SOUTH ASIA CO-OPERATIVE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

OUTCOME OF THE PARALLEL EVENT ON

Recycling of land based Marine Litter: Challenges and Opportunities in South Asia Region.
10th April 2018,

REGIONAL 3R FORUM IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
SOUTH ASIA COOPERATIVE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (SACEP)

- Is an inter-governmental organization of 8 member states,
- Established in 1982.
- Is mandated to promote and support protection, management and enhancement of the environment in South Asia
- Member countries

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka
South Asian Seas Programme (SASP)

- Action Plan for SASP (sub-regional agreement) was formally adopted at a Meeting of Plenipotentiaries of the concerned 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.
Activities Related to Waste Management at SACEP

A. SACEP has developed and published the following documents* on marine litter with the technical and financial support of UNEP.

1. 2007: Marine Litter in the South Asian Seas Region
   Part-1: Review of Marine Litter in the South Asian Seas (SAS) Region

2. 2007 : Involved with UNCRD and IPLA in 3R activities for over a decade and is the partner for the IPLA for South Asia and have conducted consultative workshop on 3R at Dhaka, Bangladesh.

B. Prior to those activities, SACEP was also actively involved on Solid Waste Management in South Asian region and has done the following activities:

✓ Scoping Exercise on E-Waste Management in South Asia “ in New Delhi, India in 2007 in collaboration with the Development Alternative (DA).

✓ Organized the 'South Asian Games Waste Management Programme' at the South Asian Games held in Colombo, Sri Lanka in 2006.

✓ Supported the International Beach Cleaning week in SAS member states.

✓ Demonstrated plastic recycling machine at 2017 Beach cleaning campaign and donated it to the Marine Environment Pollution Authority, Sri Lanka for plastic recycling on regular basis.

✓ Plastic recycling enterprise survey in Colombo, Sri Lanka
Main Drivers for Marine Litter

- Population density
- Mismanaged plastic waste
- Production and uses per country
Marine Litter: 100% Human Origin

short-term & single-use
- sanitary items
- shopping bags
- packaging
- disposable goods

solid waste treatment

wastewater treatment

waterways

long-term & multiple-use
- commercial & industrial
- domestic
- electronic goods

solid waste treatment

Recycling & Recovery

Recycling & Recovery

E-waste treatment

waterways

ocean
SDG 6 Clean water and sanitation

Target 6.3: improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

SDG 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Target 11.6: focus on municipal and other waste management By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production

Target 12.4: achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle

Target 12.5: focus on waste generation reduction through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

SDG 14 Life below water

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

Target 14.1: focus on waste generation reduction By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.

Target 14.2: sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources.
Recycling of land based Marine Litter: Challenges and Opportunities in South Asia Region.
10th April 2018,
Panelist

1. Bangladesh
2. India
3. Maldives
4. Sri Lanka

Invited Speakers

• Dr. Tune Usha - ICMAM-PD, Chennai, Ministry of Earth Sciences
• Dr. Prabhakar Mishra - ICMAM-PD, Chennai, Ministry of Earth Sciences
• Dr. K Soma Sundar, Ministry of Earth Sciences, New Delhi

Session Chair

His Excellency, Shah Zaman Maiwandi
Director General
National Environment Protection Agency
Afghanistan
Three specific goals to reduce Marine Litter

• Reduced amount and impact of land-based litter and solid waste introduced into the marine environment

• Reduced amount and impact of sea-based sources of marine debris

• Reduced amount and impact of accumulated marine debris on shorelines, in benthic habitats, and in pelagic waters
Management Strategies Needed for Management of Marine Litter for SAS regions

• Formation of Management Polices, International Conventions, laws, regulations and treaties
• Implementation of Direct development activities
• Conducting Research and surveys
• Implementations of enforcement program
• Monitoring and evaluation
• Conducting Education and awareness programs
• Use Market and Economic Instruments
WE HAVE TO CHANGE OURSELVES TO SAVE THE OCEAN

REUSE
REDUCE
RECYCLE

Let's take care of the Earth for the future of our children!

"BE A PART OF THE SOLUTION NOT A PART OF THE POLLUTION"

Thank You... ...for not littering