

**REVIEW OF
STRATEGY AND PROGRAMMES I & II OF
SOUTH ASIA CO-OPERATIVE ENVIRONMENT
PROGRAMME (SACEP)**

FINAL REPORT

prepared for

**South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP)
10 Anderson Road, Colombo 5, Sri Lanka**

and

**Royal Norwegian Embassy and NORAD
34 Ward Place, Colombo 7, Sri Lanka**

by

**Dr. Ian Bryceson, Research Professor in Marine and Coastal Ecology,
Noragric, Agricultural University of Norway, 1432 Ås, Norway**

and

**Mr. K.H.J. Wijayadasa, UN Consultant in Environmental Management,
20/20 Randoli Lane, Colombo 5, Sri Lanka**

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Disclaimer

This Review of SACEP's Strategy and Programmes I & II (SSP I & II) was prepared for SACEP and the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Colombo by Dr. Ian Bryceson and Mr. K H J Wijayadasa, nominees of the embassy and SACEP respectively.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
ASEAN	-	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASPA-INECE	-	Asia-Pacific International Network on Environmental Compliance and Enforcement
BSI	-	Botanical Survey of India
C.C.	-	Consultative Committee
ESCAP	-	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
GCRMN	-	Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network
ICIMOD	-	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
ICRI	-	International Coral Reef Initiative
IUCN	-	World Conservation Union
NORAD	-	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
SAARC	-	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SACEP	-	South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme
SAS	-	South Asian Regional Seas Programme
SENRIC	-	SACEP Environmental & Natural Resources Information Centre
SIDA	-	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SSP	-	SACEP's Strategy and Programmes
SPREP	-	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SPOCC	-	South Pacific Organisations' Co-ordinating Committee
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	-	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNEP/EAP	-	UNEP's Environmental Assessment Programme
UNEP-ROAP	-	UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
UNIDO	-	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
ZSI	-	Zoological Survey India



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BRIEF SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Our overriding conclusion is that SACEP's Programmes I & II funded by the Norwegian Embassy and their overall focus (including the Regional Seas Programme and SENRIC) are important and positive contributions towards addressing crucial environmental issues in the South Asian region, although still modest in their magnitude and reach.
- We consider that the projects and activities implemented under these programmes are relevant and in accordance with the priorities and policies of the member countries and of Norway.
- We have identified and commented upon a number of problems and weaknesses linked to planning, implementation and monitoring. We have suggested several remedial measures in the Report.
- We have addressed the precarious question of SACEP's institutional and financial viability, and we point out the need to address this urgently.
- We have commented upon the possibilities for co-operation between SACEP and some selected Norwegian institutions.
- We have considered NORAD's suggestion that SACEP should concentrate on networking, coordination and monitoring of projects and playing the role of a kind of "donor" which awards funding to good project proposals (on a competitive basis), rather than implementing projects themselves. We accept that this suggestion has validity for projects at national levels, and we feel that SACEP does and should continue to play this role vis-à-vis projects implemented by national agencies at the national level - although there is much room for improvement in how this is actually carried out. However it is clearly stipulated in SACEP's mandate that they should indeed be responsible for the implementation of projects at a sub-regional level (along with networking, coordination, reporting and monitoring) because there is no alternative sub-regional body which could fulfil this role. Consideration of such a fundamental change of SACEP's mandate is beyond the scope of this review of NORAD-funded projects.
- We recommend continuation of Norwegian funding to SACEP's Strategy and Programmes (with some modifications), and also recommend consideration of funding to some related activities under SACEP's co-ordination of the South Asian Regional Seas Programme (SAS).
- We have made a matrix of specific Conclusions and Recommendations with a greater degree of detail in a Table on page 27-30. In addition, we have proposed some "Suggested Guidelines for the Future Proposed Projects" in the section after the Table on pages 30-32.

INTRODUCTION

Brief description of SACEP

The establishment of SACEP had its beginning at the Inter Governmental Expert Group Meeting held in Bangalore, India, in March 1980 on the initiative of Mr. C. Suriyakumaran, the then Regional Director of UNEP-ROAP. In the light of deteriorating environmental conditions in South Asia the meeting unanimously adopted that it would be mutually beneficial to establish a sub-regional organisation of the member countries enjoying equal status, solely devoted to the protection and management of the environment. It was suggested that the Headquarters should be located in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

A little less than a year later in February 1981, UNEP-ROAP convened a High Level Meeting of Officials and Ministers of South Asian Countries in Colombo. This Meeting reaffirmed the spirit of mutual self help, collaboration and co-operation underlying the establishment of SACEP and unanimously adopted the Colombo Declaration and the Articles of Association of SACEP. The decision to establish the SACEP Secretariat in Colombo was ratified and a Pro-tem Director was appointed to get down to the task of establishing the Secretariat without delay. SACEP became a legal entity in January 1982, when 3 member countries ratified the Articles of Association. A map of SACEP countries is shown in Annex II.

Aims and Objectives

SACEP is an association of 8 member states, namely; Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. It came into being with the adoption of the Colombo Declaration and the Articles of Association of SACEP at the Ministerial Meeting held in Colombo in February 1981. The aims and objectives of SACEP are:

- (a) to promote and support the protection, management and enhancement of the environment of South Asia individually, collectively and co-operatively; and
- (b) to encourage the judicious use of the resources of the environment with a view to alleviating poverty, reducing socio-economic disparities and improving the quality of life of the people.

Functions

The functions of SACEP are to promote co-operative activities which would be beneficial to the member countries in priority areas of mutual interest, facilitate exchange of knowledge and expertise and provide local resources for implementation of priority activities while mobilising maximum constructive and complementary support from donor countries and agencies.

Principal Organs

The principal organs of SACEP are the Governing Council (GC), the Consultative Committee (CC), Subject Area Focal Points (SAFP) and the Secretariat. The Organisational Chart of SACEP is contained in Annex III.

The Governing Council

The GC is the principal deliberative and review body responsible for determining policies, strategies and programmes. It is represented at ministerial level and meets once in every two years.

The Consultative Committee

The CC is responsible for facilitating the implementation of policies, strategies and programmes determined by the GC and consists of Representatives of Diplomatic Missions resident in Colombo. The CC is also expected to provide guidance to the Secretariat in the planning, implementation and monitoring of programmes and projects.

The Subject Area Focal Points

The Subject Area Focal Points are expected to cooperate with the SACEP Secretariat in project identification, formulation, implementation and monitoring. Each country that has assumed responsibility for a particular Subject Area designates a centre of excellence in the subject area as the Focal Point and appoints a Liaison Officer. The modalities of Focal Points laid down by the GC spell out their duties and responsibilities. They are; formulation of project documents with CC approval, submission of same to donor agencies through the Secretariat and implementation through national governments with maximum use of national expertise. The list of Subject Area Focal Points which were designated by the G.C in 1983 and revised and updated by the GC in 1998 are contained in Annexes IV & V respectively. The performance of SAFP has been below expectations. Some of them never got off the ground. The duties and responsibilities entrusted to them have not been discharged as envisaged by the GC. The SACEP Secretariat should study the reasons for the malfunctioning of the SAFP and make structural adjustments or introduce alternative ways and means of carrying out their mandate.

The Secretariat

The Secretariat consists of the Director General and two locally recruited Deputy Directors for Programmes and Administration respectively. The main function of the Secretariat is to assist the GC, the CC and the SAFP in the discharge of their duties and responsibilities. The supporting staff consists of 3 clerical/secretarial officers and 4 minor employees. There is a Project Manager in Charge of SACEP's Environmental and Natural Resources Information Centre (SENRIC) which is the sub regional arm of UNEP's Environmental Assessment Programme (EAP) for Asia and the Pacific. The organisational structure of SACEP is still in embryonic form. Institutional and organisational restructuring and strengthening of SACEP should receive the highest priority. Inadequacy of staff stems from lack of institutional and project funding.

Comparison of SACEP with SPREP and ICIMOD

In order to assess the achievements and significance of SACEP since its inception it may be of interest to compare it with other regional inter-governmental organisation.

SACEP may be compared to the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) which employs 62 officers of whom 32 are Programme Officers and Project

Officers on 3-year contracts paid from project funds. They must reapply for fresh recruitment after 6 years. SPREP has an annual budget of over US\$ 6 million.

SPREP is made up of 26 member states of which 22 are Pacific Island Countries. The other 4 member states are Australia, New Zealand, France and USA. The Ministerial Council meets once in four years and the Senior Officials meet once every two years. SPREP reports to the South Pacific Forum which is called the South Pacific Organisations' Co-ordinating Committee (SPOCC).

The Secretariat of SPREP is situated in Apia, Samoa. It consists of the Director, Deputy Director and 3 Heads of Divisions, namely; Conservation of Natural Resources, Environmental Education, Information and Capacity Building and Administration.

The member states make annual contributions on an agreed scale of assessment. Much of the project funding is made available by the E.U., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, Asian Development Bank and World Bank.

The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) has a similar country membership to that of SACEP and SPREP. It was established in 1984 with a staff of 3. The staffing is now 88 persons, 20 of whom are professionals.

Relationship between SACEP and SAARC

There is a duplication of effort in the field of Environment vis-à-vis SACEP and SAARC, even though both are inter-governmental organisations funded by the very same countries (other than Afghanistan). It will be in the best interest of all the South Asian countries for SAARC to define the respective roles of SAARC (policy questions) and SACEP (technical issues and co-ordination of implementation). It is necessary for them to come to a firm working arrangement with SACEP spelling out the specialised agency functions which SACEP should undertake in the field of Environment and Sustainable Development.

The relationship between SACEP and SAARC was discussed at length at the Seventh Governing Council Meeting held in the Maldives in April 1998. The GC decided to request all member governments to take appropriate measures and steps for the following:

- a) To ensure that SAARC is informed of SACEP's experience and its wish to collaborate and complement the work of SAARC in the area of environment;
- b) To ensure that SACEP continues as the premier body on environment in South Asia; and
- c) To request the SAARC Summit to direct the SAARC Secretariat to invite the Director of SACEP to make a presentation on its programme and plans.

SACEP's Strategy and Programmes I

Fifteen Priority Subject Matter Areas for SACEP activities were identified in consultation with the relevant National Institutions of the participating Governments

by the SACEP/UNEP/UNDP Missions in 1982. These were adopted at the First Governing Council Meeting of SACEP in January 1983.

In 1991, SACEP with the assistance of UNEP-ROAP commissioned a Review of its Programme which culminated in the formulation of SACEP's Strategy and Programme I (SSP I) consists of 5 priority Programme Areas as follows:

- a) Capacity Building and Enhancement of Environmental Awareness for Policy and Decision-Makers and the Public in the Region.
- b) Systematic Information Exchange and Intra-Regional Technology Transfers;
- c) Environmental Management Training and Institutional Development for Training;
- d) Regional Co-operation in Management Plans for Montane Ecosystems/Watersheds and Coastal Zones; and
- e) Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Conservation in the Region.

In the identification of Projects under the different Programme Areas the following criteria had been employed.

- a) Collective Regional Priorities and Interests;
- b) Consistency with Agenda 21;
- c) Current Programmes of International, Other Regional, and national Organisations and Agencies; and
- d) Prospective availability of Donor Funding for various Programmes and project packages.

SSP I listed 14 projects for implementation over a period of 5 years commencing 1992. The List of the Projects so identified is contained in Annex V.

Norwegian support to SACEP

The respective Norwegian Embassies in Sri Lanka (also accredited to the Maldives), Bangladesh, Pakistan and India (also accredited to Nepal and Bhutan) and Norway has supported a wide range of environmental programmes and projects in the South Asian region for many years. It was thus favourably considered when SACEP approached the Norwegian Embassy in Sri Lanka during 1992 for support to environmental programmes in South Asia.

Initial support was approved for SACEP's SSP I by the Norwegian Embassy in Sri Lanka for 1994-95 with an allocation under RAS-003 for the sum of US\$ 412,500 (which was equivalent to NOK 3,000,000) for two projects which are now completed (see Annex VII and VIII):

- 1.1 Assessment of faunal biodiversity
- 1.2 Co-operation in capacity building for environmental training

Additional support was approved under LKA-027 for part funding of another project for the sum of US\$ 24,314 (or NOK 175,000) which is also completed:

- 1.3 Environmental management seminar for South Asia

New support was approved for selected projects proposed by SACEP under SSP II for a three year period (1996-98) for the sum of NOK 5,000,000 (also in Annex VII and VIII). These projects include:

- 2.1 Training for management of protected areas and coral island ecosystems
- 2.2 Strengthening of framework legislation for environmental management
- 2.3 Co-operation in environmental training - follow-up
- 2.4 Assessment of faunal biodiversity - follow-up
- 2.5 Assessment of floral biodiversity
- 2.6 Information management in the Maldives

In addition to this, approval was given for the utilisation of remaining unspent funds from SSP I amounting to US\$ 23,000 for a project under SSP II entitled:

- 2.7 SACEP's webpage

SACEP has requested further funding from Norway for follow-up of several SSP I and II projects as well as some new ones. These are presented in SACEP's "Work Plan for 1998-2000" (reproduced in Annex IX) and listed below and we have chosen to categorise them as SSP II-a projects:

- 2.8 Training for management of protected areas and coral island ecosystems - follow up
- 2.9 Hands-on training in environmental law through attachment to environmental law programme at UNEP's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
- 2.10 Strengthening access to essential legal information to promote effective implementation of environmental legislation in countries in South Asia
- 2.11 Training Workshop on safe handling and use of pesticides and household chemicals for leaders of women's groups in selected countries
- 2.12 Co-operation in environmental training - follow up
- 2.13 Assessment of faunal biodiversity - follow up
- 2.14 Assessment of floral biodiversity - follow up
- 2.15 Legal aspects of integration of environmental considerations into development decision making processes in countries in South Asia

An additional list of projects for future consideration are also presented in Section C of the Work Plan (Annex IX). We have called these SSP III:

- 3.1 Safe handling of chemicals (*redundant in relation to 2.11 above*)
- 3.2 Cleaner Technologies and Waste Minimisation
- 3.3 Regional Guidelines on Management of Toxic Chemicals and Hazardous Wastes
- 3.4 Training Programme on Climate Change for South Asian Planners
- 3.5 Regional Capacity Building in EIA of Development Projects (*now not considered to be a priority*)
- 3.6 Assessment of Coastal and Marine Pollution from Land Based Sources
- 3.7 Regional Co-operation for Management and Conservation of Marine Species
- 3.8 Preparation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management

The above completed, ongoing and proposed projects are assessed in the following sections of this review.

Background for the review

The Contract between SACEP and Norway of 25th September 1996 regarding the support to the SSP I and II programmes calls for a mid-term review to be conducted jointly, prior to the possible extension of support to the programme. Thus at the last Semi-Annual Meeting held on 15th of January, 1998 both parties agreed to conduct the review prior to the next Semi-Annual meeting which is scheduled to be held in September 1998. The Terms of Reference are contained in Annex I.

The Norwegian Embassy in Sri Lanka and NORAD's Technical Department in Oslo nominated Dr. Ian Bryceson whilst SACEP nominated Mr. K.H.J. Wijayadasa for this task. It was agreed to carry out the Review for three weeks from 4th to 24th August, 1998 with submission of the final report on the last day.

Preparatory briefings were given in Oslo by Mr. Rasmus Hansson and Mr. Arild Skåra of NORAD and in Colombo by SACEP and Mr. W.M. Leelasena of the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Colombo. Relevant documentation was assembled and the consultants made initial contacts and preparatory arrangements during July 1998.

Review methodology and structure of the report

Purpose of the Review

The purpose of the Review is to assess the effectiveness of SSP I & II and draw guidelines for future programmes. The scope of the work includes an assessment of the relevance, effectiveness and impact of the activities undertaken under SSP I & II in the light of their objectives. In addition the Review entails a physical and financial evaluation of the performance and the effectiveness of the planning, implementation and monitoring mechanisms. It also calls for an examination of the cost efficiency and the sustainability of Programmes I & II.

Methodology

In view of the 21 days duration stipulated for the submission of this Report an in-depth Review covering project implementation in the 7 member countries over the period 1992 – 1998 was not feasible nor practicable. Accordingly, the methodology followed was a combination of in-depth and desk Reviews. In-depth Reviews were carried out during visits of the Review Mission to Sri Lanka, India and UNEP-ROAP in Bangkok from 9th to 16th of August 1998 through interviews and meetings with key players in project planning, implementation and monitoring. In addition several direct inquiries were made by telephone and relevant information ascertained especially in relation to Maldives, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Secondary data was extracted from project documents, progress reports and terminal reports.

The list of persons who were interviewed is contained in Annex XI. Also the list of documents examined by the Review Mission is contained in Annex XIII. During our interviews and meetings we were able to ascertain first hand information on the success or failure of the projects as well as shortfalls and obstacles encountered in the realisation of the projects as well as those encountered in the realisation of the

objectives and targets. An attempt has been made in this Report to suggest remedial measures to overcome these problems and drawbacks in the future.

Structure of the Report

This Report has been structured in conformity with the Guidelines issued by the Royal Norwegian Government on Review/Evaluation of Development Assistance and the Terms of Reference for the Review of SACEP's Programmes I & II. As is customary this Report contains an Introduction, Project Description, Conclusions and Recommendations and an Executive summary. The body of the Report addresses several critical factors governing success or failure of projects and contains sections on Relevance, Impacts, Effectiveness, Efficiency and Sustainability.

This Review adopted a constructive and corrective approach as against a formal Evaluation which assumes an investigative and sometimes accusative posture.

Every attempt has been made to relate the Report to the Terms of Reference.

RELEVANCE OF SACEP PROGRAMMES

SACEP's Strategy and Programme (SSP) I and II

The contribution of the Project Activities under SSP I & II to Programme Objectives and Overall Objectives of SACEP can be summarised as follows:

SACEP's Objectives	Programme Objectives	Project Activities/Outputs of Completed and Ongoing Projects
<p>Protection, Management and Enhancement of the Natural and Human Environment Individually Collectively and Co-operatively.</p> <p>Encourage judicious use of resources to alleviate poverty socio-economic disparities and improve quality of life.</p> <p>Ensure realisation of these objective through the full utilisation of SACEP's organisational arrangements and facilities for co-operation.</p>	<p>Amelioration of the Environment of the member states through joint action in Priority Areas.</p> <p>Encouragement of Co-operative Environmental Activities.</p> <p>Safeguarding and Improving Flora & Fauna.</p> <p>Enhancement of quality of Life of People in Harmony with nature and Environment.</p>	<p>Faunal Biodiversity; Manual, Regional Report and Action Plan.</p> <p>Environmental Training; Action Plan, Institutional Framework and Regional Overview</p> <p>Biodiversity; Environmental Training Action Plan and Institutional Framework;</p> <p>Marine Protected Areas and Coral Reef Ecosystems; Training Modules and National Action Plans</p> <p>Framework Legislation; Awareness Information, Training Model Laws and Publications</p> <p>Floral Biodiversity; Assessment, Country and Regional Reports, Guidelines, Manual and Training</p> <p>SACEP Webpage; Disseminate Information on SACEP & SACEP Projects via Internet ; and Access to Sub Regional, Regional and Global Environmental Information.</p>

It will be seen that the 3 Completed Projects and the 7 Ongoing Projects cover only 4 out of the 14 priority Subject Matter Areas namely: Preservation of Biodiversity, Management of Marine Protected Areas and Coral Island Ecosystems, Environmental Legislation and Education and Training. Thus, there is a need for greater diversification project-wise to cover as many of the priority subject matter areas as possible in the future. Even in regard to the Proposed Projects under SSP II-a (1998 - 2000) the only departure appears to be into the area of Safe Handling and Use of Pesticides.

The Review Mission has noted that in revising and updating the Priority Subject Matter Areas of SACEP the activities of Regional and Subregional specialised Agencies such as UNEP/EAP SENRIC in regard to Information Systems, ICIMOD in regard to Montane Ecosystems and Watershed Management and South Asian Regional Seas Programme in regard to Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management have been excluded. This is a healthy trend because it avoids duplication of effort and waste of scarce resources. It is recommended that SACEP should consolidate achievements already made, and then focus greater attention on the identification and formulation of projects in the hitherto neglected 10 Priority Subject Matter Areas in the next Project Cycle i.e. SSP III (2001 - 2006). This recommendation is however, dependent upon substantially increasing SACEP's capacity to co-ordinate a wider range of subject areas.

Also, in future project planning SACEP should focus attention on the sustainable development priorities of member countries, especially in relation to alleviating poverty, reducing socio-economic disparities, integrating environment and development, environmental capacity building and transfer of environmentally sound technologies. Attention to these cross-sectoral issues can have a major impact on improving the quality of life of the people and arresting environmental degradation in the South Asian Region.

South Asian Regional Seas Programme (SAS)

The South Asian Seas Action Plan which was formally adopted at a Meeting of Plenipotentiaries held in New Delhi in March 1995 came into force in January 1998. The Action Plan has been ratified by all the marine member states of South Asia, namely; Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. All member countries have already made their country contributions to the SAS Trust Fund. SACEP has been designated as the Secretariat for the implementation of the Action Plan. This is not only logical and meaningful but also cost-effective.

The four parts of the Action Plan are presented in Annex XI where the respective activities have been listed. Four priority projects have been identified. They are;

- (a) Integrated Coastal Zone Management
- (b) National and Regional Oil and Chemical Spill Contingency Planning
- (c) Human Resources Development through Strengthening Regional Centres
- (d) Protecting of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities.

There are several ongoing activities which have been initiated by SACEP and also by GCRMN and ICRI.

The success of the Programme depends on the active participation and co-operation of the member countries with the pivotal role being played by the National Focal Points.

The Programme cannot develop further without adequate staff, equipment and support services. Presently, all work connected with the Programme is being handled by Deputy Director Programmes of SACEP.

The Programme should be linked to SENRIC in regard to Information Systems and Databases.

The Regional Seas Programme of South Asia is lagging seriously behind other regions of the world. Even adjacent regions such as the East African Seas and the East Asian Seas have progressed much further during the late eighties and nineties.

SACEP Environmental & Natural Resources Information Centre (SENRIC)

SENRIC is the South Asian sub-regional constituent partner of UNEP's Environment Assessment Programme for Asia and the Pacific – SENRIC was established in 1994 and is located in the SACEP Secretariat. The primary objective of SENRIC is the provision and exchange of environmental data and information for decision making and action in the field of Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development. Its main functions are Capacity Building through a decentralised network. Data Management, Environmental Assessment and Reporting.

It is made operational through a decentralised network of key users and producers of natural resources data and information for Environmental Assessment and State of Environment Reporting. It assists member countries of the SACEP region to build capacities on the use of appropriate technology, in-country training capacities and databases while encouraging exchange of data and information on major issues of environmental concern.

SENRIC is an indispensable tool for SACEP's programme activities especially in the fields of information systems, databases and data management. However, SACEP has not utilised SENRIC's great potential. The services of an Environmental Management Consultant with experience in Information Systems and Data Bases may be obtained to establish the linkages for free flow of information between SACEP, SENRIC, member countries and other regional and sub-regional organisations.

Relevance in relation to the priorities of the member countries

The South Asian sub-region covers 5.4 percent of the World's land area, 16 percent of all agricultural land, 3.2 percent of the forested areas and carries 20 percent of the World's population. Even though food production has increased dramatically in the last five decades, there has been widespread deforestation, soil erosion, land

degradation and depletion and pollution of water resources. Environmental concerns resulting from economic growth and urbanisation include traffic congestion and air, water and soil pollution, growth of slums and shanties and lack of basic infrastructure facilities such as water supply and sanitation.

Reaching the goal of sustainable development in the SACEP countries is achievable provided action is pursued in four areas; namely, minimising environmental degradation and pollution, eliminating the root causes of environmental decay such as poverty, population pressure, over consumption and wasteful production, integrating environment and development and vigorously pursuing the path of sustainable development.

The sustainable development priorities of member countries are highly variable depending on land area, population, resource base, levels of pollution, state of economic development and technological advancement.

Broadly, the sustainable development priorities of member countries are fourfold, namely:

1. alleviating poverty, reducing socio-economic disparities and improving the quality of life of the people;
2. integrating environmental considerations into the development processes;
3. environmental capacity building in key areas such as, sustainable policy development; integrated planning; management tools and techniques such as legislation, institutions and economic instruments; human resource development especially in relation to environmental education and training; and environmental information systems and databases
4. application of cleaner production technologies and transfer of environmentally sound and sustainable technologies;

It is evident that SACEP's goals and objectives are indeed defined by and relevant to the environmental priorities of the South Asian member countries, ensured by their steering roles in the Governing Council and Consultative Committee.

Relevance in relation to principles of Norwegian development cooperation

The broad principles of Norwegian development co-operation are centred around the importance of addressing issues of poverty, democracy and human rights, gender equality, recipient responsibility and sustainability alongside environmental issues.

The Norwegian national assembly ("*Storting*") has laid down principles of development co-operation in various policy papers (most recently in Report no. 19 of 1995-96), and environmental considerations are central to these documents. These policies are in accordance with Norway's commitments under Agenda 21.

The environmental aspects of these principles are translated into a strategy by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Development Co-operation and Human Rights in "A Strategy for Environment in Development Cooperation" (1997).

This strategy is intended as the basis for implementation of programmes and projects of development co-operation by the Ministry's Multilateral Department for mainly multilateral programmes, various embassies and NORAD (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation) for mainly bilateral programmes, the Norwegian Research Council for research-related programmes and various other institutions involved.

The overriding objective defined by the Ministry's Strategy is:

- to contribute to a sound management of the global environment and biological diversity.

By comparison, SACEP's main objectives (as already elaborated upon above in the Introduction) are stated as:

- to promote and support the protection, management and enhancement of the environment of South Asia individually, collectively and co-operatively;
- to encourage the judicious use of the resources of the environment with a view to alleviating poverty, reducing socio-economic disparities and improving the quality of life of the people.

SACEP's and Norway's overall objectives are thus clearly compatible and complementary.

The Norwegian Strategy furthermore defines four main areas of priority:

- 1) development of sustainable production systems;
- 2) conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;
- 3) reduced pollution of soil, air and water;
- 4) preservation of cultural heritage and management of the natural environment's cultural values.

The Norwegian Strategy specifically emphasises the following points in relation to its implementation:

- a) development of institutional capacity;
- b) research and development of professional competence;
- c) sectoral integration;
- d) integrated environment management;
- e) coordination;
- f) use of Norwegian participants;
- g) use of various instruments (e.g. funding mechanisms).

The projects supported under SSP I and SSP II, as well as those proposed for new support under SSP II-a and SSP III, are in close accordance with the above listed areas of priority, particularly (1), (2) and (3). They also match closely the first five points of emphasis, and this review makes recommendations for addressing point (f) for SACEP's future contact with Norwegian institutions, and point (g) for the Norwegian Embassy's coordination of instruments at their disposal).

EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACTS OF SSP I & II

Degree of achievement of objectives of the programme

Annex VII tabulates the "Planned Objectives and Activities" alongside "Physical Achievements and Outputs" of all the completed and ongoing projects of SSP I & II.

From our brief exposure to some of these projects, the Review Mission has the following impressions which we express frankly (written in *italics*) of the projects achievements so far:

- 1.1 *Assessment of faunal biodiversity - The regional workshops have surely been important in facilitating contacts and informing zoologists in South Asia about one-anothers' work. The tasks of assessing overall faunal biodiversity are enormous, and it is primarily the role of SACEP to facilitate co-operation amongst the countries, but it is clearly the respective countries' institutions who have the responsibility for actually carrying out these assessments in compliance with various Conventions signed by their governments. The level of scientific expertise varies enormously between the member countries and India seems to be quite far ahead in this particular field, although much of their specimen collections stem from work done many decades ago - the Zoological Survey of India is therefore a natural focal point, but the lack of follow-up from some other countries cannot be construed as the fault of either ZSI or SACEP. It may be necessary to consider some form of incentives to ensure better performance from participants in following up their commitments.*
- 1.2 *Cooperation in capacity building for environmental training - This also constitutes an important area for regional exchange and co-operation between the member countries, and the reports indicate useful outputs and there has been interest shown in many requests for copies of the report. Unfortunately, some country representatives have still not submitted their promised contributions after two years.*
- 1.3 *Environmental management seminar for South Asia - The publication of the book "Harmonising Environment and Development in South Asia" provides useful access to results of the Seminar to many other environmental agencies, institutions, organisations and individuals within and outside the region.*
- 2.1 *Training for management of protected areas and coral island ecosystems - Originally requested by the Maldives Government, the training modules produced under this project are tailor-made for the region and fulfil a long felt need. The first Workshop will be held in September 1998. A valuable contribution in an important field which has been lagging behind in South Asia.*
- 2.2 *Strengthening of framework legislation for environmental management - This project is surely the "flagship" of SSP I & II. Visible success in the form of*

valuable publications, awareness raising to high levels in the judiciary, and prominent media coverage. The publications are amongst those listed in Annex XII.

- 2.3 Co-operation in environmental training - follow up - *This seems to have been a useful consolidation of earlier efforts (see comments on 1.2 above)*
- 2.4 Assessment of faunal biodiversity - follow up - *Continuation, with the comments above on 1.1 still applying.*
- 2.5 Assessment of floral biodiversity - *A logical parallel to the faunal work, again urgently needed in South Asia, with the Botanical Survey of India (BSI) playing a leading role again. On this subject, the University of Peradeniya in Sri Lanka has considerable expertise and good Herbarium collections. We noted that the Botanical Gardens in Calcutta are huge with some beautiful and unique specimens, but they are in a poor state of maintenance - the Botanical Gardens at Peradeniya are better cared for. It is early to judge the results of this project, but we are anxious that the difficulties faced by the faunal work may be repeated in this exercise.*
- 2.6 Information management in the Maldives - *A request from the Maldives Government, this project has helped to fulfil a much need gap in the Maldives' environmental databases and bibliographies along with contact through the media. A significant output of this project has been the preparation of the "State of the Environment" Report for the Maldives which is completed and currently in press*
- 2.7 SACEP webpage - *input materials are already assembled and the webpage should be launched on-line in September 1998. All SACEP documents will be made available, with particular emphasis on the Environmental Law Programme and the South Asia Regional Seas Programme.*

Effectiveness of planning, implementation and monitoring mechanisms

The completed and ongoing Projects under SSP I & II have contributed to greater Sub Regional co-operation through workshops, visits and exchange of information. Some of the publications such as Harmonising Environment and Development, Capacity Building in Environmental Training, Environmental Conventions and Judicial Decisions are landmark contributions to knowledge.

Lack of a sound planning and programming outfit at SACEP Secretariat has contributed to several lapses and shortcomings in needs assessment, project identification, prioritisation and project formulation. This needs immediate rectification. The Subject Area Focal Points should be activated and their capacities fully utilised. One way of handling this would be to offer incentive payment for special assignments. A major drawback in Planning and Programming is the absence of an institutionalised participatory and consultative process at SACEP Secretariat level capable of sustaining interest of National and Subject Area Focal Points. In this

regard it will be worthwhile undertaking a study of the Planning & Programming Mechanisms in ASEAN and SPREP and draw lessons.

Co-ordination of project Planning, Implementation and Monitoring both horizontal and vertical at the apex should receive priority attention. This would ensure greater dialogue and interaction resulting in timely delivery of outputs, promotion of cost efficiency and avoidance of duplication of effort. The Co-ordination Committee meetings can be institutionalised through regular Inter Agency Co-ordinatory Committee Meetings convened by SACEP with agencies such as UNDP, UNEP, ESCAP, IUCN, UNIDO, ADB, World Bank etc. represented in Colombo. It will be necessary to set up a Planning and Programming Council of National Focal Points in order to ensure that there is proper co-ordination of all aspects of Programme & Project Planning, Implementation and Monitoring at SACEP Secretariat level and at National level.

SACEP should not get involved in direct implementation of projects but only co-ordinate implementation. Implementation should be solely a matter for member countries to look after. In the implementation and monitoring of projects the SACEP Secretariat should play a pivotal role. This is because member country institutions are rather hesitant in having direct dealings with Focal Points in countries other than their own. Frequent changes in staff in the National and Subject Area Focal Points have also had an adverse impact on Project Implementation and Monitoring. A common problem encountered is the lack of follow up at national level. This depends on the commitment and enthusiasm of the Officials particularly at Ministry Level. SACEP should pay special attention to streamlining the Reporting and Monitoring Systems

Impacts of the programme on member countries and institutions

The Review Mission had the opportunity of evaluating the effectiveness of SACEP's Programmes I & II and obtaining views on the proposed Work Plan; 1998 – 2000 at Meetings with teams of High Officials chaired by Secretary Ministry of Forestry and Environment of Sri Lanka, Mr. K.A.S. Gunasekara; Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forestry of India Mr. Nirmal Andrews; the Director, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, India, Dr. J R B Alfred and the Regional Director of UNEP-ROAP, Bangkok, Thailand, Dr. Suvit Yodmani respectively.

The general consensus that emerged at these meetings was that SSP I & II were effective and had many beneficial impacts on member countries organisations and institutions. The Environmental Legislation project is progressing very satisfactorily in Sri Lanka. It has several innovative features such as formulation of a Model Statute on Environment for Provincial Councils and an Environmental Awareness Quiz Programme for school children. The National Steering Committee and the 6 sub committees had rendered yeoman service to the success of the Project. The Indian approach to the Environmental Legislation Project appears to be different. India will only participate in regional activities and all matters pertaining to incountry Legislation will be a matter to be dealt with themselves, without external assistance. India reiterated the fact that she has very comprehensive Environmental Legislation. What is lacking is enforcement capacity which is an internal matter.

UNEP- ROAP appears to be quite pleased with the arrangements that are in existence with SACEP for collaboration and co-operation. UNEP-EAP/AP has also made use of SACEP as a Sub-regional Partner in the field of Environmental Assessment, Reporting, Data Management and Capacity Building by establishing SENRIC at SACEP Secretariat in Colombo. UNEP-ROAP made special reference to the tremendous beneficial impacts arising from the Environmental Conventions Workshop, Male, April 1997 and the Judges Symposium Colombo, July 1997. This was the first attempt in getting the Judiciaries of South Asia to backstop the activities of the governments in environmental matters.

At national level with frequent changes in staff there is lack of continuity. Some project activities have not established the proper linkages both vertical and horizontal and peoples participation is somewhat out of step. Training of local staff abroad is very costly and there is a tendency for trained staff to seek more lucrative employment in the private sector or abroad. Those trained have not been used as trainers to train others incountry.

It was quite evident that the Subject Area Focal Points are dormant and their full potential not made use of. There is tremendous potential for sub-regional Co-operation through training, exchange of information, collaborative research and networking. SACEP should set up a Consultative Mechanism for planning programming, implementation and monitoring as in the case of SPREP by way of a Planning Council representative of the Secretaries to Ministries of the member countries and Representatives of all collaborating multilateral and bilateral agencies as well as all other specialised agencies such as IUCN which are active in the field of environmental and sustainable development. The complementarities and commonalties between SACEP and Programmes such as SAS and SENRIC should be fully exploited. Even though these programmes are located in the SACEP Secretariat the beneficial linkages have not been established as yet.

EFFICIENCY OF SSP I & II

Results in relation to resources used

The Review Mission is impressed that many tangible outputs have been achieved with fairly modest funding, particularly in the Environmental Law aspects. This is due to the fact that SACEP essentially subsidises projects by providing considerable assistance without taking any project administration fees. However, this state of affairs seriously strains the capacity of an already under-staffed and under-funded Secretariat, and it should be redressed by charging a fee (by comparison, NORAD in Oslo has paid 15% for many years to IUCN for such services).

SACEP managed to save about US\$ 23,000 on SSP I, and approval was given by the Norwegian Embassy to utilise these funds in SSP II for SACEP's webpage.

Lack of continuity in the choice of persons sent from members countries for attending workshops and seminars, and the sending of inadequately qualified persons, significantly detract from the positive results that could have been achieved by better nomination procedures. There have also been some instances of last-minute nominations for attendance of workshops and seminars. This causes undue inconvenience for organisers.

Improved reporting and monitoring procedures in SACEP and also in the member countries' institutions would increase the benefits from these activities. SACEP needs more capacity and better funding to achieve this.

Costs and utilisation of resources in relation to budget and plans

Implementation costs and schedules have generally followed the planned budgets and timing, but several of the projects in SSP II actually have a five-year planning horizon while the funding is approved for three years (with the remaining partly dependent upon the outcome of this Review).

Disbursement of funds from the Norwegian Embassy are made for certain activities after they have already been completed and expenses incurred. In several instances SACEP has had to advance payments themselves and then claim reimbursement from the Norwegian Embassy. It would be advantageous if the timing of payments could be made on a more regular basis in relation to an agreed schedule so as to enable SACEP to plan accordingly and preferably in advance..

Completion of projects in relation to planned schedules

There appears to be generally good adherence to planned schedules. But there have been considerable delays in submission of Reports from some member country participants in the cases of the Environmental Training (two years delay) and the Faunal Biodiversity (three months delays) projects.

SUSTAINABILITY OF SSP I & II

Political, socio-economic and ecological foundations of SACEP

Compared with SAARC, SACEP has very little political clout in the region. SAARC has progressively encroached into SACEP's legitimate territory. Some member countries are in arrears with regard to payment of country contributions and some others are paying only 50 % of the amount pledged whereas there appears to be no such problem in SAARC. SACEP should work out ways and means of achieving greater recognition and acceptability.

The CC has not been able to discharge its responsibilities expeditiously and in a business like manner. Every minor matter has to be referred to the National Focal Points for advice through the respective Foreign Ministries. This is both time-consuming and frustrating.

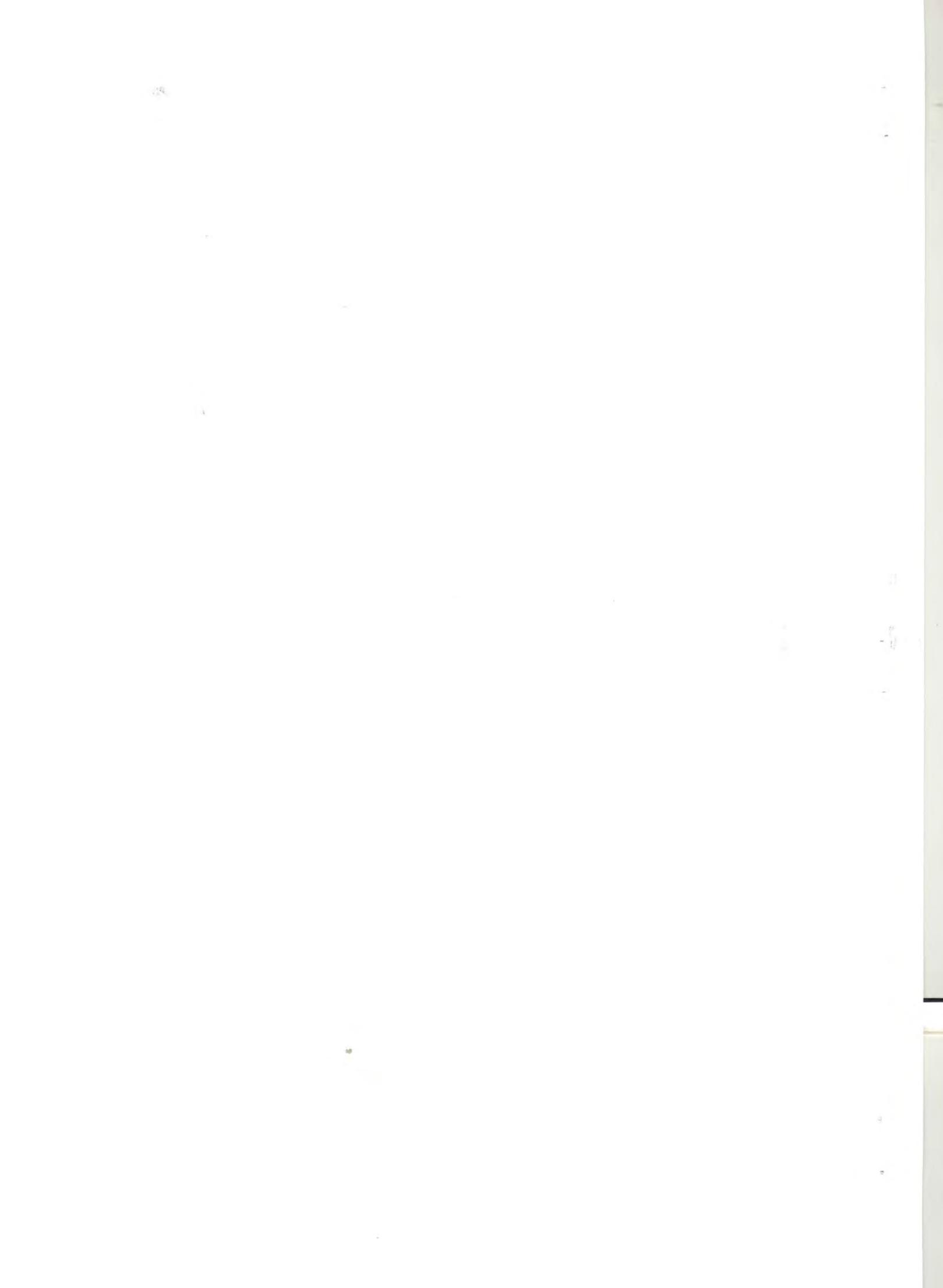
In the sub regional context SACEP's priorities should be fourfold, namely; help reduce environmental degradation and pollution, eliminate the root causes of environmental degradation, integrate environment and development and embrace the path of Sustainable Development. As a logical follow up from the Earth Summit of 1992, South Asian Countries have chosen the path of Sustainable Development and consequently are in the process of implementing Environmental Action Plans based on Agenda 21. SACEP will be able to emerge as the dominant Environmental Forum in South Asia if it took the trouble to develop a South Asian Agenda 21 by pooling South Asian expertise and resources. In fact such a Policy Document could form the basis for the formulation of SSP III for the period 2001 – 2006.

South Asia's ecological and socio-cultural foundations are strong, deeply rooted and as old as human civilisation. Living in harmony with nature in South Asia is intertwined with religion, culture, customs, and social structure.

SACEP should strive to evolve a new Sustainable Development Strategy for South Asia, on the theme "to live in harmony with Nature" because neither Western Growth Models, nor East Asian so-called miracles are really applicable nor easily adaptable to SACEP Countries.

Dependability of funding from member countries and donors

To say the least the financial position of SACEP is precarious. The four main sources of anticipated income of SACEP are; (a) country contributions on the agreed scale of assessment; (b) hosting facilities provided by the government of Sri Lanka which include a residence for the Director General, office space for Secretariat; (c) programme and project funding by bilateral and multilateral donor/funding agencies and (d) SACEP Trust Fund.



The total country contributions envisaged at the time the formula was last revised was US\$ 121,800. However, the total country contributions received in 1997 amounted to US\$ 54,015 only leaving a shortfall of US\$ 67,785. The estimated income for 1998 is US\$ 119,200 and the estimated expenditure US\$ 148,945 leaving a budget deficit of US\$ 29,745. These shortfalls and deficits mean that the Secretariat has to function very much below normal capacity. Also these shortfalls and deficits make budgeting meaningless. The Government of Sri Lanka has made regular annual contributions for hosting facilities over and above her Country Contributions; which in 1998 stands at Rs. 2.1 million or US\$ 32,000.

Even though SACEP received Advisory Services and Technical Assistance from multilateral donor agencies such as UNDP, UNEP, ESCAP and ADB from its inception; substantial Project Funding from bilateral sources commenced only in 1992 with NORAD assistance for SSP I. Presently Project Funding is done by UNEP-EAP in respect of SENRIC and NORAD for SSP I & II. However, there is no corresponding increase in staff, equipment, office space and other support services. The SACEP Secretariat should make every effort to collect the Country Contributions by sending regular reminders to the National Focal Points and including same in every CC Agenda. The SACEP Trust Fund was launched in September 1994 with a target of US\$ 500,000 to be obtained as voluntary contributions from member countries and other donors. The main objective of the Trust Fund is to build a capital base or reserve for both organisational and programme activities of SACEP. So far no such contributions have been received other than US\$ 20,000 contributed by SACEP out of savings from Project Funding. In view of the fact that there is considerable default in the payment of Country Contributions no purpose will be served in seeking voluntary country contributions from member countries for the Trust Fund.

It is not the purpose of this Review to investigate which countries are paying their membership dues or not, but it is important for SACEP's existence and viability to note that indeed many of the members do indeed pay such dues fully, although two of the biggest contributors are only paying about half their agreed shares. The Governing Council is continually trying to address this issue.

International agencies which contribute to financing of programme and project activities with SACEP include UNEP-ROAP (Bangkok), UNEP-EAP/AP (Bangkok), UNEP Water Branch (Nairobi), UNEP Law Programme (Nairobi), UNEP Regional Seas Programme (Nairobi), Asian Development Bank (ADB) (Manila), World Bank (Washington), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) (Bangkok), the East-West Center (Hawaii) and others.

SACEP has also collaborated with the Netherlands Government which funded the Asia-Pacific International Network on Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (ASPA-INECE) which is currently ongoing.

SACEP also co-operates with Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) which is currently funding work on regional air pollution problems. SACEP should strive to diversify its contacts with donor organisations. An appeal for funds to the Heads of State or Government of major donor countries in the area of Environment such as Japan, USA, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Canada etc. would be more

meaningful. Also, it will be helpful if the consent of donors for projects could be obtained to channel any savings into the Trust Fund.

Institutional and financial viability of SACEP

In view of the above described factors affecting sustainability, it is obvious that SACEP has a clear *raison-d'être* which is recognised by the member countries and their institutions, along with various international agencies and donor organisations.

The Institutional and Organisational strengthening of the SACEP Secretariat is extremely important because it enhances the identity, continuity and the image of the organisation. The first meeting of the G.C in 1983 resolved that the Secretariat be strengthened to meet the growing demands on the programme side. The second meeting of the GC in 1985 resolved that an efficient planning and monitoring cell be created in order to deal with programme matters. However, these resolutions have not been implemented so far largely due to lack of funds.

SACEP's staff is very small in number, and their capacity is inadequate in relation to the expectations of the member countries, international agencies and donors. The tasks may become overwhelming in the time ahead with expanding levels of ambition in the activities being monitored.

The staff, especially the locally recruited staff are over-worked and under-paid. It is of particular concern to us that the Deputy Director be recognised and remunerated for his work as he is especially essential to SACEP's efficient functioning and institutional memory.

The urgent needs of the Secretariat are threefold. Firstly, at least two technically competent Programme Officers should be recruited locally almost immediately. This number should be gradually increased to one for every two projects. It is humanly impossible for one Deputy Director of Programmes to carry the entire burden of Programmes I & II plus the South Asian Regional Seas Programme. Secondly the Administration Division should be strengthened with a Staff Assistant and an Accounts Assistant. The present staff should be afforded adequate opportunities of internal promotion to the higher grades. Thirdly, with the expansion envisaged the Secretariat should have more office space, office equipment, transport and such other support services. Further, the South Asian Regional Seas Programme (SAS) should recruit its full complement of staff.

In order to avoid exacerbating these already difficult problems of institutional viability, SACEP should strictly adhere to its facilitating and co-ordinating role, and avoid involvement in implementation of projects.

There evidently is a need to improve mechanisms for prioritisation and needs assessment resulting in project identification and formulation: many of the country focal points are not performing satisfactorily in this respect. This situation makes it very difficult for SACEP to play its role in following up such directions.

In addition, SACEP should insist upon being paid properly for its services to project planning and monitoring. In this way, staff could be paid adequately, and staff numbers should be gradually increased with a clear plan for the definition of their responsibilities. The Norwegian Embassy and other donors should consider paying SACEP a 15% project administration fee to ensure its viability.

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SACEP may find points of common interest with a number of Norwegian institutions that work on environmental matters, particularly those which are already involved in collaborative environmental activities in developing countries.

Appropriate government bodies and agencies include:

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- State Pollution Control Board (SFT), Oslo and Horten (oil spill contingency).

Universities and research institutions which have expertise relevant to SACEP's portfolio and with experience with collaborative work on environmental aspects in South Asia include (these are not listed in any particular prioritised order:

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- Agricultural University of Norway (NLH), Noragric, Ås;
- Norwegian Institute for Nature and Culture Research (NINA/NIKU), Trondheim;
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- Norwegian Institute for Air Pollution Research (NILU), Lillestrøm;
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SACEP may be interested in considering the development of contacts with such institutions and pursuance of discussions with research teams and individuals within them. These contacts may result in applications for funding for co-operative efforts from sources such as NORAD and the Norwegian Research Council (NFR). It is of utmost importance that such co-operative work be primarily focused on SACEP's own priorities in conjunction with the principle of recipient responsibility. The envisaged co-operation could focus upon selected SSP projects and aspects of the Regional Seas Programme.

The level of SACEP's capacity should match the level of ambition in seeking possible Norwegian co-operative partners. It would seem appropriate to invite SACEP's Director General and Deputy Director Programmes to visit Norway for a period of approximately two weeks in order to familiarise themselves with selected Norwegian institutions and make preliminary discussions concerning co-operation.

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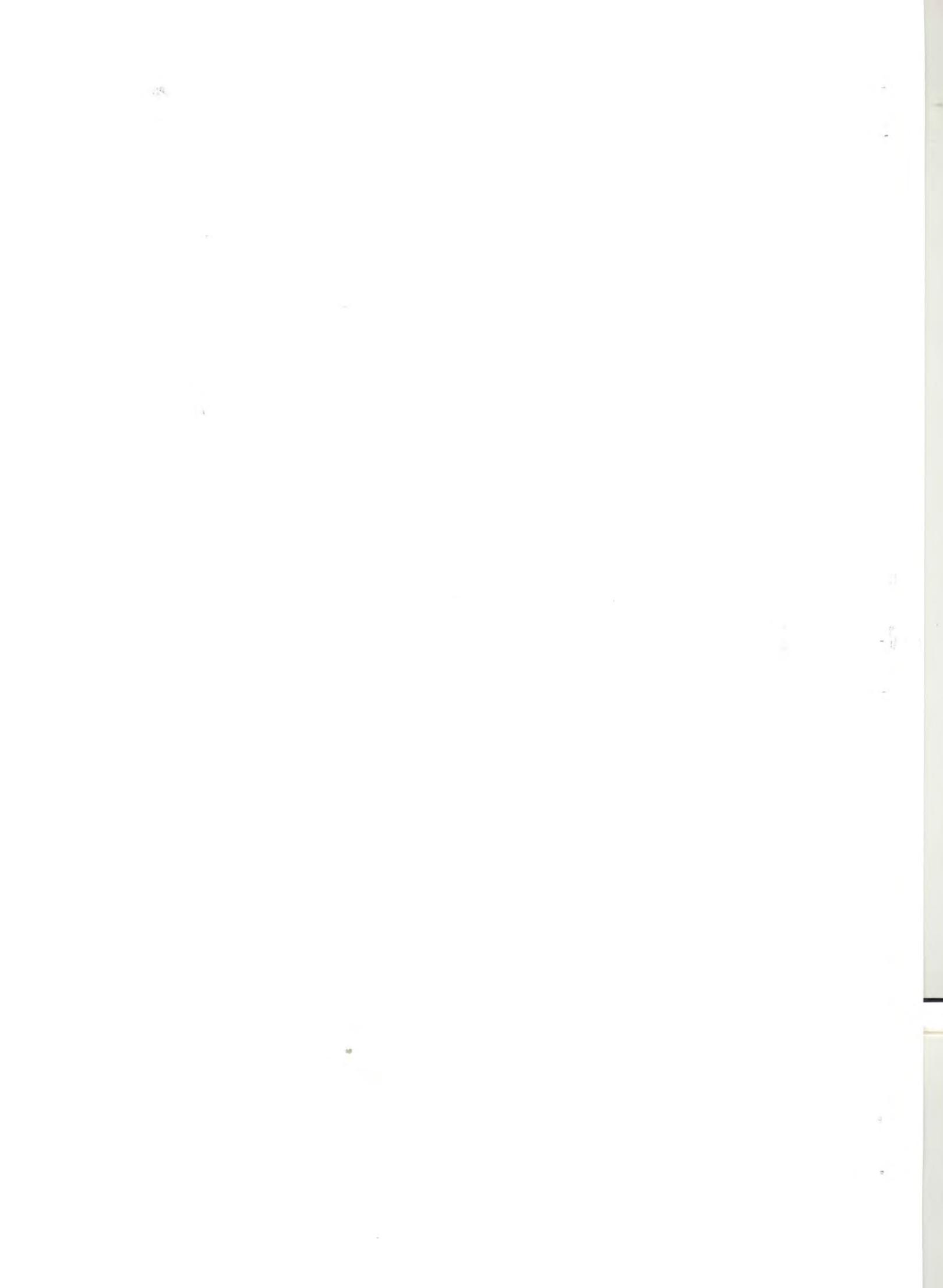
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ANNEX I Terms of Reference

RAS-SACEP STRATEGY AND PROGRAMME 2 (1996-2000) TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE REVIEW OF SACEP PROGRAMME *

Background

As per contract between Norway and SACEP regarding the above programme a Review of the programme should be conducted jointly, prior to the possible extension of support to the programme. Thus at the last Semi-Annual Meeting held on 15th of January, 1998 both parties agreed to conduct the evaluation prior to the next Semi-Annual meeting scheduled to be held in September, 1998.

Overall objective of the programme is i.a. stated as follows

"To promote and support the protection, management and enhancement of the environment, both natural and human, of the countries of South Asia, individually, collectively and co-operatively."

The programme immediate objective is i a.

"to promote co-operative activities in priority areas of environment of mutual interest"

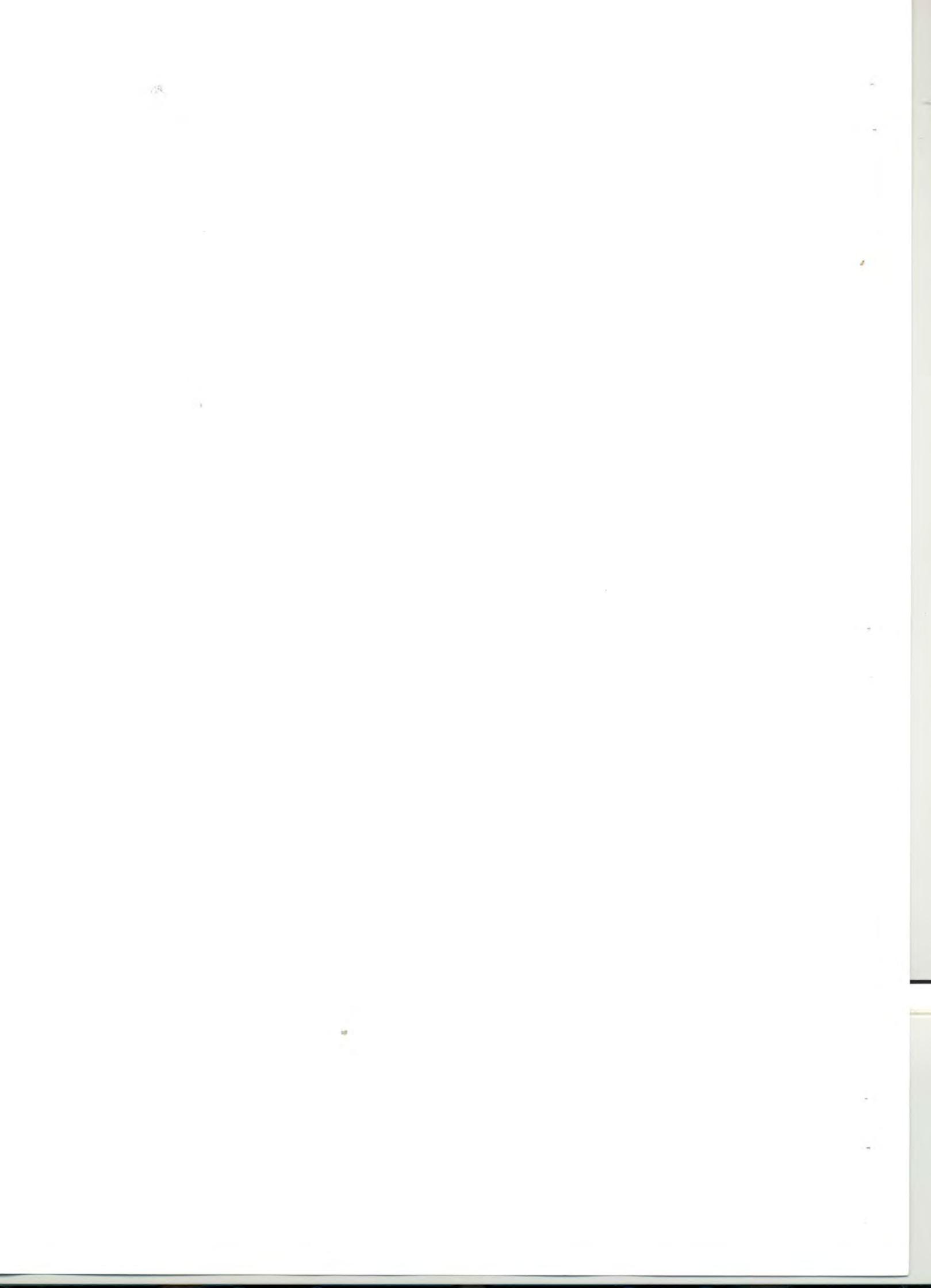
Since its inception, the programme activities of SACEP have been based on the 15 subject areas which were initiated and identified by the project identification mission and approved at the first Governing Council Meeting. In 1992 SACEP engaged a consultant to review its activities and prepare a Plan of Action for the next 4 years. The plan covers 5 key areas, capacity building, awareness creation, training, information exchange and conservation of wildlife and wild habitat. When this plan was about to be completed, SACEP formulated a new plan, called "SACEP Strategy and Programme 2 1996-2000".

Norway supported two projects under SSP I with an allocation of NOK 3.0 million
The projects were

1. Cooperation in environmental training and capacity building in South Asia Region.
2. Assessment of Faunal biodiversity in the countries of South Asia.

The projects are now completed and final reports are submitted. Their follow up needs to be assessed in order to evaluate the impact.

The present contract under SSP II has provided NOK 5.0 million for a 3 year period the current programme submitted to Norway for funding included 20 ongoing and new projects, amounting to US Dollars 6.09 million. However, SACEP has later indicated 8 of these projects as having priority for part funding from Norway. One of these, Environment Management Seminar for South Asia, had been supported outside of the SACEP programme (under LKA 027) and the project is already completed.



Purpose

The purpose of the review is to assess the effectiveness of the programmes, SSP I and SSP II, implemented and to draw some guidelines for the future programmes

Scope of work

1. Assess the performance and results of RAS 003 - SACEP Strategy and Programme I & II in relation to the planned outputs and objectives of the activities.
2. Assess to what extent the activities have contributed to the programme objective and to the overall objective of SACEP.
3. Assess the effectiveness of the programme for planning, implementation and monitoring of the activities under the programme, so as to ensure the participation of member countries.
4. Assess the effect and impact of the programme on member countries and the effectiveness of the follow up mechanism at country level.
5. Examine the ways and means of improving the co-operation between SACEP and Norwegian institutions so as to improve the programme
6. Identify possible shortfalls and bottlenecks and make recommendations to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the programme.
7. Examine the proposed work plan for 1998-2000 and give direction for the future.

Implementation

The review mission would comprise of two persons, one nominated by Norway and the other by SACEP. The nominee of Norway would be the team leader.

The mission would initially meet in Colombo at the SACEP Secretariat and then visit one member country of SACEP and the Regional office of UNEP in Bangkok to ascertain first hand the necessary information.

The total time allocated for the review is three weeks and the report should be made available to SACEP and to the Norwegian Embassy in Colombo before the end of July**.

* *This is a scanned version of the Terms of Reference received from SACEP and NORAD*

** *It was later agreed that the review should be conducted in August*

POSSIBLE COLLABORATION WITH NORWEGIAN INSTITUTIONS

SACEP may find points of common interest with a number of Norwegian institutions that work on environmental matters, particularly those which are already involved in collaborative environmental activities in developing countries.

Appropriate government bodies and agencies include:

- Ministry of Environment, Department for International Cooperation (MD), Oslo;
- Directorate of Nature Management (DN), Trondheim;
- State Pollution Control Board (SFT), Oslo and Horten (oil spill contingency).

Universities and research institutions which have expertise relevant to SACEP's portfolio and with experience with collaborative work on environmental aspects in South Asia include (these are not listed in any particular prioritised order:

- University of Oslo, Centre for Development and Environment (UiO SUM);
- University of Bergen, Centre for Environment and Resource Studies (UiB SMR);
- University of Trondheim, Department of Geography (NTNU);
- Agricultural University of Norway (NLH), Noragric, Ås;
- Norwegian Institute for Nature and Culture Research (NINA/NIKU), Trondheim;
- Norwegian Institute for Water Research (NIVA), Oslo;
- Norwegian Institute for Air Pollution Research (NILU), Lillestrøm;
- Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research (NIBR), Oslo;
- Institute of Marine Research (HI); Bergen;
- Fridtjof Nansen Institute (FNI), Bærum;
- Christian Michelsens Institute (CMI), Bergen;
- Foundation for Industrial and Technical Research (SINTEF), Trondheim;
- Global Resource Information Database (GRID), Arendal;
- Rogalandsforskning, Stavanger.

SACEP may be interested in considering the development of contacts with such institutions and pursuance of discussions with research teams and individuals within them. These contacts may result in applications for funding for co-operative efforts from sources such as NORAD and the Norwegian Research Council (NFR). It is of utmost importance that such co-operative work be primarily focused on SACEP's own priorities in conjunction with the principle of recipient responsibility. The envisaged co-operation could focus upon selected SSP projects and aspects of the Regional Seas Programme.

The level of SACEP's capacity should match the level of ambition in seeking possible Norwegian co-operative partners. It would seem appropriate to invite SACEP's Director General and Deputy Director Programmes to visit Norway for a period of approximately two weeks in order to familiarise themselves with selected Norwegian institutions and make preliminary discussions concerning co-operation.

ANNEX II Map of SACEP member countries

(Afghanistan is unshaded because it is not presently active in SACEP)



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

- The overriding conclusion of the Review Mission is that SACEP's Programmes I & II funded by the Norwegian Embassy and their overall focus (including the Regional Seas Programme and SENRIC) are important and positive contributions towards addressing crucial environmental issues in the South Asian region, although still modest in their magnitude and reach.
- We consider that the projects and activities implemented under these programmes are relevant and in accordance with the priorities and policies of the member countries and of Norway.
- We have identified and commented upon a number of problems and weaknesses linked to planning, programming, implementation and monitoring. We have suggested some remedial measures in the Table below.
- We have addressed the precarious question of SACEP's institutional and financial viability, and we point out the need to address this urgently.
- We have commented upon the possibilities for co-operation between SACEP and some selected Norwegian institutions.
- We have considered NORAD's suggestion that SACEP should concentrate on networking, coordination and monitoring of projects and playing the role of a kind of "donor" which awards funding to good project proposals (on a competitive basis), rather than implementing projects themselves. We accept that this suggestion has validity for projects at national levels, and we feel that SACEP does and should continue to play this role vis-à-vis projects implemented by national agencies at the national level - although there is much room for improvement in how this is actually carried out. However it is clearly stipulated in SACEP's mandate that they should indeed be responsible for the implementation of projects at a sub-regional level (along with networking, coordination, reporting and monitoring) because there is no alternative sub-regional body which could fulfil this role. Consideration of such a fundamental change of SACEP's mandate is beyond the scope of this review of NORAD-funded projects.

Recommendations

- We recommend continuation of Norwegian funding to SACEP's Strategy and Programmes (with some modifications), and also recommend consideration of funding to some related activities under SACEP's co-ordination of the South Asian Regional Seas Programme (SAS).

- We have made a matrix of specific Conclusions and Recommendations with a greater degree of detail in the table below.
- In addition, we have proposed some “Suggested Guidelines for the Future Proposed Projects” in the section after this Table.

Conclusions	Recommendations
1. Some SSP I & II projects have produced good results (see page 17)	1. These should be completed and followed up to consolidate results
2. Some projects have suffered from attendance by unsuitably qualified participants, lack of continuity in participation, lack of feed-back and follow-up.	2. Criteria for selection of participants should be specified more precisely and institutions should be encouraged to ensure continuity and genuine follow-up (also in their own interest).
3. Obtaining Country Papers, Reports etc. from Member Country Participants / Experts has been problematic at times. It is possible that the persons selected for such assignments were incapable of delivering the goods on schedule	3. Greater caution should be exercised in selecting Participants / Experts for special assignments. If the fee payable is inadequate it should be increased and paid after completion of the assignment.
4. Effectiveness and impact of projects have been good where there is a felt need, but poor where there is little interest. Prior consultation, needs assessment, prioritisation, project identification and formulation is not adequately carried out	4. SACEP must design processes for improving these aspects so as to get better co-operation with the member countries and institutions.
5. SACEP has very limited capacity, yet has been involved in some aspects of project implementation, to the detriment of monitoring capacity.	5. SACEP should concentrate solely on co-ordination and facilitation in relation to project implementation.
6. SACEP's staff is very small and the local employees are overworked and underpaid.	6. SACEP should urgently review staffing needs and salary scales.
7. SACEP effectively subsidises projects by not charging any administrative or servicing fee in spite of its meagre resources	7. Norway and other donors should be asked to favourably consider a Project Servicing Fee of 15% of total estimated costs of projects in order to enhance SACEP's capacity to improve reporting and monitoring
8. Compared with SPREP and ICIMOD, SACEP is seriously handicapped by lack of Professional Programme Staff and Administrative Supporting Staff	8. Institutional and Organisational strengthening of SACEP should be given top priority

Conclusions	Recommendations
9. There is duplication of effort in the field of Environment vis-à-vis SAARC and SACEP. SAARC has encroached upon SACEP's legitimate areas.	9. SAARC should restrict itself to Policy Issues and recognise this and allow SACEP to function as the Specialised Agency with technical functions
10. The Consultative Committee has operated below expectations in facilitating implementation of policies, strategies and programmes.	10. This structural problem should be circumvented by setting up a SACEP Planning and Programming Council at Ministry Secretary level which meets once a year along with representatives of multilateral and bilateral agencies.
11. Many of the Subject Area Focal Points have not discharged their duties and responsibilities as spelt out in the GC Resolutions and Modalities of Focal Points. Thus there is little progress in project identification, formulation and implementation	11. The SACEP Secretariat should study the reasons for malfunctioning of SAFC and make structural changes or introduce alternative ways and means of carrying out the mandate.
12. Budgeting is a nightmare with big shortfalls between the anticipated income and actual payments from certain countries resulting in huge budget deficits	12. SACEP should make concerted efforts to collect all country contributions by sending regular reminders and placing this item on the Agenda of each and every Consultative Committee Meeting
13. Disbursement of funds from the Norwegian Embassy are paid after some projects are completed and expenses incurred. In several instances SACEP has had to advance payments themselves and then claim reimbursement from the Norwegian Embassy	13. Timing and amounts of payments should be made to an agreed time frame, and if possible such part payments should be made in advance, so as to enable SACEP to plan accordingly.
14. Norwegian funding to SACEP has been for short periods so far. This creates difficulties for SACEP's long-term planning	14. If the Norwegian Embassy decides to continue funding to SACEP, they should attempt to do so over a longer time horizon
15. The South Asia Regional Seas Programme (SAS) coordinated by SACEP has many parallels with SSP, though it is under-funded and lagging behind other regions of the world.	15. Norway should consider giving some support to this programme too.
16. At present there is an overdependency on the part of SACEP for project funds from Norway	16. SACEP should make every effort to diversify its sources of funding

Conclusions	Recommendations
17. SACEP has not fully utilised SENRIC in the field of Data Management, Environmental Assessment and Information Systems and "State of the Environment" reporting	17. SACEP should study linkages for free flow of data information and have a streamlined Information System established (we await SACEP's webpage in September).
18. Possibilities exist for mutually beneficial co-operation between SACEP and selected Norwegian institutions in relation to SSP and SAS	18. A visit should be arranged for key SACEP staff to Norway to explore and consider co-operation with Norwegian institutions
19. Of the 14 Priority Subject Areas of SACEP, SSP I and II and the proposed projects under SSP III fall into only 4 Subject Area, namely: Biodiversity, Training, Legislation and Marine Ecosystems	19. SACEP should endeavour to diversify into other Subject Areas progressively and systematically in keeping with its capacity (but not at the expense of consolidating good results).
20. In the future, SACEP should focus attention on sustainable development priorities of the region	20. Alleviation of poverty, reduction of socio-economic disparities, integrating environment and development and environmentally sound technology are areas which should be considered.
21. South Asia's ecological and socio-cultural foundations are strong and deep-rooted. Living in harmony with Nature is part of the tradition and philosophical wisdom	21. SACEP should develop a new Sustainable Development Strategy for South Asia on the theme of "To live in Harmony with Nature"
22. Priority attention should be given to planning and programming in the next Programme Cycle 2001-2006 encompassing needs assessment, project identification, prioritisation, consultations with member countries and funding agencies, project formulation and working out financing, implementation and monitoring strategies	22. The criteria for preparation of SSP IV should be clearly identified. These should include country needs, regional character of projects, avoiding duplication, consistency with Agenda 21, the need to broad-base the Programme and ensure grassroots participation.

Suggested Guidelines for the Future Proposed Projects

The Review Mission examined the usefulness and benefits of the Proposed Projects having in mind country needs, regional priorities, consistency with Agenda 21, similar Projects of other Agencies and the Priority Subject Matter Areas of SACEP and decided to recommend that NORAD funding assistance be made available for the 6 ongoing Projects as envisaged. In view of possible funding limitations it was found necessary to prioritise the Proposed Projects under SSP II for the period 1998 - 2000 and revise and update some of them as follows (with additional comments in *italics*):

No.	Title	Status	Cost US\$
(i)	Training in the Management of Protected Areas and Coral Island Ecosystems	Follow-up	50,000
(ii)	Co-operation in Environmental Training	Follow-up	150,000
(iii)	Assessment of Faunal Biodiversity	Follow-up	150,000
(iv)	Assessment of Floral Biodiversity	Follow-up	150,000
(v)	Training Workshop on Safe Handling and Use of Pesticides and Household Chemicals <i>(This Project document should be revised to emphasise aspects of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) by UNEP-ROAP in association with SACEP to include practical training and development of skills of Trainers)</i>	New	151,000
(vi)	Legal Aspects of Integration of Environmental Considerations into Development Decision Making Processes in South Asia. <i>(This project should be implemented by SACEP & UNEP in close collaboration with DRPA Division of ESCAP)</i>	New	50,000
(vii)	Hands on Training in Environmental Law through attachments to UNEP-ROAP. <i>(This project document should be updated by UNEP-ROAP in association with SACEP to do away with attachments to UNEP-ROAP and instead conduct National Training Workshops on Environmental Legislation for a cross section of Environmental Lawyers/Judges/State Counsel/Legal Draftsmen etc.)</i>	New	42,000
(viii)	Strengthening of Access to Essential Legal Information for Effective Implementation of Environmental Legislation. <i>(This project is direct result of certain follow up recommendations from the current ongoing Legislation Project and thus is complementary to the ongoing activities. There is a need to scale down costs for this project).</i>	New	189,500

The total estimated cost of the above mentioned eight Proposed Projects amounts to US\$ 932,500 or NOK 6,990,000 (assuming 1 US\$ = 7.5 NOK). Therefore, in the selection of projects for allocation of funds made available by NORAD for SSP III, 1998 – 2000; the above priority listing may be observed. Also the Review Mission has noted that SSP II is heavily weighted in the area of Legislation.

For SACEP to discharge her mandate smoothly and uninterruptedly, priority attention should be paid to Planning and Programming for the next project cycle 2001 – 2006

(six years). Planning and Programming for the next Project cycle should encompass, needs assessment, preparation of SSP III for 2001 – 2006; consultations with member countries and multilateral and bilateral donor agencies; prioritisation, project formulation and spelling out financing, implementation and monitoring strategies.

The criteria for the preparation of SSP III should be clearly spelt out. These should include: country needs, regional character of projects, careful avoidance of duplication vis-à-vis similar Projects by other agencies, consistency with Agenda 21 and the need to broad-base the programme to cover the priority subject matter areas of SACEP.

The Review Mission has noted that SSP I & II are heavily concentrated on 4 out of 14 Priority Subject Matter Areas of SACEP namely; Conservation of Biodiversity, Management of Coral Island Ecosystems, Environmental Legislation and Education and Training. The positive experiences and progress made in these areas should be followed up and consolidated, while learning from the shortcomings and making appropriate corrective measures.

Contingent upon strengthening SACEP's institutional and financial viability, we suggest that the following Priority Subject Matter Areas of SACEP may be taken on for comprehensive coverage in the next project cycle 2001 – 2006:

- i. Air Pollution
- ii. Management of Freshwater Resources
- iii. Waste Management
- iv. Sustainable Agriculture and Land Use
- v. Desertification

ANNEX III SACEP Organisational Chart
(redrawn updated version)



* Afghanistan is not presently an active member

ANNEX IV List of Subject Areas and Focal Points of SACEP (1983)

- (a) **ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT**
 - (i) Environmental Impact Assessment and Cost/Benefit Analysis; Environment and Development (**Focal Point – Sri Lanka**)
 - (ii) Technology for Development of Renewable and Reusable Resources (**Focal Point – SACEP in co-operation with UNIDO**)
 - (iii) Environmental Legislation (**Focal Point – India**)

- (b) **MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**
 - (i) Conservation of Montane Eco-systems and Watersheds (**Focal Point – Pakistan**)
 - (ii) Social Forestry (**Focal Point – India**)
 - (iii) Regional Co-operation in Wildlife and Genetic Resources Conservation (**Focal Point – To be redesignated**)
 - (iv) Conservation of Coral, Mangroves, Delta and Coastal Areas (**Focal Point – Bangladesh**) and
 - (v) Island Ecosystems (**Focal Point – Bangladesh in co-operation with Maldives**)
 - (vi) Tourism & Environment (**Focal Point - Nepal**)

- (c) **DESERTIFICATION (Focal Point – Pakistan)**

- (d) **REGIONAL SEAS PROGRAMME (Focal Point – SACEP)**

- (e) **ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT (Focal Point – Pakistan and India)**

- (f) **EDUCATION AND TRAINING**
 - (i) Environmental Education and Training (**Focal Point – India**)
 - (ii) Training and Wildlife Management (**Focal Point – India**)

ANNEX V List of Subject Areas and Focal Points of SACEP (1998)

	Priority Subject Area	Country
1	Conservation of Biodiversity	India
2	Sustainable Tourism Development	Maldives
3	Management of Coral Island Ecosystems	Maldives
4	Management of Fresh Water Resources	Bangladesh
5	Desertification	Pakistan
6	Environmental Legislation	India
7	Participatory Forest Management	Nepal
8	Sustainable Agriculture and land Use	Sri Lanka
9	Sustainable Human Settlements Development	Sri Lanka
10	Waste Management	India
11	Science & Technology for Sustainable Development	Pakistan
12	Education & Training	India
13	Energy & Environment	India
14	Air Pollution	Pakistan

ANNEX VI List of Projects identified under SSP I (1992)

Capacity Building and Awareness Raising

- i. Environment and Sustainable Development within the context of Agenda 21: Capacity Building and Enhancement of the Awareness and Practical Implementation Options for High Level Government Policy and Decision-makers in the Member Countries of SACEP;
- ii. Enhancement of the Public Environmental Awareness in connection with existing as well as emerging environmental issues of concern in the Countries of the Region;

Systematic Information Exchange and Intra-Regional Technology Transfers

- i. Preparation of Guidelines for the Assessment of Highly Polluting Industries, for Import of Potentially Harmful Chemicals and Hazardous Wastes, and for dealing with Chemical Disasters;
- ii. Regional Environmental and Natural Resources Information Centre (RENRIC) – Phase 2;
- iii. Sharing of Pollution Abatement Technology through Exchange of Information and Training; and
- iv. Regional Air Quality Monitoring and Management Systems.

Environmental Management For Training And Institutional Development For Training

- i. Strengthening of Environmental Management in the SACEP Countries-Phase I (Training);
- ii. Establishment of a Regional Training and Information Center for Environmental Management;

Regional Co-Operation In Management Plans For Montane Ecosystems / Watersheds And Coastal Resources

- i. Regional Co-operation in Conservation of Montane Ecosystems and Watersheds;
- ii. Assessment of Land-Based Sources of Coastal and Marine Pollution in the Countries of the Region;

Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Conservation In The Region

- i. Regional Co-operation in Conservation of Marine Species (Marine Mammals and Sea Turtles);
- ii. Regional Co-operation for Strengthening the Management of Terrestrial (Wildlife) and Marine Parks;
- iii. Regional Co-operation in the Protection of Shared (Transboundary) Wildlife Habitats (Conservation of Mountain and Wetland Ecosystems);
- iv. Regional Co-operation in Conservation of the Habitat of the Terrestrial Migratory Species.

ANNEX VII Physical Achievement of SACEP projects funded by Norway

The completed projects are:

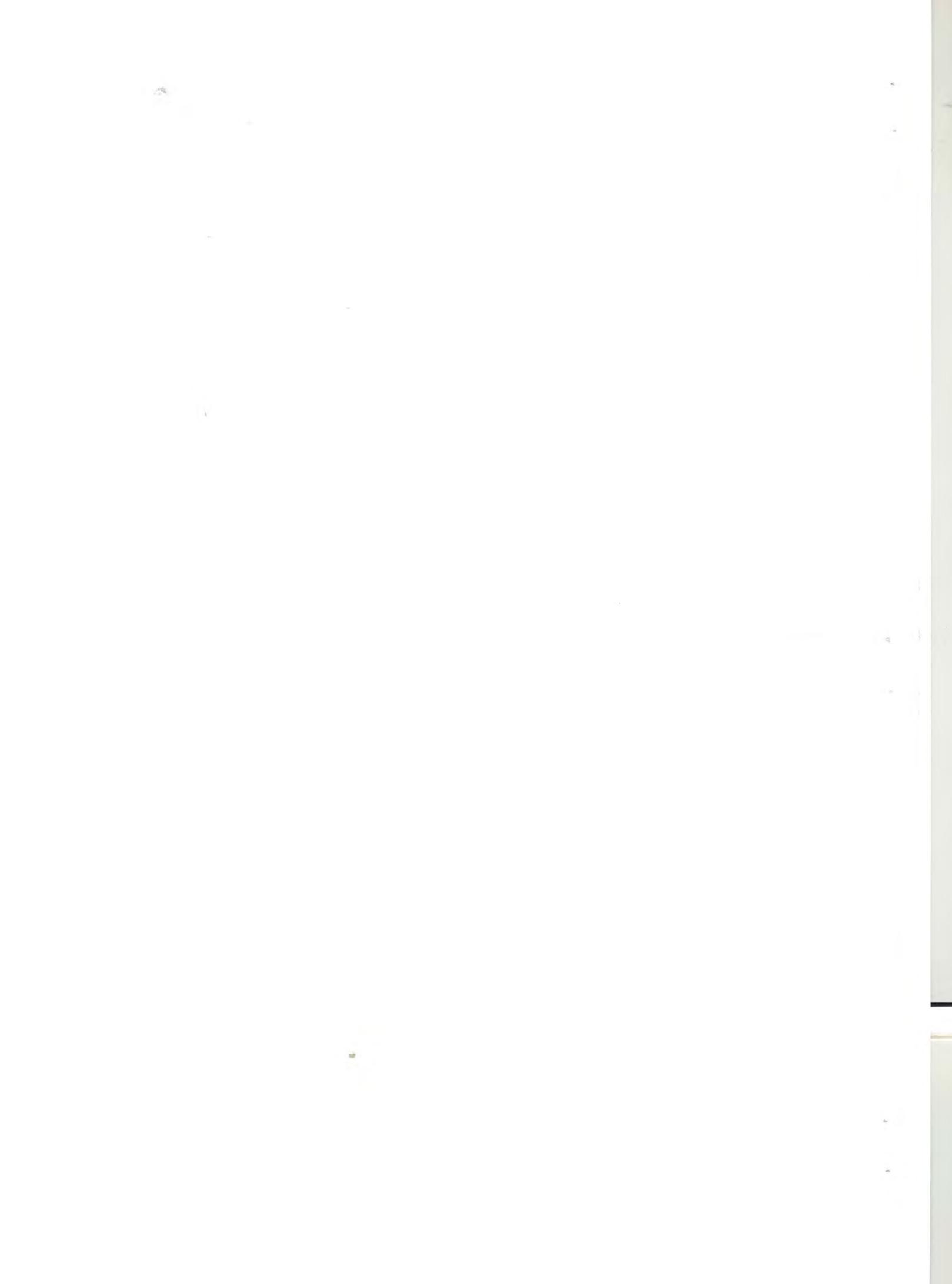
- 1.1 Assessment of faunal biodiversity
- 1.2 Cooperation in capacity building for environmental training
- 1.3 Environmental management seminar for South Asia

The ongoing projects are:

- 2.1 Training for management of protected areas and coral island ecosystems
- 2.2 Strengthening of framework legislation for environmental management
- 2.3 Co-operation in environmental training - follow up
- 2.4 Assessment of faunal biodiversity - follow up
- 2.5 Assessment of floral biodiversity
- 2.6 Information management in the Maldives
- 2.7 SACEP webpage

Their respective "Planned Objectives and Activities" and "Physical Achievements and Outputs" are listed in a much abbreviated form in the two tables below:

	Planned Objectives and Activities	Physical Achievements and Outputs
1.1	Assessment of faunal biodiversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train biologists in systematic, taxonomy and ecology • Train scientists in EIA relevant to biodiversity considerations • Facilitate exchange of data on biodiversity • Develop a South Asia Biodiversity Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted 2 Regional Workshops • Country Reports and Regional Report • Assessment Manual for Faunal Biodiversity • South Asia Faunal Biodiversity Plan produced
1.2	Cooperation in capacity building for environmental training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess training requirements for each country • Identify existing training programmes and opportunities in the region • Develop Plan of Action to meet national and regional training needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted 2 Regional Workshops • Produced Country Reports • Report on co-operation in capacity building for environmental training • Regional Action Plan
1.3	Environmental management seminar for South Asia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publishing of presentations made at the Environmental Management Seminar for South Asia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edited, printed and published book on "Harmonising Environment and Development in South Asia"



	Planned Objectives and Activities	Physical Achievements and Outputs
2.1	<p>Training for management of protected areas and coral island ecosystems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the present status re management of coral reefs and related ecosystems • Based on the assessment to train personnel of South Asia • In the long term to formulate a Plan of Action, hereby, if necessary to develop institutional capacities of the concerned institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expert Group Meeting to develop "Training Course in Integrated Management of Coastal and Marine Protected Areas • Formulation of a tailor made Course for South Asia including the identification of the Modules
2.2	<p>Strengthening of framework legislation for environmental management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of effective Framework Law which serves as a legal basis for environmental management and integration of environment and development, in the context of sustainable development, and implementation of environmental conventions • Effectively translate sustainable development policies into action at national, provincial and local levels and effective implementation of environmental conventions and instruments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Workshop on Strengthening Legal and Institutional Arrangements for Implementing Major Environmental Conventions in South Asia • Regional Symposium on the Role of the Judiciary in Promoting the Rule of Law in the Area of Sustainable Development • Country Specific Activities • Publications - The Reports of the above Meetings, Compendium of Summaries of Judicial Decisions in Environment Related Cases & South Handbook of Treaties and Other Legal Instruments in the Field of Environmental Law
2.3	<p>Co-operation in environmental training - follow up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of activities identified under the Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of specific Project Activities

2.4	Assessment of faunal biodiversity - follow up <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of activities identified under the Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of specific Project Activities
2.5	Assessment of floral biodiversity To train botanists in the fields of systematics, taxonomy and ecology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Train Scientists in EIA to assess the environmental impact in already degraded systems with special reference to fauna and ecology • To facilitate Exchange of Data in Biodiversity • Development of Definitive South Asian Biodiversity Action Plan and provide Countries in the SACEP Region with an Environmentally Sound Management Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Workshop for Training of National Co-ordinators • Preparation of Country Reports (on going)
2.6	Information management in the Maldives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Maldivian capacity for the management of environmental information • Enhance Maldivian radio and television and Education Development Centre for the production of environmental awareness programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trained personnel • Computerised library services on environmental literature • 52 radio programmes
2.7	SACEP Webpage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of SACEP's website for internet access to environmental information in South Asia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to be completed in September 1998

ANNEX VIII Financial Status of SACEP projects funded by Norway
(figures given in US Dollars)

COMPLETED PROJECTS			
Project	Budget allocation	Expenditure 1995-6	Balance remaining
1.1	235 000	218 749	16 251
1.2	177 500	170 769	6 731
1.3	24 314	24 314	-
Total	436 814	413 832	22 982

Legend of project numbers and titles:

- 1.1 Assessment of faunal biodiversity
- 1.2 Cooperation in capacity building for environmental training
- 1.3 Environmental management seminar for South Asia

ONGOING PROJECTS					
Project	Budget allocation	Expenditure 1997	Expenditure 1998	Expenditure sum	Balance remaining
2.1	47,250	34,145	1,584	35,729	11,521
2.2	360,000	165,000	44,131	209,131	150,869
2.3	75,000	-	1,277	1,277	73,724
2.4	75,000	-	1,277	1,277	73,724
2.5	125,000	-	24,572	24,572	100,428
2.6	100,000	25,000	30,000	55,000	45,000
2.7	23,000	-	1,200	1,200	21,800
Total	805,250	224,145	104,039	328,184	477,066

Legend of project numbers and titles:

- 2.1 Training for management of protected areas and coral island ecosystems
- 2.2 Strengthening of framework legislation for environmental management
- 2.3 Co-operation in environmental training - follow up
- 2.4 Assessment of faunal biodiversity - follow up
- 2.5 Assessment of floral biodiversity
- 2.6 Information management in the Maldives
- 2.7 SACEP webpage

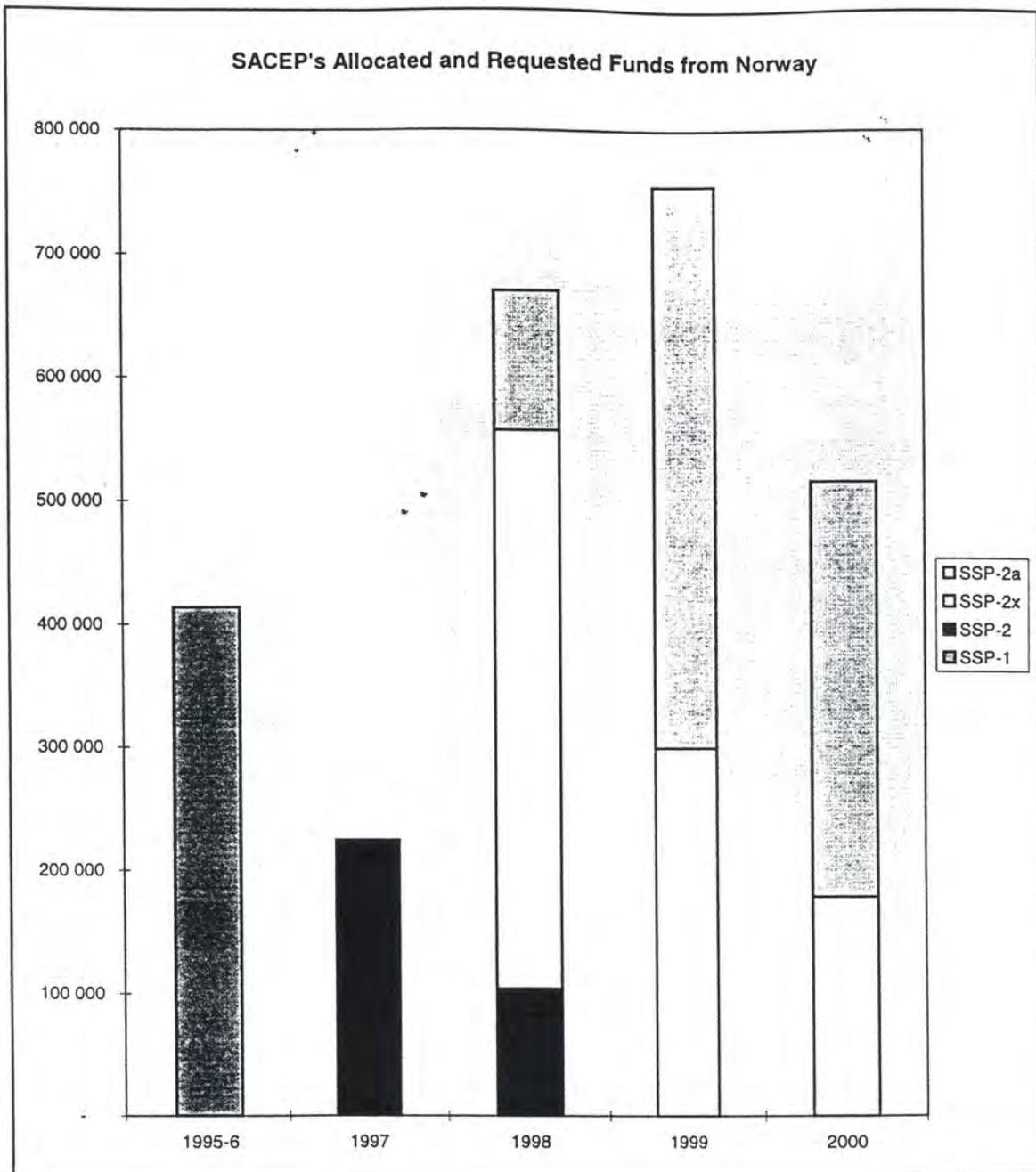
ONGOING PROJECTS - ADDITIONAL FUNDS REQUESTED AND PLANNED					
	Balance remaining	Additional request	Planned 1998	Planned 1999	Planned 2000
2.1	11,521	38,479	50,000	-	-
2.2	150,869	304,000	124,869	175,000	155,000
2.3	73,724	-	20,000	45,000	8,724
2.4	73,724	-	50,000	23,724	-
2.5	100,428	110,000	175,000	35,428	-
2.6	45,000	-	30,000	15,000	-
2.7	21,800	-	2,925	4,325	14,550
Total	477,066	452,479	452,794	298,477	178,274

(Legend as on previous page).

PROPOSED PROJECTS - FUNDS REQUESTED AND PLANNED					
	Budget proposed	Planned 1998	Planned 1999	Planned 2000	Planned sum
2.8	50 000	-	50 000	-	50 000
2.9	42 000	-	42 000	-	42 000
2.10	189 500	23 500	54 000	112 000	189 500
2.11	150 000	25 000	125 000	-	150 000
2.12	150 000	25 000	50 000	75 000	150 000
2.13	150 000	25 000	50 000	75 000	150 000
2.14	125 000	-	50 000	75 000	125 000
2.15	50 000	15 000	35 000	-	50 000
Total	906 500	113 500	456 000	337 000	906 500

Legend of project numbers and titles:

- 2.8. Training for management of protected areas and coral island ecosystems - follow up
- 2.9. Hands-on training in environmental law through attachment to environmental law programme at UNEP's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
- 2.10. Strengthening access to essential legal information to promote effective implementation of environmental legislation in countries in South Asia
- 2.11. Training Workshop on safe handling and use of pesticides and household chemicals for leaders of women's groups in selected countries
- 2.12. Co-operation in environmental training - follow up
- 2.13. Assessment of faunal biodiversity - follow up
- 2.14. Assessment of floral biodiversity - follow up
- 2.15. Legal aspects of integration of environmental considerations into development decision making processes in countries in South Asia



- SSP 1** - funds were for now completed projects
- SSP 2** - funds are for ongoing projects
- SSP 2x** - funds are for requested additional funding for ongoing projects
- SSP 2a** - funds are for new proposed projects

ANNEX VIII Time-lines of SACEP projects funded by Norway

COMPLETED PROJECTS						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1.1	■	■				
1.2	■	■				
1.3			■			
ONGOING PROJECTS						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
2.1			■	■	■	■
2.2			■	■	■	■
2.3			■	■		■
2.4			■	■		■
2.5			■	■		■
2.6			■	■	■	■
2.7			■	■	■	■
PROPOSED PROJECTS						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
2.8					■	■
2.9					■	■
2.10					■	■
2.11					■	■
2.12					■	■
2.13					■	■
2.14					■	■
2.15					■	■

Legend of project numbers and titles:

- 1.1 Assessment of faunal biodiversity
- 1.2 Cooperation in capacity building for environmental training
- 1.3 Environmental management seminar for South Asia

- 2.1 Training for management of protected areas and coral island ecosystems
- 2.2 Strengthening of framework legislation for environmental management
- 2.3 Co-operation in environmental training - follow up
- 2.4 Assessment of faunal biodiversity - follow up
- 2.5 Assessment of floral biodiversity
- 2.6 Information management in the Maldives
- 2.7 SACEP webpage

- 2.8. Training for management of protected areas and coral island ecosystems - follow up
- 2.9. Hands-on training in environmental law through attachment to environmental law programme at UNEP's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
- 2.10. Strengthening access to essential legal information to promote effective implementation of environmental legislation in countries in South Asia
- 2.11. Training Workshop on safe handling and use of pesticides and household chemicals for leaders of women's groups in selected countries
- 2.12. Co-operation in environmental training - follow up
- 2.13. Assessment of faunal biodiversity - follow up
- 2.14. Assessment of floral biodiversity - follow up
- 2.15. Legal aspects of integration of environmental considerations into development decision making processes in countries in South Asia

ANNEX X SACEP's Work Plan for 1998-2000

(produced by SACEP Secretariat)

SECTION A

(Funding available from balance due on SSP II and Unspent on SSP I)

1. TRAINING FOR MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS AND CORAL ISLAND ECOSYSTEM

Activity	Time Frame
Drawing up detailed Training Course	Jan – March 1998
1 st Training Course	September 1998
2 nd Training Course	March 1999

2. STRENGTHENING OF FRAMEWORK LEGISLATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Activity	Time Frame
Establish contacts in Bhutan for implementation of country specific programmes	September 1998
Nepal National Workshop On New Legislative And Institutional Approaches To Environmental Management In The Context Of Sustainable Development	December 1998
Pakistan National Workshop for Judges – Follow up of Judges Symposium	January 1999
Bangladesh National Workshop On New Legislative And Institutional Approaches To Environmental Management In The Context Of Sustainable Development	February 1999
Follow up activities in Maldives & Sri Lanka	February – March 1999

3. CO-OPERATION IN ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING – FOLLOW UP

Activity	Time Frame
Prioritising National requirements in the field of Environmental Training	Sept - Dec 1998
Setting up of (i) SACEP Environmental Training Network (SETNET); (ii) SETNET Consultative Forum and (iii) SETNET Co-ordinating Unit	Jan - Feb 1999
Convening of the first SETNET Consultative Forum and setting up of the Database and Clearing House Mechanism in May 1998	April 1999

4. ASSESSMENT OF FAUNAL BIODIVERSITY – FOLLOW UP

Activity	Time Frame
Finalisation of follow up Projects	Sept - Dec 1998
Implementation of 2 Selected Follow up Projects	Jan - Sept 1999

5. ASSESSMENT OF FLORAL BIODIVERSITY

Activity	Time Frame
Preparation of an Inventory of the present Status of Flora in each of the SACEP Countries by the respective National Co-ordinators.	January - December 1998
Preparation of a Regional Inventory of the present Status of Flora in each of the SACEP Countries by the respective National Co-ordinators.	January - March 1999
Preparation of an Assessment Manual for Floral Biodiversity in the South Asia Region	January - March 1999
Workshop for Consolidation of Country Reports into a Regional Report & Formulation of Guidelines	April - May 1999

6. SACEP WEBPAGE

Activity	Time Frame
Registration of the domain	September 1998
Space on the server 5 MB first year	September 1998 - August 1999
Space on the server 10 MB second year	September 1999 - August 2000
Space on the server 20 MB third year	September 2000 - August 2001

SECTION B

(Funding Requested from NORAD)

1. TRAINING FOR MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS AND CORAL ISLAND ECOSYSTEM – Follow Up

Activity	Time Frame	Funding in US\$
2 nd Training Course	March 1999	50,000

2. HANDS-ON TRAINING IN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW THROUGH ATTACHMENT TO ENVIRONMENTAL LAW PROGRAMME AT UNEP'S REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Cost Borne by UNEP-ROAP (In Kind)
Training Material)

US\$ 20,000 (Staff Time &

Activity	Time Frame	Funding in US\$
Hands on Training for 7 Country Representatives	October 1998 – June 1999	42,000

3. STRENGTHENING ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL LEGAL INFORMATION TO PROMOTE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION IN COUNTRIES IN SOUTH ASIA – DIRECT FOLLOW UP TO JUDGES SYMPOSIUM

Budget

NORAD US\$ 190,000 (Spread over three years)

UNEP US\$ 100,000

(In kind- Cost of staff time at ELI/PAC and ROAP for developing the publications and organising the events as well as technical advice and material on environmental law)

SACEP US\$ 100,000

(In kind - Cost of staff time in the organisation, implementation and management of the project)

	Activity	Timeframe	Cost
1.	Preparation and Publication of the revised South Asia Handbook of Treaties and Other Legal Instruments in the Field of Environmental Law	Preparation- 1997-2000 Publication-2000	
	a) Collection and editing of material from sources such as UNEP, Convention Secretariats, UN Secretariats and other Depositories, layout and preparation for publication		2,000
	b) Printing of 2000 copies of Publication		15,000
	c) Mailing cost		<u>2,000</u>
	TOTAL		19,000

2.	Preparation and publication of a Compendium of Summaries of Judicial Decisions on Environmental Matters.	1997/98	
	a) Collection of texts of judicial decisions through National Focal Points		5,000
	b) Preparation of summaries of Judicial decisions		5,000
	c) Preparation of material, layout etc. for publication		2,000
	d) Printing of 5000 copies		15,000
	e) Postage costs		2,000
	TOTAL		29,000
3	Preparation and publication of the <u>full texts</u> of the relevant judicial decisions in an Asia-Pacific Environmental Law Report (Up to 1997)	1997/98	
	a) Collection of judicial decisions- (No additional cost-covered by (2) above)		0
	b) Editing material for publication including preparation of Headnotes, typing texts and preparation of publication.		2,000
	c) Printing 2000 copies (In 3 volumes)		20,000
	d) Postage costs		4,000
	TOTAL		26,000
4.	Preparation and publication of a South Asia collection of principal domestic environmental legislation (with sample enactments from other Asia-Pacific countries).	1997/99	
	a) Collection of texts of national environmental legislation through National Focal Points		5,000
	b) Editing material for publication including preparation of Headnotes, typing texts and preparation of publication.		5,000
	c) Printing 2000 copies (In 2 volumes)		15,000
	d) Postage costs		<u>3,000</u>
	TOTAL		28,000
5.	Incorporating the texts of the above information and materials in the Joint SACEP/UNEP/NORAD Computerised Information System on Environmental Law for South Asia at the SACEP Secretariat.	1997/2000 (Continuing work)	
	a) Editing material for inclusion in Computerised Information Base		7,500
	b) Keying in texts in computer		<u>5,000</u>
	TOTAL		12,500
6.	Publication of up-dating annual supplements to (2), (3) and (4) above for 1999/2000	2000	10,000
7.	Convening the Second Regional Symposium On The Role Of The Judiciary In Promoting The Rule Of Law In The Area Of Sustainable Development. 2000	2000	60,000
8.	Contingency Fund		5,000
	TOTAL		189,500

4. TRAINING WORKSHOPS ON SAFE HANDLING AND USE OF PESTICIDES AND HOUSEHOLD CHEMICALS FOR LEADERS OF WOMEN GROUPS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

BUDGET

DETAILS	COST IN US\$
Cost to Donor Agency	151,000
Cost to SACEP (in kind)	10,000
Cost to the UNEP Environment Fund	20,000
Cost to Bangladesh (in kind)	15,000
Cost to Bhutan (in kind)	15,000
Cost to India (in kind)	15,000
Cost to Nepal (in kind)	15,000
Cost to Sri Lanka (in kind)	0
Total Cost of the Project	241,000

Activity	Time Frame
Identification/recruitment of consultant and preparation of SSA (SACEP in consultation with UNEP/ROAP)	Month 1
Preparation, clearance and signing of MOUs with COs (SACEP in co-operation with UNEP/ROAP)	Month 2
Preparation of training materials - (Consultant, in consultation with SACEP and UNEP-ROAP and in co-operation with NFPs)	Months 3 - 4
Adaptation/translation/preparation of training materials into suitable local languages (COs, with advice from SACEP and with co-operation of NFPs)	Months 4 - 5
Selection of workshop venues and participants (COs, in consultation with NFPs and SACEP)	Month 6
Convening of a two-day orientation course for training staff (COs)	Month 7
Holding of series of National Training Workshops (COs)	Month 8 - 9
Evaluation of training workshops by participants (COs)	Month 9
Preparation of country-specific project reports (COs)	Months 10 - 11
Project assessment (consultant)	Month 12
Project self-evaluation and closure (SACEP)	Month 12

5. CO-OPERATION IN ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING – FOLLOW UP

Activity	Time Frame	Funding in US\$
Implementation of Selected Priority Projects	May 1999 – December 2000	150,000

6. ASSESSMENT OF FAUNAL BIODIVERSITY – FOLLOW UP

Activity	Time Frame	Funding in US\$
Implementation of Selected Priority Projects	October 1999 – December 2000	150,000

7. **ASSESSMENT OF FLORAL BIODIVERSITY – FOLLOW UP**

Activity	Time Frame	Funding in US\$
Preparation of an Inventory of the present Status of Flora in each of the SACEP Countries by the respective National Co-ordinators.	June 1999 – December 2000	150,000

8. **LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE INTEGRATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS INTO DEVELOPMENT DECISION MAKING PROCESSES IN COUNTRIES IN SOUTH ASIA**

IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Implementing Agency</p> <p>Collaborating Agencies
(Substantive Inputs)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP) • United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Regional Environmental Law Programme • Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Development Research and Policy Analysis Division (DRPAD) • Country Focal Points |
|---|--|

Budget

Funding Agency	US\$ 50,000
ESCAP	US\$ 20,000 (In kind - Cost of staff time)
UNEP	US\$ 20,000 (In kind - Cost of staff time at ELI/PAC and ROAP)
SACEP	US\$ 10,000 (In kind - Cost of staff time in the organisation, implementation and management of the project)

Activity	Time Frame
Country papers to be prepared by national experts on the basis of guidelines to be prepared by UNEP/SACEP and ESCAP	Feb – July 1999
Synthesis paper of the above country papers, serving as the main working document of the workshop	July – Aug 1999
Regional Workshop on the legal and institutional aspects of integration of environment and development. The areas that will be specifically focussed on include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EIA 2. Lateral and vertical institutional linkages for facilitating the integration of environment in development decision making 3. Avoidance and settlement of disputes 4. Financial mechanisms 5. Public participation and public interest litigation 	Nov/Dec 1999

6. Contemporary practices relating incentive based compliance and enforcement procedures 7. Industrial compliance 8. International environmental law and sustainable development	
Recommendations of the Workshop for further strengthening national legal/institutional arrangements for integrating environment and development	Nov – Dec 1999
These recommendations will serve as the basis for further national level activities to realise the long-term objectives of this Project.	Jan – Dec 2000

SECTION C – LIST OF OTHER PROJECTS
(FUNDING SOURCES NOT IDENTIFIED)

	PROJECT TITLE
1.	Safe Handling of Chemicals
2.	Cleaner Technologies and Waste Minimisation
3.	Regional Guidelines on Management of Toxic Chemicals and Hazardous Wastes
4.	Training Programme on Climate Change for South Asian Planners
5.	Regional Capacity Building in EIA of Development Projects
6.	Assessment of Coastal and Marine Pollution from Land Based Sources
7.	Regional Co-operation for Management and Conservation of Marine Species
8.	Preparation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management

Note: Projects 6,7 & 8 would hopefully be covered under the South Asian Regional Seas Programme

ANNEX XI South Asian Regional Seas Programme - Action Plans (prepared by SACEP)

Part 1 of the Action Plan

Integrated Coastal Zone Management

The following activities have been selected for staged implementation by South Asian Member States:

- (a) Preparation of Coastal Profiles, including:
 - project scope, i.e. definitions, geographic boundary;
 - identification of issues and priorities;
 - preparation of development outlooks and strategies for their achievement, and analysis of the social and economic implications of the proposed strategies;
 - identification of information gaps;
 - proposal for the preparation of a comprehensive and integrated management plan;
 - analysis of the legal and financial requirements posed by the ICZM Project Proposal; and proposal for the institutional arrangements needed to support the co-ordination and implementation of the pilot project.
- (b) Analysis and Forecasting, including:
 - surveys and research on selected issues within sectors of human and economic activities
 - analysis of natural systems, and human and economic activities in the coastal area;
 - assessment of exposure to risks, e.g. sea-level rise, natural hazards; and
 - preparation of resource atlas.

The purpose of this phase is to provide an analytical basis for the establishment of precise goals and objectives, and definition of management strategies for sustainable development in the coastal area.
- (c) Definition of Goals and Strategies, including:
 - refinement and adoption of goals and objectives;
 - preparation of strategies; and
 - evaluation of and decision on the most suitable energy.

Decision-making bodies at the highest level must approve of the goals and strategies of environmentally sustainable development in the coastal area concerned.
- (d) Integration of detailed Plans and Management Policies, including:
 - establishment of procedures for the approval and periodic revision of the plan;
 - identification of those authorities which will adopt the planning policies and introduce the planning controls into their operations;
 - definition of expenditure priorities and the technical personnel required to implement the plan;
 - specify the instruments to be used in the plan implementation.
- (e) Implementation of Plans

Part 2 of the Action Plan

Development and Implementation of National and Regional Oil and Chemical Spill Contingency Planning

The following activities have been selected for implementation by the South Asian Seas member States.

- (a) Updating the South Asian Marine Pollution Emergency Plan;
- (b) Assessment of infrastructure requirements for pollution emergencies and development of mechanisms for implementation of the Plan;
- (c) Assistance in developing National Marine Pollution Contingency Plans where they do not exist;
- (d) Preparation of national training and manpower development plans for marine environmental monitoring, response and combat including surveillance of oil spills and information collection and management;
- (e) Collection, storage and dissemination of data through RENRIC of SACEP;
- (f) Assistance in the development of national legislation where necessary; and
- (g) Preparation of technical guidelines and dissemination to member states.

Part 3 of the Action Plan

Human Resources Development through Strengthening Regional Centres of Excellence

The following activities have been selected for the implementation by South Asian member States:

- (a) Development of research programmes and projects and sharing of experience in the empowerment of local communities;
- (b) Development of guidelines for multidisciplinary research in Integrated Coastal Zone Management (based on the implementation of the pilot projects) and for the replication of pilot experiences;
- (c) Training of personnel involved in pilot projects on ICZM in all aspects of ICZM and for future ICZM projects and preparation of training manual; and
- (d) Refinement and testing of methodologies and techniques for participatory research and for eliciting community participation that would facilitate plan implementation.

Part 4 of the Action Plan

Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities

The following activities have been selected for implementation by South Asian Seas member States:

- (a) Development of strategy, including refinement of the Programme of Action, for the protection of the Marine Environment of the South Asian Seas from Land-based Activities;
- (b) Development of a regional programme for monitoring of marine pollution in the coastal waters of the South Asian Seas and the regular exchange of relevant data and information;
- (c) Development of pilot activities in countries of the South Asian Seas to control the degradation of the marine coastal environment from land-based activities;
- (d) Training of personnel involved in these pilot projects to control the degradation of the marine and coastal environment from land-based activities, including preparation of a training manual;
- (e) Development of a regional programme to identify the special problems of the largest coastal cities, each having a population of more than 10 million by the year 2000, and of the island States in the areas of: (i) disposal of domestic effluents; and (ii) collection and disposal of solid wastes.

ANNEX XII List of Persons and Institutions consulted
(recorded chronologically)

South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP)

Dr. Ananda Raj Joshi, Director General
Mr. Prasantha Dias Abeyegunawardene, Deputy Director Programmes
Mr. Pradyumna Kumar Kotta, GIS Consultant, Project Manager SENRIC

Royal Norwegian Embassy, Sri Lanka

Ms. Sidsel Bleken, Acting Head of Mission (5th August)
Mr. W.M. Leelasena, Senior Adviser
Ms. Birgit Kleven, Acting Head of Mission (17th August onwards)

Ministry of Forestry and Environment, Sri Lanka

Mr. K.A.S. Gunasekara, Secretary
Mr. J.G. Keerthirathne, Additional Secretary
Ms. S. Malalasekera, Director (Planning)
Ms. Padmini Batuwitige, Director (Environment)
Mr. Anura Jayatillake, Deputy Director

Central Environmental Agency (CEA), Sri Lanka

Mr. Lionel Jayasinghe, Director General
Ms. Chandani Periris, EDA

Department of Environmental Sciences, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka

Prof. S.W. Kotagama

Ministry of Environment and Forests, India

Mr. Nirmal N. Andrews, Joint Secretary (International Cooperation)
Ms. Mira Mehrishi, Director (International Cooperation)
Dr. M. Sengupta, Director (Hazardous Waste Management)
Mr. S. Shiva Kumar, Director (Cleaner Technology)
Mr. M. Satyanarayana, Deputy Inspector General of Forests (Wildlife)
Mr. D. Bandyopadhyay, Additional Director (Environment Information)
Dr. Sunita V. Auluck, Additional Director (Pollution Control)
Dr. Rashid Hasan, Joint Director (Policy and Law)
Ms. Bina Bahri, Under Secretary (International Cooperation)

Royal Norwegian Embassy, India

Ms. Kristin Hefre, Acting Head of Mission

Sri Lanka High Commission in India

H.E. Mr. Mangala Munasinghe, High Commissioner

UNIDO, India

Mr. Winfred S. Nanayakkara, Country Director

Zoological Survey of India

Dr. J.R.B. Alfred, Director
Dr. G.K. Srivastava, Additional Director
Dr. J.K. Jonathan, Joint Director
Dr. A.K. Sanyal, Deputy Director
Dr. R.K. Varshney, Additional Director (retired)

Botanical Survey of India

Dr. Vijendra Singh, Additional Director
Dr. S. Sanjappa, Joint Director

UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

Dr. Suvit Yodmani, Regional Director and Representative
Mr. Lal Kurukulasuriya, Chief, Regional Environmental Law Programme
Mr. Mahesh Pradhan, NETTLAP Programme Officer
Dr. Surendra Shrestha, Regional Co-ordinator, UNEP-EAP/AP

Contact was also made with:

Mr. Hussain Shihab, former Director of SACEP (March 1995 - April 1998)
and now the Permanent Representative of the Maldives to the United Nations

ANNEX XIII Itinerary of the Review Mission

Tue 4 August	0900-1030 1100-1300 1400-1700	Briefing of Review Mission by SACEP Discussion of Review format with SACEP Discussion of Review process with SACEP
Wed 5 August	0930-1030 1500-1600 1600-1730	Briefing of Review Mission by Norwegian Embassy Review of progress of SENRIC Review of Regional Seas programme
Thu 6 August	0900-1000 1100-1400 1500-1630	Review of SACEP's strategy and programmes Meeting with Ministry of Forestry and Environment Meeting with Central Environmental Agency (CEA)
Fri 7 August	0900-1700	Review Mission's in house meetings
Sat 8 August		No fixed programme
Sun 9 August	2250-0155	Flight from Colombo to New Delhi
Mon 10 August	1000-1200 1500-1700 2000	Meeting with Ministry of Environment and Forests Meeting with Ministry of Environment and Forests Briefing to Ms. Kristin Hefre, Norwegian Embassy
Tue 11 August	0930-1030 1200-1400 1845-2040	Courtesy call to Sri Lankan Ambassador to India Meeting with UNIDO Country Director Flight from New Delhi to Calcutta
Wed 12 August	0930-1300 1400-1700	Review of projects by Zoological Survey of India Review of projects by Botanical Survey of India
Thu 13 August	1015-1410	Flight from Calcutta to Bangkok
Fri 14 August	0900-1200 1400-1500 1500-1700	Meeting with Regional Director of UNEP Briefing on UNEP/EAP and SENRIC Continued meetings with UNEP
Sat 15 August	0900-1200	Review Mission in-house meetings
Sun 16 August	2145-2359	Flight from Bangkok to Colombo
Mon 17 August	0900-1700	Preparation of draft report
Tue 18 August	0900-1700	Discussions on results of projects with SACEP Preparation of draft report
Wed 19 August	0900-1700	Discussions on financial status with SACEP Preparation of draft report

Thu 20 August	0900-1700	Preparation of draft report
Fri 21 August	0900-1700	Preliminary discussion of draft report with SACEP
Sat 22 August	0900-1300	Final revisions to the report
Sun 23 August		Final revisions to the report
Mon 24 August	0900-1100 1200-1300	Presentation of Final Report to SACEP Presentation of Final Report to Norwegian Embassy

ANNEX XIV Literature and Documentation consulted

1. Colombo Declaration and Articles of Association of SACEP.
2. Our South Asia; SACEP Towards Sustainable Development .
3. SACEP's Strategy and Programme I; 1992 – 1996.
4. SACEP's Strategy and Programme II; 1996 - 2000.
5. Agreed Minutes of Semi Annual Meeting Between SACEP – NORAD on SSP II (January 1998).
6. Review of Programmes and Projects undertaken by SACEP- Directors Report to 7th GC Meeting April 1998.
7. SACEP-NORAD Contract on SSP II (1996 – 2000).
8. Seminar Structure and Organisation of SACEP-UNEP-NORAD EMS Benota, Sri Lanka September 1996.
9. SACEP – NORAD Project (Proposed) for the Establishment of the Institutional Framework for Capacity Building in Environmental Training in South Asia (Project Document).
10. Strengthening of Environmental Management Capacity in the Maldives (Project Document).
11. Programme of SACEP-UNEP-NORAD Environmental Management Seminar (EMS) Bentota Sri Lanka, September 1996.
12. Training for Management of Protected Areas and Coral Island Ecosystems (Project Document).
13. Co-operation in Capacity Building for Environmental Training (Project Document).
14. Assessment of Faunal Biodiversity in South Asia (Project Document).
15. Co-operation for Management and Conservation of Marine Species (Project Document).
16. Assessment of Coastal and Marine Pollution from Land Based Sources (Project Document).
17. Strengthening of Framework Legislation for Environmental Management (Project Document).
18. Assessment of Floral Biodiversity (Project Document).
19. SACEP Webpage (Project Proposal).
20. Hands on Training in Environmental Law through Attachments to UNEP-ROAP (Project Document).
21. Strengthening of Access to Essential Legal Information to Promote Effective Implementation of Legislation (Project Document).
22. Training in Safe Handling and Use of Pesticides (Project Document).
23. Legal Aspects of Integration of Environmental Considerations into Development Decision Making Processes (Project Document).
24. Progress Reports and Terminal Reports on SACEP – NORAD completed /ongoing projects.
25. Tenth SAARC Summit: Colombo Declaration.

26. Training Course in Integrated Management of Coastal and Marine Protected Areas (Training Modules).
27. Establishment of SACEPNET on Faunal Biodiversity (Project Outline).
28. Documentation of Faunal Biodiversity (Project Outline).
29. EIA Training for Naturalists, Zoologists and Biologists (Project outline).
30. White paper on Pollution in Delhi with Action Plan; Government of India.
31. Assessment of Floral Biodiversity; India's Country Paper.
32. UNEP – SACEP – NORAD Programme in Sri Lanka; Status Report as at 1.4.1998.
33. Programme and Project Cycle Management Manual – NORAD
34. A Strategy for Environment in Development Co-operation – The Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway.
35. Evaluation of Development Assistance – Handbook Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway.
36. The Logical Framework Approach – Handbook – NORAD –
37. Harmonising Environment and Development in South Asia, Editor K.H. J. Wijayadasa – A SACEP/UNEP/NORAD Publication, 1997.
38. Co-operation in Capacity Building for Environmental Training in South Asia – Editor, K.H.J. Wijayadasa – A SACEP/NORAD Publication 1997.
39. Report of Regional Workshop on Implementation of Major Environmental Conventions in South Asia – A SACEP/NORAD Publication, 1997.
40. South Asia handbook of Treaties and other Legal Instruments – A SACEP/NORAD Publication, 1997.
41. Report of the Regional Symposium on the Role of the Judiciary in Promoting the Rule of Law in the Area of Sustainable Development – A SACEP/NORAD Publication, 1997.
42. Compendium of Summaries of Judicial Decisions in Environment Related Cases – A SACEP/NORAD Publication, 1998.
43. Report of the Meeting of National Focal Points on the Development of an Action Plan for the Protection and Management of the South Asian Seas, Bangkok 19 – 21 March 1984.
44. Report of the Meeting of Experts on the South Asian Seas Regional Programme, Bangkok, 2 – 5 December 1996.
45. Report of the Second Meeting of National Focal Points on the Development of an Action Plan for the Protection and Management of the South Asian Seas Region, Bangkok, 7 – 11 December 1987.
46. Meeting of Legal and Technical Experts to Review the Proposed Legal Framework of the Action Plan for the South Asian Seas Region, Bangkok, 5 – 9 February 1990.
47. Report of the ESCAP/UNEP/SACEP Workshop on Management Strategies for the Protection of the Coastal and Marine Environment in the South Asian Seas Region, Colombo, 20 – 23 December 1993.
48. Report of the ESCAP/UNEP/SACEP Intergovernmental Meeting on Capacity Building in Coastal and Environmental Management in the South Asian Seas Region, New Delhi, 17 – 19 May 1994.

49. Report of the Third Meeting of National Focal Points on the Development of an Action Plan for the Protection and Management of the South Asian Seas Region, Colombo 23 – 25 November 1994.
50. Report of the Fourth Meeting of National Focal Points on the Development of an Action Plan for the Protection and Management of the South Asian Seas Region, New Delhi, 23 March 1995.
51. Report of the Meeting of Plenipotentiaries on the Development of an Action Plan for the Protection and Management of the South Asian Seas Region, New Delhi, 24 March 1995.
52. Report of the Workshop on Implementation of the Global Programme of action for the Protection of Marine Environment from Land-based Activities in the South Asian Seas Region Colombo. 20 – 23 October 1997.
53. Pollution and Marine Environment in the Indian Ocean, 1982 – UNEP RSRS 13.
54. The Indian Ocean. 1983, AMBIO Vol. XII No. 6 (UNEP funded special edition of the Ambio Journal published by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences).
55. Bibliography of the Marine Environment in the South Asian Seas. 1984, UNEP RSDB 10.
56. Directory of Marine Environmental Centres in the Indian Ocean and Antarctic Region. 1985, UNEP RSDB 18;
57. Environmental Problems of the Marine and Coastal Area of India. 1985, UNEP RSRS 59.
58. Management and Conservation of Renewable Marine Resources in the Indian Ocean: Overview. 1985, UNEP RSRS 60.
59. Management and Conservation of Renewable marine Resources in the South Asian Seas Region. 1985, UNEP RSRS 62.
60. Environmental Problems of the Marine and Coastal Area of Sri Lanka. 1986, UNEP RSRS 74.
61. Environmental Problems of the Marine and Coastal Area of Bangladesh. 1986, UNEP RSRS 75.
62. Environmental Problems of the Marine and Coastal Area of Maldives. 1986, UNEP RSRS 76.
63. Environmental Problems of the Marine and Coastal Area of Pakistan. 1986, UNEP RSRS 77
64. Environmental Problems of the South Asian Seas Region. 1987, UNEP RSRS 82.
65. The Maldives and Impact of Expected Climate Changes. 1989, UNEP RSRS 104.
66. State of the Marine Environment in the South Asian Seas Region. 1990, UNEP RSRS 123.
67. The Law of the Sea and the Indian Ocean. 1991, UNEP/IOI RSM 45;
68. Directory of Marine Scientists in the Western Indian Ocean. 1992, UNEP RSDB 36,
69. The Sea – A Heritage to Share

