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**PROCEEDINGS OF
THE FIFTH
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)***

**Bali, Indonesia
2-5 December 1998**

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
FIFTH PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

- Technical Session
- Tripartite Review Session

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

Bali, Indonesia
02-05 December 1998

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

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTH PROGRAMME
STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

TECHNICAL SESSION

Bali, Indonesia, 2-4 December 1998

A. INTRODUCTION

- i. The Fifth 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 the Putri Bali Hotel, Bali, Indonesia, from 2 to 5 December 1998. The Meeting was hosted by the Government of Indonesia.
- ii. The Meeting was attended by delegates from all the eleven participating countries, namely: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, the People's Republic of China, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.
- iii. Observers represented at the Meeting were the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)/Coordinating Body of the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA)/Regional Coordinating Unit (RCU), the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission/Subcommission for the Western Pacific (IOC/WESTPAC), the Malacca Strait Council, the Japan Association of Marine Safety (JAMS), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), the Canadian International

Development Agency (CIDA)/Collaborative Environmental Project in Indonesia (CEPI), and the Coastal Management Center, Manila.

- iv. The Implementing Agency was represented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Manila Country Office, and the Executing Agency was represented by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), London, and the IMO Programme Development and Management Office, Manila.
- v. A full list of participants is attached as Annex 1.

B. OPENING CEREMONY

- i. Drs. I Gusti Agung Mayun Eman, Regional Secretary, Bali Provincial Government, Indonesia, delivered a message on behalf of Drs. Dewa Made Brata, Governor, Bali Provincial Government, to welcome the participants and observers to the PSC Meeting. In his message, the Governor stressed that the traditional culture and resource management practices in Bali were coastal oriented. He stated that the Bali Provincial Government was most interested in having Bali considered as a future ICM project site of the Regional Programme, to help the government address issues of sustainable use of tourism resources, ecosystem integrity, improved quality of life, and the enrichment of traditional cultural values.
- ii. Mr. Oleg Khalimonov, Director, Marine Environment Division, IMO, London, welcomed the participants and observers to the Meeting on behalf of the Secretary-General, Mr. W.A. O'Neil. In his address, he highlighted some of the Regional Programme's achievements over the past five years and extended his congratulations to the participating governments and the Regional Programme staff. Mr. Khalimonov stated that the Regional Programme served as a showcase for other regions. He reiterated the full support of the IMO to the follow-on phase of the Regional Programme and expected the Meeting to determine the actions required for a smooth transition to the next phase.
- iii. Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, Regional Programme Manager, delivered a message on behalf of Ms. Sarah L. Timpson, Resident Representative, UNDP Manila, as Ms. Timpson was unable to attend the opening ceremony. Her message

emphasized the life supporting role of a healthy marine environment and the dire consequences of its degradation. In this connection, the UNDP fully supported the Regional Programme and appreciated its achievements. Ms. Timpson stated that progress toward conservation of the earth's seas involved a three-step process, namely: from concept to practice; from practice to innovation, and from innovation to institutionalization. She recalled the efforts made by the UNDP to develop ICM capacity building projects in three selected sites in the Philippines, building upon the experience gained from the Batangas Bay Demonstration Project. She expressed the continued support of the UNDP to the Regional Programme follow-on phase.

- iv. Drs. Effendy A. Sumardja, Assistant Minister for Coordination of Environmental Management and Implementation, State Ministry for Environment, Indonesia, delivered the opening address on behalf of the Government of Indonesia. In his address, Drs. Sumardja pointed out the high level of dependence of Indonesia on the marine environment. He informed the Meeting that the protection of the marine environment had become a government policy since early 1980s. In this regard, he stated that Indonesia would benefit from the experience and lessons learned from the Regional Programme activities.
- v. The text of the presentations made during the Opening Ceremony is contained in Annex 2.

1.0 ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

- 1.1 Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, on behalf of Ms. Sarah L. Timpson, assumed the position of co-chair for the Meeting during its first day morning session. Indonesia was acclaimed as co-chair and was represented by Drs. Effendy A. Sumardja while Dr. Zulkifli Abdul Rahman, Malaysia, was acclaimed as Rapporteur.
- 1.2 Dr. Chua reminded the participants that the PSC Meeting included a Technical Session and a Tripartite Review Session. He stated that the Regional Programme budget and administrative matters would be handled during the Tripartite Review Session, which was limited to representatives from participating countries, UNDP and IMO.

1.3 Dr. Chua reviewed the principal reference documents for the Technical Session, namely: Sharing Lessons and Experiences in Marine Pollution Management, 1994-1998 (PSC/98/DOC/5); Overview of the Achievements 1998 (PSC/98/DOC/06); Report on Programme Implementation (PSC/98/DOC/07); and Building Partnerships for Environmental Protection and Management of the East Asian Seas (PSC/98/DOC/16). A list of documents for the Meeting is attached as Annex 3. Participants were advised that information documents on display could be obtained from the Regional Programme Office in Manila upon request.

2.0 ADOPTION OF AGENDA

2.1 The Meeting adopted the agenda as contained in Annex 4.

3.0 REVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

Dr. Chua highlighted the progress made and lessons learned over the past five years with special reference to the implementation of the 1998 work programme and the recommendations arising from the Fourth PSC Meeting. He noted in particular the contribution of the Regional Programme in the development and field testing of:

- a generic operational framework and process to systematically manage coastal land and water uses which would have common application in the participating countries;
- a set of methodologies and their application in risk assessment/risk management of subregional seas under environmental stress;
- approaches to multisectoral partnerships in carrying out management-oriented marine pollution monitoring programmes and regional sharing of information; and
- operational mechanisms and modalities for creating investment opportunities for environment improvement projects within the framework of integrated coastal management (ICM).

In his review of major Regional Programme achievements in 1998, special reference was made to:

- the citation of the Xiamen demonstration project in the White Paper on the Development of Marine Affairs in China;
- the signing of MARPOL 73/78 instrument of accession by Philippine President Ramos;
- the production and distribution of the Environmental Management Spatial Database of Batangas Bay;
- the completion of the Straits of Malacca Environmental Information System;
- the development of guidelines on marine pollution legislation;
- the formulation of ICM project performance indicators;
- the inauguration and operationalization of the Batangas Bay Environmental Laboratory;
- the acceptance in principle of a GEF/PDF Block B proposal on the Marine Electronic Highway by representatives from the three littoral States; and
- the approval of the follow-on phase of the Regional Programme by GEF Council.

Dr. Chua stated that the Regional Programme has realized some 87% of its financial allocation to date. The remaining 13% will be used for the Regional Programme activities in the first half of 1999. He concluded his review by stating that the Regional Programme was able to mobilize external resources amounting to US\$ 11.98 million over the past four years, to complement Regional Programme activities.

3.1 Demonstration Projects

3.1.1 Dr. Huming Yu, Senior Programme Officer, discussed the experiences and lessons learned from the ICM demonstration projects in Batangas Bay Region

and Xiamen. He expressed his confidence on the sustainability of the projects in the two sites based on the institutional and financial measures taken by the local governments.

- 3.1.2 Ms. Evelyn Estigoy, Director, Environment and Natural Resources Office of the Batangas Provincial Government, Philippines, briefed the Meeting on the status of various activities undertaken by the Batangas Demonstration Project. She believed that the local government would carry on the project initiatives upon project completion and continue pursuing those areas of great potential for further development, especially in public and private partnerships, the creation of investment opportunities in waste management, and replication and sharing of ICM experience.
- 3.1.3 Mr. Li Jingguang, Director-General, Department of International Co-operation, State Oceanic Administration (SOA), PR China, spoke highly on SOA's behalf of the achievements made by the Xiamen Demonstration Project (XDP). He informed the Meeting of a very positive appraisal of China's central government on Xiamen's achievements and their significance for the country and the region as contained in a recent white paper on the Development of Marine Affairs in China.
- 3.1.4 Many delegates commented on the experiences and lessons learned from the ICM demonstration projects in Batangas and Xiamen. When asked if there was any "unsuccessful story" in the ICM demonstration projects, Dr. Chua and Ms. Estigoy emphasized that the project achievements must be put into proper context. What the project had done was to put the integrated management framework in place and initiate the planning and management process. In their opinion, there were still many challenges ahead. The major constraints included problems of conflicts among personnel with diverse perception, style and background brought together in a short time for the project purpose; the movement of trained core staff; the limitation of skilled personnel and budget; and the difficulties of maintaining constant efforts to reach out to the top level policy makers and local communities.
- 3.1.5 Interest was expressed over the effect of ICM activities on the improvement in the quality of coastal and marine waters and the ecosystem. It was stated that marine pollution monitoring programmes developed at the demonstration projects in Batangas and Xiamen, were particularly helpful in determining the causality of

environmental problems, such as fish kills and bacteriological contamination of recreational areas. Trends in environmental improvement, as a result of ICM activities, were not yet evident, simply because of the limited time frame. However, it was pointed out that no sign of further deterioration of coastal water quality was occurring in Xiamen after the implementation of several pollution mitigation projects, despite a double digit economic growth rate.

- 3.1.6 Cambodia, DPR Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Thailand and Vietnam expressed their appreciation over the achievements made by the ICM demonstration projects, the usefulness of the experience and lessons learned from these projects; and highlighted the efforts made by or the interest of their governments to undertake national ICM demonstration projects with assistance from or in collaboration with the Regional Programme.
- 3.1.7 Mr. Adrian Ross, Senior Programme Officer, informed the Meeting of the achievements in the development of the risk assessment/risk management approaches and methodology under the Malacca Straits Demonstration Project. He noted in particular the establishment of GIS-based regional database for the Malacca Straits with inputs from the three littoral countries, involving the joint efforts of more than 30 scientists from the region. He elaborated further the achievements made with respect to the completion of the environmental risk assessment of the Straits, the valuation of marine and coastal resources and the packaging of the methodologies for assessing risks of transboundary marine pollution that can be applied in similar environments elsewhere. In closing, Mr. Ross noted the importance of maintaining and updating the information system, which was a basic requirement for strengthening collaborative environmental management of the Straits among the three littoral States.
- 3.1.8 After further discussion by the Meeting, the Chairman concluded that there was consensus among the littoral States on the value of the Malacca Straits Environmental Information System (SMEIS) as an environmental management instrument for the Straits. He further concluded that the Regional Programme needed to discuss this matter directly with the littoral States and to help develop a cooperative arrangement among the countries for maintaining, upgrading and using the system effectively.
- 3.1.9 In summarizing the discussions concerning the demonstration projects, the Chairman emphasized the following innovative aspects of the work: the

development and application of performance indicators for ICM; implementation of sea use zonation schemes; valuation of coastal and marine resources; and development of sustainable financing processes for use by local government in marine pollution management programmes.

3.2 Marine Pollution Monitoring and Information Management (MPMIM)

3.2.1 The Coordinator of the MPMIM, Dr. Gil Jacinto, informed the Meeting of the value demonstrated by the integrated marine monitoring programmes developed in Batangas and Xiamen with respect to environmental impact assessment, land and water use zonation, waste management project development, and in responding to management issues. In addition, he outlined the achievements made by the network including the conduct of training workshops; acquisition of equipment, reference materials and software for Cambodia, DPR Korea and Vietnam; continued interaction of individual network members through electronic mail; and linkages with other implementers of regional programmes so that activities complement rather than duplicate themselves. Dr. Jacinto also highlighted some of the lessons learned in the implementation of the monitoring programme in Xiamen and Batangas, suggesting, among others, that the role of a "local champion" be crucial and that developing a monitoring programme require time and resources. The expansion of the network of monitoring sites was also hampered by the delays in setting up of other parallel sites.

3.2.2 Dr. Jacinto also reviewed the progress made in the Regional Programme information service and noted the production of spatial and temporal databases for ICM, the Straits of Malacca Environmental Information System (SMEIS), and the continued production and distribution of the newsletter, *Tropical Coasts*, and *Marine Pollution Updates*.

3.3 Ratification and Implementation of International Conventions

3.3.1 Mr. Ross informed the Meeting of the major achievements of 1998, including the review and assessment of national marine pollution legislation in 8 participating countries, the production of legal framework and guidelines for marine pollution, the development of a model local law for strengthening the implementation of ICM, the development of a legal training manual on tools, strategies and

procedures for ratification and implementation of international conventions and the introduction and field-testing of the manual at a regional training workshop, held in Thailand, September 1998. Mr. Ross outlined a process that the Regional Programme had developed for assessing the capabilities of participating countries with regard to implementation of international conventions. The process included four aspects of implementation, namely: legislation; enforcement; administration and supporting facilities and services. He suggested that such a process provided valuable information on training needs, technical assistance and opportunities for investment in facilities and services, and encouraged participating countries to complete the assessment.

- 3.3.2 The Meeting was reminded of the contribution made to the programme by the Honorary Coordinator of the Regional Network of Legal Advisors, Dr. Antonio La Viña. It was pointed out that Dr. La Viña was moving to Washington D.C. to take up a new position with World Resources Institute. On behalf of the Meeting, the Chairmen expressed sincere thanks to Dr. La Viña, and wished him continuing success in his new career.

3.4 Capacity Building

- 3.4.1 Dr. Yu briefed the Meeting on the major thrusts of the Regional Programme training activities, including the preparation and conduct of the training packages using demonstration sites in Batangas, Xiamen and the Malacca Straits as training labs, e.g., training courses on ICM, risk assessment and national resource damage assessment. He noted that the specialized training programmes were also prepared, building on the experience and lessons learned from the Regional Programme activities and other initiatives, e.g., OPRC training, legal training programme on marine pollution, integrated environment impact assessment, marine pollution monitoring techniques and internship programme. Dr. Yu stated that, in a five-year period, the Regional Programme devoted about one million U.S. dollars to support 1,120 participants in twenty-five training events and workshops.
- 3.4.2 Dr. Yu emphasized that the Regional Programme training activities, together with the networking efforts, technical assistance projects and other activities, contributed to the attainment of capacity building strategies set by the First PSC Meeting in 1994. He thanked the governments of various countries and

institutions for hosting the training activities and workshops and for providing assistance and support to these activities.

3.4.3 The representatives from Thailand, Cambodia, PR China, Vietnam, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia and the R Korea expressed their gratitude for the training opportunities provided by the Regional Programme.

3.4.4 The representative from DPR Korea expressed the appreciation of the national project authority for the technical advice, training and equipment received from the Regional Programme. It was stated that DPR Korea looked forward to further collaboration with the Regional Programme.

4.0 FINAL PROJECT EVALUATION

4.1 Dr. Chua informed the Meeting of the results arising from the final project evaluation conducted from 3 to 16 August 1998. He noted in particular the conclusions of the evaluation that the Regional Programme had:

- demonstrated and replicated ICM programmes;
- developed the approaches to risk assessment/risk management of pollution by both land- and sea-based sources;
- made progress in the development of pollution monitoring information management network;
- enhanced the awareness of the importance of concerned international conventions; and
- developed concepts and approaches for sustainable financing mechanisms involving private sector-public sector partnerships.

4.2 Dr. Chua mentioned the strong support given by the final project evaluation team to the Regional Programme follow-on phase and its recommendations for the Regional Programme to move forward from a focus on marine pollution to a wider range of critical issues impacting coastal and marine development. He reviewed the report recommendations, including a call for more operational

flexibility for the Regional Programme Office in the follow-on phase, "in view of the successful implementation of the pilot phase and the demonstrated management capability of the project staff."

- 4.3 The representative from the Philippines read a statement from the Secretary of the Philippine Department of Environment and Natural Resources. In his statement, Mr. Cerilles expressed his appreciation to the Regional Programme for its contribution to marine pollution management in the Philippines and in the region. He indicated his full support for the follow-on phase, and the commitment of the Department to continue to serve as host agency for that phase.
- 4.4 On behalf of the participating countries of the Regional Programme, the Chairman extended an expression of sincere gratitude to the Government of the Philippines for hosting the GEF regional pilot phase project, and for its pledge to continue to serve as host of the second phase.

5.0 RATIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MARPOL

- 5.1 Mr. Ross briefed the Meeting on the MARPOL project, which was supported by the Government of Norway. He focused on the national action plan which had been prepared in the Philippines for ratification of MARPOL. He informed the Meeting of the early involvement of the domestic shipping industry in the ratification process, the development of a cost assessment for bringing the domestic fleet into compliance with MARPOL, and the development of a compliance schedule for the domestic fleet. Mr. Ross noted that the ratification process employed in the Philippines could serve as an example for other countries in the region who are attempting to ratify MARPOL, or to improve their capacity to implement the global agreement. He stated that it appeared that the instrument for accession to MARPOL would be presented to the Philippine Senate early in 1999.
- 5.2 The representative from Thailand informed the Meeting that Thailand had acceded to the Basel Convention in 1998. Further, the Meeting noted that Thailand planned to accede to OPRC 1990, and possibly MARPOL 73/78, next year, followed by CLC and FUND Conventions.

5.3 The representative from Vietnam informed the Meeting that Vietnam was working toward accession of CLC and FUND Conventions. He requested technical assistance from the Regional Programme and IMO to build awareness among key agencies in Vietnam regarding the benefits and obligations associated with the London Convention. A workshop was suggested for 1999.

6.0 COLLABORATIVE/COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES WITH UN AGENCIES AND OTHER BILATERAL/MULTILATERAL PROGRAMMES, DONOR AGENCIES, INDUSTRIES AND NGOS

6.1 The Meeting reviewed the collaborative activities with the UNDP in ICM project development across the region, particularly the on-going projects in the Philippines and PR China to apply the Regional Programme experiences gained in Batangas and Xiamen, and proposed national ICM demonstration projects to be supported by Target Revenue Assignment to the Core (TRAC) funds.

6.2 The Meeting was informed of the continued collaboration of the Regional Programme with Sida through the Coastal Management Center (CMC) on regional ICM and integrated environment impact assessment training programmes, marine resource surveys and pollution monitoring in Vietnam and publication of Regional Programme newsletter Tropical Coasts; with the Norwegian Government on the ratification and implementation of MARPOL Project in the region; and with the WASTE-Urban Waste Expertise Programme on solid waste management in Batangas Bay.

6.3 The Meeting was also advised of co-operative activities of the Regional Programme with the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA), the East Asia Response Private Limited (EARL) and Shell Pacific Enterprises Ltd. on oil pollution preparedness, response and cooperation training sessions in Thailand, Brunei Darussalam, and PR China; with CIDA Collaborative Environment Project in Indonesia on an oil spill modeling workshop for the Malacca Straits; with the City University of Hong Kong in a special session for Malacca Straits Demonstration Project; with Japan Association of Marine Safety, the Japan Hydrographic Department and Maritime Safety Agency in a regional workshop on the marine electronic highway; and with UNDP/Strategic Project Management in Investors' round table on public and private partnerships.

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- 6.4 Following Dr. Chua's introduction, Drs. Effendy A. Sumardja called on the observers representing the agencies, programmes, industries and NGOs for comments.
- 6.5 Ms. Sarah L. Timpson, UNDP Manila, encouraged further cross-fertilization of experience among coastal management projects in the region, in addition to the conduct of their respective programme activities.
- 6.6 Ms. Petra Lundgren, Sida, informed the Meeting of Sida's Coastal Initiative, which may be launched in early 1999. It was noted that many of the objectives of the Coastal Initiative would be similar to those presented by the Regional Programme. Ms. Lundgren further stated that Sida/SAREC was pleased with the work done through the CMC concerning ICM and IEIA training, as well as capacity building projects in Vietnam. The Meeting was informed that Sida was considering future initiatives in the Southeast Asian region, involving further collaboration with CMC.
- 6.7 The representative of Canadian International Development Agency/Collaborative Environmental Project in Indonesia (CEPI) recalled the emphasis of CEPI on institutional building and human resource development. Two components of CEPI were identified as being closely related to activities of the Regional Programme and its follow-on phase, namely: marine pollution control and integrated coastal management. Dr. Boston indicated that CEPI was pleased to cooperate with the Regional Programme in 1998, and will continue to do so in 1999.
- 6.8 The representative of the Japan Association of Marine Safety (JAMS) expressed his appreciation for the high level of cooperation and understanding with the littoral countries of the Straits of Malacca and Singapore. With support from the Nippon Foundation, JAMS held a technical and policy workshop on Electronic Navigation Charts from 25 October to 7 November 1998 in Singapore. The workshop addressed the joint development and publication of ENC-CD software for the Straits of Malacca and Singapore. The workshop was attended by hydrographers from Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore.
- 6.9 The representative of the Malacca Strait Council informed the Meeting of the Council's activities in 1997-98. The activities included the maintenance and

reinstallation of aids to navigation in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore; and the conduct of a Masters' training for buoy tending for Indonesia.

- 6.10 The representative of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission/Subcommission for the Western Pacific (IOC/WESTPAC) introduced IOC activities concerning the region. The main activities included Asia-Pacific Mussel Watch Programme, capacity building in the field of harmful algae blooms, the Gulf of Thailand Collaborative Study, the Northeast Asian Regional Global Ocean Observing System (NEAR-GOOS), the proposed extension of similar system in the South East Asia (SEA-GOOS), validation of the Health of the Ocean Module of GOOS (HOTO) concept, a project to investigate atmospheric inputs of contaminants in the marine environment, collaboration with UNEP and IUCN on the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network, and collaboration with Coastal Zone and Small Island Initiative of the UNESCO, and on-going and planned projects for Jakarta Bay, Ulugan Bay and the Andaman Sea. He expressed the interest of IOC to work together with the Regional Programme.
- 6.11 The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) advised the Meeting of FAO marine-related activities in the region. The activities include: (a) Asia-Pacific Fisheries Commission with its objective for sustainable fisheries; (b) national, regional and global projects, particularly the Strengthening Fisheries Management in Sri Lanka, the Bay of Bengal Programme, the upcoming GEF/WB/Sida/NOAA/FAO project on Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem, and the Norway funded global project to improve scientific inputs to fisheries management with participation of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand.
- 6.12 The representative of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) informed the Meeting of the efforts made by his agency to provide assistance to the sea communication sector in Indonesia in oil spill combat/fire fighting training and maritime telecommunication.
- 6.13 The representative of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) informed the Meeting of a recent meeting of the Coordinating Body for the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA). He stated that the meeting identified major regional marine environmental concerns and courses of action to be taken. The UNEP East Asian Seas Regional Coordinating Unit (EAS/RCU) is the focal point for the International Coral Reef Initiative, Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network and

Reefcheck. Coral reef monitoring training will be organized by the EAS/RCU. Financial support has been provided by the Japanese Government for managers of coral reefs to attend the International Tropical Marine Ecosystem Management Symposium (ITMEMS). Current activities of EAS/RCU also include preparation of a GEF-funded project on the South China Sea, preparation of an action plan for implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Land-based Sources of Pollution in the Sea with assistance from Australia and the GPA Office in the Hague, and co-operation with ESCAP and the UN Regional Office of Asia and the Pacific to strengthen the effectiveness of the EAS/RCU. Dr. Kirkman expressed his desire for continuing collaboration with the Regional Programme.

- 6.14 The representative of Coastal Management Center (CMC) apprised the Meeting of collaboration with the Regional Programme and the support of Sida/SAREC. CMC is tasked to implement and manage two Sida/SAREC programmes: Marine Science in Southeast Asia and the Bilateral Programme for Vietnam. Both have the goal of capacity building in coastal management and marine pollution. CMC is pleased to continue its collaboration with the Regional Programme and the Sida/SAREC Marine Science Programme.
- 6.15 The representative of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) stated that Agenda 21 adopted by United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992 gave fresh impetus to IMO's activities in the maritime sector, especially in the area of prevention and control of marine pollution. Some of the recent achievements of IMO which were reviewed at the 42nd Session of the Marine Environmental Protection Committee were in the areas of prevention of air pollution from ships; harmful aquatic organisms in ships' ballast water; protection of special areas and particularly sensitive sea areas; oil and chemical pollution preparedness and response; compensation of pollution damage caused by harmful and noxious substances (HNS); safe carriage of irradiated nuclear fuel by sea; prevention of marine pollution through port state control; promotion of wider ratification and effective implementation of IMO conventions; navigational safety and management of international straits, and harmful effects of the use of anti-fouling paints for ships. IMO is also giving attention to the following areas: prevention of marine pollution from offshore oil and gas activities; and facilities in ports for the reception of wastes from ships.
- 6.16 The delegate from Thailand suggested that the membership of the ASEAN Oil Spill Response Action Plan (OSRAP) be extended to cover the existing ASEAN

members, that the Regional Programme facilitate the process with JAMS. She further recommended that the duration of future consultancy to be provided by IMO to Thailand be sufficiently long to allow the production of useful reports. The delegations of Cambodia and Indonesia shared the idea on the proposal for the extension of OSRAP membership.

- 6.17 In response to the comments by the delegate of Thailand, Mr. Khalimonov promised an in-house consultation in IMO before determining if the consulting timeline could be extended. On the note of OSRAP membership, Dr. Chua stated the Regional Programme would do what it could. However, he noted that it was up to Japan to consider if her assistance to OSRAP could be expanded accordingly.

7.0 WORKPLAN FOR JANUARY-JUNE 1999

- 7.1 Dr. Chua stressed that the extension would focus on the consolidation and dissemination of the Regional Programme results and preparatory work for the follow-on phase. He pointed out the importance of the International Conference on Challenges and Opportunities in Managing Pollution in the East Asian Seas, scheduled for next March, and the International Conference on the Malacca Straits scheduled for April 1999, in sharing the Regional Programme's experience and lessons learned and launching the implementation of its follow-on phase.

- 7.2 The representative from Malaysia indicated to the Meeting that he would consult with the co-organizer of the Malacca Straits conference, Universiti Putra Malaysia, with regard to the organization of the international conference.

8.0 FUTURE COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES AND PROPOSALS

- 8.1 The Meeting was informed of the IMO Regional Workshop entitled, "The Marine Electronic Highway - Bridging Navigational Safety and Marine Environmental Management" which took place in Singapore on 29-30 October 1998. The meeting was attended by participants from the three littoral States of the Straits of Malacca (Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore) and maritime and environmental and management organizations working in the area. The workshop supported

the concept of the Marine Electronic Highway and agreed that its implementation should first be demonstrated in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore. Recognizing the effectiveness of electronic navigational charts in promoting navigational safety and marine environment protection, the workshop concluded that the draft proposal be further revised taking into account comments during the workshop. The revised proposal will be transmitted to the littoral States for consideration and endorsement for further submission to GEF.

- 8.2 The Meeting was also informed of the new project on "Chemical Spill Prevention in the East Asian Seas" with funding support provided by IMO's Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme, to be implemented by the Region Programme starting in January 1999. The project will be implemented at two sites, the Port of Manila, Philippines and Port Klang, Malaysia, subject to approval and agreement of the respective port authorities.
- 8.3 The representatives from Malaysia and Philippines welcomed the project on chemical spill prevention for the two ports.

9.0 GEF FOLLOW-ON PHASE "BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT IN THE EAST ASIAN SEAS"

- 9.1 Dr. Chua introduced the Draft UNDP-GEF Project Document entitled, "Building Partnerships for Environmental Protection and Management of the East Asian Seas". In the introduction, Dr. Chua explained the GEF Project Brief, which was approved by GEF Council in October 1998, had been endorsed by the nine participating countries of the Regional Programme who were eligible for GEF assistance. He noted that the Draft Project Document was an extension of the approved Project Brief, providing details on the ways and means of achieving the project objectives.
- 9.2 Following the presentation, a number of observations were made at the Meeting concerning the follow-on phase, including:
- the need for an assessment of the benefits and costs of the ICM projects which had been completed in Xiamen and Batangas, to promote future ICM sites;

- the level of support which will be provided to countries in addressing and formulating marine and coastal policy;
 - examination of demographic concentration as a factor in selecting future ICM demonstration sites;
 - delineation of the respective roles of central and local governments in project development and implementation;
 - the need for multi-sectoral co-operation among national agencies and the development of a coordinating mechanism to ensure flow of information and inputs;
 - the need for transparency and collaboration among donors and international agencies working in the marine environment and related programmes in the region; and
 - consideration of the environmental impact of offshore oil exploration, operations and practices, where appropriate, in future risk assessment/risk management activities.
- 9.3 The delegation from China informed the Meeting that the Draft Project Document was considered to be well designed, informative and constructive.
- 9.4 The delegation from R. Korea presented the results achieved in the development of marine environment database and forecasting capability. He expressed his country's willingness to share those results and experience with other countries in the region.
- 9.5 The delegations from Cambodia, PR China, DPR Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand and Vietnam, unanimously endorsed the Draft Project Document to UNDP for appropriate action, with an option to its further refinement, taking into account the observations made at the Meeting.
- 9.6 The delegations from Brunei Darussalam and Singapore informed the Meeting of their continuing interest and support for the follow-on phase.

10.0 SELECTION OF ICM DEMONSTRATION AND PARALLEL SITES

- 10.1 The Meeting was introduced to the ICM Site Selection Criteria and Field Guide by Dr. Chua. He noted that the guide was already being applied in the review and assessment of potential ICM sites in participating countries for the follow-on phase.
- 10.2 The Chairman concluded that the guide was a most comprehensive document. He urged the country representatives, and his Indonesian colleagues in particular, to complete a review of potential ICM sites using the selection criteria as early as possible.

11.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Meeting noted:

- with satisfaction that the Regional Programme had implemented the work plan for 1998 and achieved the projected milestones and objectives;
- with satisfaction that the Regional Programme had completed its major activities and basically achieved its set objectives;
- with appreciation the achievements made by the Regional Programme notably in the development and testing of working models in ICM and risk assessment and management, the approaches to integrated marine pollution monitoring and the sharing of monitoring data, the promotion of ratification/implementation of international conventions relating to marine pollution, and the development of mechanisms and approaches to public-private sector partnership process and creation of investment opportunities for coastal and marine environment improvement;
- with appreciation that the Regional Programme was able to mobilize both in-country and external resources amounting to some US\$2.668 million in 1998 and US\$11.979 million over the past five years, which exceeded the original total allocation of US\$8 million from the GEF;

- with appreciation the efforts made by the Regional Programme in the preparation of the Project Brief for the follow-on phase which was approved by the GEF Council in October 1998; and
- with appreciation the assistance provided by the Regional Programme in drafting the Project Brief on the Marine Electronic Highway for funding by the GEF and World Bank mechanisms.

11.1 Demonstration Projects

The Meeting noted:

- 11.1.1 with appreciation, the local governments in Batangas Bay and Xiamen had incorporated integrated coastal management programmes into their respective regular programme, including budget and personnel arrangements thus ensuring the sustainability of these programmes initiated under the pilot phase of the Regional Programme;
- 11.1.2 with encouragement, the importance attached to the ICM demonstration project in Xiamen and the replication of Xiamen ICM model in the southern coastal area of the country by the Government of PR China as reflected in its recent White Paper on the Development of Marine Affairs in China;
- 11.1.3 with encouragement, the efforts of the Government of the Philippines for replicating the Batangas Bay ICM model in other three selected sites of the country;
- 11.1.4 with appreciation the efforts of the UNDP country offices in PR China and the Philippines for using their TRAC funds to support ICM projects;
- 11.1.5 that the generic management framework and the planning and implementation processes refined by the Regional Programme contributed to future development of ICM programmes elsewhere in the region;
- 11.1.6 the usefulness of the environmental management spatial database of the Batangas Bay Region for planning the use of coastal resources at the local level;

-
- 11.1.7 that the development of the performance evaluation indicators by the Regional Programme represented a step forward in measuring the level of progress in the application of integrated coastal management towards achieving its sustainable development goals;
- 11.1.8 with appreciation, the co-operation demonstrated by the scientists in the three littoral States in the preparation and finalization of the spatial and temporal database for the Straits of Malacca;
- 11.1.9 the need and benefit to be derived from maintaining and upgrading the Straits of Malacca Environmental Information System as an environmental management tool for the Straits;
- 11.1.10 with appreciation the efforts of the Regional Programme in identifying values for the natural resources of the Straits of Malacca, which are instrumental in marine pollution risk assessment/management processes; and
- 11.1.11 the efforts of the Regional Programme to package and extend to other parts of the region and the world, the experience gained from its demonstration sites in Batangas Bay, Xiamen and Malacca Straits.

The Meeting recommended that:

- 11.1.12 the Regional Programme continue sharing the experience and lessons learned from its ICM demonstration activities;
- 11.1.13 the UNDP continue to support the establishment of ICM demonstration and parallel sites in various countries of the region using the Country TRAC fund;
- 11.1.14 the packages of results from risk assessment and valuation of the natural resources together with the Straits of Malacca Environmental Information System (SMEIS) database be officially transmitted to the three littoral States for their improvement and application in the management of the Straits;
- 11.1.15 the littoral States of the Malacca Straits develop a cooperative arrangement for maintaining, upgrading and applying the SMEIS database, as a means of enhancing environmental management of the Straits;

11.1.16 the Regional Programme continue providing relevant environmental information derived from the Regional Programme activities to the Marine Electronic Highway Project with a view to ensuring adequate consideration of environmental interests.

11.2 Marine Pollution Monitoring and Information Management

The Meeting noted:

11.2.1 with encouragement the establishment of operational marine pollution monitoring programmes in Xiamen and Batangas, the approaches to multisectoral partnerships in the monitoring, the use of the monitoring results in the improvement of management interventions at these demonstration sites, and the progress made in the sharing of information among members of the regional network for marine pollution monitoring.

The Meeting recommended:

11.2.2 the adoption of the said approaches of Batangas Bay Region and Xiamen in marine pollution monitoring, whenever possible, in the development of ICM projects and sites elsewhere in the region.

11.3 Ratification of International Conventions

The Meeting noted:

11.3.1 with satisfaction the efforts made by the Regional Programme to facilitate the ratification and implementation of international conventions relating to marine pollution;

11.3.2 with encouragement that the number of accessions by the Regional Programme participating countries to various marine pollution-related protocols, agreements and conventions increased from 34 in 1994 to 63 by 1998; and

11.3.3 with encouragement the efforts made by the Government of Philippines to move towards ratifying the MARPOL 73/87 Convention;

The Meeting recommended:

- 11.3.4 the application of the framework and guidelines developed by the Regional Programme pertaining to national legislation in marine pollution management as deemed necessary and appropriate.

11.4 Sustainable Financing Mechanisms

The Meeting noted:

- 11.4.1 with appreciation the achievements of the Regional Programme in developing sustainable financing mechanisms and innovative approaches to public-private sector partnerships and process in creating investment opportunities for coastal and marine environment improvement.

The Meeting recommended:

- 11.4.2 adoption of the approaches developed under the Regional Programme sustainable financing component, particularly those of public-private sector partnerships as deemed appropriate, and further exploration of the said investment opportunities to meet the needs of the Regional Programme participating countries.

11.5 Capacity Building/Training

The Meeting noted:

- 11.5.1 with satisfaction the urgent need to enhance the national capacity to develop coastal land and water use management approaches, especially at the local levels;
- 11.5.2 with satisfaction, the implementation of training programmes on ICM application, OPRC, IEIA, risk assessment/risk management, natural resource damage assessment, implementation of international conventions, in-service training and internship which greatly benefited the participating countries;

11.5.3 with appreciation, the contributions made by Marine Department of Brunei Darussalam, Harbour Department of Thailand, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Philippines), Environment and Natural Resources Office of Batangas Provincial Government, Xiamen Demonstration Project Office (PR China), National University of Singapore, University of the Philippines (Diliman), Singapore Ministry of the Environment, Maritime Port Authority of Singapore, Shell Pacific Limited, East Asia Response Private Limited, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sustainable Project Management, and the City University of Hong Kong, for collaborating and co-operating with the Regional Programme in implementing the training programmes and study tours.

The Meeting recommended that:

11.5.4 the Regional Programme continue its efforts to extend and sustain training through further cost sharing arrangements, training trainers, and customizing training curricula.

11.6 Ratification and Implementation of MARPOL

The Meeting noted:

11.6.1 the efforts being made in Vietnam and the Philippines to develop implementing legislation for MARPOL 73/78; and

11.6.2 the commitments of Thailand and the Philippines to ratify MARPOL 73/78 and OPRC 1990.

11.7 Collaborative/Cooperative Activities with UN Agencies and Other Bilateral/Multilateral Programmes, Donor Agencies, Industries and NGOs

The Meeting noted:

11.7.1 with appreciation, the mobilization of external resources by the Regional Programme to strengthen the activities of the Regional Programme and to promote collaboration and cooperation with UN agencies, donors, the private sector, NGOs and national agencies;

- 11.7.2 with appreciation, the support and collaboration of UN agencies, other international organizations, the private sector, donors and NGOs in joint and complementary activities in marine pollution in the region;
- 11.7.3 the suggestion regarding interagency, multi-donor coordination with respect to ICM activities and further acknowledged the work of the Regional Programme in this area; and
- 11.7.4 as part of the follow-on phase, a GEF International Waters Coordinating Group would be established for the purpose of improving the coordination of International Waters projects in the region.

The Meeting recommended that:

- 11.7.5 collaboration and cooperation with UN agencies, other international organizations, donors, the private sector and national agencies should be maintained, further enhanced and coordinated, where possible.

11.8 Final Project Evaluation

The Meeting noted:

- 11.8.1 the positive assessment of the Regional Programme's performance in the Final Project Evaluation. The Meeting agreed with the observation that the Regional Programme had made significant headway in achieving its set objectives; and
- 11.8.2 the clarification of UNDP, GEF and the Regional Programme Office with respect to some of the recommendations of the Review Team.

11.9 Workplan for Project Extension 1999

The Meeting noted:

- 11.9.1 the importance to distill, package and disseminate the experiences and lessons learned from the Regional Programme, especially quality assurance of monitoring data through the International Conference on Challenges and

Opportunities in Marine Pollution in the East Asian seas, scheduled for 22 to 25 March 1999;

11.9.2 the significance of the International Conference on the Malacca Straits scheduled for 19 to 23 April 1999, in Malacca, Malaysia, focusing on sustainable management of the Straits.

The Meeting recommended:

11.9.3 the adoption of the 1999 Workplan as contained in PSC/98/DOC/11.

11.10 Future Collaborative Programme Activities and Proposals

The Meeting noted:

11.10.1 with appreciation the proposed project on Chemical Spill Prevention in the East Asian Seas, scheduled for implementation in 1999;

11.10.2 with gratitude, the effort made by the Regional Programme Manager and other staff in preparing the Project Brief and the Draft Project Document for the follow-on phase of the Regional Programme.

The Meeting recommended that:

11.10.3 any additional comments from participating countries on the Draft Project Document be provided to the Regional Programme on or before 15 January 1999; and

11.10.4 each participating government should expedite the approval of the Project Document through their UNDP focal point, on or before 1 March 1999.

12.0 OTHER BUSINESS

12.1 The representative from the Philippines confirmed the offer made at the Fourth PSC Meeting that the Government of the Philippines would be willing to host the

next Programme Steering Committee and the International Conference on Challenges and Opportunities in Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas.

- 12.2 On behalf of the Meeting, the Chairman expressed appreciation to the delegation from the Philippines for its confirmation to host the next PSC meeting and the International Conference. After a brief discussion, the Meeting agreed that the Sixth Programme Steering Committee would be held in Manila, Philippines, in conjunction with the International Conference.

13.0 ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

- 13.1 The Meeting adopted the Report of the Technical Session.

14.0 VOTE OF THANKS

- 14.1 A vote of thanks was extended by the delegates to Drs. Sumardja for his effective chairmanship throughout the Meeting and to the Rapporteur, Dr. Zulkifli Abdul Rahman. Sincere gratitude was also extended to the Government of Indonesia as a gracious and generous host for the Fifth Programme Steering Committee Meeting.

15.0 CLOSING CEREMONY

- 15.1 Drs. Effendy A. Sumardja, Assistant Minister for Coordination of Environmental Management and Implementation, State Ministry for Environment, Indonesia, congratulated all the participants for the successful conduct of the Meeting. He thanked in particular the efforts of the local organizers and the staff from the Regional Programme Office. He hoped to see the development of not only a national ICM demonstration site, but also parallel sites in Indonesia in order to address the many divergent conditions within the country. In this connection, he encouraged further working visits between Indonesian ICM practitioners, their counterparts in the Regional Programme and other countries of the region.
- 15.2 The Meeting was adjourned at 1800 hours, 4 December 1998.

ANNEX 1

List of Participants

Technical Session

5th Programme Steering Committee Meeting
Bali, Indonesia
2-5 December 1998

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ANNEX 2

Full Text of Speeches

Opening Ceremony

Welcome Remarks
Dr. Dewa Made Brata
Governor
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Excellencies, Distinguished Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, let us pray to the Almighty God for His blessings. We are gathering here today in good health according to the schedule at this opening ceremony of the Fifth Programme Steering Committee Meeting, GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas.

We are very happy that all of you are able to visit Bali. This is a special honour for both the region's government and ourselves to receive all of you. We are rightfully proud to introduce Bali directly to those of you coming from other East Asian countries.

I hope that you remain in good health during your stay in Bali, enjoy all aspects of Bali, and carry a good memory when going back to your own country. The province of Bali has a relatively small area of approximately 5,632.86 km² with a population of 2.95 million and a population density of 524 persons/km². This region has been identified as one of the main tourism centres in central Indonesia, because its strategic location has long been known for its characteristics that are different from other regions of Indonesia.

The People of Bali are very religious and highly supportive to the balance, harmony, and conformity of values among the material and spiritual lives and our surroundings. We wish to see that such a harmony among religious life, social life, culture activities, village organisations, personal behavioural patterns, and kinship associations crystallised in all aspects of development activities. This is why Bali has attracted many tourists, both foreign and domestic.

In an effort to create the natural balance of Bali, we have recognised the philosophy of tri hita karana (Three Ways to Happiness) which has been followed by our society in the daily life generation by generation. The Three Ways are to create the relationships between human beings and god, among human beings, and between human beings and their surroundings.

From the tri hita karana philosophy, the tri mandala concept (three development locations) was born. This concept includes utama mandala, madya mandala and nista mandala that guide spatial layout pattern of Bali at micro and macro levels. Tri mandala concept set the spatial divisions among mountain areas that function as holy and reserved areas, cultivation areas, and the beach and ocean areas. In macro sense this concept becomes a reference for the continuous development in Bali and determines the foundation for spatial layout plans of the province and the agencies.

The tri hita karana concept has also led to tri angga concept (three structures) where the head, body and legs are designed in constructing both sacred buildings and other public buildings. This concept has become the soul of the Balinese architecture.

Evolving from the concept of tri hita karana, the Balinese culture has a deeply entrenched attachment to the coastal zone. Balinese philosophy and cultural ceremonies rely on an access to a clean and unpolluted coastal zone. Because of this cultural attachment, effective integrated planning and management of Bali's coastal zone including the control of marine

pollution requires a national and provincial policy framework which supports the local level actions of Bali's traditional and social institutions.

Facing the globalisation era, the traditional values passed down from our ancestors are still relevant to observance by the Balinese society. Therefore, the regional government strives to enrich and tap the region's cultural values with society's welfare. In this connection, we are very grateful and happy to work with GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme in developing and implementing an integrated coastal management (ICM) pilot project in Bali. Effective ICM is vital if Bali hopes to further develop its tourism industry in a sustainable manner. Based on the traditional doctrines, with possible support from GEF/UNDP/IMO to an ICM project, the development of Bali should be kept within environmental carrying capacity. This will insure resource sustainability, the balance between the quantity of material values and the quality of values that reflect the diversified and glorious life of the society, the balance between the material world and spiritual world that has been carried forward from generation to generation.

The above information concerning Bali is what we could provide on this occasion. We also would like to apologise for any inconvenience you may encounter during your stay.

May God bestow His blessings on all of us. Thank you for your attention.

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

Your Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great honour for me, on behalf of the Secretary-General of IMO, to welcome you to this Fifth Programme Steering Committee Meeting in this marvellous setting. I would also like to welcome the participation of representatives from the observer organisations and thank them for their active and continuous support.

The current 1998 has been a very busy and productive year for both IMO headquarters and its regional office in Manila and of course for the participating countries. Apart from the core-conventional activities, this year is the International Year of the Ocean as designated by the UN General Assembly, and marks the 50th Anniversary of IMO. I hope I'll have the opportunity to speak on the recent IMO's activities related to the marine environment protection during this meeting. At this point however, I would like to mention that the last weeks we finalised the report of the Organisation to the session of the UN Convention on Sustainable Development (CSD) which will be mainly devoted to the ocean issues.

1998 is also a very intensive year for the Regional Programme which made substantial accomplishments with the completion of most major activities as well as the use of the results generated from these activities by participating countries. Without going into details (we'll do it during our deliberations), let me mention just a few of the accomplishments.

At the two demonstration sites in Batangas, Philippines, and Xiamen, China, the integrated coastal management framework has been fully adopted and applied, playing a crucial role in the mitigation and management of coastal marine environment problems facing the two sites. Following the adoption of this framework are the improvement in institutional arrangements and management capacity, the adoption of action plans on waste management by the local governments in both Batangas and Xiamen, the implementation of the Local Government Code by the Batangas Bay Region Environmental Protection Council, the conduct of training courses organised by the Regional Programme on ICM, marine pollution monitoring and oil pollution preparedness and response. This latter training course was conducted in the three countries in collaboration with IMO's Integrated Technical Co-operation Programme. The spin-off from these activities led to the establishment of three parallel sites in China and, in the near future, the Philippines.

In the Malacca Straits Demonstration Project, assessment of marine pollution risks in the Straits has been completed as well as developing a regional database system called "Straits of Malacca Environmental Information System". Although implementation of the project activities was late in starting, compared to the other two demonstration sites, most are now completed, requiring only some fine-tuning to finalise the output. The activities of the Malacca Straits Demonstration Project and the Regional Programme in general, have been instrumental in the development of new initiatives such as the Marine Electronic Highway project.

Since the inception of the Regional Programme, there has been increased awareness among participating countries on the importance of marine-related international conventions and protocols. Several participating countries have ratified some of these instruments while others are working towards that direction. Among the major achievements in this area are the drafting of

legislation and action plans on marine pollution, particularly related to implementing MARPOL 73/78 as in the case of Vietnam and the Philippines - the latter is working towards its ratification, the development and placement of the legal information database reference catalogue in the Programme's website and the field testing in a legal training workshop held in Thailand in September this year of strategies and techniques for implementing international conventions.

Likewise, the sustainable financing component of the Regional Programme has made significant progress in crystallising the private-public sector partnership focusing on solid waste management. An aspect of this partnership relates to the project to establish shore-reception facilities, a mandatory requirement under MARPOL. A recently organised Investors' Round Table meeting in Manila last November showed a promising result, particularly the agreement reached on three business deals for waste management.

The achievements of the Regional Programme in marine pollution prevention and management are a showcase for other regional seas. The IMO is proud to be a part of the process. Recently, the Regional Programme underwent a final evaluation in August this year as recommended at the 4th PSC Meeting. The completion of most major activities since that evaluation attests to the excellent performance of the Programme staff, particularly the dedicated team at the IMO Programme Development and Management Office in Manila under the leadership of Dr. Chua.

On behalf of the Secretary -General, I would like to express my appreciation and thanks to the Programme staff and the participating countries for their efforts and dedication throughout the implementation of the Regional Programme.

The Regional Programme is now drawing to a close. The remaining six months up to June 1999 will be utilised to prepare, publish and disseminate a large number of technical reports and other outputs of the Regional Programme. In addition, two major events will be conducted - the International Conference on Challenges and Opportunities in Managing Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas to be held in March 1999 in Manila and the Malacca Straits Conference from 19 to 22 April 1999 in Malacca, Malaysia. The completion of the Regional Programme by June 1999 is by no means the end of all the excellent efforts initiated. It is but a transitional stage to a new 5-year project, "Building Partnerships for Environmental Protection and Management of the East Asian Seas", which was recently approved by the GEF Council and is among the important items for discussion in this Meeting.

The task to conclude the pilot phase requires a much more concerted effort not only from the Programme staff but also from IMO, UNDP and the participating countries. These are to ensure timely completion of activities and the packaging and dissemination of outputs as well as to make certain that the initiatives already put in place by the Regional Programme are progressing and performing accordingly.

At this juncture, it is also important to undertake in-house sorting towards closing this project and determining what actions are required to ensure smooth transition to the new project. Some of these issues have been raised at the Tripartite Review Session of the 4th PSC Meeting, particularly as relate to the Programme staff. The IMO is committed to ensure the smooth transition of the current Programme into the new project.

Before closing, I would like to express our thanks and gratitude to the Government of Indonesia for the excellent arrangements including this marvellous setting made for this meeting.

Thank you for your attention and I wish this Meeting every success in its deliberations.

Address of Ms. Sarah L. Timpson Resident Representative UNDP Manila

On behalf of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and in my capacity as Principal Project Resident Representative (PPRR), may I welcome you all to this 5th PSC Meeting here in Bali.

At the outset, may I convey the deep gratitude of UNDP and our programme partners to the Indonesian Government and the local authorities here in Bali for graciously hosting this conference. At a time when Indonesia faces difficulties on several fronts, this generous gesture is all the more worthy of our collective commendation. It is also a measure of its commitment to the programme.

It is significant that we are meeting here in this beautiful island in the East Asian seas. Here we are faced directly with the concrete realization that the ocean is our greatest heritage. Its protection in this part of the world is the ultimate mission of the Regional Programme we are collectively pursuing.

The United Nations initiative to declare this year 1998, as the International Year of the Ocean, serves as a clear warning of the ocean's continuing despoliation. Changing land-use patterns due to a growing population, accelerated development of industries, and massive use of agro-chemicals, have led to the ocean reaching the limits of capacity to assimilate the waste generated by humans. Seventy-seven percent (77%) of pollution is traceable to land-based sources. Just the fact that 98% of lead enters the ocean through the atmosphere as well as 80 to 90% of chlorinated biphenyls (PCBS) could make us shudder in fear.

Further, an important component of food security, the world fisheries, conveys a clear example of the overexploitation of ecosystems. Given that 77.7% of the global fish catch come from the ocean, the FAO has earlier reported that over 213 of the world's marine fish stocks were fished at or above their level of maximum productivity. Globally, disputes persist among countries whose root causes lie largely in their ability to exploit marine resources.

We only realize too well, however, that one year of international discussions on the sorry plight of the ocean is not enough. Long-term international determination, cooperation and action are needed. Support of and adherence to international agreements, such as the law of the seas, MARPOL convention, code of conduct for responsible fisheries, are vital elements of any effort to conserve the earth's seas. Painstaking protection and sustainable management of marine and coastal habitats need to be put into practice. Even at an individual level, we can all participate in coastal clean-ups, ensure that consumer products we buy have been sustainably harvested, and prevent dumping of pollutants from home-based sources.

These imperatives are what the programme seeks to promote and encourage. But a three-stage process is required in order to ensure that we are progressing toward success: first, we need to move "from concepts to practice;" then we have to move "from practice to innovation;" and finally "from innovation to institutionalization".

It is with this perspective that I urge you all to actively participate in the deliberations of the PSC in the next three days. The discussions and ensuring commitments will be critical for two reasons: first, the current programme is on the threshold of completion and we need to take-

stock of vital results achieved; and second a new successor programme has been approved and will be on line in the next six months. We have to level off on the outcome envisaged for the new programme and consider the appropriate institutional arrangements to implement it.

Much is at stake as our countries, region and the world at large will look to our programme's concrete contributions in terms of innovative concepts, best practices and enduring systems to conserve our greatest heritage – the ocean.

I look forward to a fruitful meeting and valuable inputs from everyone.

**Opening Address of
Drs. Effendy A. Sumardja
Assistant Minister for Coordination of Environmental Management and
Implementation, State Ministry for Environment, Indonesia**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Good Morning. It is my distinct pleasure to welcome all of you from the East Asian Region and our colleagues from International Agencies to attend this important Meeting.

I want to thank in particular the Honourable Mr. Made Dewa Brata, Governor of Bali Province, for kindly hosting this meeting and the generous hospitality and warm welcome extended to all of us. I also want to thank the Programme Development and Management Office of the GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas and others who have contributed resources and time to make this meeting a successful event.

I understand this Regional Programme is a co-operative programme designed to address trans-boundary environmental challenges to the sustainable development of coastal and marine areas that are faced by the countries of the East Asian Seas.

As we know, the purpose of this meeting is to review the progress that has been achieved during the programme Implementation. Many outputs have been produced and valuable lessons learned for future marine pollution initiatives in the region by means of this regional programme.

Oceans play a crucial role in moderating climate, sustaining plants and animals and provide many valuable resources. Many countries depend directly on the sea for their survival through fishing, maritime trade or tourism. More than fifty percent of the world's population is living within 60 kilometers of the coast and this percentage is still increasing. An accelerating population growth rate in coastal areas is accompanied by an increase in urbanisation, industrial expansion and economic development which modify or destroy habitats and strain the sustainability of marine and coastal resources. In addition there is also pollution originating from ships or other offshore activities.

Indonesia is the world's largest archipelagic nation, comprising some 17,508 islands, large and small. Indonesia has the jurisdiction over a land- and sea-area of 7,892,350 square kilometres. The area can be broken down into a land area of 1.92 million square kilometres and a marine territory of approximately 5.8 million square kilometres including 0.3 million square kilometres of Territorial Waters, 2.8 million square kilometres of Archipelagic Waters and 2.7 million square kilometres of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

Indonesia has all types of coral reef ecosystems with an area approximately at 7,500 km² spreading across the coasts and seas of the archipelago. Indonesia's mangrove forests stretch 80,971 kilometres along the coasts of the major Islands, mainly the east coast of Sumatra, coastal Kalimantan and Irian Jaya. The Indonesian mangrove ecosystem has the highest biodiversity in the world. Based on the satellite images taken in 1992, the mangrove area of Indonesia, excluding Java and Madura, remains at 3,737,000 hectares.

As a maritime country where the islands and surrounding seas form an ecological entity, Indonesia holds grave and genuine concerns about the degradation of its marine environment.

The preservation of the marine environment has been a national policy priority since the early 1980's. For this purpose, the Indonesian Government has conducted a broad range of programs to address current and long-term marine and coastal environment issues including biodiversity and habitat losses, land- and ship-based pollution, depletion of resources, degradation of sea water quality and the impacts associated with global climate change.

Indonesia has participated actively in all major global activities to protect the global commons. The rest of the world, in its turn, must recognise the magnitude of the task facing Indonesia in its struggle to balance development pressures and the need to deliver decent standards of nutrition, health, housing and education to its people, against the longer-term need to preserve its environment. If assistance is required, as it surely must be, the world has a great deal to gain and little to lose in helping Indonesia to confront the development dilemma, and to meet the challenge of finding forms of development which are environmentally, socially and economically sustainable.

Indonesia has already shown its willingness to accept a role to protect its immense wealth of marine resources and to manage its biological and physical resources for the benefit of present and future generations of Indonesia and the global communities. Indonesia has also demonstrated its commitment to make research, human and financial investments in maintaining a vast storehouse of genetic information contained in its coral reefs, fisheries and other marine resources. The rest of the world has reciprocated it by providing technical and financial support.

Environmentally sound and sustainable development recognises the interdependent coastal and marine resources by linking up environmental, economic and social criteria in a holistic and anticipatory approach in making long-term decisions. Success stories have been drawn from the implementation of integrated coastal management (ICM) demonstration sites in Batangas, Philippines, and Xiamen, China. These programs integrate social and economic dimensions into effective environmental management. These lessons may result in willingness to extend ICM practices to coastal Bali.

In Bali, coastal environment will face increasing pressure. In fact, Bali owes its economic development to tourism, which relies on the coastal environment. Coral reefs in Bali have been threatened or even destroyed in some parts by tourism-related activities, such as anchoring and trampling, by traditional mining, and by destructive methods for collecting ornamental fishes. Although legally protected, turtles in Bali's coast are threatened by exploitation for their meat and shell and destruction of their nesting habitat for the development of tourism facilities. Most of Bali's seagrass beds have also been destroyed.

I hope that the outcome of the next ICM demonstration project in Bali will dwell major policy considerations upon the principle of sustainable development of their associated resources. Moreover, I hope the recommendations to be produced will provide useful guidelines to both public and private sectors within the context of our national sustainable development policy for the people's welfare. In parallel, the project will support the Government of Indonesia for its commitment to Agenda 21, particularly for sustainable development of its coastal and marine environment.

Finally, I wish all the participants a fruitful exchange of thoughts and ideas, and a successful Meeting. I also hope this meeting will strengthen our co-operation, particularly for the forthcoming GEF Project on Building Partnerships for the Environmental Protection and Management of the East Asian Seas.

In closing, I hope that you will find your stay here pleasant and enjoyable.

ANNEX 3

List of Documents

FIFTH PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING
Bali, Indonesia
2-5 December 1998

List of Documents

| ITEM NO. | AGENDA ITEM | DOCUMENT | DOCUMENT NUMBER |
|--------------------------|--|--|-----------------|
| <i>Technical Session</i> | | | |
| 1.0 | Organizational Matters | Provisional List of Documents | PSC/98/DOC/01 |
| | | Provisional List of Participants | PSC/98/DOC/02 |
| 2.0 | Provisional Agenda | Provisional Agenda | PSC/98/DOC/03 |
| | | Annotated Provisional Agenda | PSC/98/DOC/04 |
| 3.0 | Review of Project Status | 1998 Annual Report | PSC/98/DOC/05 |
| | | Overview of Achievements | PSC/98/DOC/06 |
| 3.1 | Demonstration Projects | Report of Programme Implementation | PSC/98/DOC/07 |
| 3.2 | Marine Pollution Monitoring and Information Management | Report of Programme Implementation | PSC/98/DOC/07 |
| 3.3 | Ratification of International Conventions | Report of Programme Implementation | PSC/98/DOC/07 |
| 3.4 | Sustainable Financing | Report of Programme Implementation | PSC/98/DOC/07 |
| 3.5 | Capacity Building/Training | Report of Programme Implementation | PSC/98/DOC/07 |
| 4.0 | Final Project Evaluation | Final Project Evaluation Report (Summary Report) | PSC/98/DOC/08 |
| 5.0 | MARPOL Project | Overview of the MARPOL Project | PSC/98/DOC/09 |
| 6.0 | Collaborative/Co-operative Activities | Overview of Programme Collaborative Activities | PSC/98/DOC/10 |
| | | Investors' Round Table on Public Private Partnerships: Opportunities in Coastal and Marine Sectors | PSC/98/DOC/10a |
| 7.0 | Workplan and Budget | 1999 Project Workplan and Budget | PSC/98/DOC/11 |
| | | Regional Programme Conf. | |
| | | Malacca Straits Conf. | PSC/98/DOC/12 |
| | | | PSC/98/DOC/13 |
| 8.0 | Future Collaboration Proposals | Marine Electronic Highway | PSC/98/DOC/14 |
| | | Chemical Spill Prevention in East Asian Seas | PSC/98/DOC/15 |
| | | Future Collaborative Activities | PSC/98/DOC/18 |
| 9.0 | GEF Follow-on Project | Building Partnerships for Environmental Protection and Management in the East Asian Seas | PSC/98/DOC/16 |
| | | Host Institution Commitments | PSC/98/DOC/16a |
| 10.0 | ICM Site Selection | Criteria and Field Guide | PSC/98/DOC/17 |
| 13.0 | Adoption of the Report | Draft Fifth PSC Meeting Report | |

Tripartite Review Session

| | | | |
|-----|--|---|---------------|
| 1.0 | Organizational Matters | Provisional List of Participants | PSC/98/DOC/19 |
| 2.0 | Provisional Agenda | Annotated Provisional Agenda | PSC/98/DOC/03 |
| 3.0 | Matters arising from the 1997 Tripartite Review | Report of the Executing Agency on the Recommendations of the 1997 Tripartite Review | PSC/98/DOC/20 |
| 4.0 | Presentation of PPER | 1998 Project Performance Evaluation Report | PSC/98/DOC/21 |
| 5.0 | Conclusions and Recommendations of 5 th PSC Meeting | Draft Fifth PSC Meeting Report | |
| 6.0 | 1999 Workplan and Budget | 1999 Project Workplan and Budget | PSC/98/DOC/11 |

ANNEX 4

Fifth PSC Agenda:

**Technical Session
Tripartite Review Session**

**GEF/UNDP/IMO REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE PREVENTION
AND MANAGEMENT OF MARINE POLLUTION IN THE EAST ASIAN SEAS**

**Fifth Programme Steering Committee Meeting
2-5 December 1998
Bali, Indonesia**

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

02 December (Wednesday)

08:30 Registration
09:00 Opening Ceremony
09:45 Coffee Break

TECHNICAL SESSION

10:00 1.0 Organization Matters
1.1 Election of Co-Chairperson and Rapporteur
1.2 Other Organizational Matters
2.0 Approval of Provisional Agenda
10:30 3.0 Review Project Status
3.1 Demonstration Sites:
1. Batangas Bay
2. Xiamen
3. Malacca Straits
3.2 Marine Pollution Monitoring and Information Management
3.3 Ratification of International Conventions
3.4 Sustainable Financing
3.5 Capacity Building/Training
13:00 Lunch

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| 14:30 | | Continue discussion on Review Project Status |
| 15:30 | | Coffee Break |
| 16:00 | 4.0 | Final Project Evaluation |
| 16:30 | 5.0 | MARPOL Project |
| 17:30 | | Conclusion of the Day |

03 December (Thursday)

| | | |
|-------|------|---|
| 08:30 | 6.0 | Collaborative / Co-operative Activities with UN Agencies and Other Bilateral/Multilateral Programmes/Donor Agencies, Industries and NGOs. |
| 09:30 | 7.0 | Workplan for January – June 1999 |
| | 7.1 | Marine Pollution Workshop, 22-24 March 1999 |
| | 7.2 | Malacca Strait Workshop, 19-22 April 1999 |
| 10:15 | | Coffee Break |
| 10:30 | 8.0 | Future Collaborative Programme/Activities/Proposals |
| | 8.1 | Marine Electronic Highway Project |
| | 8.2 | Chemical Spill Prevention in East Asia Project |
| 11:00 | 9.0 | GEF follow-on project "Building Partnerships for Environmental Protection and Management in the East Asian Seas" |
| 13:00 | | Lunch |
| 14:30 | 10.0 | Selection of ICM demonstration and parallel sites |
| 15:15 | | Coffee Break |
| 15:30 | 11.0 | Conclusions and Recommendations |
| 17:00 | 12.0 | Other Business |
| | 12.1 | Venue and date for next meeting |

04 December (Friday)

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| 08:00 – 15:00 | | Field Trip |
| 16:00 | 13.0 | Adoption of Report |

18:00 14.0 Closing of Technical Session

05 December (Saturday)

TRIPARTITE REVIEW

08:30 1.0 Organizational Matters

 2.0 Adoption of Agenda

 3.0 Matters arising from the 1997 Tripartite Review

 4.0 Presentation of the Project Performance Evaluation Report
 (PPER)

 4.1 Concept and Design

 4.2 Achievements and Problems

 4.3 Operational Issues

10:30 Coffee Break

11:00 5.0 Presentation of the Conclusions and Recommendations of the
 Fourth Programme Steering Committee Meeting

11:30 6.0 Workplan and Budget for January – June 1999

12:00 7.0 Recommendations

13:00 **CLOSING CEREMONY**

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

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTH PROGRAMME
STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING**

TRIPARTITE REVIEW SESSION

Bali, Indonesia, 5 December 1998

INTRODUCTION

- i. Following the Technical Session of the Fifth Programme Steering Committee Meeting, the Tripartite Review (TPR) of the Regional Programme was held in Bali, Indonesia, 5 December 1998. The Government of Indonesia hosted the TPR.
- ii. The TPR was attended by representatives from the eleven participating countries, namely Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, the People's Republic of China, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.
- iii. The TPR was also attended by representatives from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Manila and Jakarta Country Offices, UNDP New York, the International Maritime Organization (IMO), London, and the IMO Programme Development and Management Office (PDMO), Manila.
- iv. A full list of participants is attached as Annex 5.

1.0. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

- 1.1 Ms. Sarah L. Timpson, Resident Representative, UNDP Manila, chaired the meeting and declared it open at 0830 hours, 5 December 1998.

2.0 ADOPTION OF AGENDA

2.1 The TPR meeting adopted the agenda as contained in Annex 4.

3.0 MATTERS ARISING FROM THE 1997 TRIPARTITE REVIEW MEETING

3.1 Dr. Chua briefed the Meeting on the measures taken to implement the recommendations of the 1997 TPR meeting, especially pertaining to:

- the responses by national focal points regarding training activities;
- the dissemination and use of Programme publications in the participating countries;
- final project performance evaluation;
- the development of the Programme follow-on phase; and
- the invitation to the Government of Japan to participate in the follow-on phase.

3.2 Dr. Chua noted that training programmes and announcements were disseminated well in advance of the events. Recognizing the progress made in receiving timely response to the nomination requests for training, Dr. Chua stressed that there was still room for further improvement in order for the countries to benefit fully from the training opportunities.

3.3 The Meeting noted with satisfaction that the measures had been implemented as recommended.

4.0 PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION REPORT (PPER)

4.1 Dr. Chua presented the PPER to the meeting, reviewing the highlights of 1998 which included an assessment of the achievements and problems in Programme development and implementation and operational issues to be

tackled in the closing months of the Regional Programme.

4.2 Dr. Chua brought to the attention of the Meeting the following recommendations contained in the PPER:

- IMO to continue technical backstopping for activities such as training on the implementation of pollution-related IMO conventions, facilitating approval of consultants and subcontracts, and personnel matters related to field staff;
- The host institution to continue providing adequate office space, personnel and facilities for the Regional Programme Office;
- Participating governments to continue providing timely support to, and collaboration with, the Regional Programme Office in the provision of required information and nomination of qualified participants in the training activities and meetings;
- UNDP to continue facilitating linkages between the Regional Programme and the Governments in the sharing of information on the concerned national and regional activities and the co-financing of activities that are of national and regional interest, including the establishment of ICM parallel sites using UNDP Target Resource Assignment from the Core (TRAC);
- GEF, UNDP, IMO and the participating governments to consider implementing the recommendations of the final project evaluation to apply good practices in pollution prevention and management developed by the Regional Programme; and
- PSC to continue inviting the Government of Japan to participate in the Programme activities especially in the follow-on phase.

4.3 The Meeting noted with satisfaction the efforts made by the Regional Programme Office in preparing the PPER. However, it was also noted that the focus of the PPER was on the Programme performance rather than the “lessons learned”. In this connection, the Meeting considered timely the efforts by the Regional Programme to prepare case studies on the experience and lessons learned from the demonstration projects.

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- 4.4 The delegation from Indonesia inquired if the host country to the Regional Programme could be rotated among its participating countries. Dr. Chua explained that it would be cost effective for the Regional Programme to acquire long-term commitment from a host country in terms of providing facilities, technical staff and administrative assistance for Programme operation. It was noted that the practice of rotating host countries for the PSC meetings and other Programme activities had brought about benefits such as encouraging broader participation.
- 4.5 The Meeting discussed the benefits that the countries had received from the Programme, its technical assistance and training activities, and the ways for their further improvement. Concern was expressed on the difficulty of selecting trainees who are qualified in both English and related technical fields. It was noted that trainers training was a way to reach out to a large number of non-English speaking national professionals. In this context, the Meeting appreciated efforts made by the Regional Programme to strengthen the capabilities and linkages of concerned universities in the region to deliver the training needed.
- 4.6 The Meeting also noted with appreciation the efforts made by Regional Programme to translate some documents into national languages through co-financing arrangements. The Meeting was advised that the use of Programme results and translation of Programme documents were among those areas where the participating Governments were expected to take more active role.
- 4.7 The Meeting concluded that:
- 4.7.1 The PPER was informative, comprehensive and well prepared;
- 4.7.2 The Regional Programme made significant achievements in the conduct of various training activities, including short-term training courses, workshops, in-service training, on-the-job-training, internship programme, staff exchange and study tours;
- 4.7.3 Progress was made by the Regional Programme in strengthening national and regional capabilities through the involvement and networking of concerned education and research institutions and the use of expertise available in the region;

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- 4.7.4 The Regional Programme staff conducted its responsibilities in a diligent, effective and efficient manner; and
- 4.7.5 The Programme delivery had improved with its expenditures and financial commitments accounting for 87.4% of the total budget allocation by the end of 1998.

5.0 PRESENTATION OF THE CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE TECHNICAL SESSION OF THE FIFTH PSC MEETING

- 5.1 The TPR Meeting reviewed and adopted the conclusions and recommendations of the Technical Session of the Fifth PSC Meeting (refer to Section 11 of Technical Session).

6.0 WORKPLAN AND BUDGET FOR JANUARY – JUNE 1999

- 6.1 Dr. Chua highlighted the proposed activities and budgetary arrangements for the Programme extension period from January to June 1999. He explained that preparatory work for the follow-on phase was funded by existing Programme sources without an increase in staff.
- 6.2 The delegation from Vietnam stressed the importance of managing environmental impacts of offshore oil and gas activities to his country and suggested the follow-on phase of the Regional Programme to address these impacts, e.g., undertaking studies and preparation of guidelines. The Meeting noted that the Draft Project Document should take into account the comments and suggestions made at the Meeting, however the proposed changes should be in keeping with the scope and budgetary framework of the Project Brief approved by the GEF Council. It was also stated that any new activity going beyond the scope of the Project Brief could be addressed through developing new proposals.
- 6.3 The Meeting reviewed and adopted 1999 Project Workplan and Budget as contained in PSC/98/DOC/11.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1 The Meeting recommended that:
- 7.2 National focal points strengthen their roles in fostering inter-agency and multi-sectoral co-ordination, collaboration and participation in the Regional Programme implementation;
- 7.3 National focal points take further measures to insure timely selection and nomination of participants for Programme training activities, workshops and meetings;
- 7.4 The Regional Programme help strengthen training centers and facilities in the region by mobilizing both national and international contributions, and continue its efforts to organize training courses, in-service training, on-the-job training and staff exchange, in the areas of integrated coastal management, pollution risk assessment, natural resource damage assessment, integrated environment impact assessment, sampling and analytical techniques in marine environment monitoring, etc.;
- 7.5 The Regional Programme strengthen documentation and dissemination of experience and lessons learned from the Programme activities, through publication and translation of concerned documents, reports, and case studies, based on the resources available, including national contributions;
- 7.6 The Regional Programme facilitate the exchange of information and sharing of experience among its participating countries that fall within the purview of the Regional Programme;
- 7.7 The UNDP make the best use of the Regional Programme in promoting integrated approaches to managing coastal lands and waters and facilitate coordination among major programmes and projects related to coastal environment and natural resources in the region; and
- 7.8 The Regional Programme extend the invitation of the current PSC meeting to the Government of Japan to participate especially in the Programme follow-on phase.

8.0 CLOSING CEREMONY

- 8.1 The representatives of UNDP New York, IMO and the Host Country commended the achievements made by the Regional Programme and reminded the Meeting of the challenges ahead. The Chair thanked all the participants, the host country and the Regional Programme staff for their efforts to insure the success of the Meeting.
- 8.2 The Tripartite Review Meeting was declared closed at 1300 hours, 5 December 1998, with a vote of thanks to the Chair and the Secretariat.

ANNEX 5

List of Participants Tripartite Review Session

5th Programme Steering Committee Meeting
Bali, Indonesia
5 December 1998

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