Biodiversity and Wildlife

CBD Working Group on Liability and Redress Prepares to Enter Negotiating Phase

The third meeting of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts on Liability and Redress in the context of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety convened from 19-23 February 2007, in Montreal, Canada. This group is scheduled to hold two more meetings before reporting to COP/MOP-4 in May 2008 in Bonn, Germany. At the February meeting, deliberations focused on a working draft prepared by the Co-Chairs synthesizing proposed texts and views submitted by governments and other stakeholders on approaches, options and issues identified in sections IV to XI pertaining to liability and redress in the context of Article 27 of the Biosafety Protocol (UNEP/CBD/BS/WG-L&R/3/2). Delegates worked through the elements and options included in the Co-Chairs’ synthesis and were asked to submit operational text. With an eye towards the end of the Working Group’s mandate at COP/MOP-4, participants expressed satisfaction that this meeting had achieved progress in preparing to enter the negotiating phase at the Working Group’s next meeting, which is scheduled to take place in Montreal in October 2007 (http://www.iisd.ca/biodiv/titr3/).

MEA Clusters in This Issue

- Biodiversity and Wildlife
  CBD Signs MOUs; CITES Publishes Provisional Assessments of COP Proposals
- Sustainable Development
  CSD IPM Convenes
- Trade, Finance and Investment
  World Bank Approves Environmental Clean-Up Project in China
- Forests, Deserts and Land
  Briefing on UNFF-7 Preparations Held; Meeting Addresses UNFF MYPOW, UNCDD Prepares for CRIC
- Chemicals and Wastes
  Chemicals and Waste Conventions Prepare for Joint Working Group Meeting; SAICM Draft Business Plan Prepared, Canada Proposes Reporting Project
- Water, Wetlands and Coasts
  Ramsar Standing Committee Meets
- Climate and Atmosphere
  Ozone Secretariat Releases Assessment Panel Documents, Customs Initiative Yields Results; Indonesia Confirmed as UNFCCC COP 13 Host
- Intergovernmental Organizations
  Co-Chairs Articulate Next Steps on UN Environmental Reform; UNEP Tree Planting Campaign Reaches Half Way Mark; UNDP and China Partner on Carbon Project

Research and Resources

Bilateral Investment Treaties – Implications for Sustainable Development and Options for Regulation (FES, February 2007)

RESEARCH AND RESOURCES (cont.)
WHERE THE LAND IS GREENER: CASE STUDIES AND ANALYSIS OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION INITIATIVES WORLDWIDE (UNEP 2007) This publication describes a wide range of technologies and approaches to soil and water conservation, based on 42 case studies from more than 20 countries around the world. It also provides an overall analysis of the study’s results with policy points for decision makers and donors (http://www.wocat.org/overviewbookPDF.as).


THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS: ASSESSMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DESIGNATIONS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES (Environmental Law Institute, February 2007) This article, authored by Royal Gardner and Kim Diana Connolly, presents background on the Ramsar Convention followed by an analysis of the results of a survey of the site managers and related people at all of the US’s Ramsar sites, and concludes with recommendations for strengthening Ramsar within the US (http://www.ramsar.org/wurc/wurc_gardner_etl2007.pdf).

LAST STAND OF THE ORANGUTAN: STATE OF EMERGENCY (Great Apes Survival Project, February 2007) This report highlights that the survival of orangutans and other rain forest wildlife in Indonesia is seriously endangered by illegal logging, forest fires including those associated with the rapid spread of oil palm plantations, illegal hunting and trade. The report calls for substantially strengthening Indonesia’s own efforts with the rapid deployment of reconnaissance units, removal of illegal plantations, mining and agricultural development inside the parks and enhanced international law enforcement programmes against illegal logging (http://www.unep-wcmc.org/resources/publications/LastStand.htm).

BIODIVERSITY AND WILDLIFE
CBD SIGNS MOUS, BIOSAFETY PROTOCOL COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE HOLDS OPEN SESSION
On 19 February 2007, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), to formalize the relationship between the two institutions that has existed on an ad hoc basis since the establishment of the Secretariat in 1996 (http://www.biodiv.org/doc/press/2007/pr-2007-02-19-icao-en.pdf).
Establishing another partnership, on 22 February, the CBD Secretariat and the City of Montreal signed a MoU to link the city’s Nature Museums with the Steering Committee of the Secretariat’s Consortium of Scientific Institutions and Partners. The MoU aims to facilitate the development of and provide training programmes on strategic, technical and scientific issues for the effective implementation of the Convention (http://www.biodiv.org/doc/press/2007/pr-2007-02-22-mou-en.pdf).
In other news, the Secretariat has published draft documents for the 12th meeting of the Convention’s Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (http://www.biodiv.org/meetings/sbstta-12.shtml).

CITES SECRETARIAT PUBLISHES PROVISIONAL ASSESSMENTS OF COP-14 PROPOSALS
Furthermore, the Secretariat has published the summary records of the 16th meeting of the Animals Committee, the 22nd meeting of the Plants Committee, and the 54th meeting of the Standing Committee (http://www.cites.org/eng/com/pc/index.shtml; http://www.cites.org/eng/com/ac/index.shtml; http://www.cites.org/eng/com/SC/index.shtml).

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
CSD INTERGOVERNMENTAL PREPARATORY MEETING CONVENES
The Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting (IPM) for the fifteen session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-15) took place from 26 February to 2 March 2007, at UN headquarters in New York, US. The IPM’s role was to provide a forum to discuss policy options and possible actions to enable the implementation of measures and policies concerning energy for sustainable development, industrial development, air pollution/atmosphere and climate change – the thematic issues under consideration during the CSD-14/CSD-15 two-year “implementation cycle.” The IPM conducted broad-based discussions to help identify relevant policy options and actions, and convened sessions on small island developing States and inter-linkages and cross-cutting issues. Delegates’ deliberations were reflected in a preliminary draft Chair’s negotiating document, on which participants provided feedback. A revised Chair’s negotiating document was distributed at the conclusion of the meeting. It is expected to form the basis for further discussions and negotiations during CSD-15 (30 April to 11 May 2007, in New York) (http://www.itsd.ca/csd/csd15/).
GUEST ARTICLE (cont.)

Pilot Work on MEA Clustering

One clustering pilot launched through the International Environmental Governance (IEG) process is the global chemicals cluster, which includes the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions. Although implementation or functional level work for this cluster has been generally recognized and encouraged, it is the institutional or administrative clustering approach where considerable debate still exists. At present, many countries have serious concerns about establishing a common secretariat for the Three Conventions, based on the fear that specific issues, such as non-chemical wastes, could get lost in a broader, more general secretariat. Some countries generally support a joint secretariat head as a means to achieve financial savings and greater synergies, while others are concerned that a full merger of the three conventions’ secretariats would create legal and political problems, in particular at the national level.

In parallel, there have been many initiatives at the national level with components attempting to either study or promote national clusters to assist MEA implementation. One interesting lesson from these initiatives, in particular from work done by the UN University, is that, unlike sectoral institutional committees or groups, the creation of cross-sectoral MEA bodies does not necessarily point to better coordination.

One Size Does Not Fit All

Lessons from national case studies on clustering tell us that cross-sectoral institutional set-up, if not properly backed at the systemic level, will not be effective. For example, Palau, with an environmentally minded President, created an informal structure that has promoted coordination among stakeholders. The Cook Islands created a similar informal structure, but did not formalize procedures for consultation between this mechanism and the government’s formal institutional structure, leading to difficulties in coordination. The Thailand and Malaysian experiences demonstrate that a drawback to concentrating MEA focal points in one agency is that the appropriate technical capacity for a specific agreement may be located in another ministry or agency. In such cases, efforts to centralize national focal points under one administrative division would not necessarily produce effective and efficient results. The case from the Philippines shows that there are many levels of coordination, including horizontal (among government line departments) vertical (between the

Continued on page 4

TRADE, FINANCE AND INVESTMENT

WORLD BANK APPROVES ENVIRONMENTAL CLEAN-UP PROJECT IN CHINA

The World Bank approved on 27 February 2007 a loan of US$147 million to fund the Second Shandong Environment Project in China. The project aims to support sustainable improvements in environmental conditions, such as shortages of water, inadequate wastewater collection and treatment, and lack of solid waste management of nine participating municipalities, cities and counties of Shandong Province on China’s northeastern coast. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is also supporting the effort through a grant of US$5 million for the reduction of land-based pollution by piloting septic tank waste management techniques (http://web.worldbank.org/WEBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/EASTASIAPACIFICEXT/CHINAEXTN/0,,contentMDK:21237786—menuPK:318956—pagePK:2865066—piPK:2865079—theSitePK:318950,0.html).

FORESTS, DESERTS AND LAND

UNFF-7 Chair Hans Hoogeveen (The Netherlands)

BRIEFING ON UNFF-7 PREPARATIONS HELD

A briefing on preparations for the seventh session of the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF-7) was held at UN headquarters in New York, US, on 5 March 2007. UNFF Chair Hans Hoogeveen (the Netherlands) briefed delegates on a Bureau meeting held earlier in the day, outlining its plans for the organization of UNFF-7’s work during its 16–27 April 2007 session. Chair Hoogeveen indicated that two working groups are likely to be formed: one to focus on the non-legally binding instrument (NLBI) on all types of forests, and one to discuss the UNFF Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW). He said the working groups will probably meet in parallel sessions, possibly beginning on 17 April. Chair Hoogeveen also noted that there would be Multi-Stakeholder Dialogues, probably on 18 and 23 April, as well as an event about the future launch of the International Year of Forests in 2011.

UNFF Director Pekka Patosaari then briefed delegates on the documentation that would be used as the basis for UNFF-7 discussions, including a “revised composite draft text” on an NLBI. Chair Hoogeveen indicated that a draft resolution on the MYPOW would probably be circulated at the end of March, and that all documents would be placed on the UNFF website (http://www.un.org/esa/forests/session.html).

Delegates were also briefed on the Country-led Initiative on the UNFF MYPOW held in February 2007, in Bali, Indonesia. Responding to the briefing on UNFF-7 preparations, several country representatives noted the importance of efficient organization of

work for UNFF-7, given its heavy workload (IISD sources).

COUNTRY-LED INITIATIVE ADDRESSES UNFF MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK

The Country-Led Initiative in Support of the MYPOW of the UNFF: Charting the Way Forward to 2015, met from 13–16 February 2007 in Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia. Over 150 experts from governments, international and regional organizations, and Major Groups gathered to explore, elaborate and develop a broader understanding of the possible concepts and elements to be included in the UNFF’s new MYPOW. The meeting was also intended to provide UNFF-7 with guidance regarding: the structure and substance of the MYPOW; inter-linkages between the MYPOW and the NLBI on forests; strengthening the regional dimension in the work of the international arrangement on forests through the MYPOW; and possible approaches to accomplishing the global objectives on forests and the new principal functions of the UNFF. A Co-chairs’ Summary Report was produced, which aims to provide a starting point for UNFF-7 deliberations on this topic (http://www.iisd.ca/ymb/mypow). Other documents recently released in preparation for UNFF-7 include the report of the Secretary-General on the MYPOW and a series of Major Group discussion papers (http://www.un.org/esa/forests/session.html).

UNCCD PREPARES FOR CRIC

**GUEST ARTICLE (cont.)**

central, provincial and local) and phases of MEA management (planning, negotiation, ratification and implementation), and coordination at one level does not necessarily translate to coordination at other levels.

*Jerry Velasquez works for the UN. These are his personal views.*

Read the Full Article at: [http://www.iisd.ca/mea-l/guestarticle22.htm](http://www.iisd.ca/mea-l/guestarticle22.htm)

**CHEMICALS AND WASTES**

**CHEMICALS AND WASTE CONVENTIONS PREPARE FOR JOINT WORKING GROUP MEETING**

The Stockholm, Rotterdam and Basel Convention Secretariats are organizing the first meeting of the ad hoc joint working group (AHJWG), which is charged with preparing recommendations on enhanced cooperation and coordination among the three conventions. A dedicated website has been developed for the AHJWG and the provisional agenda for the 26-28 March 2007 meeting in Helsinki, Finland, has been posted (http://ahjwg.chem.unep.int/).

**SAICM DRAFT BUSINESS PLAN PREPARED, CANADA PROPOSES REPORTING PROJECT**

The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) Secretariat has requested comments by 9 March 2007 on the recently posted draft of the Quick Start Programme (QSP) business plan. The QSP Executive Board will consider the draft business plan at its 23-24 April 2007 meeting (http://www.chem.unep.ch/saicm/qsp/business_plan.htm).

In other SAICM news, Canada has proposed a project to develop guidance for the SAICM Secretariat, in consultation with stakeholders, to assist in the development of reporting modalities. The project will be a Canadian contribution to SAICM and is intended to inform deliberations and decision-making at the second session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM), scheduled for 2009, along with other relevant international forums such as the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), where toxic chemicals are anticipated to be discussed in 2010-2011. The project will address the preparation of a baseline report, the development of indicators for subsequent progress reports, and arrangements for gathering information from stakeholders, which would be considered at the second session of the ICCM (http://www.chem.unep.ch/saicm/Reporting/reporting.htm).

**WATER, WETLANDS AND COASTS**

**RAMSAR STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS, REPORT FROM HIMALAYAN FORUM RELEASED, NATIONAL LEVEL ACTIONS DETAILED**

The 35th meeting of the Ramsar Standing Committee took place from 12-17 February 2007, in Gland, Switzerland, with subgroup sessions convening to discuss the tenth Conference of the Parties (COP-10), Finance, the Strategic Plan, and Management, along with plenary sessions. Participants agreed that the theme for both COP-10, which is scheduled to take place in October-November 2008 in the Republic of Korea, and the 2008 World Wetlands Day will be “Healthy Wetlands, Healthy People.” Additional decisions were taken to approve the Secretariat’s Work Plan for 2007, endorse the draft Fourth Joint Work Programme with the Convention on Biological Diversity, and hold the 36th meeting of the Standing Committee from 25-29 February 2008 in Switzerland (http://www.ramsar.org/sc/35/key_sc35_decisions_e.htm; http://www.ramsar.org/sc/35/key_sc35_report.htm).

The Ramsar Secretariat has also released the report of the fourth meeting of the Himalayan High Altitude Wetlands Forum, which took place from 27-29 June 2006 in New Delhi, India, with the financial support of WWF International and Danone Evian Group. The Forum was organized around the theme “Capacity building for high altitude wetlands conservation and management” and considered, among other issues, the Andean Regional Initiative; high altitude lakes and wetlands and climate change; and tools and case studies for Ramsar sites management. The Kyrgyz Republic offered to host the next meeting of the Himalayan High Altitude Wetlands forum (http://www.ramsar.org/mtg/mtg_himalaya_4th.htm).

In other Ramsar news, the Secretariat has reported activities by Mali and Mexico to further the implementation of the convention. The government of Mali has established a National Ramsar Committee to oversee the conservation of wetlands in the country. The committee includes senior government representatives, university professors, government organizations and NGOs with expertise in the field of wetlands management. The committee’s functions include: implementing the National Wetlands Policy; preparing for the Ramsar COPs’ sessions; coordinating fundraising efforts for wetland management; preparing and organizing World Wetlands Day; and establishing a collaborative framework for synergy with other MEAs to which Mali is a party (http://www.ramsar.org/wn.w.n.mali.ncr2007.htm).

Mexico’s president, Felipe Calderón, announced measures to extend and strengthen the existing network of Natural Protected Areas in the country, including an increased budget to that end. The announcement included Mexico’s Conservation Strategy 2007-2012, a decree to protect over 4,000 ha of mangroves near Cancún, and a decree to restore the hydrology of and prevent the further extraction of groundwater from the Cuatrociénegas Ramsar site in Coahuila (http://www.ramsar.org/wn/w.n.mexico_compromisos_2007.pdf).

In addition, new wetland sites have been announced. Hungary and Slovakia announced that two existing Ramsar sites would become transboundary sites in an effort to harmonize their management (http://www.ramsar.org/wn.w.n.transboundary_hungary_slovakia.pdf). Bosnia and Herzegovina has designated its second site, the Bardaca Wetland, which is an Important Bird Area situated in the floodplain of the Sava River near the border with Croatia (http://www.ramsar.org/index_bulletin.htm).
CLIMATE AND ATMOSPHERE

OZONE SECRETARIAT RELEASES ASSESSMENT PANEL DOCUMENTS, CUSTOMS INITIATIVE YIELDS RESULTS

The Ozone Secretariat has released several new documents, including a Primer for members of the Implementation Committee under the Non-compliance Procedure of the Montreal Protocol, a provisional agenda for the 27th Open-ended Working Group meeting (OEWG-27), the 2006 Assessments of the Halons and the Medical Technical Options Committees (HTOC and MTDC, respectively), and an advance copy of the 2006 Synthesis Report of the Scientific, Environmental Effects, and Technology and Economic Assessment Panels (TEAP). The HTOC Assessment, Inter alia, notes the substantial progress made in phasing out halons in developing countries; discusses the need for more information to understand the inventories and emissions of halon 2402 and describes its estimates of halon 1211 and halon 1301 emissions and inventories. The MTDC Assessment discusses the availability of alternatives for metered-dose inhalers (MDIs) and the experience and status of transition to chlorofluorocarbon-free MDIs. The provisional agenda for OEWG-27 shows that the meeting will focus on, Inter alia: essential-use exemptions; use of ozone-depleting substances as process agents; issues related to methyl bromide; the dialogue on future challenges to be faced by the Montreal Protocol; systems for monitoring transboundary movement of ozone-depleting substances (ODS); and TEAP’s report on hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). The Synthesis Report emphasizes that, although the Montreal Protocol is working, non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol could put the recovery of the ozone layer at risk and measures, including additional investments in infrastructure will be required to hold the conference at the Bali International Conference Center and adjacent Nusa Dua facilities, and welcomed Indonesia’s decision to build temporary structures (http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_13/application/pdf/070214_cop13_infonote.pdf).

In addition to news confirming the Bali conference, the UNFCCC Executive Secretary, Yvo de Boer, issued a document in late February addressing an organizational scenario and elements of the conference’s provisional agenda. It also invited guidelines on a possible venue for future conferences in 2008 and 2009, and on enhancing the participation of observer organizations. In addition, the document notes the Bureau’s recent decision to set the date and venue for intersessional meetings of the fourth workshop under the dialogue on long-term cooperative action to address climate change, and the fourth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol. These will take place from 3-7 September 2007 in Vienna, Austria, subject to the completion of financial arrangements (http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2007/sbi/eng/09.pdf).

Hans Jürgen Stehr, CDM Executive Board Chair

CDM BOARD NAMES NEW CHAIR

The Clean Development Mechanism’s (CDM) Executive Board has elected a new chair. Hans Jürgen Stehr of Denmark takes over the role from José Domingos Miguez of Brazil. Stehr previously served as CDM Board Chair following his selection in 2003. Rajesh Kumar Sethi of India was named as Co-Chair. Following his election, Stehr highlighted the progress made in the two years since the CDM began functioning, adding that the task now is to refine and improve the mechanism to see that it meets its full potential. The Board met from 14-16 February 2007, in Bonn, Germany (http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/029/index.html and http://unfccc.int/files/press/news_room/press_releases_and_advisories/application/pdf/20070207_eb29_cdm.pdf).

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

CO-CHAIRS ARTICULATE NEXT STEPS ON ENVIRONMENTAL REFORM

The Co-Chairs of the UN General Assembly consultations on the institutional framework for UN environmental activities, Brazil, Mexico and Maurer (Switzerland), briefed UN Member States on 15 February 2007 at UN Headquarters, New York, US, discussing their attendance at the Global Ecological Governance Conference (2-3 February 2007, Paris, France) and the UN Environment Programme’s (UNEP) Global Ministerial Environment Forum (4-9 February 2007, Nairobi, Kenya) and indicated that a report will be posted shortly on http://www.un.org/ ga/president/61/follow-up/environmental-governance. With respect to the subsequent steps in the consultation process and the formulation of an options paper, the Co-Chairs asked delegations to address two key issues: why it has been so difficult, within the present institutional framework, to implement the reforms agreed to in Bali and Cartagena; and what a more effective environmental framework ought to look like. Delegations were requested to submit their comments by 30 March 2007. Three briefing sessions with leading authorities on UNEP, multilateral environmental agreements, and financing of environmental governance are scheduled to take place during the next few months (http://www.centerforreform.org/node/244).

UNEP TREE PLANTING CAMPAIGN REACHES HALF WAY MARK, REGISTRATION OPENS FOR E-LEARNING COURSE ON CLIMATE CHANGE

UNEP’s Plant for the Planet: Billion Tree Campaign, which seeks to encourage the...
INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

On 1 March 2007, registration opened for the UNEP Finance Initiative’s (UNEP FI) latest e-Learning course “Climate Change: Risks and Opportunities for the Finance Sector,” which will be held from 4-25 June 2007. The course will seek to support staff in financial institutions to enhance their knowledge on, inter alia: the effect of climate change on energy financing and energy alternatives; carbon finance; and the Kyoto Protocol flexible mechanisms (http://www.unepfi.org; http://www.unitar.org/unepl). On 6 February 2007, in Beijing, China, the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the Chinese government announced the launch of a carbon finance project entitled “MDG Carbon: Carbon Finance for Achieving Millennium Development Goals.” The initiative seeks to alleviate poverty and develop the renewable energy sector in western China by introducing carbon trading in 12 provinces. The carbon trading will be used as a tool to generate income for impoverished communities by increasing “green” investments (http://www.undp.org.cn/modules.php?op=modload&name=News&file=article&catid=14&topic=27&sid=369&mode=thread&order=0&thold=0).

On 1 March 2007, registration opened for the UNEP Finance Initiative’s (UNEP FI) latest e-Learning course “Climate Change: Risks and Opportunities for the Finance Sector,” which will be held from 4-25 June 2007. The course will seek to support staff in financial institutions to enhance their knowledge on, inter alia: the effect of climate change on energy financing and energy alternatives; carbon finance; and the Kyoto Protocol flexible mechanisms (http://www.unepfi.org; http://www.unitar.org/unepl). On 6 February 2007, in Beijing, China, the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the Chinese government announced the launch of a carbon finance project entitled “MDG Carbon: Carbon Finance for Achieving Millennium Development Goals.” The initiative seeks to alleviate poverty and develop the renewable energy sector in western China by introducing carbon trading in 12 provinces. The carbon trading will be used as a tool to generate income for impoverished communities by increasing “green” investments (http://www.undp.org.cn/modules.php?op=modload&name=News&file=article&catid=14&topic=27&sid=369&mode=thread&order=0&thold=0).

COMINGS AND GOINGS

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has named several new senior officials, including Ambassador Sha Zukang, currently China’s Permanent Representative to the UN Office at Geneva, as Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs. He will succeed José Antonio Ocampo (Colombia) (http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=21519&Cr=Ki-moon&Cr1=restructure). The Secretary-General has also appointed Olav Kjørven (Norway), the Director of the Environment and Energy Group of the Bureau for Development Policy since 2005, as Assistant Secretary-General and Director of the Bureau for Development Policy.

The Ramsar Secretariat has announced the selection of María Rivera (Colombia) as the next Ramsar Senior Regional Advisor for the Americas. She will succeed Margarita Astrálaga, who will take up the duties of Director of the IUCN Mediterranean Coordination Centre in Spain (http://www.ramsar.org/wn/w.n.staff_maria.htm).

KEY UPCOMING MEA MEETINGS