



TOWARDS A LITTER FREE INDIAN OCEAN



Dr. Muhammad Khurshid

Director General,

South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP)

www.sacep.org



WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY; MARINE LITTER Regional Workshop on
Marine Litter, 2nd JUNE, 2018



South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP)



- ✘ Established in 1982, SACEP is an inter-governmental organization of eight member states:
- ✘ Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka



- ✘ Apex decision body is the SACEP Governing Council comprising of Ministers
- ✘ SACEP core programme and project activities apart from South Asian Seas Programme and are:
 - + Waste Management
 - + Adaptation to Climate Change
 - + Data base and Information Management
 - + Biodiversity



South Asian Seas Programme (SASP)

- SASP (One of 18 regional seas agreements of UNEP) Action Plan was formally adopted at a Meeting of Plenipotentiaries of the SAS member countries held in New Delhi, on March 24th 1995.
- The overall objective of the SASP is to protect and manage the marine environment and related coastal ecosystems of the region in an environmentally sound and sustainable manner.
- The Action Plan in addition to specifying the needs under the main components of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Management, Environmental Legislation & Institutional and Financial Arrangements, identified the following areas:

- ✓ **Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM),**
- ✓ **oil-spill contingency planning,**
- ✓ **human resource development and**
- ✓ **the environmental effects of land-based activities.**



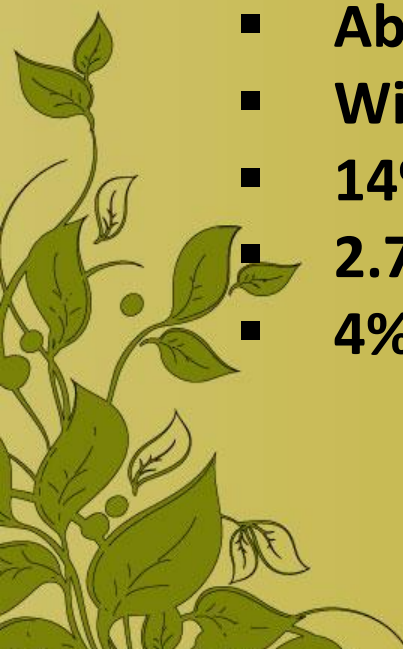


Important Features of South Asian Seas Region



The coastal habitats of South Asia are at a high risk of pollution from 1. land based sources such as eutrophication from nutrient loading and leakages from agriculture, aquaculture, sewage, industrial effluents, solid waste, 2. Sea based sources of marine trade, transport and ballast water. Some of the important features of the South Asian Seas region mostly Indian Ocean are:

- **About 22% of the global population;**
- **With only 4.8% of the world's land mass;**
- **14% of the global arable land;**
- **2.73% of the world forest area and**
- **4% of the world's coastline.**





Marine Litter Challenges in SAS Region

- Lack of Adequate Marine litter data in the SAS Region
- Lack of Institutional system for management of Marine litter
- Non-availability of legal framework for marine litter management
- Poor and insufficient enforcement of international Conventions, Agreements, laws, regulations and treaties
- Limited Implementation of Direct development activities for marine management
- Lack of Research and surveys on Marine Litter
- Weak formulation and enforcement of regulatory framework
- Lack of marine litter Production and Consumption Policy Plans
- Lack of Education and Awareness Program
- 10 Lack of Marketing and Economic Instruments for marine litter management





Way forward



- Establishment and Revamping of the Institutional structure/system
- Establishment of new Legal framework
- Review and Establish Regional Institutional Mechanism for enforcement of the marine litter related MEAS
- Review and encourage direct development activities to control and minimize the marine litter
- Research, surveys, database and innovation of Marine Litter technologies development
- Encourage and involve Private sector, Public sector and Civil Society through partnership
- Develop of Education and Awareness Program to manage the Marine litter
- Introduction of market and economic instruments for marine litter management



Thank you very much

