



**PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST PROGRAMME  
STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING  
QUEZON CITY, PHILIPPINES  
1-3 JUNE 1994**

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

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

**QUEZON CITY, PHILIPPINES**

**1-3 JUNE 1994**

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

**Minutes of the First Programme Steering Committee Meeting**

**1-3 June 1994  
Quezon City, Philippines**

**1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1 The First Programme Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting of the Global Environment Facility/United Nations Development Programme/International Maritime Organization (GEF/UNDP/IMO) Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas (RAS/92/G34) was held in Quezon City, Philippines from 1-3 June 1994, hosted by the Government of the Philippines.
- 1.2 The meeting was attended by participants from Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, People's Republic of China, Philippines, Singapore, Republic of Korea, Thailand and Vietnam.
- 1.3 The meeting was also attended by representatives from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), New York and Manila, the International Maritime Organization (IMO), London, and the Programme Development and Management Office, Manila.
- 1.4 The full list of participants is appended as Annex 1.

## 2.0 Opening Ceremony

- 2.1 Mr. Kevin McGrath, Resident Representative of the UNDP, Manila, presided over the opening ceremony.
- 2.2 Mr. David Edwards, Deputy Director, Marine Environment Division, IMO and Mr. Sebastian Zacharia, Chief, Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, UNDP, New York, addressed the participants at the opening ceremony. The text of their speeches is included in Annex 2.
- 2.3 The opening address was delivered by Mr. Ben S. Malayang III, the Undersecretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) on behalf of the Secretary, Dr. Angel C. Alcala. The text of the address is given in Annex 2.

## 3.0 Organizational Matters

- 3.1 At the suggestion of Mr. McGrath, the meeting installed Mr. Sebastian Zacharia, UNDP and DENR Undersecretary Mr. Benjamin Bagadion as co-chairmen. The representative from Thailand, Mr. Vichet Rojanadhamkul, was unanimously elected as Vice Chairman.
- 3.2 The Co-chairman from UNDP explained the purpose of the Meeting, including the programme objectives and activities. Mr. Zacharia also reminded the meeting that the objectives and outputs of the programme had been determined by the GEF and UNDP, and that this meeting was tasked with planning the programme activities. He further stated that key points to be addressed at the meeting as part of the planning process should include: 1) sustainability of activities beyond the 5-year life of the programme; 2) regionalization of programme initiatives and outputs; 3) technical cooperation among developing countries; 4) inputs and expectations of national governments; 5) utilization of scientific and technical expertise from within the region; 6) linkage with all other national and regional activities; and 7) need to ensure value added results.

#### **4.0 Adoption of the Agenda**

4.1 The Agenda was adopted, as attached in Annex 3.

#### **5.0 Terms of Reference**

5.1 The Terms of Reference of the PSC were approved as Decision I/1, as attached in Annex 4.

#### **6.0 Report by Executing Agency**

6.1 The meeting noted the report of the Executing Agency. The focus of IMO activity over the past six months had been in three specific areas, namely: programme coordination, programme backstopping, and communication/consultation. The main activities included the recruitment of the Programme Manager, establishment of the Programme Management and Development Office and staffing, appointment of a focal point at IMO Headquarters dedicated to backstopping the programme, and consultation with international agencies, industry and the private sector. IMO also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries (SAREC) and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MOSTE), Vietnam to complete a review of the national capacity for effective management of coastal and marine pollution, including existing institutional research and legislative structures. Linkages between the Regional Programme and IMO's technical cooperation subprogramme for the protection of the marine environment had also been identified.

#### **7.0 Report by the Programme Manager**

- 7.1 The meeting noted with appreciation the report of the programme manager which covered the period 17 January to 31 May 1994. The report appears as Annex 5

## **8.0 Problems/Constraints**

- 8.1 The programme manager identified a number of operational problems (e.g., issuance of visas, appreciation of the regional nature of the programme), which the meeting agreed should be followed up by the national focal points.

## **9.0 Country Reports/Statements**

- 9.1 Representatives from the participating countries delivered their respective country statements which appear as Annex 6.
- 9.2 The representative from the Republic of Korea reported his country's interest and desire to participate in the Regional Programme, and its national concern for coastal and marine waters. The UNDP representative clarified the status of the Republic of Korea with respect to the GEF criteria under the pilot phase by stating that, because of its strong economic status, the Republic of Korea, could not directly benefit from the financial inputs of the programme. N.B. Further definition of these criteria and their application will be sought from the GEF Coordination Unit and circulated to the countries participating in the programme.

## **10.0 Policy/Strategies in Achieving Programme and GEF Objectives**

- 10.1 The programme manager presented the strategies in achieving programme and GEF objectives in the reduction of marine pollution in the



East Asian Seas. The meeting adopted the strategies, as presented in Annex 4 (Decision I/2).

## **11.0 Strategies on Sustainable Financing**

- 11.1 Dr. Celso Roque of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) presented the WWF proposal on long term financial instruments that will support activities of programme beyond programme life. A number of countries expressed concern on the proposal of WWF. The principal concern identified by the PSC was the need to ensure the development of sustainable financing instruments in conjunction with local government agencies responsible for implementation, using local expertise and integrated into the demonstration site activities. The meeting agreed that the Executing Agency, through the Programme Manager, should continue discussion with the WWF with the view to developing a project proposal which would take into account the concerns expressed by the PSC.

## **12.0 Strategies on Capacity Building**

- 12.1 The PSC adopted Decision I/3, strategies on capacity building as appended in Annex 4. The meeting focused on the training strategy and agreed that an early assessment of training needs was critical to the success of the training objectives. In this regard, the meeting also agreed that the emphasis should be on enhancing the capacity of the countries to carry out the requirement of training themselves, taking advantage of training institutions and programmes already developed in the region, as well as successful experiences of countries in pollution prevention and management. The meeting took special note of paragraphs 7, 8 and 38(a) of the UNDP paper entitled, "Programme Planning and Implementation: National Capacity Building - Report to the Administrator" (PSC/94/info/19).

## **13. Strategies for Pollution Monitoring and Information and Management**

- 13.1 Monitoring programme will be set up at each of the demonstration sites. The effectiveness of the monitoring programme will be developed and demonstrated, and over time, expanded nationally and regionally. Standardization of sampling and analytical methodologies would be based on the work already carried out by intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission/United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (IOC/UNESCO), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)-Canada Marine Pollution Project and UNEP sponsored programmes, etc.
- 13.2 The meeting noted that new monitoring equipment and techniques are being developed in the Republic of Korea which could be made available and tested in the monitoring programme of the East Asian Seas.
- 13.3 It was agreed that countries with national monitoring programme on marine pollution like mussel watch pollution monitoring and use of navigational buoys and other monitoring mechanisms be integrated into the pollution monitoring network of the programme.

#### **14.0 Strategies in Securing the Ratification of International Conventions**

- 14.1 The meeting adopted Decision I/4 on the strategies in securing the ratification of international conventions related to marine pollution as appears in Annex 4.

#### **15.0 Roles and Functions of Focal Points**

- 15.1 The meeting adopted Decision I/5 on the roles and functions of national focal points as attached in Annex 4.

#### **16.0 Establishing National Steering Committee/Group and Appointments of National Programme Coordinator**

- 16.1 The meeting noted the importance of establishing a national or local steering committee to coordinate programme activities due to the multisectoral nature of marine pollution and management.
- 16.2 The meeting noted that China and the Philippines have already appointed a national programme coordinator and suggested that each country consider similar appointment when the need arises.

### **17.0 Roles and Inputs from Technical/Scientific Advisory and Expert Groups**

- 17.1 The meeting adopted Decision I/6 on the roles and inputs from technical/scientific advisory and expert groups as appears in Annex 4.

### **18.0 Coordination of Ongoing International and Bilateral Programmes and Projects**

- 18.1 The Programme Manager informed the meeting of the MOU among IMO, SAREC and MOSTE (Vietnam) to develop the capacity of two Vietnamese research institutions in marine pollution management. He further pointed out potential activities such as development of training materials and publication of a programme newsletter. The meeting endorsed the proposal to solicit support from donor agencies to further extend and expand the activities of the programme.

### **19.0 UN Interagency Coordination and Collaboration with Industry and Private Sectors**

- 19.1 The meeting was informed that IMO's Secretary General had contacted the executive heads of UNEP, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),

UNESCO and Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in March 1994 informing them of the start up of the East Asian Seas Marine Pollution Programme and soliciting their collaboration on the development and implementation of programme activities. An interagency meeting will be held on June 7, 1994 in Manila to discuss their collaboration on the basis of the outcome of the PSC. IMO had also established contact with the oil and shipping industry to obtain their collaboration in the implementation of activities related to the prevention and control of marine pollution from ships and offshore activities.

## **20.0 Observer Status**

- 20.1 The PSC established criteria for inviting observers to future PSC meetings, as reflected in Decision I/7 on Annex 4.

## **21.0 Programme Workplan and Budget**

- 21.1 The programme workplan and budget were reviewed and approved by the PSC as they appear in Decision I/8 as attached in Annex 4, to be submitted to UNDP for approval.
- 21.2 The workplan will continue to be reviewed in future PSC meetings.
- 21.2 The meeting requested that training needs assessment be shifted to 1994 prior to the commencement of any training.
- 21.3 The representative from the Philippines emphasized the need to do comprehensive environmental assessment at the Batangas demonstration site.

## **22.0 Selection of New Demonstration Sites and Other Initiatives**

- 22.1 Some members suggested new integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) demonstration sites to be located in Vietnam (Haiphong), DPR Korea, Lombok-Makassar Strait (Indonesia) and other sites with varying environmental features such as those with muddy shores. Demonstration project on the development of hazardous waste facility for receiving ship-generated wastes was also suggested.

## **23.0 Other Business**

- 23.1 The meeting noted that the development of the Malacca Strait Demonstration project has been delayed due to the necessity of obtaining the commitment of the three littoral states. However, now that these states had indicated their participation in the programme, it was anticipated that the work would begin in the near future. Because of the complexity of this project, which not only involves the three states but also international shipping and the application of international conventions, it would be necessary to carefully evaluate the considerable work already undertaken by governments and industry in the field of marine pollution preparedness and response in the region and elsewhere.
- 23.2 The PSC noted that a consultative meeting on pollution risk management in the Strait of Malacca would be held on 16 June in Kuala Lumpur, the output of which would assist the Programme Manager in refining the respective programme workplan. It was the intention that a meeting would, thereafter, be convened with the relevant government officials to refine the programme workplan for Malacca Strait.

## **24.0 Future Meetings**

- 24.1 The meeting agreed that its next meeting should be held in late 1995 and it accepted the kind offer of the government of Thailand to host this meeting.

## **25.0 Vote of Thanks**

- 25.1 The meeting expressed its appreciation to the Co-Chairmen, Mr. Benjamin Bagadion, DENR, and Mr. Sebastian Zacharia, UNDP, and Vice Chairman, Mr. Vichet Rojanadhamkul, Thailand, for the efficient manner in which they handled the meeting. Appreciation was also expressed to IMO, their programme manager and staff of its Programme Development and Management Office (PDMO) and the Government of the Philippines for the successful conclusion of the first meeting.

## **26.0 Adjournment**

- 26.1 The meeting adjourned to the official launching of the IMO's PDMO at the DENR Compound.

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# **ANNEX 1**

## **List of Participants**

**Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in  
the East Asian Seas  
RAS/92/G34**

**First Meeting of the Programme Steering Committee**

June 1 - 3, 1994  
The Sulo Hotel  
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## **ANNEX 2**

### **Full Text of Speeches**

## WELCOME AND OPENING REMARKS

By  
Kevin McGrath  
Resident Representative  
UNDP, Manila

Welcome to the delegates participating in the First Programme Steering Committee Meeting. Thank you to our hosts -- the Government of the Philippines and DENR.

Barely seven (7) months after the launching of the GEF Regional Programme on Marine Pollution in Xiamen, China, the participating countries along with IMO and UNDP have once again gathered, this time here in Manila, to assess the Programme's initial start-up and set the directions for full implementation. This meeting is significant in several ways.

One, we are meeting for the first time as a duly constituted Programme Steering Committee with all the identified participating countries in attendance. At Xiamen last year, only 5 countries participated but today we have all the 10 participating countries committed to the Programme.

Two, the Programme Development and Management Office based here in Manila and hosted by DENR which played an instrumental role in preparing for and organizing this meeting, is now fully operational and carrying out programme activities. This Office will be formally inaugurated at the end of this meeting.

Three, a number of interested parties and donor agencies have taken cognizance of the Programme's vital importance. Deliberations on programme activities will take into account this development.

Four, recent developments indicating unabated threat to marine ecosystems, declining fishing yields, and growing coastal zone problems in the East Asian Seas, provide a sense of urgency for the Programme to contribute to their situation. The meeting shall help lay out the operational strategies for programme intervention in addressing this urgent need.

A heavy agenda, therefore, faces us in the next three days. This opening ceremony, which I am honored to chair, the representatives of IMO, UNDP and the host country will endeavour to set the tone for the subsequent substantive deliberations on programme issues.

On behalf of UNDP, may I again extend a hearty welcome and wish you every success in your deliberations.



## STATEMENT

By  
Mr. David Edwards  
International Maritime Organization

Acting Secretary Ben Malayang, Under Secretary Bagadion, Distinguished representatives, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the Secretary-General of IMO, Mr. William O'Neil, I would like to join in welcoming you to this first meeting of the Programme Steering Committee of the GEF/IMO/UNDP Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas.

This programme is primarily all about moving on from assessing, measuring and describing the problem of marine pollution into that challenging field of pollution prevention, control and management in which IMO has long laboured. The innovative use of a limited number of demonstration sites or projects as a basis for "capacity building" in all of the participating countries will require a high level of programme co-ordination, active participation of the governments and support from donors as well as cooperation from other UN agencies, regional organizations, NGO's, and industry with expertise to offer. This programme is therefore not without risk but certainly a risk worth taking.

Since the launch of this programme in Xiamen, China, last November, IMO has initiated a number of actions in its role as Executing Agency in co-operation with UNDP and the Governments of the region. As you are all well aware, Dr. Chua Thia-Eng has been recruited as Programme Manager for this project and has settled into the Programme and Development Management Office here in Manila. In this respect, I would like to express IMO's appreciation for the outstanding support of the Honourable Dr. Alcala, Secretary of the Department of the Environment and Natural Resources, in arranging for the hosting of this Office which will be officially opened on Friday, 3 June 1994.

The Programme Manager has completed a multi-country tour of the region to speak to national focal points and other interested parties, and to gather information for use in the preparation of a detailed workplan. In addition, IMO has been in touch with appropriate international organizations, inviting their collaboration and specific input to the programme. A number of activities have also been initiated at the demonstration sites, in Batangas, Philippines and in Xiamen, China. These initiatives, and others, will be fully discussed during the next three days.

However, clearly the most significant development since the Xiamen meeting is that all the proposed participating countries are now on board. This is particularly relevant with respect to the implementation of the Malacca Strait demonstration site which has the potential of providing model approaches to the protection of the marine environment in vulnerable areas at risk from pollution from shipping and offshore activities within the region and around the world.

As can be seen from the agenda, the main purpose of this meeting is to discuss the various programme activities and to establish a consensus among participating countries regarding the implementation of the programme.

Undoubtedly, this meeting could have been held at a later stage after more activities had taken place and reports and surveys produced. We believe, however, that one of the significant innovative features of this programme is that it offers participating countries the opportunity to become full partners at an early stage in the planning and implementation of the work programme through active participation in the Programme Steering Committee. Indeed, we feel it is critical to the success of this complex multi-sectoral programme that the participating Governments themselves effectively drive the implementation of the programme and provide clear guidance to us as Executing Agency. Therefore, although there will be several presentations by the Secretariat and others, we are here this week primarily to listen to you.

Having said that I would like to note that although the selection of new demonstration sites is the last substantive item on the agenda, we feel it is an extremely important topic. Although there are very real financial limitations these constraints should not limit our imagination in considering ways and means to establish direct linkages between potential new demonstration sites and existing sites and other similar activities being carried out in the region.

We are all committed to co-operation with UN agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations, NGOs and industry, however, we are also keenly aware that the priorities and wishes of Governments participating in this programme are paramount. For this reason, this first meeting of the Programme Steering Committee will decide the modalities of the participation these organizations and other participants in future meetings of the Committee on the basis of how they can contribute to the program objectives.

In closing, I want to leave you in no doubt about the importance which IMO attaches to its responsibilities as Executing Agency and the successful implementation of this programme. This is, in part, reflected, in the appointment of Dr. Chua whose expertise, dedication and professionalism are appreciated in this region and beyond; the assignment of a Senior Technical Officer, Mr. Adrian Ross (formerly with the Canadian Ministry of the Environment) who will deal exclusively with this programme and act as the IMO Headquarters focal point.

We are also establishing linkages between IMO's Technical Co-operation Sub-Programme for the Protection of the Marine Environment and this programme, and exploring with donor agencies ways in which they can support this activity.

In carrying out this challenging task, we are glad to see the importance assigned to this project by the UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific and the support provided by the UNDP office here in Manila and all the UNDP offices in each of the participating countries which is essential to the success of the project.

Finally, coming from IMO I trust you will forgive the maritime metaphor when I express the confidence that this programme ship launched in Xiamen will be properly fitted out here in Manila and supplied with reliable navigational charts and sailing directions to ensure that we can get underway and safely reach our destination.

Thank you for your kind attention

## KEYNOTE ADDRESS

By  
Secretary Angel C. Alcala  
Department of Environment and Natural Resources

It is a great honor and privilege to address this distinguished gathering of scientists and decision-makers on the occasion of the opening of this First Programme Steering Committee meeting of the Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas.

The Philippines is a country of water with some land on it. Land areas constitute slightly over 20% of the total territory of the country. Yet, the Philippines has traditionally relied on land and land-based resources for its major production, relegating the seas, coastal areas and inland aquatic resources as objects of residual development efforts. For example, in the period from 1987 to 1992, the country undertook a total of 50 commodity-oriented foreign-funded development programs involving land-based crops (rice, corn and forest products) and only four related to fisheries. In the same period, the country continued to emphasize traditional exports whose elements were virtually all land-based products (coconut, sugar, plywood, ores) and did almost nothing to improve export share of water-based commodities. In brief, though the Philippines has more water than land, it sought to depend more on land for its wealth and sustenance rather than on its vast marine and inland waters.

Such asymmetry will ultimately change. Already, indicators of this change are getting more apparent. As the country approaches the limits of its land-based fertility and production potentials, its growing population will have to begin looking at its waters for sustenance through sea gardening and farming. This will lead to development of frontier industries and new institutional arrangements, ultimately reshaping the culture and dynamics of management of the Philippine economy and environment. As this scenario unfolds, the Philippines will have to be ready to adopt to such changes or face economic and environmental disaster.

The programme that we are to discuss today and in the next few days aims to provide the necessary support to our governments in the prevention, control and management of marine pollution at both the national and sub-regional levels, on a long-term and self-reliant basis. It shall promote integrated coastal zone management and other sustainable management techniques to prevent and manage marine pollution that is now affecting most of the coastal areas of the region. It shall provide assistance to strengthen our legislation for

the control of marine pollution as well as our environmental institutions to ensure effective enforcement of national and international laws, rules and regulations.

The success of the programme will depend much on the cooperation among all of us - scientists, decision-makers, participating governments, donor institutions and the United Nations agencies that are represented here today. What we must aim for is to implement the programme under a new regime of regionalism which is more than regional cooperation.

On behalf of the Philippine Government, I would like to extend our deep appreciation to the Global Environment Facility through the United Nations Development Programme, the International Maritime Organization, and our colleagues in the East Asian region for giving us the honor of hosting the Programme Development and Management Office (PDMO) of this regional programme.

The Philippine Government through our Department, supports the programme and shall continue to provide the necessary support that the programme office would require. Our commitment to the programme shall not be limited to hosting the programme office and in the implementation of the demonstration project in Batangas Bay with the cooperation of the local government of the province. We will also endeavor to promote the programme so that as conceived, shall not be limited to the East Asian Seas, that the cooperation we shall develop in the implementation of the programme shall be extended to other areas where it is needed.

So I urge each and everyone to be involved and discuss the issues that will bring about close cooperation among scientists and decision-makers in the region so that our commitments to the Agenda 21's implementation of sustainable development of ocean and coastal resources can be achieved.

Again, on behalf of the Philippine Government, I would like to welcome all participants. May we have a fruitful discussion on all issues to mark a new era of a regional collaboration to prevent and manage marine pollution.

# **ANNEX 3**

## **PSC Agenda**

**REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF  
MARINE POLLUTION IN THE EAST ASIAN SEAS**

**FIRST MEETING OF THE  
PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE**

**June 1-3, 1994  
Sulo Hotel, Quezon City, Metro Manila, Philippines**

**AGENDA**

**CONFERENCE VENUE : LAKANDULA**

**1 June (Wednesday)**

**Presenter/  
Introduced by**

**0800 Registration**

**0830 Opening Ceremony**

(Chairperson : Mr Kevin McGrath  
Resident Representative, UNDP-Manila)

**0930 COFFEE BREAK : MUTYA LOUNGE**

**1000 ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS**

<b>Item 1.</b>	<b>Adoption of agenda</b>	<b>K. McGrath</b>
<b>Item 2.</b>	<b>Organizational Matters</b>	
<b>Item 3.</b>	<b>Terms of Reference of the Programme Steering Committee</b>	<b>S. Zacharia/ Secretariat</b>

To discuss, modify, improve and adopt the TOR prepared  
by the Secretariat (PSC/94/WD/2)

**PROGRAMME UPDATE - OVERVIEW**

**1030 Item 4. Report by Executing Agency**

4.1 Report by IMO, London ( PSC/94/WD/3) **D. Edwards**

1 June, Wed. (cont'd.)

**Presenter/  
Introduced by**

- 1100**      4.2.    Report by the Programme Manager on Programme Development and Implementation      Chua T.E.
- 4.2.1. Presentation of Programme Manager's report (PSC/94/WD/4)
- 4.2.2. Discussion on matters arising from the Programme Manager's report.
- a) Progress and achievement
- b) Problems/constraints
- c) Area for improvement
- 4.3.    Adoption of report
- 1200**      **LUNCH : MUTYA LOUNGE**
- 1330**      **Item 5. Country Statements**      Heads of delegate
- a) Brunei Darussalam      (PSC/94/C/1)
- b) Cambodia      (PSC/94/C/2)
- c) China      (PSC/94/C/3)
- d) DPR Korea      (PSC/94/C/4)
- e) Indonesia      (PSC/94/C/5)
- g) Philippines      (PSC/94/C/6)
- h) Republic of Korea      (PSC/94/C/7)
- i) Singapore      (PSC/94/C/8)
- j) Thailand      (PSC/94/C/9)
- k) Vietnam      (PSC/94/C/10)
- 1530**      **COFFEE BREAK : FOYER**
- 1600**      **PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT**
- Item 6. Programme Implementation: Guidelines, Policy, Administration and Finance**      Chua, T E
- 6.1. Policy/strategies in achieving programme and GEF objectives in the reduction of marine pollution in the East Asian Seas (in reference to programme document and PSC/94/WD/5)



**1 June (Cont'd)****Presenter/  
Introduced by**

1800 Conclusion of Day 1

1930 Dinner reception (hosted by DENR)

**2 June (Thursday)**0830 Item 6. Programme Implementation:  
Guidelines Policy, Administration  
and Finance (Cont'd.)6.2. Strategies on sustainable financing  
(PSC/94/WD/6/WWF)

WWF

1015 C O F F E E B R E A K : F O Y E R

1030 6.3. Strategies on capacity building  
(in reference to programme  
document and UNDP paper on  
capacity building)

Secretariat

1100 6.4. Strategies on pollution monitoring  
and information management  
(in reference to programme document)

Secretariat

1130 6.5. Views and strategies in securing the  
ratification of international conventions  
related to marine pollution.

A. Ross

6.6. Expected products

1200 L U N C H : D I W A T A L O U N G E

1300 6.7. Roles and functions of focal points

Secretariat

- a) Focal points
- b) Appointments of national  
programme coordinator

6.8. Programme activities coordination  
and administration

2 June (Cont'd)

Presenter/  
Introduced by

1400	<b>Item 7.</b>	<b>Roles and Inputs from Technical/ Scientific Advisory and Expert Groups</b>	A. Ross
1415	<b>Item 8.</b>	<b>Coordination with Ongoing International and Bilateral Programmes and Projects</b>	Chua, T.E.
	8.1.	Cooperation and collaboration with SAREC marine science programme in Vietnam and regional programmes for Southeast Asia	
	8.2.	Other programmes and projects	
1445	<b>Item 9.</b>	<b>UN Interagency Coordination and Collaboration with Industry and Private Sectors</b>	D. Edwards
1450		<b>PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION Strategic plans for 1994/1995 and beyond</b>	
	<b>Item 10.</b>	<b>Programme Workplan</b>	Chua, T.E.
	10.1.	To discuss, refine and approve the programme workplan and budget (PSC/94/WD/7)	
1530		<b>C O F F E E   B R E A K :   F O Y E R</b>	
1600	10.2.	To discuss, refine and approve the annual workplan and budget (PSC/94/WD/7)	
1700	<b>Item 11.</b>	<b>Selection of New Demonstration Sites and Other Initiatives</b>	Chua, T.E.
	11.1.	To discuss the basis for establishing new sites/projects	
	11.2.	Resource mobilization	
1730		<b>Conclusion of day 2</b>	

3 June, (Friday)Presenter/  
Introduced by

0830	<b>Item 12. Other Business</b>	
	12.1. Future PSC meetings: dates and venues	
	12.2. Vote of thanks	
1000	<b>Item 13. Adoption of Report</b>	
1030	<b>CLOSING</b>	
1200	<b>L U N C H : DIWATA LOUNGE</b>	
1600	Launching of Programme Development and Management Office (PDMO)	
1800	Reception	

4 June (Saturday)**Departure of participants**

# **ANNEX 4**

## **Decisions Adopted by the Meeting**

**Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management  
of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas**

**DECISION I/1  
OF THE  
PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE (PSC)**

**Terms of Reference  
for the Programme Steering Committee**

1. Providing programme direction/strategies and guidance.
2. Facilitating programme coordination and ensuring that programme activities meet national environmental concerns and priorities.
3. Establishing Government commitment to general programme.
4. Sharing and dissemination of programme-funded results and experience.
5. Reviewing and approving programme and annual workplan.
6. Providing means for promoting regional/national interproject coordination.
7. Monitoring, reviewing and evaluating programme progress to meet objectives.
8. Mobilizing national and donor support to develop additional demonstration projects within the programme framework.

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

## **DECISION I/2 OF THE PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE**

### **Strategies for the reduction of marine pollution in the East Asian Seas as part contribution to achieving global environment improvement**

In line with the concept and aspiration of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the ultimate goal of the GEF East Asian Sea Marine Pollution Programme is the reduction of pollution in the coastal and marine waters of the East Asian Seas region. This could be achieved through the development and demonstration of strategic approaches, mechanisms and modalities which could be applied and replicated on a wider basis, thus contributing to the global improvement of the environment. The success of the programme will be measured by how it helps the maritime countries of the region to prevent or reduce marine pollution.

Protection of the international waters from marine pollution can only be achieved if there are appropriate and effective preventive and management measures to regulate the flow of pollutants into the marine environment. This includes the availability of appropriate and workable mechanisms, processes and operational modalities for the prevention and management of marine pollution applicable to the very diverse geographical, political, cultural and socioeconomic conditions in the East Asian region.

It is an enormous task requiring long-term commitment of financial and human resources and collaboration among the countries of the region. It requires the development of national legislations to regulate land-based sources of pollution as well as provide the necessary legal and technical capabilities to implement international conventions, treaties and protocols for regulating the discharge of pollutants from vessels and sea-based activities.

The programme adopts the following strategies to achieve the above objectives

- 1. Establish demonstration projects to illustrate the effectiveness and technical and socioeconomic feasibility of preventing or reducing pollution from land-and sea-based sources.***

The programme will adopt a holistic integrated management approach and a sustainable financing mechanism to ensure continuation and special extension of pollution prevention and management activities over the long term.

The integrated coastal zone management projects in Xiamen and Batangas are especially designed to develop and demonstrate appropriate institutional and financial mechanisms which could effectively prevent, control and mitigate pollution through policy, management and technological interventions.

The demonstration project for the Strait of Malacca is aimed at developing a workable package of operational modalities on pollution risk management in international waters which can be transferred to other subregional seas or straits in the East Asian region and elsewhere. A number of existing subregional mechanisms and programmes will be evaluated, strengthened and employed to the full advantage. These include the three-tiered response system of the private sector, national and regional contingency plans for oil spills, oil spill response equipment, information networks and oil spill response revolving funds. The programme contributes to the development of a framework for an integrated marine resource database and information system which will enable the concerned countries to improve and upgrade their forecasting capabilities related to oil spill accidents. Considerable amount of information on the Malacca Strait already exist and efforts will be made to demonstrate how to use them effectively.

- 2. Undertake capacity building to develop technical and managerial skills in the region to effectively address marine pollution in respective maritime countries.***

A major effort of the programme will be to develop human resources in the region to effectively implement appropriate preventive, control and mitigating measures to address marine pollution. Appropriate research capabilities will also be developed to provide information needed for policy and management actions.

**3. *Promote the ratification and implementation of international conventions, treaties and protocols related to marine pollution prevention.***

Only a few countries in the region have ratified international conventions such as MARPOL (1973/1978), OPRC (1990), CLC (1969) and LD (1972). There are several reasons behind including technical and economic issues, lack of appropriate national legislation as well as lack of understanding and interpretation of the conventions themselves.

The programme will actively promote the ratification of international conventions and protocols related to coastal and marine pollution as this has been recognized as an effective way for preventive marine pollution. However, it will require the compliance and cooperation of the maritime countries, the shipping and oil industries.

An increasing number of countries ratifying and implementing such international conventions and protocols ensure the protection of the marine environment, increase safety of shipping, minimize oil spill occurrences and better control over waste discharge.

**4. *Develop sustainable financing mechanism to continue the operation of marine pollution prevention and maximize the impacts of such activity at the national and regional levels.***

The main thrust of the programme is to explore and develop appropriate sustainable financing mechanisms that will generate sufficient funds to promote the continuation and expansion of the following activities:

- a) Continuation of ICZM programmes at existing and new demonstration sites preferably through funds generated within the activities of the programme such as the imposition of users fees, services, permits, green taxes or environmental management funds.
- b) Continuation of effective training programmes to provide the manpower needs of the maritime countries in the region.
- c) Continuation of existing programme beyond the GEF pilot phase by transferring the operational modalities to other subregional seas and



coastal zones to ensure the establishment and continued operation of an ICZM throughout the region.

The long-term impact of the programme will be measured on the basis of the incremental benefits of increased adoption of a proper and adequate ICZM system to prevent, control and mitigate marine pollution, increased number of countries complying with the provisions of the international conventions and protocols as a result of better public awareness, progressive political commitments and better knowledge and skill on the part of national coastal and marine resource managers.

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**Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management  
of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas**

**DECISION I/3  
OF THE  
PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE**

**Strategies on capacity Building**

The programme adopts the following strategies in strengthening capability of participating countries in marine pollution prevention and management:

1. Increase the knowledge and specialized skills of nationals to **plan and implement** marine pollution programmes at the national and local levels, particularly in the development and execution of integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) and pollution risk management programmes including oil spill contingency plans, impact assessment, pollution monitoring and information exchange.
2. Strengthen technical capability of participating countries to implement international conventions and codes.
3. Help develop the necessary facilities to undertake marine pollution prevention and management activities, especially at the local level.
4. Help marine research institutions in need of special assistance in developing appropriate programmes and methodologies to undertake research in marine pollution.
5. Assist national research institutions interested in coastal environmental management to orient their focus to multidisciplinary approach regarding research in coastal and marine environmental problems including marine pollution.

The programme will organize several activities to achieve the overall objectives of capacity building through the following implementing mechanisms:

## Training

Training emphasis will be on the practical aspects of marine pollution prevention, management and monitoring building upon the lessons learned and experiences from the implementation of activities in the three demonstration sites: Xiamen, Batangas Bay and Malacca Strait. A fair degree of flexibility will be maintained in the design and implementation of the training program taking into account the special needs of the region in addition to the specific needs of individual participating country. Collaboration and cooperation with various agencies and institutions within and outside of the region will be required in the implementation of the training programme.

### 1. Training needs assessment.

To determine the existing capacity of institutions in participating countries in marine pollution management in the context of integrated coastal zone management (ICZM), risk prevention and risk management.

### 2. Organize regional training courses.

To organize regular and self-sustaining short-term training courses (1-2 weeks duration) on marine pollution management and prevention in the context of ICZM and related fields. Some courses will be offered to cover analytical techniques and tools for management and monitoring purposes as well as pollution preparedness and response in the event of accidental spills. The practical aspects of management and prevention including policy/legislative mechanisms will be given considerable emphasis. The training courses will be conducted at the regional level but the experiences and lessons learned from the demonstration sites will be used as models allowing the trainees some practical insights on managing, preventing and monitoring marine pollution. The target groups range from technical staff to policy makers and resource managers. Workshops will also be conducted but with emphasis on enabling the participants to undertake case studies, building upon the experiences and lessons learned from the demonstration sites. Overall, the implementation of regional training courses will enhance cooperation of institutions among participating countries.

### 3. Develop a staff exchange programme.

To develop staff exchange assignments or on-the job training, consisting of in-depth hands-on training covering ICZM, risk assessment and management of marine pollution. The duration of such training could be as long as two months. It will include assignment in participating countries, particularly at the demonstration sites as well as in other countries with regional and international initiatives and programmes relevant to marine pollution prevention and management.

### 4. Conduct training for national staff.

In-service training is an important component at national capability building. Specific needs of each of the participating countries cannot be met in a regional training programme. Thus, it is necessary to provide training within the context of a national framework. Training will range from the use of analytical and management tools for pollution risk management and monitoring to study tour in order to upgrade technical and management capabilities, particularly of senior government officials. Other courses will be developed in response to specific requirements of the participating countries.

## **Technical Assistance**

Assist the participating countries to upgrade existing facilities for pollution risk assessment and monitoring, especially Cambodia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Vietnam.

## **Networking**

Establish or strengthen regional networks to promote regional cooperation and mutual support in the area of marine pollution, especially in specialized areas such as networks of marine legal experts, network for integrated coastal zone management, network for marine pollution monitoring.

## **Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC)/ North-South Cooperation**

**Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management of Marine  
Pollution in the East Asian Seas**

**DECISION I/3  
OF THE  
PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE  
(Continuation)**

*Excerpt from the document DP/1993/23 Governing Council of the UNDP  
(PSC/94/info/19):*

**Programme Planning and Implementation  
National Capacity-building  
Report of the Administrator**

Paragraph 7

Based upon this definition of capacity-building, capacity for development has three components: the education and training of managers, professional, administrative and technical personnel, the use of these trained people in public and private sector organizations aimed at achieving a development impact, and the 'development culture', that is, the rules, norms and expectations governing the transactions and relations among people and among organizations.

Paragraph 8

One area of capacity-building that has been receiving global attention is that of sustainable development. Sustainable development requires a holistic approach to capacity-building, in which participatory development is an essential element. This means going beyond specific training, to ensure that members of society at large have an understanding and commitment to sustainable development. It also means that institutions and mechanisms for decision-making and the involvement of diverse social forces need to be established or strengthened.

Paragraph 38(a)

Long-term development perspective: the capacity to define and manage a long-term vision of social and economic development, and to bring about a greater consistency between short- and long-term policy objectives, can be supported through such initiatives as national long-term perspective studies, which involve support for governmental and non-governmental capacities to participate in national debate. This capacity can also be supported by means of assistance to the democratic, pluralistic process.

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# **Regional Programme on the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asia Seas**

## **Decision I/4 of the Programme Steering Committee**

### **Strategies in Securing the Ratification of International Conventions Related to Marine Pollution**

1. A key component of the Regional Programme on Prevention and Management of Pollution in East Asian Seas is the assistance to participating nations in developing necessary legislation and technical capability to implement international conventions relating to marine pollution (Objective 3, Programme Document). However, legislative development and building of technical capacities in marine pollution control is complex, owing to the great differences in population, territories, development and histories among the countries of the East Asian Region.
2. At present, very few countries in the Region have ratified international conventions and protocols related to marine environment protection. One can only speculate on the reasons for East Asian countries' absence as parties to international conventions. But the fact of the matter is, if pollution prevention and management are to be achieved throughout the East Asian Seas Region, international conventions are one of the essential instruments, particularly if international co-operation is being sought to realize the programme objectives.
3. The strategy proposed for strengthening regional capability to ratify and implement international conventions involves the following:
  - 3.1 Establish and assess ongoing projects, programmes and work of individuals, agencies and organizations involved in drafting, revising, implementing and enforcing relevant legislation in the region.

- 3.2 Identify lawyers and experts in each country, to be organized into national, sub-regional and/or regional task forces, associations or a network, to review and evaluate the legal requirements under pertinent international conventions (e.g., MARPOL 73/78; London Convention 1972; OPRC 1990; Basel Convention; Law of the Sea, etc.) and the effectiveness and constraints of national laws in achieving the objectives and promoting compliance with such conventions and protocols
- 3.3 Develop model legislation(s) that can be used by countries in the region, taking into account the diversity of languages, legal systems and technical capabilities, and to the extent appropriate, the "Guidelines for the Drafting of Maritime Legislation", produced by ESCAP.
- 3.4 Identify and analyze the reasons, other than the legislation issue, why countries in the East Asian Region have not ratified international conventions on marine pollution.
- 3.5 Develop and implement an action plan which will address these issues, as well as promote the development, adoption and harmonization of national legislation throughout the region, for the uniform implementation of international conventions and protocols on marine pollution, including activities such as sub-regional/regional co-operation in legal and technical training; monitoring programme and information network development; public awareness campaigns; sustainable financing mechanisms; enforcement and compliance training programmes; industry's role and responsibilities; international assistance; etc.
- 3.6 Link action plan activities to the technical, scientific and economic activities and outputs generated at the national demonstration sites, as well as to the technical co-operation programme of IMO and other international agencies, as appropriate.

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**Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management  
of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas**

**DECISION I/5  
OF THE  
PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE (PSC)**

**Roles/Functions of National Focal Points**

1. Serve as key contact/liaison for operational matters of the Programme.
2. Serve as the permanent member of the Programme Steering Committee or identify an alternate member in the absence of the permanent member.
3. Assist in the operation of Programme activities in their respective countries.
4. Extend Programme results and findings to their respective countries.
5. Help secure funding support to implement Programme activities in their respective countries.
6. Assist in the provision of data and information needed by the Programme.

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**Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management of Marine  
Pollution in the East Asian Seas**

**DECISION I/6  
OF THE  
PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE**

**Technical and Scientific Advisory Groups**

**Roles and Inputs**

1. Effective management of marine pollution requires reliable technical and scientific advice for policy and management decisions. It is recognized that there are considerable scientific strengths in the region that can contribute to the management of marine pollution, including the expertise and network that is available in ASEAMS. In addition, the programme will take advantage of the knowledge and expertise of the international scientific community, through such fora as GESAMP, which can be called upon to address management issues that require scientific review and interpretation.
2. There are a number of options available to the Programme to access input from these scientific and technical bodies. Options to be evaluated and implemented by the Executing Agency, through the Programme Manager, include:
  - 2.1 Organize scientific/technical groups to address specific problems and issues as they arise during the implementation of demonstration site activities;
  - 2.2 Establish a regional "think tank" comprised of scientists, economists and technical experts from the region to review, evaluate and identify practical approaches to technical questions which are key to the implementation and replication of integrated coastal zone management throughout the region. Some of the issues that may be considered by such a group include:

- harmonization of water quality criteria and standards throughout the region;
- training needs, approaches and documentation;
- TCDC issues and approaches;
- regional monitoring and information networking;
- economic valuation of marine resources.

2.3 Access existing and/or newly organized Technical Work Groups of GESAMP, with a request to address problems and issues that are directly of concern to the East Asian Seas Marine Pollution Programme. Some of the practical problems that may be put forward to GESAMP Technical Working Groups include:

- steps in identifying the carrying capacity of a bay or other body of water in a marine setting (e.g., Batangas Bay, Malacca Strait);
- standardization of procedures and techniques for marine environmental monitoring;
- procedures for conducting environmental impact assessment of marine pollution in tropical waters;
- processes and procedures for implementing integrated coastal zone management.

2.4 Link regional scientists and technical experts with international technical and scientific groups such as GESAMP, in a combined effort to address some of the issues that are key to the implementation and replication of integrated coastal zone management throughout the East Asian Seas Region.

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Promote the cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) through arrangements for:

- (i) attachment of national staff to undertake marine pollution training and upgrading,
- (ii) experts from the region to undertake specific activity in capacity building of the receiving countries,
- (iii) national technical staff to serve at the Programme Development and Management Office (PDMO) as technical programme officers or technical advisors.

### **North-South cooperation**

Provide opportunity for experts from developed countries to be seconded to PDMO or project sites to undertake programme-related activities. Such experts could be provided through donors of the developed countries

### **Volunteer Programmes of UN and Developed Nations**

The volunteer programme of the United Nations and those developed countries in the region, especially from Japan, Singapore and Republic of Korea could adequately tapped to provide the much needed manpower for the implementation of the programme. They could be assigned to specific participating countries to help implement programme activities.

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**Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management  
of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas**

**DECISION I/7  
OF THE  
PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE**

**Observer Status at Future PSC Meetings**

In view of the considerable interest by both public and private sectors concerning the regional programme, the PSC established the following criteria for inviting observers to attend future PSC meetings:

1. UN agencies with related programmes or projects in the East Asian Seas Region, i.e., FAO, UNEP, UNESCO/IOC, ESCAP.
2. Industry, institutions and NGOs collaborating directly on Programme activities and/or providing information to the PSC on related activities in the region or other parts of the world.
3. Donor agencies co-financing the Regional Programme, or providing financial support to joint or complementary projects in the region.

It was further agreed that time would be allocated in future agenda of the PSC for presentations and interventions by observers.

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**Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management  
of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas**

**DECISION I/8  
OF THE  
PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING**

**Programme Workplan and Budget**

The revised programme document provided a broad programme workplan from 1994-1998. The programme document has defined the programme framework and selected the demonstration projects. However, it was stressed that the programme shall adopt a participatory and consultative approach in developing detail programme activities with the concerned participating agencies. In order to achieve meaningful regional cooperation and collaboration, it is necessary to ensure that a mechanism exists to enable the participating governments to be involved in the improvement of detail programme plans and their implementation. The Programme Steering Committee, therefore, also serves as a venue for such regional consultation.

The revised programme plan took into consideration the relevant and salient comments and suggestions from governments and international agencies expressed in writing or orally during the Xiamen launching meeting and the consultation trips undertaken by the Programme Manager. It was completed in January, 1994. Further refinement may be necessary to incorporate new suggestions and comments.

***Strategic workplan for 1994***

The major immediate objectives of the programme for the second half of 1994 are summarized below:

1. Strengthen the capability and efficiency of the PDMO and the programme by a) hiring a Programme Technical Advisor, b) secure the secondment of

technical and support staff from GOP; and c) procure office equipment and supplies wherever necessary for both PDMO and the field offices.

2. Liaise with governments to ensure the appointment of national programme coordinators.
3. Complete the programme operational guidelines.
4. Finalize a list of local and international consultants and experts.
5. Prepare and print programme brochure and newsletter.
6. Prepare a list of key institutions and individuals with expertise in marine pollution in the region
7. Initiate the development of training courses including the preparing of training materials
  - a) Integrated coastal zone management (in collaboration with SAREC, CMC and, possibly, World Bank), and
  - b) Impact assessment (in collaboration with SAREC, CMC).
8. Implement project activities of demonstration site 1 Xiamen, China
  - a) Refine detail workplan and budget,
  - b) Develop MOU with the Xiamen Municipal Government to implement the demonstration project, and
  - c) Implement activities scheduled for 1994 workplan.
9. Implement project activities of demonstration site 2: Balangas, Philippines.
  - a) Setting up interdisciplinary expert group on ICZM.
  - b) Appointment of site manager and staff
  - c) Renovation of site office and laboratory.
  - d) Negotiation with BBCRMF on co-funding of some project activities.
  - e) Initiate implementing project activities scheduled for 1994.

10. Implement project activities of demonstration site 3. Malacca Strait.
  - a) Organize consultative workshop on pollution risk management in the Strait of Malacca
  - b) Incorporate the workshop recommendations into the existing work programme of the Malacca Strait Demonstration Project
  - c) Identification of implementing agencies and finalization of contracts and MOU.
  - d) Initiate the implementation of project activities scheduled for 1994.
11. Negotiate with SAREC and CMC for joint activities to be undertaken by the SAREC regional programme on marine science and IMO/UNDP East Asian Sea Marine Pollution Programme.
12. Promote the IMO/UNDP marine pollution programme to donors for complementary funding support.
  - a) Taking advantage of the invitation to Sweden by his Royal Highness, the King of Sweden to attend the Royal Colloquium on Coastal Zone Management, on 21-22 August 1994, the Programme Manager will schedule meetings with SIDA, SWEDMAR and SAREC; and proceed to Denmark to meet with DANIDA, DANISH EPA and North Sea Centre.
  - b) Taking advantage of the invitation of IOC to attend a conference on Coastal Zone Research in Lisbon (14-19 November 1994), the Programme Manager will present programme activities to participants and donors present there.
  - c) Taking advantage of the invitation of the office of the Law of the Sea and UNDP to attend a working session on the development of training modules for integrated coastal zone management (27-29 June 1994), the Programme Manager will establish linkage with training institutions and experts
  - d) Taking advantage of the invitation of IDRC to attend the international coastal zone management conference in Halifax in September 1994, the Programme Manager will present the work and experience on coastal zone management in the region as well as participate in a meeting of donors.



- 13 Maintaining interaction and linkage with scientists, policy makers, NGOs and the private sectors.
  - a) Attend relevant conferences and workshop.
  - b) Establish exchange of information such as newsletter and publication.
- 14 Initiate survey of training needs.

### ***Strategic workplan for 1995***

The immediate objectives for 1995 are:

1. Implement project activities scheduled for the three demonstration sites.
2. Implement the first training courses on integrated coastal zone management and impacts assessment.
3. Initiate and implement activities on pollution monitoring and information management.
4. Establish the network of marine legal experts.
5. Initiate and implement sustainable financing projects.
6. Publish two issues of the newsletters.
7. Initiate on-the-job training for ICZM and risk management.
8. Strengthen linkage with donors and network of national institutions involving in marine pollution.
9. Preparation for the Second Programme Steering Committee Meeting.
10. Establish technical/scientific groups to provide scientific inputs to scheduled programme activities.
11. Monitoring and assess programme and project performance.
12. Publish environmental profiles for Xiamen and Batangas.

**Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management  
of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas**

**DECISION I/8  
OF THE  
PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE**

**Programme Workplan and Budget  
(Continuation)**

## WORKPLAN

Annual (1994 - 1998)

Quarterly (1994 - 1995)

## Regional Programme for Marine Pollution Prevention and Management Strategic Workplan for 1994

ACTIVITIES	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q
Strengthening capability and efficiency of the Programme Development and Management Office (PDMO) and the Programme				
a) Hiring of Programme Technical Advisor				
b) Secure secondment of GOP technical and support staff				
c) Procurement of office equipment and supplies				
Liaise with government to ensure national programme coordinator appointment				
First programme steering committee meeting				
Programme operational guidelines				
List of local and international consultants and experts				
Programme brochure and newsletter				
List of key institutions and individuals with expertise in marine pollution in the region				
Training courses - initiation and development				
a) Integrated coastal zone management (in collaboration with SAREC, CMC and World Bank)				
b) Impact assessment (with SAREC and CMC)				
Implementation of Xiamen Demonstration Project				
a) Refinement of workplan and budget				
b) Development of MOU				
c) Implement scheduled activities				

## Regional Programme for Marine Pollution Prevention and Management Strategic Workplan for 1994

ACTIVITIES	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q
Implementation of Batangas Demonstration Project				
a) Setting up multidisciplinary team		■		
b) Appointment of site manager and staff			■	
c) Implement scheduled activities			■	■
Implementation of Malacca Demonstration Project				
a) Organize consultative workshop on pollution risk management in the Strait of Malacca		■		
b) Refine workplan based on workshop recommendations			■	
c) Identification of implementing agencies and finalization of MOU and contracts			■	
d) Implementation of scheduled activities			■	■
Joint activities between SAREC and the Programme on marine pollution			■	
Promote the Programme to donors for complementary funding support through:				
a) Schedule meeting with SIDA, SWEDMAR, SAREC, DANIDA, EPA and North Sea Centre when attending the Royal Colloquium on CZM in Sweden			■	
b) Meeting with various participants and donors at the Lisbon conference on coastal zone research				■
c) Establish linkage with institutions conducting training when attending the working session of development of training modules for ICZM		■		
Linkage and interaction with scientists, policymakers, NGOs and the private sector through:				
a) Attend relevant conferences and workshops	■	■	■	■
b) Exchange of newsletter and publications	■			

**Regional Programme for Marine Pollution Prevention and Management  
Strategic Workplan for 1995**

ACTIVITIES	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q
Xiamen Demonstration Project				
Implementation of scheduled activities				
Batangas Bay Demonstration Project				
Implementation of scheduled activities				
Malacca Strait Demonstration Project				
Implementation of scheduled activities				
Training course on ICZM - implementation				
Training course on Impact Assessment - implementation				
Marine pollution monitoring and information management				
Establish network of marine legal experts				
Sustainable financing projects with WWF				
Programme newsletter				
On-the-job Training on ICZM and pollution risk management				
Second programme steering committee meeting				
Publication of environmental profile:				
a) Xiamen				
b) Batangas Bay				
Establish technical/scientific groups for scheduled activities				
Strengthen linkage with donors and national institutions				
Monitoring and assessment of programme/project performance				

	SUB-						
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY	TASK	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1.1.1		XIAMEN DEMONSTRATION SITE					
1.1.1		Establish Task Force/Operation					
1.1.2		Site Office and Operation					
1.1.3		Study Tour/Group Training					
1.1.4		Establish Research Coordinating Unit					
1.2.1		Environmental Profile/Management Plan					
1.2.2		Consultation with Stakeholders					
1.2.3		Public Awareness					
1.2.4		Economic Feasibility/Legislative Analysis					
1.2.4	1.2.4.1	Eco. Viability/Envl. Protection Foundation					
1.2.4	1.2.4.2	Refinement of Legislative Measures					
1.2.4	1.2.4.3	Environmental Protection Foundation					
1.2.4	1.2.4.4	Ecological/Socioeco Waste Dumping					
1.2.4	1.2.4.5	Aerial Survey Coastal Aquaculture					
1.2.4	1.2.4.6 &	Ecol. Impacts Coastal Aquaculture					
1.2.4	1.2.4.7	Carrying Capacity for Coastal Aquaculture					
1.2.4	1.2.4.8	Resource use conflicts/Socioeco Implication					
1.2.4	1.2.4.9	Functional Zonation					

	SUB-						
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY	TASK	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1.2.4	1.2.4.10	Yuanlan Lagoon Evaluation		■			
1.2.4	1.2.4.11	Pollution Management Training			■		
1.2.4	1.2.4.12	GIS for Pollution Planning & Management	■	■	■	■	■
1.2.5		Water Quality Criteria/Standards		■			
1.2.6		Impact Assessment on Coastal Pollution	■	■			
1.2.6	1.2.6.1	Socioeco Impact Assess. Port Harbor	■	■			
1.2.6	1.2.6.2	Pollution Management Guidelines				■	
1.2.6	1.2.6.3	Action Plan on Waste Management		■	■		
1.3.1		Marine Environmental Quality Change	■				
1.3.2		Monitor/Assessment Pollution Measures	■	■	■	■	■
1.4.1		Training Needs/Curriculum/Training Aids	■	■	■		
1.4.2		Joint Training ICZM		■			■
1.4.3		Demonstration Workshops				■	
1.4.4		Staff Exchange		■	■	■	■







	SUB:						
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY	TASK	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
		Batangas Demonstration Project					
1.5.1		Task Force Establishment for Batangas					
1.5.1	1.5.1.1	Task Force Establishment					
1.5.1	1.5.1.2	Multidisciplinary Team					
1.5.2		Site Manager/Office					
1.5.3		Strengthen Batangas Foundation (BA)					
1.5.3	1.5.3.1	Assess Organization Structure of BA					
1.5.4		Public Awareness Campaign					
1.5.5		Establish CZM Council					
1.5.5	1.5.5.1	Legislation Implication for CZM Council					
1.6.1		Environmental Profile					
1.6.1	1.6.1.1	Coastal Environmental Profile Preparation					
1.6.1	1.6.1.2	Management Plan					
1.6.1	1.6.1.3	Publication of Profile & Management Plan					
1.6.2		Zonational Scheme					
1.6.2	1.6.2.1	Functional Zonation Scheme					
1.6.3		Stakeholders Consultation					
1.6.4		Research and GIS					
1.6.4	1.6.4.1	Hazardous Waste Assessment					

	SUB-						
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY	TASK	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1.6.4	1.6.4.2	Studies on Waste Generation & Disposal		■			
1.6.4	1.6.4.3	Baseline Data Gathering	■	■	■		
1.6.4	1.6.4.4	FS Batangas Bay Env. Mgmt Fund		■			
1.6.4	1.6.4.5	Fisheries Resources Assessment			■		
1.6.4	1.6.4.6	Socioeconomic Impact Analysis		■			
1.6.4	1.6.4.7	Batangas Bay Hydrodynamics		■			
1.6.4	1.6.4.8	Navigational Traffic		■			
1.6.4	1.6.4.9 (& 1.6.6.1)	Environmental Impact of Aquaculture			■		
1.6.4	1.6.4.10	GIS Package	■	■	■	■	
1.6.4	1.6.4.11	Setting Up Analytical Laboratory	■				
1.6.5		Water Quality Criteria and Standards		■			
1.6.6		Formulation of ICZM Program					
1.6.6	1.6.6.1	Environmental Impact Assessment			■		
1.6.6	1.6.6.2	Guidelines on Marine Pollution Prevention				■	
1.6.6	1.6.6.3	Action Plan for Waste Management				■	

	SUB-						
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY	TASK	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1.7.1		Marine Environmental Quality	■				
1.7.2		Monitor/Assess Marine Environment		■	■	■	■
1.8.1		Assessing Training Needs					
1.8.1	1.8.1.1	Training Needs (Region)	■	■			
1.8.1	1.8.1.2	Curriculum and Teaching Aids		■	■		
1.8.1	1.8.1.3	Joint Training		■			■
1.8.2		Demonstration Workshop				■	
1.8.3		Staff Exchange		■	■	■	■

ACTIVITY	SUB-ACTIVITY	TASK	1994				1995			
			1 Q	2	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q
		Batangas Demonstration Project								
1.5.1		Task Force Establishment for Batangas								
1.5.1	1.5.1.1	Task Force Establishment		■						
1.5.1	1.5.1.2	Multidisciplinary Team		■						
1.5.2		Site Manager/Office			■	■	■	■	■	■
1.5.3		Strengthen Batangas Foundation (BA)								
1.5.3	1.5.3.1	Assess Organization Structure of BA			■	■				
1.5.4		Public Awareness Campaign					■	■	■	■
1.5.5		Establish CZM Council			■	■	■	■		
1.5.5	1.5.5.1	Legislation Implication for CZM Council			■	■	■	■		
1.6.1		Environmental Profile								
1.6.1	1.6.1.1	Coastal Environmental Profile Preparation			■	■				
1.6.1	1.6.1.2	Management Plan				■	■	■		
1.6.1	1.6.1.3	Publication of Profile & Management Plan							■	
1.6.2		Zonational Scheme								
1.6.2	1.6.2.1	Functional Zonation Scheme				■	■		■	■
1.6.3		Stakeholders Consultation				■	■		■	
1.6.4		Research and GIS								
1.6.4	1.6.4.1	Hazardous Waste Assessment					■	■	■	■



ACTIVITY	SUB-ACTIVITY	TASK	1994				1995				
			1 Q	2	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	
1.7.1		Marine Environmental Quality			■	■					
1.7.2		Monitor/Assess Marine Environment					■	■	■	■	■
1.8.1		Assessing Training Needs									
1.8.1	1.8.1.1	Training Needs (Region)			■	■	■				
1.8.1	1.8.1.2	Curriculum and Teaching Aids									
1.8.1	1.8.1.3	Joint Training						■			
1.8.2		Demonstration Workshop									
1.8.3		Staff Exchange						■	■	■	■



	SUB-						
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY	TASK	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
		Malacca Strait Demonstration Project					
1.9.1		Appointment of consultant/facilitator					
1.9.2		Adequacy Subregional Coord. Mechanism					
1.9.2	1.9.2.1	Subregional Consultation Meeting					
1.10.1		Oil Spill Information					
1.10.1	1.10.1.1	Secondary Data Collection Assessment					
1.10.1	1.10.1.2	Workshop Proceedings					
1.10.2		Database Development					
1.10.2	1.10.2.1	Habitat Assessment by Remote Sensing					
1.10.2	1.10.2.2	Fisheries Resources Vulnerable to Spill					
1.10.3		GIS Mapping					
1.10.3	1.10.3.1	Sensitivity Mapping					
1.11.1		Oil Pollution Risk Database					
1.11.2		Shipping Accident Factors					
1.11.3		Oil Spill Model					
1.11.3	1.11.3.1	Oil Spill Modelling					
1.11.3	1.11.3.2	Oil Spill Model Validation					
1.11.4		Production of Maps					
1.12.1		Improving Legislation on Oil Spill					
1.12.1	1.12.1.1	Legislation Analysis					

	SUB-						
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY	TASK	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1.12.1	1.12.1.2	Marine Legal Network/Association					
1.12.2		Review Existing Traffic Separation Scheme					
1.12.3		Airborne Detection/Surveillance System					
1.12.4		Improve Shipping Inspection Procedure					
1.13.1		Review National Oil Spill Contingency Plans					
1.13.1	1.13.1.1	Background Documents National Spill Plans					
1.13.2		Training Requirement Survey					
1.13.3		Establish Subreg. Coordination Mechanism					
1.13.3	1.13.3.1	Subregional Meeting on Contingency Plan					
1.13.3	1.13.3.2	Follow-up Recommendation of Meeting					
1.14.1		Assess Training Needs on Oil Pollution					
1.14.2		Demo Workshop on Oil Spill Risk Assessment					
1.14.3		Staff Exchange Program					
1.14.4		Training Courses (GIS, Spill, Port Control)					
1.14.5		Campaign for Vessel Crew					

ACTIVITY	SUB-ACTIVITY	TASK	1994				1995			
			1 Q	2	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q
		<b>Malacca Strait Demonstration Project</b>								
1.9.1		Appointment of consultant/facilitator			■					
1.9.2		<b>Adequacy Subregional Coord. Mechanism</b>								
1.9.2	1.9.2.1	Subregional Consultation Meeting			■					
1.10.1		<b>Oil Spill Information</b>								
1.10.1	1.10.1.1	Secondary Data Collection Assessment					■	■	■	■
1.10.1	1.10.1.2	Workshop Proceedings								
1.10.2		<b>Database Development</b>								
1.10.2	1.10.2.1	Habitat Assessment by Remote Sensing					■	■	■	■
1.10.2	1.10.2.2	Fisheries Resources Vulnerable to Spill					■	■	■	■
1.10.3		<b>GIS Mapping</b>								
1.10.3	1.10.3.1	Sensitivity Mapping					■	■	■	■
1.11.1		<b>Oil Pollution Risk Database</b>					■	■	■	■
1.11.2		<b>Shipping Accident Factors</b>						■	■	■
1.11.3		<b>Oil Spill Model</b>								
1.11.3	1.11.3.1	Oil Spill Modelling					■	■	■	■
1.11.3	1.11.3.2	Oil Spill Model Validation						■	■	■
1.11.4		<b>Production of Maps</b>						■	■	■
1.12.1		<b>Improving Legislation on Oil Spill</b>								
1.12.1	1.12.1.1	Legislation Analysis			■	■				



ACTIVITY	SUB- ACTIVITY	TASK	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
		<b>Marine Pollution and Information Management</b>					
2.1.1		Appoint Program Coordinator					
2.1.2		Directory of Institutions					
2.1.3		Inception Workshop					
2.2.1		Review Efforts on Monitoring Pollution					
2.2.2		Regional Workshop (Expert Meeting)					
2.2.3		Standardize Sampling/Analytical Methods					
2.3.1		Equipment for National Monitoring					
2.3.2		Implement Regional Monitoring Program					
2.4.1		Operation of Network					
2.4.2		Data Analysis/Publication					
2.4.3		Newsletter Publication					
2.5.1		Training Needs Survey					
2.5.2		Staff Exchange					
2.5.3		Training Course					



	SUB-						
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY	TASK	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
		Strengthening Regional Capacity in Implementing International Conventions					
3.1.1		Appoint Marine Law Consultant		■			
3.1.2		Legal Experts on Marine Pollution Directory		■			
3.1.3		Inception Workshop		■			
3.2.1		Review Legislation & Int'l Conventions		■			
3.2.2		Model Marine Pollution Legislation		■			
3.3.1		Analysis of Coastal Area Utilization		■			
3.3.2		Minimum Environmental Requirement		■			
3.3.3		Emission Standards		■			
3.3.4		Revised Effluent Standards/Implementation			■		
3.4.1		Enforcement of Legislation/Convention		■			
3.4.2		Procurement of Legal Documents		■	■		
3.5.1		Assessing Training Needs	■	■			
3.5.2		Staff Exchange		■	■	■	■
3.5.3		Implementing Pollution Legislation Workshop			■		

ACTIVITY	SUB-ACTIVITY	TASK	1994	1995			
				1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q
		Strengthening Regional Capacity in Implementing International Conventions					
3.1.1		Appoint Marine Law Consultant		■			
3.1.2		Legal Experts on Marine Pollution Directory		■	■	■	
3.1.3		Inception Workshop		■			
3.2.1		Review Legislation & Int'l Conventions		■	■	■	
3.2.2		Model Marine Pollution Legislation				■	■
3.3.1		Analysis of Coastal Area Utilization			■	■	
3.3.2		Minimum Environmental Requirement			■	■	
3.3.3		Emission Standards			■	■	
3.3.4		Revised Effluent Standards/Implementation					
3.4.1		Enforcement of Legislation/Convention		■	■	■	■
3.4.2		Procurement of Legal Documents		■	■	■	■
3.5.1		Assessing Training Needs	■				
3.5.2		Staff Exchange		■	■	■	■
3.5.3		Implementing Pollution Legislation Worksho					



ACTIVITY	SUB-ACTIVITY	TASK	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
		Sustainable Financing					
4.1.1		Potential Funding/Financial Options					
4.1.2		Economic Feasibility Studies					
4.1.3		Innovative Financing Program					
4.1.4		Environmental Damage					
4.2.1		Identify Donor Interest					
4.2.2		Implement Operational Funding Plan					
4.2.3		Donors' Meeting					



## **BUDGET**

**Programme Budget Summary (1994 - 1998)**

**Programme Budget by Line Item:**

**Annual (1994 - 1998)**

**Quarterly (1994)**



CODE	BUDGET ITEM	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	SUB-TOTAL
10.00	Personnel							
11.00	International Experts							
11.01	Program Manager		148,900	133,600	134,000	140,100	172,900	730,500
11.02	Technical Advisor		77,050	121,448	112,700	120,400	150,600	591,198
11.49	Sub-total Experts		226,950	255,048	246,700	269,500	323,500	1,321,698
11.51	International Consultants	28,000	53,500	201,300	61,950	5,000		349,750
11.98	Sub-total Consultants	28,000	53,500	201,300	61,950	5,000		349,750
11.99	Sub-total Experts and Consultants	28,000	280,450	456,348	308,650	274,500	323,500	1,671,448
13.00	Administrative Support Personnel							
13.01	Support Staff (PDMO)		16,956	34,726	35,524	36,321	37,119	160,646
13.02	Support Staff (Field Office)		3,000	6,000	6,000	3,000		18,000
13.03	Other Administrative Support		6,000	6,000	6,500	7,000	6,000	31,500
13.99	Sub-total Administrative Support Personnel		25,956	46,726	48,024	46,321	43,119	178,646
15.00	Travel on Official Business							
15.01	Duty Travel (PDMO)		75,000	110,000	110,000	105,000	100,000	500,000
15.02	Travel of Consultants/Local Travel		21,425	82,650	24,025	2,300		140,400
15.99	Sub-total Travel		96,425	202,650	134,025	107,300	100,000	640,400
16.00	Mission Costs							
16.01	Intergovernmental Meeting/Program							
	Steering Committee	30,000	40,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	150,000
16.02	Technical Advisory Group		15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000		60,000
16.03	Interagency Dialogue		10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	35,000
16.04	Evaluation Mission		5,000	15,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	45,000
16.05	Other Missions			9,100				9,100
16.99	Sub-total Mission Costs	30,000	70,000	64,100	45,000	50,000	40,000	299,100

CODE	BUDGET ITEM	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	SUB-TOTAL
17.00	NPPP							
17.01	Technical/Program Assistants		6,000	36,000	36,000	30,000	24,000	132,000
17.02	Technical Program Officer		11,669	17,428	18,362	19,339	20,306	87,124
17.03	National Professionals/Site Manager		37,025	88,650	41,525	22,900		190,100
17.99	Sub-total NPPP		54,694	142,078	95,907	72,239	44,306	409,224
19.00	Sub-total Personnel Component	58,000	527,525	911,902	631,606	550,360	550,925	3,230,318
20.00	Sub-contract							
21.00	Sub-contracts		123,500	513,795	496,195	135,035	139,475	1,408,000
29.00	Sub-total Sub-contracts		123,500	513,795	496,195	135,035	139,475	1,408,000
30.00	Training and Fellowship							
31.01	Fellowship			113,800	96,400	58,900	101,800	370,900
31.99	Sub-total Fellowship			113,800	96,400	58,900	101,800	370,900
32.00	Study Tour/Group Training							
32.01	Workshops		16,050	90,600	94,150	158,650	2,000	361,650
32.02	Study Tour/Group Training			60,240	66,000	33,000	52,640	211,880
32.03	Other Meetings		500	500	500	500	500	2,500
32.99	Sub-total Study Tour/Group Training		16,550	151,340	160,650	192,150	55,140	576,030
33.00	In-service Training							
33.01	In-service Training			14,000	26,000	20,000	20,000	80,000
33.99	Sub-total In-service Training			14,000	26,000	20,000	20,000	80,000
39.00	Sub-total Training and Fellowship		16,550	279,340	283,050	271,050	176,940	1,026,930



## Regional Programme for Marine Pollution Prevention and Management in the East Asian Seas (RAS/92/G34)

## 1994 Quarterly Budget

CODE	BUDGET ITEM	1993	1994				SUB-TOTAL
			1ST Q	2ND Q	3RD Q	4TH Q	
10.00	Personnel						
11.00	International Experts						
11.01	Program Manager		37,475	37,475	37,475	37,475	149,900
11.02	Technical Advisor				51,675	25,375	77,050
11.49	Sub-total Experts		37,475	37,475	89,150	62,850	226,950
11.51	International Consultants	28,000		17,833	17,834	17,833	53,500
11.98	Sub-total Consultants	28,000		17,833	17,834	17,833	53,500
11.99	Sub-total Experts and Consultants	28,000	37,475	55,308	106,984	80,683	280,450
13.00	Administrative Support Personnel						
13.01	Support Staff (PDMO)		2,850	4,702	4,702	4,702	16,956
13.02	Support Staff (Field Office)			1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
13.03	Other Administrative Support			2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
13.99	Sub-total Administrative Support		2,850	7,702	7,702	7,702	25,956
	Personnel						
15.00	Travel on Official Business						
15.01	Duty Travel (PDMO)				10,000	11,425	21,425
15.02	Travel of Consultants/Local Travel		8,000	20,000	23,500	23,500	75,000
15.99	Sub-total Travel		8,000	20,000	33,500	34,925	96,425
16.00	Mission Costs						
16.01	Intergovernmental Meeting/Program						
	Steering Committee	30,000		40,000			40,000
16.02	Technical Advisory Group			15,000			15,000
16.03	Interagency Dialogue			10,000			10,000
16.04	Evaluation Mission			5,000			5,000
16.05	Other Missions						
16.99	Sub-total Mission Costs	30,000		70,000			70,000



CODE	BUDGET ITEM	1993	1994	1994	1994	1994	SUB-TOTAL
			1ST Q	2ND Q	3RD Q	4TH Q	
17.00	NPPP						
17.01	Technical/Program Assistants				3,000	3,000	6,000
17.02	Technical Program Officer			4,804	3,432	3,433	11,669
17.03	National Professionals/ Site Manager			12,300	12,300	12,425	37,025
17.99	Sub-total NPPP			17,104	18,732	18,858	54,694
19.00	Sub-total Personnel Component	58,000	48,325	170,114	166,918	142,168	527,525
20.00	Sub-contract						
21.00	Sub-contracts			40,100	41,300	42,100	123,500
29.00	Sub-total Sub-contracts			40,100	41,300	42,100	123,500
30.00	Training and Fellowship						
31.01	Fellowship						
31.99	Sub-total Fellowship						
32.00	Study Tour/Group Training						
32.01	Workshops			5,000	5,700	5,350	16,050
32.02	Study Tour/Group Training						
32.03	Other Meetings				500		500
32.99	Sub-total Study Tour/Group Training			5,000	6,200	5,350	16,550
33.00	In-service Training						
33.01	In-service Training						
33.99	Sub-total In-service Training						
39.00	Sub-total Training and Fellowship			5,000	6,200	5,350	16,550

CODE	BUDGET ITEM	1993	1994	1994	1994	1994	SUB-TOTAL
			1ST Q	2ND Q	3RD Q	4TH Q	
40.00	Equipment						
41.00	Expendable Equipment		8,500	16,080	24,580	24,580	73,740
41.99	Sub-total Expendable Equipment		8,500	16,080	24,580	24,580	73,740
42.00	Non-expendable Equipment		15,900	49,000	32,670	27,230	124,800
42.99	Sub-total Non-expendable Equipment		15,900	49,000	32,670	27,230	124,800
49.00	Sub-total Equipment		24,400	65,080	57,250	51,810	198,540
50.00	Miscellaneous						
51.00	Operation/Maintenance of Equipment						
51.01	Maintenance/Upgrade/Operation		1,000	2,100	1,900	2,200	7,200
51.02	Communications		3,000	4,200	3,600	3,600	14,400
52.00	Reporting Costs/Publications			3,300	5,800	3,900	13,000
53.00	Sundry		1,000	1,850	1,900	1,800	6,550
54.00	Contingency			2,785	2,785	2,785	8,355
59.00	Sub-total Miscellaneous		5,000	14,235	15,985	14,285	49,505
89.00	Total	58,000	77,725	294,529	287,653	255,713	915,620

# **ANNEX 5**

## **Report of the Programme Manager**

**Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management  
of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas**

**First Meeting of the Programme  
Steering Committee  
June 1-3, 1994, Quezon City, Philippines**

**Report of the Programme Manager  
Progress Report (17 January - 31 May 1994)**

**Project Title**

*Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas*

**Main Objective**

*To support the efforts of the participating governments in the prevention, control and management of marine pollution, at both the national and subregional levels, on a long-term and self-reliance basis.*

**Duration**

*5 years*

**Participating Countries**

*Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam*

**Programme Document Reference Number**

*RAS/92/G34*

## **Introduction**

The Programme Document was officially signed on 13 November 1993 at the launching meeting in Xiamen, China. Representatives of five countries which had confirmed their participation in the programme attended the meeting.

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) contracted the services of Dr. Chua Thia Eng (November-December 1993) to revise the Programme Document by incorporating the relevant comments from the governments and international organizations. He was later on hired by IMO as the Programme Manager for the Programme.

The Programme Manager reported to the field office in Manila on 17 January 1994 to initiate programme activities.

### **Immediate Operational Objectives from January-May 1994**

1. Establish and operationalize the Programme Development and Management Office (PDMO).
2. Undertake further consultations with governments and secure full participation of all concerned governments.
3. Initiate preparatory activities at the demonstration sites.
4. Secure additional/complementary financial support.
5. Revise programme documents and budget.
6. Develop operational guidelines.
7. Make necessary preparation for the First Programme Steering Committee Meeting and UN interagency meeting.
8. Prepare for the Consultative Workshop on Pollution Risk Management in the Strait of Malacca.
9. Preparation of programme brochure.
10. Establish linkages with donor agencies and institutions in the region.

## Activities

Most of the planned activities were undertaken according to schedule. The achievements and outputs of the main activities during the first quarter are briefly described below.

### Main activities and outputs

#### *Immediate Objective 1*    *Establishing the Programme Development and Management Office (PDMO).*

It took about 1-1/2 months to establish the PDMO which became fully operational in late February 1994.

#### a)    **Office and infrastructure**

In accordance with the commitment of the host government, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), which is the host institution, renovated one of the buildings located in the compound of DENR, half of which is allocated for the operation of the PDMO.

The office address is:

Programme Development and Management Office (PDMO)  
DENR Compound  
Visayas Avenue, Quezon City, Metro Manila, Philippines  
Phone/Fax: 96 97 12

As of the second quarter of this year, the Government of the Philippines (GOP) has provided the following:

- 1)    Air-conditioned offices (total area 1,002 ft<sup>2</sup>) with furniture and fixtures;
- 2)    One direct telephone line and one local line; and

3) Some basic office supplies

**b) Staffing**

The Programme has obtained the temporary services of Ms. Cory C. Guerrero as Administrative Assistant beginning 17 January 1994

The GOP has provided the services of one technical staff as Programme Development and Training Officer to the Programme and three support staff for utility services and office maintenance (shared with the Coastal Environment Programme of DENR).

Negotiation is still underway with DENR for additional technical staff to be seconded to the Programme. The Secretary of the DENR has approved the request but due to the necessary government procedure, these staff have yet to be identified and seconded

**c) Hiring of programme core staff**

The terms of reference of four programme core staff were prepared:

Programme Secretary (PS)  
Administrative Assistant (AA)  
Programme Technical Officer (PTO)  
Programme Technical Advisor (PTA)

Announcement of the vacant positions was made through UNDP Manila. The vacant position of Programme Technical Advisor was announced also to all the 10 countries through the country focal points. The candidates for PS, AA and PTO were interviewed in March by the Programme Manager and Mr. Roger Jones, the Director of Administration, IMO. They were subsequently hired in April. The application of candidates for the PTA will be processed and short-listed for interview in June.

**d) Procurement of office equipment and supplies**

Procurement was made through UNDP Manila Office. Only some basic office equipment and supplies were purchased as the PDMO was able to obtain some supplies from the GOP.

#### e) Financial arrangement

The PDMO opened an imprest account on February 9, 1994 at an imprest level of US\$5,000 with the Metropolitan Bank and Trust Co., Metrobank Plaza, Makati through arrangements made by UNDP Manila.

#### f) Administrative arrangement

UNDP Manila provided useful guidance and assistance, particularly during the start-up period on various administrative matters in order to conform with the standard UN operational requirements. The UNDP office assisted in the procurement of equipment, travel arrangements and hiring of staff. A used UNDP car was temporarily loaned to PDMO. By March 1994 when the PDMO became fully operational, the programme office took full responsibility of all administrative matters of the Programme including procurement of goods and services, travel arrangements, etc. This arrangement was agreed upon during a joint meeting with UNDP and IMO officials attended by Mr. Kevin McGrath, Mr. Jorge Reyes of UNDP and Mr. Roger Jones and Dr. Chua Thia-Eng of IMO.

PDMO reports directly to IMO HQ (London) and maintains very regular contacts and dialogue with Mr. Adrian Ross, Senior Technical Officer officer assigned to backstop the Programme.

#### ***Immediate Objective 2 Undertake further consultation with governments and secure full participation of all the concerned 10 countries.***

One of the immediate tasks and challenges of the Programme Manager is to secure the participation of all the ten concerned countries in East Asia. There was and still is the need to explain and clarify to the governments and some donors the objectives, scope of activities and operational modalities of the Programme which have become an area of concern as a result of misinformation. Many of these concerns had been clarified by UNDP, New York.

The Programme Manager made a number of trips over the last 5 months to further consult with various concerned governments, particularly with all the participating governments of COBSEA. As a result of this effort and that of UNDP and IMO, all the ten participating countries including all the five



participating countries of COBSEA – Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand – have all nominated their focal points for this programme signifying that the Programme has now received the endorsement and participation of all the ten countries.

### ***Immediate Objective 3 Initiating the preparation of programme Activities.***

Another immediate task of the Programme Manager was to consult with the concerned governments, as a participatory process, on the development of detailed programme activities in the demonstration sites. Through correspondence and visits, the Programme Manager initiated the preparation of the detailed workplans for the two demonstration sites in China and the Philippines as well as further discussions and mutual consultations with the governments of Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia for the Pollution Risk Management Project in the Strait of Malacca.

### ***Batangas Demonstration Project***

The Programme Manager has undertaken the following activities:

- a) Meeting with provincial government.
- b) Meeting with the executive officials of the Batangas Bay Coastal Resource Management Foundation (BBCRMF).
- c) Establishing a multidisciplinary Experts Group to develop project implementation.
- d) Strategies and detail workplan.
- e) Initiate the hiring of site manager.
- f) Site visit to Batangas to negotiate with provincial government for allocating site office and laboratory space.

A Memorandum of Understanding among UNDP, IMO, DENR and the provincial government of Batangas and the concerned local governments as well as the BBCRMF was signed during a launching ceremony in Batangas on 28 April 1994 attended by more than one thousand people from the province. On the same day, the Governor of Batangas officially created a Coastal Management Task Force to implement the project activities.

### ***Xiamen Demonstration Project***

The Programme Manager visited Xiamen in early March to initiate the preparation of detailed workplan for the Xiamen project including the establishment of the necessary institutional framework for project implementation as well as negotiation for in-country financial contribution. The outcome of the trip was included in the field trip report. Accordingly, the Xiamen Municipal Government established a Coastal Management Task Force and has developed the institutional framework which permits the mobilization of government and research machineries and resources to implement the project.

A significant development is the integration of the project activities into the local government development programme. Thus, there are significant local government contributions in the operation of this activities. These include:

- a) A government budget allocation for the next five years to complement the financial inputs of the project,
- b) The provision of a two-storey building as project office which also houses the Marine Affair Division of the local government and acts as the secretariat for the project
- c) The creation of a management task force, an integrated research unit and the establishment of a multidisciplinary expert groups.

### ***Pollution Risk Management in the Strait of Malacca***

The main objective of the Programme Manager's travel to Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore was to ensure the active participation of these countries. He adopted the following strategies to obtain the consensus of the concerned governments relating to project activities and level of participation:

- a) Obtain the agreement of the concerned governments to participate in the project,
- b) Determine the interest of government and semi-government agencies to be involved in the programme,
- c) Attend the forthcoming conference organized by SEAPOL and the National University of Singapore in May 1994 so as to bring forth

the concept of the programme and its strategies to reduce oil pollution in the East Asian Seas.

- d) Take advantage of the International Conference on the Malacca Strait organized by the Malaysian Institute of Marine Affairs (MIMA) to present the programme, particularly the demonstration project on Pollution Risk Management in the Malacca Strait; and
- e) organize a consultative workshop by "piggy backing" on the main conference to take advantage of the expertise and government officials present in the meeting to discuss the project approach, activities and regional collaboration.

***Immediate Objective 4    Secure    additional/complementary    financial support.***

The Programme was able to secure collaboration with the Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation Among Developing Countries (SAREC) to implement a joint marine pollution project in Vietnam. A Memorandum of Agreement among SAREC, IMO and the Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment (MOSTE) was concluded in March 1994 and the project is now operational.

***Immediate Objective 5    Revise the programme budget.***

The Programme budget was revised taking into consideration the level and types of support from participating governments at the demonstration sites; pooling of resources with collaborative projects; and the realistic needs of the PDMO in the implementation of programme activities.

***Immediate Objective 6    Develop operational guidelines.***

Preparations have been made to establish a set of operational guidelines which could be followed by staff at PDMO, field offices and national focal points to ensure smooth implementation of programme activities and in conformity with UNDP standard operational procedures.

Operational guidelines pertaining to the following are being prepared with the assistance of IMO HQ and UNDP Manila.

- a) Procurement (equipment, services, subcontracts);
- b) Travel;
- c) Imprest account;
- d) Hiring of staff;
- e) National counterpart funds;
- f) Tax exemption; and
- g) Maintenance of office infrastructure and equipment.

These guidelines are expected to be completed on the third quarter of 1994.

***Immediate Objective 7 Make necessary preparation for the First Programme Steering Committee Meeting and the UN interagency meeting.***

PDMO made the necessary logistic arrangements for the meeting in Manila, preparation of working and information documents and in conjunction with IMO HQ, liaised with national focal points and UNDP field offices to ensure timely submission of names of delegates for visa arrangement, transport, ticketing, etc.

The UN interagency meeting will be held in Manila on the 7th June 1994. PDMO made the necessary logistic arrangements for the meeting to be held also in Manila. Invitation and agenda are being handled through IMO HQ in London.

***Immediate Objective 8 Prepare for the Consultative Workshop on Pollution Risk Management in the Strait of Malacca.***

Consultations were made with the concerned focal points of Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore, as well as UNDP and IMO to hold a one-day consultative workshop for the Malacca Strait Project. With the good will and support from the Malaysian Institute of Marine Affairs, the Programme Manager made the necessary arrangement to organize the above workshop in Kuala

Lumpur, Malaysia. This workshop "piggy-back" on the International Conference on the Malacca Strait which will be held on June 14-15, 1994. Selected participants were invited to attend.

***Immediate objective 9 Preparation of programme brochure.***

PDMO prepared a brochure on the programme which can be used to introduce the programme's objectives and activities. The brochure is in its final layout stage and will be printed in July.

***Immediate Objective 10 Establish linkages with donor agencies and institutions in the region.***

The Resident Representative of UNDP in the Philippines informed all embassies of the participating and donor countries concerning the operation of the GEF regional marine pollution programme. Likewise, IMO also communicated with concerned donor governments, UN sister organizations and other potential donors. PDMO also establish close linkage with SAREC, IDRC, World Bank, ADB, DANIDA, Danish EPA, SIDA and CIDA.

Building upon existing networks of institutions and scientists, the Programme Manager continues to maintain close linkage with them.

In addition to the activities related to the immediate objectives, the Programme Manager has been invited to attend a number of regional and international conferences, seminars and workshops. In May, he attended the SARCS/LIPI/WOTRO workshop in Jakarta (May 9-11) on *Coastal Zone Research in Southeast Asia* and the SEAPOL Conference on Sustainable Development Developments after UNCED Rio in Singapore (May 24-26).

# **ANNEX 6**

## **Country Reports/Statements**

## Brunei Darussalam : Country Statement

First of all, allow us to thank the Philippines for the warm hospitality accorded to us. We would also like to extend our appreciation to UNDP and IMO for their efforts not only in making this meeting possible but also in the excellent progress made so far.

Brunei Darussalam is delighted to be able to participate in this programme. We believe that this programme can provide valuable opportunities for strengthening regional cooperation in the field of marine pollution prevention and management as well as enhancing national capacities. Certainly for Brunei Darussalam, we look forward to taking part in those components and activities that are of direct relevance and benefit to us.

We welcome the innovative approaches and strategies that have been developed, particularly relating to demonstration projects. Although we feel that some of the components of the demonstration projects are duplicating previous ones such as the ASEAN-US Coastal Resources Management Project in which we participated, we believe that we can benefit from the training activities by receiving useful and updated information on new methodologies and innovative approaches. In this connection, the demonstration project relating to oil pollution risk assessment and management is of great interest to us. As an oil-producing nation, we are very concerned with oil pollution risks resulting from offshore oil installations and tankers plying within or close to our territorial waters. As such, Brunei Darussalam is currently gearing towards strengthening its capabilities in oil spill prevention and management.

In Brunei Darussalam, marine pollution monitoring and information management is not well developed and is *ad hoc* in nature. Water pollution and the establishment of water quality standards have been identified as priority areas of concern by the recently established National Committee on the Environment. Efforts to establish water quality standards and a monitoring programme are currently underway. Therefore, the activities lined up under this programme are very relevant to our needs.

Institutional strengthening is another area of concern requiring priority action. At present, environment-related legislations are dispersed among the various sectoral laws. There are many gaps as well as overlaps in the legislative provisions for effective environmental protection and management. The activities proposed by the programme under the institutional strengthening component would be useful and help facilitate adoption of measures to implement relevant conventions to which Brunei Darussalam are parties.

## Kingdom of Cambodia : Country Statement

Cambodia is rightly known as a war-torn and developing country. Most of its infrastructure has been destroyed and its educated people killed during the years of civil war. The Royal government, elected in May 1993, is aiming at the reconstruction of the country and shows a strong will to improve and preserve the country's environment. Today, Cambodia feels the duty to contribute to the protection of the environment by cooperating with the international and regional communities. Our policy is to communicate and collaborate with all countries of the world. So far, Cambodia has not signed any international agreement for the prevention of marine pollution. However, in my capacity as the delegate of the Kingdom of Cambodia, I am pleased to present here the general status of marine pollution in my country.

The coast of Cambodia is 435 km long which represents one-sixth of the country's total boundary. The coast opens to one unique sea—the Gulf of Thailand which is shallow, with an average depth of 50 m. It is subjected to a sub-equatorial climate with monsoon regime. The sea is generally quiet during the northeast monsoon. Cyclones of the South China Sea have never passed this region. The provinces bordering the sea are Koh Kong, Kompot and Sihanouk Ville with populations of 70 600, 451 900 and 108 000, respectively.

Three foreign oil exploration companies have signed contracts with the government. Enterprise Oil is exploring *blocs I and II* and drilled a well called *Angkor I* (9°44'42.90" North, 102°15'32.60" East). The drilling operation took place on January 17 - February 8, 1994 and reached as deep as 2 160 m. The Australian company, POPL, is exploring *bloc IV* and will be ready to drill in May 1994. The Japanese company, CAMPEX, is exploring *bloc III* and has already drilled two wells. The first well, *Apsara I* (9°57'04.40" North, 102°15'59.95" East), was drilled in December 1993 and oil was found at several depths (i.e. 2,515 m, 2,768 m and 2,936 m). *Apsara I* is now closed. The second well, *Devada* (9°57'04.40" North, 102°23'39.50" East) was drilled in February 1994.

Based on other countries' experiences, if we do not carefully take into account the environmental factors, oil explorations could damage the marine and coastal ecosystems. Ground or surface waters could be polluted as a result of drilling operations. Leakage of oil from ships and the discharge of liquid wastes from the exploration sites can also pollute the water. Oil rig construction can cause adverse effects on biodiversity if sites are chosen without proper environmental planning.

The Cambodian coast and marine environment are rich in natural resources. However, improper management and illegal exploitation of resources



such as reclamation of mangrove lands for shrimp farming, and cutting of mangroves for firewood and charcoal are increasing rapidly. Shrimp farming contributes to deterioration of water quality, especially with the use of pesticides and discharge of pond water. There are 155 ha of shrimp farms in operation, while 450 ha are under construction. Other sources of marine pollution which need to be considered for future coastal development are discharge of wastes from factories and sewer systems without any treatment or filtration. In the near future, the Royal Government of Cambodia intends to define a 3,000-ha industrial zone at Stung Hav located 15-20 km north of Sihanouk Ville. With such a development, it is the mandate of the State Secretariat for Environment to prevent factories from polluting the coastal areas.

On the eastern part of Cambodia flows the 450-km long Mekong River. In the 1990s, the river banks have become increasingly crowded with factories and handiworks of all kinds. The capital city of Phnom Penh has 12 canal system which bring approximately 20 000 m<sup>3</sup> of wastewater directly into the river. The Mekong carries those pollutants to the sea. We think that the present levels of pollution generated in the Cambodian portion of the Mekong are not significant, but expected to increase in the future. However, good environmental practices should be promoted immediately in Cambodia to prevent future degradation.

Cambodia is not heavily industrialized at present. Therefore, Cambodia's coastal areas and seas are certainly less polluted than those of the other countries in the region. The recent creation of the State Secretariat for Environment which is responsible for the prevention of pollution can make a difference in the environmental future of the country. Plans suggested for the control of marine pollution are:

- to determine the institutions responsible in cases of marine pollution. At present, the State Secretariat for Environment has the lead role in the coordination of coastal zones and marine resources management as well as the coordination of all activities on pollution prevention;
- to take into account the international conventions, codes, criteria, standards and recommended practices and procedures to ensure compliance with such instruments;
- to assess the state of Cambodia's marine and coastal environments; and
- to draw a master plan for development in the region.

## CHINA : Country Report

First of all, please allow me, on behalf of the Chinese delegation, to congratulate the organizers and participants on the opening of the First Programme Steering Committee Meeting for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas. I take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to UNDP for inviting us to attend this meeting; to IMO and other UN agencies for assisting in the initiation of the Xiamen Demonstration Site, and to our host country for the great hospitality.

As is well-known, the world is faced with three challenges – environment, resource and population. As a developing as well as a coastal country, China has since the 1980s shifted gradually her centre of economic development strategy to the southeast coastal areas by setting up one after another five special economic zones and various economic development zones. Just like some East Asian countries, the rapid rise in coastal economy has created a series of problems in ecology and pollution. It is one of China's basic state policies to protect the environment. In this regard, the Chinese Government has been making long-term efforts to protect the marine environment and resources. China has been active in scientific research on prevention of marine pollution, reasonable development and utilization of marine resources. China has always participated in international cooperation for marine environmental protection and made efforts in seeking models for integrated management to prevent, control and mitigate marine pollution. China welcomes UNDP and GEF for their organization and coordination of the project on Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas and their decision to set up demonstration sites in Xiamen, China, Batangas, Philippines and the Malacca Strait. This timely action meets the actual needs of China and other East Asian countries and will have far-reaching influences in this region.

Xiamen is situated in the western part of the Taiwan Strait which connects the East and the South China Sea. The ecological and geographical features in Xiamen are similar to other parts of East Asia and has bays, estuaries, islands, mangrove forests and various fauna and flora. As one of the five special coastal economic zones in China which keep the pace of the country's economy, Xiamen is allowed to adopt some policies of a free port. As a result, Xiamen ranks as the tenth city in China in terms of integrated economic force. With a dense population and an integrated industrial system, Xiamen flourishes in maritime industries such as ocean transportation development, mariculture and fishery, coastal tourism, marine products manufacture, marine medicine, sea salt production, marine chemical industry, marine instrumentation and ship-building. The GNP in Xiamen increases 20% annually.

Amid rapid economic development, Xiamen has been making long-term and unrelenting efforts in the marine environmental protection as indicated in the following activities:

1. Xiamen has made various surveys and studies concerning marine pollution and environmental protection such as the *Integrated Survey of Marine Environments in Xiamen Bay*, the *Study on Estuarine Ecosystem in the Jiulongjiang River*, the *Survey and Monitor of Red Tide in the Western Waters in Xiamen Bay*, the *Integrated Survey of Coastal Zone in Xiamen*, and the *Integrated Survey of Island Resources*. These surveys involved more than ten disciplines such as marine hydrometeorology, marine geology and geomorphology, marine chemistry, marine environmental quality, marine biology, coastal zone soil and vegetation and social economy. The results of these surveys have provided scientific data for the prevention and management of marine pollution.
2. In line with natural resources and environmental conditions in Xiamen waters and its social economic conditions, Xiamen has formulated the general plan for ocean development and a dozen plans for ocean industries such as harbor development and shipping, fisheries, tourism, sea salt production, minerals, marine chemicals, marine drugs, marine instrumentation, and island development as well as coastal wind-proof forest and marine environmental protection. These plans have provided macroscopic guidance for rational development and utilization of marine resources and improving the overall benefits derived from ocean activities in terms of social and economic development and the ecological environment. The surveys and studies on environmental capacity and water quality control plan in the western waters of Xiamen have provided scientific bases for controlling the total amount of land-based pollutants being discharged into the sea and for the development of a plan to control the sea disposal of coastal sewage and effluents.
3. Xiamen has developed and promulgated a series of local laws and regulations concerning ocean management such as the Regulations Concerning Environmental Protection and Management of People's Government of Xiamen; Executive Rules for Management of License of Sewage Disposal in Xiamen's Waters; Regulations on Management of Resources of Sand, Stone and Soil in Xiamen; Rules on Management of the Yuandang Lake; Contemporary Regulations on Reproduction, Protection and Rational Utilization of *Panaeus penicillatus* in Xiamen's Waters; and Rules on Management of Lancelet Natural Reserve in Xiamen. These rules or regulations all aim at bringing management into a legislative framework.

- 4 Xiamen has made some critical engineering construction for environmental protection.
- a) **Integrated Management of Yuandang Lake.** The Yuandang Lake used to be a part of the Western Waters of Xiamen. From the beginning of the 1970s, the lake was turned into an artificial lake completely separated from the sea by a causeway. The lake annually receives 36 million tons of municipal sewage and industrial effluents. Xiamen has spent more than RMB 100 million since 1985 in the control of pollution sources, reduction of sewage input, sewage treatment, digging up and removal of polluted soil, activation of water body, prevention and dispersal of flood, vegetation planting and building of dikes. The pollution situation in the lake has since then been reduced greatly. To facilitate management of the lake, the Municipal Government of Xiamen made it a major responsibility for the Office of the Mayor to protect the environment. The Municipal Government allocates RMB 20 million annually for the management of engineering work.
  - b) **Municipal sewage treatment.** In addition to a sewage treatment plant which deals with 35.5% of the sewage generated by the city, three more are under construction.
  - c) **Rubbish treatment.** Xiamen has built a station to dump sealed municipal rubbish and a volume of 6,380 m<sup>3</sup> for rubbish filling. The rate of clearance and removal of rubbish in the city proper reaches 100%. More than 90,000 tons of rubbish are removed annually. The rubbish are sterilized, covered with soil, compressed and planted with trees.
  - d) **Harbour environmental protection facilities.** Environmental facilities to collect and treat oily sewage and ship-borne rubbish and an environmental monitoring station are being integrated into the Xiamen Harbour.
  - e) **Ocean management.** The State Oceanic Administration set up an administrative office in Xiamen. This office supervises, monitors and manages ocean dumping, ship disposal, land-based pollutant discharge, marine environmental damage from coastal engineering construction and seabed cable route-laying as part of its responsibilities assigned by the State Oceanic Administration.
  - f) **Establishment of marine natural reserve.** At present, two marine natural reserves have been established in Xiamen—the Mangrove Natural Reserve at Longhai County, approved by the Fujian People's Government in 1988 and the Xiamen Lancelot Natural Reserve, approved by the Xiamen People's Government in 1991.

As in other coastal provinces and cities, among the problems facing the management of Xiamen's coastal environment are:

- fragmented and overlapping management jurisdiction;
- conflicting policies;
- inadequate integrated planning of marine development, utilization and protection;
- serious conflicts in resource utilization and incomplete legislative system of ocean management;
- weak enforcement;
- obsolete management facilities;
- inadequate capability to combat accidental marine pollution cases;
- discontinued marine monitoring and supervision of networks; and
- lack of a marine management information system and low utilization rate of ocean survey data, especially for ocean management.

Problems and contradictions restrain the effective management of the marine environment and resource protection. The rather sharp difference in economic development, resource utilization and environmental protection resulted in siltation of harbor and navigational channels, coastal erosion and regression, water pollution, deterioration of resources and damage to coastal ecosystems. To change the situation, the system of ocean management was reformed beginning in the late 1980s. Since then, an integrated ocean management system combining the functions of the central and local governments has gradually formed. Correspondingly, Xiamen set up its Marine Management Division in 1991 to manage marine affairs within the jurisdiction of the Xiamen Government by planning, managing and coordinating marine development and protection through a model of integrated management of the coastal zone.

The establishment of the Xiamen Demonstration Site by the Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas will give us positive support in solving the aforementioned problems. We are grateful for the leadership of UNDP, IMO and other international organizations and the Project Manager. China will cooperate with other East Asian countries and contribute positively in manpower, funding support and in kind contribution to this project. China will also provide complete assistance in visa issuance and coordination among various units concerned in this project. We are fully confident and resolute to fulfill completely the tasks for the Xiamen Demonstration Site within the five-year phase, serving as a model for the other East Asian countries.

In line with the principles of the November 1993 Meeting on the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas, China has made the following preparatory work for the Xiamen Demonstration Site:

1. Establishment of Implementation units. China designated the State Oceanic Administration as the State Implementation Unit and the Xiamen People's Government as the Local Implementation Unit. We have appointed the national focal point and a site manager. In February 1994, the Executive Commission for Xiamen Demonstration Site (formed by major leaders from various governmental units of the Xiamen People's Government) and its office were established. At the same time, a group composed of experts and scholars from scientific, law and economic units and administration departments was formed.
2. Development of executive and budgetary plans for the demonstration site.
3. Collection of historical data for the delineation of jurisdiction boundaries for Xiamen and its adjacent cities and counties, and laying the foundation for the delineation of the management boundaries for the demonstration site.

Under the guidance of IMO and Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, the Regional Programme Manager, and based on the project document, we will establish a scientific mechanism for the integrated management of the coastal zone, including a sustainable financial mechanism; develop a management model for the integration of economic development with marine environmental protection on a long-term and sustainable basis; and prevent, control and manage marine pollution, taking into account local conditions. The implementation of future works for the demonstration site will make full use of the research force of the Third Institute of Oceanography of the State Oceanic Administration, Xiamen University, Fujian Institute of Oceanology, Fujian Institute of Fisheries, Xiamen Environmental Science Institute and the Xiamen Central Ocean Station of East China Sea, including the Ocean Administration of the State Oceanic Administration with the necessary support and coordination from concerned municipal and county governments and administration departments. The major works are:

1. Study of environmental profile. To understand the present state of the utilization and management of natural resources in the coastal zone, including environmental and ecological conditions as well as to determine information gaps which can be addressed through surveys and investigations.
2. Formulation of plan and development of strategies. Based on the study on environmental conditions, a general plan and zoning scheme will be

developed covering coastal utilization, mariculture, control and prevention of marine pollution arising from ship waste disposal, tourism development, land-based disposal, oil spill and red tide. It will also include the integrated management of Yuandang Lake and coastline protection so that guidelines for the prevention, control and management of marine pollution can be formulated.

- 3 Establishment of an integrated management mechanism which will focus on the following aspects: a) formation of an ocean legislation system to make it compatible with national laws and international conventions; b) enactment of local laws and regulations for the protection and management of the marine environment; c) establishment of a united and authoritative management institution for the integrated management of the coastal zone that will implement national laws and regulations in this area; d) formation of a high-efficiency ocean surveillance force to manage and monitor the development and utilization activities in Xiamen waters based on the policies, plans and laws of the state and the city; e) formation of a monitoring and surveillance network on the marine environment to track down environmental changes and pollution dispersal; f) establishment of a suitable financial mechanism by pooling funds from various channels to promote long-term investment for marine environmental protection; and g) establishment of a modern information management system for the integrated planning and management of the sea.
- 4 Training. Strengthening bilateral exchange between Xiamen Demonstration Site and other countries and units by sponsoring training courses and special visits. Five training courses or workshops on environmental survey, integrated management, ocean laws, pollution prevention and control, and ocean development planning are being considered for sponsorship.
- 5 Raising the consciousness of the community by promoting publicity and popularization of ocean knowledge to win support for the protection and management of the ocean.

According to the implementation plan for the Xiamen Demonstration Site, the total budget is US\$ 2.5M. The input will come mainly from the State (that is, local government assignment and fund-raising) and GEF support.

We sincerely believe that under the guidance of this meeting and with the coordination and support from UNDP, IMO and other international agencies, the programme on the Prevention and Management for Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas will achieve its aims.

# Democratic People's Republic of Korea :

## Country Statement

On behalf of our delegation, I would like to express sincere thanks to the organizers from IMO, UNDP and the local secretariat of the host country for the kind invitation and very convenient meeting conditions.

### 1. Present State of the Coastal and Marine Environment

The Korean peninsula is located at the northwest middle latitude of the East Pacific in the Asian continent. The East Sea of Korea is enclosed by the Korean peninsula, the maritime provinces of Russia, Sakhaline Island, and the Japanese series of islands.

The circumnavigational distance of the East Sea of Korea is 7,600 km with an area of 970,484.14 km<sup>2</sup> and a volume of 1,618,998.05 km<sup>3</sup>. The coastline of the land facing the East Sea of Korea stretches to 7,307 km. The mean water depth of the West Sea of Korea is below 100 m and the tidal amplitude is very high.

Important locations in our country where industrial wastes require treatment include cities on the east coast, namely, Ham hung, Chang gin and Wonsan, and cities on the west coast, namely, Sinuiju, Anju, Nampo and Haegu.

### 2. National Policies, Measures and Relevant Activities for dealing with Marine Pollution

#### 2.1 Legislation

- Presidential Order No. 7 "On the establishment of law and order in producing coastal stationary sea foods" dated July 15, 1986.
- "Law of Environment Protection of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea"

#### 2.2 Monitoring and surveillance systems

The State Environmental Commission is a leading organization concerned with monitoring and supervision of the country's environment including marine and coastal seas.



The State Environmental Commission includes the Environmental Monitoring and Ecological Monitoring Department that deals with marine environment and marine ecology, and the Supervision Department which deals with various wastes in the sea and dumping from ships. Other organizations such as the Ministry of Marine Transport and the Commission of Fishery that includes the Division of Marine Environment, conduct their work under the guidance of the State Environmental Commission.

### 3. Scientific Research Study on Marine Environment

a. Project for strengthening general marine environment monitoring system and management

• A study to promote a comprehensive marine information center under the State Environmental Commission to collect oceanographic and environmental data and satellite information on marine and coastal seas.

b. Research projects on the protection of coastal and marine ecosystems

• Assessment of coastal ecosystems affected by discharges from land-based domestic and industrial wastes, and prediction of fishing grounds by the fish chain system;

• Research on the influence of sedimentation of the coastal sea bed and the marine ecosystem including ecological modeling;

• Research on the changes in coastal ecosystems resulting from industrial development in the coast and on the standardization of analytical methods for measuring pollutants in the sea

• Research study for the development of wastewater treatment devices

The Research Institute of Environmental Protection, the Oceanographic Research Institute of both the East Sea and West Sea under the State Environmental Commission, various institutes of the Academy of Science as well as special laboratories of several universities are conducting studies on the marine environment.

In the future, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will participate actively in regional programme and co-operate with IMO and UNDP to ensure its success

## Indonesia : Country Statement

This programme is of great interest to us because it reflects our own thinking, with needs very similar to our own. We are delighted that Malacca Strait has been selected as Demonstration Site 3. We have an urgent need to improve our knowledge of this important Southeast Asian waterway, from shoreline mapping to tidal dynamics. We need to more closely identify the risks of marine pollution, to develop a marine pollution monitoring network and to systematically archive environmental, social and industrial data in a way that allows access and analysis. We are, therefore, very supportive of this programme which will lead to improved methodologies and practices in integrated coastal zone management, marine pollution risk assessment and information management.

Our expectations are that through the cooperation of the participants in the East Asian Seas regional programme, the assistance of GEF, and the leadership of IMO, we will be able to develop and implement an integrated resource information system for the Malacca Strait Demonstration Site, which fully supports the regional programme strategy and objectives. We look forward to developing a system which will be universally applicable and acceptable to other key regional programme sites.

We will focus on the development of the integrated resource information system and will work closely with other participants in passing on techniques, skills and knowledge to assist them in integrated coastal zone management, risk assessment or any other related areas of interest. We, of course, would hope to develop our human resources through the knowledge gained in such a collaboration.

## Philippines : Country Statement

On behalf of the Government of the Philippines I express our deep appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme and the International Maritime Organization and the governments of the participating countries for giving us the opportunity to host the Programme Development and Management Office (PDMO) for this regional programme.

The implementation of this Programme comes at a time when the Government of the Philippines has given priority to the protection of the marine and coastal waters

For a start, last year the government through the DENR has established a Coastal Environment Programme, (CEP) which aims to:

- coordinate, minimize overlaps and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the implementation of activities on resource and environmental management of coastal ecosystems in the Philippines;
- integrate the strategies, thrusts and directions of DENR activities in coastal environments;
- attain higher levels of productivity, biodiversity, sustainability, stability and ecological integrity of coastal resource systems through promotion of environment-friendly technology;
- improve cultural, socio-economic and generational equity in access to and use of coastal resources,
- expand sectoral participation in protecting and managing the coastal environment;
- upgrade the capability of personnel in both field and support offices to undertake community-based protection and management of coastal environment and resource systems; and
- develop and implement policies to augment community participation and access to and control use of coastal resource systems and promote and improve the productivity, biodiversity, sustainability and equity of human benefits and utilization of coastal environments and ecosystems.

The CEP have the following components.

Coastal habitats and biodiversity. This would entail conservation and management of coastal areas inhabited by humans as well as flora and fauna and where sustenance can be found. Activities include those related to the implementation of the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) in coastal zones and the rehabilitation and improvement of mangroves, seagrasses and coral reefs in designated coastal environments.

Endangered species. This would focus on conservation, protection and propagation of endangered species and on the protection and management of their habitats.

Coastal industries and pollution. A key concern of this component would be to study the impact of industrial activities on coastal environments, minimize pollution, identify and implement developmental and regulatory options to mitigate negative effects. Likewise, this would enhance institutional arrangements under which DENR shall coordinate coastal pollution control with other agencies of the government.

Inventory and assessment. This would include activities to identify and estimate existing ecologically important coastal species and to evaluate the state of critical ecosystems in coastal environments.

Research and Special Projects. This would involve activities relating to developing, testing and applying methodologies to understand coastal environments and their associated resource systems.

To date, CEP has established 12 pilot areas under the concept of community-based coastal resource management scheme wherein the stakeholders of coastal areas are empowered and trained to manage and protect the marine and coastal resources. The programme also led to the proclamation of four areas as marine seascape protected areas under our NIPAS law.

Under the component on marine pollution, DENR is now finalizing an integrated marine pollution control and management programme.

Complementing this activity is the implementation of the IMO Global Waste Survey Case Study on Waste Management Options Phasing Out Ocean Dumping Industrial Waste, with Batangas Bay as the study area.

Other agencies are also concerned with the management of the marine and coastal areas. The Department of National Defense is now the Chairman of

an Inter-agency Task Force on Coastal Environment Protection tasked to oversee the effective enforcement of rules and regulations on marine and coastal resource management and protection in cooperation with the various local government units in the country. The Department of Agriculture, under the Fisheries Sector Program is currently holding a policy analysis workshop for integrated ocean planning and management strategies and their implementation in Philippine fisheries.

Now, with regard to the implementation of the demonstration project in Batangas Bay, the Department has discussed with the Office of the Governor of the Province of Batangas the activities that need to be undertaken to implement the project, which include, among others:

1. Establishment of a Batangas Bay Management Task Force by the Provincial Government. This will serve as the Project Steering Committee for the project site to provide policy guidelines in the implementation of the project activities as developed by the programme.
2. Establishment of the Batangas Integrated Coastal Zone Management Planning and Management Office which will serve as the executive office of the task force and planning and monitoring body for the project.
3. Creation of an Interdisciplinary ICZM Planning Team which will be composed of experts to provide technical advise for the project site office.
4. Setting up a Project Management Office in Batangas City

Through PDMO and DENR, the provincial government has already created the task force. Its members will be given a project orientation on June 9, 1994 based on the result of our Meeting.

Likewise, a Memorandum of Understanding among the various government units has been signed for proper coordination among participants of the Batangas Bay project.

At the national level, the government through the DENR shall continue providing the necessary assistance to PDMO and enhance its contribution as the programme is implemented. Philippine support to the programme shall not be limited to hosting PDMO. We will ensure the implementation of the demonstration project in Batangas Bay, and more significantly, exert our efforts to strengthen cooperation among participating countries and agencies. We would like to assure all the delegates that the Philippine Government fully supports the programme.

## Republic of Korea : Country Statement

The Republic of Korea did not join the planning stage so we are not familiar with this programme. Thus, we are not ready to deliver our national report but I would like to communicate my personal ideas for this programme instead.

As a member of a research institute that has received significant benefits from UNDP, I appreciate very much UNDP's promoting various programmes to help developing countries handle coastal environmental problems properly. We feel that now is the time to contribute something to the world community. We are very interested to participate in the regional programme of UNDP to prevent and manage marine pollution. We are sure that the technology to be developed and tested by this programme will help solve the problems of the coastal areas faced by other countries in the region including Korea where active development is ongoing. We have so many environmental problems in our coastal waters and want well trained specialists for the proper management of our country's coastal zone.

### 1 Development of technology for coastal monitoring and prediction in Korea.

In recent years, the utilization of the coastal areas in Korea for various activities such as maritime transportation, fisheries and recreation has increased due to economic growth.

In 1990, an intensive research and development programme entitled, "Integrated Coastal Monitoring Network" was initiated by the Ministry of Science and Technology. It aims to build an integrated ocean monitoring network for the waters around the Korean Peninsula by developing instruments for real-time field observation as well as computer simulation such as coastal numerical modelling. During the first stage of the programme, the essential technology for establishing an integrated coastal monitoring has been developed, including a data logger and telemetry system and prediction system for marine environmental parameters. The data logger is being used for real-time monitoring as well as nonreal-time recording of marine environmental data. For real-time monitoring, the data are prepared for transmission via dial-in telephone to the user.

An example of application of the technology for the coastal monitoring system is the establishment of the Wave Monitoring System sponsored by the Korea Maritime and Port Administration (KMPA). This new system

was designed based on the concept that wave information can be obtained by means of wave prediction technology using up-to-date wave models and data taken from a limited number of wave stations along the Korean coast

## 2 Development of coastal environmental monitoring and prediction

Through the support and close cooperation among the various agencies in charge of the coastal environment, we are planning to improve existing coastal observation systems using the data logger. It is economical to use in existing facilities or marine structures such as buoys.

We have a lot of experience in continuous instrumentation monitoring of physical parameters such as waves, tides, currents and temperatures. Parameters that can be obtained by continuous unattended instruments are limited at the moment. Further development of instruments and technology for the continuous monitoring of marine environmental parameters using optic fiber is being tested to overcome the limitation of unattended instruments.

One example of efficient monitoring of coastal environmental parameters is the use of navigational buoys which are mostly located at the areas where problems of water pollution can be severe. A certain number of light buoys can be selected and many marine environmental monitoring sensors can be installed with the data logger. We hope that this method can be tested at the demonstration sites of this programme.

Currently, several projects for harbor construction, coastal industrial complex developments, land reclamation, artificial islands and other related coastal constructions are in progress along the coast of Korea. Such large-scale development projects require continuous monitoring of coastal environmental parameters. For the optimal design of the coastal structures and safe and economical construction work, a coastal monitoring system and prediction capability are essential. By means of continuous monitoring of environmental parameters, the effects of the coastal development programme on the change of water quality can be quantified and analyzed so that environmental impacts during and after the construction can be minimized.

Many important coastal environmental parameters have large spatial and temporal variations. It is almost impossible to provide all the necessary marine information through *in situ* measurements which are very expensive and risky, especially during inclement weather conditions. The technology for numerical modelling which will supplement needed data for

arbitrary sites of interest without field observations is being developed to build an economic and effective ocean information system.

### 3. Participation in the three demonstration sites

Our government pays attention to the global environmental problems and will contribute about \$5.6 million to GEF for the next three years (1995 - 1997) We are interested in participating in the programme sponsored by GEF in the East Asian region.

We believe that this programme has a good strategy by concentrating limited resources on a few selected demonstration sites to develop the right technology and train specialists. The technology that will be developed and tested in this experimental sites will be tried in other areas of this region so that marine pollution can be reduced.

We would like to participate in the demonstration site studies using the technology we developed for coastal monitoring and prediction. We believe that we can contribute research and training components in the three demonstration sites.

We heard that this programme is considering selecting new demonstration sites. The Yellow sea is an ideal candidate, particularly for studies on mud transport, including the application of integrated coastal zone management in areas with muddy shores. We believe that transport of cohesive sediments in the coastal area has very important effect on water quality. Most of the member countries are confronted with the problems of harbor siltation, transport of marine pollutants by mud, etc., as such, the Yellow Sea project will be beneficial to the region.



## Singapore : Country Statement

We take note that the Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas originated as a proposal by ASOEN in 1993. The proposal, which was based on ASOEN's Action Plan for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution, was submitted by the World Wildlife Fund (acting in behalf of ASOEN) to GEF for funding.

We are happy that the proposal has now been expanded into a regional programme with five other countries in the East Asian Seas region agreeing to participate.

It is noted that sustainable funding is an agenda issue to ensure the success of the programme. It would, therefore, be useful for this programme to take into account the results of work already carried out or are being undertaken on marine pollution in the region. The IMO is an example where much effort had been and is still being done in preventing pollution of the seas. The organization has set requirements on proper reception facilities for ships' residues; improved ships' designs to minimize severity of oil spills; upgraded the quality of ships' manning requirements, and established regional co-operative and enhancement schemes for the protection of the marine environment over the last decade. The last few years have seen an increased urgency by IMO to accelerate the introduction of these measures.

We trust that this meeting in the Philippines will be fruitful. We would also like to thank the organizers and the Government of the Philippines for organizing and hosting this meeting.

## Thailand : Country Statement

On behalf of the Thai delegation, I would like to express my sincere thanks to UNDP, IMO and the host country, the Philippines, for conducting this Programme Steering Committee Meeting.

The Royal Thai Government (RTG) has the National Economic and Social Development Plan as well as the National Policy concerning environmental protection and management which can be summarized as follows:

1. to minimize pollution problems arising from energy consumption, especially by vehicles in the cities;
2. to accelerate the conservation of aquatic resources and control of water pollution;
3. to increase treatment of wastewater before draining into the main rivers and other aquatic systems; and
4. to strictly control and monitor effluent quality.

In addition, RTG has created environmental awareness for the youth and the public with the participation of the private sector. Policies exist to conserve natural resources for tourism and industrial development and to implement the prevention and management of environmental impacts arising from the tourism industry.

With regard to international policy, RTG has agreed with other countries to ratify various treaties, protocols and agreements. To develop Thailand's role in environmental conservation and to achieve sustainable development, agreements have been signed with neighboring countries in Southeast Asia. Therefore, RTG's policy complied with the objective of the GEF project.

The East Asian waters are productive, consisting of living and nonliving resources. The countries in this region vary economically. The outcome of rapid industrial development and the growth of community increase land-based pollutants in the aquatic environment. The marine transport expansion in East Asian routes causes a high risk of oil spill as well. Marine pollution not only affects individual countries but also the region at large. Therefore, the prevention and management of pollution problems in international waters concern every country in this region. The project can provide advantages to this region to minimize environmental impacts from development and to prevent and manage marine pollution.

In Thailand, environmental problem is the most controversial issue. The Environmental Protection and Management Plan started in provinces with main cities gearing for industrial development such as Bangkok, Songkhla, Phuket and Pattaya. The Plan consists of:

1. Pollution prevention and mitigation measures from communities, tourism and industries;
2. Preparation of a wastewater treatment system for communities;
3. Separation of industrial area with strict control of wastewater discharge from factories, and
4. Continuous monitoring of the quality of effluent discharge from land-based sources.

Due to the large amount of investment required for the wastewater treatment system, the implementation of this plan will take time to complete.

At present, Thailand is considering the advantages, disadvantages and commitment on the ratification of conventions concerning the marine environment. We hope that we can complete the task and submit it to the government for final decision in the near future.

## Vietnam : Country Statement

### Marine Resources and Environmental Problems in Vietnam

1. Vietnam has a long coastline, various coastal ecosystems and a large number of islands. The coastline stretches to more than 3,200 km, while the coastal zone extends over an area of 1.3 million ha of land and 3.2 million ha of adjacent coastal waters. Vietnam's sea and the continental shelf are rich in mineral and other resources with some items of high economic value. It is also a resource for the development of marine transportation and tourism.
2. Mangrove forests cover much of the estuarine areas and grow luxuriantly around the south coast where there are more than 3,000 ha of wetland forest with 130 main flora species identified so far. Brackish aquaculture ponds are frequently found in the estuarine mangrove areas and use tidal water exchange. These wetlands play significant ecological and economic roles because they are highly productive, but are also fragile. During the war, these areas suffered destruction from napalm bombing and herbicide spraying and are now under threat from economic activities such as expanding shrimp ponds, cutting of firewood and burning of *Melaleuca* forest for hunting purposes. Effort is needed in conservation, rehabilitation and management of mangrove areas, keeping in mind their importance as buffer zones against storm surges, typhoon damage, and coastal erosion and as flood control as well as their prime role as the breeding, feeding and nursery grounds for commercially important coastal organisms.
3. Coral reefs are also a characteristic ecosystem of Vietnam. Some of the more than 300 species of coral are already becoming rare and threatened by sedimentation and pollution from land-based sources, especially from human settlements and agriculture by excessive removal of reef organisms, and harvesting of commercial species for manufacture of artifacts.
4. Lagoons are mostly found along the central coast of Vietnam. The largest, Tam Giang lagoon covering 21,000 ha, was formed by tectonic movement. Its average depth ranges from 1 to 10 m. The lagoon water mass is exchanged with the sea through a narrow canal and receives fresh water from streams. For this reason, its salinity is less than 20 ‰. Lagoons are considered a coastal ecosystem with great biological potential and thus appropriate for aquaculture development.

5. Coastal erosion is also a serious problem in some areas during fresh water outflows and floods as well as inclement weather conditions like storms and typhoons, causing hardship to the coastal population and destruction of property and aquaculture ponds. To control and minimize such impacts, an integrated coastal protection plan needs to be developed. Coastal areas should be viewed in their broader geomorphological and ecological context as an integrated natural unit, taking into consideration human activities such as construction, coral extraction and sand quarrying.
6. Generally speaking, the marine environment of Vietnam is not yet seriously polluted. Nevertheless, land-based sources and oil pollution pose a real threat to the environment. Estuaries and shallow waters suffer from pollution by wastewater from populous cities and industrial zones which discharge their effluent into receiving streams. In Hanoi, wastewater discharge amounts to 300,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day, including domestic and industrial waste and storm water.
7. Sea-based activities are increasingly significant sources of marine pollution. There are large offshore oil reserves in the East Asian Seas and the prospects are good for their commercial development. Moreover, a major oil tanker route from the Middle East to East Asian countries passes through the waters of the South China Sea off the coast of Vietnam. Due to climatic and oceanographic conditions of the eastern seas, the main current is formed by seasonal northeast winds driving towards the Vietnamese coastline. According to preliminary calculations, if there were to be a major oil spill in the Tonkin Gulf, sea currents and wind would bring the oil slick to Vietnamese shore after a few days. There is thus a constant threat of a major oil spill disaster in the coastal waters of the country.

#### Ongoing Activities relating to Marine Pollution Management

1. While implementing the country's socio-economic development strategy, Vietnam has recognized the importance of environment issues. Significant efforts have been made and continue to be made with emphasis on activities such as the following:
  - Formulation of the national Plan of Action for environmental protection;
  - The Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment was established and is accountable to the Prime Minister on state management of environment protection;

- A number of laws have been approved and promulgated on the environment, land, forest, water resources and biodiversity;
  - Several research activities relating to the environment have been implemented or are being carried out, as follows:
    - surveys on natural conditions and marine resources;
    - rational use of marine ecological systems and coastal areas;
    - status and causes of coastal sedimentation and erosion;
    - marine pollution coming from the rivers; and
    - status of oil-based marine pollution.
2. We have been conducting a great number of activities relating to environmental management in general and marine pollution management in particular. However, the results are still modest because of shortage of qualified staff; lack of linkages between socioeconomic development and environmental management; inadequate laws; lack of information and basic data; and insufficient funding support.

## Recommendations

1. The Agenda 21 is a reflection of our common interests as well as our commitment to cooperation and development in environmental protection and management. Each country is making various efforts to successfully carry out this commitment through its own strategies, plans and processes. However, international and regional cooperation is necessary to support each country's efforts, especially for the less developed countries. In this context, we welcome the formulation of this regional programme, and highly appreciate the constructive efforts to put it into operation by the relevant governments and multilateral organizations such as UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, ADB, SAREC, IDRC, IMO, working together under the GEF umbrella.
2. This programme has welcomed the participation of a number of countries which have different levels of development, particularly the legal and institutional aspects, manpower and skills, technical conditions, etc., which are needed to meet the demands of managing the marine environment and preventing pollution. The assistance and priorities of the programme should be directed at the less developed countries to upgrade, as far as possible, their level of development in these matters, so that they can solve their urgent problems and can make the most

effective contribution to ensure the success of this programme. Regarding Vietnam, we will continue strengthening our institutional and legal framework, but hope that we will be effectively assisted by the programme in various areas such as capacity building, and collecting and exchanging information relating to the marine environment.

3. It is clear that demonstration sites are necessary for strengthening the capacity for marine pollution management in the region. Nevertheless, every country has its own features and requirements, therefore, we believe that the number of demonstration sites should be increased. We also propose that additional capital sources be mobilized by the programme so that it can meet this demand.
14. To facilitate the coordination of activities under this programme, ensure complementarity and avoid duplication among the various bilateral cooperation efforts and activities of different government agencies, we suggest that each country have its own steering group. A certain budget should be allocated by this programme to assist the activities of the steering group in each country.