

**REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL & NATURAL
RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTRE
(R E N R I C)**

PHASE II

**DRAFT
PROJECT PROPOSAL**

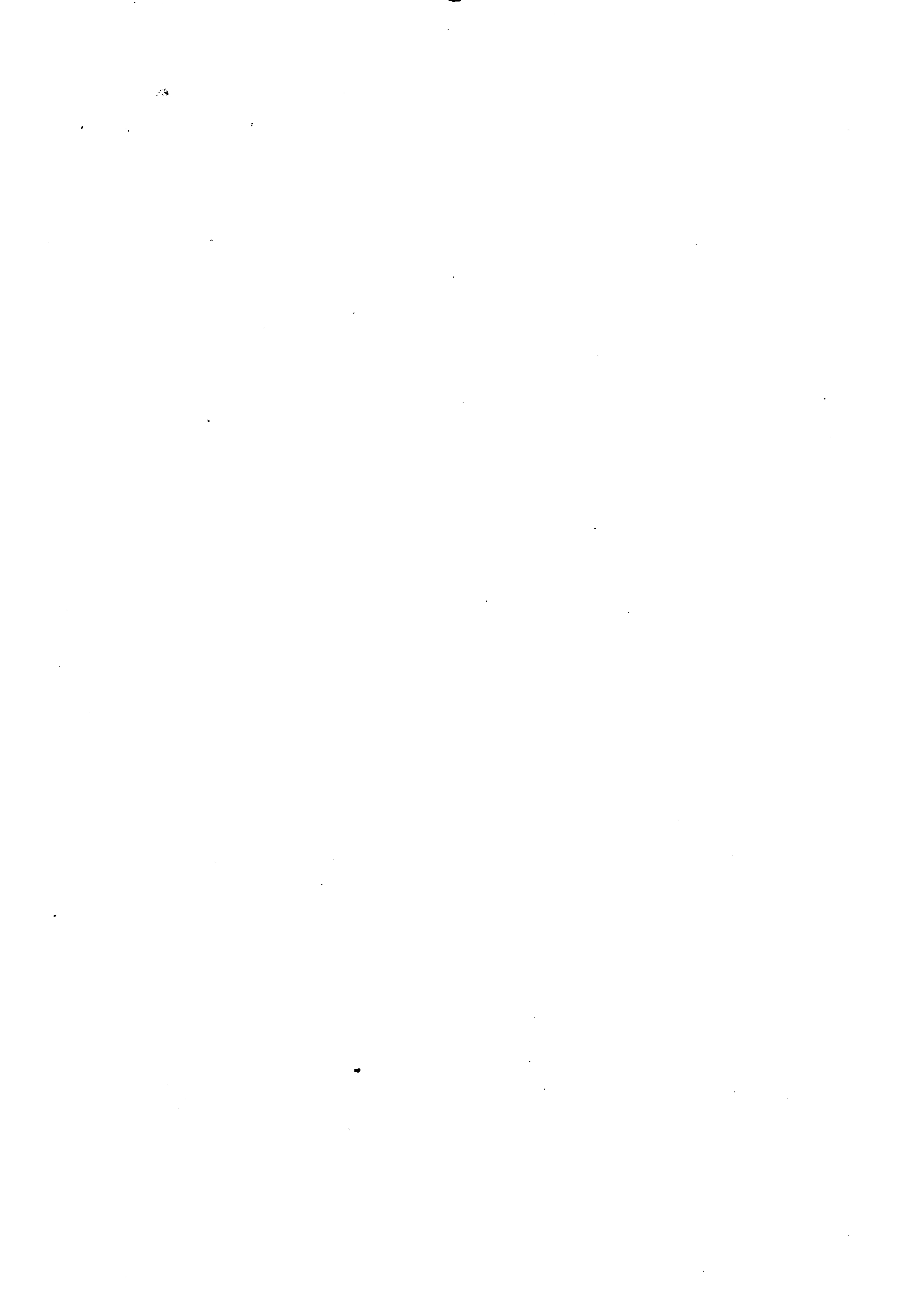
**SOUTH ASIA CO-OPERATIVE
ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

We are in the last decade of an extraordinarily eventful 20th Century. The World has seen spectacular Political, Social, Cultural, Economic and Scientific progress through this century, but this progress has been monopolised by the chosen few at a tremendous cost of the majority of mankind. The most disconcerting manifestation of this lopsided progress has been our planet's ravaged ecology. In the last 10-15 years, there has been a gratifying resurgence of environmental sense among the developing countries and the most important aspect of this growing consciousness in the region, is its permeation to the establishment and also at the people's level. It is imperative that environmental consciousness becomes a preoccupation with our people, as no amount of Government intervention can reverse ecological collapse. While at the National Level this is what is needed, co-operation at the International Level is also an important catalyst in checking the impending havoc

The SACEP Region covers almost one twentieth of the earth's surface, has 5.38 per cent of the total land area, 16 per cent of agricultural land, 3.2 per cent of forested areas which amounts to 131.184 million hectares. The food production has increased substantially, but at the expense of wide spread deforestation and soil erosion, while world economic growth has registered an average of 3 per cent per year with developing countries as a whole achieving only 2 per cent. The SACEP region has achieved about 3.5 per cent per year on average.

Large irrigation projects have resulted in water logging and salinity converting some of the most fertile soil in the region to wastelands. Similarly, mounting pressure on fragile and marginal lands caused by over cropping, livestock grazing, fuel wood collection, logging, mining and dry land farming have adversely affected millions of hectares of land in the region. When the soil loses its productivity, the intensity of desertification spreads over the entire region. As people face this rapidly dwindling biomass reserves and other natural resources, poverty becomes even more acute and burdensome.

Industrial growth in the region has taken place at the cost of environment is evident from the severe atmospheric and water pollution and exhaustion of both renewable and non-renewable resources. Facts on the Depletion of the Ozone Layer, Climatic Changes and Sea Level Rise can no longer be ignored. The densely populated cities of the region face health hazards arising from high level of sulphur-dioxide, Lead and other harmful chemicals in the atmosphere. The toxic wastes, hard metals and pathogenic bacteria contaminate water bodies. Oil spills, the dumping of hazardous waste and radio active materials, drainage of untreated industrial effluents and municipal wastes directly into the seas have heavily polluted the marine environment. The reckless destruction of valuable fragile ecosystems, the mining of corals, denuding of mangroves, forests and over fishing has drastically reduced primary productivity as well as fish stocks in both coastal areas and deep sea waters. All this has adverse impact directly on the food front in the region apart from other serious environmental hazards.

Poverty is an acute phenomenon in this region. Poverty is the biggest polluter also. Therefore, environmental deterioration, due to poverty, is a matter of great concern both to rural and urban areas in the South Asia Region. The World Development Report has estimated about 1,142.94 million people in the SACEP Region, most of whom are struggling to survive on less than a dollar per day. The interaction of poverty and environmental destruction sets a vicious circle that threatens economic well being, physical security and healthy living conditions of many of the region's poorest people. The problem of poverty is so acute, that members of the region cannot solve it with domestic resources alone. Therefore, financing of many initiatives for poverty alleviation and improvement of the environment, still have to come particularly from the developed countries.

As properly stated by the UNEP's Executive Director Ms Elizabeth Dowdeswell, extreme poverty is not only a result of environmental degradation, it is also to some extent, a cause. Not until the poor are given the means and opportunity to break out of the vicious circle, in which poverty holds them, will real development, sustainable development, become a possibility.

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To summarise, the degraded environment situation in the region once again, the Executive Director, UNEP has quoted :

" Stand with your back to the water, in an increasing number of countries, and you will see the impact of poverty on the environment. In the foreground, is a city whose most basic services have broken down. Raw sewage is being pumped into the bay. Garbage collection is non-existent, and the carriers of infectious diseases are scurrying from one garbage pile to another. Lift your eyes and you will see denuded hillsides, cleared by people so desperate for fuelwood that they have destroyed the forests that hold the soil. If it is raining, you will see a river of mud, once rich topsoil being washed through down and in to the sea.

Turn around to face the sea or a road and you will see the effort of this destruction; boats or vehicles with cargoes of refugees preparing for a journey to anywhere that will take them."

To avoid the deteriorating Bio-physical conditions, the countries of the region have responded through proliferation of Environmental Legislation and Convention, Enhancement in Environmental Education, Communications and Public Awareness, Environmental Policy Planning and Application of Green Technology.

Most of the countries of the region have Ministries of Environment or Central Environmental Agencies under different Ministries. The Environmental Laws are in the process of constant change due to the test of legal scrutiny. The development of green technology is still in the stages of infancy. In most of the countries however, environmental issues are already incorporated in National Economic Development Plans. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Audit are gaining wide acceptance. However, major programmes are inadequate in Environmental Data Base and monitoring. Recycling, reuse and reduction of waste, is still not achieved in most of the countries. Most countries have little or no sewage collection and treatment facilities.



1.2. South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme

In the light of the deteriorating environmental conditions, the countries of the South Asian Region, thoughtfully came together, and signed a Declaration in 1981, now known as the "Colombo Declaration." These countries include all the seven countries of SAARC and Afghanistan and Iran. Through this Declaration, they formulated South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP) to be the nerve centre of environmental activities in the areas of regional concern as a collaborative effort of Member States. Since its inception, SACEP has been implementing the Programmes and Policies approved by its Governing Council at the Ministerial Level.

While SACEP is alive to the regional challenges, it co-ordinates its activities within overall framework of the Regional Strategy on Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development, developed by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP). The issues, addressed in the National and Regional Strategy, are :-

1. Improvement of the Living and Working Environment for the Poor;
2. Protection of Health Conditions and Improvement in the Quality of Life;
3. Protection of the Atmosphere by Combating Climate Change, Depletion of the Ozone Layer and Transboundary Air Pollution;
4. Protection and Management of Oceans and Coastal Areas and Rational use of Marine Living Resources;
5. Protection and Management of Land Resources, by Combating Deforestation, Desertification and Land Degradation;
6. Protection and Supply of Fresh-water Resources;
7. Environmentally Sound Management of Toxic Chemicals and Hazardous Wastes;
8. Conservation of Biological Diversity.



This strategy outline shows the project frame of the strategy for achieving Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development. The strategy outlines a broad framework of priorities and action points in selected areas. Some of these pertain to specific sectors, while others are cross-sectoral. The selected areas for action, are based on the identified causes of environmental degradation.

- * Population and Human Settlements;
- * Poverty, Rural Development and Agriculture;
- * Natural Resources and Energy;
- * Trade, Investment and Tourism;
- * Industry.

The supporting measures needed for implementation of the strategy have also been outlined and include;

- * Institutional and Administrative Measures, including Economic Instruments;
- * Legislation, Conventions and Treaties;
- * Environmental Education, Communication and Public Awareness;
- * Development and Transfer of Environmentally Sound and Technology.

SACEP's activities since the beginning, are within the above strategy. At this stage before proceeding further, it would be better if past activities are briefly narrated here.

1.2.1 SACEP ACTIVITIES

Since its inception, the work activities of SACEP has been based on the 15 Priority Subject Matter Areas which were initially identified by the Project Identification and Formulation Missions and formally approved at the First Governing Council (GC) Meeting of SACEP held in January 1983 in Colombo. The list of these Priority Subject Matter Areas include the following:

- 1) Environmental Impact Assessment and Cost/Benefit Analysis; Environment and Development.
- 2) Environment Quality Standards.
- 3) Technology for the Development of Renewable and Reusable Resources.
- 4) Environment Legislation.
- 5) Conservation of Montane Ecosystems and Watersheds.
- 6) Social Forestry.
- 7) Regional Co-operation in Wildlife and Genetic Resources Conservation.
- 8) Conservation of Corals, Mangroves, Deltas, Coastal Areas; and
- 9) Island Ecosystems.
- 10) Tourism and Environment.
- 11) Desertification.
- 12) Regional Seas Programme.
- 13) Energy and Environment.
- 14) Education and Training.
- 15) Training in Wildlife Management.

SOUTH ASIAN REGIONAL SEAS PROGRAMME

One of the major achievements of SACEP, has been its ability to bring to the South Asian Region, UNEP's Regional Seas Programme. It is expected, that the Action Plan, which is now in advanced stage for the South Asian Regional Seas Programme, will be formally approved by the five concerned Marine Member States of SACEP. The SACEP Secretariat has been identified and designated as the Secretariat for the implementation of this programme.

ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

The UNEP/SACEP Project Identification Mission which visited the Member Countries during August-October 1982, observed that although most countries have legislation dealing with the environment, in most areas, the laws are obsolete and are incapable of tackling the complex multi-disciplinary environmental problems that has come to afflict man.

Thus, a Project Proposal was prepared. According to this, its First Phase activities would result in the Preparation of Present Status Country Reports, a Regional Overview and Recommendations, both general and country specific, to be made available to the Member Governments. Phase 2 envisages the Training of National Lawyers in Drafting Effective Environmental Legislation, the Creation of Awareness among the Members of the Legal Profession and other interested groups on the importance of an up-to-date environmental legislation and to give advice on the enforcement of the provisions of environmental legislation and to give advice on the enforcement of the provisions of environmental laws.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), decided to adopt this project and Phase I was completed with a Workshop held in New Delhi in 1987, where all Country Reports and the Regional Overview were discussed. This Workshop also made certain far reaching recommendations to the Member Governments and also requested the assistance of Donor Agencies to assist the SACEP Secretariat in completing Phase II of the project.

DECLARATION OF THE YEAR OF TREES FOR SOUTH ASIA

A Resolution was unanimously adopted at the First Meeting of the Governing Council of SACEP declaring the year 1988 as the Year of Trees for South Asia.

At the 11th Meeting of the Governing Council of UNEP, held in Nairobi in May 1983, a Resolution was adopted commending the initiative taken by the countries of South Asia to overcome deforestation, and requesting the Executive Director to support, within available resources, the formulation of projects and programmes by the SACEP Secretariat in connection with Year of Trees, and to assist in soliciting support from Donor Agencies for the implementation of these activities. The resolution also invited other Member Countries of the Asian and Pacific Region to consider designating 1988 as the Year of Trees.

In accordance with the Terms of Resolution, UNEP agreed to provide Funds for the Formulation of Programmes and Projects, after deciding on the Modalities of Operation for same.

On the basis of reports at hand, the SACEP Secretariat in consultation with the selected Consultant, prepared a Regional Action Plan which was submitted to UNEP to obtain the necessary funds. The Regional Action Plan was also circulated to the Member Countries of SACEP for their information.

CONSERVATION OF MANGROVE, CORAL AND ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS

With financial assistance from UNEP/ESCAP, a Symposium was held in Dhaka in August 1983 to discuss this subject. The symposium was attended by the Marine Member States and a number of UN and other International Agencies. This meeting considered the critical areas that require attention in these specialised ecosystems and discussed their present status, effects of resource exploitation and other human activities, as well as pollution impacts. Several suggested actions were considered for the sound management of these fragile ecosystems.

Based on these suggested activities, the SACEP Secretariat prepared a Draft Action Plan which spells out the present status in these ecosystems, actions already underway and activities which need to be undertaken in priority basis. This Action Plan has been circulated to various interested agencies with the hope that some joint activity could be initiated.



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND COST/BENEFIT ANALYSIS

This particular Subject Area has wide ranging importance in all aspects of the environment, as well as for effectively establishing environment management in a developing context. The SACEP Secretariat has been in close communication with the Focal Point of this Subject Area and some International Organisations with a view to initiating activities connected with this subject.

A Senior Level Expert Workshop to Evaluate Benefits and Constraints of the Environmental Impact Assessment Process in the SACEP Countries was held in Colombo in March 1981. This workshop was organised by UNEP in collaboration with the Government of Sri Lanka and SACEP, with financial assistance from the Government of Netherlands.

The objective of the Workshop was to Evaluate the Advantages and Constraints in using EIA and by examining Case Studies to determine how the EIA process could be improved.

CO-ORDINATED ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAMME

At the 11th Meeting of the Governing Council of UNEP held in Nairobi during May 1983, a resolution was adopted "to formulate a project for Environmental Education for Asia and the Pacific." SACEP requested UNEP to consider South Asia as a "bloc," taking into consideration this aspiration reflected in the Revised Project on Environmental Education for South Asia so that this organisation could take a leading role in its implementation.

SACEP was invited to participate at the UNEP/UNESCO sponsored Meeting of Experts on Environmental Education for Asia and Pacific held in Bangkok in November 1985, where a programme of action for Asia and the Pacific was formulated. In the light of the above programme of action, the SACEP Secretariat prepared its project proposal and submitted to UNESCO for possible collaboration and funding.

DESERTIFICATION

At the onset, it was decided that since this Subject Area has a global foundation and is pursued vigorously by UNEP in co-operation with specialised agencies of the United Nations and other bodies, the SACEP Secretariat and the countries concerned should identify their needs and participate actively in the on-going global programmes.

The SACEP Secretariat participated in an International Conference titled "Economics of Dryland Degradation and Rehabilitation," conducted by the Government of Australia and UNEP. This Conference was a follow-up of a major UN Conference held in 1977, where Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (PACD) was drafted.

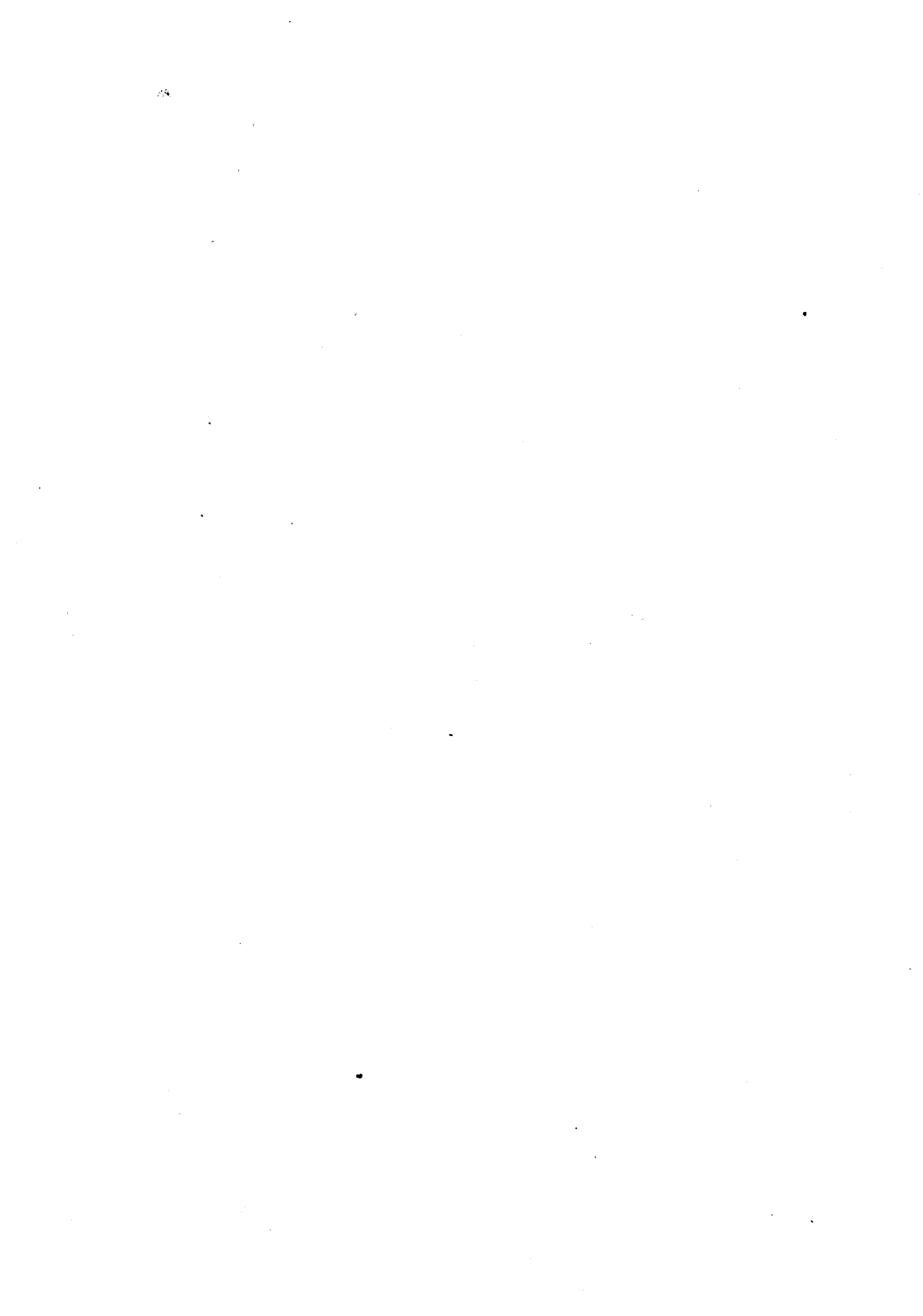
As a follow-up to the Australian Conference, a Workshop for South and South East Asia was held in August 1986 in New Delhi, where UNEP sponsored the participation of delegates from SACEP Member Countries nominated by the respective Governments.

On this Subject Area, SACEP has worked very closely with ESCAP, who is the Executing Agency, in connection with the UNDP Regional Project RAS/88/005 - titled "Programme Support to the Network of Research and Training Centres of Desertification Control in Asia and the Pacific (DESCONAP)". SACEP has attended most of the activities in connection with this project. At the Final Review Meeting of this Project, SACEP expressed its willingness to assist this activity especially in the Area of Information Dissemination through its ongoing Asian Development Bank (ADB) assisted RENRIC Programme. The SACEP Secretariat now awaits the response from the ADB as regards Phase II of this project, so that SACEP could act as an Information Centre for ESCAP's Desertification Programme.

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARING HOUSE SERVICES PROJECT

The 'Environmental Clearing House Services Project' which was approved by the Governing Council of SACEP, was submitted to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for possible funding in May 1987.

The funded Project was titled 'Regional Environmental and Natural Resources Information Centre' (RENRIC) and Phase I of the Project, which was for a period of one year, commenced in July 1988.



Phase I of this Project was completed in June 1991. Activities for Phase II of this Project was approved for implementation in September 1992 by the Fifth Governing Council of SACEP. This would involve setting up of Information Cells in each Member Country and arranging their networking. Other relevant National and International networks would also be covered in this networking exercise.

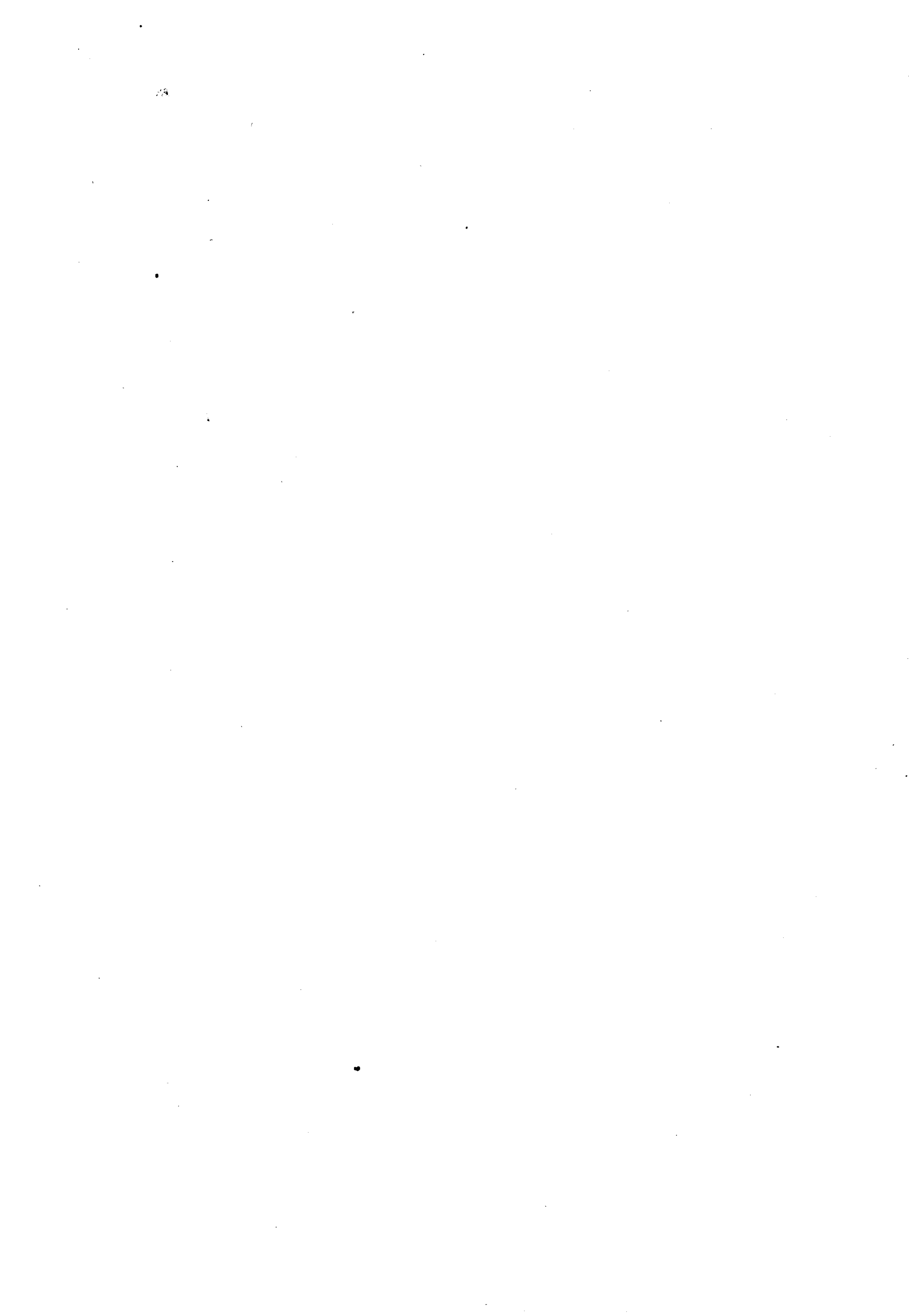
SACEP'S STRATEGY AND PROGRAMME - (SSP - I 1992-96)

In 1992, The SACEP Secretariat with assistance from UNEP's Regional Office for Asia and Pacific, engaged a Consultant to conduct a review of its performance since 1982 and to prepare a Plan of Action for the next 4 years. Accordingly, an Action Plan titled SACEP's Strategy and Programme - SSP -I (1992-1996) was prepared and was formally approved for implementation by 5th Governing Council of SACEP, which met in September 1992.

SSP - I 1992-1996 contains 14 Project Concepts which covers 5 key areas of activity. namely:

- 1) Capacity Building and Awareness Raising
- 2) Systematic Information Exchange and Intra-Regional Technology Transfers.
- 3) Environmental Management for Training and Institutional Development for Training.
- 4) Regional Co-operation in Management Plans for Montane Ecosystems/Watersheds and Coastal Resources.
- 5) Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Conservation in the Region.

The above key areas cover fourteen projects as approved by the Governing Council, in support of AGENDA 21. These would also include series of Training Programmes, Workshops and Seminars on subjects such as Implementation of AGENDA 21, Community Participation in Sustainable Development, Hazardous & Solid Waste Management, Regional Information Service etc.



In addition, Focal Points in the respective member countries have been requested to prepare projects for capacity building in designated areas. It is hoped that with the support of the Member States and Donor Agencies this task will be fulfilled in the allotted time.

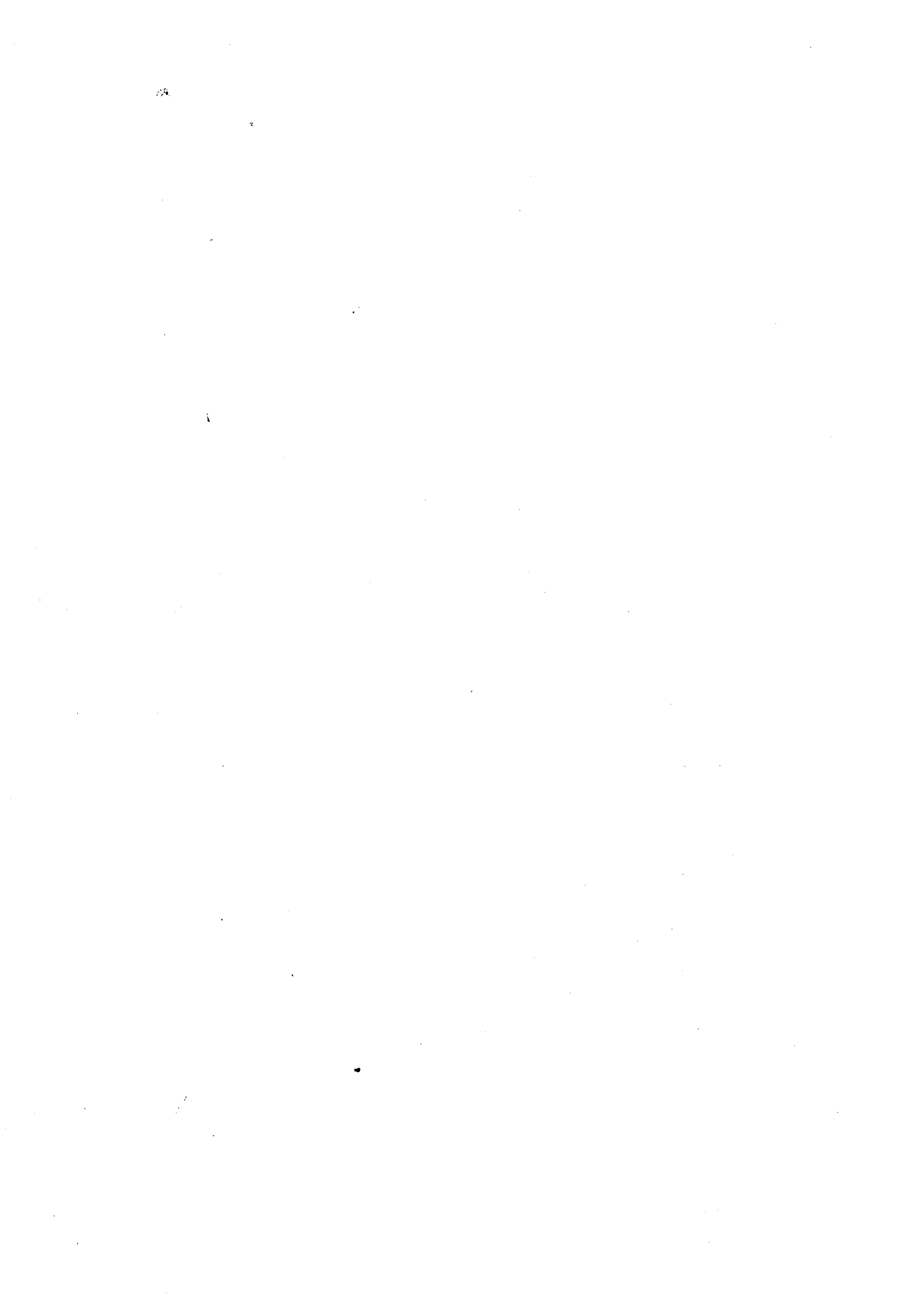


2. NEED FOR INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Consistent and accurate environmental data are a prerequisite effective action to protect natural resources and environmental quality. Therefore, environmental monitoring should be an integral part of an environmental programme. An extensive and up-to-date data base will not only serve to detect any changes in environment quality, but it will also allow comparisons of environmental parameters of different areas in different countries. Information related to environmental research also is useful for adoption of technologies and evolution of cost-effective solutions of environmental problems. There has been significant progress in the development of environmental monitoring systems over the past several years at the international level. Global Environmental Monitoring Systems (GEMS), an Information System, promoted by UNEP, WHO and other International Organisations, collected a wide range of monitoring and assessment data related to climate, oceans, etc. The main activities of GEMS include the Assessment of Global Atmospheric Pollution and its Impact on Climate, the Extensive Distribution of Contaminants in Biological Systems, Environmental Processes Related to Agriculture, Land and Water Use, the Response of Terrestrial Ecosystems to Environmental Stresses, Ocean Pollution and its Impact on Marine Ecosystems, Disaster Forecasting, etc. Thus, the potential for fostering international co-operation in combating environmental challenges is enormous.

During the 1970's, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO, initiated a programme on the International Decade of Ocean Exploration (IDOE). This programme included four broad study areas namely (1) Ocean Research (2) Monitoring and Environmental Forecasting (3) the Quality of the Marine Environment and (4) Living and Non-living Ocean Resources. A major project on "Global Investigation of Pollution in the Marine Environment" (GIPME) was launched to prepare periodic reports on five kinds of major marine pollutants, The Halogenated Hydrocarbons, Radioactivity, Heavy Metals, Petroleum Hydrocarbons and Litter. Another project, "Global Atmospheric Research Programme," (GARP) has been undertaken to study atmospheric processes.

At the regional level, South Asian Seas Programmes will be involved in monitoring physical, chemical and bacteriological contamination of the oceans. SACEP countries have initiated significant fresh water quality monitoring activities at the national level.

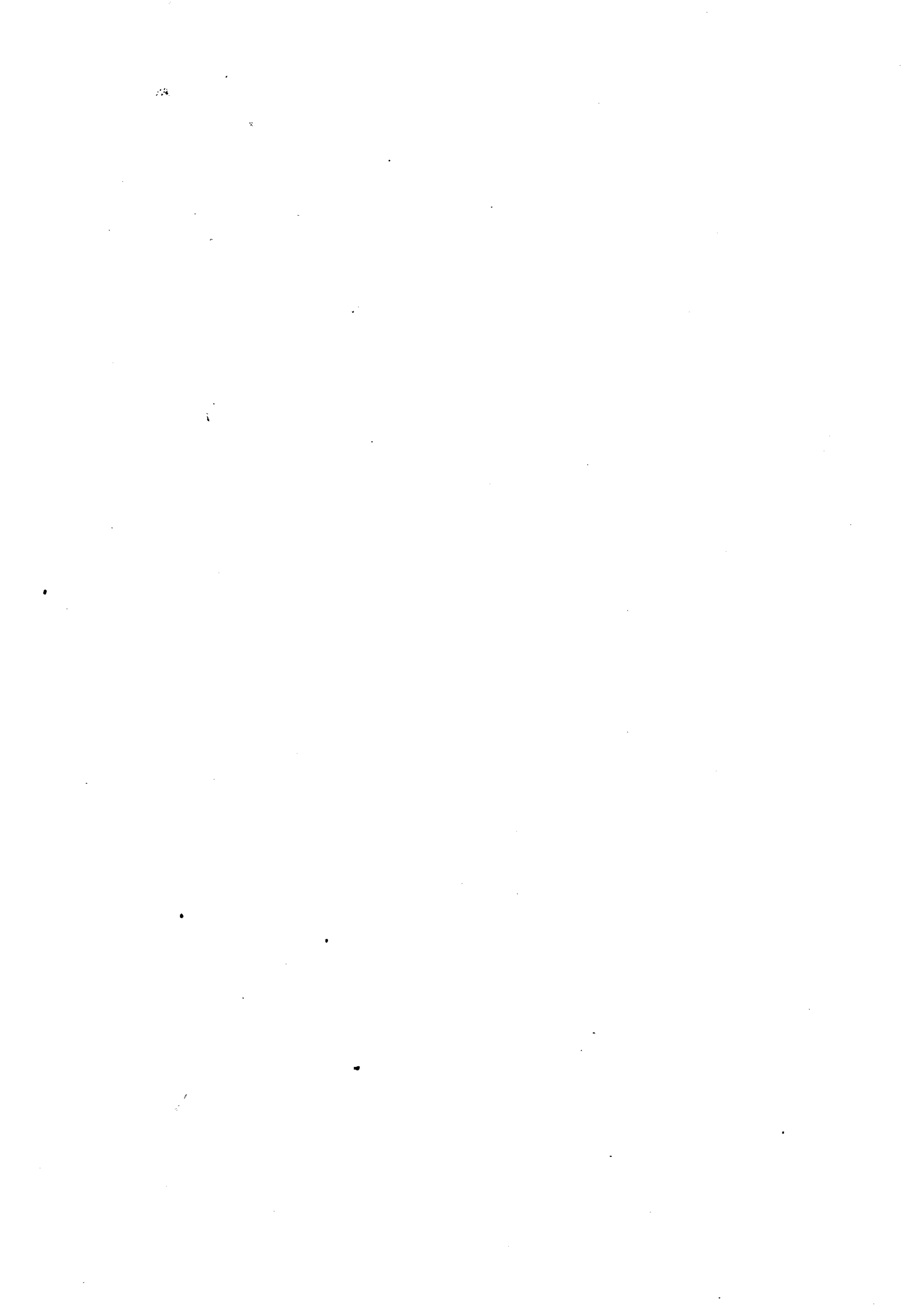


While most of these programmes in their early stages tend to be limited to the use of physical and chemical parameters and to sampling of the water column, there is increasing recognition that to get a competent assessment, the programme must also include biological parameters and sampling of bottom sediments. There is also increasing recognition of the need for bioassay to measure both gross toxicity and specific toxicities. Systematic water quality monitoring, as practised in the industrialised countries, has not yet been possible in most developing countries, owing to lack of budgetary support. There has been a continuous upsurge in the establishment of monitoring systems in the region.

Ambient concentrations of a number of different air pollutants, e.g. Sulphur dioxide, particulate matter, Carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons, Sulphation rate, Nitrogen Oxides etc., are being monitored in some SACEP countries, e.g. India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Monitoring activities, however, need to be strengthened in several countries. More importantly, environmental impact monitoring which would demonstrate a clear link between air or water pollution and human health effects needs to be promoted.

UNEP has developed International Referral System (INFOTERRA) and International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC), under the overall programme of EARTH WATCH to promote environmental information. INFOTERRA has National Focal Points in about 20 countries of Asia Pacific and has identified a network of over 2,000 sources of environmental information from these countries. This has proved valuable in eliciting information of important environmental matters. However, there have been some concerns that this network do not provide substantive information, but only sources from which information would be sought. IRPTC has identified several hundred chemicals toxic to human health and environment and has been disseminating useful information about them. FAO and WHO are publishing interesting data on Land Use, Fisheries, Forests, Fertilizers and Pesticides, Health Statistic Mortality and Morbidity Rates etc., on an annual basis. ESCAP also publishes an annual Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific, which contains useful environmental data. It also publishes quarterly bulletin of statistics for Asia and the Pacific. UNEP is currently working on a system, which would periodically publish data on a set of environmental indicators.

Several countries of the South Asian region are in the process of developing systems for collection, collation, analysis and retrieval of useful environmental data. India has set up an Environmental Information System (ENVIS), which is presently focussing on water and air quality.



In addition to areas already mentioned, there is increased need for disseminating environmental information in the following priority areas.

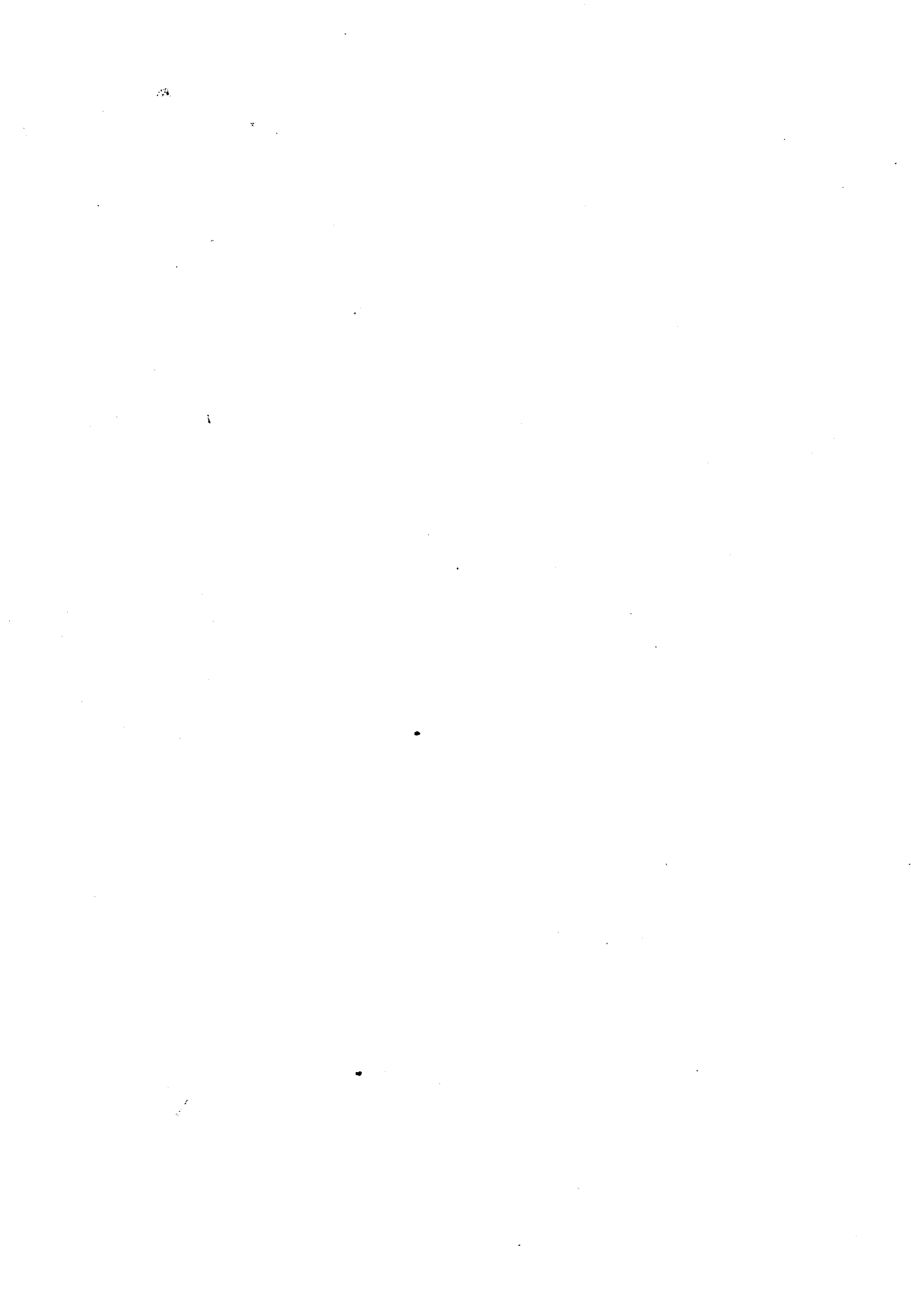
• Desertification Control Technology (e.g. regeneration of grasslands; sand dune stabilisation; silicone technology; hydroponics technology; drip irrigation; skimming well technology; selective reforestation programmes.)

Pollution Control Technology (e.g. low and non waste technology, industrial pollution control from agro-based and small scale industries, control of soil pollution.)

Environmental Health and Sanitation (e.g. technology for safe and low-cost urban and rural water supply and sanitation such as bamboo tube wells and water sealed latrines, etc.,)

Environmental Management (e.g. development of simple and practically enforceable legislation, incorporation of EIA in development projects, techniques for promotion of environmental awareness.)

In the South Asian region, some information exchange and International co-operation is already occurring although at a very limited scale through the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme. Past experience has demonstrated that timely dissemination of information can yield substantial economic and environmental benefits. There is therefore, an urgent need for strengthening natural capabilities and promoting active exchange of information that the setting up of an information network with SACEP playing the lead role.



3. Regional Environment & Natural Resources Information Centre (RENRIC) - Phase I

Considering the need of an information base and its utility, SACEP prepared a project called "Regional Environmental and Natural Resources Information Centre," (RENRIC) Phase 1. This project was funded by the Asian Development Bank.

The primary objective of this project was to set up a Clearing House Mechanism so that the Member States will have ready access to technical and other relevant information to assist in their development effort. The Clearing House concept, as embodied in the Inception Report for Phase 1, was to form a nucleus set up to promote and profit from mutual co-operation, thereby avoiding duplication which indeed was a central theme in the creation of SACEP.

The scope of the Phase 1 was :-

- Review the current status of information activities in seven countries and ascertain their information requirements in general and their special interest in selected topics of immediate relevance.
- Identify the Focal Point in each of the seven countries which will interact with the Clearing House Unit in SACEP.
- Organise a Training Workshop for participants from Focal Points in computer applications in specialised information centres, information re-packaging and consolidation and selective dissemination of information.
- Assist the National Focal Points to organise national workshops whenever possible.
- Encourage and assist national focal points through providing proper methodology and techniques for collecting and disseminating information on selected topics in their countries and provide it to SACEP.
- Advise the national focal points regarding the procurement of hardware, e.g. microcomputer, photocopying machine, Fax out of their own funds and methodology for distribution of outputs.
- Act as the Centre for dissemination of information received from seven countries and international organisations, Non-Governmental Organisations etc.



The details of the programme activities and methodology of this Phase is appended as Appendix i. The achievements of Phase 1 after its completion in June 1991 are the following.

ACHIEVED ACTIVITIES

1. Project Organisation
 - a) RENRIC Cell in the SACEP Secretariat
 - b) Focal Points in selected Member Countries for assimilation and dissemination of data.

2. Conducted a complete Bibliographic Search of Focal Points & following documents produced.
 - a) Database - Environmental Expertise
 - b) Database - Environmental Training/Research Institutions
 - c) Database - Environmental Legislation
 - d) Environmental Information System (ENVIS) of India
 - e) A South Asian Experience on Appropriate Research & Development - National Engineering Research & Development Centre (NERD), Sri Lanka.
 - f) Social Forestry, A Novel Approach to the IPIL IPIL Component - Sri Lankan Experience

The databases are computerised using CDS/ISIS Software. Could be updated and distributed in the form of floppies/print form.

3. Following institutions have consented to make available their data for use by RENRIC.

- a) INFOTERRA Sub Regional Centre, New Delhi.
- b) ENVIS Network, India.
- c) Development Alternatives, India
- d) Tata Energy Research Institute, India
- e) World Wide Fund for Nature, India
- f) AIT, Thailand.
- g) ESCAP
- h) FAO/RWEDP, Thailand.
- i) World Press Centre, Ocean Service.
- j) UNESCO

4. Workshop for National Focal Points held in February 1991

ACTIVITIES NOT COMPLETED

- 1. Obtaining from ADB, diskettes on Environmental Profiles of SACEP Countries and on Development Activities supported by the ADB.
- 2. Increasing the visibility of RENRIC Activities at National Level through Journals, Newsletters & Newspapers.
- 3. Collection of Country Profiles of all the SACEP Countries that are available with the International Agencies and Bilateral Donors. This information would form the basis to prepare diskettes/Monographs and distributed via National Focal Points to user institutions.

4. RENRIC to seek following information from member countries on a regular basis.
 - * Inventory of all Government Publications (to start with) such as Technical Reports, Annual Reports, Conference Proceedings etc.
 - * Government sponsored Research Titles
 - * Ongoing and Completed Research
5. Development of a Computerised data bank to be initiated after analysis of the data collected.
6. RENRIC to attempt to have a link-line/acquire International Databases such as :
 - * DIALOGUE which contains several Environmental & Natural Resources Databases such as ENVIRONMENTAL, BIOSIS, POLLUTION CONTROL.
 - * MEDLINE/MEDLARS of USA.
 - * TAGRIS, CARIS, AGRICOLA, etc. Aquatic services and Fisheries Information System (ASFIS) of RAO
 - * IRPTC, Geneva
 - * GEMS (of UNEP, WHO and others)
 - * NNRMS (National Natural Resources Management System) of India
 - * CAB International Oceanographic Commission (IOC) Databases (Marine Database, Ocean Resources)

RENRIC Clearing House was to be designed so as to complement, and not replace the information sources of the more mission oriented agencies.

The reasons for non-completion of the above activities were, primarily the time factor, as the project started three months late due to a variety of reasons. The constraints in this regard, are also to be appreciated which have been accepted by the Workshop held in February 1991. According to which RENRIC is a Project for the building of an Infrastructure Network in the South Asian Countries. It was fully appreciated that institution building is a vital component in development. Unlike building of a dam or a road institution, building in essence is time consuming and is more so in the developed countries, because of the endemic lethargy inherent in the system. All the Workshop participants, some of whom were professionals in the area of information were referring to the successful Indian experience that has taken nearly ten years to mature to its present state. It was felt that RENRIC could use the Indian experience to accelerate its work programme and reduce the period for its maturity.

The RENRIC Project had a duration of one year, which in fact was just enough time to get the act together. Other than five broad objectives given in the report, no modalities of operation were outlined for the Project. The manpower to implement this Project was confined to one local Consultant and the Secretariat support from the existing staff of SACEP. However, an Analyst Programmer was recruited and her training was completed in December 1990 at the Asian Institute of Technology. It will then be noticed that :

1. Equipment could only be bought in August 1990 as funds were available only at that point of time.
2. Full implementation could take place only in September 1990 when all the approvals were granted.
3. Any data analysis could commence only from early December 1990, after the return of the Analyst Programmer after training.

Although the Inception Report of this Project was written in July 1990, the Project commenced operations proper, in December 1990 with the return of the Analyst Programmer after training.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF WORKSHOP

1. Need for further strengthening of the Project.
2. Need to work in close co-operation with International Organisations already active in the field and emerge as an effective SUPPLEMENTARY MECHANISM for meeting specific information needs of SACEP Countries.
3. Except India, the other countries do not possess an adequate information gathering and dissemination mechanism. RENRIC to play a crucial role in strengthening the existing Information Nodes & eventually to create an effective networking among the Nodes.
4. RENRIC to seek assistance from various sources for establishment of 'Nascent Cells' in their member countries as the 'germ' for a comprehensive network.
5. Need for training of Professional Staff.
6. Extension of project for 5 years. However keeping in view of the norms applied by International Donor Agencies assistance was sought for 2 years.
7. RENRIC to make the necessary initiatives to obtain the services of Consultants from resources of other International Agencies for the project.
8. SACEP Newsletter to be used for publishing the activities of RENRIC.

4. RENRIC PHASE 2

Keeping in view the recommendations of the Workshop and the unfinished task of Phase 1, a "Dissemination and Action Oriented Advisory Programme" (DAAOAP) is felt necessary in Phase 2 of RENRIC. The elements of this Action Programme would be service oriented and would be intended to fulfill the objectives of SACEP. Services proposed would be new and repackaged information; computer processed data and maps; policy and planning advice, and skills training and advisory services.

The main elements of DAAOAP would be :-

- Documentation and Information Exchange.
- Institutional and Professional Development.
- Policy Planning and Management Advice.

Each of these elements are dealt in conceptual detail hereunder.

4.1. Documentation and Information Exchange

Programme Goals:

- To collect, process, evaluate, repackage, and disseminate information related to various aspects of sustainable development.
- To establish as well as participate in information networks in the subjects of mutual interests at National, Regional and International level.
- To publish and distribute periodically, standard publications of several categories to meet the needs of different target groups of SACEP.
- To assist in training and consultancy services to National Institutions in the field of Computerised Information Systems.

These goals are intended to be achieved through:-

- Locating and acquiring information.
- Organising and storing acquired information for timely retrieval in the form of data bases.
- Consolidation and re-packaging of information, to suit different target groups.
- Dissemination of information through publications, audio-visuals, and documentation services.
- Establishing or Joining existing Information Networks.
- Enhancing national capabilities in terms of trained human resources and design and management of information systems.

This programme would also include upgrading of existing library of published and unpublished books and documents. Library would be equipped with computerised bibliographic and serial databases. Issues of 'New documents in Library,' and 'New Serials in Library,' would be brought out periodically.

The DAAOAP will depend heavily on modern communication technology. Therefore, upgradation of existing Computer Network in SACEP computerisation of identified cells in Member Countries and Networking will have to be achieved. This activity by itself, would be highly technical, capital intensive and time consuming. This may have to be achieved in a phased manner. Except India which has developed ENVIS System, other countries that have identified cells may need support in terms of Infrastructure, Hardware/Software, Trained manpower - an assessment of which, needs to be done beforehand.

Under the Link-line/acquire International databases, RENRIC will be on NETWORK with:-

- * DIALOGUE which contains several Environmental & Natural Resources Databases such as ENVIRONMENTAL, BIOSIS, POLLUTION CONTROL.
- * MEDLINE/MEDLARS of USA.
- * TAGRIS, CARIS, AGRICOLA, etc. Aquatic Services and Fisheries Information System (ASFIS) of RAO
- * IRPTC, Geneva

- * GEMS (of UNEP, WHO and others)
- * NNRMS (National Natural Resources Management System) of India
- * CAB International Oceanographic Commission (IOC) Databases (Marine Database, Ocean Resources)

Following incomplete activities would also be covered under this programme.

1. Collection of diskettes from the ADB, on Environmental Profiles of SACEP Countries and on development activities supported by the ADB.
2. Increasing the visibility of RENRIC Activities at National Level through Journals, Newsletters & Newspapers.
3. Collection of Country Profiles of all the SACEP Countries that are available with the International Agencies and Bilateral Donors. This information will be the basis to prepare diskettes/Monographs and distributed via National Focal Points to user institutions.
4. RENRIC to obtain the following information from member countries on a regular basis.
 - * Inventory of all Government Publications (to start with) such as Technical Reports, Annual Reports, Conference Proceedings etc.
 - * Government sponsored Research Titles
 - * Ongoing and Completed Research

4.2. Institutional And Professional Development Programme

Programme Goals:

1. Assess Training needs and prepare Training Guidelines and documentation, keeping in view, the on-going programmes of SACEP;
2. Organising, in collaboration with other Institutions of repute, and Bilateral and Multilateral Agencies, Capacity Building Programmes for Experts in the South Asia Region. In addition 'Training for Trainers Courses' are also to be organised for better decentralisation of the Capacity Building Programme.
3. Assist the National Institutions to conduct training in relevant areas of Environment Management through short-listed resource persons and training materials.
4. Enhance Environmental Professional Capacity in various fields in Environmental research, with particular reference to the Green Technology. This is to be achieved through Research, Fellowship/Awards.

The above goals are to be achieved during the specified time frame. This strengthening of the Institutions and Professional Capacity in Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development (ESSD), is a key factor in promoting an Environmentally Sound South Asia. This activity will require a close interaction between Technical Experts and Training Specialists.

The area which will require the most heavy input to start with, will be communication and computer skills.

4.3. Policy Planning And Management Advice

The Programme Goals in this Activity, would be to assist National and Sub-National Agencies in the Region in the Development of Institutional Capacity to undertake exercises of Policy, Planning and Management of Sustainable Development Strategies. This would be approached through Training Programmes at the level of decision making as well as implementation level.

In addition, the SACEP Secretariat with its in-house expertise and with the help of short listed experts, preferably, from within the Region, would render the advisory service to the National Institutions and the Governments of the Region.

5. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

5.1. Project Administration

5.1.1. International Consultant

An International Consultant of repute would be appointed in consultation with the Funding Agency. The Consultant would have overall responsibility to commence the Project. He would also take necessary steps to carry out preparatory studies through fielding a couple of Missions or appointing other International Consultants, in consultation with the Funding Agency. He would maintain full liaison with the Director, SACEP and all the National Governments/Institutions.

5.1.2. Local Consultant

The Local Consultant would be a thorough professional in the field and would be appointed by SACEP in consultation with the Funding Agency. He will be responsible for the day to day running of this project and will be provided with the necessary logistic, professional and secretarial facilities, including transport.

This would entail the provision of :

- * A professional grade SACEP Officer for full period of the Project.
- * Stenographer/Secretary for the full period of the Project.
- * Data Entry Operator for the full period of the Project. This would be necessary as the project will entail a considerable amount of analysis of data, their entry into storage and its easy retrieval. There is no such qualified person available in SACEP. The person employed during Phase 1, has left an expiry of contract of one year.

It is expected that to carry out the activities of (DAAOAP) on a permanent basis, the above staff will be required on a permanent basis. Therefore, after the project period, i.e. 5 years (1994-1998), the SACEP Secretariat will take the responsibility of continuing them on a permanent basis.

5.1.3. Facilities

The SACEP Secretariat will make available to the International Consultant and the Local Consultant, Office Accommodation, Secretariat Assistance and Local Transport.

5.2. Account

A separate convertible currency account will operate within the SACEP Secretariat, where these funds will be used exclusively without exception for the implementation of RENRIC. The Consultants would be paid in US Dollars into an account designated by them. All accounts will be kept by the SACEP Secretariat.

5.3. Focal Points

Focal Points have been identified and their details are given in Appendix vi.

5.4. Equipment

As Networking exercise is involved in the Project, it is not possible to assess the nature and cost of equipments. Therefore, it would be necessary to field a mission to carry out the study and recommend the exact details of equipment required at SACEP Secretariat and National RENRIC Cells. The mission would also recommend the cost involved in their purchase including the Staff training.

5.5. Information Handling

The selected Focal Points will collect and where necessary, collate and summarise the information gathered and transmit same to the National Nodes and to RENRIC/SACEP Cell. The RENRIC Cell will store this information and retrieve same for later dissemination or respond to client request.

A Software package has either to be drawn up or provided to the RENRIC/SACEP Cell. A training component will be required for staff at SACEP and National Nodes who will be computer literate to operate this package.

5.6. Evaluation Missions

Two Mid Term Evaluation missions will be carried out to monitor progress of the Project and recommend the corrective actions. The mission will be appointed by the Funding Agency directly. At the end of the Project, a Final Evaluation Mission will be fielded and the recommendations of which will be discussed in a Workshop, the outcome of which, will be the future guiding force for SACEP.

6. BUDGET

The budget is prepared for the Project Period 1994-1998 while indicating the figures, the available infrastructure in SACEP is taken into consideration. Regarding the additional staff, budget provision is made only for the project period and thereafter it will be the responsibility of SACEP to continue them.

The item indicating SACEP's Contribution represents both Cash, Kind and Service Contribution.

The amount indicating the library represents the Cost of Books & the modernisation of the Library.

The Sub Head for Training covers the cost of Training programmes as well as the remuneration of the Resource Persons. The Training would be spread over the entire project period and cover the staff in SACEP and the National Nodes. In addition it would include Training of the Trainers.

The amount provided for the Local Consultant covers the Full Project Period as the job is quite a complex one and requires lot of close monitoring and mobility. He may need to employ some local staff for the purpose and therefore Remuneration Sub Head covers the cost of his local staff.

There will be the need for Focal Point Consultants in view of 'Nascent Cells' for RENRIC in the National Governments.

The Sub Head of Publications during the term of the project covers Printing & Publishing Journals/Newsletters/Reports/WorkShop Reports as part of the Information Dissemination Programme. It is expected that in the course of time SACEP would generate funds out of these publications to make this Sub Head self sufficient and sustainable.

The Sub Head Equipment and Supplies indicates only a tentative amount. Since the networking and development of these cells is part of the Project, A Mission equipped with the capabilities of Information technology will have to make a thorough study of the requirements and give its recommendations. Therefore this item will get firmed up only after the 'Mission Report'.

BUDGET

(in US \$)

(Project Period 1994-98)

International Consultant

Remuneration	25,000
Per Diem	10,000
Travel	10,000

Local Consultant

Remuneration	100,000
Per Diem	25,000
Travel	40,000

Focal Point Consultants 60,000

Training 150,000

Missions 100,000

Workshop 10,000

Regional Travel 20,000

Equipment & Supplies 75,000 *

(SACEP Cell and National Nodes)

Books for Library 25,000

Staff (Librarian, Data Entry Operator,
Secretary - 5 Years.) 50,000

Publications during tenure
of Project 25,000

Contingency 25,000

	TOTAL:	750,000
SACEP Contribution		100,000

Grand Total :	850,000
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* To be firmed up after mission study and recommendations.

7. WORKPLAN

The preliminary discussions and finalisation of the proposal in agreement with the Donor Agency will be done by the end of 1993. The Study Missions will be fielded by January 1994 to give their reports by March 1994. Thereafter, the budget of the uncertain activities would be firmed up.

An Action Plan for its implementation would then be drawn in consultation with the Donor Agency, which would be ready by June 1994. The actual implementation of the Project would commence from July 1994 and end by December 1998.

8. CONCLUSION

The initiative taken by the Asian Development Bank in launching RENRIC aimed at enhancing the indigenous capabilities of SACEP countries, was highly appreciated by the Consultative Committee comprised of ten representatives of the Member Countries of SACEP. The Phase II would provide the continuity of the initiated activity and support the fulfillment of Agenda 21 decisions.

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES & METHODOLOGY

OF

RENRIC PHASE I

OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of this Project is to set up a Clearing House mechanism so that the member States will have ready access to technical and other relevant information to assist in their development effort. The Clearing House concept as embodied in the Report will form a nuclear set up to promote and profit from mutual co-operation thereby avoiding duplication which indeed was a central theme in the creation of SACEP.

The scope of this Project will include but not necessarily be limited to:

- (i) Establishment of an Environmental and Natural Resources Clearing-House Unit within the SACEP Secretariat.
- (ii) Establishment of Environmental and Natural Resources Information Network within the SACEP membership utilising the existing Subject Matter Focal Points to the extent possible.
- (iii) Provision of An Information Network System including appropriate Hardware and Software; and
- (iv) Provision of Advisory Support and training for Member Country Representatives by presenting a SACEP Workshop.

SCOPE

The seven countries which will make use of the Clearing House Mechanism will be from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The Focal Points in those countries will concentrate on collection of information dealing with area/topic assigned to it by the Clearing House.

The scope of the project covers the following:

- * Review the current status of information activities in seven countries and ascertain their information requirements in general and their special interest in selected topics of immediate relevance.
- * Identify the Focal Point in each of the seven countries which will interact with the Clearing House Unit in SACEP.
- * Organise a Training Workshop for participants from Focal Points in Computer Applications in Specialised Information Centres, Information Repackaging and Consolidation and Selective Dissemination of Information.
- * Assist the National Focal Points to organise National Workshops whenever possible.
- * Encourage and assist National Focal Points through providing proper methodology and techniques for collecting and disseminating information on selected topics in their countries and provide it to SACEP.
- * Advise the national Focal Points regarding procurement of hardware, e.g. Microcomputer, Photocopying Machine, FAX out of their own funds and methodology for distribution of outputs.
- * Act as the Centre for Dissemination of Information received from Seven Countries and International Organisations, Non-Governmental Organisations etc.

PROJECT ORGANISATION

The Project organisation will essentially consist of two tiers vis:

- 1) A Small Cell in the SACEP Secretariat for the implementation of 'RENRIC' in association with Director, SACEP.
- 2) Focal Points of the selected Member Countries who will liaise with 'RENRIC' Cell at SACEP for the assimilation of data in the initial stage and their subsequent dissemination.

'RENRIC CELL'

The SACEP/RENRIC Cell will consist of a Consultant recruited by SACEP in consultation with ADB. He will work at the SACEP Secretariat for a period of 12 months, starting from 1st July 1990. The Consultant will be provided with Secretarial and Professional Support from existing staff or by new recruitment as deemed necessary.

RENRIC/SACEP Cell will have the services of an International Consultant recruited by the ADB in consultation with SACEP and in accordance with the Bank's Guidelines, on the use of Consultants to serve as an Advisor, specifically to assist in the initiation of the Project by liaising with SACEP and the Bank. The International Consultant will:

Review the current Institutional Arrangements of SACEP and Develop a Plan for the Information Centre within this framework including hardware, software, physical, personal and financial requirements and assist in the procurement of equipment and materials to be financed under the Technical Assistance Project. A critical component will be a mechanism to provide feedback from member countries indicating uses being made of the system, information gaps in the system and data needs from the system. These needs, and the entire system, will be accommodated by selection, procurement, installation and operation of appropriate hardware/software system.

The International Consultant will assist 'RENRIC' Cell in the organisation of the Final Workshop and the compilation of the Draft Final Report presenting the outcome of the Project.

The International Consultant should visit 'RENRIC' for a period of five working days, six months after the commencement of the Project for a Mid Term Review.

The Local Consultant will be responsible for all day to day operation of the Project. The Director, SACEP will be kept duly informed of the progress of the Project.

FOCAL POINTS

Activities of the Country Focal Points will constitute a key component in the implementation of this Project. At a High Level Ministerial Meeting that was held in February 1981, Fifteen Subject Matter Areas were assigned to different Countries and International Institutions. Each Member Country selected an institution having the appropriate linkages to act as the Focal Point for the Focal Point Subject Matter Area.

The following Institutions are responsible for the Subject Matter in each Country.

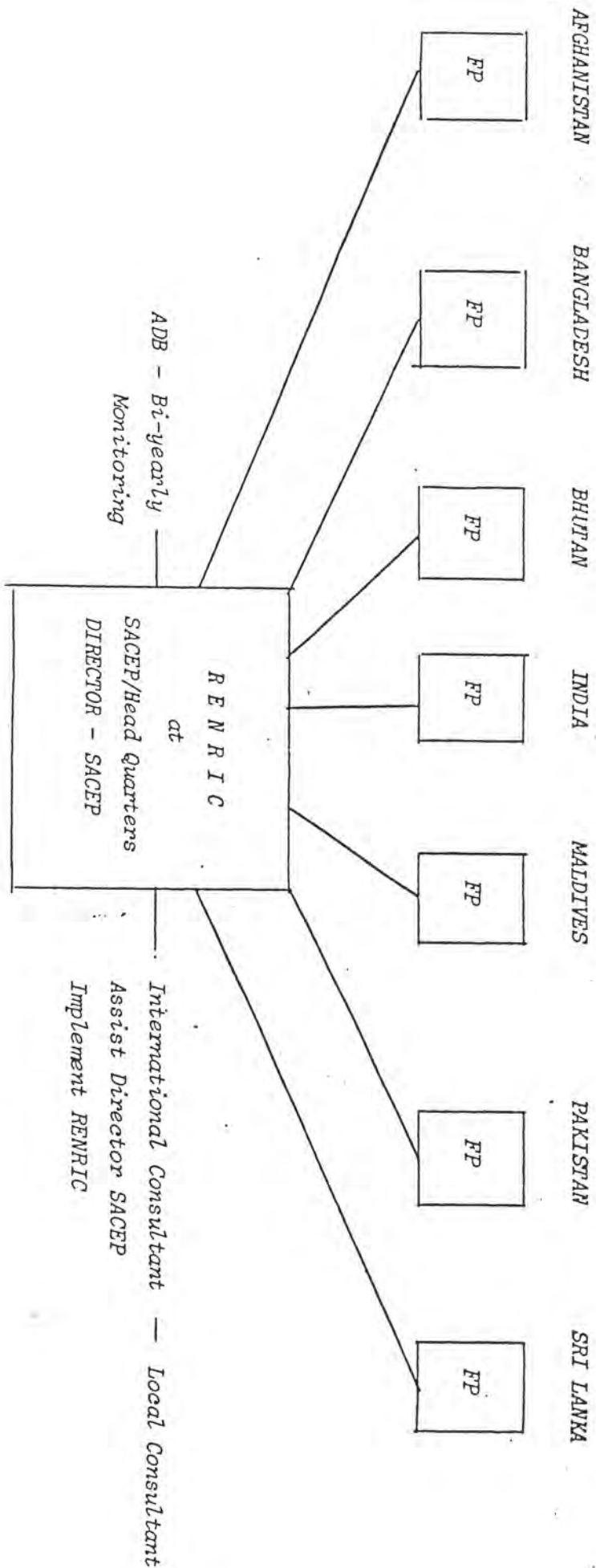
COUNTRY	NAME OF INSTITUTION	NAME OF SUBJECT MATTER
1. Sri Lanka	Central Environmental Authority	Environmental Impact Assessment and Cost/Benefit Analysis; Environment & Development
2. Iraq	Department of Environment	Environmental Quality Standards
3. ESCAP	ESCAP	*Technology for Development of Renewable and Reusable Resources
4. India	Ministry of Environment and Forests	Environmental Legislation
5. Pakistan	Environment and Urban Affairs Division	Conservation of Montane Ecosystems & Watersheds
6. Afghanistan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ Ministry of Environment & Forests	Social Forestry
7. Iran	Department of Environment	Regional Co-operation in Wildlife and Genetic Resources Conservation

COUNTRY	NAME OF INSTITUTION	NAME OF SUBJECT MATTER
8) & 9) Bangladesh & Maldives	Department of Environment/ Ministry of Planning & Environment	Conservation of Corals, Mangroves, Deltas, Coastal Areas & Island Ecosystems
10) Nepal	Department of Soil Conservation & Watershed Management	Tourism and Environment
11) UNEP	UNEP	Desertification
12) UNEP	UNEP	Regional Seas Programme
13) India, Iran & Pakistan	Ministry of Environment & Forests/Department of Environment/Environment & Urban Affairs Division	Energy & Environment
14) India	Ministry of Environment & Forests	Education & Training
15) India	Ministry of Environment & Forests	Training in Wildlife Management

* Focal Point for this Subject Matter to be relocated

Each Focal Point will collect and where necessary collate information on a given format and transmit same to RENRIC/SACEP, Colombo. Each Focal Point should assign a Senior Officer for direct contact in order to service this Project effectively.

PROJECT ORGANISATION



REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL & NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTRE

SOUTH ASIA CO-OPERATIVE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
OF THE
SOUTH ASIA CO-OPERATIVE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

PREAMBLE

The members of the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme;

In pursuance of the Colombo Declaration on the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme adopted by them at the Meeting of Ministers held at Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 23-25 February 1981,

Do hereby agree upon and adopt these Articles of Association for the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme, hereinafter referred to as SACEP.

ARTICLE 1

AIMS AND FUNCTIONS

The aims of SACEP are:

(a) To promote and support the protection, management and enhancement of the environment, both natural and human, of the countries of South Asia, individually, collectively and co-operatively;

(b) To make judicious use of the resources of the environment towards removal of poverty, reduction of socio-economic disparity, improve the quality of life, and prosperity on a continuing basis;

(c) For these purposes, to make the fullest use of the organizational arrangements and facilities for co-operation under SACEP.

The functions of SACEP are:

(d) To promote co-operative activities in priority areas of environment of mutual interest;

/(e)

(e) To ensure that these activities result in benefit individually or collectively to the Member States of the Region;

(f) To extend support as needed through exchange of knowledge and expertise available among the member countries;

(g) To provide local resources towards implementation of projects and activities; and

(h) To encourage maximum constructive and complementary support from interested donor countries and other sources.

ARTICLE 2

MEMBERSHIP

(a) The members of SACEP shall be those States of the South Asia region who participated at the Meeting referred to in the Preamble hereinbefore;

(b) Membership shall remain open to other States of the South Asia region invited to the Meeting, which have not been able to present, but which at any time later may accept these Articles;

(c) Any application for membership by a State under paragraph (b) above shall be circulated to members of the Governing Council, who shall thereafter notify such State of their admission to membership.

ARTICLE 3

ORGANS

The principal organs of SACEP are:

(a) The Governing Council hereinafter referred to as the Council;

(b) The Consultative Committee, hereinafter referred to as the Committee;

(c) The Secretariat;

(d) Such other subsidiary organs or bodies as may be found necessary at any time in accordance with a decision to such effect of the Governing Council.

/ARTICLE 4

ARTICLE 4

GOVERNING COUNCIL

(a) The Council shall consist of all the members of SACEP;

(b) Each member shall have one representative on the Council, who will normally be of Ministerial rank;

(c) Unless otherwise agreed by members the Council shall normally meet once a year. The quorum for a meeting of the Governing Council shall be a simple majority of the membership. The meetings of the Governing Council shall be hosted by member states in alphabetical order and the Presidency of the Governing Council shall be offered to the host Country; the Chairman shall hold office for a period of one year or till such time as a new Chairman takes office in that year.

(d) The Council shall be the principal review and deliberative body of SACEP and shall be responsible for determining policy and programmes;

(e) The Council may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of its Articles of Association;

(f) The meetings of the Council shall proceed in a co-operative spirit, which is the key note of SACEP, and shall endeavour at all times to reach agreement by consensus;

(g) The Governing Council may formulate its own rules of procedure.

ARTICLE 5

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

(a) The Committee shall consist of representatives of Member States of SACEP; its headquarters shall be in Colombo where it will normally hold its sessions;

(b) Each Member State shall meet the expenses of its representative for attendance at Committee sessions;

/(c)

(c) It shall be the responsibility of the Committee to facilitate implementation of the programmes and policies as determined by the Council through close informal co-operation and to promote the dissemination of information on the concepts and the operation of SACEP in general;

(d) At its first session, the Committee will elect a Chairman who will chair its sessions for not more than one term of one year from the date of election. For any period, during which the Chairman is absent from the country, or is otherwise prevented from exercising the functions of Chairman, the Council shall elect an Acting Chairman;

The Committee will submit a report on the action taken by the Committee to the next meeting of the Council;

(e) Six weeks notice shall be given of sessions. The notice shall in every case be accompanied by a provisional agenda. Any documents that may require reference to member Governments before discussion shall be issued not less than six weeks before the date of the session at which they will be discussed;

(f) A simple majority of the membership of SACEP shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of holding a Committee Session;

(g) The Committee shall endeavour to reach agreement by consensus after discussion in a co-operative spirit;

(h) The Committee may make such rules and regulations as it deems necessary in relation to Committee procedures and the operation and administration of the Secretariat, subject to the approval of the Governing Council.

ARTICLE 6

FOCAL POINTS

(a) There shall be Subject Area Focal Points which shall co-operate with SACEP Secretariat in programme implementation;

/(b)

(b) Each country that has accepted responsibility for a particular subject area under this Programme shall identify an office within the country as the designated Focal Point for that subject area;

Where two or more countries are jointly responsible for a subject area, the Focal Point shall be identified in one of the countries concerned by mutual arrangement;

(c) Each Focal Point shall nominate an official to act as the Liaison Officer with the SACEP Secretariat;

(d) The Focal Point shall work towards the implementation of its programme and shall be entitled to assistance in such implementation, in its area of responsibility for the SACEP countries as a whole and will discharge this function in co-operation with the Secretariat;

(e) It shall be entitled to convene working group meetings, if necessary, in any of the co-operating countries to fulfil its obligations.

ARTICLE 7

SECRETARIAT

(a) The Secretariat shall consist of a Director, appointed for a period of three years and who shall be its head and a modest number of other international officers appointed by the Governing Council from among nominees of member Governments, as well as such supporting staff as may be recruited from time to time according to regulations laid down by the Consultative Committee;

(b) The Secretariat shall assist the Council, the Committee and the Focal Points in the discharge of their duties and responsibilities;

(c) The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff shall be the necessity to secure the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. In the case of the international officers, due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting them on as

/wide

wide a geographical basis as possible from among the co-operating countries. The members of the Secretariat staff shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible to the SACEP Organization;

(d) The Director shall be the chief executive officer and shall act as Secretary to the meetings of the Council and the Committee and shall be co-ordinator of activities and programmes of SACEP. He shall submit periodic progress reports to the Committee and the Council;

(e) The Director of the Secretariat shall maintain close liaison with the United Nations Environment Programme, as well as with other organizations or countries not members of SACEP which are presently extending assistance within the region, or which may in the future decide to do so.

ARTICLE 8

BUDGET

(a) The Director shall submit for consideration and approval by the Council a budget showing estimated receipts and expenditure for every financial year, with an outline of anticipations for the subsequent year;

(b) Unless otherwise provided, the financial year shall run from 1 January to 31 December of each year;

(c) The draft annual budget shall be submitted by the Director for consideration by the Council at a session not later than October of each year. Supplementary estimates of expenditures, when necessary, shall be submitted for Council approval at any other session;

(d) If by the end of any financial year, the Council shall have failed to pass the budget for the ensuing financial year, the appropriation for the preceding financial year shall be deemed re-voted and shall remain in force and effect until a new budget is adopted by the Council;

/(e)

(e) The Director shall circulate to Council members a statement of income and expenditure and a balance sheet duly certified by the Council's Auditors as soon as possible after the close of every financial year;

(f) The Council shall make appropriate provision for the maintenance and audit of its accounts.

ARTICLE 9

HOST FACILITIES

(a) The host country of the Secretariat shall provide such hosting and support facilities for the Secretariat and the Director of SACEP as are needed, in particular:

(i) Separate and distinctive offices for the Secretariat, and official residence for the Director; and

(ii) Such other facilities as may be agreed upon from time to time between the host country and the Council;

(b) The countries assuming responsibility as Focal Points for subject areas shall provide such physical and other facilities as deemed adequate and necessary for the discharge of their functions;

(c) The host country of the Secretariat and the countries responsible for Focal Points, in so far as the latter use the services of international staff, shall accord such status, immunities, exemptions and privileges as are in conformity with accepted practice for such organs and as may specifically be agreed upon between the Council and the Member States.

ARTICLE 10

WORKING LANGUAGE

The working language of SACEP shall be English.

/ARTICLE 11

ARTICLE 11

ADOPTION AND AMENDMENTS

(a) These Articles of Association shall be deemed to have come into force once they have been adopted at this meeting and ratified by at least three Member States;

(b) The original of the Articles of Association in a single copy in the English language shall be kept by the host State, who will act as the Depository;

The Depository shall send certified copies of this document to all member countries that have joined in the adoption of the Articles. The Depository shall also have this document registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations;

(c) Amendments to the Articles may be proposed by any member of SACEP. Such amendments shall come into force on being approved by a consensus at a meeting of the Governing Council;

(d) As soon as the Articles of Association have come into force, the Director of SACEP shall convene a meeting of the Committee which shall proceed forthwith to initiate the necessary organizational and programme activities envisaged.

*DONE AT COLOMBO THIS THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF FEBRUARY
ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ONE.*

*AFGHANISTAN
BANGLADESH
INDIA
IRAN
MALDIVES
PAKISTAN
SRI LANKA*

THE COLOMBO DECLARATION ON THE SOUTH ASIA CO-OPERATIVE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (SACEP)

The Meeting of Ministers to Initiate the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP)

At Colombo on 25th February, 1981.

Having considered the report of the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP) Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting convened at Bangalore, March, 1980,

Having further considered the report and recommendations of the Meeting of Officials to Initiate the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP) held at Colombo, 18-21 February 1981,

Noting the possibilities of the occurrence of severe ecological disequilibrium and the threat of environmental degradation in the Region,

Noting also the warm support of their countries in the aims and aspirations of the proposed Programme, as expressed at the foregoing meetings, in contacts among themselves and with UNEP, and the wealth of capability and expertise available within the Region,

Noting in addition the offer of the Government of Sri Lanka to provide the facilities for the Secretariat of SACEP, the offers of the Governments of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Iran, Pakistan and Sri Lanka to serve as Focal Points for Programme development and implementation in selected subject areas, and the interest shown by the Governments of Bhutan, Burma, Maldives and Nepal,

Conscious of the readiness of their countries to co-operate and extend mutual assistance to each other in matters of environmental concern, to contribute through the application of their resources, to the work of the Focal Points and, in the case of Sri Lanka, to the Secretariat of SACEP,

Taking note of the active interest and possibilities of support from various donor countries, international financing institutions, agencies and bodies,

Recognizing the pioneering nature of the proposed co-operative programme and the organizational arrangements thereto,

Commending the significant contribution and imaginative initiative of the Director of the Regional Office of UNEP as noted by the Bangalore Meeting and the Meeting of Officials at Colombo,

Appreciating the firm support and encouragement extended by the Executive Director of UNEP in this regard,

DECLARES:

1. Its *decision* to establish a co-operative programme to be known as the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme;
2. Its *endorsement* of the agreed institutional arrangements, the over-all programme content, and technical co-operation and the financing arrangements;
3. Its *resolve* to sustain, strengthen, and utilize to the fullest, for the benefit of the peoples of their countries, the agreed programme and the arrangements for its implementation;
4. Its *intention* to foster the Programme as essential for the promotion of human welfare, development and amelioration of poverty in the region;
5. Its *commitment* to work out a harmonious balance between the process of development and resources of nature;
6. Its *conviction* that this Programme and the co-operative arrangements thereto, could provide a valuable basis for mutual co-operation, in the fields of social and economic development;

Calls upon:

1. The interested donor states, international financing institutions, agencies and other bodies to extend their support readily and in imaginative and concrete terms, keeping in mind the importance of maintaining the momentum in implementing a Programme of such far-ranging significance;

2. The United Nations system, UNDP in particular and UNEP, to assist SACEP, as required, with financial support, technical assistance, information, and guidance in the implementation of the Programme;

3. The member states of the SACEP region to see in these a worthy cause with goals and objectives fully capable of attainment through their common perceptions, friendly co-operation and mutual assistance.

SOUTH ASIA CO-OPERATIVE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

The establishment of the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP) in 1981 was hailed as a historical event in that it was for the first time in the history of the South Asian Region the countries came together to launch a common programme. The ten South Asian Countries which came under the banner of SACEP share many environmental problems. All of them also belong to the 'Developing World' and several of them being classified as 'Least Developed'.

The emergence of SACEP was in fact the culmination of two years of deep deliberations by the ten countries on the feasibility of regional co-operation on environmentally oriented development activities.

The 'Colombo Declaration' and the Articles of Association of SACEP was approved at a High Level Ministerial Meeting held in Colombo in February 1981 and SACEP became a Legal Entity in January 1982 when the required number of countries ratified the Articles of Association.

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Since its inception, the work activities of SACEP has been based on the 15 Priority Subject Matter Areas which were initially identified by the Project Identification and Formulation Missions and formally approved at the First Governing Council (GC) Meeting of SACEP held in January 1983 in Colombo. The list of these Priority Subject Matter Areas is given in Annex I.

One of the major achievements of SACEP has been its ability to bring to the South Asian Region, what is considered as UNEP's Crowning Jewel - The Regional Seas Programme. It is envisaged that within the course of this year, the Action Plan, which is now in advanced stage, for the South Asian Seas Programme, will be formally approved by the 5 concerned Marine Member States of SACEP. The SACEP Secretariat has been identified and designated as the Secretariat for the implementation of this programme. Even prior to the formal approval of this Action Plan, much work has taken place under the umbrella of the South Asian Seas Programme.

The completed activities in connection with the South Asian Seas Programme are:

- a) The Preparation of Country Reports of the 5 Marine Member States of SACEP on the 'State of the Marine Environment' namely Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
- b) The Preparation of a Regional Overview based on these Country Reports.
- c) The Study and the Publication of the Report titled 'Maldives and Impact of the Expected Climatic Change'.
- d) Regional Seas Publication titled 'State of the Marine Environment in the South Asian Seas Region'.
- e) The Preparation of 'The Coastal Environmental Management Plan for Pakistan' by ESCAP.
- f) The Development of a Regional Contingency Plan for Responding to Marine Pollution Emergencies in the South Asian Seas Region' by IMO.
- g) The Preparation of a Poster, Brochure and Video Film on the South Asian Seas Programme by SACEP.

One other Priority Project namely 'Development of a System of Protected Areas for the South Asian Seas Region' is currently under implementation by IUCN. Two other projects namely 'The Assessment of the Levels of Marine Pollution in the South Asian Seas Region' and 'The Survey of Land Based Sources of Marine Pollution in the South Asian Seas Region' have been approved for implementation by UNEP. However, the funds for these two projects will be released after the formal Ratification of the Action Plan by the concerned Member States of SACEP. The funds for all the activities that have been completed under this programme have come from UNEP.

ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

The UNEP/SACEP Project Identification Mission which visited the Member Countries during August-October 1982, observed that although most countries have legislation dealing with the environment, in most areas, the laws are obsolete and are incapable of tackling the complex multi-disciplinary environmental problems that has come to afflict man.

Thus, a Project Proposal was put forward at the First Governing Council Meeting of SACEP held in Colombo in January 1983, whereby its First Phase activities would result in the Preparation of Present Status Country Reports, a Regional Overview and Recommendations, both general and country specific, to be made available to the Member Governments. Phase 2 envisages the Training of National Lawyers in Drafting Effective Environmental Legislation, the Creation of Awareness among the Members of the Legal Profession and other interested groups on the importance of an up-to-date environmental legislation and to give advice on the enforcement of the provisions of environmental legislation and to give advice on the enforcement of the provisions of environmental laws.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), decided to adopt this project and Phase I was completed with a Workshop held in New Delhi in 1987, where all Country Reports and the Regional Overview were discussed. This Workshop also made certain far reaching recommendations to the Member Governments and also requested the assistance of Donor Agencies to assist the SACEP Secretariat in completing Phase II of the project.

DECLARATION OF THE YEAR OF TREES FOR SOUTH ASIA

A Resolution was unanimously adopted at the First Meeting of the Governing Council of SACEP declaring the year 1988 as the Year of Trees for South Asia.

At the 11th Meeting of the Governing Council of UNEP, held in Nairobi in May 1983, a Resolution was adopted commending the initiative taken by the countries of South Asia to overcome deforestation, and requesting the Executive Director to support, within available resources, the formulation of projects and programmes by the SACEP Secretariat in connection with Year of Trees, and to assist in soliciting support from Donor Agencies for the implementation of these activities. The resolution also invited other Member Countries of the Asian and Pacific Region to consider designating 1988 as the Year of Trees.

In accordance with the Terms of Resolution, UNEP agreed to provide Funds for the Formulation of Programmes and Projects, after deciding on the Modalities of Operation for same.

Initially, UNEP provided funds for a Consultant to visit the Member Countries, so as to ascertain individual country requirements and also the proposed programmes of the respective Governments with a view of drawing up a Regional Action Plan on the basis of these activities.

On the basis of reports at hand, the SACEP Secretariat in consultation with the selected Consultant, prepared a Regional Action Plan which was submitted to UNEP to obtain the necessary funds. The Regional Action Plan was also circulated to the Member Countries of SACEP for their information.

CONSERVATION OF MANGROVE, CORAL AND ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS

With financial assistance from UNEP/ESCAP, a Symposium was held in Dhaka in August 1983 to discuss this subject. The symposium was attended by the Marine Member States and a number of UN and other International Agencies. This meeting considered the critical areas that require attention in these specialised ecosystems and discussed their present status, effects of resource exploitation and other human activities, as well as pollution impacts. Several suggested actions were considered for the sound management of these fragile ecosystems.

Based on these suggested activities, the SACEP Secretariat prepared a Draft Action Plan which spells out the present status in these ecosystems, actions already underway and activities which need to be undertaken in priority basis. This Action Plan has been circulated to various interested agencies with the hope that some joint activity could be initiated. It should also be borne in mind that many of these proposals would form an integral part of the Action Plan for the South Asian Regional Seas Programme.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND COST/BENEFIT ANALYSIS

This particular Subject Area has wide ranging importance in all aspects of the environment, as well as for effectively establishing environment management in a developing context. The SACEP Secretariat has been in close communication with the Focal Point of this Subject Area and some International Organisations with a view to initiating activities connected with this subject.

A Senior Level Expert Workshop to Evaluate Benefits and Constraints of the Environmental Impact Assessment Process in the SACEP Countries was held in Colombo in March 1981. This workshop was organised by UNEP in collaboration with the Government of Sri Lanka and SACEP, with financial assistance from the Government of Netherlands.

The objective of the Workshop was to Evaluate the Advantages and Constraints in using EIA and by examining Case Studies to determine how the EIA process could be improved.

There was participation from the following Member countries of SACEP, namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka and it is likely that the recommended follow-up activities would be implemented by UNEP with the assistance from the government of Netherlands.

The World Bank in its future programme of activities has indicated that they will be placing a greater deal of emphasis on Environmental Impact Assessment. AS such, the SACEP Secretariat with the active participation of its Subject Area Focal Point has approached the World Bank to consider initially a programme in this area that would benefit the SACEP Countries.

CO-ORDINATED ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAMME

At the 11th Meeting of the Governing Council of UNEP held in Nairobi during May 1983, a resolution was adopted "to formulate a project for Environmental Education for Asia and the Pacific." SACEP requested UNEP to consider South Asia as a "bloc," taking into consideration this aspiration reflected in the Revised Project on Environmental Education for South Asia so that this organisation could take a leading role in its implementation.

DESERTIFICATION

At the onset, it was decided that since this Subject Area has a global foundation and is pursued vigorously by UNEP in co-operation with specialised agencies of the United Nations and other bodies, the SACEP Secretariat and the countries concerned should identify their needs and participate actively in the on-going global programmes.

The SACEP Secretariat participated in an International Conference titled "Economics of Dryland Degradation and Rehabilitation," conducted by the Government of Australia and UNEP. This Conference was a follow-up of a major UN Conference held in 1977, where Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (PACD) was drafted.

As a follow-up to the Australian Conference, a Workshop for South and South East Asia was held in August 1986 in New Delhi, where UNEP sponsored the participation of delegates from SACEP Member Countries nominated by the respective Governments.

On this Subject Area, SACEP has worked very closely with ESCAP, who is the Executing Agency, in connection with the UNDP Regional Project RAS/88/005 - titled "Programme Support to the Network of Research and Training Centres of Desertification Control in Asia and the Pacific (DESCONAP)". SACEP has attended most of the activities in connection with this project. At the Final Review Meeting of this Project, SACEP expressed its willingness to assist this activity especially in the Area of Information Dissemination through its ongoing Asian Development Bank (ADB) assisted RENRIC Programme. The SACEP Secretariat now awaits the response from the ADB as regards Phase II of this project, so that SACEP could act as an Information Centre for ESCAP's Desertification Programme.

TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF RENEWABLE AND REUSABLE RESOURCES

Under this Subject Matter Area, three Demonstration Projects, namely Demonstration Plant for the Manufacture of "SURKHI," a Building Material in Nepal, Demonstration Plant for the Production of Rice-Husk-Ash Cement in Sri Lanka and Demonstration Plant for the Manufacture of Feed Blocks from Agricultural Residues in Pakistan, formulated by UN/ESCAP's Asia-Pacific Centre for Technology Transfer, were submitted to UNIDO for possible assistance, since they are presently SACEP's Focal Point for this Priority Subject Matter Area.

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARING HOUSE SERVICES PROJECT

The 'Environmental Clearing House Services Project' which was approved at the First Governing Council Meeting of SACEP held in January 1983 in Colombo, was revised and submitted to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for possible funding in May 1987.

Initially, the Asian Development Bank requested SACEP to obtain supporting letters for this project from the Member Countries of SACEP and once this was obtained, a Mission from ADB visited Sri Lanka in November 1988, and informed the Secretariat of their continued interest in this Project and ascertained further details about the logistics in implementing this project.

The response from the Bank was favourable and the original project was revised by the Bank and the Consultative Committee of SACEP formally approved this project for implementation.

The revised Project was titled 'Regional Environmental and Natural Resources Information Centre' (RENRIC) and Phase I of the Project, which was for a period of one year, commenced in July 1990.

SACEP in consultation with the Asian Development Bank recruited Dr R.D.Deshpande as the International Consultant and Dr Leslie Herath as the Senior Consultant to this Project.

Phase I of this Project was completed in June 1991 and the Final Review Meeting of Phase I of this Project was held in March 1992.

Activities for Phase II of this Project was approved by the Governing Council of SACEP for implementation and SACEP has approached the ADB for assistance.

SACEP'S STRATEGY AND PROGRAMME - (SSP - I 1992-96)

In 1992, The SACEP Secretariat with assistance from UNEP's Regional Office for Asia and Pacific, engaged a Consultant to conduct a review of its performance since 1982 and to prepare a Plan of Action for the next 4 years. Accordingly, an Action Plan titled 'SACEP's Strategy and Programme' - SSP -I (1992-1996) was prepared and was formally approved for implementation by 5th Governing Council of SACEP, which met in September 1992.

SSP - I 1992-1996 contains 14 Project Concepts which covers 5 key areas of activity. namely:

- 1) Capacity Building and Awareness Raising
- 2) Systematic Information Exchange and Intra-Regional Technology Transfers.
- 3) Environmental Management for Training and Institutional Development for Training.
- 4) Regional Co-operation in Management Plans for Montane Ecosystems/Watersheds and Coastal Resources.
- 5) Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Conservation in the Region.

The Final Report of SSP - I would go into print shortly, after which SACEP and UNEP Regional Office for Asia and Pacific would:

- a) Agree on a common strategy of approach to donors
- b) Develop the Project Concepts into Project Outlines with assistance of a Consultant or UNEP Staff.
- c) Approach Donors for funding.

The list of the 14 Project Concepts are given in Annex II.

ANNEX I

PRIORITY SUBJECT MATTER AREAS OF SACEP

1. Environmental Impact Assessment and Cost/Benefit Analysis; Environment and Development.
2. Environment Quality Standards.
3. Technology for the Development of Renewable and Reusable Resources.
4. Environment Legislation.
5. Conservation of Montane Eco-Systems and Watersheds.
6. Social Forestry.
7. Regional Co-operation in Wild Life and Genetic Resources Conservation.
8. Conservation of Corals, Mangroves, Deltas, Coastal Areas and
and
9. Island Eco-Systems.
10. Tourism & Environment.
11. Desertification.
12. Regional Seas Programme.
13. Energy & Environment.
14. Education and Training.
15. Training in Wild Life Management.

LIST OF PROJECT CONCEPTS - SSP I (1992-1996)

1. ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF AGENDA 21: CAPACITY BUILDING AND ENHANCEMENT OF AWARENESS AND PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OPTIONS FOR HIGH LEVEL GOVERNMENT POLICY AND DECISION - MAKERS IN THE COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING IN SACEP.
2. ENHANCEMENT OF THE PUBLIC ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS IN CONNECTION WITH EXISTING AS WELL AS EMERGING ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES OF CONCERN IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE REGION.
3. PREPARATION OF GUIDELINES FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF HIGHLY POLLUTING INDUSTRIES; IMPORT OF POTENTIALLY HARMFUL CHEMICALS AND HAZARDOUS WASTES; AND DEALING WITH CHEMICAL DISASTERS.
4. REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTRE (RENRIC) - PHASE 2.
5. SHARING OF POLLUTION ABATEMENT TECHNOLOGY THROUGH EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES.
6. REGIONAL AIR QUALITY MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS.
7. STRENGTHENING OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN THE SACEP COUNTRIES - PHASE I (TRAINING).
8. ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGIONAL TRAINING AND INFORMATION CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT.
9. REGIONAL CO-OPERATION IN CONSERVATION OF MONTANE ECOSYSTEMS AND WATERSHEDS.
10. ASSESSMENT OF LAND-BASED SOURCES OF COASTAL AND MARINE POLLUTION IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE REGION.
11. REGIONAL CO-OPERATION IN CONSERVATION OF MARINE SPECIES (MARINE MAMMALS AND SEA TURTLES).
12. REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR STRENGTHENING THE MANAGEMENT OF TERRESTRIAL (WILDLIFE) AND MARINE PARKS.
13. REGIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE PROTECTION OF SHARED (TRANSBOUNDARY) WILDLIFE HABITATS (CONSERVATION OF MOUNTAIN AND WETLAND ECOSYSTEMS).
14. REGIONAL CO-OPERATION IN CONSERVATION OF THE HABITAT OF THE TERRESTRIAL MIGRATORY SPECIES.

R E S U M E

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3. Designation : Director, South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP), Colombo, SRI LANKA.
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- Permanent Address : C/O Chief Secretary,
Government of Andhra Pradesh,
Secretariat Hyderabad,
Andhra Pradesh
INDIA
7. Qualifications : i) M.Sc. (Econ) - Social Planning
in Developing Countries;
London School of Economics,
U.K.
- 1987 - 88
- ii) M.Sc. (Physics) - 1969,
Allahabad University, India.

- iii) B.Sc. (Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics) - Allahabad University.
- 1967
In each class Grade I
i.e. First Division
scored, Gold and Silver
Medals received.
- iv) M. Phil (Environment) from
Indian Institute of Public
Administration, New Delhi,
INDIA
- v) Diploma in Business
Administration, IGNOU, New
Delhi, INDIA
- vi) Postgraduate Diploma in Public
Administration from Indian
Institute of Public
Administration (IIPA), New
Delhi, INDIA
- vii) Registered for Ph.D.
(Environment) with IIPA/Punjab
University, INDIA

8. Books Published

- 1) Encyclopedia of Ecology, Environment and Pollution Control. (1992, Mittal Publication, New Delhi) 20 Volumes - Co-edited.
- 11) Technological Successes in River Water Cleaning in India - Experience of Ganga Project. (Edited, Draft Ready)

9. Papers Published/Presented

- 1) Political economy of deforestation
 - A case study of India
(Presented at London School of Economics - 1988)
- 11) India's Environmental perspective for the year 2000 and beyond.
(Presented to United Nations Environment Programme, (UNEP), Nairobi through Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India - 1987)

- iii) Public Distribution System
 - A Case Study of Andhra Pradesh State.
(Presented at Indian Institute of Management,
Bangalore, India - 1986)
- iv) Planning for the Women in India
 - A critical appraisal - 1992
(Presented to Indian Institute of Public
Administration, New Delhi, India)
- v) Growing Naxalism in Andhra Pradesh
 - A critical appraisal - 1991
(Presented to Government of India, Ministry of
Home, New Delhi, India)
- vi) An Assessment of the Contribution of Ganga Action
Plan to the Art of River Water Cleaning. - 1992.
(Presented to IIPA, New Delhi, India.)

Consultancies

- i) Worked as Member of Dutch Evaluation Mission for Indo-Dutch Integral Sanitation Programme. - 3 weeks - 1991.
- ii) Offered another consultancy by Dutch Government - Not accepted due to job occupation - 1991.
- iii) Study of Hussain Sagar Lake and suggested measures for prevention of pollution on request of Government of Andhra Pradesh - 1 week - 1990.

10. Important International/Local Conferences Attended

- i) Governing Council Meeting of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) at Nairobi - 1987.
- ii) Governing Council Meeting of South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP), Colombo held at New Delhi - 1987.
- iii) International Conference on Environmental Laws - Sponsored by SACEP, held at New Delhi - 1987.
- iv) Presentation Meeting of World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) on " Our Common Future " held at New Delhi - 1987.
- v) International Workshop on Small Enterprises held at New Delhi - 1986.

11. Training Attended

- i) Study on Environmental Management in Netherlands.
April - May 1991.
- ii) International Trade - Administrative Staff College of
India, Hyderabad, India.
- 1989.
- iii) Management of Public Enterprises - Institute of Public
Enterprises, Hyderabad, India.
- 1989.
- iv) Computers Application and Management - All India
Management Association, New Delhi.
- 1986.
- v) Management of Public Administration - Indian Institute of
Management, Bangalore, India.
- 1986.
- vi) Management Practices and Public Administration, Lal
Bahadur Sastri Academy of Administration,
Mussoorie, India.
- 1972.

12. Posts held

- i) Additional Commissioner, Institute of Administration,
Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, India.
May - November 1992.
- ii) Director, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government
of India.
1986 - April 1992.
- iii) Additional Secretary, Department of Industries and
Commerce, Government of Andhra Pradesh, India.
1984 - 1986.
- iv) a) Collector and District Magistrate, Warangal & NZB
(AP).
b) Chairman of Sugar Factory & Co-operatives.
Bank (Concurrently)
1981 - 1984.
- v) Competent Authority, Urban Land Ceiling, Andhra Pradesh,
India.
1979 - 1980

- vi) Deputy Secretary, Panchayati Raj, Government of Andhra Pradesh, India.
1978 - 1979
- vii) Deputy Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, Andhra Pradesh, India.
1977 - 1978
- viii) Project Administrator, Drought Prone Area Programme, Andhra Pradesh, India.
1976 - 1977
- ix) Sub Collector and Sub Divisional Magistrate, Andhra Pradesh, India.
1974 - 1976
- x) Probationary Officer, United Commercial Bank, Calcutta, (Nationalised Bank)
1971 - 1972

13. Award

- i) Got a Silver Medal and Commendation Certificate from the President of India for outstanding work for 1981 Census.
- ii) Scored Gold and Silver Medals during Academic Career.

14. Experience

- i) Field : ENVIRONMENT
 Period : Since 1986 till date.
 Activities :

Environmental Policy and Law, International Co-operation and river water hygiene.

I was actively associated in drafting and enactment of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Dealt with policy papers relating to environmental protection at the National Level. The amendments to Air (Prevention of Pollution) Act and Water (Prevention of Pollution) Act were processed by self.

Handled all subjects relating to United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP) and International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD). Also attended the Governing Council Meetings of UNEP and SACEP. On the environmental aspects of UNDP, ESCAP, WCED (World Commission on Environment and Development) a close interaction was made through various programmes and conferences. Promoted Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with different countries viz. Norway, Netherlands, France, USA and UK. Dealt with the World Bank aided projects under Ganga Action Plan.

I was in charge of UP component of Ganga Project, the cleaning of the most important 2000 Kms long stretch of the river Ganga. The job involved the conception, planning development, execution and monitoring of the pollution prevention schemes. Within this project, was also in charge of Dutch aided projects (DFL 55 Million) as well as World Bank aided schemes (Rs. 630 Million). The aspects of project management was looked into.

Now being the Director of SACEP, environmental management of the South Asia Region is handled through its programmes and policies, with the help of bilateral/multilateral agencies and the Member Countries. This Organisation has all the SAARC Countries as its Members including Afghanistan and Iran.

- ii) Field : INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Period : 1984 - 86 (2 years)
Activities :

I worked as Additional Secretary in Industries Department of Government of Andhra Pradesh. The job involved was promotion of village and small scale industries. In addition, I was on the board of the Small Scale Industries Development Corporation, Sirsilk Company and many other corporate bodies.

The Vishakhapattnam Steel plant was commissioned with the assistance of USSR. I was entrusted with the responsibility of the re-habilitation of the displaced persons due to this plant. The management of District Industries Centre, the focal points for industrial activity in the districts, was also under my charge. The promotion process of industrial development exposed me to preparation of projects, their appraisal, funding and commissioning. In addition, projects of the small scale industries was also carried out through the Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation.

iii) Field : DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
Period : 1974 - 84 (10 years)
Activities :

In my different assignments looked after the district administration involving developmental works for the rural poor. Job involved was preparation of district plan and its implementation, supervision, control etc. The activities covered included poverty alleviation programmes, linking of the villages by roads and buses, agriculture development, provision of power connection to villages, co-operative promotion, employment generation, primary and secondary education, industrial development, water supply, infrastructure development, creation of irrigation potential and water management etc. The coverage of the population was about 2.2 millions. A work force of about 20,000 employees assisted. Prepared district credit plans in consultation with Banking institutions. At the state level a master plan for the rural water supply was made. The social distribution of urban and rural land was undertaken through the implementation of the existing laws. The local self government under Panchayati Raj set up was administered at the state level.

Training of the Civil Servants in public administration was taken up during my last assignment. Social Welfare in the form of specialised education, houses, water supply, pensions for the aged, Bonded labour rehabilitation, economic benefit schemes were taken up at a massive level. The programmes like Integrated Child Development Schemes (ICDS), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Rural Water Supply and Public Distribution Systems (PDS) formed an important component of the activity.

4. Mr Mohamed Ali,
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