data products, and technology development and transfer, particularly the development of research systems into operational ones. Observations made by the GOOS should be long-term, systematic, cost-effective and routine. They should also be relevant to the global system.

The GOOS will comprise of five application modules:

- climate monitoring, assessment and prediction;
- marine meteorological and oceanographic services;
- assessment and prediction of the health of the ocean (HOTO);
- monitoring and assessment of living marine resources; and
- monitoring of the coastal zone environment and its changes.

The latter three modules are most relevant to MPP-EAS. The objectives of the modules overlap and they will share some of the same data.

Strategic planning for the HOTO module was substantially completed at the third meeting of the HOTO panel in Bangkok from 15-21 November 1995. Variables to be measured by the GOOS have been divided into categories as follow:

1. Easily measured and with high impact;
2. Difficult to measure and of lesser impact; and
3. Difficult to measure and of high impact.

Like the GOOS in general, the HOTO module seeks to build upon existing programs (e.g., Mussel Watch) and will focus on an operational rather than research system. Research that is undertaken will focus on improved techniques for measuring

category 3 variables and on measurement of variables that have high predictive power of biological response to anthropogenic change.

For the purpose of the HOTO module, ocean "health" has been operationally defined as a reflection of the condition of the marine environment from the perspective of adverse effects of human activities, including not only contaminant mobilization but also habitat loss, loss of biodiversity, human health implications and other factors.

Planning for implementation of HOTO is in an early stage. The strategy is to develop a general framework for implementation planning and to apply the framework to planning at the regional level. Preparation of general implementation plans has been undertaken for a number of regions, selected to give a broad range of issues, situations of a common general implementation framework. These regions include the Arctic Ocean, Black Sea, Red Sea and Southeast Asia. Dr. Edgardo Gomez, Marine Science Institute, University of the Philippines, has undertaken to develop an implementation strategy for the Southeast Asian region.

### **Statement of the ASEAN-Canada Cooperative Programme on Marine Science - Phase II**

ASEAN consisting of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, initiated cooperative action in the late 1970s to maintain, develop and manage regional living marine resources. This action was undertaken in recognition of the growing environmental degradation and exploitation of coastal and marine resources which are of great economic importance to the region.

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is supporting the action through the ASEAN-Canada Cooperative Programme on Marine Science - Phase II. CPMS-II is a 5-year programme (1991-1996) with a total budget of Can\$8.4 million.

CPMS-II is entering its final year of implementation with its wrap-up conference scheduled for June 24-28, 1996 in Penang, Malaysia. The programme is producing a range of publications and protocols, and developing a cadre of ASEAN marine science professionals.

- Theme: establishment of environmental criteria for development and management of living marine resources and human health protection.
- Goal: to support the regional effort of ASEAN organizations to optimize marine resource benefits through environmental maintenance.
- Objective: to upgrade ASEAN marine science capabilities through execution of three technical studies including:
- development of tropical marine environmental quality criteria;
  - undertaking marine pollution monitoring and baseline studies; and
  - investigation of toxic red tides leading to contamination of shellfish and marine fish kills.
- Strategy: undertake institutional strengthening designed to develop a capacity to pursue environmental management on a long-term basis through the provision of training, equipment and technical assistance.
- Institutional Strengthening: is concerned with improvement in decision-making capabilities at each link in the information chain.
- Improved Decision-making: is dependent upon
- access to and production of accurate and timely information for decision-makers;

- application of appropriate skills to generate and/or interpret the information;
- effective operational procedures and integrative processes to move resources and information from where they are produced or stored to where it is needed; and
- provision of essential resources in support of the above (e.g., money, equipment, facilities, manpower).

**Technical Studies:** provide hands-on experience to reinforce theoretical concepts learned in training attachments and workshops. Results-oriented technical projects provide opportunities for practical application of skills and information outputs for the program.

**Standard Methods:** are developed for collecting and interpreting information and support each link in the information chain. Standard methods become tools for sustainable capacity building in marine environmental management.

**Technical Activities:** are supported by training and technical assistance to provide a solid foundation of skills and common understanding related to decision-making needs.

#### **Types of Activities**

- Field Surveys
- Field/lab Studies
- Laboratory Analysis
- Document Writing
- Project Planning and Management

#### **Training Support**

- Information Acquisition
- Seminars
- Workshops
- Practical Attachments
- Graduate Studies
- Observation Tours
- Expert Support

**Involvement:** all six ASEAN countries and 20 organizations implementing over 70 technical projects. The focus is on developing government departments with universities as research and training support organizations.



### Statement of the Malacca Strait Council

Since 1968, the Malacca Strait Council has executed a number of safety improvement projects on the Straits of Malacca and Singapore as follows:

I. Improvement of navigational condition in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore

(1) Hydrographic surveys and production of marine charts

From 1968 to 1978, four stages of hydrographic surveys were conducted jointly with the three littoral countries and based on the results of the surveys, the Common Datum Charts were produced, replacing the marine charts which had been used previously.

(2) Tidal and current studies

In 1976 and 1979, tidal and current studies were carried out jointly with the three littoral countries, and data necessary for forecast were obtained.

(3) Clearance of navigational fairways

From 1972 to 1978, four shipwrecks which were found along the navigational fairways were removed, and from 1979 to 1981, some shoals off the Port of Singapore were also cleared.

(4) Installation and maintenance of aids to navigation

From 1968 to 1988, a total of 29 aids to navigation were installed and were donated to Indonesia and Malaysia. They were 4 lighthouses, 10 light beacons, 7 resilient light beacons and 8 light buoys. Currently, 11 of these aids to navigation are equipped with racons. Since 1989, replacement works have been undertaken for these aids to navigation which have aged with used. In addition, checking rounds on these aids to navigation are being undertaken each year jointly with Indonesia and Malaysia, and efforts are being made to maintain their functions by making necessary repairs.

(5) Donation of a buoy tender vessel

A buoy tender vessel was donated to the Government of Malaysia in 1976 to be used for installing aids to navigation and for their maintenance works.

II. Cooperative projects for combating oil spills resulting from maritime accidents

(1) Donation of an oil skimming vessel

An oil skimming vessel was donated to the Government of Singapore in 1973.

(2) Donation of Revolving Fund

In 1980, a capital worth 400 million yen was donated to the three littoral countries to set up a revolving fund to combat oil pollution from ships.

Contributions of the Malacca Strait Council

PROJECT	FISCAL YEAR	AMOUNT (MILLION YEN)
Hydrographic survey	1968 ~ 1978	1,424
Production of Common Datum Charts	1976 ~ 1982	359
Tidal and current studies	1976 ~ 1979	646
Removal of shipwrecks	1972 ~ 1978	1,435
Dredging works in the Strait of Singapore	1979 ~ 1981	1,001
Installation of aids to navigation	1968 ~ 1994	2,272
Cooperation in maintenance of aids to navigation	1970 ~ 1994	1,433
Donation of a buoy tender to the Government of Malaysia	1975 ~ 1976	502
Donation of an oil skimming vessel to the Government of Singapore	1973	52
Donation of Revolving Fund	1980	400
Other international cooperation by the Malacca Strait Council	1968 ~ 1994	424
TOTAL		9,948

Note: The above contributions do not include the running costs of the Malacca Strait Council and the personnel expenses of officials assigned to every projects.



### **Statement of the Coastal Management Center**

Efforts are geared to implement the recommendations of UNCED's Agenda 21 for the sustainable use and development of coastal resources and protection of our seas and oceans. Considering the magnitude and complexity of the issues on coastal management which is characterized by an interplay of ecological, social, economic, cultural and political issues, the Coastal Management Center (CMC) was founded in response to this challenge. The Center is an autonomous, nonstock, nonprofit and nongovernmental organization currently based in a developing country, the Philippines.

CMC promotes the concept of integrated coastal management. It also assists in strengthening research and human resource capacity of tropical coastal developing nations to achieve sustainable development. These goals are being achieved with the generous financial assistance from the Swedish International Development Agency Marine Science Programme.

CMC is currently implementing 1) the Bilateral Program in Vietnam, and 2) the Regional Program for Southeast Asia and East Africa in collaboration with the GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme for Marine Pollution Prevention and Management in the East Asian Seas.

Specifically, the research project for the Bilateral Program in Vietnam entitled "Developing Institutional Capacity to Manage Marine Pollution in Vietnam" aims to a) undertake diagnostic review of national capacity for effective management of coastal and marine pollution; b) formulate research programs on coastal and marine pollution; c) develop human resources for research on the management of pollution in the coastal and marine areas; d) improve research infrastructure for increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of marine pollution research, and e) initiate research program implementation.

The Regional Program on Marine Science in Southeast Asia and East Africa, on the other hand, aims to a) to contribute to the generation and dissemination of scientific information and interpretations necessary for the sustained use and protection of coastal and marine resources; b) to assist the developing nations of the region in the establishment and attainment of institutional capacity for environmental and resource management, and c) to promote regional and South-South scientific cooperation and collaboration among developing nations. Several activities are being undertaken to meet these objectives. These include a) identification of research and training needs as well as information management; b) publication of the Tropical Coasts newsletter; c) preparation of a handbook on ICM which incorporates guidelines on planning and implementation for tropical coastal nations; d) support for the publication of the Asian Fisheries journal; e) creation of a scientific panel to provide technical assistance related to their area of specialization; f) organization of workshops and training courses on ICM and integrated environmental impact assessment, and g) the publication of educational materials meant to create public awareness on environmental issues.

## **ANNEX 5**

### **List of Documents referred to in the Minutes of the Second Meeting of the Programme Steering Committee (Technical Session)**

**List of Documents referred to in the Minutes of the  
Second Meeting of the Programme Steering Committee  
(Technical Session)**

<b>DOCUMENT</b>	<b>DOCUMENT NUMBER</b>
Bi-annual Report (1994-1995)	MPP-EAS/TR/95/01
Marine Pollution Monitoring and Information Management Network	PSC/95/DOC/04
Regional Network of Legal Experts on Marine Pollution	PSC/95/DOC/06
GEF East Asian Seas Programme Approach to Sustainable Financing - Concept Paper	PSC/95/DOC/07
Establishing Integrated Coastal Management Demonstration or Parallel Sites for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas Region	PSC/95/DOC/08
Programme Training Needs Assessment	PSC/95/DOC/09
Regional Training Courses	PSC/95/DOC/10
Qualitative Assessment of Chemical Spill Prevention and Response Levels in Selected Ports in the East Asian Region	PSC/95/DOC/15
Ratification and Implementation of MARPOL in the East Asian Seas Region	PSC/95/DOC/18
Establishment of a Regional Information System on Marine Pollution and Management in the East Asian Seas Region	PSC/95/DOC/19
Strengthening Chemical Spill Prevention and Response Levels in Selected Ports in the East Asian Region	PSC/95/DOC/20
OPRC Training Initiative	PSC/95/DOC/21

## **GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas**

### **REPORT OF THE SECOND PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING**

#### ***TRIPARTITE REVIEW***

*Phuket, Thailand, 11-13 December 1995*

#### **A. INTRODUCTION**

- i. The Tripartite Review of the GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas (RAS/92/G34) was held at the Club Andaman Beach Resort, Phuket, Thailand on 13 December 1995 after the conclusion of the Technical Session of the Second PSC Meeting. The Meeting was hosted by the Government of Thailand.
- ii. The Meeting was attended by representatives from 10 participating countries, namely: Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, People's Republic of China, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. The delegation from Brunei Darussalam was unable to attend the Tripartite Review Meeting.
- iii. Also represented at the Meeting were the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), New York and Manila, the International Maritime

Organization (IMO), London, and its Programme Development and Management Office, Manila.

- iv. A full list of participants is given in Annex 6.

## 1.0 ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

- 1.1 Mr. Kevin McGrath, UNDP Resident Representative, Philippines, as Principal Project Resident Representative, chaired the Meeting. He declared the Meeting open at 1430 Hours, 13 December 1995.
- 1.2 Mr. McGrath underlined the basic objectives of the Tripartite Review (TPR), namely:
- 1.2.1 to review operational issues associated with the development and implementation of the Regional Programme;
  - 1.2.2 to consider the achievements and problems incurred thus far in implementing the project, with the view to recommending approaches for overcoming such problems;
  - 1.2.3 to review and approve the recommendations developed during the Technical Session of the Programme Steering Committee Meeting; and
  - 1.2.4 to review and approve the 1996 workplan and budget for the Regional Programme.
- 1.3 The Chairman also emphasized that the TPR would need to address operational issues, including: the role of the Executing Agency in backstopping the Programme; possibilities for replication/extension of Programme activities

throughout the region; and sourcing of external funding in support of replication/extension of Programme activities throughout the region.

## **2.0 ADOPTION OF AGENDA**

2.1 The provisional agenda as appended in Annex 3, was adopted by the Meeting.

## **3.0 PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION REPORT (PPER)**

### **3.1 Programme Concept and Design**

3.1.1 The Programme Manager, Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, introduced the Project Performance Evaluation Report (PSC/95/DOC/17) to the Meeting.

3.1.2 In reviewing the Programme Performance Evaluation Report, the Meeting endorsed:

3.1.2.1 the Programme concept, strategies and approaches in the design and implementation of the Programme activities, as reported in the Project Performance Evaluation Report, and fully described in the Programme's Biannual Report (MPP-EAS/TR/95/01).

3.1.2.2 the important partnerships established with donor agencies and the private sector, as well as the continuing collaboration and co-operation with UN technical agencies;

### **3.2 Programme Achievements and Problems**

3.2.1 The Meeting also acknowledged:

- 3.2.1.1 the achievements of the Programme, as outlined in the Project Performance Evaluation Report; and
- 3.2.1.2 with appreciation, that the Programme had been successful in mobilizing in-country and external resources to augment Programme activities;
- 3.2.2 The Meeting recognized that language problems in non-English speaking participating countries, access to information and the ability of National Focal Points to provide the Programme with appropriate data and material in a timely fashion, were constraints to Programme implementation;
- 3.2.3 A number of delegations expressed concern regarding limited resources available within participating countries to meet the demands of the Programme, and the need to improve communication and co-ordination between the Programme and the National Focal Points in each country;
- 3.2.4 The Programme Manager reminded the Meeting that some participating countries have multiple Focal Points, and that this is causing difficulties for the Programme, e.g. nominations of candidates for training and internships;
- 3.2.5 The Meeting recognized that there is a need for:
  - 3.2.5.1 all participating countries to confirm/clarify their National Focal Points;

- 3.2.5.2 the Programme to continue to utilize National Focal Points to co-ordinate requests for information and other inputs to the Programme, among national agencies; and
- 3.2.5.3 the Programme to provide concise instructions in future requests for information from National Focal Points and give Focal Points a reasonable time to respond to requests.
- 3.2.6 The Meeting also concluded that National Focal Points need to make extra efforts to assist the Programme in disseminating Programme information, such as announcements of workshops, training courses, meetings, etc., and that National Focal Points actively contribute to the Programme by:
  - 3.2.6.1 co-ordinating country input to Programme activities; and
  - 3.2.6.2 responding to Programme communications in a timely manner.
- 3.2.7 The Meeting acknowledged that, because of the strategies and management approaches which had been incorporated into the Regional Programme, the role of the Programme Development and Management Office was not limited to administration, coordination and supervision of Programme activities, but also included such services as:
  - 3.2.7.1 development and organization of training programmes;
  - 3.2.7.2 technical advice and support to countries during the development and implementation of Programme sub-projects, particularly with respect to the implementation of the ICM demonstration projects;



- 3.2.7.3 assistance in the formulation of country proposals for establishment of national demonstration sites and/or parallel sites; and
  - 3.2.7.4 mobilization of financial resources to ensure sustainability of marine pollution prevention and management activities in the region over the long-term.
- 3.2.8 The Meeting noted that the present Programme staff of two professionals was a limiting factor and, if not resolved, could affect the delivery of Programme products, the quality of Programme outputs and the timely completion of the project as a whole.
- 3.2.9 The Meeting acknowledged the commitments made by the Executing Agency to backstop the Programme and the problem experienced by IMO in accessing "backstopping funds" because of lagging project expenditures, (i.e., within the GEF regime, backstopping funds are available to the Executing Agency on a pro-rata basis, namely at a rate of 13% of project expenditures).
- 3.2.10 In view of the urgent need to strengthen current levels of administrative and technical backstopping in the region, the Meeting adopted the following recommendation:

*That IMO, subject to availability of funds, decentralize personnel and accounting responsibilities from IMO headquarters to the region and enhance technical backstopping of the project, by undertaking the following actions:*

- 3.2.10.1 assign a Senior Technical Officer to the Programme Office for the duration of the project;

- 3.2.10.2 commit sufficient funding to contract a National Officer as a Personnel/Finance Officer, assigned to the Programme Office;
- 3.2.10.3 commit sufficient funding to maintain the existing Accounting Clerk on staff at the Programme Office;
- 3.2.10.4 provide funds for contracting-out technical support to reinforce IMO's backstopping role in addressing legal, technical and economic issues;
- 3.2.10.5 identify adequate funding which will allow technical experts who are backstopping the project to travel to the region;
- 3.2.10.6 provide funds to cover all relevant reporting and administrative costs associated with backstopping the project; and
- 3.2.10.7 allocate funds to UNDP Manila to contract a local National Officer to serve as an technical/operational interface between the Regional Programme, IMO and UNDP country office.

3.2.11 The Meeting noted that a mid-term review of the Programme would be completed by the Executing Agency prior to 31 May 1996, to evaluate the effectiveness of the decentralization/enhanced backstopping actions, in support of improved Programme delivery.

### 3.3 Operational Issues

- 3.3.1 The representative from China expressed appreciation for the effort and accomplishments which have been achieved thus far under the

Programme at the Xiamen Demonstration Site. It was noted that efforts are currently underway to establish ICM parallel sites in China, using local resources but with technical assistance and advice from the Programme. It was further noted that a proposal would be submitted to the UNDP Country Office in Beijing, for the purpose of accessing financial support through the Indicative Planning Figures (IPF) programme for China.

- 3.3.2 The representative from the Philippines stated that the establishment of ICM parallel sites was also being considered by his Government.
- 3.3.3 Several other delegations expressed a need for clarity regarding "benefits to be derived" by participating countries as a consequence of Programme activities. It was noted, in particular, that all countries should have equal access to information which is generated as a result of demonstration site activities (i.e., national and sub-regional) in order to gain optimum benefit from the Programme.
- 3.3.4 The Meeting concluded that the experience of the Regional Programme may be used to enhance national benefits from UNDP Country Programmes. It was suggested that each participating country could identify potential linkages between components of the Regional Programme and national objectives and initiatives of Country Programmes, and to highlight such linkages to UNDP Country Representatives.
- 3.3.5 The Meeting invited UNDP and the concerned participating governments to make a special effort to link in-country programme activities related to marine pollution and integrated coastal management with the Regional Programme.

#### **4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE TECHNICAL SESSION OF THE PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING**

- 4.1 The Meeting adopted the conclusions and recommendations of the Technical Session of the Second Programme Steering Committee Meeting (Refer to the Minutes of the Technical Session).
- 4.2 The Meeting urged the Programme Development and Management Office and IMO London to actively pursue the recommendations of the Second PSC Meeting.

#### **5.0 PROGRAMME WORKPLAN AND BUDGET FOR 1996**

- 5.1 The Meeting endorsed the refinements in the design of activities under the Sustainable Financing component of the Programme, as contained in the Revised Programme Budget (MPP-EAS/INFO/95/65).
- 5.2 The Meeting approved the 1996 Quarterly Programme and Project Work Plan and Budget (PSC/95/DOC/12).

#### **6.0 PARTICIPATION OF JAPAN**

- 6.1 The Meeting adopted the recommendation from the Technical Session to invite the Government of Japan to join the eleven countries of the East Asian region as a participating country in the Regional Programme.
- 6.2 The Meeting invited the Secretary-General of IMO to extend an official invitation to the Government of Japan in behalf of the Regional Programme to become a participating country.

## 7.0 ADDRESS BY DR. NAY HTUN

- 7.1 The Chairman introduced Dr. Nay Htun, UN Assistant Secretary-General and Assistant Administrator and Regional Director of the UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and Pacific.
- 7.2 Dr. Nay Htun outlined his views on the Regional Programme and the importance of the coastal zone to the well-being and sustainability of the human race. In his presentation, some interesting facts were highlighted, namely:
- 7.2.1 60% of the global population lives within 65 km of a coastline;
  - 7.2.2 by the year 2020, more than 80% of the global population will live within 80 km of a coastline; and
  - 7.2.3 of the 15 most populated cities in the Asia and Pacific Region, 13 are on the coast, the exceptions being New Delhi and Teheran.
- 7.3 Dr. Nay Htun reminded the Meeting that these statistics emphasized the need for increased effort to protect the coastal area and to manage its development, with due consideration of both economic and ecologic sustainability.
- 7.4 The Regional Director extended his personal congratulations to the Programme Manager, Programme staff and the participating countries for the progress and achievements that had been made during the first two years of the Regional Programme. He emphasized the need to continue building upon this foundation in 1996, and beyond.
- 7.5 Dr. Nay Htun informed the Meeting of four key considerations that were necessary in order to ensure a successful Programme, namely:

- 7.5.1 *sharing of information and data in order to determine the true state of the coastal environment.* The Regional Director urged participating countries to use regional networks to access and share data, to disseminate information to those who may not be directly involved in the Programme and to utilize available information to the best advantage for planning sustainable development of the coastal zone;
- 7.5.2 *harmonization of monitoring and analytical measurement techniques throughout the region, achieving a basic capacity in all countries as soon as possible.* Dr. Nay Htun pointed out that harmonization of measurements involves the capacity to compare results from country-to-country, and does not necessarily involve standardization of techniques and practices across the region;
- 7.5.3 *the establishment of Programme indicators which are both measurable and recognizable.* It was pointed out that there is a need to demonstrate, by measurement, that marine environment quality is improving in the region and that economic benefits (e.g., enhanced fish catches; development and strengthening of tourist industry) are accruing as a result of Programme initiatives. He further commented that efforts need to be focused on translating physical, chemical and biological parameters of marine quality into economic parameters and benefits in order to gain maximum political impact; and
- 7.5.4 *getting the right message to National Governments and the private sector, particularly during the Regional Conference on Sustainable Financing of Marine Pollution Prevention and Management Programmes in November 1996.* The Regional Director urged the participating countries and the Programme to focus on practical issues and trends which will illustrate the existing and potential benefits of sustainable

- 7.5 In closing, Dr. Nay Htun stressed his tremendous personal interest in the Regional Programme. He noted that the formulation of the In-country Programme of Asia and Pacific in the next cycle starting 1997 was being discussed at present, and that UNDP headquarters would support efforts to link UNDP Country Programmes with the Regional Programme. He also advised the Meeting of the importance of inter-country linkages through the Regional Programme's sub-regional seas capacity building initiative and urged countries to make appropriate proposals to UNDP special funds for "inter-country projects".
- 7.6 In closing, Dr. Nay Htun stressed his tremendous personal interest in the Regional Programme. He noted that the formulation of the In-country Programme of Asia and Pacific in the next cycle starting 1997 was being discussed at present, and that UNDP headquarters would support efforts to link UNDP Country Programmes with the Regional Programme. He also advised the Meeting of the importance of inter-country linkages through the Regional Programme's sub-regional seas capacity building initiative and urged countries to make appropriate proposals to UNDP special funds for "inter-country projects".
- 7.7 The Chairman thanked the Regional Director on behalf of the Meeting participants for taking time from his hectic schedule to attend the Tripartite Review and sharing his insights on the Programme.
- 8.0 MEETING CLOSURE**
- 8.1 The Chairman thanked all participants for attending the Meeting, and extended his gratitude to the Government of Thailand, the Staff of the Harbour Department for their gracious hospitality and support, and to the Secretariat for their efficient services.
- 8.2 Mr. Oleg Khalimonov, representing the International Maritime Organization, expressed his thanks to the Government of Thailand and the Harbour Department for their special effort in making the Meeting the success it was. He also extended his thanks to the representatives of the participating countries for their continuing support and involvement.

- 8.3 In responding to the expressions of gratitude, Mr. Vichet Rojanadhamkul, on behalf of the Government of Thailand and the Harbour Department, pointed out how important the Regional Programme is in helping his Government address marine pollution problems, and pledged Thailand's continuing co-operation.
- 8.4 The Tripartite Review Meeting was declared closed at 1700 Hours, 13 December 1995 with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the Secretariat.

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## **ANNEX 6**

### **List of Participants Tripartite Review**

**Second Programme Steering Committee Meeting  
Phuket, Thailand  
December 11 - 13, 1995**

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

**Cambodia**

Mr. Sam Ang Pich  
Chief of Office  
Ministry of Environment  
48, Sampech Preah Sihanouk St.  
Tonle Bassac, Chamkamon  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
FAX and Phone No. 855 23 27844  
Phone No. 855 23 27844

**Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)**

Mr. Ri Won Su  
Senior Officer  
NCC for UNDP  
Central District,Pyongyang  
D.P.R. of Korea  
Phone No. 381 7222

Mr. Choi Dae Song  
DPRK Permanent Representative to ESCAP  
Embassy of DPR Korea in Bangkok  
FAX No. 318 6333  
Phone No. 319 1442

**Indonesia**

Mrs. Hermien Roosita  
Project Manager for Pollution Control Project  
Environmental Impact Management Agency (BAPEDAL)  
Arthaloka Building 12th Floor  
2 Jenderal Sudirman, Jakarta 10220, Indonesia  
FAX NO. (62-021) 251 1384  
Phone No. 62-021 2511531

## **Malaysia**

Ms. Hajah Rosnani Ibarahim  
Deputy Director-General  
Department of Environment, Malaysia  
13th Floor, Wisma Sime Darby  
Jalan Raja Laut, 50662 Kuala Lumpur  
Tel. No. 603-2938401 (d); 603 2947844 (Trunk line)  
FAX No. 603-2931044

## **People's Republic of China**

Mr. Liu Xi Li  
Deputy Director-General of Dept. of Marine  
Integrated Management  
State Oceanic Administration  
1 Fuxingmenwai Avenue, Beijing 100860  
People's Republic of China  
FAX No. (010) 8533515  
Telephone No. (010) 8532211 - 5521

Mr. Chuanmao Zheng  
Secretary-General  
Executive Committee of Xiamen Demonstration Project  
158 Xiaoxue Road, Xiamen 361001  
People's Republic of China  
FAX No. 86 592 203 4110  
Phone No. 86 592 203 4110

Mr. Wensheng Niu  
Department of International Cooperation  
State Oceanic Administration  
1 Fuxingmenwai Avenue, Beijing 100860  
People's Republic of China  
FAX No. 8533515  
Telephone No. 8527283

## **Philippines**

Mr. Robert S. Jara  
National Coordinator  
Coastal Environment Program  
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)  
Visayas Ave., Diliman, Q.C., Philippines  
FAX No. (632) 928 0028  
Phone No. (632) 928 0970; 920 22 11

## **Republic of Korea**

Dr. Kwang Soon Park  
Senior Researcher  
Ocean Engineering Division  
Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute  
Ansan P.O. Box 29  
Seoul 425-600, Republic of Korea  
FAX No. (0345) 408 5823; 408 5820  
Tel. (0345) 400-6343

## **Singapore**

Mr. Bin Chee Kwan  
Chief Engineer (International Cooperation)  
International Environment and Policy Department  
Ministry of the Environment  
Environment Building  
40, Scotts Road, #11-00, Singapore 0922  
Telephone No. 7319917  
FAX No. 7384468

Capt. Chan Heng Lum  
Marine Officer  
Port of Singapore Authority  
PSA Building, 460 Alexandra Road  
Singapore 0511  
FAX No. (65) 279 5728  
Phone No. 279 5283

## **Thailand**

Mr. Vichet Rojanadhamkul  
Deputy Director-General  
The Harbour Department  
Ministry of Transport & Communications  
1278 Yotha Road, Sampanthawong  
Bangkok 10100, Thailand  
FAX No. (662) 236 7248  
Phone No. (662) 233 5845

Mrs. Piyanan Soponkanabhorn  
Environmental Officer  
Office of Environmental Policy and Planning  
60/1 Soi Pibulwattana 7  
Rama 6 Rd., Bangkok 10400  
FAX No. (662) 2785469  
Phone No. (662) 2799703

Mr. Pakorn Prasertwong  
Environmental Officer  
Harbour Department  
11278 yotha Rd. Ssamphantawong  
Bangkok 10100  
FAX No. (662) 234 3832  
Phone No. (662) 2343832

Ms. Pilailak Wichiranon  
Foreign Relations Officer  
International Affairs Division  
Office of the Permanent Secretary  
Ministry of Transport and Communications  
Ratchadamnoen Nok Ave.,  
Bangkok 10100, Thailand  
FAX No. 280 1714  
Phone No. 2819515

#### **Vietnam**

Dr. Phan Van Ninh  
Director  
Marine Environment Centre on Survey, Research and Consultation  
224 Doi Can, Ba Dinh, Hanoi  
FAX No. 84 4 333039  
Telephone No. 84-4 326136 or 84 4 32 6195

#### **UNDP New York**

Dr. Nay Htun  
Assistant Secretary General of UN  
Assistant Administrator and Regional Director  
Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific (RBAP)  
UNDP, One United Nations Plaza  
New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.  
FAX No. (212) 906-5898 or (212) 906-5825

#### **UNDP Bangkok**

Ms. Berna Bayindir  
Programme Officer  
Environment and Natural Resources Management Unit  
UNDP, Bangkok  
United Nations Bldg., XIIth Floor  
Rajdammem Ave., Bangkok 10200, Thailand  
Telephone No. 66-2-28 29161  
FAX No. 662-280 0556 and 662 - 2829602

## **UNDP Manila**

Mr. Kevin McGrath  
Resident Representative  
UNDP Manila  
NEDA Sa Makati Bldg., Amorsolo St., Legaspi Village  
Makati, M.M., Philippines

## **IMO London**

Mr. Oleg Khalimonov  
Director  
Marine Environment Division  
International Maritime Organization  
4 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7SR  
United Kingdom  
FAX No. 44-171-587-3210

Mr. S. Adrian Ross  
Senior Technical Officer  
Marine Environment Division  
International Maritime Organization  
4 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7SR  
United Kingdom  
FAX No. 44-171-587-3210  
Direct Line 44 171 587 3238

## **IMO PDMO**

Dr. Chua Thia-Eng  
Regional Programme Manager  
International Maritime Organization  
DENR Compound, Visayas Ave., Quezon City, Philippines  
Tel. No./FAX No. 926-97-12

Dr. Huming Yu  
Technical Adviser

Dr. Gil Jacinto  
Network Coordinator  
Marine Pollution and Information Management

Dr. Antonio La Viña  
Coordinator: International Conventions

Mr. James Paw  
Technical Programme Officer

## SECRETARIAT

### IMO PDMO

Ms. Cory C. Guerrero  
Administrative Assistant

### Government of Thailand

Miss Kannegar Boontanon  
Senior Inland Waterway Transport Planning Expert  
Harbour Department  
1278 Yotha, Bangkok  
FAX No. 236 7248  
FAX No. 233 1311 - 8 Ext. 279

Miss Wasana Ungprasert  
Chief of Foreign Relations Section  
Harbour Department

Miss Dolhathai Totanakun  
Environment Officer  
Harbour Department

Miss Soraya Panityotai  
Public Relations Officer  
Harbour Department

Mrs. Soontaree Hiranyawan  
Chief of Phuket Harbour Master Office  
Harbour Department