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Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 11) of the Convention on Biological Diversity



SACEP participated at the Sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties (COP-MOP-6) to the Cartagena Protocol on Biodiversity and the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP-11) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) held in Hyderabad, India from 1 - 19 October 2012. COP 11 included a high-level ministerial segment organized by the host country in consultation with the CBD Secretariat and the Bureau. The high-level segment took place from 17 - 19 October 2012. Its goal was to mainstream biodiversity at different levels. Throughout the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, governments are encouraged to develop, implement and communicate the results of national strategies for implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity.

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SWITCH Asia Training of Trainers on Sustainable Consumption and Production

SWITCH-Asia is a project funded by the European Union (EU) aimed at promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) across the Asian region. It works with both producers and consumers on the ground as well as at the policy-making levels in formulating and implementing of SCP-related policies. A €152 million budget is earmarked for the programme under the Regional Strategy for Asia covering the period 2007-2013.

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First National Stakeholder Conference on Declaring Maldives a Biosphere Reserve

First National Stakeholder Conference on Declaring Maldives a Biosphere Reserve was organized by the Ministry of Environment and Energy with the aims of developing a roadmap for realizing the pledge by H. E. Dr. Mohamed Waheed, the President of Maldives at the Rio +20, which was to declare the whole Maldives as a Biosphere Reserve by 2017. SACEP/SAS was invited to participate at the meeting held in the Bandes Island Resort, Maldives on 8 November 2012.

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Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade in South Asia

The First Regional Meeting of the South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN), took place in Negombo, Sri Lanka from 3 - 6 June 2012. Government of Sri Lanka hosted this meeting in collaboration with TRAFFIC International and SACEP to devise operational plans to combat illegal trade affecting some of the region's most threatened wildlife species and also worked on an updated work programme and discussed issues such as intelligence gathering, information sharing, capacity building and law enforcement cooperation. Launched last year, SAWEN is comprised of member countries; Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

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Workshop on Training and Capacity Building in Coral Reef Monitoring - Identifying Indicators for Regional Adaptation and Resilience

21-24th May 2012, Hikkaduwa, Sri Lanka



This five day capacity building workshop was organized as a collaborative venture between SAARC Coastal Zone Management Center (SAARC-CZMC), SACEP, Coast Conservation Department (CCD), Sri Lanka, United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem program (BOBLME). The main Objective of the workshop was to identify areas of collaboration in order to develop and improve the monitoring capacity in the South Asian region to sustainably manage and protect coral reef and other important coastal ecosystems.



It also intended to impart training to the participants, share experiences, knowledge and develop an understanding about coral reef ecosystems and its status or health as an important monitoring indicator of the coastal environment for climate change and to help improve the capacity of coral reef monitoring in the region. 15 participants from the five maritime countries of South Asia participated at this event. The workshop helped developing an understanding about the significance of coral reefs as an important ecosystem in the South Asian Seas region and necessity of their conservation and management.

South Asia Capacity Building Workshop on Indicators as part of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) Updating



The South Asia Capacity Building Workshop on Indicators as part of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) updating was held from 16 - 19 July 2012 at the Pegasus Reef Hotel, Hendala, Sri Lanka. The overall objective of the workshop was to strengthen capacity in the development of indicators as part of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan updating process.

The workshop brought together a total of 28 delegates from the eight South Asian countries, which included representatives from government ministries, national environmental agencies, research centers, University academics and NGOs. Representatives from the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP), the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, also participated at this workshop and contributed their expertise in information sources and monitoring systems.



The workshop was funded by the European Commission through UNEP and organized by SACEP in collaboration with UNEP and UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). The workshop was facilitated by Philip Bubb from the UNEP-WCMC and the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) Secretariat and by Haruko Okusu from UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific.

SACEP look forward to joining with UNEP and WCMC in all their future activities in the field of biodiversity conservation in the South Asia region, as well as promoting Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanisms and enhancing synergies between biodiversity related Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

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Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 11)...



SACEP also organized a side event on “Challenges to Biodiversity of South Asia and Aichi Targets”, on 18 October 2012. Hon' Anura Priyadarshana Yapa, Minister of Environment, Government of Sri Lanka and the Chairman of the Governing Council of SACEP was the Chief Guest and Hon' Dr. Mariyam Shakeela, Minister of Environment and Energy, Republic of Maldives participated as Guest of Honour. Bhutan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka made country presentations at the side event. Mr. S.M.D.P. Anura Jayatilake, Director General of South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme made a presentation on behalf of SACEP and also made the final remarks after the

questions and answers session. The side event concluded with the vote of thanks by Hon' Mr. Anura Priyadarshana Yapa.

SACEP also organized an Exhibition Stall at the venue of COP-MOP-6 and COP-11 of the CBD from 1 to 19 October 2012 in Hyderabad. During the period, a vast number of Delegates and others visited the SACEP stall which included government officials, representatives of various organizations and students from schools, universities and other education institutes. SACEP publications, DVDs and bags were distributed to the visitors.



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First National Stakeholder Conference...



More than 100 stakeholders representing different sectors participated at the meeting. The Chief Guest was H. E. Dr. Mohamed Waheed, the President of Maldives while the Vice President Mr. Mohamed Waheed Deen, Minister of Environment and Energy, Dr. Mariyam Shakeela, and several cabinet Ministers participated at the event. Dr. Mike Moser, the UNDP advisor for atoll ecosystem conservation project stated that 'Maldives has undertaken an ambitious task as no whole country ever has been declared as a MAB Reserve before.' The objectives and expected outputs of the workshop as presented by Dr. Moser were:

- To raise awareness and understanding of what a Biosphere Reserve is.
- To explain what lessons we can learn from the declaration of Baa Atoll as a MAB in 2011.
- To decide the feasibility of required steps for declaring the Maldivian archipelago as a MAB.
- To gather national and local level information and advice from a wide range of stakeholders.

The signing of the Baa Atoll Conservation Fund Partnership Agreement by four resorts, three dive schools, one live aboard association and one safari took place at the ceremony. Working sessions contained several presentations. Presently there are 10 MPAs within this MAB. The management of the atoll comes under an Advisory board

comprising of different stakeholders.

The UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme is an Intergovernmental Scientific Programme aiming to set a scientific basis for the improvement of the relationships between people and their environment globally. Launched in the early 1970s, the MAB Programme proposes an interdisciplinary research agenda and capacity building that target the ecological, social and economic dimensions of biodiversity loss and the reduction of this loss. Its World Network of Biosphere Reserves currently counts 610 biosphere reserves in 117 countries all over the world.

Of the eight SACEP member countries only 4 are presently participating in the UNESCO MAB programme and have declared 14 ecosystems as MAB reserves (India-8; Pakistan-1; Sri Lanka-4; and Maldives-1).

Declared UNESCO MAB Reserves	
India	Nilgiri, Gulf of Mannar, Sunderban, Nanda Devi, Nokrek, Pachmarhi, Simlipal
Pakistan	Suhanra Biosphere Reserve and National Park
Sri Lanka	Hurulu, Sinharaja, Kanneliya-Dediyagala-Nakiyadeniya, Bundala
Maldives	Baa Atoll

SWITCH Asia Training of Trainers on Sustainable Consumption...

30th October – 1st November 2012 Negombo, Sri Lanka.



Overall, SWITCH-Asia aims to promote sustainable growth and contribute to economic prosperity and poverty reduction in Asia. At the same time it is mitigating climate change in targeted countries. This is to be achieved through improved understanding and strengthened cooperation between Europe and Asia. Within South Asia, it intends assisting SMEs in adopting sustainable consumption and production (SCP) practices and by mobilizing the private sector, retailers, producer and consumer organizations and groups as well as the relevant public sector authorities. Under this project, UNEP is responsible for the Policy Support Component (PSC), working towards incorporation of SCP into national and regional policy. This three days training programme was organized as a collaborative venture between SACEP and UNEP which brought together 25 policy makers from 7 countries. It was held from 30 October – 1 November 2012 at the Jetwing Lagoon Resort, Negombo, Sri Lanka.

The objective of the training was to build the capacity

of policy makers across the South Asian region, in designing and implementing policies that support SCP and a Green Economy. The training covered the fundamentals of SCP policy, identifying key sectors for policy reform, while highlighting case studies and best practices across the Asia-Pacific region. The programme introduced the SCP Policy cycle and focused on thematic SCP policy options and opportunities.

Expert resource persons delivered the training and facilitated the workshop on the fundamentals of SCP, the SCP policy cycle and identified thematic opportunities for SCP policy development. The training was delivered as a training of trainers. Participants were provided with all the material, along with a guide for trainer's booklet, to enable them to facilitate further training within their own countries. The training was a result of an extensive capacity building needs assessment conducted in 2011-12, under the SWITCH-Asia PSC.

Better Air Quality (BAQ) Conference, 5-7 December 2012, Hong Kong



Better Air Quality (BAQ) 2012 was co-organized by Clean Air Asia, Hong Kong Environmental Protection Department (EPD), and Hong Kong Polytechnic University in partnership with Asian Development Bank and World Bank, from 5-7 December at the Jockey Club Auditorium, Hong Kong Polytechnic University. SACEP was also invited to participate at this International Meeting.

The theme of BAQ 2012 was "Growing Cities, Healthy Cities," reflecting that

- Hundreds of millions of people will be added to Asian cities in the next decades and as cities' economies grow, so does the demand for energy and the number of vehicles.
- The air quality of 7 out of 10 cities in developing Asian countries is unhealthy, and the number of people struck by cancer, heart attacks, asthma and other diseases caused or made worse by air pollution continues to rise.
- The challenge for cities is to create livable cities with blue skies, a low carbon footprint, green buildings and spaces, and transport systems that embrace public transport, walking and cycling.

The BAQ 2012 was attended by over 700 participants from over 30 countries. An awareness campaign titled "hairy nose campaign" on the theme "The dirtier the air, the more nose hair you need. Don't adapt to air pollution". Mr. Anura Jayatilake, Director General of SACEP made a presentation on the Malé Declaration on Control and Prevention of Air Pollution and its Likely Trans-boundary Effects for South Asia.

During this meeting SACEP supported the proposal made by the Government of Sri Lanka to host the BAQ 2014 in Colombo and SACEP would facilitate as a co-organizer of BAQ 2014 if it is awarded to Sri Lanka by BAQ organizing committee.

National Training Workshop on Port Biological Baseline Survey

28 29th November 2012, Colombo, Sri Lanka

The Marine Environmental Pollution Prevention Authority of Sri Lanka organized a National Training Workshop on Port Biological Baseline Survey on 28-29 November 2012 in Colombo for relevant National Stakeholders where SACEP was also invited to participate. The main objective of the workshop was to provide theory and practical hands on training on how to conduct a port biological baseline survey using standardized protocols. The training was carried out by two scientists from the National Institute of Oceanography, India (Dr. A.C. Anil and Dr. S. S. Sawant). Mr. S. M. D. P. Anura Jayatilake, Director General of SACEP was the Chief Guest of the opening ceremony.

Dr. Anil in his opening remarks stated that addressing Ballast Water Management is necessary for environment protection as well as for the sustainability of the shipping industry. Port surveys should be a continuous process as it is an assessment of the environment, which is dynamic. He further stated that it is appropriate that SACEP is taking leadership in coordinating and collaborating to address

Ballast Water Convention issues at a regional level.

Dr. Kamal Ranatunage provided an overview of Ballast Water Biological Surveys in Sri

Lanka and highlighted the lack of a good data base in the country. He stated that more than 4500 bulk carriers annually visit the Colombo port and there was no reliable data on the quality and quantity of ballast water. There is also no previous literature on the plankton assemblage in the waters of the Colombo port but a few surveys were conducted at the Hambantota port before it was open for ships. Lack of taxonomists had led to difficulties in identifying the organisms collected. Dr. Ranatunage also mentioned about a study done with regard to ballast water taken from the Colombo port to Germany, where a proliferation of a species of copepods was recorded.

Mr. Anura Jayatilake in his key note address stressed the importance of Ballast Water Biological Surveys to assess the quality of ballast water. The ship ballast water if contaminated with invasive species will have bigger impact on our coastal and marine resources. Therefore, this programme would benefit scientist on how to carry out biological survey of ship ballast water. He further stated that out of the five South Asian Seas member countries only Maldives have signed the Ballast Water Management Convention and this type of capacity building would enable other SASP countries also to strengthen and develop capacity at national level and also to adhere to international agreements. He also noted that, as the Secretariat of the South Asian Seas Programme (SASP), SACEP will convene a meeting in collaboration with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in mid-2013 to take further action to sign the BWM Convention by respective member countries.



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In an important effort to address source-to-market law enforcement co-operation, the CITES Management Authority of China also joined the meeting as an observer. China shares terrestrial borders with five South Asian countries, and is a major trade partner with the region.

Hon' Anura Priyadarshana Yapa, Minister of Environment, Sri Lanka inaugurated the meeting. In his opening address he expressed the country's keen interest and commitment in co-operating and networking with other countries and partner organizations for combating illegal trade. "It is extremely necessary that all South Asian countries should get together and help each other to prevent

illegal trade of bio-resources across their respective country borders" he said.

The meeting identified a number of priorities for enhancing regional co-operation, and it focused on species such as Asian big cats, elephants, freshwater turtles, falcons, rhinos and marine turtles. As recommended, SACEP will be the facilitator of the SAWEN Secretariat.

The meeting was attended by over thirty wildlife and law enforcement officials from all eight South Asian countries. Participants also included experts from INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization's Regional Intelligence Liaison Office for the Asia-Pacific, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, World Bank, the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network, the Global Tiger Forum, SACEP, TRAFFIC and WWF. The proceedings of the meeting consisted of technical and interactive sessions providing a forum for delegates from all South Asian countries.

IPLA Global Forum 2012 on Empowering Municipalities in Building Zero Waste Society - A Vision for the post-Rio+20 Sustainable Urban Development

5 6 September 2012, Seoul, Republic of Korea

The Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea (MoE-Korea) and the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) jointly organized the Global Forum 2012 of the International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities (IPLA) on Empowering Municipalities in Building a Zero Waste Society – A Vision for the post-Rio+20 Sustainable Urban Development, from 5 -6 September 2012, in Seoul. It was held in conjunction with the 7th International Conference/Exhibition on Combustion, Incineration/Pyrolysis, Emission and Climate Change (ICIPEC) on the 4th Anniversary of Resource Recirculation Day in the Republic of Korea.

The IPLA Global Forum 2012 was organized with the objectives to:

- reinforce the recommendations of the Declaration for Moving towards Zero Waste through IPLA (Daegu Declaration), which was agreed at the first IPLA meeting held in October 2011 in Daegu, Republic of Korea, with an aim to help mainstreaming zero waste and resource efficiency into the political agenda and to promote partnership for sustainable waste management; and

- discuss the best means of addressing the Rio+20 recommendations on sustainable cities and how to make those actions the basis for empowering municipalities in developing countries to become zero waste societies.

The Forum unanimously endorsed the idea of launching an IPLA Award for best performing municipalities in advancing zero waste policies and programmes and further requested all IPLA members and partners, including the secretariats, to actively contribute and support the activities of IPLA in the interest of local authorities.

On the final day of the Forum, IPLA Web Portal (www.iplaportal.org), was officially launched. The Portal is expected to serve as one of the available interfaces for IPLA members and partners in accessing information and partners in the field of waste management, in line with IPLA's goal and objectives. A primary focus and role of the Portal is to provide a platform for dynamic interaction and information-sharing on waste management among IPLA members and partners, particularly government authorities and the private sector, on daily basis.

SACEP is the Sub Regional Secretariat for South Asia of IPLA which was officially launched in May 2011.

Ongoing Initiatives

SACEP/SASP to develop a Regional Strategy and to set up a Task force to address Ballast Water Management

South Asian Seas region lies within one of the busiest shipping lanes globally as it falls within the oil conveyor belt from the Gulf to East Asia. Therefore, ballast water can pose serious economical and ecological damage through introduction of invasive alien species to our coastal and marine waters. The International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM) contains measures to prevent the potentially devastating effects of the spread of harmful aquatic organisms carried by ships' ballast water. It requires all ships in international traffic to implement a Ballast Water and Sediments Management Plan, to carry a Ballast Water Record Book, and an international ballast water management certificate. All ships will have to undertake ballast water management procedures to a given standard. Existing ships will be required to do the same, but after a phase-in period. The BWM Convention was adopted on 13 February 2004 and is not yet in force. Presently out of five maritime countries of South Asia, only Maldives is signatory to the BWM Convention.

At the recently held IMO/South Asia Regional Ballast Water Management Strategy Development Meeting in Mumbai, India (29-30 May 2012), it was decided that SACEP, as the Secretariat for the South Asian Seas Programme,

would be the appropriate Institutional Framework to support and finalize the Draft Regional BWM Strategy and to ensure the execution of the Action Plan. It was also agreed to establish a Regional Task Force to facilitate the process, and it is envisaged that the First Meeting of the Task Force to take place in mid-2013. SACEP plans to prepare a Status Report on BWM activities within the region and look forward to receiving inputs from its member countries to carry out the activities successfully.

A Project to Address Eutrophication in Coastal Waters



SACEP/SASP participated in a Regional meeting in June 2012, in Phuket, Thailand to share experiences in addressing Land-based sources of Marine Pollution, in relation to development of a Regional Strategic Action Plan for the countries along the Bay of Bengal. At this meeting SACEP/SASP was requested to develop and submit a project proposal to the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project (BOBLME). The project will address mitigating nutrient loading to the marine environment.

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In this regard SACEP has developed a project concept titled "Controlling Nutrient Loading and Eutrophication of Coastal Waters of the South Asian Seas Region" with the inputs from UNEP-GPNM (Global Partnership on Nutrient Management). The main objective of the proposed project is to reduce and control of nutrient loading into the coastal waters of the South Asian Seas Region through development of a Regional Action Plan and Policy Forum/Framework. The activities will include;

- An inventory of point/non-point sources of nutrients that end up in the coastal waters
- Estimating the impact of nutrient enrichment on coastal water, especially through regular observations in potential hotspots at fixed coastal sites;
- Develop and undertake actions to reduce nutrient inputs to agriculture as well as remedial measures for over eutrophication / hypoxia conditions in identified sites.
- Development of a Regional Action Plan and establishment of a Regional Policy Forum to monitor progress of action and define corrective actions to be pursued by member countries.

SACEP Secretariat will administer the project activities, while national level activities will be carried out by the respective National Focal Points of the South Asian Seas Programme. UNEP and SACEP will collaboratively prepare a Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Strategy.

In order to strengthen the updating of the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) process, foster collaboration, and help identifying and addressing challenges that require regional solutions, South Asian Seas Programme together with UNEP have initiated an activity to develop a South Asia Regional Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Strategy in partnership with various other stakeholders. The Strategy will be prepared during 2013, in parallel with the NBSAPs which are currently under development, and will assist the five maritime countries of South Asia to achieve Aichi Biodiversity targets relevant to coastal and marine biodiversity on national as well as regional level. This process will support and guide future revision of the South Asian Seas Action Plan.

Global News

Doha UN Climate Change Conference November 2012

The 18th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 8th Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol opened on Monday, 26 November and continued until Saturday, 8 December 2012 at the Qatar National Convention Centre in Doha, Qatar. Many decisions were adopted at the COP18 and CMP8.

Countries have successfully launched a new commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, agreed a firm timetable to adopt a universal climate agreement by 2015 and agreed a path to raise necessary ambition to respond to climate change. They also endorsed the completion of new institutions and agreed ways and means to deliver scaled-up climate Finance and Technology to developing countries.

In Doha, governments also successfully concluded the work under the Convention that began in Bali in 2007 and ensured that remaining elements of this work to be continued under the UN Climate Change process. The next major UN Climate Change Conference - COP19/ CMP9 - will take place in Warsaw, Poland, by the end of 2013. The Kyoto Protocol, as the only existing and binding agreement under which the developed countries commit to cut down the greenhouse gases, has been amended so that it will continue as of 1 January 2013.

Governments have agreed to speedily work towards a universal climate change agreement covering all countries from 2020, to be adopted by 2015, and to find ways to scale up efforts before 2020 beyond the existing pledges to curb emissions so that the world can stay below the agreed maximum 2 degrees Celsius temperature rise. Governments have launched a robust process to review the long-term temperature goal. This is from 2013 and will conclude by 2015, and is a reality check on the advance of the climate change threat and the possible need to mobilize further action.

Source: www.unfccc.int

Europe Changing Fast as Climate Warms

Climate change is affecting all regions of Europe as glaciers melt, the Greenland ice sheet shrinks, sea levels rise, snow cover decreases and permafrost soils warm, finds a new assessment issued by the European Environment Agency. The report by 50 authors was published in advance of the annual United Nations Climate Summit.

Higher average temperatures have been observed across Europe with decreasing precipitation in southern regions and increasing precipitation in northern Europe, according to the report, 'Climate Change, Impacts and Vulnerability in Europe 2012.'

Jacqueline McGlade, Executive Director of the European Environment Agency said, "Climate change is a reality around the world, and the extent and speed of change is becoming ever more evident. This means that every part of the economy, including households, need to adapt as well as reduce emissions." Extreme weather events such as heat waves, floods and droughts have caused soaring damage costs across Europe in recent years. Future climate change is expected to add to this vulnerability, as extreme weather events are expected to become more intense and frequent. If European societies do not adapt, damage costs are expected to continue rising.

While more evidence is needed to determine the part played by climate change in this trend, growing human activity in hazard-prone areas has been a key factor, according to the EEA report. Some regions will be less able to adapt to climate change than others, in part due to economic disparities across Europe, and the effects of climate change could deepen these inequalities, the report says. The last decade (2002-2011) was the warmest on record in Europe, with European land temperature 1.3°C warmer than the pre-industrial average. Various model projections show that Europe could be 2.5-4°C warmer in the later part of the 21st Century, compared to the 1961-1990 average.

Source: <http://ens-newswire.com/>

“Make SACEP a Center of Excellence on Environment.....”

S. M. D. P. Anura Jayatilake, Director General

After several years of uncertainty, I was appointed as the Director General of SACEP on 30 April 2012 for a period of three years. As the head of one of the premier intergovernmental organizations dedicated to the protection, management and enhancement of the environment in South Asia, it is my ambition to make SACEP a Center of Excellence on Environmental matters and also a Regional Focal Point for environment issues in the South Asian Region.

To achieve the above targets SACEP has embarked on several projects which will assist the member countries to carry out their environmental agenda. After assumption of Office, SACEP has been able to raise its profile with collaborative agreements and MoUs with several important UN and other international agencies. These MoUs have been taken

forward through negotiations. Funds have been allocated in the priority areas such as sustainable development, coastal and marine protection and biodiversity conservation of the finalized projects.

Further, on our request the host country, the Government of Sri Lanka has granted cabinet approval to establish a permanent Secretariat and residential facilities for the Director General of SACEP in the of Greater Colombo area which was pending for over three decades. My sincere hope is to establish these facilities within my tenure of Office.

It is my endeavor to keep the member countries involved in our activities and to seek their constant blessings in taking SACEP forward to achieve its desired results.

SACEP Calendar of Meetings

• International Conference on Waste Management, organized with Holcim Lanka and Geocycle	March 2013
• SACEP- BOBLME funded Scoping Study of Nutrient pollution on the coastal and marine systems of South Asia and a sub-regional validation workshop	May 2013
• SAARC- SACEP South Asia Environment Outlook	May 2013
• SACEP-UNEP Post Rio+20 Sustainable Development Agenda for South Asia	May 2013
• Preparatory Meeting on Ballast Water Management in South Asian Countries	June 2013



Reach Us on the Web
www.sacep.org

Future editions of this Newsletter will highlight regional and national initiatives and emerging environmental issues. We would like to receive related articles or information to share with our readers. Any information published will be duly acknowledged.

We look forward to receive information that could be part of our database of experts and institutions in the region. We also request for information on case studies of best management practices and initiatives in the areas of environmental protection, sustainable resource management and community based participatory resource management.

The SACEP Newsletter is published periodically and can be downloaded from the website.

Photographs Invited

Please send us your photographs on waste Management issues or Adaptation to Climate Change issues in South Asia. Selected photographs will be published in future issues and duly acknowledged.

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