

STRIPE REGIONAL MEETING



Carole Excell
Overview of STRIPE
findings
April 29-May 1
Jakarta Indonesia









STRIPE's Objectives

- (1) Empower communities through greater access to information
- (2) Improve implementation of the Freedom of Information Law
- (3) Accelerate the official collection, analysis, and dissemination and use of pollution control data
- (4) Shift governmental-to emphasize “proactive” release of information, emphasizing availability, publicity, and usability.



Indonesia

- Tubanan village, Central Java
- Tanjung Jati B coal Steam fired power plant (AIR)
- Pontang village, Serang, Banten.
- Indah Kiat Pulp and Paper (IKPP) (WATER)
- Indonesia Center for Environmental Law (ICEL) and coalition

Thailand

- Community of Nong Fab
- Community of Clong Num Hoo
- Both in Map ta Phut Petrochemical Industrial estate
- (AIR and WATER)
- Partners – Thailand Environmental Institute and coalition

Methodology

Ambient conditions

Standard-setting

Initial monitoring

Pollution reduction
planning

Permitting

Ongoing monitoring

Enforcement

Point source

Standard-setting

Initial monitoring

Pollution reduction
planning

Permitting

Ongoing monitoring

Enforcement

Non-point source

Standard-setting

Initial monitoring

Pollution reduction
planning

Permitting

Ongoing monitoring

Enforcement



Community Training



How STRIPE 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 created by each partner and implemented

Findings

- Extensive legal provisions governing right to information in both countries



Freedom of Information laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public Disclosure Law Indonesia• Official Information Act Thailand
Environmental Information disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental Management Act Indonesia• Article 9(8) Official Information Act
Disclosure of Company Discharge Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thailand – no comprehensive legal framework• Laws support PROPER voluntary system

Findings- Disclosure of Environmental Information Proactively



Information was made available proactively but it was limited in scope

Thailand:- More information released on pollution in general

Indonesia:-More information on environmental performance

โครงการรณรงค์บอชิงแวดล้อม

คุณภาพอากาศในบรรยากาศโดยรอบบ้านหนองแก้ว

วัดสารคามเมืองวัด

ผลการตรวจวัด

ก๊าซไนโตรเจนไดออกไซด์ (NO_2)

ค่าตรวจวัด: 0.012 / ชม. ไม่เกิน 100 ส่วนในล้านส่วน

1



ก๊าซซัลเฟอร์ไดออกไซด์ (SO_2)

ค่าตรวจวัด: 0.012 / ชม. ไม่เกิน 100 ส่วนในล้านส่วน

3



ฝุ่นละอองขนาดไม่เกิน 10 ไมครอน

ค่าตรวจวัด: 0.012 / ชม. ไม่เกิน 100 ไมครอนต่อลูกบาศก์เมตร

66



สนับสนุนโดย

30°C



การนิคมอุตสาหกรรมแห่งประเทศไทย (GUSCO)

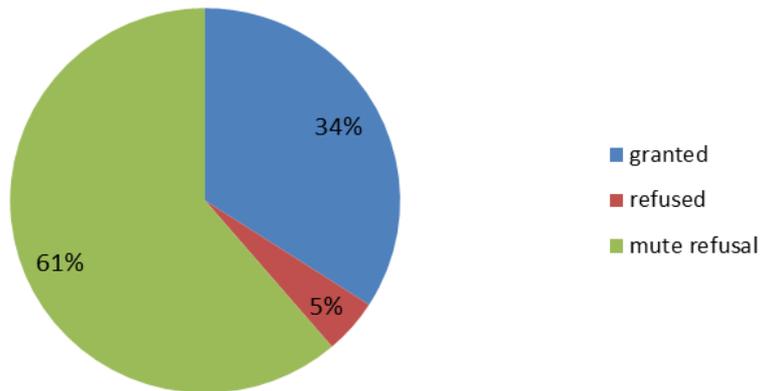
โครงการรณรงค์บอชิงแวดล้อม

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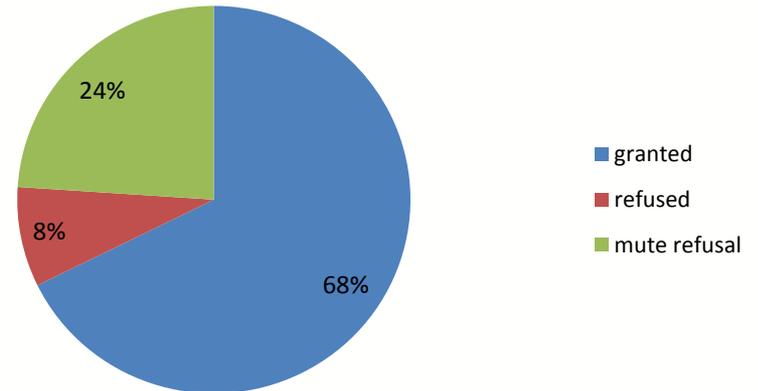
สำนักงาน
สิ่งแวดล้อมภาคที่ 1
จังหวัดขอนแก่น

Overall Response Rate for FOI requests

Indonesia Responses



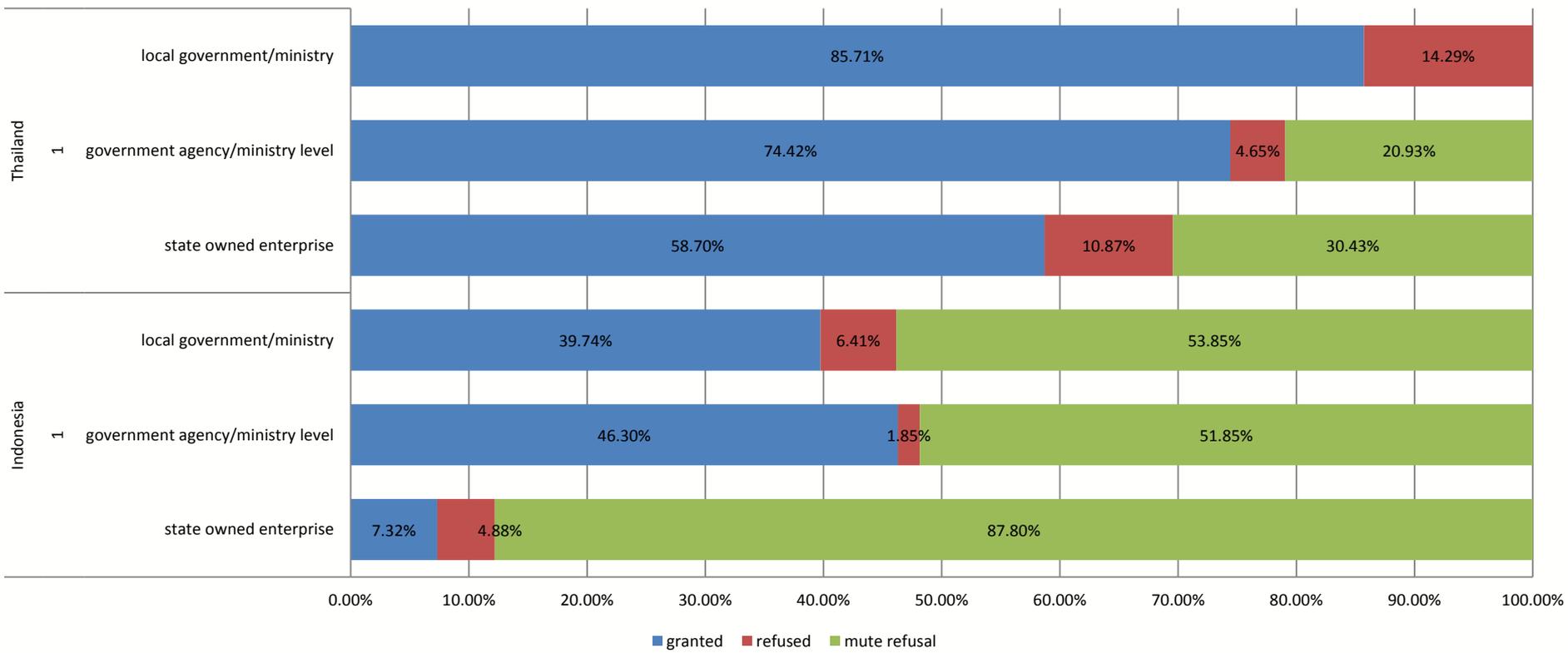
Thailand Responses



Findings – Mute Refusals

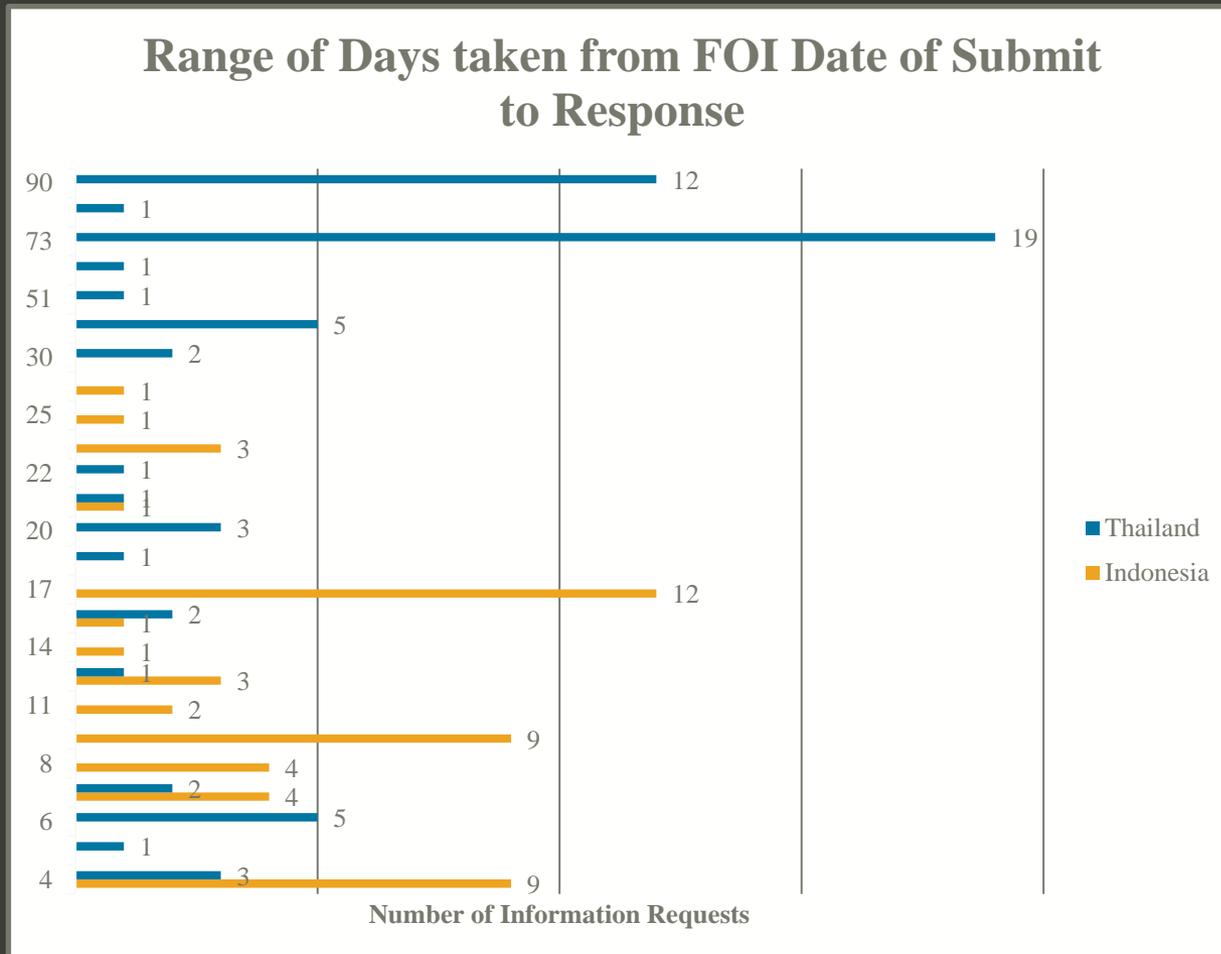


Mute refusals were an obstacle



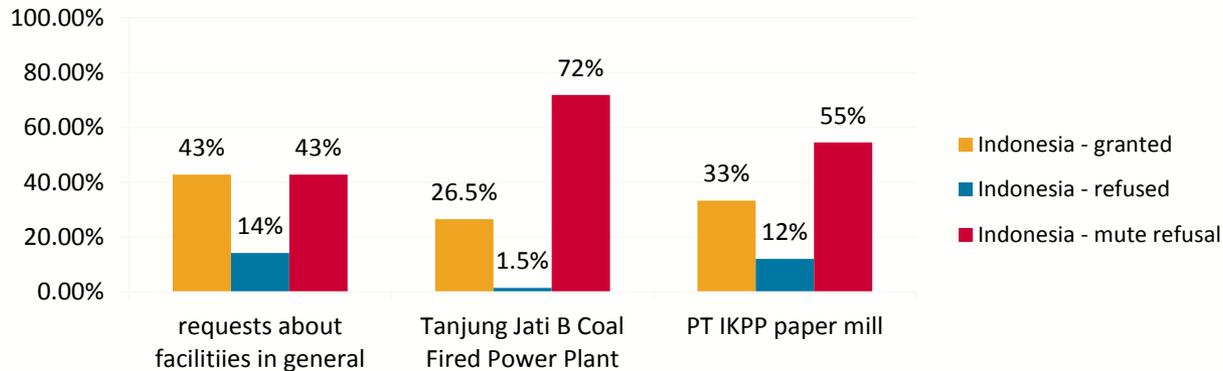
Local Governments, Public Authorities, and State Agencies Had Varying Response Rates

Findings – Varying time to respond to a request

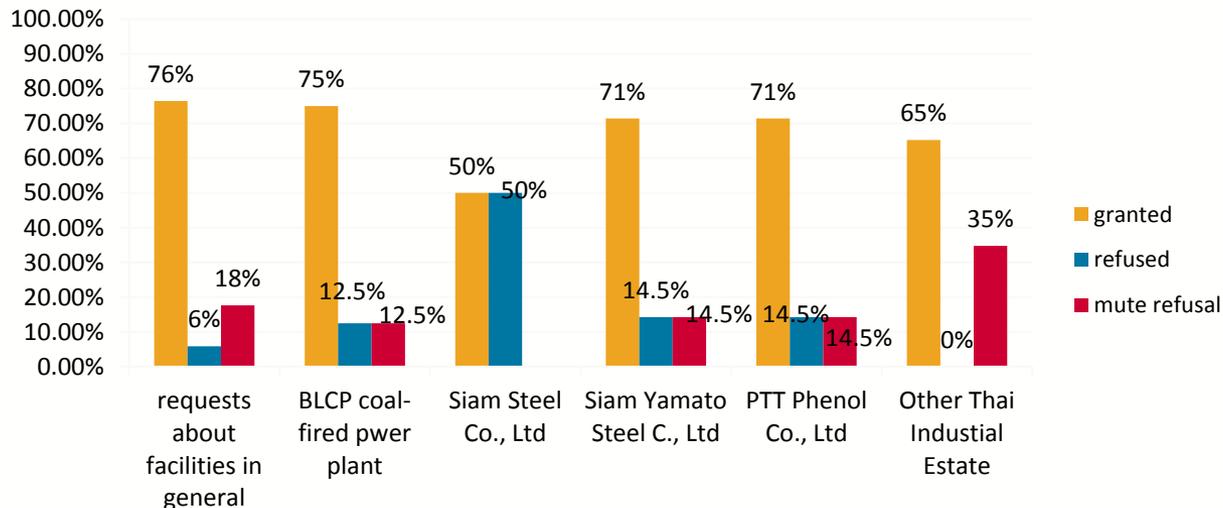


Facility information Results

Response for Indonesian Facilities Specific Requests



Response by Thai Specific Industries



Findings

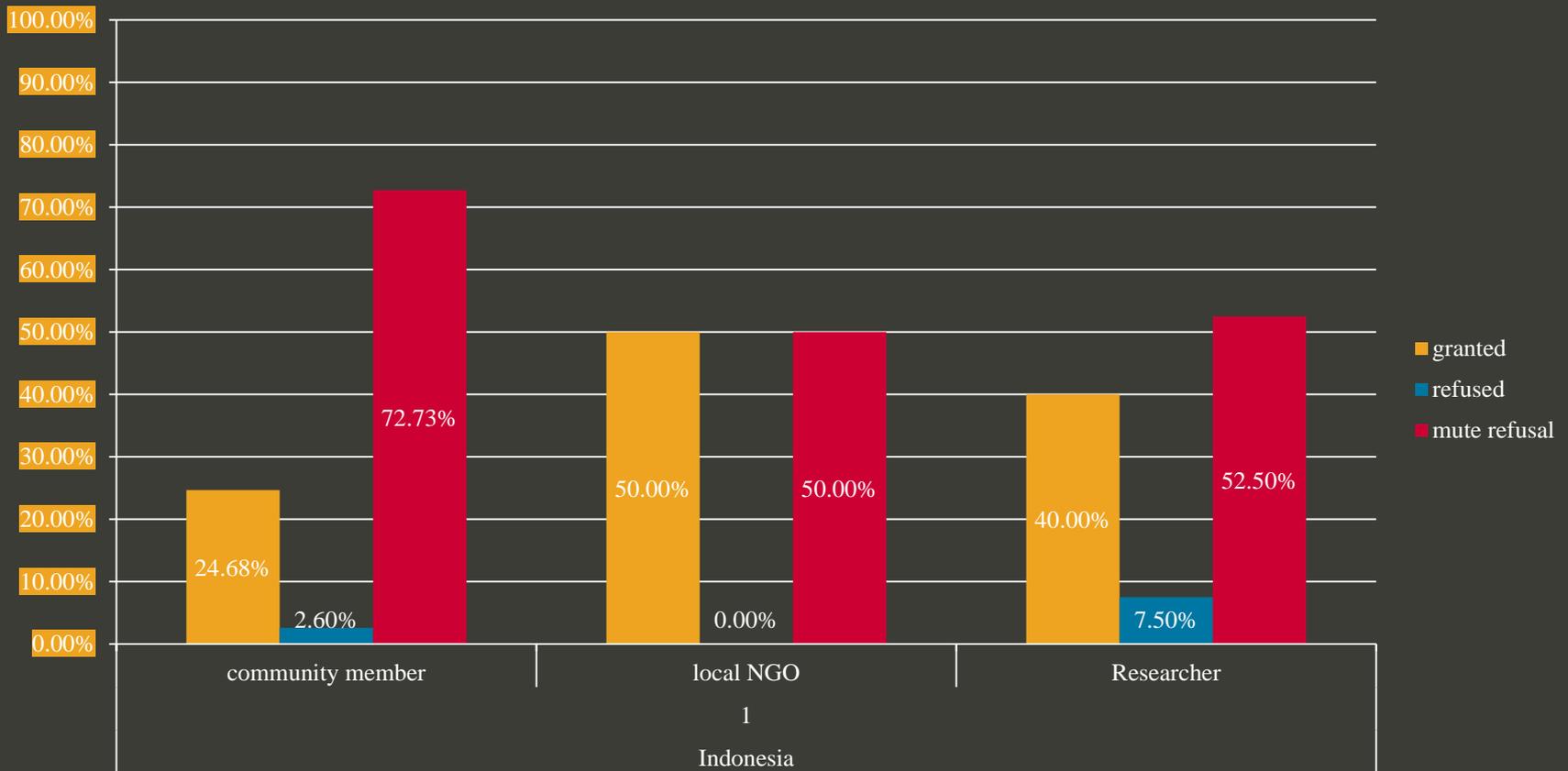


Gaps in the way industry is regulated were found

- Failure to include standards on toxic chemicals
- Limited monitoring requirements on permits
- Failure to conduct public hearings for renewal of permits
- Failure to take action for breach of standards

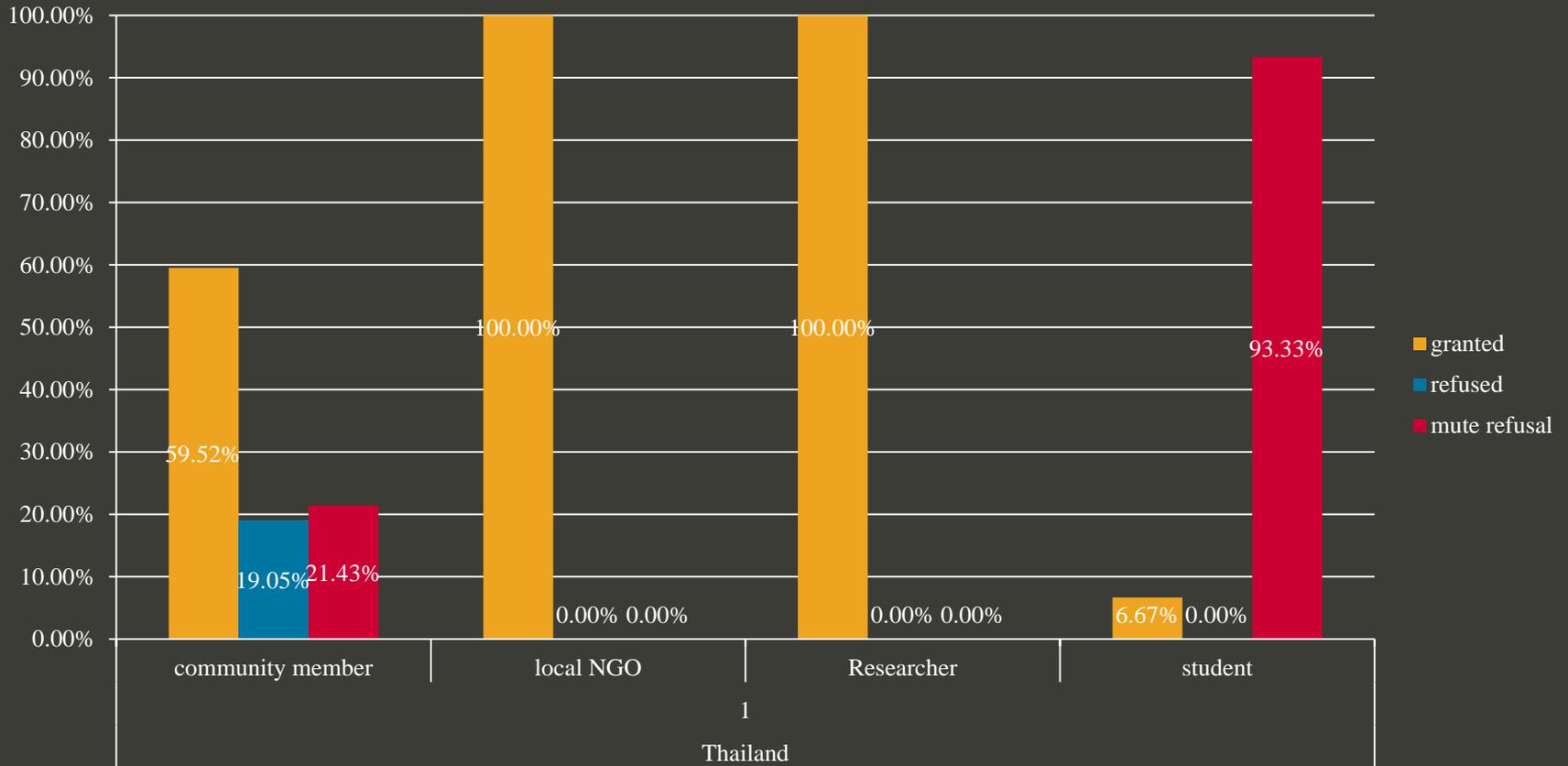
Response by Type of Requestor

Indonesian responses by Requester Type



Response by Requestor Type

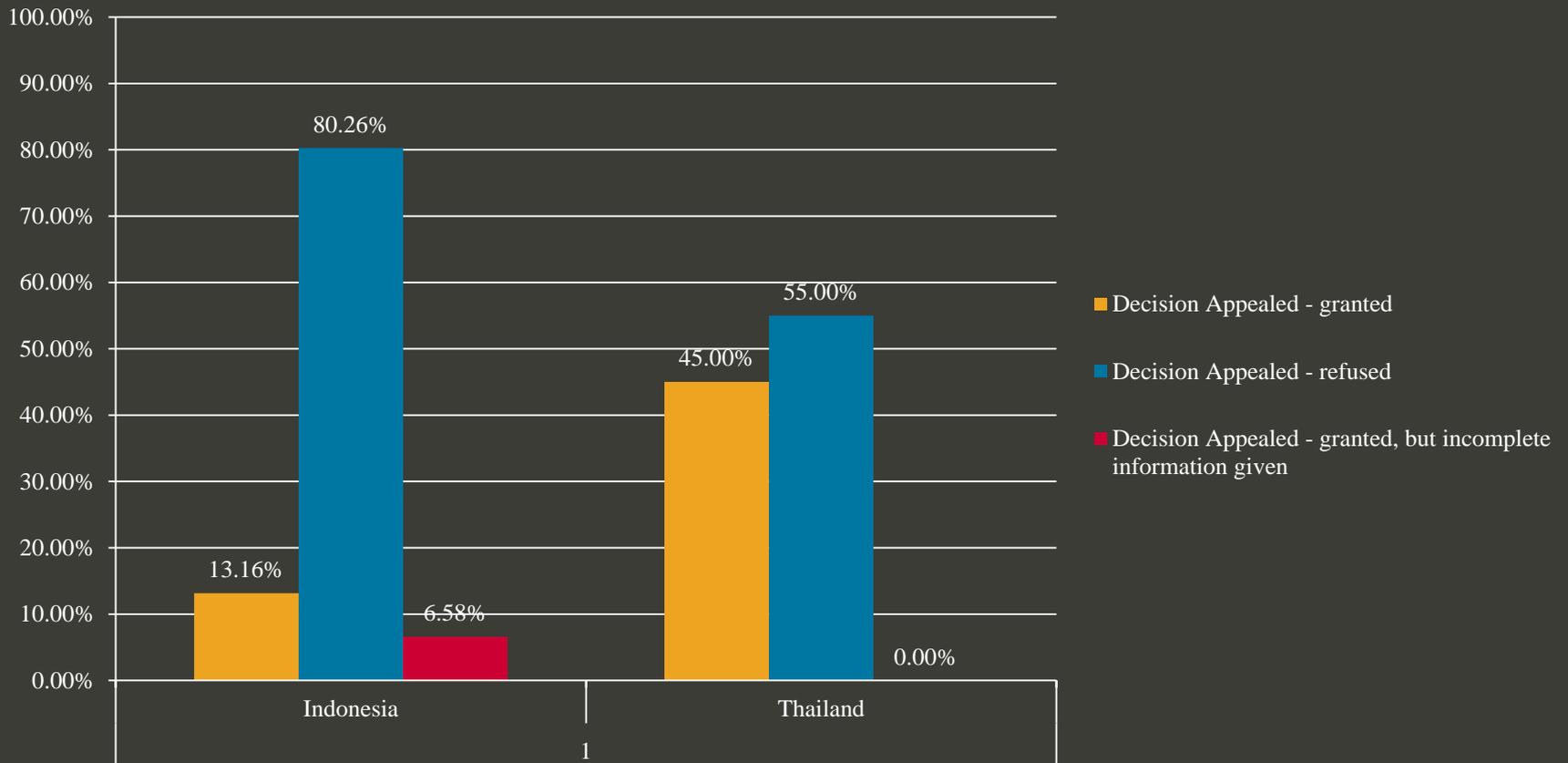
Thai Responses by Type of Requester



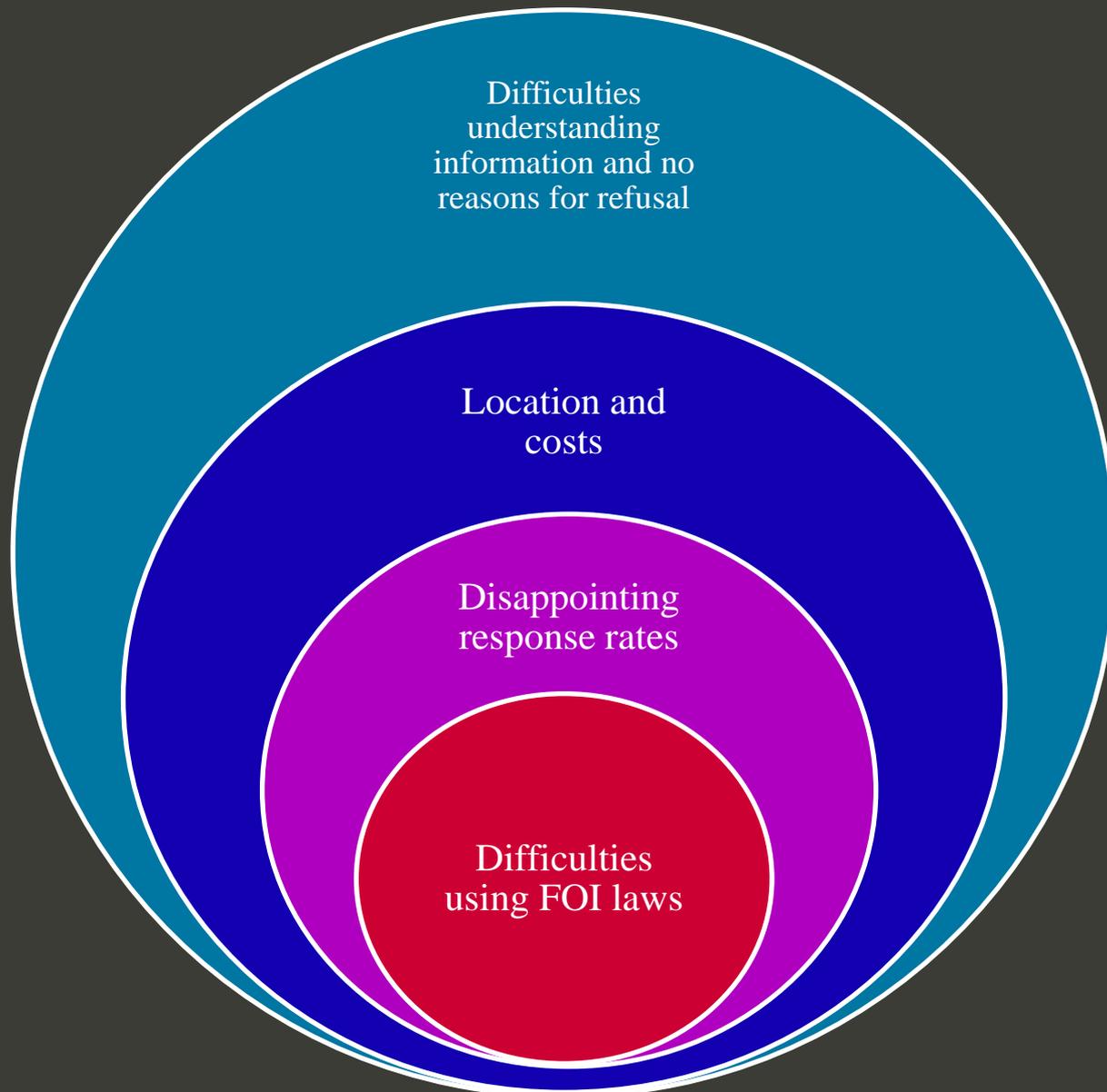
Findings

Appeal Response

Appeal Response



Similar Barriers to Communities



Outcomes

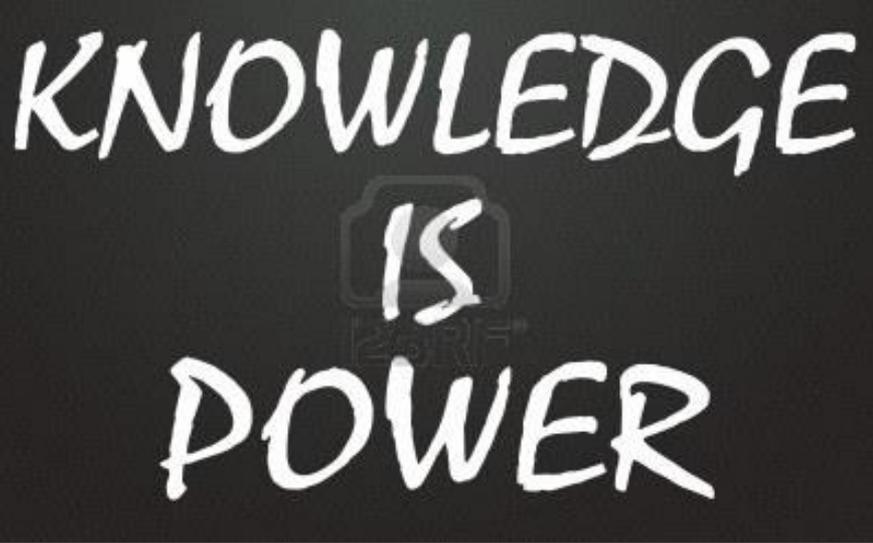
An increase in the use of FOI Law

175 requests were made by local partners and community members

A determination of gaps and deficiencies in national right to information law and practice as well as the regulation of pollution



Outcomes



KNOWLEDGE
IS
POWER

- The first assessment of proactive release of information on air and water pollution (7 categories).
- The community in Serang got the government to do an environmental audit of the IKPP mill
- Enforcement of the right to information in both the mediation and appeal mechanisms.
- Capacity Building for Government, civil society and communities

Lessons Learned

- Communities need to have the space to participate in decision-making to use information
- Pollution control is aided by citizen action and participation in policy, permitting and enforcement
- Transparency policies are needed by Government and Civil society to address pollution control compliance.
- Proactive release of usable environmental information is needed in both countries

**"Those of us who understand
the complex concept of the
environment have the burden to
act. We must not tire. We must
not give up. We must persist "**

**Dr. Wangari Maathai (Nobel
Peace Prize Laureate, 1940-2011)**