ShRIMP-EQ

Strengthening Right to Information to Improve Public Health and Environmental Quality































Facts:

• Clean Water and Clean Air

• Livelihoods

Deaths due to airborne pollutants (absolute or rise)

Political Moment

 Thailand – 9(8) Official Information Act (December 2010)

 Indonesia – New Freedom of Information Act 2010

SHRIMP Policy Goals

• Consolidating gains in FOI

Improving transparency and accountability in pollution control system

Indonesia- ICEL

Thailand -TEI

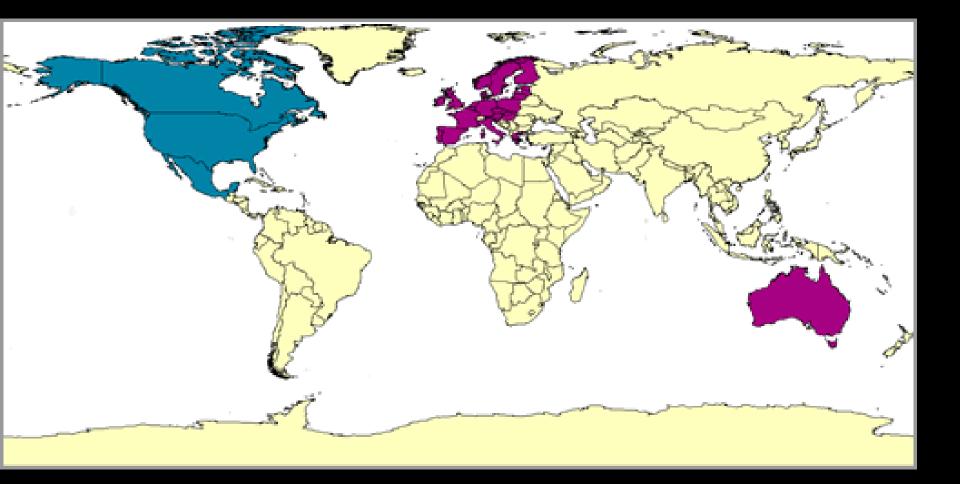
- <u>Communities</u>
- Tubanan village, Central Java
- Tanjung Jati B coal Steam fired power plant (AIR)
- Pontang village, Serang, Banten.
- Indah Kiat Pulp and Paper (IKPP) (WATER)

- <u>Communities</u>
- Nong Fab
- Clong Num Hoo
- Both in Map ta Phut Petrochemical Industrial estate
- (AIR and WATER)

Community-level outcomes

- Improve community (and legal aid society) capacity to understand pollution and file FOI requests
- Improve access to information in the community
- Improve environmental conditions in the community

International outcomes













How ShRIMP-EQ Works

• ID needed info

Pollution control processes



Point source	Non-point source
Standard-setting	Standard-setting
Initial monitoring	Initial monitoring
Pollution reduction planning	Pollution reduction planning
Permitting	Permitting
Ongoing monitoring	Ongoing monitoring
Enforcement	Enforcement

How ShRIMP-EQ Works

- ID needed info
- ID if legal mandate for collection and release
- ID Availability
- If info not available, file FOI Request
- Monitor and track
- Follow through FOI Request, incl. appeal
- Advocacy strategies implemented

Common FOI requests

- Permitting information
 - Access to permit documents with conditions
 - Criteria for renewal
- Enforcement data and action taken
 - Number of inspections per year
 - Number of enforcement actions
- Monitoring information
 - Pollution in air and water
 - Pollution released from facility
- Copy of EIA and mitigation plan

Prelim- Findings

- Secrecy pervasive e.g. enforcement and compliance information
- EIA process dominant
- Increased industralisation out pacing government capacity



- Trust of government low
- Monitoring and Enforcement weak (health and pollution)
- Cumulative impacts not assessed
- Availability of data limited e.g. treatment of water

Options for scaling out

- Tell the story of these communities using other media
- Target international processes e.g. RIO2012
- Regional meeting & partnerships with international institutions e.g. UNDP
- New countries

Change on the Ground

• Improving access to information and pollution on the ground for the 4 communities involved



