

YBhg. Dato' Sri Zoal Azha Yusof

PENASIHAT:

YBhg. Datuk Dr. Abdul Rahim Hi. Nik

KETUA EDITOR:

Dr. Lian Kok Fei

SIDANG EDITORIAL:

Semua warga Bahagian Pengurusan Alam Sekitar dan Perubahan Iklim





CBULETIN Pengurusan Alam Sekitar & Perubahan Iklim

osarr narr sekirar a r erebariarr ikir

"Green lifestyle starts from you"





15TH INFORMAL ASEAN MINISTERIAL MEETING ON THE ENVIRONMENT (IAMME)



YB Menteri Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar telah mengetuai delegasi Malaysia ke Mesyuarat Tidak Rasmi Menteri-Menteri Alam Sekitar ASEAN (Informal ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on the Environment – IAMME) Ke-15 dan Mesyuarat Berkaitan pada 30 dan 31 Oktober 2014 di Vientiane, Lao PDR. Mesyuarat ini melibatkan lima (5) mesyuarat yang berbeza di bawah 3 kluster utama iaitu Pencemaran Jerebu, Pengurusan Alam Sekitar Serantau dan Hubungan Dengan Rakan Dialog. Mesyuarat-mesyuarat berkenaan telah didahului dengan mesyuarat peringkat pegawai kanan dan kemudiannya mesyuarat peringkat Menteri.

Semasa Mesyuarat Ke-10 Conference of the Parties to the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution (COP10) pada 30 Oktober 2014, Kerajaan Republik Indonesia telah memaklumkan persetujuan untuk meratifikasi Perjanjian ASEAN Mengenai Pencemaran Jerebu Merentas Sempadan dan kini sedang dalam proses menyediakan dokumen ratifikasi kepada Perjanjian tersebut.

Continue pg. 2

KANDU	INGAN:
IAMME	
INC6	

	•							

••••	 	1—
 ••••	 ••••	• • • • •

*Untuk edaran dalaman sahaja

Continues pg. 1





Negara-negara anggota ASEAN turut bersetuju untuk melaksanakan Alert Levels, Trigger Points and Actions on Fire Suppression bagi mencegah berulangnya jerebu

merentas sempadan. Pewujudan Alert Levels, Trigger Points and Actions on Fire Suppression ini merupakan cetusan idea oleh Malaysia bagi memperkukuhkan kerjasama ASEAN dalam isu jerebu merentas sempadan.

Negara-negara anggota ASEAN turut diminta untuk berjaga-jaga (vigilant) sehingga akhir tahun 2014 dan mempertingkatkan tindakan tindakan pemadaman pencegahan dan sekiranya berlaku kebakaran tanah dan hutan serta jerebu dalam tempoh beberapa bulan akan datang. Malaysia telah memaklumkan pendirian Negara bahawa maklumat yang boleh dikongsi bagi pelaksanaan Haze Monitoring System (HMS) adalah digitized hot-spot areas yang mengakibatkan jerebu merentas sempadan sahaja dan perkongsian maklumat tersebut adalah secara Government to Government.



Kerajaan Malaysia dan Indonesia sedang menyediakan Draf Perjanjian Persefahaman (MoU) bagi kerjasama dua hala bagi usaha-usaha pencegahan kebakaran tanah dan hutan serta jerebu. Disamping itu, Lao PDR telah menganjurkan 3rd ASEAN Environmentally Sustainable City (ESC) Award dan 2nd Certificates of Recognition for Clean Air, Clean Water and Clean Land. Anugerah ini bermatlamat untuk mempromosikan pembangunan Bandar Lestari (environmentally sustainable cities) di kalangan negara anggota ASEAN melalui perkongsian amalan pengurusan terbaik untuk memastikan bandar bersih, hijau dan harmoni.



Oleh: Unit Pengurusan Udara BPASPI

THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE ON MERCURY (INC 6)



The Minamata Convention on Mercury is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury. The convention includes a ban on new mercury mines, the phase-out of existing ones, control measures on emissions, releases and storage as well as the international regulation of artisanal and small-scale gold mining.

Until 14 November 2014, 128 countries have signed the Minamata Convention on Mercury while 8 countries have ratified this convention. Malaysia had signed the Convention during The High-Level Special Event - "The Minamata Convention on Mercury: Towards its early entry into force and effective implementation" on the 24 September 2014 at United Nations, New York.

Following this, the Sixth Session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Mercury (INC6) was held from 3 to 7 November 2014 at United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in Bangkok,



Thailand. The session was preceded by regional consultations on 2nd November 2014. Over 300 participants attended the session, representing 122 countries as well as NGOs and intergovernmental organizations.



The objective of this meeting was to prepare a global legally binding instrument on mercury towards preparation for the entry into force of the Convention and the first meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP1).

The meeting also addressed and considered issues that will be deliberated on during COP1. These issues include





importing mercury; registering exemptions; reporting and monitoring; rules of procedure and financial rules for COP; guidance and assistance to countries with artisanal small-scale gold and storage, wastes mining; management of and contaminated sites as well as the operation of the financial mechanism.

The Malaysian delegation comprised representatives from the Ministry of Natural and Resources (NRE), Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), Ministry of Health (MOH), Department of Environment (DOE) and also Department of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH). The participation of various stakeholders was vital in order to ensure that the deliberations during INC6 were in line with national interests.

Oleh: Unit Pencemaran Kimia BPASPI

The 7th ASEAN PLUS THREE LEADERSHIP PROGRAMME ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION, 2ND-3RD OCTOBER 2014





This programme began with a presentation on Upscaling SCP actions; leveraging finance for low carbon resilient development. The presentation contains information on challenges of access to financing low carbon resilient and equitable development, nature and sources of finance, optimal policy and financing schemes and applying four-step-methodology of leveraging financing to SCP projects. Then, a presentation was made by a UNEP representative entitled "tackling our food waste". The presentation explained on the approach of food and drinking supply mapping in a geographic region. This approach provides a better understanding on where food waste comes from, key organisations – their roles and how they could interact, and to identify actions, opportunities and methods to build upon. Then, the session proceeded with a group discussion on a case study of catalysing financing for low carbon resilient projects. Each group presented and shared their idea on how to solve the issue followed by presentations on national initiatives of SCP.

The second day programme was opened by a presentation from UNIDO representative on the UNIDO Green Industry Initiatives and policies. The presentation concerns the support of green industry pathways for up scaling and mainstreaming resource efficiency and cleaner production. Then, the session continues by group discussion on a case study of resource efficient and cleaner production for sustainable rice milling in Cambodia. Six countries including Malaysia were invited to present on the national activities of SCP or SCP-related programmes. The representative from Malaysia presented the successful stories of the Department of Environment (DOE) in assisting and supporting the Small Medium Enterprise (SMEs) Batik industry to a cleaner production practice. This event was closed by a closing remarks from ASEAN representative, Ms. Natalia.

The participants were then invited to a traditional Malay Village in Desa Sibangkaja, Denpasar Bali which practices sustainable silk production and local farming activities. These villagers generate their income through the organic diversified agriculture and utilizes traditional irrigation systems through 'gotong-royong' activities to comprehend their agricultural demand.

Despite that, houses in this village were built mainly using forest resources and processed materials were only used for roads construction. Apart from that, the participants were brought to a Green School in Bali. This school was founded by John and Cynthia Hardy in 2006. This school was opened in September 2008 with 90 students and a tailor made campus that was produced from jungle and rice fields materials. This programme had managed to captured that these Balinese peoples have been living closely to the Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) principles.



Oleh: Unit Pengurusan Air BPASPI

Bahagian Pengurusan Alam Sekitar dan Perubahan Iklim, Kementerian Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar, Aras 6, Wisma Sumber Asli, No. 25, Persiaran Perdana, Presint 4, 62574 PUTRAJAYA