



undp



GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on  
Partnerships in Environmental Management  
for the Seas of East Asia

PEMSEA/WP/2001/03

# **Proceedings of the Consultative Workshop on the Gulf of Thailand Environmental Management Project**



13-15 May 2001  
Bangkok, Thailand

PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON THE GULF OF  
THAILAND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT  
PROJECT

*GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on Building Partnerships in Environmental  
Protection and Management for the East Asian Seas (PEMSEA)  
(RAS/98/G33/A/IG/19)*

**Bangkok, Thailand  
14-15 May 2001**

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON THE GULF OF  
THAILAND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT

July 2001

Published by the GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on Building Partnerships in  
Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)

Printed in Quezon City, Philippines

PEMSEA. 2001. Proceedings of the consultative workshop on the Gulf of Thailand Environmental Management Project. PEMSEA Workshop Proceedings No. 2001/03 29p. Global Environment Facility/United Nations Development Programme/International Maritime Organization Regional Programme on Building Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), Quezon City, Philippines.

A GEF Project Implemented by UNDP

The contents of this publication do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and the other participating organizations. The designation employed and the presentation do not imply expression of opinion, whatsoever on the part of GEF, UNDP, IMO, or the Regional Programme on Building Partnerships in Environmental Protection and Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) concerning the legal status of any country or territory, or its authority or concerning the delimitation of its boundaries.

## MISSION STATEMENT

The Global Environment Facility/United Nations Development Programme/International Maritime Organization Regional Programme on Building Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) aims to promote a shared vision for the Seas of East Asia:

"The resource systems of the Seas of East Asia are a natural heritage, safeguarding sustainable and healthy food supplies, livelihood, properties and investments, and social, cultural and ecological values for the people of the region, while contributing to economic prosperity and global markets through safe and efficient maritime trade, thereby promoting a peaceful and harmonious co-existence for present and future generations."

PEMSEA focuses on building intergovernmental, interagency and intersectoral partnerships to strengthen environmental management capabilities at the local, national and regional levels, and develop the collective capacity to implement appropriate strategies and environmental action programs on self-reliant basis. Specifically, PEMSEA will carry out the following:

- build national and regional capacity to implement integrated coastal management programs;
- promote multi-country initiatives in addressing priority transboundary environment issues in sub-regional sea areas and pollution hotspots;
- reinforce and establish a range of functional networks to support environmental management;
- identify environmental investment and financing opportunities and promote mechanisms, such as public-private partnerships, environmental projects for financing and other forms of developmental assistance;
- advance scientific and technical inputs to support decision-making;
- develop integrated information management systems linking selected sites into a regional network for data sharing and technical support;
- establish the enabling environment to reinforce delivery capabilities and advance the concerns of non-government and community-based organizations, environmental journalists, religious groups and other stakeholders;
- strengthen national capacities for developing integrated coastal and marine policies as part of state policies for sustainable socio-economic development; and
- promote regional commitment for implementing international conventions, and strengthening regional and sub-regional cooperation and collaboration using a sustainable regional mechanism.

The eleven participating countries are: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, People's Republic of China, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. The collective efforts of these countries in implementing the strategies and activities will result in effective policy and management interventions, and in cumulative global environmental benefits, thereby contributing towards the achievement of the ultimate goal of protecting and sustaining the life support systems in the coastal and international waters over the long term.

Dr. Chua Thia-Eng  
Regional Programme Director  
PEMSEA

## Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Workshop Session	1
1.0 Organizational Matters	1
2.0 Introduction of the GOT Environmental Management Project	2
3.0 Ongoing and Proposed Programmes and Projects	3
4.0 Priority Issues and Collaborative Activities	6
5.0 Project Proposals	8
6.0 Project Workplan and Budget	10
7.0 Project Co-ordination and Management	11
8.0 Workshop Closure	11
Annex 1: List of Participants	12
Annex 2: Agenda	15
Annex 3: Workshop Review on Ongoing/Proposed Environmental Management Activities	16
Annex 4: Project Work Plan	20

**GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on  
Building Partnerships in Environmental Protection and Management  
for the Seas of East Asia**

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP  
ON THE GULF OF THAILAND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT**

*Bangkok, Thailand  
14-15 May 2001*

**A. INTRODUCTION**

- i. The Consultative Workshop on the Gulf of Thailand Environmental Management Project was held at the Menam Riverside Hotel in Bangkok, Thailand, on 14 and 15 May 2001. The workshop was hosted by the Harbour Department, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Thailand.
- ii. The workshop was attended by delegates from the four littoral States of the Gulf of Thailand: Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam. Representatives from international agencies and NGOs with environmental programmes, projects and activities in the Gulf of Thailand were in attendance as well, including: Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Environment Programme/East Asian Seas Regional Coordinating Unit (UNEP/EAS-RCU), the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission/Subcommission for the Western Pacific (IOC/WESTPAC), the Southeast Asian Programme in Law, Policy and Management (SEAPOL), and the Southeast Asia START Global Change Regional Center (SEA-START RC).
- iii. The Implementing Agency for PEMSEA was represented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Bangkok Country Office. The Executing Agency was represented by the Regional Programme Office (RPO), Manila.
- iv. A full list of participants is attached as Annex 1.

**B. WORKSHOP SESSION**

**1.0 ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS**

- 1.1 Mr. Adrian Ross, Senior Programme Officer, RPO Manila, assumed the position as Chair. He opened the meeting and welcomed all participants to the consultative workshop on the Gulf of Thailand Environmental Management Project. He then expressed his gratitude to the Harbour Department of Thailand for hosting the meeting.



- 1.2 The Chair reminded the participants of the workshop's objectives, namely:
- a) To review ongoing and proposed activities related to environmental management in the Gulf of Thailand, at the national and regional levels;
  - b) To identify priority issues in the Gulf of Thailand, which would be the focus of the PEMSEA initiative;
  - c) To develop a programme of action for start-up and implementation of the Gulf of Thailand Environmental Management Project, including intergovernmental and intersectoral cooperation and collaboration.
- 1.3 The workshop adopted the agenda as contained in Annex 2.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION OF THE GULF OF THAILAND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT

- 2.1 Mr. Ross noted that the principal reference document for the Gulf of Thailand project was the concept paper, which had been distributed to participants along with the invitation letters to the workshop. The concept paper was briefly reviewed, and the following points highlighted:
- a) the Gulf of Thailand project is one of four subregional sea area/pollution hotspot project being implemented under the Regional Programme. The other sites are Manila Bay, Bohai Sea and Straits of Malacca;
  - b) PEMSEA's environmental management framework for subregional sea areas/pollution hotspots is composed of six components: risk assessment; response; compensation/restoration; environmental monitoring; capacity building; and institutional arrangements (Figure 1 of the concept paper);
  - c) each component within the framework consists of a number of activities, which provide information, instruments and capacities that enhance individual and collaborative environmental management programmes of countries sharing a regional sea area;
  - d) a number of ongoing environmental programmes in the Gulf of Thailand, at the national and regional levels, target one or more of the activities identified in PEMSEA's environmental management framework, but no ongoing environmental programme covers the entire framework;
  - e) the comprehensive environmental management framework for the Gulf of Thailand provides the littoral States with strategies and action programmes for addressing transboundary environmental issues, and delineates roles and responsibilities of governments and other stakeholders;
  - f) the Regional Programme Office's early assessment of the gaps and uncertainties in a comprehensive environmental management framework for the Gulf of Thailand indicated the need for; a holistic environmental management approach, incorporating both land-based and sea-based human

activities; a Gulf-wide contingency plan for oil spill prevention and response; an effective accounting and processing procedure for recovery of costs related to oil spill clean-up operations; a natural resources damage assessment system for appraising economic damage due to oil spills, in concert with pertinent international conventions and national legislation and regulations; and capacity building programmes which strengthen intergovernmental and intersectoral capabilities to collectively respond to transboundary environmental issues.

### 3.0 ONGOING AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

3.1 Country representatives outlined existing national activities in the Gulf, and their perspectives on the proposed Gulf of Thailand project, as follows:

- a) Cambodia is currently implementing a National ICM Demonstration Project in Sihanouk Ville, with the support and cooperation of the Regional Programme and the local government. The project is building the capacity of local government in marine and coastal resource management. The government is also engaged in efforts to strengthen environmental legislation and marine policy. Cambodia was pleased to participate in the Gulf of Thailand project, and emphasized the need for capacity building in oil spill response.
- b) Malaysia implements a number environmental programmes and marine-environment related initiatives through various government agencies. The Government of Malaysia endorsed the PEMSEA Project Document in March 2001, expressing its support for the National ICM Demonstration Project being implemented in Port Klang, with the co-operation of the Regional Programme and the State of Selangor. The Gulf of Thailand project is an opportunity to forge cooperative initiatives among coastal States, but care needs to be taken in identifying the priorities, avoiding overlap with ongoing projects and programmes, and collaborating with other international bodies, especially UNEP, in the development and implementation of complementary activities.
- c) Thailand has a number of national agencies working in the Gulf including: the Harbour Department (oil spill response); the Pollution Control Department (environmental risk assessment); and the National Research Council (environmental monitoring). In addition, there are joint training activities in oil spill response, involving the Harbour Department, Royal Thai Navy, the Ministry of Science and Technology and the Industry Environment and Safety Group, using the IMO OPRC training modules. The Government of Thailand endorsed the PEMSEA Project Document in April 2001, and supports the National ICM Demonstration Project being implemented in Chonburi, with the cooperation of the Regional Programme, the Provincial Government of Chonburi and the Municipal Governments of Laemchabang and Sriracha. The Gulf of Thailand project is seen as an opportunity for strengthening intergovernmental and intersectoral cooperation in responding to oil spills and other transboundary concerns in the area.



- d) Vietnam is presently implementing a National ICM Demonstration Project in Danang, with the cooperation of the Regional Programme and the Municipal Government of Danang. The Government of Vietnam recognizes that a number of projects have been implemented in the Gulf of Thailand, and emphasizes that the resulting knowledge base and expertise need to be employed as resources for the proposed project. Also, it is important that interactions with ongoing programmes in the Gulf be confirmed. In general, Vietnam sees the potential for improved implementation of international conventions related to the marine and coastal environment through a comprehensive environmental management framework and process in the Gulf sub-region.

3.2 Representatives from UN agencies and international NGOs outlined ongoing activities in the Gulf of Thailand project, as follows:

- a) FAO does not currently have any ongoing projects in the Gulf of Thailand, but has previously been heavily involved in fisheries research and management in the area. The FAO representative explained the phenomenon of 'fishing down the food chain', which is occurring in the Gulf as a consequence of overfishing. The need for implementation of a Gulf-wide management plan for marine fisheries was emphasized, as was the urgency for stronger intergovernmental commitment to monitoring, evaluation and surveillance of fishing activities. Because some 90% of the fish harvest is occurring in coastal waters of the Gulf, special efforts are needed in building the capacities of local governments in developing and implementing marine fisheries management programmes.
- b) UNEP/EAS-RCU is involved in a number of initiatives directly and indirectly related to environmental management in the Gulf of Thailand, including: development of a regional meta-database; restoration of marine habitats; development and management of marine protected areas; State of Environment reporting; reduction of marine pollution from land-based activities; environmental monitoring; education, awareness and capacity building; coral reef monitoring networking; demonstration sites for coral reef protection and management; and implementation of the Global Plan of Action. UNEP/EAS-RCU has been successful in obtaining GEF-support funding for a project entitled, *Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand*, consisting of four component activities: habitat degradation and loss (mangroves; non-oceanic coral reefs; seagrasses; wetlands); over exploitation of fisheries in the Gulf of Thailand; land-based pollution; and project coordination and management. The project is scheduled to commence in September 2001. An organizational chart for the project was presented, showing the relationship between national committees responsible for coordinating project activities in each country, a regional scientific and technical advisory group, the regional project coordinating committee, the project management office and UNEP/EAS-RCU. Nine (9) demonstration projects, which will address management of three coastal habitats, mangrove, coral reef and seagrass, and pilot studies on land-based sources of marine pollution, are expected to be initiated in 2 years time.

- c) IOC/WESTPAC is currently involved in the International Cooperative Study of the Gulf of Thailand, which is a regional research programme for the sustainable management of the Gulf of Thailand. The study focuses on fostering collaboration among the littoral states, to build on the national efforts carried out in each of the countries and strengthening National and Regional Institutes' capacity to produce and present (visualize) the necessary data for the management of the Gulf of Thailand. Other relevant initiatives cited included the International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange (IODE) Programme of the IOC and the Global Ocean Observation System (GOOS) initiative.
- d) SEA-START RC is an NGO located at the Environmental Research Institute of Chulalongkorn University, in Bangkok, Thailand, and facilitated by the National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT). SEA START RC is one embodiment of Southeast Asia Regional Committee for START (SARCS). It has the objectives of compiling precise information and develop integrated scientific and socio-economic approaches to reduce uncertainties of forecasting environmental change, providing recommendations and expert advice to governments and the private sector to cope with long-term environmental changes, encouraging and supporting the exchange of environmental data and information within and among regions so the decisions by various sectors can be accurately made, and promoting public awareness on global environmental issues. SEA START RC is actively involved in application of GIS/remote sensing technology, the Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA), precipitation-runoff modelling (Mekong River discharge to the Gulf), circulation models in the Gulf, and capacity building/training in physical oceanography, information system design and computer applications.
- e) SEA-START RC is an NGO located at the Environmental Research Institute of Chulalongkorn University, in Bangkok, Thailand, and facilitated by the National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT). SEA START RC is one embodiment of Southeast Asia Regional Committee for START (SARCS). It has the objectives of compiling precise information and develop integrated scientific and socio-economic approaches to reduce uncertainties of forecasting environmental change, providing recommendations and expert advice to governments and the private sector to cope with long-term environmental changes, encouraging and supporting the exchange of environmental data and information within and among regions so the decisions by various sectors can be accurately made, and promoting public awareness on global environmental issues. SEA START RC is actively involved in application of GIS/remote sensing technology, the Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA), precipitation-runoff modelling (Mekong River discharge to the Gulf), circulation models in the Gulf, and capacity building/training in physical oceanography, information system design and computer applications.
- f) SEAPOL is a non-governmental network of high-level scholars, government officials, and private individuals with a professional interest primarily in ocean affairs of the Southeast Asian and APEC regions. SEAPOL is working in collaboration with the four littoral States of the Gulf of Thailand to explore

ways of advancing toward cooperative management in the Gulf. Two tracks are being pursued: Track One entails the formal adoption of a regional cooperative mechanism for the Gulf by the four littoral States; Track Two is an interim, *ad hoc* working arrangement among the four littoral States and SEAPOL focused on the promotion of the Track One mechanism and operational activities involving the four littoral States in the Gulf. The workshop was advised that the Foreign Ministry of Malaysia has submitted a paper and recommendation to the Malaysian Cabinet concerning the Track One mechanism. The Thai Foreign Ministry has drafted a negotiating instrument and has instructed its embassies in the other littoral states of the Gulf of Thailand to communicate with the appropriate government offices of their host countries. Meanwhile, it has been agreed that Cambodia will host a Gulf of Thailand meeting to launch the SEAPOL (Track Two) Gulf of Thailand Consultative Group. Among other issues, the meeting will explore further the possible structure of the Track One Gulf of Thailand Cooperative Mechanism.

#### 4.0 PRIORITY ISSUES AND COLLABORATIVE ACTIVITIES

- 4.1 The workshop summarized ongoing activities in the Gulf of Thailand by listing projects and programmes under the six components of PEMSEA's environmental management framework (see Annex 3).

##### Workshop Conclusions:

- 4.2 The workshop concluded that that the following activities represented priority environmental issues and concerns of the littoral States. These activities were not being fully addressed under existing environmental projects and programmes in the Gulf of Thailand and therefore should be the focus of the PEMSEA project:

##### 1. Risk Assessment:

- a) *review existing environmental databases/GIS with a view to extending the scope and applications of a comprehensive environmental management database for the Gulf of Thailand;*
- b) *complete an environmental profile of the Gulf of Thailand;*
- c) *extend resource valuation capacity and increase resource valuation application in environmental management programmes;*
- d) *conduct a Gulf-wide risk assessment, with input data from FAO, ESCAP, UNEP and EEPSEA (Environmental Ecological Program for South East Asia).*

##### 2. Response:

- a) *develop a sub-regional and national contingency planning;*
- b) *complete an oil spill response equipment inventory and capacity development;*
- c) *engage/support public awareness/civil society mobilization for environmental management initiatives;*

- d) *identify a Gulf-wide strategy and approach for shore reception facilities;*
- e) *develop investments in environmental facilities and services, including public-private sector partnerships.*

### **3. Compensation/restoration:**

- a) *build capacity within and among countries of the region to improve the legal framework, administration and procedures for recovery of costs for oil spill response (oil spill accounting) and direct economic damage (resource valuation/NRDA).*

### **4. Environmental Monitoring:**

- a) *develop an integrated environmental monitoring programme, including the possible application of remote sensing, focusing on important indicators and benchmarks of transboundary issues (e.g., as found in the water column, sediments and tissue) that are identified during the Gulf-wide environmental risk assessment (Item 1).*

### **5. Institutional Arrangements:**

- a) *build capacity within and among countries of the Gulf of Thailand to effectively implement international conventions, specifically MARPOL, OPRC, CLC, FUND, London and Basel. Areas for enhanced capacity include human resource development, national regulations development, enforcement, inspection/certification and information exchange among countries;*
- b) *develop and demonstrate the use of financial mechanisms, such as public-private partnerships, the marine electronic highway and compensation schemes for oil spill prevention, response and damage;*
- c) *develop and demonstrate the use of economic instruments, stressing appropriate market mechanisms in support of improved management of marine and coastal resources.*

### **6. Capacity Building**

*Areas of capacity building:*

- a) *Oil spill contingency planning (national and subregional), including strengthening intergovernmental and intersectoral capabilities to respond to oil spills and other environmental emergencies;*
- b) *Gulf-wide risk assessment;*
- c) *Resource valuation;*

- d) *Oil spill accounting procedures;*
- e) *NRDA; and*
- f) *Ballast water discharges.*

4.3 The workshop emphasized the need for collaboration among existing regional projects in the Gulf of Thailand, including sharing of information, joint workshops and other capacity building efforts, and formulation of environmental management strategies, action programmes and supporting institutional arrangements.

4.4 The workshop noted some specific undertakings where close collaboration is to be pursued, namely:

- a) Exchanging information, joint capacity building initiatives (including the development of ICM demonstration sites and pilot projects addressing land-based sources of marine pollution) and collaborative efforts in the development of an environmental strategy for the Gulf of Thailand, with the GEF/UNEP/EAS-RCU project entitled, *Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand;*
- b) Linking operational activities and the environmental strategies for the Gulf of Thailand with the institution-building efforts of SEAPOL;
- c) Interacting with FAO, IOC-WESTPAC and SEA-START on the development and application of a Gulf-wide integrated information management system and network, to serve as the foundation for existing environmental management initiatives, and for a future Gulf of Thailand environmental strategy and environmental management programme.

## 5.0 PROJECT PROPOSALS

5.1 A series of project proposals were introduced by the Regional Programme Office covering the years 2001-2002 of the Gulf of Thailand Environmental Management Project:

- a) Establishment and Operationalization of Integrated Information Management System (IIMS) in the Gulf of Thailand;
- b) Environmental Risk Assessment of Subregional Sea Areas/Pollution Hotspots
- c) Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Compensation
- d) Port Safety and Environmental Management System (PSEMS)
- e) Development of a Gulf of Thailand Environmental Strategy



5.2 The workshop noted the following with respect to the project proposals:

- a) IIMS: a Gulf-wide IIMS requires co-operation and sharing of information among national and international agencies. A major part of the project will entail identifying the added value of an IIMS network, including the application of the IIMS to serve the needs of data contributors and other users in the region. Potential collaborators include national agencies; UNEP; FAO; IOC-WESTPAC; ESCAP; WMO; SEA-START; and SEAFDEC.
- b) Risk assessment: a Gulf-wide risk assessment will be based on the results of the information gathering/IIMS development activity. Potential collaborators on the risk assessment activity include scientific and technical institutions in each of the littoral States with capacities in toxicology/eco-toxicology, marine science, public health, resource economics, modeling, statistical analysis etc. The need for consideration of both land- and sea-based environmental risks was emphasized, including offshore exploration and production platforms.
- c) Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Compensation: inter-governmental and inter-sectoral (public and private sectors) training in oil spill response (Levels 2 and 3), a joint oil spill response exercise involving the four littoral States, a Gulf-wide contingency plan, and the formulation of a standard operating procedure (SOP) covering oil spill cost accounting and damage claims processing will be implemented. IMO has agreed to provide extra-budgetary resources to assist littoral States with the development and implementation of this activity. EARL has also indicated willingness to assist in this aspect of the Gulf project. The petroleum and shipping industries operating in the Gulf will be encouraged to participate in the project as well.
- d) PSEMS: port operations in the Gulf will be strengthened with the implementation of a 'safety and environment' auditing and management programme. One or two demonstration ports will be selected in the Gulf; port authorities and operators will be trained in the conduct of port audits, and the preparation/adoption of safety and environmental management plans for ports. An internationally-recognized certification programme will be developed in parallel to the demonstration projects, providing global recognition of well-operated ports in the region.
- e) Environmental Strategy: entails the creation of a long-term, shared vision among the littoral States for Gulf, through consultation among the many stakeholders. In support of the shared vision, an environmental strategy and action programme will be developed, identifying roles and responsibilities of the public and private sectors, civil society, donors and the international community.

#### **Workshop Conclusions:**

5.3 The workshop made the following conclusions regarding the project proposals:

- a) the proposals were consistent with the strategy and activities identified in the concept paper (i.e., sea-based activities);



- b) the proposals covered the first 18-months of the project, and addressed priority concerns identified by the workshop (Agenda Item 4) for risk assessment, response, compensation/restoration and capacity building;
- c) implementation of project activities will require collaboration with national agencies, scientific and research institutions, universities, the private sector, international agencies and organizations including FAO, UNEP/EAS-RCU, GIWA, IOC/WESTPAC, WWF, SEAFDEC, WRI, and WMO; donors; national and regional NGOs;
- d) additional project proposals/activities will be required for the years 2002 through 2004, focusing on: public awareness/civil society mobilization; development and implementation of environmental investments, including shore reception facilities; integrated environmental monitoring; financial mechanisms and economic instruments that strengthen environmental management programmes; and capacity building in the implementation of relevant international conventions and related instruments.
- e) the proposals presented will undergo interagency review before a final commitment is made by the respective countries;
- f) every effort will be made by the participating countries to complete the interagency review before PEMSEA's scheduled Intersessional Consultative Group meeting, 28 – 29 June 2001, in Manila.

5.4 Khun Kannegar, Harbour Department of Thailand, graciously offered to assess the possibility of hosting the first OPRC subregional training session (Level 2) under the Gulf of Thailand project, tentatively scheduled for the second or third week of October 2001. The proposed training will include appropriate representation from the four littoral States, including private sector groups.

## **6.0 PROJECT WORK PLAN AND BUDGET**

- 6.1 The proposed Project Work Plan was distributed and discussed by the workshop (Annex 4). The material contained a five-year summary of tasks, covering the six components of the environmental management framework and a detailed outline of tasks for the years 2001-2002.
- 6.2 The meeting noted the Project Work Plan, and its relevance with respect to the priority concerns identified by the workshop under Item 4 of the agenda.
- 6.3 The five-year budget for the project was presented for the information of the workshop. The workshop noted that, upon confirmation of the specific project activities, a detailed budget would be prepared for approval by the Project Coordinating Committee.

## **7.0 PROJECT CO-ORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT**

- 7.1 Terms of reference for a National Project Working Group and a regional Project Coordinating Committee were distributed for discussion.
- 7.2 The workshop noted the commitment by participating countries of PEMSEA to organize National Co-ordinating Committees (NCC), which would serve as the interagency coordinating mechanism for PEMSEA activities at the national level (i.e., GEF/UNDP Project Document and PSC 7 recommendation (para. 9.74). It was confirmed that, as of the workshop date, only Thailand had been able to establish an NCC.
- 7.3 The workshop discussed possible options to establishing a new regional Project Coordinating Committee (PCC). The meeting noted that the SEAPOL Track Two arrangement was comprised of participants 'in their individual capacities', from the four littoral States. With the exception of Cambodia (MOE), the countries were represented by individuals from the respective Departments of Foreign Affairs. In view of the type of operational activities being proposed for the Gulf of Thailand project, it was felt that a regional PCC comprised of national operating agencies would be the best option for the project at this point in time.

### **Workshop Conclusions**

- 7.4 The workshop concluded that:
- a) NCC's are appropriate forums for coordinating national agency input into the Gulf of Thailand Environmental Management Project;
  - b) a regional PCC will consist of two representatives per participating country, one from the environment department and one from the marine/maritime department;
  - c) PEMSEA will serve as Secretariat to the PCC;
  - d) possible linkage with SEAPOL's Track One institutional arrangement will be considered as an option in the future, pending the outcome of that effort.

## **8.0 WORKSHOP CLOSURE**

- 8.1 In closing the workshop, the Chair expressed sincere gratitude to the participants for their contributions to the discussions and workshop conclusions. Special thanks were again extended to the Harbour Department of Thailand for hosting the meeting, and for the excellent accommodation and hospitality.
- 8.2 The workshop closed on 15 May 2001 at 17:30 hours.

...

**ANNEX 1**  
**GULF OF THAILAND CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP**  
**MENAM RIVERSIDE HOTEL**  
**BANGKOK, THAILAND**  
**14-15 MAY 2001**

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

**CAMBODIA**

Mr. LONG Rithrak  
Technical Advisor  
Ministry of Environment  
48 Samdech Preah Sihanouk  
Tonle Bassac, Chamkarmon  
Phnom Penh  
CAMBODIA  
Tel: [855][23] 219-287  
Fax: [855][23] 214-027  
email: minimo@bigpond.com.kh

MR. MAK SIDETH  
Sr. Officer  
Ministry of Public Work and Transport  
Russian Blvd.  
Department of Merchant Marine  
Shipping  
CAMBODIA  
Cel. Phone: [855][12] 835-867  
Fax: [855][23] 881-846  
email: mmd@forum.org.kh

**VIETNAM**

MR. HUA CHIEN THANG  
Deputy Director, Pollution Control  
Division, NEA  
Ministry of Science, Technology and  
Environment  
National Environment Agency  
67 Nguyen Du, Hanoi  
VIETNAM  
Tel: [844] 822-4420  
Fax: [844] 822-3189  
Mobile: [844] 9156-2863  
email: hthang@nea.gov.vn

MR. NGUYEN CONG DUC  
Vice Chairman  
Vietnam National Maritime Bureau  
(Vinamarine), MoTaC  
7A Lang Ha, Hanoi.  
VIETNAM  
Tel: [84][4] 514-2234/856-4702  
Fax: [84][4] 856-0040/856-0729

**MALAYSIA**

MR. ZULKIFLI ABDUL RAHMAN  
Principal Assistant Director  
Department of Environment Malaysia  
12<sup>th</sup> Flr., Wisma Sime Darby  
Jalan Raja Laut 50662  
Kuala Lumpur  
MALAYSIA  
Fax: [60][3] 2693-1480  
Tel: [60][3] 2694-4415/2694-7844  
email: zar@jas.sains.my  
<http://www.jas.sains.my>

MR. ROSNAN BIN FATHLAL  
Head of Navigation Safety Division  
Marine Department Southern Region  
Johore  
MALAYSIA  
Tel: [60][7] 224-8093  
Fax: [60][7] 224-8092

## THAILAND

KHUN KANNEGAR BOONTANON  
Senior Inland Waterways Transport  
Planning Expert  
The Harbour Department  
Ministry of Transport and  
Communications  
1278 Yotha Road, Talardnoi,  
Samphantawong District  
Bangkok 10100

### THAILAND

Tel: [662] 236-9990 (Direct); 233-  
1311 to 8, ext. 210  
Fax: [662] 234- 7248  
email: harcom.hd@motc.go.th

MR. PAKORN PRASERTWONG  
Environmental Officer  
Environment Office  
The Harbour Department  
Ministry of Transport and  
Communications  
1278 Yotha Road, Talardnoi,  
Samphantawong District  
Bangkok 10100

### THAILAND

Tel: [662] 236-9990  
Fax: [662] 234- 3832  
email: pakornp@thaimail.com

## OFFICE OF ENV'T'L. PLANNING & POLICY

MR. ANEG JUSIRIPONGKUL  
Environmental Officer  
Office of Environmental Planning and  
Policy  
THAILAND

## IOC/WESTPAC

DR. SHIGEKI MITSUMOTO  
UNESCO/IOC Regional Secretariat for  
WESTPAC  
196 Phaholyothin, Chatujak, Bangkok  
10900

### THAILAND

Tel: [66][2] 561-5118  
Fax: [66][2] 561-5119  
email: mitumoto@loxinfo.co.th  
westpac@samart.co.th

MR. MAARTEN KUIJPER  
Associate Expert  
UNESCO Principal Regional Office for  
Asia and the Pacific  
IOC/WESTPAC, 196 Phaholyothin  
Road

Chatujak, Bangkok 10900

### THAILAND

Fax: [66][2] 561-5119  
Tel: [66][2] 561-5118  
email: westpac@samamrt.co.th

DR. ANOND SNIDVONGS  
Director  
Southeast Asia START Global Change  
Regional Center  
Environmental Research Institute  
Chulalongkorn University  
Phayathai Road  
Bangkok 10330,  
THAILAND

Tel: [66][2] 218-8126 to 27  
Fax: [66][2] 255-4967  
email: anond@start.or.th  
<http://www.start.or.th/got>

## FAO

DR. HEIKO SEILERT  
FAO Regional Office for Asia and the  
Pacific  
Maliwan Mansion  
39 Phra Athit Road  
Bangkok 10200  
THAILAND

Tel: [66][2] 817-844 ext. 281  
Fax: [66][2] 800-445  
email: heiko.seilert@fao.org

## EAS/RCU

DR. HUGH KIRKMAN  
Coordinator  
United Nations Environment Programme  
EAS/RCU  
United Nations Building, Raddamner  
Ave.  
Bangkok 10200  
THAILAND  
Fax: [662] 281-2428  
Tel: [662] 288-1860  
email: Kirkman.unescap@un.org

## SEAPOL

DR. PHIPHAT TANGSUBKUL  
Director  
SEAPOL  
c/o Sukhothai Thammathirat Open  
University  
Academic Building 2  
3/F, Room 2320 Pakkred, Nonthaburi  
11120  
THAILAND  
Fax: [662] 503-3608  
Tel: [662] 503-3858  
[662] 503-2121 ext. 2571  
email: seapol@asianet.co.th

MS. ANKANA SIRIVIVATNANON  
Chief Administrator  
SEAPOL  
c/o Sukhothai Thammatirat Open  
University  
Academic Building II, 3/F, Rm. 2320  
Pakkred, Nonthaburi 11120  
THAILAND  
Fax: [662] 503-3608  
Tel: [662] 503-3858/503-2121 ext.  
2571  
email: seapsank@samsorn.stou.ac.th

## UNDP BANGKOK

DR. AMPAI HARAKUNARAK  
Programme Manager, Environment  
United Nations Development  
Programme  
12th Floor United Nations Building  
Rajdamnern Nok Avenue  
Bangkok 10200  
THAILAND  
Tel: [66][2] 288-1827  
Fax: [66][2] 288-1414  
email: ampai.harakunarak@undp.org

## PEMSEA

MR. S.A. ROSS  
Senior Programme Officer  
Environmental Management and  
Investments  
GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme  
on Building Partnerships in  
Environmental Management for the  
Seas of East Asia  
c/o DENR Compound, Visayas Avenue,  
Diliman, Quezon City 1100  
PHILIPPINES  
Tel: [63][2] 920-2211 ext. 6  
Fax: [63][2] 926-9712/426-3849  
email: saross@pemsea.org  
<http://www.pemsea.org>

## ANNEX 2

### CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP AGENDA GULF OF THAILAND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT BANGKOK, THAILAND

14-15 May 2001

1. Welcoming Remarks
2. Organizational Matters
3. Introduction of the Gulf of Thailand Environmental Management Project
4. Ongoing/Proposed Programmes and Projects:
  - ◆ littoral States
  - ◆ FAO
  - ◆ UNEP/COBSEA
  - ◆ IOC/WESTPAC
  - ◆ SEA START
  - ◆ SEAPOL
5. Priority Issues and Collaborative Activities
6. Project Proposals
  - ◆ Gulf of Thailand knowledge base/information management system
  - ◆ Environmental risk assessment
  - ◆ OPRC training, regional contingency plan and compensation scheme
  - ◆ Port Safety and Environmental Management System
  - ◆ Environmental Strategy for the Gulf of Thailand
7. Project Work Plan and Budget
8. Project Co-ordination and Management
9. Workshop Closure

\*\*\*



**GULF OF THAILAND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT  
CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP REVIEW OF ONGOING/PROPOSED ENVIRONMENTAL  
MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES**

**1. Risk Assessment:**

- a) Environmental Database/GIS: Existing databases/GIS available from ICLARM, UNEP/Environmental Assessment Group, SEAFDEC, WESTPAC, AIT, and FAO. Further assessment required with respect to scope/coverage and application of existing databases.
- b) Environmental profile: No apparent activity.
- c) Priority areas of concern: Ongoing activities under GIWA and UNEP South China Sea/Gulf of Thailand project.
- d) Resource valuation: Existing capacities limited among littoral States.
- e) Research: Various universities and research institutions undertake research. Coordination/use of research information for environmental management purposes required.
- f) Risk assessment: region-wide environmental risk assessment not being undertaken. Some work being done at the local level in Thailand.

*Areas of cooperation/gaps to be filled:*

- a) *review existing environmental databases/GIS with a view to extending the scope and applications of a comprehensive environmental management database for the Gulf of Thailand;*
- b) *an environmental profile of the Gulf of Thailand;*
- c) *resource valuation capacity extended and increased application in environmental management programmes;*
- d) *Gulf-wide risk assessment, with input of data from FAO, ESCAP, UNEP and EEPSEA (Environmental Ecological Program for South East Asia).*

**2. Response:**

- a) Several area specific and issue specific environmental and resource management activities are underway or are being planned. These include local, national and regional projects dealing with coastal habitats, pollution from land-based activities, ICM and fisheries management.

*Areas of cooperation/gaps to be filled:*

- a) *Sub-regional and national contingency planning;*
- b) *oil spill response equipment inventory and capacity development;*
- c) *Public awareness/civil society mobilization;*
- d) *Shore reception facilities;*
- e) *Environmental investments.*

### 3. Compensation/restoration:

- a) Compensation: Countries lack experience in dealing with costs that are eligible for recovery, and liability and compensation procedures, under existing international damage compensation regimes. Eligible costs under international conventions are limited to prevention and recovery activities, and direct economic damage to injured parties. No account is taken of environmental damage to public goods and the related services under these regimes.
- b) Restoration: Many national agencies and regional initiatives in restoration of habitats and resources.

Cambodia: MOE being supported by WWF, IDRC, DANIDA and UNEP;

Malaysia: National agencies (Fisheries; Environment; Drainage and Irrigation; Local authorities; MOSTE) working on issues, with input from UNEP.

Thailand: National agencies (Harbour Dept; Fisheries; Royal Navy; Royal Forestry) and NGOs working on coastal resources, with support from Bangkok Metropolitan Authority (BMA), WWF, and UNEP.

Vietnam: NEA working on issue with support from World Bank; DANIDA; ADB; Dutch Aid; AUSAID; SIDA; CIDA; and JICA.

#### *Areas of cooperation/gaps to be filled:*

- a) *Compensation: Capacity building within and among countries of the region to improve the legal framework, administration and procedures for recovery of costs for oil spill response (oil spill accounting) and direct economic damage (resource valuation/NRDA).*

### 4. Environmental Monitoring:

- a) Many national agencies and several institutions are involved in environmental monitoring, including:

Cambodia: Ministries of Environment, Water Resource Management, and Health

Malaysia: Departments of Fisheries; Environment; Drainage and Irrigation; universities

Thailand: Pollution Control Department; MOSTE; START; universities; Royal Navy; Harbour Dept; National Research Council; Fisheries; Royal Forestry Dept; and NGOs such as Reef Check and YADPHON.

Vietnam: NEA, with universities in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and HUE; Navy; National Science Research Council; and Oceanography Institutes in Nha Trang and Haiphong.

- b) Several regional programmes are also involved in environmental and resource monitoring, such as the WMO network with national meteorological agencies, FAO, SEAFDEC and the ASEAN-CANADA regional initiative on water quality criteria and QA/QC programme development.

#### *Areas of Cooperation/Gaps to be filled:*

- a) *Development of integrated environmental monitoring programme, including the possible application of remote sensing, focusing on important indicators and benchmarks of*

*transboundary issues (e.g., as found in the water column, sediments and tissue) identified during the Gulf-wide environmental risk assessment.*

## **5. Institutional Arrangements:**

- a) ASEAN, ASOEN, SEAPOL and UNEP are developing institutional arrangements at subregional (Gulf of Thailand) and regional level;
- b) International conventions and agreements including UNCLOS, GPA and RAMSAR are being addressed by SEAPOL and UNEP. A subregional approach is lacking with regard to the implementation of other international conventions, including MARPOL, OPRC, CLC, FUND, London and Basel.
- c) National coastal/marine policy: UNEP/EAS-RCU addressing policy issues as part of the South China Sea/Gulf of Thailand project.
- d) Financial Mechanisms: SEAPOL addressing sustainability of an intergovernmental body, including a small and efficient Secretariat, for the Gulf of Thailand. However, there is limited activity in the development and application of financial mechanisms for sustaining environmental facilities and services.
- e) Economic instruments: Limited activity to identify and apply market-based economic instruments to modify the behaviour of stakeholders/users of marine and coastal resources.
- f) Enforcement: Not all countries are able to enforce existing regulations. Capacity building within countries and among countries is required.

### *Areas of Cooperation/Gaps to be filled:*

- a) *Capacity building within and among countries of the Gulf of Thailand to effectively implement international conventions, specifically MARPOL, OPRC, CLC, FUND, London and Basel. Areas for enhanced capacity include human resource development, national regulations development, enforcement, inspection/certification and information exchange among countries;*
- b) *Financial mechanisms, such as public-private partnerships, the marine electronic highway and compensation schemes for oil spill prevention, response and damage, to be developed and demonstrated;*
- c) *Economic instruments, stressing appropriate market mechanisms in support of improved management of marine and coastal resources, to be developed and demonstrated;*

## **6) Capacity Building**

At the subregional level, there are a number of ongoing capacity building programmes, including:

- a) UNEP/EAS-RCU: habitat management; land-based sources of marine pollution; database development/management; and fisheries.
- b) SEAPOL: legal and policy capacities on ocean governance; boundaries; and the implementation of UNCLOS;
- c) UNDP: in the process of identifying projects in the Gulf of Thailand;

- d) SEA START: physical oceanography; GIS/remote sensing; modeling and forecasting (meteorological and oceanographic);
- e) ESCAP: policy, mapping; SOE reports on the Asia and Pacific region;
- f) FAO: fisheries management; data collection and analysis; Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing. Developing a new proposal on monitoring, control and surveillance of fisheries in the region, but funding has not been identified;
- g) IOC/WESTPAC: harmful algal blooms; mussel watch; NEAR GOOS;
- h) IMO: training in marine pollution prevention and management, including ICM, risk assessment, natural resource damage assessment, resource valuation, oil spill response, contingency planning, Port State Control, public awareness/community mobilization, waste management, and implementation of international conventions related to the marine environment.
- i) EMECS: Gulf of Thailand international conference in next two years.
- j) East Asia Response Limited (EARL): training in oil spill response, in collaboration with industry.
- k) Asia Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC): training and research in preparation for natural and human disasters.

*Areas of Cooperation/Gaps to be filled:*

- a) *Oil spill contingency planning (national and subregional), including strengthening intergovernmental and intersectoral capabilities to respond to oil spills and other environmental emergencies;*
- b) *Gulf-wide risk assessment;*
- c) *Resource valuation;*
- d) *Oil spill accounting procedures;*
- e) *NRDA;*
- f) *Ballast water discharges.*

...



