



**REPORT  
OF THE  
SIXTH GOVERNING COUNCIL MEETING  
OF THE  
SOUTH ASIA CO-OPERATIVE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME**

**1ST SEPTEMBER 1994  
ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN**

**SOUTH ASIA CO-OPERATIVE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME  
(SACEP)  
REPORT OF THE SIXTH MEETING OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL (GC 6)**

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**Report of the Sixth Meeting of  
The Governing Council of the  
South Asia Co-operative  
Environment Programme (SACEP)  
1st September 1994, Islamabad,  
Pakistan.**

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**REPORT**

**1. INTRODUCTION**

The Sixth Meeting of the Governing Council of the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme was held in Islamabad, Pakistan on the 1st September 1994.

**2. ATTENDANCE**

The Governing Council (GC 6) was attended by Representatives from the following Member Countries viz: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Representatives from the following United Nations Agencies and International Organisations also participated: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP), International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) & United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

List of Participants is in Annex I.

**3. INAUGURATION**

The Sixth Meeting of the Governing Council of the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme, was inaugurated by Mr Asif Ali Zardari, Member National Assembly & Chairperson, Pakistan Environmental Protection Council. In his Inaugural Address Mr Zardari said that environment is a subject which concerns the entire mankind and is not the concern of just one country or one nation. Earth and its resources on which we freely draw including air and water, rivers and lakes, greenery and forests belong to mankind. He further went to add that the greatest environmental challenge of our time is to strike a balance between the needs of the people and the environment in which we live. The challenge is to strike a balance between our present day needs and the needs of our future generations.

A copy of his Address is at Annex II.

The Welcome Address was given by Mr Muhammad Zafarullah Khan, Secretary, Environment & Urban Affairs Division, Government of Pakistan. He initially thanked all those present and added that SACEP is vital organisation in the field of environment in the region. The essence of SACEP activities is its co-operative spirit.

A copy of his Address is at Annex III.

In his Address as Chairman, SACEP Governing Council, H.E. Mr J.B. Nakkawita, High Commissioner for Sri Lanka in Pakistan, Government of Sri Lanka conveyed the Greetings and Good Wishes of the Minister of Environment of Sri Lanka, Hon Srimani Athulathmudali who was unable to be here due to pressing domestic commitments. He said that Sri Lanka are proud to host the Headquarters of SACEP in Colombo and the Sri Lanka Government has undertaken to provide every assistance to the Secretariat to make the organisation a vibrant regional body.

A copy of his Address is at Annex IV.

The Inaugural Session was also addressed by Mr Mitsuo Usuki, Deputy Regional Representative, United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for Asia and Pacific. He said that UNEP has recently completed a reassessment of how, they as a catalytic and co-ordinating organisation, can be more responsive to greater needs of Governments emanating from the Earth Summit. One of the most important outcomes of that process is the development of truly integrated programmes and budget which will be implemented through strengthened Regional Offices, one of which is the Regional Office for Asia and Pacific in Bangkok. He reiterated UNEP's commitment to work with SACEP in achieving the objectives of the Governing Council and also noted the collaborative manner in which UNEP has worked with SACEP Secretariat as the key environmental organisation of the South Asian Sub Region.

A copy of his Address is at Annex V.

In giving the Vote of Thanks, Mr V.P. Jauhari, Director SACEP, initially thanked the Chief Guest for sparing his valuable time and be present to inaugurate this Meeting. He also expressed on behalf of the SACEP Secretariat his gratitude to all the delegates of the member Countries and the International Organisations for their presence and for the Government of Pakistan for hosting this Meeting and for excellent arrangements made for the conduct of this Meeting.

A copy of his Address is at Annex VI.

#### **4. ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS**

In accordance with the provisions of Articles of Association of SACEP, Mr Muhammad Zafarullah Khan, Secretary, Environment and Urban Affairs Division, Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was elected Chairman of the Sixth Governing Council of SACEP. Mr Haroon A. Pasha Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forests, People's Republic of Bangladesh and Mr Vinay Shankar, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India were elected as Vice Chairmen of the Meeting. Mr Surya Man Shakya, Member Secretary, Environment Protection Council, Royal Government of Nepal was elected as Rapporteur.

#### **5. AGENDA**

The Governing Council (GC 6) discussed and adopted the Agenda of the Meeting.

A copy of the Adopted Agenda is at Annex VII.

#### **6. STATEMENTS OF HEADS OF DELEGATIONS**

The Country Statements by the Heads of Delegations from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan & Sri Lanka to the Governing Council were taken as read and tabled. All statements reflected that SACEP has come of age and its performance since the last Governing Council is most commendable in the present context of global and regional activity in the field of environment. With the establishment of the SACEP Environment & Natural Resources Information Centre (SENRIC) and designation of SACEP to be the Secretariat for the implementation of the South Asian Seas Programme, the role SACEP will have to play will assume greater importance.

Their statements also emphasised that all countries should ensure that there is greater support to make SACEP the basis of co-operation in the field of environmental activity in South Asia.

The respective Country Statements are found in Annexes VIII to XIII.

## 7. OTHER STATEMENTS

Statements made by the Representatives of the UN Agencies and International Organisations attending the Meeting were taken as read and tabled, are found in Annexes XIV to XV.

## 8. INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

### A. SACEP SECRETARIAT

The Governing Council considered the relevant section of the Report of the Preparatory Meeting of Senior Officials (Annex XXI) on this item. They noted with appreciation the initiatives taken by the SACEP Secretariat in setting up the SACEP Environment Natural Resources Information Centre (SENRIC) in the SACEP Secretariat and the increasing programme activities. They also noted the following Projected Manpower and Space requirements for the Secretariat for the next two years.

#### MANPOWER

	<u>No</u>	<u>Annual Budget</u> (US \$)
(A) Technical		
Planning/Programme Officer	1	10,000
Technical Assistant	2	12,000
GIS Specialist	1	6,000
(B) Administrative		
Administrative Asst	1	2,500
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,500</b>

#### SPACE (To be met by Host Country)

An area of about 10,000 Sq. Feet is needed to house the SENRIC Centre, Regional Co-ordinating Unit for the South Asian Seas Programme, Training cum Conference Hall, Business Centre and Five Rooms for various Officials.

The Governing Council noted the recommendation from the Secretariat was that item (A) be met by enhanced agreed Country Contributions whilst item (B) be met by the Host Country. The immediate Manpower requirement was identified as One (1) Administrative Assistant and the space requirement of 10,000 Square Feet. Both these to be met by the Host Country.

Whilst noting the details contained in Document SACEP/MSO/GC6/WP1 and proposal extracted above, the Governing Council recommended to support the need of the additional space and staff as proposed by the Secretariat. Sri Lanka expressed its difficulties in undertaking additional liabilities for increase of space and staff. However, the Governing Council requested the Government of Sri Lanka to reconsider the proposal of Secretariat for additional space and one Administrative Assistant. Regarding other Technical Staff, the Governing Council recommended to urge the countries to pay the enhanced country contribution to meet the above requirement. The Administrative Assistant will be Local Staff entitled with local salary and benefits.

## B. SUBJECT AREA AND COUNTRY FOCAL POINTS

The Governing Council noted with concern that some Country and Subject Area Focal Points had not responded with the information requested in respect of the names of the respective officers handling this subject.

The Governing Council endorsed the recommendation made by the Meeting of Senior Officials that the Countries and Institutions that had failed to respond with the required information may do so without further delay and that all Focal Points may take greater interest in the activities of SACEP and assist the Secretariat in formulating Projects and Programmes which are of great importance and relevance to the member countries. Representative of Bangladesh informed that they have already taken action in this respect and would provide the details to the Secretariat.

## 9. PROGRAMME MATTERS

### A. PROGRESS OF PROGRAMME AND PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The Governing Council was appreciative of the fact of the increased Programme Activities of SACEP and that SACEP now has greater visibility in the region in respect of environmental activities.

The Meeting noted that the current activities of the Secretariat focussed on SACEP's Strategy and Programme I (1992 - 1996), SACEP Environment and Natural Resources Information Centre (SENRIC), Capacity Building in the Field of Planning and Management of Coastal Areas in the South Asian Seas Programme, State of Environment Report for South Asia 1995, Preparation of Children's Story Books, SACEP Newsletter and the South Asian Seas Programme.

The Governing Council also noted that there were 12 Projects of an estimated value of US \$ 2.5 million under Negotiation, a list of which is given in Annex XVI.

The Governing Council was apprised of the fact that in connection with the South Asian Regional Seas Programme, a Meeting of National Experts would be convened to update the Draft Action Plan in collaboration with the Ocean and Coastal Areas Programme Activity Centre (OCA/PAC), UNEP, Nairobi. This will be followed up with the Meeting of Plenipotentiaries for formal adoption of the Action Plan. It was noted that the Secretariat was still awaiting confirmation of the dates from OCA/PAC for these two Meetings.

The following commitment of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO), towards the South Asian Regional Seas Programme and specifically on the Project titled "*Capacity Building in the Field of Planning and Management of Coastal Areas in the South Asian Seas Programme*" was noted with appreciation by the Governing Council.

*"IMO reiterates its commitment to assist in the reformulation and implementation of the proposed activities under the umbrella project to promote regional co-operation in capacity-building for oil pollution including chemical spills response which is of relevance to SACEP and the South Asian Region"*

The Governing Council recommended to the Secretariat that the implementation of the eight Pilot Projects approved during May 1994 at the Intergovernmental Meeting at New Delhi in connection with the UNEP/ESCAP/SACEP Project on "*Capacity Building in the Field of Planning & Management of the Coastal Areas in the South Asian Seas Region Phase I*", be expedited. The List of these Eight Projects are given in Annex XVII.



The Governing Council expressed satisfaction on the Programme Activities which are within the framework of SACEP's Strategy and Programme (SSP - 1) approved by the Fifth Governing Council.

The Governing Council commended the Secretariat on the comprehensive Report and the enhanced programme activity since last Governing Council. It was noted that the efforts of SACEP should be publicised more as many in the region are unaware of the commendable project activities of SACEP.

## **B. REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION**

Under this Agenda Item, the Governing Council expressed its appreciation to UN and International Agencies for their continued support to SACEP on Programme Activities and hoped that such support would continue.

The Governing Council noted that support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) had ceased for the last several years and that repeated efforts of SACEP in this regard have not been successful.

The Governing Council, therefore, agreed to request UNDP to consider SACEP's request favourably.

The Representative of UNDP said that he would convey this matter to his Headquarters. He also requested individual countries to take up this issue with their respective UNDP Offices in their countries. The Indian Delegation observed that the issues dealt at Country Offices are country specific and therefore, the matter will have to be pursued with UNDP Head Quarters.

It was recommended by the Governing Council to request the member countries to disseminate widely the Activities, Programmes and Proposals of SACEP at various fora to seek assistance to support the programme.

## **C. SACEP - SAARC RELATIONSHIP**

The Governing Council was apprised of the initiatives taken to establish close relationship between South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) and SACEP.

The Council discussed steps that had already been taken by the Secretariat in this connection. It was agreed that the relationship between the two organisations should be such that the scarce resources available to this region should be utilised prudently and that there should not be any duplication of efforts. The Governing Council agreed to await the response of SAARC to the proposed co-operation. In the meantime SACEP may continue to have enhanced co-operation through newsletters, exchange of information, published documents and programmes.

# **10. FINANCIAL MATTERS**

## **A. COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MEMBER STATES FOR SACEP SECRETARIAT**

The Governing Council reviewed the Financial Position of SACEP including the Country Contributions made by the Member States to the SACEP Secretariat (Working Document SACEP/MSO/GC6/WP6). It was noted that the effective functioning of SACEP had been affected adversely by the non-payment and delay of Country Contributions in some cases. Director informed that except for two countries, contributions for 1994 even at the current level had not been received from the other countries.

The Governing Council appealed to the Member Countries which had not paid their enhanced country contributions to pay according to the agreed formula. The Director stated that many of the present programmes of SACEP are long term and that SACEP Member Countries were expected to sustain these activities once project funding ceases. Therefore, it was imperative that adequate steps have to be taken so as to ensure that the financial position of SACEP is in a position to meet these demands.

The Governing Council in view of the decisions on enhanced country contributions taken at the Fourth Governing Council Meeting and expanded activities envisaged by SACEP, recognised the need for timely payment of the agreed contributions, in order to ensure the smooth functioning of the Secretariat and the effective implementation of SACEP Programme activities.

#### **B. ESTABLISHMENT OF A TRUST FUND FOR SACEP PROGRAMMES**

The Governing Council, after considering the Report of the Meeting Of Senior Officials on this Agenda Item, recommended to urge the Member Countries to consider funding of the proposed Trust Fund. The Secretariat was advised to make further efforts in approaching Bilateral & Multilateral Agencies and Other Institutions/Organisations in the establishment of such a Fund.

#### **C. APPROVAL OF ANNUAL AUDIT REPORT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1993**

Under this Agenda Item, taking into consideration the Report of the Senior Officials, approved the Annual Audited Report of Accounts of the SACEP Secretariat for 1993. The Governing Council requested the Secretariat to take into consideration of the recommendation of the Senior Officials, for the Auditors to attach an explanatory note in respect of the Regulations of the Sri Lanka Government in the Operation of the External Account.

#### **D. APPROVAL OF PROGRAMME AND SECRETARIAT BUDGET FOR 1994 AND 1995**

The Governing Council, as recommended by the Meeting of Senior Officials approved the Secretariat Budgets for 1994 and 1995 and the Minimal Annual Budgetary Requirements for Fully Operational Secretariat. The approved Budgets are given as Annexes XVIII, XIX & XX of this Report.

### **11. ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

Under this Agenda Item, the delegate from Nepal stated that there is a strong need to develop programmes on Mountain Development and requested the Secretariat to look into this aspect.

The Secretariat responded stating that this matter has already been taken up with the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD). Suitable projects would be formulated in this area in consultation with the Government of Pakistan, who is the Subject Area Focal Point, and ICIMOD.

### **12. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT**

The Governing Council considered and adopted this Report on the 1st of September 1994.

### 13. CONCLUDING SESSION

H.E. Mr J.B. Nakkawita, High Commissioner for Sri Lanka in Pakistan, speaking on behalf of all the Delegates present, thanked the Chairman of the Governing Council and the Government and the people of Pakistan for the warm hospitality extended to all the participants and for the excellent arrangements made for the Sixth Session of the Governing Council. He also thanked the Director of SACEP and the Secretariat for the outstanding substantive and logistical support provided by them for the smooth and efficient conduct of the Session.

The Director of SACEP expressed his gratitude to the Chairman, the other Office Bearers and the Environment & Urban Affairs Division, Government of Pakistan for their generosity and unstinted co-operation in making this Governing Council a success.

Mr A.H. Pasha, Vice Chairman who presided at the concluding session thanked all Delegates and the Director and the SACEP Secretariat for their wholehearted co-operation in ensuring the success of the Session. The Council also expressed its appreciation to the Rapporteur for his contribution.

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

## SACEP MEMBERS

## BANGLADESH

- \* Mr Abdullah Haroon Pasha Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Dhaka, Bangladesh
- \* H.E. Mr Q.A.M.A. Rahim High Commissioner for Bangladesh in Pakistan
- \* Mr MD Shahdat Hossain First Secretary, Bangladesh High Commission, Pakistan

## BHUTAN

- \* H.E. Dasho Nado Rinchen Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Royal Bhutanese Embassy, New Delhi, India
- \* Mr Kunzang D.Dorji Second Secretary, Royal Bhutanese Embassy, New Delhi, India

## INDIA

- \* Mr Vinay Shankar Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forests, New Delhi, India
- \* Mr N. Partha Sarathi First Secretary (Information), Indian High Commission, Islamabad
- \* Mr J.S. Mukul First Secretary, Indian High Commission, Sri Lanka and Chairman, SACEP Consultative Committee

## IRAN

- \* Mr Ali Babait First Secretary, Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Islamabad

## NEPAL

- \* Mr Surya Man Shakya Member-Secretary, Environment Protection Council, Kathmandu, Nepal

## PAKISTAN

- \* Mr Muhammad Zafarullah Khan Secretary, Environment and Urban Affairs Division, GOP.
- \* Mr Ismail Hassan Niazi Joint Secretary, Environment and Urban Affairs Division, GOP.
- \* Mr Ashraf Nadeem Joint Secretary,(NCS), Environment & Urban Affairs Division, GOP.

- \* Mr Salim P. Siddiqi Deputy Secretary, Environment & Urban Affairs Division, GOP.
- \* Mr Asif Shuja Khan Director, Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency, Islamabad.
- \* Mr Ehsanullah Barth Section Officer (IE & E - 1) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, GOP.
- \* Dr Muhammad Sharif Member, Natural Resources, Pakistan Agriculture Research Council, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, GOP.
- \* Dr K.M. Siddiqi Director-General, Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar.
- \* Mr Hilal A. Raza Director General, Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP), Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources, Islamabad.
- \* Dr M.A. Khattak Chief Scientific Officer, PCSIR Laboratories, Peshawar
- \* Dr Muhammad Ilyas Joint Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education, GOP.
- \* Mr Taleh Muhammad Assistant Chief (Operations), Tourism Wing, Ministry of Tourism, Sports and Culture, GOP.

#### **SRI LANKA**

- \* H.E. Mr J.B. Nakkawita High Commissioner for Sri Lanka in Pakistan, Islamabad
- \* Mrs N. Mohottala Director Planning, Ministry of Environment, Sri Lanka
- \* Mr T. Raveenthiran Third Secretary, Sri Lanka High Commission, Islamabad

#### **UN AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES**

##### **Economic & Social Commission for Asia & Pacific (ESCAP)**

- \* Dr M.A. Khan Environmental Affairs Officer, Bangkok

##### **IUCN - The World Conservation Union**

- \* Mr Abdul Latif Rao Programme Director, IUCN, Islamabad, Pakistan

##### **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

- \* Mr Neil Buhne Assistant Residential Representative, UNDP Office, Islamabad, Pakistan

**United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**

- |   |                 |   |
|---|-----------------|---|
| * | Mr Mitsuo Usuki | Deputy Regional Representative, UNEP Regional<br>Office for Asia and Pacific, Bangkok |
|---|-----------------|---|

**SACEP SECRETARIAT**

- |   |                              |                        |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------|
| * | Mr V.P. Janhari              | Director               |
| * | Mr P.N.Dias Abeyegunawardene | Programme Officer      |
| * | Ms M.Pereira                 | Administrative Manager |

**INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF MR ASIF ALI ZARDARI,  
MEMBER NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND CHAIRPERSON,  
PAKISTAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COUNCIL.**

Distinguished Delegates, Excellencies,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is indeed a matter of great pleasure for me to inaugurate today the Sixth Governing Council Meeting. As Chairman of the Pakistan Environmental Protection Council and also on behalf of the Government of Pakistan, I wish to welcome you all to this conference. I hope our foreign guests have an enjoyable stay in the beautiful surroundings of Islamabad and look forward to some fruitful discussions among the experts who have gathered here from far and wide.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Environment is a subject which concerns the entire mankind and is not the concern of just one country or one nation. Earth and its resources on which we freely draw including air and water, rivers and lakes, greenery and forests belong to mankind. Indeed they belong not only to our generation but also to the generation of my son Bilawal and even the generations which have yet to come. What we have on planet Earth therefore is a sacred trust in our hands which we are obliged to leave to our children and their children as well. This is the core of environmental issues.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This Meeting therefore is unique. It is unique because we are here for a different purpose, not to argue for a specific national cause but to plead for the future of the planet.

Distinguished Delegates,

The greatest environmental challenge of our time is to strike a balance between the needs of the people and the environment in which they live. The challenge is to strike a balance between our present day needs and the needs of our future generations.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The World is our collective garden and collectively we must cultivate it. Those who hope to exclusively cultivate their own garden are hoping against hope. there is no such thing as exclusive garden.

May I wish you all a happy stay in Islamabad. I now declare the Conference open.

Thank you.

**ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY MR MUHAMMAD ZAFARULLAH KHAN,  
SECRETARY, ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN AFFAIRS DIVISION,  
GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN**

Distinguished Delegates, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome the Chairperson of the Pakistan Environmental Protection Council (PEPC) to the 6th Governing Council of SACEP. Mr Asif Ali Zardari as a Parliamentarian and Chairperson of PEPC needs no introduction. he is well known for his out spoken ways and ever since he has taken charge of the Pakistan Environmental Protection Council, he has been devoting full attention to the difficult issues confronting us in preserving and conserving our environment for the present and future generations.

Although SACEP has been in existence for the last 12 years, it is the first time that Pakistan has been given the opportunity to host the Governing Council Meeting in Pakistan. The occasion well emphasis the concern that Pakistan has been highlighting on environmental matters, by generating greater awareness of our efforts and the need for community participation in environmental protection measures.

SACEP comprises nine countries of Asia and we have representation today from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran, Nepal, Sri Lanka and of course Pakistan. The representatives of Afghanistan and Maldives could not participate in this session.

SACEP has done a lot of good work in focussing attention on environmental issues and has acted as a conduit for national programmes and international co-operation. It gives me a great pleasure indeed to recognise the presence of International Agencies who have sent their representatives to the Sixth Governing Council SACEP Conference. These are the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN/ESCAP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Conservation Union or the IUCN. Special message of support and assistance has been received from the International Maritime Organisation (IMO).

SACEP over the years has done good work on environmental issues covering a large area, which would take a long time to elaborate further. However, the SACEP strategy and four years plan which ends in 1996 emphasises the following five areas which also highlight the priority focus that SACEP places on its work:

- (i) *Capacity Building and Raising Awareness;*
- (ii) *National Exchange and Intra-region Technology Transfer;*
- (iii) *Training for Environment Management and Institutional Development;*
- (iv) *Regional Co-operation in Management Plans for Montane Ecosystem; for Watershed and Coastal Resources;*
- (v) *Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Conservation in the Region*

SACEP highlights it main function in its middle name. The "C" in SACEP stands for co-operative and it is this characteristic that gives a unique flavour and emphasis for the efforts of this regional environmental programme.

In the end, I thank the delegates, Excellencies and all participants for having graced this inaugural session by their presence.



**ADDRESS BY CHAIRMAN, GOVERNING COUNCIL 5,  
H.E. MR JANAKA B. NAKKAWITA,  
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SRI LANKA IN PAKISTAN**

Your Excellency Asif Ali Zardari,  
Chairman, Environmental Protection Council of Pakistan  
and Member of the National Assembly,  
Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is indeed a great honour, Your Excellency, to have your distinguished presence this morning at the inauguration of the Sixth Governing Council Meeting of the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme being held in Islamabad, the beautiful capital of Pakistan. We are thankful to you for taking time off from your busy schedule to be here with us. Your presence will be a source of great encouragement to the distinguished participants of the Governing Council who will be deliberating a number of very important issues of regional co-operation in the field of environment.

Your Excellency, I bring you the Greetings and Good Wishes of the Minister of Environment of Sri Lanka, Her Excellency Srimani Athulathmudali who is unable to be here with us today due to pressing domestic commitments following her appointment subsequent to the recent General Election in Sri Lanka.

May I also take this opportunity to convey to the Government of Pakistan the appreciation of all the distinguished delegates who are here for the very warm hospitality accorded. The kindness and courtesies shown have touched the hearts of all the guests and I assure you that they will be carrying very happy memories of their stay in Islamabad. Thanks are due also for the excellent arrangements made for our Meeting which would ensure the successful conclusion of the deliberations.

Your Excellency, your chairmanship of Pakistan's Environmental Protection Council as the Special Nominees of her Excellency the Prime Minister is a clear indication of Pakistan's concern and commitment to solve environmental problems. Issues concerning the environment and environmental management have engaged the attention of policy makers in Pakistan for more than a decade now. Pakistan passed the Environmental Protection Ordinance as far back as 1983 creating the Environmental Protection Council which is a land mark development.

Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, we in the region are fortunate in a sense that we have addressed the problems of environment and environmental degradation since early eighties. The South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP) was born in 1982 following initiatives taken in Bangalore and Colombo. We in Sri Lanka are proud to host the Headquarters of SACEP in Colombo and the Sri Lanka Government has undertaken to provide every assistance to the Secretariat to make the organisation a vibrant regional body.

SACEP has taken a number of important initiatives which are designed to bequeath to succeeding generations in South Asia a clean and healthy environment. We are region that is in a hurry. We have to race against time to bring to our poverty stricken and unemployed people the benefits of development. We have to catch up with the technological advancement. In all these sectors, the initiatives taken will have to be in the context of the preservation of a clean and unpolluted environment which is the birth right of the succeeding generations of our region. we are fortunate that these issues are engaging our attention now, before it is too late and things get out of hand.

Your Excellencies, we in Sri Lanka have been mindful of the serious repercussions of environmental degradation for a very long time. The initiatives Sri Lanka has taken and our commitment to SACEP should be viewed in this context. The creation of the central environmental Authority (CEA) in 1981, and the powers that the Organisation has been invested with since, to undertake Environment Impact Assessment and Environment Protection Licensing have all been important developments in our endeavours towards the attainment of the goals of sustainable development.

We have now developed a National Environment Action Plan for a period 1992 - 1996 which is a comprehensive document encompassing a variety of actions. we have also taken steps to bring environmental considerations into the planning process and to projects assessments undertaken by Financial Institutions. Environmental Education has also been given the pride of place at different levels in the educational structure. In order to facilitate people's participation in the protection of the environment, organisations have been created at grass root levels where the issues could be addressed by the affected people themselves.

Your Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, The Governing Council has before it a full Agenda. The Agenda comprises issues which bear immediate and direct relevance to the progress and prosperity of our people. The Governing Council would review the progress achieved by SACEP and would discuss the on going programmes and projects. The Exchange of Information on Environment and Natural Resources under the SENRIC Programme, Planning and Management of Coastal Areas, Regional Seas Programme, Co-operation with Regional and International Organisations are all important items in our Agenda.

SACEP will have to address seriously the question of resource mobilisation, vitally important for the implementation of its programmes and activities. Being third world countries, we all face resource constraints, but we are heartened by the will that prevails among us to do the maximum possible to support the activities of SACEP which are of immediate and urgent concern to our people. We are confident that this hurdle would be overcome, given the strong commitment demonstrated by the countries of the region in this important field of endeavour.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, with these words I now have the great honour and privilege to request His Excellency Asif Ali Zardari to inaugurate the Sixth Governing Council Meeting of SACEP and address this distinguished gathering.

**OPENING REMARKS ON BEHALF OF DR SUVIT YODMANI,  
REGIONAL DIRECTOR AND REPRESENTATIVE  
UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME,  
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC  
BY MR MITSUO USUKI,  
DEPUTY REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE,  
UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME,  
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

Mr Chairman, Distinguished Chairperson, Pakistan Environment Protection Council, Secretary, Environment & Urban Affairs Division and Officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Members of the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP) and its Secretariat, Dear Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I am honoured and happy to be here with you at this Sixth Meeting of the Governing Council of SACEP, and in this beautiful city, Islamabad, at the invitation of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

First of all, I would like to express UNEP's appreciation to SACEP and its Member Countries for your active co-operation in pursuing the recommendations formulated in several international fora particularly in SACEP's 5th Governing Council Meeting held in September 1992 on the implementation of Agenda 21 adopted by the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in June, 1992.

On behalf of UNEP's Executive Director, Ms Elizabeth Dowdeswell and Regional Director, Dr Survit Yodmani, I wish to reiterate our intention to work with you toward achieving the objectives of the Governing Council of SACEP, and also note the collaborative manner in which UNEP has worked with SACEP Secretariat as the key environmental organisation of the South Asian sub-region.

There is no doubt that the major goal of both the United Nations Environment Programme and SACEP is promoting sustainable development. That is the premise upon which UNEP was founded at the Stockholm Conference on Human Environment in 1972 and subsequently the role of SACEP was formulated at the First Governing Council Meeting in 1983, and the mandate reinforced at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. All of this has already been adequately reported and documented. Suffice it to say that UNEP is a catalytic and co-ordinating organisation, mandated to collaborate with Governments, Intergovernmental Organisations such as SACEP and other implementing agencies of the UN system in gathering and analysing data on the state of the environment and helping to foster a climate for interchange of ideas relating to policy development and compliance in a regional and international basis in the field of environment to achieve sustainable development.

UNEP has recently completed a reassessment of how we, as a catalytic and co-ordinating organisation, can be more responsive to greater needs of Governments emanating from the Earth Summit. One of the most important outcomes of that process is the development of truly integrated programmes and budget which will be implemented through strengthened Regional Offices, one of which is our office - Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok.

In compliance with the resolution 17/28 of UNEP's Governing Council in 1993, UNEP will speak with one voice on important issues and the Regional Office will be main Focal Point of contact with Governments, Financing and Technical Assistance Institutions, NGOs and Private Sector Representatives in Asia and the Pacific. This process will also enhance the technical role of the substantive Programme Offices based at our Headquarters in Nairobi as well as the oversight role of the Governing Council.

In terms of recent co-operation between UNEP and SACEP for instance, in conformity with the 15 Priority Subject Matter Areas approved by the First Governing Council Meeting of SACEP held in January 1983, the Special UNDP/UNEP/SACEP Mission to the Member Countries of SACEP formulated a Priority Project entitled "Environmental Legislation". The Project was taken up for funding by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and according to the Workplan of the Project, the Member Countries of SACEP undertook "A Survey of Environmental Legislation and Institutions" in the respective countries.

In line with this Project, the Country Reports along with the Regional Overview were discussed at a Regional Workshop held in New Delhi in January 1987 and recommendations by the Workshop were approved at the subsequent Governing Council Meeting of SACEP, in Kabul in 1988.

As follow-up of the Workshop, UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific is planning to support the proposed Project on "Training Programme on Environmental Legislation for the Countries of South Asia" drafted by SACEP Secretariat. In addition, UNEP could also assist in the Preparation, Editing and Printing of the Quarterly SACEP Newsletters.

The proposed projects are intended to contribute in raising overall capacity and specific expertise of the personnel involved in the field of Environmental Legislation within SACEP Member Countries in compliance with the recommendations of SACEP/GC in 1988 also a Plan of Action titled "SACEP's Strategy and Programme for 1992 - 1996 (SSP - I) formulated with the assistance of UNEP and approved at its Fifth Governing Council Meeting held in September 1992. Capacity Building is one of the three top priority areas of UNEP together with Environmental Assessment/Monitoring and Information Outreach.

This is but a sketch of some areas where UNEP/ROAP should be forging a closer partnership with SACEP to work towards sustainable development.

Our region, Asia and the Pacific, is the most heterogeneous one in the world in terms of culture, geography, environmental problems and levels of development where we have moved from isolation to one of economic and ecological interdependence. The need for a unified perspective has gained wide credibility. I am, therefore, confident that co-ordinated and co-operative activities through the resources and commitment of all members of the Governing Council of South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP) will be most welcomed by this diversified region of Asia and the Pacific.

In behalf of ROAP, may I take this opportunity to wish you every success in your constructive deliberations at this important meeting.

Thank you very much.

**VOTE OF THANKS BY MR V.P. JAUHARI,  
DIRECTOR,  
SOUTH ASIA CO-OPERATIVE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME**

The Chief Guest, H.E. Mr Janaka B. Nakkawita, High Commissioner, Government of Sri Lanka, Mr M. Usuki, Deputy Regional Representative, UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and Mr Muhammad Zafarullah Khan, Secretary, Environment & Urban Affairs Division, Ministry of Housing and Works, Distinguished Delegates, Media Personnel, Ladies and Gentlemen.

South Asia is one of the poorest regions in the world and is facing colossal problems of Poverty and Environmental Degradation. Formation of SACEP by these countries was an important step in tackling the deteriorating situation in the Region. If timely action is not taken, we will be passing on a heavy environmental debt to our future generation. Its imperative that we take action Nationally, Regionally and Internationally to liquidate this environmental debt for a better tomorrow. I am confident that, deliberations of the Governing Council will pave the way for enhanced commitment of Member Countries and rapid Programme Matters which SACEP has embarked upon.

On behalf of SACEP Secretariat, I would like to thank the Chief Guest for sparing his valuable time despite his busy schedule to inaugurate this Governing Council. I would also take this opportunity to thank all the Country Delegates and the Representatives of International Organisations who have gathered here to participate in the Meeting. My thanks are also due to T.V. and Media Personnel for the extensive coverage of the deliberations.

In the end, I would like to convey our special thanks to the Government of Pakistan and particularly to Environment and Urban Affairs Division of the Ministry of Housing and Works, for making excellent arrangements for the Meeting and providing good Host Facilities to the delegates.

Thank you all, for your continued co-operation in progress of SACEP.

**SOUTH ASIA CO-OPERATIVE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME**

**SIXTH MEETING OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL  
ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN  
1 SEPTEMBER 1994**

**AGENDA**

1. Opening of the Meeting
2. Election of Office Bearers & Country Statements
3. Adoption of Agenda and Organisation of Work
4. Statements by United Nations Agencies, International/Regional Organisations and Aid Consortia
5. INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS
  - a) SACEP Secretariat
  - b) Subject Area and Country Focal Points
6. PROGRAMME MATTERS
  - a) Progress of Programme and Project Activities
  - b) Review of International Co-operation
  - c) SACEP - SAARC Relationship
7. FINANCIAL MATTERS
  - a) Country Contributions from Member States for SACEP Secretariat
  - b) Establishment of Trust Fund for SACEP Programmes
  - c) Approval of Annual Audited Report of Accounts for 1993
  - d) Approval of Programme and Secretariat Budget for 1994 & 1995
8. Any Other Business
9. Adoption of the Report
10. Closure of Meeting

**STATEMENT BY THE LEADER OF THE BANGLADESH DELEGATION,  
MR ABDULLAH HAROON PASHA,  
SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS,  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH**

Mr Chairman, Director, SACEP,  
Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am very glad to be here today at the Meeting of the Sixth Governing Council of SACEP. The efforts made by the Director and the members of SACEP Secretariat Staff in preparing agenda-wise annotations, Working Papers and in arranging this Meeting in an excellent manner, are commendable. I thank the Government of Pakistan for the kind hospitality and courtesy accorded to us.

This Meeting, as it has been designed to deliberate on various vital issues pertaining to Institutional, Programme, Financial and other matters and to submit its findings to the Sixth Governing Council for consideration, assumes considerable significance. We have our views on various agenda items which will be put forward during deliberations to follow this inaugural session.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Environmental profile of Bangladesh cannot be looked at in isolation from the rest of the SACEP Region. Like all other member countries, poverty is the cause as well as the consequence of environmental degradation in Bangladesh since a large segment of her population is surviving at the poverty level. Moreover, the major challenge facing Bangladesh is to meet the basic human needs of a huge population with very limited natural resources.

Therefore, sustainable development in the fragile environment of Bangladesh demands immediate halt to and rectification of environmental degradation. At the same time the population density of the country and the imperatives of rapid socio-economic development imply that we are to make the maximum use of the country's limited resource base on a sustainable basis. Some of the key socio-economic and other indicators of the country are as under:

Population	114.2 m (1990)
Growth Rate	2.02/ (1981-1990)
Life Expectancy at Birth	56.1 Years (1991)
Infant Mortality Rate	91 per thousand (1991)
Soil	Flood plain, hill and terrace Soils
Climate	Sub-tropical
Rainfall	Annual average of 1,194 mm to 3,454 mm
Land	Cultivates area - 20.16 m hectares
Agriculture	Main Food Crops - Rice
	Main Cash Crops - Jute, Tea, Sugarcane
Livestock	Cattle - 22.06 m
	Sheep-goat - 14.22 m
	Poultry birds - 73.71 m
Forestry	7.7 % land cover
Mineral Resources	Natural gas, Lignite coal, Limestone
Per capita income	220 US Dollars (1991)
Water Supply	Urban (Tapwater) - 26%
	Rural (Tubewell water) - 53%

Ladies and Gentlemen,

One of the main environmental degradations in Bangladesh is caused due to faecal pollution in the water ways which cause gastro-intestinal diseases through contaminated water. Industrial pollution through disposal of hazardous wastes in soil and water, use of agro-chemicals, fertilisers and insecticides, vehicular pollution through emission of black smoke, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> etc cause pollution of the environment.

Industrial effluent pollution in Bangladesh is a major contributing factor to water pollution next to that originating from domestic sewage and other municipal wastes. Discharges of toxic and harmful effluents are significantly greater than safe allowable limits in certain areas of the country. Heavy metal pollution includes Mercury, Lead, Chromium, Cadmium and Arsenic - all entering the water directly. Industrial plants are usually located along large rivers and normally discharge untreated waste directly into the rivers.

In order to meet the needs of an ever-increasing population, agricultural production needs to be increased. To achieve such an increase, intensive irrigation facilities, use of pesticides and fertilisers and high yielding varieties of rice have to be emphasised. However the environmental impact of these increased intervention is anticipated to be a cause for the lowering of ground water, worsening nutrient depletion of soils, and much narrower genetic base of cereal crops. The latter two impacts reflect immediate concerns and are major environmental issues in the country's sustainable crop and agriculture. Other environmental issues related to agriculture are soil erosion and degradation, as well as indiscriminate use of pesticides causing water and soil pollution.

The coastal zone is extensively affected by intrusion of salt water into the rice growing area which reduces productivity. This has been aggravated in recent years due to upstream diversion of Ganges river flows across the border. The affected areas now include major urban and industrial centres of Khulna. When the stream flow of the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna system diminish greatly during the dry season, there is substantial inland penetration of salinity through the complex estuarine river system.

There are also pollution problems arising out from the land based sources including industrial waste & sewage etc. Oil pollution from river and ocean vessels are also of concern.

Motorised vehicles cause problems of air and noise pollution, mostly due to lack of maintenance of vehicles, inadequate application of relevant enforcement measures, higher percentage of sulphur in fuel and leaded gasoline, uncontrolled use of defective and old vehicles etc. Study conducted in 1990 found 86% of different vehicles on road emitting black smoke alone at an unacceptable level.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Linking environment with development as a policy and programme is not an easy task, for criticisms may always be raised that too much concern for environmental protection or maintenance of an ideal balance and equilibrium in the ecosystems may thwart the process of urgently needed economic development. But the Government of Bangladesh has been sufficiently bold to take a number of meaningful initiatives in this regard for environmental protection and sustainable development, a few of which may be noted as follows.

- \* The Government adopted an Environment Policy in 1992 together with an Action Plan. The Environment Policy marks a bold approach and also manifest the commitment of the government to deal with environmental issues. The Action Plan presented as an integral part of the policy outlines the actions required to be undertaken by all agencies for protection of the environment.
- \* The Department of Environment is being strengthened to act as the professional and technical arm of the Ministry and assist the government in environmental planning, assessment, monitoring, surveillance, information and environmental education.
- \* The Ministry of Environment and Forest is finalizing, with the assistance of UNDP, a National Environment Management Action Plan (NEMAP).



- \* A Draft Environment Management Legislation has been prepared to replace the Environmental Pollution Control Ordinance, 1977. The proposed legislation has received approval in principle of the Cabinet. It is hoped that the country will have its first full-fledged Environment Act within a short time. Nearly 50 other legislations touch on various aspects of the environment.
- \* National Environmental Quality Standards for different environmental parameters have been prepared which have been approved by expert committee constituted by the Government. The standards will be formally proclaimed once the draft law is passed by the Jatiya Sangsad (National Parliament).
- \* Bangladesh has ratified the Vienna Convention on Protection of Ozone Layer, 1985, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 1987, the Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste, 1989, the Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992 and the Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992.
- \* Government has initiated a number of multi-sectoral studies such as National Water Plan, Flood Action Plan, Coastal Environment Management Plan, Forestry Sector Master Plan etc.
- \* National Forestry Policy is being prepared and a 20-Year Forestry Master Plan is being drawn up to raise forest areas for meeting national demand and environmental conservation and for creating employment opportunities. An integrated forest development programme has been initiated to turn afforestation into a mass movement for maintaining ecological balance and environmental upgradation throughout the country.
- \* Social Forestry is being looked upon as the new and sustainable frontier for expanding tree cover and resource base, generate employment and income, ensure active participation of women, youth and the unemployed specially in the rural section. The Government has already undertaken an ambitious project for strengthening and expanding social afforestation.

Agro-forestry and Village and Farm Forestry are new areas for development of forestry.

- \* The Government is firmly committed to the implementation of decisions adopted at the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio in 1992. But, unless adequate and timely flow of external assistance in the form of resources and technology are ensured, the implementation of UNCED decisions may remain a far cry.

The priority in Bangladesh is poverty alleviation, of meeting the basic needs of the people for improving the conditions of common man. This necessitates maximum utilization of the limited natural resources of the country, rapid industrialisation for economic growth and employment generation. Intensive agriculture and forestry development have environmental implications. Construction of roads, dams, power plants, etc., impinge on the environment. Unplanned industrial development has been the bane of the environment world-wide.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The environmental problems at the global level and in the SACEP region in particular, have acquired serious proportions. Natural disasters like cyclone, floods, droughts etc., are more frequent in this region which severely frustrate the development efforts that are being made by the SACEP member countries. Likewise, the effects of climate change could greatly exceed the financial and appropriate capability of the SACEP member countries for taking appropriate action. Co-ordinated efforts are, therefore, necessary to pool technical and financial support to the extent required from international aid agencies and developed countries, particularly those whose activities have significantly contributed to this problem. SACEP is the right regional forum to discuss such common issues for undertaking required co-ordinated efforts. In this endeavour, I am sure SACEP will succeed.

**STATEMENT BY THE LEADER OF THE BHUTANESE DELEGATION,  
H.E. DASHO NADO RINCHHEN,  
AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY,  
ROYAL BHUTANESE EMBASSY, NEW DELHI, INDIA**

Mr. Chairman,  
Excellencies,  
Distinguished Delegates,

On behalf of the Bhutanese delegation, I would like to congratulate you on your election as the Chairman of the Sixth Governing Council of SACEP and the Vice Chairmen and Rapporteur. I am confident that under your wise and able guidance we will have a successful meeting.

I must express our gratitude to the People and the Government of Pakistan for the gracious hospitality extended to our delegation and for the excellent arrangements made for this meeting here in this beautiful city of Islamabad. May I also commend the SACEP Secretariat and especially its' Director, Mr. V.P. Jauhari, for the excellent documentation. Our Senior Officials too deserve our appreciation for their deliberations at the Preparatory Meeting and their valuable input for our meeting.

Mr. Chairman, concern for and conservation of the environment has always been and continues to be a high priority in Bhutan. The close attention given to the environment is well merited considering the extreme fragility of the Himalayan eco-system. Given its rich bio-diversity the Eastern Himalayas have been identified by the scientists as one of the ten global hot-spots. Bhutan's diverse flora and fauna includes an estimated 770 bird species and at least 5,000 species of vascular plants. Plant endemism is believed to be particularly high with more than 50 species of Rhododendron.

The Royal Government of Bhutan are fully committed to protecting its fragile eco-system and have adopted a policy of sustainable development integrating conservation, economic development and community participation. Consequently the Government have integrated environmental concerns into its Five Year Development Plans. Under this, new industries, projects, agricultural and forestry products will be carefully developed with attention to environmental ramifications. Bhutan is also currently formulating a comprehensive National Environmental Strategy and considering introducing additional environmental legislation and policies.

Bhutan is fortunate that extensive environmental degradation has not occurred because of the Government's strong conservationist policy. However, there are mounting pressures caused by population growth; pressure on the forests from excessive livestock grazing; slash & burn and shifting agriculture practices, increasing demand of fuelwood; growing industrialisation and urbanisation and other economic activities. To prevent these emerging problems from developing into acute ones, the Government in addition to its overall sustainable development approach have adopted the following specific remedial and preventive measures:

***Environmental Education and Public Awareness Campaign***

Environmental Education has been integrated into the school curricula and the New Approach to Primary Education (NAPE) is oriented towards using practical observations of the environment as a teaching tool in all subjects. Environmental science is now a compulsory subject in all primary schools. Furthermore, the Education Department has decided recently to introduce environmental studies as a subject at the degree level. The Bhutan Forestry Institute is also revising its curriculum to emphasize eco-system management and will be conducting refresher courses on inventory, park management, community participation, bio-diversity conservation, buffer zone management, etc. Seminars, trainings, workshops on environment related topics are regularly conducted to educate the public on the importance of the environmental conservation.

### ***Preservation of Bio-diversity: Protected Areas System***

The Royal Government had established a network of formally protected areas. This network is being reviewed so that the different climatic zones and major eco-systems are adequately represented. The protected areas system covers 22% of the country and consists of four national parks, four wildlife sanctuaries, and one strict nature reserve.

### ***Steps to Curb Shifting Cultivation***

The National Assembly in 1993 in a decision to stop the ecologically harmful practice of shifting cultivation, directed the Government to resettle all the families living on shifting cultivation to more fertile lands. This is a challenging task for the Government to strike a balance between the needs of the People and Environmental Conservation requirements.

### ***The Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation (BTFCF)***

In September 1992, the Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation to maintain Bhutan's rich bio-diversity became operational and the activities carried out are as follows:

- i) *Strengthening Institutional Capacity: Training foresters, ecologists, and other professionals in national park management, conservation biology, biological survey, etc.*
- ii) *Developing Priority Protected Areas: The Trust Fund will strengthen park infrastructure and management plans for three priority protected areas.*
- iii) *Management Planning and Database Set Up: Biological and Socio-economic surveys to be conducted for the three parks. This information will be compiled into databases for management purposes. Geographical Information Systems too are being expanded and technicians being trained in this area.*

The Trust Fund Programme could not be expanded as envisaged earlier because the present endowment cannot generate adequate interest for Bhutan's range of activities.

If these environmental policies and programmes are to be truly meaningful and successful, community participation is vital. The wholehearted support and participation of the communities at the grass-roots level is essential if we are to safeguard the environment from further degradation.

Mr. Chairman, despite resource constraints we are making sincere efforts at conservation of the environment. But national efforts alone are not enough as environmental issues transcend national boundaries. To state the obvious, denuded watersheds upstream would certainly have a serious impact on downstream countries. Thus regional perspectives and cooperation for mutual benefit are of paramount importance.

In this regard, we commend the efforts of SACEP to implement its programmes despite financial constraints. It is our considered view that SACEP should cooperate with SAARC and continue exchanging information and documents, so that the efforts of the two become complimentary and duplication is avoided.

In conclusion, I would like to once again extend our heartfelt thanks to the Government of Pakistan and the SACEP Secretariat for the excellent arrangements made for our meeting.

Thank you.

**STATEMENT BY THE LEADER OF THE INDIAN DELEGATION,  
MR VINAY SHANKAR,  
ADDITIONAL SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS,  
INDIA**

It gives me great pleasure to address this meeting of the Governing Council of the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme. At the outset I would like to convey our gratitude to the Government of Pakistan for their kind hospitality and welcome. Meetings of our Governing Council have been held earlier in Kabul, New Delhi and Colombo. Participation in such meetings in different countries gives us a better understanding of the issues that concern each one of us.

The last meeting of the Governing Council was held in the immediate aftermath of the Rio Conference. The many significant agreements of June 1992 seemed to promise that environmental issues would retain the central position they had gained in international affairs and that the considerable energies that were spent on reaching those agreements would continue to work for the cause of sustainable development. Two years down the road the position has changed a little. We continue to pay token respect to the agreements of Rio. However, as was made abundantly clear in the Meeting of Commission on Sustainable Development earlier this year in New York, much of the momentum has been lost. The assurance of new, adequate and additional financial resources has not materialised. The Global Environment Facility has been restructured but the current replenishment stand at the figure of US \$ 2 billion. Delegates present here will be familiar with the difficult restructuring negotiations. These raised precisely the issues of governance and partnership which came up in the negotiations prior to the Rio Conference. Indications are that these issues will be debated again, in the Conventions, in the GEF Council and in the CSD. So, while a great deal that is worthwhile was achieved at Rio, there is equally a great deal that was not achieved. Developing countries will therefore need to build up a careful position if they are to participate in these debates to any purpose.

The importance of SACEP lies in its regional nature. It is important that the organisation expands its programme activities. Details of ongoing and proposed programmes have been placed before this meeting. We should ensure that these activities are in accordance with the programmes identified by Agenda 21. This Council should endorse the efforts of the Secretariat to seek funding from UNEP, ESCAP and the similar organisations towards this end.

Regional co-operation is also useful and desirable on issues before the Conventions. The Conferences of Parties are due to meet shortly, in November in the case of the Biodiversity Convention and in April 1995, in the case of the Climate Change Convention. There are issues related to financial mechanisms, joint implementation, location of Conference Secretariat, etc., on all of which we feel an exchange of views would be useful. Recently an International Consultation on Biodiversity was held in India. Some of the countries represented here were present at the Consultation and I am separately circulating the text of the Declaration adopted there. The text of the Convention to Combat Desertification has recently been agreed upon. The problems of land degradation and desertification affect several of our countries and the future of that Convention is a matter of considerable interest.

Several of the countries represented here are also part of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC). Our host today, the Government of Pakistan have been hosting meetings of the SAARC Technical Committee on Environment. In one form or the other, issues before SACEP have also come up before Technical Committee of SAARC and we share the view that there should not be duplication of efforts by these two organisations. When funding is generally scarce, our efforts should be that it is spent in the best possible manner.

The Financing of SACEP and the question of the creation of a Trust Fund are issues before us today. The institution has been sustained essentially by contributions from Member Countries. There is a view that SACEP activities will not pick up without the kind of impetus that substantial additional funding will bring about. All Member Countries of SACEP have their own constraints. We should possibly explore other sources of funding. Developing countries have tremendous pressures on their own domestic resources. We would be happy to hear the views of the other Members on this point.

To conclude, I would wish to convey our appreciation to the Director and his other colleagues in SACEP for their sustained efforts in widening the sphere of SACEP activities. We also appreciate of the continuous support to the organisation of the Government of Lanka. Lastly I would like to thank the Government of Pakistan again for their hospitality,

Thank you.

**STATEMENT OF THE LEADER OF NEPALESE DELEGATION,  
MR SURYA MAN SHAKYA,  
MEMBER SECRETARY,  
ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COUNCIL,  
KATHMANDU,  
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL**

Mr Chairman,  
Director, SACEP  
Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a matter of great honour for me to be here in the Sixth Governing Council Meeting of SACEP, being organised here in Islamabad. It is most appropriate for all of us to be here, at a time, when regional co-operation has become a key to most of the regional problems and I feel that environment is one such area where together we can bring about a change, a kind of change, in which none of us will lose - but simply all of us can win and win all the way down the road towards the future of South Asia.

For Nepal, who is progressing under a newly constituted democratic government, for less than last five years, it is not so easy to formulate development strategy without an implementable, affordable and result oriented environment protection strategy, because our country has its own technical, economic and many other practical limitations as well as advantages. Nepal's development programmes are being formulated on two major environmental considerations.

The first is, our rural environment, whose integrity depends on multiple factors such as energy supply, food security, environmental education in the context of changing life style, House hold income from off-farm activities and so on, just to mention a few. In order to regain the lost ecological resources from discrepancies in above mentioned factors, certain major steps have been initiated, although, they might not be said to be adequate. Notable here is the fact that Nepal has achieved significantly in the conservation front, which definitely will benefit not only SACEP Countries but the whole world. As an example, Nepal has dedicated almost 15% of its scarce land resources to the cause of conservation of bio-diversity by declaring and protecting them as National Parks and Wild Life Sanctuaries. As a result of our Conservation Strategy, the tourism sector has started showing its results and the trends are very encouraging - both in terms of economic well being of the local people as well as improvement in its ecological balance. As an indicator to the success of our conservation efforts, I am proud to say that a recently counted Rhino count in one of the National Parks, Chitwan National Park to be more specific, the Rhino population has increased dramatically over the last ten years despite the fact that sporadic incidents of poaching is still continuing. Our community forestry programmes have already proved to be most effective, where ever they have been implemented and the local level environmental planning guidelines have already been published. But, above all, to improve the environment in the rural sector, the source of income for the rural population must be diversified from agricultural sector alone. For this, the most viable source for us would be Eco-tourism and off-farm employment. Hence, the Government's policy of rural economic development to alleviate poverty and jealously safeguard our ecological resources will synergise our efforts to achieve rural environment improvement goals. Smaller programmes such as Micro-Hydro Projects, Bio-gas programmes, Horticulture Development, Environmental Education and so on will also have a marked contribution in near future.

The second environmental consideration in Development Planning would definitely be the efficient management of Urban Environment. The urban environment in recent years have suffered due to its growing population and inadequate infrastructure to support them. Our efforts in implementing land-use plans, guided land development, establishment of various standards for air, water and land pollution etc, at present are on the anvil. The Government has initiated vehicular emission control programme and drinking water quality standards will be announced very soon.

These efforts are modest steps but must be considered as a good beginning in the urban environment management efforts.

Institutionally, The National Environment Protection Council, which is the apex planning and policy making body, is chaired by Rt, Hon, Prime Minister himself. The Council has been supporting realistic and implementable programmes, because, at present, a successful implementation of programmes is important to receive support from the local people. The Council has also formed an Urban Environment Management Committee, and is chaired by the Hon Minister for Housing and Physical Planning. The Committee is responsible for developing respectable infrastructure for the fast growing urban population. In addition, regional development and distribution of industries in various regions has been identified as a key solution to the respectable urban environment.

In general, implementation of some of these broad strategies based on rural and urban sector are the immediate task ahead for Nepal. However, there are other strengths that we have gathered to protect our environment., some of which are worth mentioning. Nepal has ratified many International Conventions and the follow-up action plans are being drawn. The SACEP Articles of Association has been ratified. With the co-operation of SAARC Secretariat, we are promoting several regional co-operation programmes that will benefit our region.

Despite all these modest initiatives, we are fully aware of the fact that our country is facing a major challenge in understanding the true relationship between environment and development. In recent years, some of the development projects have undergone through many conflicts which were centred around mostly environmental issues. One section of the society is bent on ecological balance where as the other section on economic development, without much respect for environmental consequences. Both of these sections have generated many conflicts. For this, Environment Impact Assessment has been made mandatory and we believe will resolve most of the conflicts in development projects. EIA as a tool, we hope, will prevent our development related conflicts going off balance.

Mr Chairman, I must say that we all Nepalese marvel at our incredible natural fortunes. The young generation, specially, has begun to feel that to protect them is honour enough, to serve the future generation. We all are questioning in our country, who lives if our natural resources die and who die if our natural resources live. The answer to all of us is loud and clear.

Mr Chairman, finally, I would like to thank the Director SACEP, Mr Jaahari and his team for organising this meeting here in Islamabad. To our good friends in Islamabad, who have always been truly generous in extending the hospitality to us, all I can say to them is Shukriya.

Thank you once again.

## STATEMENT OF THE PAKISTAN DELEGATION

MR ISMAIL HASSAN NIAZI,

JOINT SECRETARY, ENVIRONMENT & URBAN AFFAIRS DIVISION,  
GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

Mr Chairman, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I consider it an honour that I have been given this opportunity of making a statement on behalf of the Pakistan Delegation at the Sixth Governing Council Meeting of South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme. I would like to assure you of the utmost co-operation of Pakistan's Delegation in ensuring the success of this important meeting.

Since the Meeting of the Governing Council in Sri Lanka in September 1992, I am happy to report the significant progress made in the conservation of environment in my country. In the global context, we have taken the following steps:

- (i) *Ratification of Vienna Convention for the Protection of Ozone Layer*
- (ii) *Ratification of Montreal Protocol on the Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer*

Ratification of the following conventions are being processed.

- (i) *Basel Convention on Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal*
- (ii) *Convention on Biological Diversity*
- (iii) *Frame-work Convention on Climate Change*
- (iv) *International Convention of Combat Desertification*
- (v) *Copenhagen Amendments to the Montreal Protocol*

Pakistan firmly believes in the Protection and Preservation of the Environment. The Environmental Protection Ordinance 1983 of Pakistan constitutes a solid institutional foundation for environmental management in Pakistan. The Ordinance provides for the overall control of pollution and the preservation of the environment. It sets up a Pakistan Environmental Protection Council and the Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency; and, empowers the Agency to call for the submission of Environmental Impact Statements from the sponsors of new projects that are likely to affect the environment. As the Environmental Protection Agencies at Provincial levels are responsible for the enforcement of rules and regulations made under the Ordinance, the powers to control environmental pollution, have been delegated to the Provinces as well.

Standards and criteria are essential to successfully control increasing pollution in the country. Accordingly, National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS) have been developed for municipal and liquid industrial effluents, for industrial gaseous emissions for vehicles exhaust and for noise levels. These NEQS were approved by the Pakistan Environmental Protection Council in 1993. The Council, while approving these standards, decided that they will be implemented with immediate effect for new industrial units and in the case of existing industrial units a grace period has been allowed during the next three years, ending in 1996 - when all industrial units, new and old will have to strictly conform to set environmental standards.

Growing scientific knowledge about the Environment and an increasing awareness of the complex issues relating to pollution management, has led to a revision of the existing Pakistan Environmental Protection Ordinance, 1983. This is being replaced by the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1994 which is currently being reviewed by the Federal and Provincial Governments and Environmental Protection Agencies.



The most important outcome of the growing concern over environmental degradation in Pakistan is the National Conservation Strategy (NCS) which envisages an investment programme of approximately Rs 150.7 billion spread over the next ten years. This programme covers fourteen core areas including:

- (i) *Maintaining Soils in Croplands*
- (ii) *Increasing Irrigation Efficiency*
- (iii) *Protecting Watersheds*
- (iv) *Supporting Forestry and Plantations*
- (v) *Restoring Rangelands and Improving Livestock*
- (vi) *Protecting Water Bodies and Sustaining Fisheries*
- (vii) *Conserving Biodiversity*
- (viii) *Increasing Energy Efficiency*
- (ix) *Developing and Deploying New and Renewable Sources of Energy*
- (x) *Preventing and Abating Pollution*
- (xi) *Managing Urban Wastes*
- (xii) *Supporting Institutions for Common Resources*
- (xiii) *Integrating Population and Environment*
- (xiv) *Preserving the Cultural Heritage*

The Government of Pakistan also attaches high priority to the problems of Marine Pollution and has taken important measures to check marine environmental degradation. A separate Maritime Affairs Division which would be responsible for checking marine pollution and related affairs, is being set up. A high powered Pollution Control Board has been established and Plan of Action to check Marine Pollution is under preparation.

Pakistan is a member of the following International/Regional Organisations:

- (i) *UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) which is an Organisation established by Economic and Social Commission (ECOSOC) to oversee the implementation of Agenda 21 by National Governments.*
- (ii) *United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)*
- (iii) *SAARC Technical Committee on Environment*
- (iv) *South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP)*

Pakistan is also represented on the Bureau of the Inter-Governmental Committee of the Convention on Biological Diversity (ICCBD).

Pakistan is participating in the following projects, initiated by UN ESCAP and UNEP on different environmental issues.

- (i) *Capacity Building in the Field of Planning and Management of Coastal Areas in the South Asian Seas Region Phase - I.*
- (ii) *ESCAP Project on Environmental Impact of Coastal Development*
- (iii) *Report on the State of Environment (SOE) in Asia and Pacific*
- (iv) *Regional Network of Environment and Economic Policy Research Institutions on Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development; and*
- (v) *UNEP Project "Asia - Pacific Network for Tertiary Level Environmental Training"*

I am glad to inform the Committee members that in pursuance of the recommendations of the Fifth Governing Council Meeting of the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme, steps are being taken regarding Focal Points and Nodal Institutions in the following areas of activities:

- (i) *Conservation of Montane Ecosystems and Watersheds*
- (ii) *Desertification*
- (iii) *Energy and Environment (in co-operation with Iran and India)*

Pakistan has gained considerable experience in Research and Development for Rehabilitation of Degraded Watershed in its northern montane system through biological and engineering measures. The Pakistan Forest Institute (PFI) being the National Research and Training Institution in Forestry and allied discipline, has a strong team of scientists/teachers in Watershed Management and Conservation of Montane Ecosystem. It could exchange information on this subject with others, provide consultants and conduct short and long term training. The Institute offers 2 year Degree Courses leading to M.Sc. and B.Sc. Forestry. It also offers M.Sc. Forestry with specialisation in Watershed Management. Short term courses could be arranged to meet the specific needs of the member countries of SACEP. Desertification is a major problem facing Pakistan which has adversely affected environmental stability and sustainable development in the country. A number of Organisations in Pakistan including PFI are working on the control of desertification. Pakistan could work closely with UNEP for not only to accelerate the process of control of desertification but also have a joint programme with other member countries of SACEP in this regard.

Most of the people in the rural areas of Pakistan are still using non-commercial sources of energy for domestic cooking and heating. These include wood, cowdung and agriculture waste. Due to increasing population pressure, deforestation has been carried out over large areas to meet energy requirement of the people. Use of cowdung and agriculture waste has deprived farms of organic matter. This has caused degradation of environment, watersheds, reduction in farm productivity and desertification. Pakistan would be willing to work with Iran and India to ameliorate the energy situation and improve environment.

The basis of integrating environment issues with development is already underway in Pakistan. All major energy projects have to undergo Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) before launching. Technical co-operation between Member States of SACEP would help institutional strengthening for effectively dealing environmental issues in the development process. regarding technology for development of renewable and reusable resources, the possibility of establishing a Regional Centre of Excellence in Renewable Energy may be established to provide training, technology support and resource databases appropriate to local needs. Government of Pakistan can actively participate in this area of co-operation. Furthermore, member Countries may share among themselves, energy efficiency improvement technologies as well policies aimed at encouraging rational and sustainable use of valuable energy resources.

**STATEMENT BY THE LEADER OF THE SRI LANKA DELEGATION,  
H.E. MR J. B. NAKKAWITA,  
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SRI LANKA IN PAKISTAN**

This statement highlights some of the more important actions undertaken by Sri Lanka in recent times in the field of Protection and Management of the Environment.

1. Sri Lanka has updated its National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) prepared in 1991. With the assistance of the World Bank, Priority Projects enhancing the quality of Environment have been identified which require an investment package of US \$ 80 million.
2. Sri Lanka Government is taking all efforts to implement Agenda 21. Some of these programmes are already incorporated in NEAP.
3. Efforts are being taken with donor assistance to build up institutional capacity for Environmental Protection and Management. Emphasis is laid on Environmental Education and Environmental Law. Through donor assistance the Ministries of Education and Higher Education have established several Post-Graduate Degree Courses in the Universities covering Environmental Economics, Environmental Science and Environmental Engineering. Courses such as Environmental Law will be established soon. Additionally, the inclusion of the subject in syllabuses of Secondary Schools, has been accomplished.
4. In 1993, Sri Lanka enacted the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations which identifies a large number of development projects which must have EIAs done prior to being implemented.
5. Sri Lanka has made a special effort since 1992 to implement treaty obligations undertaken under the Biodiversity Convention, Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances. In each of these cases Interagency/Interministerial Co-ordinating Committees have been established. Specific steps including regulations and scientific research has been undertaken through these committees.
6. Special efforts have been taken to integrate environmental concerns in the areas of public and private finance and economic decision making. A Programme to integrate Environmental Accounting into National Planning and the preparation of environmental balance sheets has been initiated.
7. The Cabinet has approved the establishment of a National Environmental Fund (NEF) with a Rs 10 million initial capital, for the purpose of assisting industries and regulatory agencies to comply with and enforce environmental regulations. The Fund should come into operation soon.
8. Under its 'Clean Air 2000 Programme' the Government has purchased 60 smoke meters and distributed them to the Police and other agencies. Officers have been trained and smoke level regulations will be enforced. In addition, steps have been taken to establish permanent Air Monitoring Stations throughout the island and Air Quality Standards are in the process of being drafted.

9. Sri Lanka has initiated the establishment of a Network of Metropolitan Environmental Parks and Nature Reserves for recreational and environmental education purposes.
10. The Government has established a National Task Force to undertake a complete and comprehensive reform of Environmental Law. The work of this Task Force should be complete by October 1994.
11. Several far-reaching amendments have been enacted to the Forest Ordinance and to the Fauna and Flora Ordinance strengthening the existing regime for the Protection of Forests and Wild Fauna and Flora. A new Coastal Zone Management Plan has been prepared and is in the process of being implemented.
12. Solid Waste Disposal and Urban and Environmental Pollution is a serious problem Sri Lanka is facing and this has been addressed by a Project called Metropolitan Environmental Improvement Programme (MEIP) implemented with the assistance of the World Bank.

Further to above, Sri Lanka hopes to achieve the following objective in the field of Environment.

- a) Integrating environmental concerns and priorities into the national planning effort. This objective will be achieved primarily through Environmental Accounting at the National Planning Department, the Central Bank and other agencies.
- b) Achievement of sectoral policy reforms with the objective of integrating environmental considerations primarily through the revision of existing policy documents and where the same does not exist by the initiation of such policy documents.
- c) To research, assess, encourage and facilitate the invention, introduction and use of new, appropriate and environmentally friendly technologies.
- d) Sri Lanka will continue its efforts to broaden public participation, transparency and access to environmental information in spheres of development planning and decision making.
- e) Greater emphasis will be laid on Regional Co-operation in Information Exchanges, Developing and Sharing of Appropriate Technology, Building Linkages with relevant Governmental and Non Governmental Institutions in the Region with a view to expanding Regional Co-operation in the field of Environment.

**STATEMENT BY DR M.A. KHAN,  
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC,  
BANGKOK, THAILAND.**

Mr Chairman,  
Members of the Governing Council,  
Distinguished Delegates.

It is a great honour and privilege for me to be with you in this Meeting as the Representative of ESCAP. ESCAP has been taking keen interest in the activities and programmes of SACEP as all its nine member countries are also members of ESCAP. This Meeting is of special importance to us. We hope that its outcome on issues related sustainable development would provide useful inputs to the preparatory process of the Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific to be held in 1995.

Among the significant programmes and activities undertaken in recent years by ESCAP have been the Ministerial Level Conference on Environment and Development, which adopted a Ministerial Declaration on Environment and Development Bangkok 1990 and led to the development of Regional Strategy on Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development and Asia-Pacific input to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. After the adoption of Rio Declaration Agenda 21 at Earth Summit, ESCAP convened a Regional Meeting on the follow up of Agenda 21 and Regional Strategy on ESSD which adopted a framework of action which was adopted by the Commission Session at Bangkok in April, 1993. The Secretariat has incorporated its major elements in the work programme of ESCAP and is following it up in collaboration with countries, as well as other International organisations. I would like to emphasis that ESCAP has very close working relationship with SACEP, both bilaterally as well as through Inter-agency Committee on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific. SACEP also attends the Meeting of ESCAP Thematic Committee on Environment and Development.

Among the various collaborative activities between ESCAP and SACEP, three most important areas include "Capacity Building on Marine and Coastal Environment in South Asian Seas", Preparation of State of Environment Report in Asia and the Pacific 1995 and the Preparation for the Ministerial Level Conference on Environment and Development 1995.

We would like to assure the Governing Council that ESCAP will continue to work closely with SACEP through its work programme for the promotion of Sustainable Development in the South Asian Region.

**STATEMENT BY MR ABDUL LATIF RAO,  
PROGRAMME DIRECTOR,  
IUCN OFFICE ISLAMABAD**

Mr Chairman, Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates

As an environment protection and resource conservation organisation of international membership, IUCN - The World Conservation Union - shares a common goal with SACEP. Therefore, IUCN and SACEP signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 1987.

As a partner, we are pleased to see SACEP moving forward for accomplishing its mandate.

As you may know, many SACEP Member States as well as Government Agencies and NGOs in SACEP Member Countries are IUCN Members. IUCN Country Offices are operative in Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. There are IUCN National Committees in some other countries, notably in India.

IUCN values greatly Intergovernmental Regional Meetings like this one which promote: Co-operation; Exchange of Information and Experience; Networking etc.

Finally, IUCN assures its support to SACEP Member Countries and SACEP Secretariat within the available resources and wishes a very successful Meeting.

## PROJECTS UNDER NEGOTIATION

NO	T I T L E	VALUE US \$
A.	Assessment of Land Based Sources of Coastal and Marine Pollution in the Countries of South Asia Region	225,000
B.	Regional Co-operation in Conservation of the Habitat of the Terrestrial Migratory Species of the South Asia Region	216,000
C.	Regional Project for Training & Research in Environment Impact Assessment	239,000
D.	Technological Choice Enhancement & Capacity Building in Energy-Environment Interface Issues for South Asian Countries	431,095
E.	Co-operation in Environmental Training. A Proposal for Capacity Building in the SACEP Countries	177,500
F.	Assessment of Faunal Biodiversity in the Countries of South Asia	235,000
G.	Training Programme on Climate Change for South Asian Planners	54,500
H.	Training Programme on Environmental Legislation for the Countries of South Asia	53,175
I.	Regional Guidelines on Environmentally Sound Management of Toxic Chemicals and Hazardous Wastes including Chemical Disaster Prevention in the SACEP Region	100,000
J.	Promotion of Cleaner Technologies and Waste Minimisation Programmes in the SACEP Region	188,000
K.	Phase I: Promotion of Cleaner Technologies and Waste Minimisation Programmes Phase II: Regional Referral Centre on Cleaner Technologies and Waste Minimisation Programmes	
L.	Regional Co-operation for Management and Conservation of Marine Species (Marine Mammals and Sea Turtles) in South Asia.	234,000
ML.	Capacity Building of Environment Protection Agencies of South Asia Region Phase I	175,000

**Pilot Projects Approved  
by the Intergovernmental Meeting  
held in connection with the  
UNEP/ESCAP/SACEP Project on  
"Capacity Building  
in the Field of  
Planning & Management of the  
Coastal Areas in the  
South Asian Seas Region - Phase 1"**

**Component A: Integrated Coastal Zone Management**

1. *Umbrella Project for Regional Co-operation in Integrated Coastal Zone Management*
2. *Pilot Project in Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Bangladesh*
3. *Pilot Project in Integrated Coastal Zone Management in India*
4. *Pilot Project in Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Maldives*
5. *Pilot Project in Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Pakistan*
6. *Pilot Project in Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Sri Lanka*

**Component B: Development and Implementation of National and Regional Oil Spill Contingency Planning**

7. *Umbrella Project for Regional Co-operation in Capacity Building for Oil Pollution Response*

**Component C: Human Resources Development Through Strengthening Regional Centres of Excellence**

8. *Umbrella Project on Regional Co-operation for Development of Centres of Excellence*



**APPROVED BUDGET  
FOR SACEP SECRETARIAT  
FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1994**

	INCOME US \$	EXPENDITURE US \$
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>		
<b>1. ANTICIPATED INCOME</b>		
1.1 Pledged Country Contributions		
AFGHANISTAN	2,950	
BANGLADESH	3,500	
BHUTAN	1,450	
INDIA	20,000	
MALDIVES	500	
PAKISTAN	11,250	
SRI LANKA	<u>8,800</u>	
		48,450
1.2 Interest Earned (FCBU A/c)	5,000	
1.2 Secretariat Costs From Sri Lanka	<u>34,730</u>	
		<u>88,180</u>
<b>2. ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE</b>		
2.1 Salary of Director (1988 level)		34,920
2.2 Salaries of Local Staff		14,100
2.3 International Travel		10,000
2.4 Secretariat Costs		<u>20,630</u>
S U B T O T A L		79,650
2.5 Capital Costs		<u>5,000</u>
		84,650
<b>3. ANTICIPATED SURPLUS</b>		<u>3,530</u>
	<u>88,180</u>	<u>88,180</u>

**APPROVED BUDGET  
FOR SACEP SECRETARIAT  
FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1995**

	INCOME US \$	EXPENDITURE US \$
<b>1. ANTICIPATED INCOME</b>		
1.1 Pledged Country Contributions		
Afghanistan	2,950	
Bangladesh	3,500	
Bhutan	1,450	
India	35,250	
Iran	35,250	
Maldives	4,400	
Nepal	2,950	
Pakistan	23,500	
Sri Lanka	<u>8,800</u>	
	121,900	
1.2 Interest Earned (FCBU A/c)	7,500	
1.2 Secretariat Costs From Sri Lanka	<u>58,065</u>	
	<u>187,465</u>	
<b>2. ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE</b>		
2.1 Salary of Director (1988 level)		34,920
2.2 Salaries of Other International Staff		28,000
2.3 Salaries of Local Staff		17,625
2.4 International Travel		12,500
2.4 Secretariat Costs		<u>40,440</u>
S U B T O T A L		133,485
2.5 Capital Costs		<u>15,000</u>
		148,485
<b>3. ANTICIPATED SURPLUS</b>		
	<u>187,465</u>	<u>38,980</u>
		<u>187,465</u>

- NOTE : 1. Anticipated Income has been calculated on the basis of enhanced Country Contributions as per decision taken at the 4th Governing Council Meeting.
2. Increase in Secretariat Contribution is to cover the Additional Rental which amounts to US \$ 20,825
3. Other International Staff includes Planning/Programme Officer, 2 Technical Assistants and a GIS Specialist
4. Local Staff includes one additional Administrative Assistant

**APPROVED  
MINIMUM ANNUAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS  
FOR A FULLY OPERATIONAL SECRETARIAT**

	COSTS PER YEAR (US \$)	TOTAL (US \$)
<hr/>		
<b>1. STAFF</b>		
<b>1.1 INTERNATIONAL</b>		
1 Director	36,000	
1 Planning/Programme Officer	10,000	
1 Technical Assistant	12,000	
1 GIS Specialist	<u>6,000</u>	
		<u>64,000</u>
<b>1.2 LOCAL</b>		
1 Consultant	5,500	
2 Administrative Staff	7,200	
2 Secretaries	3,175	
2 Drivers	2,250	
1 Peon	1,200	
1 Casual Cleaner	<u>550</u>	
		19,875
<b>2. INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL</b>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>
<b>3. SECRETARIAT COSTS</b>		
3.1 Rental of Premises	33,750	
3.2 Administrative Costs (Teleaxes, Telephone, Security Electricity, Stationery etc)	15,000	
3.3 Vehicle Maintenance and Fuel	6,000	
3.4 Contingencies	<u>2,500</u>	
		<u>63,250</u>
<b>TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE</b>		167,125
<b>4. CAPITAL COSTS</b>		
4.1 1 Car	7,500	
4.2 Office Equipment	<u>5,000</u>	
		<u>12,500</u>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<u><u>189,625</u></u>

**SOUTH ASIA CO-OPERATIVE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME  
PREPARATORY MEETING OF SENIOR OFFICIALS FOR 6TH GC MEETING  
29TH - 30TH AUGUST 1994  
ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN**

**REPORT**

**1. INTRODUCTION**

The Consultative Committee of SACEP in deciding the format of the Governing Council agreed to follow a similar format adopted for the 5th Governing Council Meeting and unanimously agreed to convene a Preparatory Meeting of Senior Officials prior to the Sixth Governing Council Meeting, in order to discuss all substantive matters concerning the Administrative, Programme and Financial Matters of SACEP. It was also agreed that their Report on the various Agenda Items would form the basis of discussion of the Sixth Governing Council Meeting.

Accordingly, a Preparatory Meeting of Senior Officials for the 6th Governing Council Meeting, was held on the 29th and 30th of August 1994 in Islamabad.

**2. ATTENDANCE**

The Meeting was attended by Representatives from the following Member Countries:- Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Observers from the following UN Agencies and International Organisations also attended:- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP), International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The List of Participants is in Annex 1.

**3. OPENING OF MEETING**

Mr Muhammad Zafarullah Khan, Secretary, Environment and Urban Affairs Division, Government of Pakistan and Mr V.P. Jauhari, Director SACEP made opening remarks and welcomed the delegates in their opening address. Director SACEP also thanked Government of Pakistan for excellent arrangements and generous host facilities provided to the delegates.

**4. ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS & COUNTRY STATEMENTS**

In conformity with the Rules of Procedure of the Governing Council of SACEP, the following Office Bearers were elected.

<b>Chairman</b>	-	<b>Mr Muhammad Zafarullah Khan</b>	-	<b>Pakistan</b>
<b>Vice Chairmen</b>	-	<b>Mr Kunzang D. Dorji</b>	-	<b>Bhutan</b>
	-	<b>H.E. Mr J.B. Nakkawita</b>	-	<b>Sri Lanka</b>
<b>Rapporteur</b>	-	<b>Mr Surya Man Shakya</b>	-	<b>Nepal</b>

After the election of Office Bearers, the Leaders of the Country Delegations were requested to present their Country Statements. The Country Statements will be annexed to the main report of the Sixth Governing Council Meeting.

**5. ADOPTION OF AGENDA AND ORGANISATION OF WORK**

The Draft Agenda prepared by the Secretariat for this Meeting was adopted. The adopted Agenda is found in Annex 2.

## 6. DISCUSSIONS

The Meeting discussed the Institutional, Programme and Financial Matters of SACEP based on the following documents provided by the Secretariat.

SACEP/MSO/GC6/WP1 Note from the Secretariat on Institutional Matters of the SACEP Secretariat.

SACEP/MSO/GC6/WP2 Note from the Secretariat on Institutional Matters of Subject Area and Country Focal Points.

SACEP/MSO/GC6/WP3 Review of Programmes and Projects undertaken by SACEP (Director's Report).

SACEP/MSO/GC6/WP4 Review of International Co-operation

SACEP/MSO/GC6/WP5 Note from the Secretariat on the Establishment of Close Relationship with SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation)

SACEP/MSO/GC6/WP6 Note from the Secretariat on the Financial Position of SACEP

SACEP/MSO/GC6/WP7 Note from the Secretariat on the Establishment of a Trust Fund for SACEP's Programmes

The Delegates commended the Director and the SACEP Secretariat for providing them an excellent set of Working Documents for this Meeting.

### A) INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS OF THE SACEP SECRETARIAT

The Working Document (SACEP/MSO/GC6/WP1) under this Agenda Item was presented by the Director SACEP. He informed the Meeting that with the setting up of the SACEP Environment Natural Resources Information Centre (SENRIC) in the SACEP Secretariat and increasing programme activities undertaken by SACEP the most urgent need is for additional manpower and increased office space. The Projected Manpower and Space Requirements for SACEP Secretariat for the next two years was estimated as follows:

#### MANPOWER

	<u>No</u>	<u>Annual Budget</u> (US \$)
(A) Technical		
Planning/Programme Officer	1	10,000
Technical Assistant	2	12,000
GIS Specialist	1	6,000
(B) Administrative		
Administrative Asst	1	2,500
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,500</b>

#### SPACE (To be met by Host Country)

An area of about 10,000 Sq. Feet is needed to house the SENRIC Centre, Regional Co-ordinating Unit for the South Asian Seas Programme, Training cum Conference Hall, Business Centre and Five Rooms for various Officials.

The recommendation from the Secretariat was that item (A) be met by enhanced agreed Country Contributions whilst item (B) be met by the Host Country. The immediate Manpower requirement was identified as One (1) Administrative Assistant and the space requirement of 10,000 Square Feet. Both these to be met by the Host Country.

Whilst noting the details contained in Document SACEP/MSO/GC6/WP1 and proposal extracted above, the Meeting recommended to support the need of the additional space and staff as proposed by the Secretariat. Sri Lanka expressed its difficulties in undertaking additional liabilities for increase of space and staff. However, the Meeting requested the Government of Sri Lanka to reconsider the proposal of Secretariat for additional space and one Administrative Assistant. Regarding other Technical Staff, the Meeting recommended to urge the countries to pay the enhanced country contribution to meet the above requirement. The Administrative Assistant will be Local Staff entitled with local salary and benefits.

**B) INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS OF SUBJECT AREA AND COUNTRY FOCAL POINTS.**

The Meeting of Senior Officials considered the Working Document (SACEP/MSO/GC6/WP2) on this subject, prepared by the SACEP Secretariat which was presented by the Director. The Director brought to the notice that some Country and Subject Area Focal Points had not responded with the information requested in respect of the names of the respective officers handling this subject. He further went on to add that the Modalities of Focal Points discussed and adopted by the Second Governing Council clearly defined the role of the Focal Points.

The Meeting, after discussing this matter at length, agreed to recommend to the Governing Council that the Countries and Institutions that had failed to respond with the required information may do so without further delay and that all Focal Points may take greater interest in the activities of SACEP and assist the Secretariat in formulating Projects and Programmes which are of great importance and relevance to the member countries. Representative of Bangladesh informed that they have already taken action in this respect and would provide the details to the Secretariat.

**C) PROGRESS OF PROGRAMME AND PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Introducing this Agenda Item, the Director SACEP presented a comprehensive Review of Programmes and Projects undertaken by SACEP (Working Document SACEP/MSO/GC6/WP3). The review was categorised in the three major sections, namely Current Activities, Projects Under Negotiation and Project Completed.

The Current Activities focussed on SACEP's Strategy and Programme 1 (1992 - 1996), SACEP Environment and Natural Resources Information Centre (SENRIC), Capacity Building in the Field of Planning and Management of Coastal Areas in the South Asian Seas Programme, State of Environment Report for South Asia 1995, Preparation of Children's Story Books, SACEP Newsletter and the South Asian Seas Programme.

The Section on Projects under Negotiation, a list of which is given in Annex 3, gave details of the Projects prepared by the SACEP Secretariat under SACEP's Strategy and Programme. The estimated Total Project Value of these 12 Projects is US \$ 2.5 million.

The Meeting commended the Secretariat on the comprehensive Report and recognised the enhanced programme activity by the Secretariat. It was noted that the efforts of SACEP should be publicised more as many in the region are unaware of the commendable project activities of SACEP.

Under this Agenda Item, the Secretariat screened a video film prepared by the Secretariat on the South Asian Regional Seas Programme titled "The Sea a Heritage to Share". All countries congratulated the Secretariat on their efforts. However, it was pointed out that some datamight need reconfirmation from experts.

The International Maritime Organisation (IMO), who were unable to attend the Meeting requested the following comments to be included under the South Asian Regional Seas Programme and specifically on the Project titled "Capacity Building in the Field of Planning and Management of Coastal Areas in the South Asian Seas Programme".

*"IMO reiterates its commitment to assist in the reformulation and implementation of the proposed activities under the umbrella project to promote regional co-operation in capacity-building for oil pollution including chemical spills response which is of relevance to SACEP and the South Asian Region"*

The eight Pilot Projects approved during May 1994 at the Intergovernmental Meeting at New Delhi in connection with the UNEP/ESCAP/SACEP Project on "Capacity Building in the Field of Planning & Management of the Coastal Areas in the South Asian Seas Region Phase I, were appreciated by the Meeting and the Committee recommended to Secretariat to expedite implementation of these Projects.(Annex 4)

The Director also informed the Meeting about the two forthcoming Meetings on the State of Environment in October 1994 and sought the assistance of member countries in forwarding suitable nominations. The Director clarified that some countries had already responded to this request of the Secretariat.

The Director further apprised the Meeting that in connection with the South Asian Seas Programme, a Meeting of National Experts would be convened to update the Draft Action Plan in collaboration with the Ocean and Coastal Areas Programme Activity Centre (OCA/PAC), UNEP, Nairobi. This will be followed up with the Meeting of Plenipotentiaries for formal adoption of the Action Plan. However, the Secretariat was still awaiting confirmation of the dates from OCA/PAC.

The Meeting expressed satisfaction on the Programme Activities which are within the framework of SACEP's Strategy and Programme (SSP - 1) approved by the Fifth Governing Council.

#### **D) INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION**

The basis for discussion under this topic was the working document SACEP/MSO/GC6/WP4 titled "Review of International Co-operation" prepared by the Secretariat which highlighted the collaborative activities of SACEP with the UN, International and Other Organisations on Programme Matters. The Meeting expressed its appreciation to them for support of SACEP activities and hoped that such support would continue.

The Meeting noted that support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) had ceased for the last several years. Repeated efforts of SACEP in this regard have not been successful. The Meeting, therefore, agreed to request UNDP to consider SACEP's request favourably.

The Meeting recommended to the Governing Council to request the member countries to disseminate widely the Activities, Programmes and Proposals of SACEP at various fora to seek assistance to support the programme.

#### **E) THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CLOSE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE SOUTH ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL CO-OPERATION (SAARC)**

The Director apprised the Meeting of the initiatives taken to establish close relationship between SAARC and SACEP. (Working Document SACEP/MSO/GC6/WP5)

The Meeting discussed steps that had already been taken by the Secretariat in this connection. It was agreed that the relationship between the two organisations should be such that the scarce resources available to this region should be utilised prudently and that there should not be any duplication of efforts. The Meeting decided to recommend to the Governing Council to await the response of SAARC to the proposed co-operation. In the meantime SACEP may continue to have and enhance co-operation through newsletters, exchange of information, published documents and programmes.

#### **F) COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MEMBER STATES FOR SACEP SECRETARIAT**

The Meeting reviewed the Financial Position of SACEP including the Country Contributions made by the Member States to the SACEP Secretariat (Working Document SACEP/MSO/GC6/WP6). It was noted that the effective functioning of SACEP had been affected adversely by the non-payment and delay of Country Contributions in some cases. Director informed that except for two countries, contributions for 1994 at the current level had not been received from the other countries.

The Meeting appealed to the Member Countries which had not paid their enhanced country contributions to pay according to the agreed formula. The Director stated that many of the present programmes of SACEP are long term and that SACEP Member Countries were expected to sustain these activities once project funding ceases. Therefore, it was imperative that adequate steps be taken as to ensure that the financial position of SACEP be in a position to meet these demands.

The Meeting recommended to the Governing Council, in view of the decisions on enhanced country contributions taken at the Fourth Governing Council Meeting and expanded activities envisaged by SACEP, recognition of the need for timely payment of the agreed contributions, in order to ensure the smooth functioning of the Secretariat and the effective implementation of SACEP Programme activities.

**G) ESTABLISHMENT OF TRUST FUND FOR SACEP PROGRAMMES**

The Meeting reviewed the background documentation presented by the Secretariat on the Establishment of a Trust Fund for SACEP Secretariat (Working Document SACEP/MSO/GC6/WP7). The Meeting also recommended to the Sixth Governing Council to urge the Member Countries to consider funding of the proposed Trust Fund. The Secretariat was advised to make further efforts in approaching Bilateral & Multilateral Agencies and Other Institutions/Organisations in the establishment of such a Fund.

**H) APPROVAL OF ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1993**

The Annual Audit Report of the Secretariat for 1993 was reviewed by the Meeting. It was agreed that the Audit Report was well presented. The Meeting requested the Auditors to attach an explanatory note in respect of the Regulations of the Sri Lanka Government on the Operation of the External Account.

The Meeting recommended to the Governing Council for its approval.

**I) APPROVAL OF PROGRAMME AND SECRETARIAT BUDGETS FOR 1994 AND 1995**

The Programme and Secretariat Budgets for 1994 and 1995 which were given as Annexes 4 & 5 in Working Document SACEP/MSO/GC6/WP6 were taken up for discussion under this Agenda Item. The Director explained since the Governing Council met on an average once in two years it had been the practice that the Programme & Secretariat Budget for two years was recommended for approval by the Governing Council.

The Meeting discussed and recommended to the Governing Council for approval the Draft Programme & Secretariat Budgets for 1994 & 1995. The Meeting also recommended the Minimal Annual Budgetary Requirements for Fully Operational Secretariat as given in Annex 6 of the Working Document SACEP/MSO/GC6/WP6 for approval by the Governing Council. The recommended Budgets are given as Annexes 5, 6 & 7 of this Report.

**7. ADOPTION OF REPORT**

The Meeting considered and adopted the Report on 30th August 1994.

**8. CONCLUDING SESSION**

The Director thanked all the delegates of the member countries and the International Organisations who participated at this Meeting for their valuable inputs in making this Meeting a success. He also thanked the Government of Pakistan for hosting the Meeting and for the excellent arrangements made for this Meeting.

The Vice Chairman H.E. Mr J.B. Nakkawita who chaired the final session thanked, on behalf of all the delegates present, the Government of Pakistan for the warm hospitality extended to all the participants and for the excellent arrangements made for the Meeting. He also thanked the Director SACEP and the Secretariat Staff for the excellent documentation and for the smooth conduct of the Meeting.



## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

## SACEP MEMBERS

## BANGLADESH

- \* Mr Abdullah Haroon Pasha      Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of Bangladesh
- \* H.E. Mr Q.A.M.A. Rahim      High Commissioner for Bangladesh in Pakistan
- \* Mr MD Shahdat Hossain      First Secretary, Bangladesh High Commission, Islamabad

## BHUTAN

- \* Mr Kunzang D.Dorji      Second Secretary, Royal Bhutanese Embassy, New Delhi

## INDIA

- \* Mr Vinay Shankar      Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forests
- \* Mr A. Paratha Sarathi      First Secretary (Information), Indian High Commission, Islamabad
- \* Mr J.S. Mukul      First Secretary, Indian High Commission, Sri Lanka & Chairman, Consultative Committee of SACEP

## NEPAL

- \* Mr Surya Man Shakya      Member Secretary, Environment Protection Council, Kathmandu

## PAKISTAN

- \* Mr Muhammad Zafarullah Khan      Secretary, Environment and Urban Affairs Division, GOP.
- \* Mr Ismail Hassan Niazi      Joint Secretary, Environment and Urban Affairs Division, GOP.
- \* Mr Ashraf Nadeem      Joint Secretary, (NCS), Environment & Urban Affairs Division, GOP.
- \* Mr Salim P. Siddiqi      Deputy Secretary, Environment & Urban Affairs Division, GOP.
- \* Mr Asif Shuja Khan      Director, Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency, Islamabad.

- \* Mr Ehsanullah Batth                      Section Officer (IE & E - 1) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, GOP.
- \* Dr Muhammad Sharif                      Member, Natural Resources, Pakistan Agriculture Research Council, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, GOP.
- \* Dr K.M. Siddiqi                              Director-General, Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar.
- \* Mr Hilal A. Raza                              Director General, Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP), Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources, Islamabad.
- \* Dr M.A. Khattak                              Chief Scientific Officer, PCSIR Laboratories, Peshawar
- \* Dr Muhammad Ilyas                          Joint Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education, GOP.
- \* Mr Taleh Muhammad                          Assistant Chief (Operations), Tourism Wing, Ministry of Tourism, Sports and Culture, GOP.

#### **SRI LANKA**

- \* H.E. Mr J.B. Nakkawita                      High Commissioner for Sri Lanka in Pakistan, Islamabad
- \* Mrs N. Mohottala                              Director Planning, Ministry of Environment, Sri Lanka

#### **UN AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES**

##### **Economic & Social Commission for Asia & Pacific (ESCAP)**

- \* Dr M.A. Khan                                  Environmental Affairs Officer, Bangkok

##### **IUCN - The World Conservation Union**

- \* Mr Abdul Latif Rao                          Programme Director, IUCN, Islamabad

##### **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**

- \* Mr Mitsuo Usuki                              Deputy Regional Representative, UNEP Regional Office for Asia and Pacific, Bangkok

#### **SACEP SECRETARIAT**

- \* Mr V.P. Jauhari                              Director
- \* Mr P.N.Dias Abeyegunawardene              Programme Officer
- \* Ms M.Pereira                                  Administrative Manager

**SOUTH ASIA CO-OPERATIVE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME**

**PREPARATORY MEETING OF SENIOR OFFICIALS FOR 6TH GC MEETING  
ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN  
29 - 30 AUGUST 1994**

**AGENDA**

1. **Opening of the Meeting**
2. **Election of Office Bearers & Country Statements**
3. **Adoption of Agenda and Organisation of Work**
4. **Statements by United Nations Agencies, International/Regional Organisations and Aid Consortia**
5. **INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS**
  - a) SACEP Secretariat
  - b) Subject Area and Country Focal Points
6. **PROGRAMME MATTERS**
  - a) Progress of Programme and Project Activities
  - b) Review of International Co-operation
  - c) SACEP - SAARC Relationship
7. **FINANCIAL MATTERS**
  - a) Country Contributions from Member States for SACEP Secretariat
  - b) Establishment of Trust Fund for SACEP Programmes
  - c) Approval of Annual Audited Report of Accounts for 1993
  - d) Approval of Programme and Secretariat Budget for 1994 & 1995
8. **Any Other Business**
9. **Adoption of the Report**
10. **Closure of Meeting**

## PROJECTS UNDER NEGOTIATION

NO	T I T L E	VALUE US \$
A.	Assessment of Land Based Sources of Coastal and Marine Pollution in the Countries of South Asia Region	225,000
B.	Regional Co-operation in Conservation of the Habitat of the Terrestrial Migratory Species of the South Asia Region	216,000
C.	Regional Project for Training & Research in Environment Impact Assessment	239,000
D.	Technological Choice Enhancement & Capacity Building in Energy-Environment Interface Issues for South Asian Countries	431,095
E.	Co-operation in Environmental Training. A Proposal for Capacity Building in the SACEP Countries	177,500
F.	Assessment of Faunal Biodiversity in the Countries of South Asia	235,000
G.	Training Programme on Climate Change for South Asian Planners	54,500
H.	Training Programme on Environmental Legislation for the Countries of South Asia	53,175
I.	Regional Guidelines on Environmentally Sound Management of Toxic Chemicals and Hazardous Wastes including Chemical Disaster Prevention in the SACEP Region	100,000
J.	Promotion of Cleaner Technologies and Waste Minimisation Programmes in the SACEP Region Phase I: Promotion of Cleaner Technologies and Waste Minimisation Programmes	188,000
K.	Phase II: Regional Referral Centre on Cleaner Technologies and Waste Minimisation Programmes	155,000
L.	Regional Co-operation for Management and Conservation of Marine Species (Marine Mammals and Sea Turtles) in South Asia.	234,000
M.	Capacity Building of Environment Protection Agencies of South Asia Region Phase I	175,000

**Pilot Projects Approved by the  
Intergovernmental Meeting held  
in connection with the  
UNEP/ESCAP/SACEP Project on  
"Capacity Building in the Field of  
Planning & Management of the  
Coastal Areas in the  
South Asian Seas Region - Phase 1"**

**Component A: Integrated Coastal Zone Management**

1. *Umbrella Project for Regional Co-operation in Integrated Coastal Zone Management*
2. *Pilot Project in Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Bangladesh*
3. *Pilot Project in Integrated Coastal Zone Management in India*
4. *Pilot Project in Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Maldives*
5. *Pilot Project in Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Pakistan*
6. *Pilot Project in Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Sri Lanka*

**Component B: Development and Implementation of National and Regional Oil Spill Contingency Planning**

7. *Umbrella Project for Regional Co-operation in Capacity Building for Oil Pollution Response*

**Component C: Human Resources Development Through Strengthening Regional Centres of Excellence**

8. *Umbrella Project on Regional Co-operation for Development of Centres of Excellence*

BUDGET FOR SACEP SECRETARIAT  
FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1994  
RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL  
BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

	INCOME US \$	EXPENDITURE US \$
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>		
1. ANTICIPATED INCOME		
1.1 Pledged Country Contributions		
AFGHANISTAN	2,950	
BANGLADESH	3,500	
BHUTAN	1,450	
INDIA	20,000	
MALDIVES	500	
PAKISTAN	11,250	
SRI LANKA	<u>8,800</u>	
		48,450
1.2 Interest Earned (FCBU A/c)	5,000	
1.2 Secretariat Costs From Sri Lanka	<u>34,730</u>	
		<u>88,180</u>
2. ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		
2.1 Salary of Director (1988 level)		34,920
2.2 Salaries of Local Staff		14,100
2.3 International Travel		10,000
2.4 Secretariat Costs		<u>20,630</u>
S U B T O T A L		79,650
2.5 Capital Costs		<u>5,000</u>
		84,650
3. ANTICIPATED SURPLUS		<u>3,530</u>
	<u>88,180</u>	<u>88,180</u>

**BUDGET FOR SACRE SECRETARIAT  
FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1995  
RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL  
BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL**

	INCOME US \$	EXPENDITURE US \$
<b>1. ANTICIPATED INCOME</b>		
1.1 Pledged Country Contributions		
Afghanistan	2,950	
Bangladesh	3,500	
Bhutan	1,450	
India	35,250	
Iran	35,250	
Maldives	4,400	
Nepal	2,950	
Pakistan	23,500	
Sri Lanka	<u>8,800</u>	
	121,900	
1.2 Interest Earned (FCBU A/c)	7,500	
1.2 Secretariat Costs From Sri Lanka	<u>58,065</u>	
	<u>187,465</u>	
<b>2. ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE</b>		
2.1 Salary of Director (1988 level)		34,920
2.2 Salaries of Other International Staff		28,000
2.3 Salaries of Local Staff		17,625
2.4 International Travel		12,500
2.4 Secretariat Costs		<u>40,440</u>
S U B T O T A L		133,485
2.5 Capital Costs		<u>15,000</u>
		148,485
<b>3. ANTICIPATED SURPLUS</b>		<u>38,980</u>
	<u>187,465</u>	<u>187,465</u>

- NOTE :**
1. Anticipated Income has been calculated on the basis of enhanced Country Contributions as per decision taken at the 4th Governing Council Meeting.
  2. Increase in Secretariat Contribution is to cover the Additional Rental which amounts to US \$ 20,825
  3. Other International Staff includes Planning/Programme Officer, 2 Technical Assistants and a GIS Specialist
  4. Local Staff includes one additional Administrative Assistant

**MINIMUM ANNUAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS  
FOR A FULLY OPERATIONAL SECRETARIAT  
RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL BY  
GOVERNING COUNCIL**

	COSTS PER YEAR (US \$)	TOTAL (US \$)
<b>1. STAFF</b>		
<b>1.1 INTERNATIONAL</b>		
1 Director	36,000	
1 Planning/Programme Officer	10,000	
1 Technical Assistant	12,000	
1 GIS Specialist	<u>6,000</u>	
		<u>64,000</u>
<b>1.2 LOCAL</b>		
1 Consultant	5,500	
2 Administrative Staff	7,200	
2 Secretaries	3,175	
2 Drivers	2,250	
1 Peon	1,200	
1 Casual Cleaner	<u>550</u>	
		19,875
<b>2. INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL</b>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>
<b>3. SECRETARIAT COSTS</b>		
3.1 Rental of Premises	33,750	
3.2 Administrative Costs (Telexes, Telephone, Security Electricity, Stationery etc)	15,000	
3.3 Vehicle Maintenance and Fuel	6,000	
3.4 Contingencies	<u>2,500</u>	
		<u>63,250</u>
<b>TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE</b>		167,125
<b>4. CAPITAL COSTS</b>		
4.1 1 Car	7,500	
4.2 Office Equipment	<u>5,000</u>	
		<u>12,500</u>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<u><u>189,625</u></u>