

REPORT OF THE SESSION

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Informal Meeting on the Initial Preparation of the Draft Medium Term Plan (2026-2030) for the Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia (EANET) was held on 29 May 2024 at the United Nations Conference Centre in Bangkok, Thailand, and in a hybrid format.
2. Representatives of the Participating Countries, namely Cambodia, China, Japan, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russia, Thailand, and Viet Nam, participated in the Session. Representatives of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Secretariat for the EANET, and from the Asia Center for Air Pollution Research (ACAP), the Network Center (NC) for the EANET, and observers attended the Session. The List of Participants is attached to this Report as Annex 1.

II. OPENING OF THE SESSION [AGENDA ITEM 1]

3. Dr. Le Ngoc Cau, Deputy Director General, Viet Nam Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Climate Change (IMHEN), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Viet Nam and Chairperson of the IG25 on the EANET delivered the welcome remarks. He extended a warm welcome to colleagues and friends at the Informal Meeting on the Draft Medium-Term Plan (MTP) for 2026-2030 of the EANET (IM2024). He highlighted the upcoming approval process at the 27th Intergovernmental Meeting in November 2025 and the involvement of the Secretariat and Network Center in developing the draft. The meeting aimed to gather inputs from Participating Countries on priorities for the next MTP. Dr. Cau suggested reflecting on the implementation of the current MTP and recalled discussions from the IG25 session, emphasizing topics like resource mobilization, capacity building, and climate change's impact on air quality. He also mentioned insights from the recent Regional Workshop on Unlocking and Future Proofing Air Quality Management in Asia and encouraged sharing insights and discussing priorities for the upcoming MTP.
4. Dr. Mushtaq Memon, Regional Coordinator for Chemicals and Pollution Action, United Nations Environment Programme, Asia Pacific Regional Office, opened the Session and delivered Welcome Remarks. Dr. Memon welcomed colleagues both in the room and online to the EANET IM2024 on behalf of UNEP. He expressed UNEP's pleasure at witnessing a revitalized EANET committed to achieving its current MTP objectives. Dr. Memon referenced the resolution adopted at the 6th United Nations

Environment Assembly (UNEA) in March 2024, emphasizing the importance of regional cooperation on air pollution and the role of EANET in a global cooperation network. He underscored the timely opportunity presented by the development of the next MTP and outlined key considerations derived from the recent workshop, including enhancing the science-policy interface, improving capacity building efforts, integrating climate change into activities, and streamlining operational processes. Dr. Memon concluded by reaffirming UNEP's commitment to supporting EANET's development and its role as the Secretariat.

5. Prof. Meng Fan, Deputy Director General, Asia Center for Air Pollution Research (ACAP), Network Center for the EANET, delivered Welcome Remarks, noting that the plan and strategy of EANET have undergone modifications following the expansion of its scope. Some ideas were synthesized in a presentation slide and presented for consideration during discussions. Prof. Meng highlighted potential future expansions, including initiatives focused on nitrogen management and addressing climate change. He elaborated on the possibility of broadening monitoring activities to encompass particulate matter components and emphasized the importance of targeting Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) alongside ozone, which is a secondary air pollutant. Although VOC monitoring has not yet been implemented, it could be integrated in the future. Exploring the impact of ozone on crops was suggested as a potential future activity. Prof. Meng also advocated for the consideration of new technologies such as Low-Cost Sensors (LCS) and satellite imagery. Given EANET's regional nature, satellite technology was emphasized as a valuable monitoring tool due to its widespread availability. Prof. Meng stressed the importance of aligning activities with policy objectives, enhancing capacity building efforts, supporting Participating Countries, and fostering collaboration with other initiatives. Acknowledging that the current setup of EANET is two decades old and somewhat outdated, he presented a proposal suggesting updating the network's objectives and restructuring activities into different objectives.

III.ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA [AGENDA ITEM 2]

6. In accordance with the Revision of Guidelines on the Administrative and Financial Management for the Secretariat and the Network Center approved at the Twenty-third Session of the Intergovernmental Meeting (IG23) on the EANET in 2021, the Session elected Dr. Le Ngoc Cau, Deputy Director General, Viet Nam Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Climate Change (IMHEN), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Viet Nam, as the Chairperson; Mr. Lienxay Bounmanyvan, Director General, Natural Resources and Environmental Research Institute, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Lao PDR (replacing Mr. Lonkham Atsanavong), as Vice-Chairperson, represented by Mr. Vahnna Phanphongsa, Deputy Director General, Natural Resource and Environment Research Institute, Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment, Lao PDR; Mr. Chou

Monidarin, Deputy Director General of the General Directorate of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia, as Vice-Chairperson; and Mr. Pichaid Atipakya, Environmentalist, Senior Professional Level, Transboundary Air Pollution Sub-division, Air Quality and Noise Management Division, Pollution Control Department, Thailand, as Rapporteur of the IM2024.

7. The Session considered and adopted the Provisional Agenda (EANET/IM2024/2/1), Annotated Provisional Agenda (EANET/IM2024/2/2), as well as the Draft Program (EANET/IM2024/2/3) proposed by the Secretariat and the Network Center.

IV. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETING (IG25) RELEVANT TO THE MEDIUM TERM PLAN (2026-2030) FOR THE EANET PREPARATION [AGENDA ITEM 3]

8. The Secretariat presented the Highlights of the Report of the Twenty-Fifth Session of the Intergovernmental Meeting (IG25) relevant to the Medium-Term Plan (2026-2030) for the EANET Preparation (EANET/IM2024/3).
9. The key points of the presentation included:
 - The Secretariat presented the main discussions during the IG25 on the preparation of the next MTP, including the importance of the link being science and policy, the importance of the resource mobilization strategy, and the summary of the recommendations of the Mid Term Review of the EANET MTP (2021-2025).
10. The Session was invited to discuss the Highlights of the Report of the Twenty-Fifth Session of the Intergovernmental Meeting (IG25) relevant to the MTP (2026-2030) for the EANET Preparation (EANET/IM2024/3).
11. Major discussions included:
 - i. A Participating Country mentioned that there is a need for more comprehensive data within the EANET, and not only acid deposition data. They requested the Network Center to think about preparing more integrated data sets in the future.

V. INTERVENTIONS FROM PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES [AGENDA ITEM 4]

12. Participating Countries presented their ideas, suggestions and remarks related to the activities to be included in the draft of the next MTP for the EANET (2026-2030).
13. The key points of the Participating Countries' presentations included:

- i. **Cambodia:** The proposed ideas and new activities for the next MTP for 2026-2030 aim to enhance various aspects of the EANET. These include evaluating data for informed policy decisions, strengthening coordination with stakeholders, conducting innovative research in air quality monitoring, and upgrading digital infrastructure and equipment. Capacity building at both national and sub-national levels is prioritized to ensure professionalism and efficiency in environmental management. Additionally, initiatives such as improving air quality awareness, establishing pollution analytical systems, and upgrading environmental database management are proposed to enhance overall efficiency and effectiveness.
- ii. **China:** China informed looking forward to playing an active role in developing the next Medium-Term Plan (MTP). It was emphasized that activities proposed for the next MTP should align with the Instrument and Annex's parameters and should be within the scope of the EANET. Activities outside the scope may be difficult to be accepted since China did not have authorization. Sensitive issues such as health need careful consideration. Although addressing climate change is important, it should be with cautious consideration under the framework of the EANET. Besides, we should note that climate substances are not in the scope of the EANET. China's priority lies in enhancing the EANET's capacity, monitoring, and policy frameworks. This improvement entails engaging in policy dialogue, cooperation, and technology sharing. For instance, updating outdated monitoring instruments in certain Participating Countries is crucial for ensuring data accuracy. It was noted that Dust and Sand Storms (DSS) is included in the Annex, however no activities have been undertaken yet. While the Network Center's presentation is appreciated, more time is needed for thorough consideration. Further discussions based on this meeting's outcomes are proposed for the Working Group meeting in August.
- iii. **Japan:** EANET's inclusion in the new UNEA resolution on air pollution reflects growing concerns and potential synergies with sectors like health, biodiversity, ozone, and Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP). There is an increasing interest in scientific endeavors, resulting in the listing of six proposed ideas. These include improving access to financial mechanisms, facilitating the use of Low-Cost Sensors (LCS), considering the inclusion of SLCP/SLCF, integrating capacity building into core activities, enhancing knowledge on nitrogen, and exploring possible collaborations with science-policy interfaces like IPCC, IPBES, and the future Pollution Science Policy Panel (SPP) established through UNEA Resolution 5. The challenge lies in resource constraints, but efforts must be made to enhance access to financial mechanisms.

- iv. **Lao PDR:** Lao PDR currently operates one station only to monitor PM_{2.5} and aims to calibrate and maintain it effectively. Their priorities include supporting PM_{2.5} data collection, enhancing public awareness, capacity building, conducting joint research activities, and implementing national/subregional air quality forecasting initiatives.
- v. **Malaysia:** Proposed ideas for the next MTP from 2026-2030 for the EANET include integrating capacity building activities into the EANET's Core budget to empower Participating Countries (PC) in achieving objectives and overcoming challenges, particularly for new officers. Clear criteria for selecting candidates for capacity building programs are essential, along with an intensive campaign, including social media outreach, to engage more participants from PCs.
- vi. **Mongolia:** Mongolia stressed the significance of creating an inventory of air pollution sources and emission inventories, despite resource constraints. Mongolia emphasized the need to train the next generation and address the shortage of professionals in Air Quality Management (AQM). Mongolia aims to establish a larger pool of specialists in AQM and prioritizes capacity building. Financing remains a challenge, but Mongolia advocated for the introduction of new techniques and funding to bolster AQM programs. They highlighted the crucial role of international cooperation and emphasized the importance of capacity building for emission inventories, VOC, and other pertinent issues for inclusion in the next MTP.
- vii. **Myanmar:** Myanmar's proposed new activities include broadening the monitoring network for PM_{2.5} and ozone, fostering cooperation, exchanging experiences, advancing air quality forecasting technology, and researching the correlation between climate change and air pollution. Additionally, initiatives such as promoting emission inventories, formulating regional strategies against transboundary pollution, including remote sensing and satellite technology, and monitoring of PM_{2.5} and ozone were suggested. Challenges identified include constraints in temporal and spatial information, data availability, and resource limitations.
- viii. **Republic of Korea:** During the previous MTP preparation, a survey was conducted to assess the needs of the PCs. It was then decided that capacity building would be funded through the Project Fund due to its flexibility in topic selection and fundraising. However, now there seems to be a consensus among PCs to reclassify it as a Core Activity within the MTP. The challenge lies in securing finances in the core budget for this transition. Republic of Korea (ROK) emphasized international cooperation in bridging gaps between countries, offering support in capacity building, technology transfer, and is willing to support in sharing satellite data to enhance accuracy of the EANET

data. The maintenance of the equipment in many PCs is also an issue. ROK also acknowledged its limited budget although ROK will host the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) meeting in 2024 and has been contributing with NIER to the TNT Capacity Building Program for several years now. It suggests leveraging partnerships with organizations for funding through the Project Fund for capacity building. While acknowledging concerns about sticking to the scope, Republic of Korea highlighted the urgency of strategizing the resource mobilization, especially given the significance of climate change. Using new technologies such as LCS could be a good way to save costs. Additionally, Republic of Korea suggested expanding the Project Fund for increased flexibility and easier linkage with other organizations to raise funds, particularly in addressing air quality concerns in connection with climate change, heat waves, DSS, and health issues.

- ix. **Russia:** Russia emphasized that while the EANET representatives are not directly the policymakers, they play a crucial role as scientists within governmental monitoring services. Russia stressed the importance of evaluating the cost-efficiency of data usage and expressed concern about pollution levels in the region. With the EANET entering its third decade, Russia underscored the need for more data, capacity building, and raw material. They advocated for maintaining current Core Activities in the MTP due to limited funds. Russia highlighted the utility of LCS for urban monitoring but suggested passive sensors as alternatives for rural areas. They recommended promoting catchment studies to understand regional differences and suggested using modern methods for temporal coverage and improving dry deposition monitoring. Russia proposed utilizing satellite data to map critical loads and identify sensitive areas affected by atmospheric pollution. They highlighted the use of AI and machine learning to enhance temporal coverage and analyze pollution sources efficiently. Russia also stressed the importance of supporting young researchers and modernizing equipment, suggesting EANET could assist in finding funding for equipment upgrades.
- x. **Thailand:** A clear direction for EANET should be identified, i.e., paying more attention to air pollution. Source apportionment and an emission inventory database should be developed and updated periodically—innovations for tackling air pollution problems should also be applied to EANET to fill the gap in resource limitations. Linking EANET data with policymaking should be highlighted as a priority to be implemented. Raising awareness among policymakers will benefit resource mobilization. The major challenges are insufficient human resources, budget, and skills in innovative technologies, which can be overcome by training.
- xi. **Viet Nam:** The country has established a national monitoring system alongside the EANET monitoring network. Thanks to support from Japan, monitoring of

PM2.5 has commenced. Last year, with backing from ADB, a study on the LCS was conducted. Moving forward, there are plans to sustain and broaden EANET activities, providing ongoing financial and in-kind support. Additionally, there will be a continued focus on studying the LCS and integrating it as a complementary component of the national system to enhance coverage and early warning capabilities. The exploration of VOC, monitoring methods, and guidelines will also persist. Challenges include the lack of capacity-building opportunities for young researchers, the necessity for infrastructure and equipment improvements, and securing financing for additional activities from both domestic and international sources. Strengthening connections with international organizations remains a priority, along with conducting interdisciplinary studies on the impact of climate change and EANET integration into national air pollution monitoring and modeling.

VI. OPEN DISCUSSION [AGENDA ITEM 5]

14. The Session was invited to discuss on the preparation of draft Medium-Term Plan (2026-2030) for the EANET.

15. Major discussions included:

- ii. The Chairperson summarized the presentations from the Participating Countries, highlighting the importance of Capacity building for research and monitoring, the limitations of the EANET budget, and the consideration of new technologies.
- iii. The Network Center acknowledged the comments formulated by some Participating Countries to only include activities within the scope of EANET in the next MTP. Regarding the consideration of integrating climate-change-related activities, these would mainly focus on the co-benefits' aspects related to addressing both climate change and air pollution, including the links with meteorological (wind etc..) impacts, and interconnections.
- iv. The Secretariat thanked all Participating Countries for their active contributions and informed that the Secretariat and the Network Center will prepare an annotated outline of the Draft MTP. It will be sent to the National Focal Points before the next Working Group meeting (WG2024) to be held online on 20-21 August 2024. It was reminded that all suggestions would be collated and that no decisions on whether to keep or delete the suggestions would be made at this stage. The Secretariat clarified that the activities to be included in the Draft MTP will need to be in line with the Annex and the Instrument. However, Participating Countries need to clarify how to implement these activities in line with the Instrument. The annotated outline of the Draft MTP will also include a section on the pollutants, new technologies, and on the partnership and

resource mobilization strategy. In-kind contributions from PCs will be included and the objectives will be updated.

- v. A country supported the idea to change the structure of the MTP and expressed concerns over the sustainability of the Project Fund. They also suggested to mention in-kind contributions and consider more collaboration opportunities with other international structures. As such, ESCAP's Regional Action Programme on air Pollution (RAPAP) should be mentioned in the MTP document. It was noted that for example, EANET's knowledge on emission inventories could be useful to RAPAP. EANET needs to strategize and select its key strengths.
- vi. In reference to the presentation made by the Network Center in the opening session and the proposed new objectives, a country highlighted that capacity building and awareness raising are slightly different. They also requested to define what capacity building is in the Draft MTP. Specifically, they suggested for the Secretariat and the NC to map and identify the areas not covered by other organizations and to map and clarify the EANET's capacity building needs.
- vii. A country proposed to include in the Draft MTP a section detailing and listing the current work and collaboration that the EANET is implementing with other frameworks.
- viii. It was highlighted by several countries that there is a need for internal communication and promotion to be done at the national level to encourage the Participating Countries' policy makers to support and communicate more about EANET inside their own government. The example of Viet Nam was shared, where the NFP has advocated for the use of LCS through the EANET projects, contributing to promote EANET within the government.
- ix. The Secretariat clarified the timeline and explained that the Participating Countries, in the next IG, could task the Secretariat and the Network Center to prepare a first Draft of the MTP (2026-2030) by January 2025.
- x. Responding to Malaysia's concerns and difficulties about operating rural sites, the Network Center acknowledged the difficulties of maintaining remote sites while reminding the great value of these sites, and uniqueness of the data obtained from background stations. It was suggested for the Network Center to follow up with Malaysia on how to offer support and assistance on this matter.
- xi. The Network Center clarified that the process of the selection of the candidate for the training sessions was based on the selection of a person per country, and on the principle of equity. It was also mentioned that the LCS guidelines will be published this year in 2024.
- xii. A country highlighted the importance of data sharing and encouraged the use of satellite data. In addition, it was suggested to map the EANET's data sharing practices in the Draft MTP.
- xiii. The Network Center explained that the EANET's capacity building activities could be considered both as Core and Project activities and could be integrated in both, based on the nature of the activities. The Network Center also

highlighted their limitation in manpower and sought for in-kind support from the Participating Countries on several matters including the report of the use of the EANET Data and research activities using EANET data on their countries, and the support to develop more content adapted for policymakers to be included in the annual EANET Data Report, which now mainly includes raw data only.

- xiv. Responding to the Network Center's comment and concern related to limited human resources, the Secretariat suggested to consider a recommendation from the Mid Term Review of the MTP (2021-2025) to establish more technical centers in the different Participating Countries. These centers could among other roles, help analyze the data at the national level and support better visualization of the data, targeting policy makers for example. This recommendation could be included in the draft MTP.
- xv. A country agreed with the statement that EANET needs more funds. They raised the problem of the differences between university systems among the countries, and the need to pay for joint research projects and supervisors in certain universities.
- xvi. Responding to the Secretariat's comment on the establishment of national centers, a country highlighted China could be a good resource for technical work for the EANET and technical capacity building. It was also suggested to encourage more trainings of trainers to encourage the sustainability of the training programs and the dissemination of knowledge at the national, local and community levels.
- xvii. The Network Center highlighted that it is important for EANET to position itself in the region where there are already many initiatives including but not limited to RAPAP, NEACAP, and Malé. It is important to be attractive for the governments to continue to support EANET and to define in the next MTP what the EANET's comparative advantage and unique value are. One of the many advantages of the EANET could be the rural/ remote monitoring systems, as many organizations only focus on urban data.

VII. SUMMARY, NEXT STEPS AND CLOSING OF THE SESSION [AGENDA ITEM 6]

16. The Secretariat presented the Proposed Next Steps after the IM2024 (EANET/IM2024/6).
17. The key points of the presentation included:
 - The Secretariat presented the next steps from the IM2024 to the IG27, including the process of approval of the Report of the Session of the IM2024, to be sent to NFPs after the meeting.

18. The Session considered and acknowledged the Proposed Next Steps after the IM2024 (EANET/IM2024/6).
19. The session expressed its gratitude to the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, the Rapporteur, the participants, for their efforts, cooperation, and contribution to the Session.
20. The Chairperson, appreciating the participants, the Secretariat, and the NC for their contributions, declared the Informal Meeting on the Initial Preparation of the Draft Medium Term Plan (2026-2030) for the EANET (IM2024) officially closed.

ANNEX 1**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS****CAMBODIA**

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