



PROCEEDINGS REPORT: SUB-REGIONAL ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON “CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES AND PRIORITIES IN SOUTH ASIA: ASSESSMENT AND IDEAS FOR FUTURE ENGAGEMENT”, 18-19 FEBRUARY 2013, MARAWILA, SRI LANKA



Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA)
under Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN)

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Proceedings Report:
Sub-Regional Annual Conference
on "Climate Change Issues
and Priorities in South Asia:
Assessment and Ideas for Future
Engagement",
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Colombo, Sri Lanka

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The sub-regional annual conference held in Marawila, Sri Lanka focused on key issues of linking different stakeholders, focusing on better understanding the concept of loss and damage which is developing to be a key area of focus in the UNFCCC process, and also understanding the outcomes of Doha and better analyzing them.

The workshop can be deemed as successful in creating awareness of the prevalence of a higher level of knowledge in the CSO groups regarding climate change related activism. It also highlighted that there is willingness on the part of ministerial employees to create links in further work that will be conducted nationally and regionally.

In addition to networking and building of capacity of non-CSO groups, the analysis of Doha outcomes presented the opportunity to create an in-depth dialogue on different areas of work that focuses on the UNFCCC process, and to share each parties knowledge on the working areas which they have been following during COP18.

There were suggestions to create a working mechanism that would facilitate regional collaboration in policy making which would build capacity and help facilitate to raise the voice of the South in the UNFCCC negotiations as well as helping domestic policy initiatives that would help the peoples of the region.

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BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Climate change presents an important threat to sustainable development in South Asia. Poor and vulnerable people (40% of the people in South Asia live with less than US\$ 1.25 a day), with limited capacity to adapt to changing climate patterns, will most likely be the most affected by climate change. Climate change impact will be more particularly felt in rural areas, where farming will come increasingly under stress as a result of erratic rainfall, increased severity and frequency of extreme climate hazards (droughts, floods and cyclones), decreased access to fresh water and increased land salinity in coastal areas. Climate change impact on agriculture will therefore be very significant in terms of threat to poverty and development, as 70% of the population in South Asia still live in rural areas and agriculture remains the region's principal occupation, employing over 60% of the labor force.

It is also important to note that climate change in South Asia will have a more profound impact on women. Stress migrations caused by adverse climate change impact mean that increased men increasingly move to urban centres to look for job opportunities. Women are left in rural villages with limited resources and on their own to undertake household tasks and to look after the children. Women play also a critical role in South Asia in terms of farming/work in the fields. Negative climate change impact on farming will affect women first and foremost.

Civil Society Stakeholders and Governments together have been partly associated to the development of climate change policies and strategies in South Asia. However, this effort remains ad-hoc and patchy and some policies were clearly formulated without adequate consultation of between these two group of stakeholders. It presents an important risk that climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts may partly miss poor and vulnerable people needs. Implementation of these policies may prove difficult if people felt that they are imposed on them, with limited or no consultation.

CANSA as a regional entity has been working towards converging the grassroots realities with international discussions thus there is a need for a discussion forum which would allow its members to define the outcomes of COP18, and then to proceed with its analysis and its implications to the regional and global sphere.

The workshop focused on unpacking the sectoral Adaptation Challenges and enhancing learning between relevant and like minded stakeholders in the region on how different sectors can be brought together in order to reach effective outcomes. In order to achieve this objective CANSA invited various representatives from CSOs, business community as well as government employees who are entrusted with the task for framing policies and actions .

In addition to the advocacy role of CANSA in bringing the different groups together to one platform, the workshop had also the aim of understanding better the concept of loss and damage which has become a key area in the negotiation

process. Given the regions vulnerability to climatic disasters and the need for reparation for loss caused by them, the workshop dedicated a reasonable time in order to understand and aim at defining the concept.

DAY 1. 18TH FEBRUARY 2013

WELCOME ADDRESS

Mr. Ashoka Abheywardhana, Board Member CANSA

Mr. Abheywardhana introduced CANSA and highlighted the role CANSA plays in the South Asian region and in the international forums. He also discussed as to how the climate change negotiations have evolved by highlighting that the earlier negotiations revolved around the 2 degrees increase in temperature while today the speech is focused on how the world would survive if the temperature was to increase by 3.5 degrees. He concluded his speech in wishing everyone to have a successful workshop which would bring the region closer in making impacts that would be felt.

SPEECH ON OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTPUTS OF THE MEETING

Mr. Sanjay Vashist, Director CANSA

Speaking on the objectives, Mr. Vashist highlighted the need to speak on adaptation and mitigation with focus on vulnerable communities. He further added that given the presence of government members in the forum, there could be policy discussions which can be brought in detail. In addition to the presence of participants representing government entities he added that the presence of the business community into the forum, which has been done for the first time will bring a different opinion to the floor. He added in conclusion that he hopes for a meaningful communication amongst the civil society members (CSOs), government personnel as well as business community members through the workshop.

SPEECH ON REGIONAL COOPERATION IN SOUTH ASIA

Mr. Ziaul Hoque Mukta, Oxfam GB Bangladesh

Mr. Mukta in his speech presented an overview of the SAARC regional cooperation and highlighted the importance of such cooperation to address Climate Change Issues. He mentioned that the CSOs as a collective have been observing as to how SAARC has enrolled into the climate change discussion, and that the CSOs will continue in doing so. He concluded his speech with hope for more collaboration in the region for actions being taken to combat the impacts of climate change.



VOTE OF THANKS

Mr. Ranga Pallawala, Board Member of CANSA -Practical Action

Mr. Pallawala spoke of the need as to why here are meetings as the one that is being held on a regular basis, and highlighted that it is because human beings like to stay together and enhance their quality of life. He further highlighted the need for dialogues, understanding each other so that societies could face difficult situations as a collective. Mr. Pallawalla further added that the group gathered and actors of the region should not stop at merely discussions but that they should also take actions so as to elevate the standard of life in the region.

In conclusion he thanked all participants and especially those who were from government bodies and private sector for taking part in the event.



SESSION 1: UNDERSTANDING CHALLENGES IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR ON SOUTH ASIA

Chaired by Mr. Ziul Mukta of Oxfam GB, Bangladesh

**a. "Current Challenges in Agriculture in South Asia" - AA Nambi:
Ms. Swaminathan Research Foundation, Chennai**



Mr. Nambi highlighted that compared to other regions South Asia has done well in providing for its people. He also added that the impacts are different in the region, and is with variety. Speaking of agriculture he added that 80 per cent of the variations in agricultural production is due to variations in weather patterns. he presented two studies focusing on droughts and floods, and pointed out that overlapping of the two indicate that there be one of the two every year. He added that diversity in agricultural crops in the region can be considered as a blessing given the situation which presents one disaster impacting the crops every year. He also questioned on how one tailor makes strategies to suit the public, and stressed on the limitations in adaptation technology and lack of pro-active planning. While adding that there is need correct information being delivered at appropriate times, he conclude with the remark that agriculture has not received its due place in the international negotiations.

b. "Existing Policy Gaps in Agriculture in Regional Context" Ram Kishan, Christian Aid

Mr. Ram Kishan spoke of agriculture with a South Asian perspective. He added that there is not much done in the regional level. He further highlighted that agriculture does not increase parallel to that of the populations. In addition he stressed that agriculture is not focused on as a priority despite the fact that food security is based on agriculture. He added that while people share a common eco system, they lack a common policy that will protect the aforementioned eco system.

Furthermore he spoke of the work force in the agricultural sector, the 5 year plan that India has, and the emphasis on bringing rural based labour to work in urban factories. This was marked as an indication of the lack of importance allocated to the agricultural sector.

In conclusion he rose the issue of small scale farmers whose plight becomes the most miserable due to vulnerability, and highlighted also the issue of equity and mitigation. In his opinion, there is a need for a common vision for climate change and food security, if the societies are to overcome the issues that are being faced at present.

c. Key Points of Discussion on Challenges in Agricultural Sector in South Asia

- Youth are not interested in the agricultural sector. There should be adequate financial and technical capacity building amongst youth to make this sector more attractive for them.
- Water Management is a regional issue, there should be a regional approach to water sharing, which should be equitable and just. Experts in South Asia should create a regional "crop-cycling pattern" inclusive of adequate research and data.
- There is not adequate research on modified crops. There should be research and if or when found that such modified crops are unsustainable or harmful, there should be a policy to prohibit the cultivation of such crops.
- Financial management should be in favor of the farmers and not the big corporations. Critical Analysis needs to be made in Crop Analysis.
- Green Revolution has been beneficial for countries like India and Bangladesh but studies have shown that the revolution has depleted the soil nutrient content and affected the water management severely.
- There are plethora of resources in South Asia, which are in an ad-hoc basis. Could CANSA document them and act as a knowledge Management Hub? CANSA website could host and share the different adaptation technologies in South Asia, which would be a valuable resource.
- There is doubt raised as to whether governments of SAARC are taking the regional resource management seriously.
- There is a need for a paradigm shift in the agriculture system. Since, SAARC countries' GDP is attributed to Agriculture, we need to be more concerned and focused to make it more productive and sustainable.
- The governments has been promoting selective crops and making it available in the market, which is causing ecological diversity loss, making the whole ecosystem more vulnerable to climate change. When discussing food security, the "wastage" factor should also be kept in mind.
- CNSA's assessment of SAARC cooperation and policies reveal that regional cooperative policies are difficult to be implemented in individual countries.



SESSION 2: CHALLENGES IN THE WATER SECTOR IN LIGHT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Session led by GWP-SAS

Panelists : Ms. Shanthi De Silva, Mr. Upali Imbulana,
Ms. Nishadi Eriyagama, Mrs. Farah Kabir

a. Presentation on Challenges in South Asia:

Ms. Nishadi Eriyagama

Ms. Eriyagama spoke of observed changes, projected changes, common challenges and adaptation as the way forward. She highlighted that there is no clear trend in observed changes as there are increases in some places and decreased in others. She then proceeded to elaborate projected changes. In her presentation she highlighted positive projections marked for Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, India, parts of Nepal and Bhutan while negative projections were discerned for Pakistan and Afghanistan.



As common challenges she highlighted the higher dependency on agriculture in the region, higher incidence of poverty and low infrastructural assets, high uncertainty concerning projected changes, and limited coordination.

Ms. Eriyagama further show-cased a mapping mechanism created for Sri Lanka which indicates that the most vulnerable areas to climate change are those which are mostly agricultural based and are not urban areas. And in conclusion she highlighted the need to promote increased rain water harvesting, safe reuse of wastewater, and regional climate modeling so as to better understand the climate in the region.

b. "Gaps in Policymakers and analysis of shortcomings" – Mrs. Marcella Dsouza, WOTR

Mrs. Dsouza presented various data on how gaps are mainly due to lack of proper implementation and highlighted mis-alignment of policy makers, policy objectives, norms and public interest. She also presented case studies on how water is harvested, and how the water can be gathered without being put to waste. She concluded that policies should focus on “outcome frame” than a list of activities.

c. Mrs. Farah Kabir – Actionaid, Bangladesh

The speaker focused on water scarcity and disasters. She also presented an element of gender in her speech where she mentioned on how women are more affected in situations of scarcity of water.

d. Points Highlighted in the Discussion on Areas for Future Intervention in Water Sector and Climate Change.

- It was highlighted that the presenters did not speak of sea bed rise or the unjust divergence of water resource in communities.
- A fact was raised that Nepal is a major source of fresh water and Bangladesh and India both with a vision to harness it.
- There is need to address the pollution of water.
- There is an availability of a common water database, and it needs to be used for better water sharing between two countries.

SESSION 3: CHALLENGES IN MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEM IN SOUTH ASIA IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

a. Presentation on State of Affairs and Challenges – Mountain Thematic Node of the Asia Pacific Adaptation – Tek Jung Mahat, ICIMOD

Mr. Mahat presented the functions of ICIMOD which works in Hindu Kush Himalayas (HKH) that acts as an ecological buffer. He also spoke of different projects ICIMOD is involved in such as the use of local knowledge. And among others being one of the recent projects: Kailash Initiative (Nepal, India and China).

He also focused on working on glaciers and water resources in the mountains with due focus on the livelihood bases like landscape and forestry.

He addressed the issues of

- making use of development potentials by mountain actors. Green economy needs to focus on mountain people
- atmospheric research is still not fully understood. Black carbon is coming into discussion but needs to be investigated further

- advocating the issue of multilateral dialogue. Researchers to policy makers to the community. The right knowledge needs to get through to the right people at the right time.

b. Presentation on Gaps in Policy making and Analysis of Shortcomings (Nepal's context)– Sunil Acharya, CEN

Mr. Acharya highlighted three major challenges in mountain issues

- Mountain agenda is not the main issue at climate dialogues, regional or international

- Need to move from just climate change to socio cultural aspects. Mountain communities are not part of the problem

- Linkage between Science and Policy formation being required.

He added that scientific results should be translated so that policy makers can fully understand the information and use it wisely. In addition to this, he argued that progress is very low and that there was a lot of progress that needs to be made.

b. Panel Discussion: SAARC Policy Framework and Identifying Future areas of doing Green Business in the region chaired by Sudhir Sharma

The discussion featured three speakers from the business community from India, Bangladesh and Nepal. The session focused on the perception of the business community on how the community could link with CSOs in lobbying for change, as well as the realistic perspective as it be seen by them in promoting carbon neutral development to the economic domain. There was a focus on solar energy and renewable energy and the pricing of the products which is problematic due to the competition in the market.

The role of the government was discussed as well in the play of selling of products that are based on renewable energy, or carbon neutral. The quality of such products was also an issue that was discussed by the speakers. A need in shift of paradigms was also highlighted to prepare the South Asian region for a carbon neutral economic entity.



DAY 2. 19TH FEBRUARY 2013

OPENING REMARKS FOR SESSION

Sanjay Vashist, Director -CANSA

Mr. Vashist welcomed the participants to the analysis on Post Doha Outcomes, and highlighted the LCA working group being closed and the opening of the ADP working group. He also spoke of climate finance and the pledges made by each country for the green climate fund whereby a discussion and clarification session was opened based on the points mentioned in the presentation he made. There was also focus on the area of loss and damage as an emerging topic which needs to be allocated importance, and also the outcomes of equity which has been a key area of focus for South Asia which was also mentioned.

MEMBER PRESENTATIONS ON DOHA OUTCOMES

Upon the completion of the presentation made by Mr. Vashist, the floor was opened for discussion with speakers who were present at the 18th COP of the UNFCCC held in Doha. Each speaker highlighted the key outcomes that they thought would play an impact in the negotiations process. They further added their comments on the process based on their observations.

Speakers : Ram Kishan, Vositha Wijenayake, Rixa Schwaz, Sudhir Sharma

a. Ram Kishan on Agriculture

- G77 should prioritise and focus on adaption for agriculture. Developing countries say that that if you do not keep to principles now then in the future it would be difficult. In this process there is also livelihood and food security which come up.
- Mitigation can be explored in agriculture, there is a potential for people to looking to agriculture beyond food security, and as a offsetting mechanism which will become a chief option. How do we want to see agriculture within the federal state when it comes to the state to commit. It is much on the state domain and global negotiations. Once state takes responsibility where is it going to be, we need to be careful on how things are going to move forward.
- Bonn is to come up, and in COP19 agriculture is going to be an important issue. There might be deviations from the current positions, from CAN on working group, still we are struggling on equity and principle. What we would like to in Bonn is to have a position on these issues and be driven by interest of small farmers.

b. Farah Kabir on Gender

- In Doha, there has been success on the topic of gender. The proposal that was presented by EU was received well by the parties and it was accepted that there needs to be focus on the gender participation within the UNFCCC process, and that there needs to be more female representation in the delegations.

c. Rixa Schwarz on Equity

- Equity was a central issue in Doha. There was effort in Doha to have a separate track for equity but which was not successful.
- The talks in Doha were not expected to resolve this complex issue. What the negotiators were asked to determine was an appropriate process to manage the discussion.
- First challenge was to agree on the right timing. Some countries favored a time-bound process while others resisted an imposed deadline.
- The second challenge was determining which issues to focus on. Some favored an initial discussion on principles of equity that could later be operationalized across all elements of the new agreement. Others wanted to discuss the practical application of the principles from the outset.
- The COP agreed to adopt a one-year work program to think through the application of the principles of the Convention which is inclusive of equity and how this relates to the scope, structure, and design of the new agreement. The work program will also feature a series of roundtables and workshops, culminating in a high-level discussion in 2014 hosted by the UN Secretary General.
- Governments and observer organizations are invited to submit proposals to the UNFCCC by March 1, 2013 which will cover the full range of climate policy building blocks lessons.

d. Sudhir Sharma on LCA and Mitigation

- The long-term cooperative action (LCA) was closed and what the countries managed to do was to identify where to take the unfinished work of the LCA working group.
 - The COP failed to come to any conclusion on accounting and clarification of pledges as expected from the Cancun and Durban decisions, and did not adopt any rules to prevent double-counting.
 - Negotiators agreed to a time-bound work program that would take the process forward under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice (SBSTA) and Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI).
 - Negotiators agreed to a two-year work program that should enable comparison of KP and non-KP Parties' efforts through a common set of "elements" that could prevent double-counting and ensure environmental integrity of offsets. This was complemented by a work program to establish new market mechanisms under the Convention, all guided by a comprehensive set of accounting principles under the auspices of a centralized framework.
 - Developing countries agreed to a two-year work program on mitigation, with opportunities for international organizations to shape relevant guidance that will help these countries design and implement their nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs).
- e. Vositha Wijenayake on Second Commitment Period of Kyoto Protocol
- The rules for the second commitment period agreed by EU in Durban were finally agreed upon, allowing it to move forward for another eight-year period (2013-2020). However the countries who have joined the second commitment period only contribute 15 percent of global emissions.
 - These countries will be able to begin implementing their new commitments from January 1, 2013 without any gaps.
 - KP2 also features an ambition trigger, which requests KP2 Parties to revisit and increase their commitments by 2014 (rather than 2015) in line with the 25-40 percent emissions reductions called for by the IPCC 4th Assessment Report.
 - Developing countries were granted an increase of the "Share of Proceeds," a means to use a percentage of the revenue generated by carbon market mechanisms to help developing countries meet the cost of climate change adaptation.
 - Negotiators agreed to restrict the eligibility of non-KP2 Parties to flexible market mechanisms.
 - Countries decided to further restrict the trading and retirement of units generated from the flexible market mechanisms.
 - There exists lack of understanding in the legal implications in the process as CSO groups have different opinions that have been put forth on the KP2.



QUESTIONS RAISED ON ISSUES DISCUSSED

Following the presentation on each working area made by those who participated at the UNFCCC process, a question and answer session followed. During this session, clarifications were requested as well as additional facts were added to what was told by the speakers.

Q: How we CANSA contribute to the annual adaptation forum?

- Adaptation forum happens once every two years. We need to focus on establishing coordination in different levels.
- We need to be focused on is how the adaptation committee can be coordinated more effectively.
- Adaptation needs to be an issue that the region focuses on. There are issues that can be discussed in cross border level and also in the global level.

Q: How can the themes of adaptation, mitigation and agriculture link together?

- It is important for colleagues from South Asia to see whether they could speak of mitigation and adaptation, and to see whether there is some scope of discussion on the theme of agriculture.
- There needs to be potential for engaging with governments.
- The discussion on agriculture position was more focused on G77, LDCs and Africa. There was focus on livelihood and food security. African group was surprised to see the text coming in. Gambia and Bangladesh spoke of mitigation potential in agriculture which does not follow the opinion of other countries of their blocks.
- There is need to verify whether the position of Bangladesh with regards to agriculture would be the same or different. CSO groups from Bangladesh needs to follow up on finding more information on the matter.
- There is need to go beyond national politics and to understand the game plan whereby the CSOs need to act objectively. The CSOs need to comprehend the bigger picture.
- For mitigation related to agriculture, organizations such as Humane Society International is working on live-stock and agriculture.

- There is need to focus on the assessments done on carbon neutral development done in Africa and Asia and see how the carbon emissions are assessed.

CONCLUSIONS ON CANSA AND UNFCCC PROCESS

The presentations made by participants at the COP18 of the UNFCCC in Doha, and the question and answer session which followed it was successful in determining that:

- There is a focus on agriculture that will be looked at in different ways, so that it could be addressed in a regional perspective.
- Equity will hold importance as a theme, and India will play a key role in this discussion as it has played in the year 2012.
- Climate finance will also be a key area for CANSA to look into, and potential research to be done on the thematic.
- CANSA members to work on different working groups to input to CAN international position, and the UNFCCC process.
- Capacity building workshops to be organized so as to educate on the importance and the role language plays in negotiations.
- There is need to go beyond national politics and to understand the game plan whereby the CSOs need to act objectively. The CSOs need to comprehend the bigger picture.
- For mitigation related to agriculture, organizations such as Humane Society International is working on live-stock and agriculture.
- There is need to focus on the assessments done on carbon neutral development done in Africa and Asia and see how the carbon emissions are assessed.



Annex 1: Agenda

Day 2: 19th February, 2013

9:30-11:00

Session 4: Post Doha analyses of COP 18 outcome:

What it means for South Asia

Facilitator: Sanjay Vashist

Panelists: Ziaul Hoque Mukta, Vositha, Sudhir Sharma, Sunil Acharya

11:00-11:15 Tea break

Session 5: Understanding Loss & Damage

Facilitator: Harjeet Singh, ActionAid International

11.15 – 11:20	Loss & Damage - Setting the context	Harjeet Singh
11:20 – 11:40	What's Loss & Damage?	Erin Roberts, Coordinator, ICCCAD
11:40 – 12:05	Interactive session: Impact of climate change in South Asia	
12:05 – 12:45	Ways to address Loss & Damage	Harjeet Singh

Session 6: Doha decision on L&D and the way forward

Facilitator: Ram Kishan, Christian Aid - South Asia

12:45 – 13:15	Doha decision on Loss & Damage - Key Highlights:	Erin Roberts
13:15 – 14:15 Lunch Break		
14:15 – 14:45	Elements of L&D work in 2013 and its relevance for South Asia:	Group work
14:45 – 15:15	Interactive session: Opportunities for CANSA and its members	
15:30-16:30	Panel Discussion: SAARC Ppolicy framework on climate change — gaps, future opportunities	Chaired by Mozaharul Alam

Annex 2: List of Participants

No.	Name	Country	Organisation
1	Erin Roberts	Bangladesh	ICCAD, Bangladesh
2	Tanjir Hossian	Bangladesh	ActionAid Bangladesh
3	Farah Kabir	Bangladesh	ActionAid Bangladesh
4	Moushumi Biswas	Bangladesh	Oxfam Bangladesh
5	Ziaul Mukta	Bangladesh	Oxfam Bangladesh
6	Moshtaq Uddin Ahmed	Bangladesh	MoEF Bangladesh
7	Ali Taukir Sheikh	Pakistan	LEAD Pakistan
8	Hina Lotia	Pakistan	LEAD Pakistan
9	Khalid Siddiqui	Pakistan	MoCC Pakistan
10	Sunil Acharya	Nepal	CEN Nepal
11	Ms. Emma Karki	Nepal	I-SET Nepal
12	Ms. Kriti Shrestha	Nepal	NYCA, Nepal
13	Kamal Srestha	Nepal	CHESS Nepal
14	Dr. Uttam Kunwar	Nepal	FNCCI, Nepal
15	Sujan Subedi	Nepal	MoSTE, Nepal
16	Sudhir Sharma	India	CANSA
17	Rixa Schwartz	India	CEE Germany India
18	Ram Kishan	India	Christian Aid
19	Harjeet Singh	India	ActionAid International
20	Dr. Bhanu	India	PGVS
21	Arivudai Nambi	India	MSSRF
22	Marcella Dsouza	India	WOTR
23	Sanjay Vashist	India	CANSA
24	Tirthankar Mandal	India	CANSA
25	Ranga Pallawala	Sri Lanka	Practical Action
26	Ashoka Abheyagunewardhane	Sri Lanka	Energy Forum
27	Vositha Wijenayake	Sri Lanka	CANSA
28	Bathiya Kekulandala	Sri Lanka	Practical Action
29	Nilmini Ranasinghe	Sri Lanka	MoE, Sri Lanka
31	Noorullah Kaleem	Afghanistan	MoFA, Climate Change, Afghanistan
32	Naqibullah Sediqi	Afghanistan	NEPA, Afghanistan
34	Ahmed Waheed	Maldives	Not Came
35	Manish Mudgil	India	Cornice Technologies
36	Mozaharul Alam	International	UNEP
37	Tek Jang Mahat	Thematic Node	ICIMOD
39	Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir	Bangladesh	Unnayan Onneshan

39	Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir	Bangladesh	Unnayan Onneshan
40	Sayed Aminul Hoque	Bangladesh	Coast BD
42	Dr. Nazmul Islam	Bangladesh	BCAS
43	Anjum Nahed Chowdhury	Bangladesh	GUK, Bangladesh
44	Manzur Ahmed	Bangladesh	Adviser, FBCCI, Bangladesh
45	Priyanka Disanayake	Sri lanka	GWP, Sri Lanka
46	Upali Ulumbala	Sri lanka	Consultant
47	Prof Shanthi De Silva	Sri lanka	Open University
48	Ms. Nishadi Eriyagama	Sri lanka	IWMI

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