

Index for the South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP): Comparison of the provisions of the draft Global Pact for the Environment

http://www.sacep.org/?page_id=2682

<https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/draft-project-of-the-global-pact-for-the-environment.pdf>

GLOBAL PACT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE	SOUTH ASIA CO-OPERATIVE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM (SACEP) INSTRUMENTS	SACEP Sections Elaborated
<p>Article 1 – Right to an ecologically sound environment Every person has the right to live in an ecologically sound environment adequate for their health, well-being, dignity, culture and fulfilment.</p>	<p>Resolution-on-'South-Asia Biodiversity Beyond 2010' Annex XX - GC 12.SACEP</p>	<p>Aware that Biodiversity is essential for human life which generates goods and services including the provision of food and medicine, regulation of climate and water flow, supporting of soil formation and cultural values</p> <p>Recognizing the important role of South Asia’s Biodiversity towards economic development and ecosystem services for the well being of our people and the world community at large;</p>
	<p>Kathmandu Declaration of 2007 (Para 6)</p>	<p>6. Noting in particular the Millennium Development Goal addressing environmental sustainability achieved through poverty alleviation, ensuring appropriate health and sanitation, and gender equality, further by reducing and reversing the rate of degradation of environmental sustainability</p>
	<p>Male Declaration on Control and Prevention of Air Pollution and its Transboundary Effects for South Asia of 1997</p>	<p>Stressing the need for development and economic growth that will help build up the quality of life and incomes of all the people of all the region, in particular the poorer sections of the population, having due regard to the need to have a clean and healthy environment;</p>
<p>Article 2 – Duty to take care of the environment Every State or international institution, every person, natural or legal, public or private, has the</p>	<p>Resolution-on-'South-Asia Biodiversity Beyond 2010' Annex XX - GC 12.SACEP</p>	<p>Acknowledging the positive steps taken by governments of South Asia and the other various institutions and organizations to conserve the region’s rich biodiversity individually and collectively and understanding that much more need to be done;</p>

<p>duty to take care of the environment. To this end, everyone contributes at their own levels to the conservation, protection and restoration of the integrity of the Earth's ecosystem.</p>	<p>Jaipur Declaration on South Asia Initiative for Combating Illegal Trade in Wildlife of 2008 Annex XVII – GC 11.SACEP</p>	<p>Recognizing that countries in the region have committed for wildlife conservation and to regulate illegal trade...</p>
	<p>Kathmandu Declaration of 2007 (Paras 2 and 9) (Declaration A(e))</p>	<p>2. Renewing our commitment to the regional secretariat South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP) to promote and support protection, management and enhancement of the environment in the region</p> <p>9. Further noting that the region needs to be prepared in advance to the emerging environmental issues and adopt to the 3-R Concept (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) to the use of resources and products; to conserve environmental and natural resources,</p> <p>A. We shall endeavour to improve environmental performance through mechanisms such as the following:... (e) Encouraging the use of the ecosystem approach to strategic planning and management with regard to natural resources and the environment;</p>
	<p>South Asian Seas Action Plan – 1995 Paras 5 & 6(c) Section B – 10.13</p>	<p>5. The objective of the Action Plan is to protect and manage the marine environment and related coastal ecosystems of the region...</p> <p>6. The general goals of the action plan are: ...(c) to provide for protection and rational development of the marine and coastal resources of the region, which are a natural heritage with important economic and social values and potential, through the preservation of habitats, the protection of species and careful planning and management of human activities that affect them;</p> <p>B. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT - 10.13 Co-operation in conservation and protection of marine living resources from pollution and over-exploitation.</p>
<p>Article 3 – Integration and Sustainable Development Parties shall integrate the requirements of environmental protection into the planning and implementation of their policies and national and international activities, especially in order to promote the fight against climate change, the protection of oceans and the maintenance of biodiversity. They shall pursue sustainable development. To this end, they shall ensure the promotion of public support policies, patterns of production and consumption both sustainable and respectful of the</p>	<p>Resolution-on- 'South-Asia Biodiversity Beyond 2010' Annex XX - GC 12.SACEP</p>	<p>Emphasizing the importance of a holistic ecosystem management approach to biodiversity, poverty alleviation and economic development, and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</p>
	<p>Kathmandu Declaration of 2007 (Paras 4, 7) (Declaration A(c) & (g) and B)</p>	<p>4. Further revisiting commitment at the Global Agreements, to the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and the provisions of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, which carefully incorporates the priority initiatives the sub-regions and the South Asia in particular; the Millennium Development Goals (2000), the Bali Strategic Plan for Capacity Building and Technology Support (2005), the Regional Implementation Plan for Sustainable Development (2006-2010) agreed upon at the UNESCAP Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development (MCED 2005) reassuring the commitment for environmental sustainability,</p> <p>7. Reaffirming that South Asia, as the fastest growing region in the world, with the largest part of global population and the largest number of people suffering poverty and hunger, has a critical role to play in promoting global sustainable development,</p> <p>A. We shall endeavour to improve environmental performance through mechanisms such as the following: ... (c) Establishing or promoting institutional structures such as national sustainable development mechanisms for the purpose of mainstreaming sustainable development objectives in decision making process (g) Encouraging sustainable development as a component of education at all levels and enhanced public awareness of sustainable development as a follow up to the regional training action plan on education agreed in 2003,</p> <p>B. We emphasize the importance of regional cooperation at various levels on bilateral and multilateral basis in achieving</p>

<p>environment.</p>		<p>sustainable development,</p>
	<p>Male Declaration on Control and Prevention of Air Pollution and its Transboundary Effects for South Asia of 1997</p>	<p>Emphasising that air pollution issues have to be analysed and managed in the wider framework of human and sustainable development within each country and within the region</p>
	<p>South Asian Seas Action Plan – 1995 Section B – 10, 10.6, 10.8</p>	<p>B. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT 10. Sustainable, environmentally sound development depends upon the rational management of natural resources. Such management should take into account the goals of development as defined by national authorities, the assimilative capacity of the environment, and the economic feasibility of proposed policies... 10.6 Strengthening or expanding of the relevant on-going development activities that demonstrate sound environmental management practices; ... 10.8 Strengthening national capabilities for the environmental impact assessment of developmental projects and promoting the inclusion of environmental impact assessments and integrated development approaches in the planning stages of all major development activities;</p>
	<p>Colombo Declaration on South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP) of 1981 Declaration 5</p>	<p>5. Its commitment to work out a harmonious balance between the process of development and resources of nature;</p>
<p>Article 4 – Intergenerational Equity Intergenerational equity shall guide decisions that may have an impact on the environment. Present generations shall ensure that their decisions and actions do not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs</p>		

Article 5 – Prevention

The necessary measures shall be taken to prevent environmental harm. The Parties have the duty to ensure that activities under their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environments of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of their national jurisdiction. They shall take the necessary measures to ensure that an environmental impact assessment is conducted prior to any decision made to authorise or engage in a project, an activity, a plan, or a program that is likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment. In particular, States shall keep under surveillance the effect of an above-mentioned

[Male Declaration on Control and Prevention of Air Pollution and its Transboundary Effects for South Asia of 1997](#)

Recognizing the potential for increase in transboundary air pollution as a corollary of air pollution in each country;

Realising that the potential for air pollution increase and its transboundary effects will accumulate in the absence of national measures to abate and prevent such potential;

Reiterating in this context Principle 21 of the UN Declaration on the Human Environment in 1972 which stated that States have, in accordance with the charter of the United Nations and the principle of international laws, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other states or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction;

We further declare that we shall continue this process in stages with mutual consultation to draw up and implement national and regional action plans and protocols based on a fuller understanding of transboundary air pollution issues.

<p>project, activity, plan, or program which they authorise or engage in, in view of their obligation of due diligence.</p>	<p>South Asian Seas Action Plan – 1995 Paras 5 & 6(b) Section A</p>	<p>5. The objective of the Action Plan is to protect and manage the marine environment and related coastal ecosystems of the region. This objective includes the promotion of sustainable development and sound management of regional marine and coastal resources...</p> <p>6. The general goals of the action plan are: ...(b) to prevent deterioration of the region's marine and coastal environment originating from activities within and outside the States of the region;</p> <p>A. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT 9. To ensure the effectiveness of the Action Plan it is necessary to provide for continuous and systematic assessment of the main factors influencing the environmental quality of the region. This is particularly important as the present assessment of the environmental processes in the region is incomplete, and any sound action requires an understanding of the links between development and the environment. Among the tasks that should be carried out are: 9.1 Assessment of national and regional capabilities to investigate and manage environmental problems, including scientific and administrative institutions, manpower, research facilities and equipment together with identification of institutions with potential to serve as "regional activity centres" in particular disciplines, and as regional or subregional activity centres co-ordinating specific inter-state projects; 9.2 Strengthening of national capabilities in marine science and for monitoring and assessing the state of the marine and coastal environment and the condition of living and non living resources, including training of scientists and technicians from the region in methods and techniques related to the assessment and evaluation of marine pollution and participation of such scientists in intercalibration exercises; 9.3 Encouragement of collaboration among regional scientists and technicians and their institutions through the establishment of a co-ordinated regional marine pollution monitoring programme, based on intercomparable methods, for the study of the various processes occurring in the coastal areas and open ocean of the region and the assessment of the sources and levels of pollutants and their effects on marine life and human health; 9.4 Survey and assessment of present social and economic activities, including development projects, that may have an impact on the quality of the marine and coastal environment; 9.5 Compilation of an inventory of the sources and amount of pollutants reaching the coastal waters of the region from land-based and maritime sources including dumping of hazardous wastes; 9.6 Collection, analysis and dissemination of data on resource potential and resource utilisation in relation to competing demands for such resources; 9.7 Preparation of a comprehensive classification of coastal and marine habitats and mapping of critical habitats; 9.8 Establishment of national data bases on the status and trends in the quality of the marine and coastal environment, linked into regionally co-ordinated network, compatible with similar networks in adjacent regions; and 9.9 Monitoring of the effects of climate and sea level change on the marine and coastal environment.</p>
<p>Article 6 – Precaution Where there is a risk of serious or irreversible damage, lack of scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing the adoption of effective and proportionate measures to prevent environmental degradation.</p>		
<p>Article 7 – Environmental Damages The necessary measures shall be taken to ensure an adequate remediation of environmental damages. Parties shall</p>	<p>Declaration of the Year of Trees for South Asia of 1983</p>	<p>Noting that most Member Countries have appreciated the extensive and calamitous nature of the damage cause by such exploitation and have allocated considerable resources for the resurrection and restoration of forest cover in their territories through re-afforestation and social forestry programme.</p>

<p>immediately notify other States of any natural disasters or other emergencies that are likely to produce sudden harmful effects on the environment of those States. Parties shall promptly cooperate to help concerned States.</p>		
<p>Article 8 – Polluter Pays Parties shall ensure that prevention, mitigation and remediation costs for pollution, and other environmental disruptions and degradation are, to the greatest possible extent, borne by their originator.</p>		
<p>Article 9 – Access to Information Every person, without being required to state an interest, has a right of access to environmental information held by public authorities. Public authorities shall, within the framework of their national legislations, collect and make available to the public relevant environmental information.</p>		
<p>Article 10 – Public Participation Every person has the right to participate, at an appropriate stage and while options are still open, to the preparation of decisions, measures, plans, programmes, activities, policies and normative instruments of public authorities that may have a significant effect on the</p>	<p>Male Declaration on Control and Prevention of Air Pollution and its Transboundary Effects for South Asia of 1997</p>	<p>We declare that countries of this region will initiate and/or carry forward programmes in each country to... 7. Engage other key stakeholders for example industry, academic institutions, NGOs, communities and media etc. in the effort and activities.</p>

<p>environment.</p>		
<p>Article 11 – Access to Environmental Justice Parties shall ensure the right of effective and affordable access to administrative and judicial procedures, including redress and remedies, to challenge acts or omissions of public authorities or private persons which contravene environmental law, taking into consideration the provisions of the present Pact.</p>		
<p>Article 12 – Education and Training The Parties shall ensure that environmental education, to the greatest possible extent, is taught to members of the younger generation as well as to adults, in order to inspire in everyone a responsible conduct in protecting and improving the environment. The Parties shall ensure the protection of freedom of expression and information in environmental matters. They support the dissemination by mass media of information of an educational nature on ecosystems and on the need to</p>	<p>Resolution-on-'South-Asia Biodiversity Beyond 2010' Annex XX - GC 12.SACEP</p> <p>Kathmandu Declaration of 2007 (Para 11)) (Declaration A(g))</p> <p>South Asian Seas Action Plan – 1995 Para 6(f) Section E Annex I Annex II</p>	<p>Conscious that public awareness achieved through information, educational and motivational programmes on sustainable use of biodiversity positively contribute towards biodiversity conservation, human health and wellbeing, as well as economic development</p> <p>11. Recognising the immediate necessity for the conduct of assessments to the issues of concerns and appropriate institutional mechanisms; establishment of Centres of Excellence, education at various levels of schooling through media,</p> <p>A. We shall endeavour to improve environmental performance through mechanisms such as the following:... (g) Encouraging sustainable development as a component of education at all levels and enhanced public awareness of sustainable development as a follow up to the regional training action plan on education agreed in 2003,</p> <p>6. The general goals of the action plan are:... (f) to stimulate the growth of public of awareness at all levels of society of the value, interest and vulnerability of the region's marine and coastal environment.</p> <p>E. SUPPORTING MEASURES 23. As support for the activities of the regional co-operative programme: 23.1 Training programmes should be organised for personnel from the region. These programmes should be carried out through existing national, regional or international institutions ready to offer their facilities; and 23.2 Campaigns should be organised on a national and regional basis to create public awareness of national and regional issues relating to the Action Plan. Special efforts should be made to prepare materials which may be used to bring environmental concerns and activities of the regional co-operative programme to the attention of target populations. 24. Education in the principles of protection and development of marine and coastal resources should be provided as part of the ordinary educational curricula at primary, secondary and university levels, through training of special instructors or specialised training of educators, and through seminars and courses offered to the general</p>

<p>protect and preserve the environment.</p>		<p>public.</p>
<p>Article 13 – Research and Innovation The Parties shall promote, to the best of their ability, the improvement of scientific knowledge of ecosystems and the impact of human activities. They shall cooperate through exchanges of scientific and technological knowledge and by enhancing the development, adaptation, dissemination and transfer of technologies respectful of the environment, including innovative technologies.</p>	<p>Resolution on Cleaner Fuel and Vehicles of 2010 Annex XVI GC 12.SACEP (Preamble, paras 4 and 5)</p> <p>Kathmandu Declaration of 2007 (Paras 4, 8) (Declaration A(d))</p> <p>Male Declaration on Control and Prevention of Air Pollution and its Transboundary Effects for South Asia of 1997</p>	<p>SACEP conducted a School Environment Awareness Programme in collaboration with CEE, India, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Sri Lanka and the South Asia Youth Network. A series of School Competitions (Essay, Drawing and Painting, Posters and Photography) from January to July 2007 for different age categories were held. The main theme of these competitions was Adaptation to Climate Change and Waste Management. Award ceremony was held on 16 July, 2007 and a Panel discussion on ‘Adaptation Strategies to Sea Level Rise in South Asia’ and a Video presentation on Sea Level Rise was screened to show the global picture followed by the awards ceremony.</p> <p>Mindful that political and technological solutions exist and have proven their effectiveness in many places around the world and that it is necessary to provide financial support and transfer of technology to the developing countries like South Asia’s</p> <p>4. SACEP to create platforms for technical assistance and capacity building between countries, through technical meetings and case studies, in which countries can share best practices and advances in research and development, thus contributing to regional advancement as well as development and adoption of new fuel and vehicle technologies.</p> <p>5. SACEP to facilitate promotion and enhance transfer of technology among member countries and from developed countries as well.</p> <p>4. Further revisiting commitment at the Global Agreements, to... the Bali Strategic Plan for Capacity Building and Technology Support (2005)...</p> <p>8. Noting the understanding and commitments at the Sub regional Environmental Policy Dialogue (SEPD) that Capacity Building services in the region to address the priority issues will include Science and Assessment, Policy Instruments and Awareness, A. We shall endeavour to improve environmental performance through mechanisms such as the following: ... (d) Encouraging the sharing of experiences in the use of environmental sustainability and environmental performance indices, and promote through the concepts of an environmental knowledge hub for the region;</p> <p>We declare that countries of this region will initiate and/or carry forward programmes in each country to...5. Take up the aforesaid programmes and training programmes which involves the transfer of financial resources and technology and work towards securing incremental assistance from bilateral and multilateral sources;</p> <p>We also declare that we shall constantly endeavor to improve national reporting systems and strengthen scientific and academic effort in the understanding and tackling of air pollution issues.</p>

	<p>South Asian Seas Action Plan – 1995 Paras 6(e) and 7(d) Annex I - 2 Annex II – 4(e), (g) Annex III – 2, 4(a)-(d) Annex IV – 4(b)</p>	<p>6. The general goals of the action plan are: ... (e) to improve training, technical assistance and exchange of scientific and statistical data at all levels and in all fields relating to the protection and development of the marine and coastal environment;</p> <p>7. More specifically, the activities of the Action Plan should aim at; .. (d) Promotion of research and development and exchange and sharing of their findings among the member states;</p> <p>ANNEX I: Integrated Coastal Zone Management - 2. ... Therefore, specifically targeted regional co-operation activities could boost the exchange of experiences, information, data and expertise in relevant sectors; promote co-operative research programmes and technology transfer; and support the development of suitable planning guidelines, awareness-raising initiatives, scientific and technological means and capacity -building activities.</p> <p>ANNEX II: Development and Implementation of National and Regional Oil and Chemical Spill Contingency Planning - 4. The following activities have been selected for the implementation by the South Asian Seas member States... (e) Collection, storage and dissemination of data through RENRIC of SACEP;... (g) Preparation of technical guidelines and dissemination to member states.</p> <p>ANNEX III: Human Resources Development through Strengthening Regional Centres of Excellence - 2. The region as a whole has important assets in terms of human and institutional capacity in relevant scientific, economic, social and technological fields and planning experiences. The centres of excellence should address the requirements of human resource development in a regional perspective, through training programmes targeted to personnel from the countries of the region, fellowship schemes for enhancing the inter regional sharing of expertise and experiences, and joint research programmes in relevant fields.... 4. 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.</p> <p>ANNEX IV of the Action Plan Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities - 4 The following activities have been selected for implementation by South Asian Seas member States: ... (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;</p>
<p>Article 14 – Role of Non-State Actors and Subnational Entities The Parties shall take the necessary measures to encourage the implementation [of this Pact] by non-State actors and subnational entities, including civil society, economic actors, cities and regions taking into account their vital role in the protection of the environment.</p>	<p>Resolution-on- 'South-Asia Biodiversity Beyond 2010' Annex XX - GC 12.SACEP</p> <p>Male Declaration on Control and Prevention of Air Pollution and its Transboundary Effects for South Asia of 1997</p>	<p>Urge South Asian Governments and stakeholders to take necessary measures in conjunction with the international community to implement decisions of the Conference of the Parties to CBD and the actions identified in the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook to curb the continuing loss of biodiversity;</p> <p>We declare that countries of this region will initiate and/or carry forward programmes in each country to 1. Assess and analyse the origin and causes, nature, extent and effects of local and regional air pollution, using the in-house in identified institutions, universities, colleges etc., building up or enhancing capacities in them where required;</p>

	South Asian Seas Action Plan – 1995 Institutional and Financial Arrangements for the Implementation of the Action Plan	INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION PLAN 1. The efficient implementation of the Action Plan will be mutually dependent upon action at the national, sub-regional and regional levels. It is therefore, important to identify the lines of authority and communication for both policy and technical working levels and to develop appropriate institutional capabilities and co-operative mechanisms for each. This will contribute to strengthening of the Regional Seas Programme as requested in Agenda 21.
	Colombo Declaration on South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP) of 1981	Taking note of the active interest and possibilities of support from various donor countries, international financing institutions, agencies and bodies,
Article 15 – Effectiveness of Environmental Norms The Parties have the duty to adopt effective environmental laws, and to ensure their effective and fair implementation and enforcement.	Resolution on- 'South-Asia Biodiversity Beyond 2010' Annex XX - GC 12.SACEP	Urge South Asian Governments and stakeholders to take necessary measures in conjunction with the international community to implement decisions of the Conference of the Parties to CBD and the actions identified in the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook to curb the continuing loss of biodiversity;
	Resolution on Cleaner Fuel and Vehicles of 2010 Annex XVI GC 12.SACEP (Preamble, para 1)	1.Promote low Sulphur fuels within Countries of the South Asia region: - Develop a road map, with a timeframe, on the necessary steps to achieve these goals, including refinery upgrades (where appropriate), and changes in regulations governing fuel quality, emission standards and vehicle fuel economy etc;
	Jaipur Declaration on South Asia Initiative for Combating Illegal Trade in Wildlife of 2008 Annex XVII – GC 11.SACEP	<p>Recalling that all the countries in the region are presently having various laws and regulations to prevent illegal trade but still are subject to large scale illegal trade in wildlife and it's derivatives by a well organized local and international illegal trade network.</p> <p>Realizing that despite concerns of overexploitation of wildlife by the civil society and efforts of the enforcement agencies it is unlikely that the on going trend of increased illegal trade by the strong international illegal wildlife crime nexus can be tackled without new enforcement strategies and through regional cooperation and networking.</p> <p>Recognizing that countries in the region have committed for wildlife conservation and to regulate illegal trade under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) through its various resolutions, or implement related National Laws and Policies.</p>
	Kathmandu Declaration of 2007 (Declaration A(a) & (b))	A. We shall endeavour to improve environmental performance through mechanisms such as the following: (a) Ensuring the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements at global and regional level to which we are party; and supporting the efforts to such implementation strategies and observing the interlinkages among the agreements (b) Promoting the effective enforcement of national laws, regulations and standards relating to sustainable development, including laws governing environmental impact assessments;

	<p>South Asian Seas Action Plan – 1995 Paras 6(a) and 7(c) Section B - 10.1 Section C</p>	<p>6. The general goals of the action plan are: (a) to promote policies and management practices for the protection and development of the marine and coastal environment on a national and regional level, including appropriate legislation at the national level;</p> <p>7. More specifically, the activities of the Action Plan should aim at; ... (c) Promotion of national legislation, if necessary, for the protection and development of the marine and coastal environment which will facilitate mutual collaboration and operational efficiency of the Action Plan, having due regard to the need for and suitability of such a framework;</p> <p>B. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT - 10.1 Strengthening of national and regional capabilities to prevent, control and combat marine pollution from land and sea based sources and co-operation in implementing and enforcing existing international agreements related thereto;</p> <p>C. ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION 11. National legislations and regulations pertaining to the protection and management of the marine and coastal environment which are at various stage of development should be reviewed, and when necessary, expanded, updated or strengthened. It is necessary to ensure the effective enforcement of national legislations related to marine and coastal resources. 12. National legislations and regulations for the protection and development of marine and coastal resources should be harmonised whenever international uniformity is required to meet the obligations of such legislation; e.g., legislation concerning the protection and management of migratory species of estuarine marine areas within the region. 13. An up-to-date compilation of national laws of the states of the region related to the protection of the marine and coastal environment should be maintained. 14. The ratification and implementation of existing international agreements concerning the prevention and control of marine pollution and the protection of marine resources should be encouraged. 15. Technical assistance and advice on the drafting of national legislation for the effective implementation of relevant international agreements should be provided upon request.</p>
<p>Article 16 – Resilience The Parties shall take necessary measures to maintain and restore the diversity and capacity of ecosystems and human communities to withstand environmental disruptions and degradation and to recover and adapt.</p>	<p>South Asian Seas Action Plan – 1995 Para 7 Annex IV</p>	<p>7. More specifically, the activities of the Action Plan should aim at; (a) Assessment and evaluation of the causes, magnitude and consequences of environmental problems, in particular the assessment of marine pollution from land and sea based sources, and the study of activities and social and economic factors that may influence or be influenced by environmental degradation;</p> <p>ANNEX IV of the Action Plan Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities - 2. ... Other causes of degradation to coastal ecosystems include the mining of sand and coral, and exploitation of fishery stocks. Coral reefs and mangroves are identified as among the most important ecosystems that are threatened from land-based activities. 3. In this context, it should be noted that a Regional Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the South Asian Seas from Land-based Activities was prepared by SACEP for the Meeting of Government-designated Experts to Review and Revise a Global Programme of Action to Protect the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities...</p>
<p>Article 17 – Non-regression The Parties and their sub-national entities refrain from allowing activities or adopting norms that have the effect of reducing the global level of environmental protection guaranteed by current law.</p>		

<p>Article 18 – Cooperation In order to conserve, protect and restore the integrity of the Earth's ecosystem and community of life, Parties shall cooperate in good faith and in a spirit of global partnership for the implementation of the provisions of the present Pact.</p>	<p>Resolution-on-'South-Asia Biodiversity Beyond 2010' Annex XX - GC 12.SACEP</p>	<p>Urge South Asian Governments and stakeholders to take necessary measures in conjunction with the international community to implement decisions of the Conference of the Parties to CBD and the actions identified in the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook to curb the continuing loss of biodiversity;</p> <p>Urge SACEP to forge greater links and interaction with SAARC in line with the MoU signed between the two and also to take note of the signing of the SAARC Convention on Co-operation on Environment.</p>
	<p>Resolution on Cleaner Fuel and Vehicles of 2010 Annex XVI GC 12.SACEP (Preamble, paras 1 and 3)</p>	<p>1. Promote low Sulphur fuels within Countries of the South Asia region: - SACEP countries to eventually harmonise fuel and vehicle standards across the region;</p> <p>3. Promote clean transport systems within Countries of the South Asia region - Establish a platform for coordinating the different government departments and agencies that are involved in transport or in issues that impact transport;</p> <p>5. SACEP to facilitate promotion and enhance transfer of technology among member countries and from developed countries as well.</p>
	<p>Jaipur Declaration on South Asia Initiative for Combating Illegal Trade in Wildlife of 2008 Annex XVII – GC 11.SACEP</p>	<p>Realizing that despite concerns of overexploitation of wildlife by the civil society and efforts of the enforcement agencies it is unlikely that the on going trend of increased illegal trade by the strong international illegal wildlife crime nexus can be tackled without new enforcement strategies and through regional cooperation and networking.</p> <p>Recalling the South Asia Wildlife Trade Diagnostic Workshop held in Kathmandu in April 2004, and the priorities identified for improved regional co-operation to address Illegal wildlife trade challenges in South Asia.</p> <p>Acknowledging the Memorandum of Understanding signed by SACEP and TRAFFIC International on 20/07/07 to jointly take forward the initiative of regional co-operation for Combating Illegal Trade and the joint efforts initiated by them.</p> <p>Believing that regional cooperation can provide the best solution for regional problems;</p> <p>Urge to establish the South Asia Experts Group on Illegal Wildlife Trade, consisting of relevant technical representatives from the eight member countries, which would meet periodically to provide a forum for the development of regional programmes through networking, sharing and effective dissemination of knowledge and information;</p>
	<p>Kathmandu Declaration of 2007 (Para 5)</p>	<p>5. Readdressing the understanding of the region at... the Technical Committees of the SAARC highlighting the necessity for the regional understanding and promotion of the South-South cooperation</p>
	<p>Male Declaration on Control and Prevention of Air Pollution and its Transboundary Effects for South Asia of 1997</p>	<p>We declare that countries of this region will initiate and/or carry forward programmes in each country to ...3. Work in co-operation with each other to set up monitoring arrangements... 4. Co-operate in building up standardised methodologies to monitor phenomena...</p>
<p>South Asian Seas Action Plan – 1995 Paras 5(a) & 6(d)</p>	<p>5. The objective of the Action Plan ... includes the promotion of sustainable development and sound management of regional marine and coastal resources by: (a) establishing and enhancing consultations and technical co-operation among States of the region; ... (c) Establishing a regional co-operative network of activities concerning concrete subjects/projects of mutual interest</p>	

	<p>Section B - 10.12 & 10.13 Annex I Annex II</p> <p>Declaration of the Year of Trees for South Asia of 1983</p> <p>Colombo Declaration on South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP) of 1981</p>	<p>for the whole region.</p> <p>6. The general goals of the action plan are: (d) to strengthen and encourage, through increased regional collaboration, the activities of institutions within the region involved in the study of marine and coastal resources and ecosystems;</p> <p>B. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT - ... 10.12 Co-operation in the establishment and management of national protected coastal and marine habitats, in the establishment of a regional network of protected areas, in joint activities to protect coastal ecosystems and wildlife and in the training of technical and managerial personnel in the conservation of wildlife and habitats; and 10.13 Co-operation in conservation and protection of marine living resources from pollution and over-exploitation.</p> <p>ANNEX I: Integrated Coastal Zone Management - 2. ...Therefore, specifically targeted regional co-operation activities could boost the exchange of experiences, information, data and expertise in relevant sectors; promote co-operative research programmes and technology transfer;</p> <p>ANNEX II: Development and Implementation of National and Regional Oil and Chemical Spill Contingency Planning - 2. The risk associated with oil transportation along the routes of the region is high due to the intensity of oil tanker movements. Therefore, this component builds on earlier studies and regional initiatives in the field and aims at enhancing consultation and technical co-operation among the states of the region....</p> <p>Calls upon Member Countries, who also have considerable vacant marginal land, boundaries, borders, etc., to MOUNT AN INTENSIVE CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT in this matter and as a part of the effort.</p> <p>Conscious of the readiness of their countries to co-operate and extend mutual assistance to each other in matters of environmental concern, to contribute through the application of their resources,...</p> <p>6. Its conviction that this Programme and the co-operative arrangements thereto, could provide a valuable basis for mutual cooperation, in the fields of social and economic development;</p>
<p>Article 19 – Armed Conflicts States shall take pursuant to their obligations under international law all feasible measures to protect the environment in relation to armed conflicts.</p>		
<p>Article 20 – Diversity of National Situations The special situation and needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed and those most environmentally vulnerable, shall be given special attention. Account shall be taken, where appropriate, of the</p>	<p>Resolution-on- 'South-Asia Biodiversity Beyond 2010' Annex XX - GC 12.SACEP</p> <p>Resolution on Cleaner Fuel and Vehicles of 2010 Annex XVI GC</p>	<p>Noting that the limited technical and financial resources had been an obstacle to achieving the 2010 target in South Asian countries</p> <p>Emphasize the need for increased support to strengthen capacity for the implementation of the obligation of the Convention, in line with the updated Strategic Plan 2011-2020, including support for the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans</p> <p>Mindful that political and technological solutions exist and have proven their effectiveness in many places around the world and that it is necessary to provide financial support and transfer of technology to the developing countries like South Asia's</p> <p>5. SACEP to facilitate promotion and enhance transfer of technology among member countries and from developed countries as well.</p>

Parties' common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances.	12.SACEP (Preamble, para 5)	
	Kathmandu Declaration of 2007 (Para 7) (Declaration A(f) & (i) and B)	7. Reaffirming that South Asia, as the fastest growing region in the world, with the largest part of global population and the largest number of people suffering poverty and hunger, has a critical role to play in promoting global sustainable development, Make the following declaration ...taking into account the diversity in development needs and capabilities of countries. A. We shall endeavour to improve environmental performance through mechanisms such as the following:... (f) Ensuring better environmental governance through addressing issues such as bio-medicine, bio-Safety, Access and Benefit Sharing of Resources through better regional cooperation (i) Promoting regional cooperation through strengthened institutional understanding between SAARC and SACEP to ensure better institutional linkages and networks at national and regional level to promote and implement the programmes addressing the regional concerns of mutual interest between SAARC and SACEP B. We emphasize the importance of regional cooperation at various levels on bilateral and multilateral basis in achieving sustainable development,...
	Male Declaration on Control and Prevention of Air Pollution and its Transboundary Effects for South Asia of 1997	Stressing the need for development and economic growth that will help build up the quality of life and incomes of all the people of all the region, in particular the poorer sections of the population , ...
	Declaration of the Year of Trees for South Asia of 1983	Noting further that, happily in this matter the interests of the developed Countries, who do not have sufficient land area for the purpose, appear to coincide with that of the developing countries and accordingly may be expected to give symbiotic support to programs for tree and forest planting in developing countries.