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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
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Item 16.1 of the provisional agenda*

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMMES OF WORK ON THE
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY OF INLAND WATER ECOSYSTEMS, MARINE AND COASTAL
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY, AND FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (IMPLEMENTATION
OF DECISIONS IV/4, IV/5, IV/7)

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present note has been prepared to assist the Conference of the Parties at its fifth meeting in its consideration of item 16.1 of the provisional agenda, on progress made on the implementation of decisions IV/4, IV/5 and IV/7 on, respectively, status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use; conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity, including a programme of work; and forest biological diversity. The note covers the activities implemented in the period between the adoption of the work programmes by the Conference of the Parties, in May 1998, and the time of writing, March 2000.

2. The Conference of the Parties may wish to:

(a) Evaluate progress made in the implementation of the work programmes and provide additional guidance to the Executive Secretary, as needed, in the further implementation of the work programmes; and

(b) Consider for adoption recommendations IV/1 A, V/5, V/6, V/7 and V/14 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) contained in the reports of its fourth (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/2) and the fifth (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/3) meetings.

* UNEP/CBD/COP/5/1.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON THE
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY OF INLAND WATER ECOSYSTEMS

A. Introduction

4. At its fourth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision IV/4 on status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use. Annex I to this decision contains a programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and the associated matters of identification and monitoring, assessment methodology and taxonomy. Annex II to the same decision sets out a possible time frame of a work programme pertaining to activities of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

5. In paragraph 10 of the decision IV/4, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to facilitate the programme of work outlined in the decision and in its annexes I and II.

6. To assist the fifth meeting of SBSTTA in its consideration of ways and means to implement the work programme, the Executive Secretary prepared a note entitled "Inland waters biological diversity" (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/5/6), which provides information on ways and means to implement the programme of work and, more specifically, the work plan of SBSTTA; and identifies gaps and obstacles in implementing the work plan of SBSTTA.

7. Following its consideration of the topic, SBSTTA adopted recommendation V/5, the text of which is being submitted to the Conference of the Parties for its consideration in annex I to the report of the fifth meeting of the Subsidiary Body (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/3).

B. Developments since the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties

Further development of collaboration

8. In paragraph 1 of annex I to decision IV/4, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to continue and further develop collaboration with organizations, institutions, and conventions working with research, management and conservation of inland water biological diversity including, inter alia, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM), the Global Water Partnership, the World Water Council, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), DIVERSITAS, Wetlands International, IUCN-The World Conservation Union, the World Bank, and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals.

9. In July 1998, the Executive Secretary sent letters to relevant organizations and institutions drawing their attention to decision IV/4 and inviting them to submit case-studies and information relevant to the programme of work on inland water biological diversity. Most of them replied by providing information that could be useful to implement the Convention's programme of work on inland waters. As a next step, the Secretariat will identify specific areas for joint work plans with these organizations/institutions.

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10. Only the World Bank submitted case-studies, although the information provided indicated that several studies had been and were being carried out by the various organizations on relevant topics as described in the note by the Executive Secretary on the subject prepared for the fifth meeting of SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/5/6).

Joint work plan with the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention)

11. In paragraph 2 of annex I to decision IV/4, the Conference of the Parties encouraged the Executive Secretary and the Secretary-General of the Ramsar Convention to elaborate a work plan that ensures cooperation, and avoids overlap, between the two Conventions programmes of work, noting the memorandum of cooperation and decision III/21 of Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, which specifies that the Convention on Wetlands would be a lead partner in the implementation of activities under the Convention related to wetlands.

12. A joint work plan between the two conventions was distributed at the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/4/INF/8), and endorsed in decision IV/15. In 1999 a new joint work plan for the period 2000-2001 between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on Wetlands was prepared by the Bureau of the Convention on Wetlands, the secretariats of the two conventions, with inputs from the Chair of the Ramsar Convention Scientific and Technical Review Panel and the Chair of SBSTTA. The joint work plan was submitted for the consideration by SBSTTA at its fifth meeting early this year (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/5/INF/12). In addition, discussions were carried out between the two secretariats to develop a project entitled Integrated River Basin Initiative.

13. SBSTTA recommendation V/5 adopted at its fifth meeting notes the need to broaden cooperation by involving organizations and activities such as the Global International Waters Assessment, the Global Action Plan on Peatlands, the World Resources Institute, as well as to take into account, as appropriate, the finalized Water Policy Strategy of the United Nations Environment Programme, and to make use of the experience of organizations such as FAO and IUCN in the development of databases and in the identification of indicators for inland water biological diversity. The Subsidiary Body also noted the need to cooperate, as appropriate, with other non-governmental organizations in developing activities relevant to the programme of work, and recommended that the Conference of the Parties at its fifth meeting, inter alia, endorses the proposed joint work plan 2000-2001 with the Ramsar Convention and encourages Parties to address the lack of information on the status of inland water biological diversity at the national level and to include this information in their national reports.

14. In addition, in paragraph 12 of annex I to decision IV/4, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to work closely with the Ramsar Bureau and further direct SBSTTA to work jointly with the Scientific and Technical Review Panel of the Convention on Wetlands to achieve desirable convergence between approaches on criteria and classification of inland water ecosystems between the two Conventions.

15. In order to promote cooperation and synergy between the actions of two scientific and technical bodies, the practice of inviting the chairs of these respective bodies to the meetings of the other has been put in place.

Further development of collaboration with the Commission on Sustainable Development

16. In paragraph 3 of annex I to decision IV/4, the Conference of the Parties expressed its wish to continue the close collaboration with the Commission on Sustainable Development in its development of the Strategic Approach to Freshwater Management, to ensure that biological diversity issues are considered in this process. In this respect, in paragraph 8 (b) of decision IV/4, the Conference of the Parties requested SBSTTA to incorporate, as appropriate, the outcome of the sixth session of Commission on Sustainable Development, held in New York from 20 April to 1 May 1998 on strategic approaches to freshwater management into its work plan and report back thereon to the fifth meeting of Conference of the Parties.

17. To this end, the Executive Secretary became a member of the Subcommittee on Water Resources of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) of the United Nations, which is the task manager for chapter 18 on water resources of Agenda 21. He contributed to the work of this Subcommittee.

Development of a roster of experts

18. In paragraph 4 of annex I to decision IV/4, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to develop a roster of experts on the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland waters and urged Governments to nominate experts to the roster, noting also that the Ramsar Bureau is establishing a similar list of experts.

19. As of February 2000, the roster on inland water biological diversity included 223 experts nominated by 44 countries. The roster is made available on the Convention website at <http://www.biodiv.org/roster.html> (see also recommendation V/14). It should be noted that, in February 1998, the Ramsar Convention launched its wetland expert database of nearly 300 experts in different fields of wetland management from around the world. The two conventions' rosters of experts have been linked through the joint website entry page (<http://www.biodiv.org/rioconv/websites.html>).

Contribution of the clearing-house mechanism

20. Paragraph 5 of annex I to decision IV/4 affirms that the clearing-house mechanism should be used to promote and facilitate the exchange of information and the transfer of technology relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity. To this end, besides the roster of experts, the clearing-house mechanism also posts case-studies and information provided by Parties and organizations on inland water biodiversity on the inland waters biodiversity web page.

Early cooperation with small island developing States and States with threatened inland waters ecosystems

21. In paragraphs 6 and 7 of annex I to decision IV/4, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary and SBSTTA to pay special attention to early cooperation with small island States in the development of rapid assessment methodologies, and States with inland water ecosystems suffering from ecological disasters, in assessing such disasters and mitigating activities and in developing rapid assessment methodologies within these States.

22. In this regard, as a first step toward cooperation, in September 1999 the Executive Secretary sent a letter to all national focal points to the Convention on Biological Diversity, requesting them to indicate whether their inland waters suffer from ecological disasters and possibly provide case studies and information in order to initiate cooperation in developing rapid assessment methodologies. As of February 2000, no reply had been received by the Secretariat, and the Secretariat sent a reminder to all national focal points inviting them to provide the above-mentioned information.

23. Furthermore, the Secretariat carried out a search of organizations working on the biological diversity of small island States and States suffering from ecological disasters to avoid duplication but take advantage of possible synergies to respond to the request of the Conference of the Parties in paragraphs 6 and 7 of annex I to decision IV/4. The results of the search can be found in the annex to note by the Executive Secretary prepared for the fifth meeting of SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/5/6).

Implementation of the work plan of SBSTTA

24. Paragraph 8 of annex I to decision IV/4 states that the work plan of SBSTTA should be developed in cooperation with relevant organizations, Governments and Parties and build upon the ongoing efforts in inland water ecosystem conservation. The work plan should include elements identified by the Conference of the Parties in that paragraph. For this purpose, in July 1998 as well as in September 1999, the Executive Secretary sent letters to all national focal points of the Convention, inviting them to submit case studies and other information relevant to paragraphs 8(a), (b) and (c) of annex I to decision IV/4. Following the time table presented in annex II to the decision, the Executive Secretary will prepare proposals for the elements identified in paragraph 8 (d) of annex I, namely on development of methods and techniques for the valuation of goods and services of inland water ecosystems, incentive and policy reforms and understanding of ecosystem function, in time for the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

25. As of February 2000, case-studies and information had been submitted by Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Egypt, Germany, Ireland, Mexico, the Netherlands, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, and the United Kingdom. These case-studies are available through the clearing-house mechanism. Following paragraph 10 of decision IV/4, a synthesis of relevant information, including from national reports and case studies provided to the Secretariat in addressing paragraphs 8 (a) and (c) of annex I can be found in the note prepared for the fifth meeting of SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/5/6).

26. As stated in paragraph 8 (b) of annex I to decision IV/4, the work plan for the Subsidiary Body should include the development and dissemination of regional guidelines for rapid assessment of inland water biological diversity for different types of inland water ecosystems. For this purpose, the Secretariat has begun a compilation of existing rapid assessment tools for inland water biological diversity that can be found in the above-mentioned note prepared for the fifth meeting of SBSTTA.

Development of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI)

27. In paragraph 21 of annex I to decision IV/4, the Executive Secretary is requested to take decisive action to advance the Global Taxonomy Initiative as detailed in decision III/10 and IV/1 D. The pertinent information on this

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issue can be found in the note by the Executive Secretary on the subject prepared for the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/12).

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ARISING FROM DECISION II/10 (JAKARTA MANDATE ON MARINE AND COASTAL BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY)

A. Introduction

28. At its first meeting, in December 1994, the Conference of the Parties decided to include conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity in its medium-term programme and requested SBSTTA's advice. Thus, the Conference of the Parties initiated the dialogue on this theme, which led to the adoption, at its second meeting, of decision II/10 on the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity.

29. The latter decision, which was based on SBSTTA recommendation I/8, identifies physical alteration, destruction and degradation of habitats, pollution, invasion of alien species, and over-exploitation of marine and coastal living resources as the main threats to marine and coastal biological diversity. It also depicts five themes (integrated marine and coastal area management, sustainable use of marine and coastal living resources, marine and coastal protected areas, mariculture and alien species) as priority areas for action by Parties, other Governments and organizations and bodies. The decision also contains a request to the Executive Secretary to formulate a draft programme for further work on marine and coastal biological diversity.

30. The first meeting of the Group of Experts on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity in Jakarta, in March 1997, provided the basis for the elaboration by SBSTTA of its recommendation II/2.

31. At its fourth meeting, in May 1998, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision IV/5, containing a multi-year programme of work. The implementation of the work programme by the Secretariat started immediately after that meeting.

32. At its fourth meeting, SBSTTA considered progress made in the implementation of the scientific, technical and technological elements of the work programme and produced recommendation IV/1 A, by paragraph 6 of which it recommended that the Conference of the Parties expand its request to SBSTTA, as contained in decision IV/5, to include the effects of physical degradation and destruction of coral reefs in addition to its analysis of coral bleaching.

33. At its fifth meeting, SBSTTA, in its recommendation V/6, took note of implementation tools for the work programme at the international level (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/5/7, chapter I) and formulated recommendations on the coral-bleaching phenomenon for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fifth meeting.

34. Almost two years after its adoption by the Conference of the Parties, implementation of the work programme is well under way and has produced tangible outputs. These include: tools for assisting the implementation of the work programme, including the Jakarta Mandate website, which is devoted to the implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management, and

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databases; a methodology for ecosystem evaluation and assessment, including indicators (through the participation in the Global International Waters Assessment); material to guide the experts' work; expert analysis of coral bleaching, an information document on marine and coastal genetic resources, including bioprospecting, and other issue papers; review of instruments related to integrated marine and coastal area management, marine and coastal protected areas, and marine and coastal alien species and genotypes; and a brochure for the promotion on the Jakarta Mandate and the work programme for its implementation.

B. Implementation of specific activities of the programme of work

Implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management (Programme element 1)

35. A summary of the results emerging from the implementation of the activities under operational objective 1.1 of the work programme (decision IV/5, annex) on reviewing existing instruments related to integrated marine and coastal area management (IMCAM) will be presented to the Conference of the Parties at its fifth meeting as an information document (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/6). The document concludes that existing sets of guidelines, mechanisms and instruments on IMCAM do not adequately address the integration of biological diversity in IMCAM plans and programmes. The document therefore presents some options on how to specifically implement the IMCAM provisions contained in relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties.

36. In relation to operational objective 1.2, which deals with the promotion of the development and implementation of IMCAM at the local, national and regional level, the Secretariat has:

(a) Become a collaborator in the Global Web Service on Integrated Coastal Management ^{1/} and continues to promote IMCAM through the Jakarta Mandate website (<http://www.biodiv.org/jm.html>);

(b) Established links with the clearing-house of the Global Plan of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA) through a joint web page on each web site; and

(c) Explored the provision of assistance to Parties by the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (UNDOALOS)-United Nations Development Programme TRAIN-SEA-COAST programme and the IOC Marine Science and Observation Inputs to Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) programme, which the Secretariat identified as the two most relevant programmes addressing capacity-building provisions on IMCAM for decision makers (TRAIN-SEA-COAST) and scientists and technicians involved in research and monitoring programmes (ICAM programme).

^{1/} This site (<http://www.nos.noaa.gov/icm/>) is a cooperative effort of the Center for the Study of Marine Policy, University of Delaware; the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Ocean Service; the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); and the World Bank. The Secretariat is an official collaborator to this initiative, with other conventions and intergovernmental organizations.

37. With regard to the activities pertaining to operational objective 1.3 on guidelines for ecosystem evaluation and assessment, including indicators, the Secretariat has entered into cooperative arrangements with the Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA), which include its representation at and inputs to the GIWA Task Force charged with the preparation of a methodology protocol for the Assessment. The cooperation with GIWA would contribute to the general assessment process to be undertaken under the Convention, which is discussed in the note by the Executive Secretary on the Operations of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/17) and report of the Oslo brainstorming meeting on scientific assessment (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/1), which are before the Conference of the Parties at its fifth meeting.

Marine and coastal living resources, including coral reefs
(Programme element 2)

38. The Secretariat has exchanged information, material and experiences relevant to the operational objective with relevant organizations, in particular ICLARM and FAO. The study on the effects of stock enhancement on marine and coastal biological diversity called for in decision IV/5 has been commenced in cooperation with the above-mentioned two organizations; however, limited financial resources have hindered its full implementation, and this activity needs to be completed during the next implementation phase of the work programme.

39. A progress report on the implementation of the activity under operational objective 2.2 on marine and coastal genetic resources, including bioprospecting, will be made available to the Conference of the Parties at its fifth meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/7). The document explores ways and means to expand the knowledge base on which to make informed and appropriate decisions about how this area might be managed in accordance with the objectives of the Convention. In addition, the Secretariat received from UNDOALOS an outline on the study of the relationship between the Convention and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea with regard to the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources on the deep seabed, which is called for in decision II/10, paragraph 12.

40. The Executive Secretary prepared an analysis of the coral-bleaching phenomenon (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/5/7, chapter II) to assist SBSTTA at its fifth meeting in its deliberations on the topic. The analysis was prepared with the assistance of experts who participated in the Expert Consultation on Coral Bleaching, which was organized in cooperation with ICLARM, at ICLARM headquarters, Manila, Philippines, from 11 to 13 October 1999. The consultation was made possible by financial support from the Governments of France, Sweden and the United States of America, and the IUCN Washington Office. The results of the consultation are presented in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/5/INF/11. Both documents were used by the fifth meeting of SBSTTA, whose advice to the Conference of the Parties on coral bleaching is contained in its recommendation V/6 (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/3, annex I).

Marine and coastal protected areas (Programme element 3)

41. The implementation of the activities within operational objective 3.1, on facilitating research and monitoring on the value and effects of marine and coastal protected areas or similarly restricted management areas on sustainable use of marine and coastal living resources, is pending the

establishment of the ad hoc technical expert group called for in decision IV/5.

42. An information document has been prepared for the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/8) on activities under operational objective 3.2 under the programme element dealing with the development of criteria for the establishment and management of marine and coastal protected areas (MCPA). The document reviews existing criteria and concludes that these criteria, once harmonized, will represent a useful tool for implementing MCPA provisions under the work programme.

Mariculture (Programme element 4)

43. The Secretariat has started collecting and disseminating, through the clearing-house mechanism, information, data, literature and bibliography relevant to the operational objective and best practice of successful sustainable mariculture, including the use of local species (see <http://www.biodiv.org/jm/1-2-4.html>). Other activities pertaining to the programme element are pending the establishment of the ad hoc technical expert group called for in decision IV/5. The need for a secondment by a Party or a competent specialized institution of a professional with high-level expertise specifically in the area of mariculture, as identified by the Conference of the Parties in decision IV/5, has not yet been met.

Alien species and genotypes (Programme element 5)

44. With regard to operational objective 5.1, on achieving better understanding of the causes and impacts of introductions of alien species and genotypes, the Secretariat has started analysing information, data and case studies on the subject and disseminating the information through the clearing-house mechanism (see <http://www.biodiv.org/jm/1-2-5.html>). SBSTTA recommendations IV/4 and V/5 concern complementary actions on the overall issue of alien species that threaten species, ecosystems or habitats.

45. According to operational objective 5.2, an information document (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/9) prepared for the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties provides a gap analysis in existing and proposed legal instruments, guidelines and procedures, as well as information on national and international actions.

46. The Secretariat has started compiling references of incidents on introduction of alien species and genotypes from the national reports and other appropriate sources, for dissemination through the clearing-house mechanism.

General (Programme element 6)

47. With regard to operational objective 6.1, dealing with the development of a database of initiatives on programme elements (particularly integrated marine and coastal area management), the Secretariat has identified sources of relevant information; and analysed the information relevant to the operational objective available in the National Reports. However, it has received only a limited number of responses from Parties, countries and relevant organizations and bodies to its request for inputs. Desk evaluations of available information will be carried out with the assistance of experts from the roster

of experts, and the findings will be disseminated through the clearing-house mechanism during the next phase of work programme.

48. Information on the database of experts envisaged in operational objective 6.2 is reported in paragraph 54 below.

49. With the kind contribution of the Government of Sweden, the Secretariat produced a brochure to promote the Jakarta Mandate and the programme of work for its implementation. The brochure is intended to be published in time for the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and will be sent to all national focal points, other Governments and relevant organizations and bodies.

50. The Secretariat was informed by the Government of Sweden of progress made in the establishment of a partnership between the Government of Sweden and the Government of Indonesia, aimed at further promoting the Jakarta Mandate and its implementation, in light of Indonesia's major role in facilitating the implementation of the Jakarta Mandate. A bilateral consultation between the two Governments is scheduled to take place in March 2000.

C. Application of and activities related to the basic principles for the implementation of the work programme listed in the annex to decision IV/5

The ecosystem and precautionary approaches

51. The Secretariat prepared a summary of the evolution of the concept of the ecosystem approach to the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity on the basis of relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, available at <http://www.biodiv.org/jm/1-2-ecosystem.html>. The web page also contains a link to a paper on how this approach may be applied to the marine and coastal environment. The paper was presented by the Secretariat at the Workshop on the Ecosystem Approach to the Management and Protection of the North Sea, held in Oslo in June 1998.

52. The Secretariat developed some guidance to the precautionary approach, available at <http://www.biodiv.org/jm/1-2-precautionary.html>.

The importance of science, including the Global Taxonomy Initiative

53. The Secretariat monitors on a regular basis main scientific as well as monitoring programmes of relevance to the issues under the Jakarta Mandate, and participates actively in GIWA activities. On the basis of the request by the Conference of the Parties that special efforts should be undertaken to support the Global Taxonomy Initiative in the marine and coastal environment, the Secretariat has established links with several relevant taxonomy-oriented projects with the specific objectives of capacity building in the provision of marine and coastal taxonomic information via the Internet. These include, inter alia, the European Register of Marine Organisms (a regional endeavour) and the UNESCO-Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) Register of Marine Organisms (a global initiative which is part of the DIVERSITAS Species 2000 federation of taxonomic databases). Both databases are accessible through the Jakarta Mandate website at <http://www.biodiv.org/jm/4.html>.

Roster of experts

54. The Secretariat has produced guidance to the experts through the preparation of the following: (i) a booklet containing relevant recommendations and decisions by SBSTTA and the Conference of the Parties, also containing an introduction to the process and a complete analytical index for easy reference; (ii) an overview of the tasks, mandate and principles of the work of the experts on the roster, as formulated by the Conference of the Parties; (iii) substantive questions for the experts. A database of experts has been finalized, available under the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention at <http://www.biodiv.org/roster.html>. The maintenance of the database by the Secretariat includes its regular update (see also SBSTTA recommendation V/14, on ad hoc technical working groups). Individual experts were involved in expert meetings (meetings of liaison groups and the Expert Consultation on Coral Bleaching) and in the peer-review of documents, including the information documents on marine and coastal biological diversity prepared for the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/6-9).

Local and indigenous communities

55. According to decision IV/5, the programme of work is to use and draw upon scientific, technical and technological knowledge of local and indigenous communities in keeping with the contents of Article 8(j) of the Convention. The Secretariat produced an analysis on the links between a possible programme of work on Article 8(j), which was taken into appropriate account in the preparation of the working documents for the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, to be held in Seville, from 27 to 31 March 2000.

Levels of implementation: cooperation with relevant conventions, organizations and bodies and support provided by Parties to the work of the Secretariat

56. Cooperation with partner conventions and initiatives, organizations and bodies has addressed mainly: the mutual harmonization of respective provisions, programmes and activities in the field of marine and coastal biological diversity; provision of technical assistance by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity in the development of instruments or provisions specifically targeting the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity, both regionally and globally; and the implementation of joint activities and the development of specific products. Annex I to the present note indicates the regional and global partner conventions, organizations and bodies with which the Secretariat cooperates on a regular basis, including the outcome of such cooperation, as well as suggested follow-up actions.

57. The Government of Sweden made available a senior expert since September 1998 to assist in promoting the Jakarta Mandate and its programme of work at various regional and international forums - this contribution allowing the Secretariat to expand its representation at relevant meetings. The Government of Italy extended its secondment of a Junior Programme Officer until January 2000 (for a total period of two and a half years, expiring at the beginning of January 2000) to assist in the implementation of both the marine and coastal and the inland water work programmes, and the Government of the Netherlands

made available an expert to assist in the preparation of documents related to the roster of experts.

D. Institutional developments

58. In December 1999, the Executive Secretary was invited to participate in the open-ended informal consultative process, established by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 54/33 to consider issues related to oceans and the law of the sea and provide a mechanism for cooperation and harmonization among relevant organizations. The Executive Secretary expressed his interest in being part of this important process and provided a comprehensive input to the first meeting of the open-ended informal consultative process, to be held in New York from 30 May to 2 June 2000.

III. PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME FOR FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

A. Introduction

59. Following recommendations II/1, II/8 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the Conference of the Parties, at its the third meeting (decision III/12), requested the Executive Secretary to develop a focused work programme for forest biological diversity. In response, the Executive Secretary established a roster of experts on forest biological diversity and, drawing from the roster, convened a liaison group meeting, with the financial support of the Government of Finland. The group met in Helsinki in June 1997 and identified possible elements for a three-year programme of work for forest biological diversity.

60. At its third meeting, SBSTTA considered and amended the draft programme of work and recommended it to the Conference of the Parties for its adoption (recommendation III/3). The Conference of the Parties, at its fourth meeting, adopted decision IV/7 on forest biological diversity, including the work programme contained in the annex thereto.

61. At its fourth and fifth meetings, SBSTTA considered progress made in the implementation of the work programme and recommended to the Conference of the Parties a number of actions for enhancing progress in the implementation of the work programme (recommendations IV/1, V/7 and V/14).

62. The present progress report on forest biological diversity covers activities carried out by, on the one hand, the Secretariat of Ramsar Convention, FAO, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), UNEP and the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and, on the other hand, by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity in the period between the adoption of the work programme by the Conference of the Parties in May 1998 and February 2000.

63. The report focuses on the implementation of the first three programme elements so as the Conference of the Parties may wish to consider incorporating the fourth programme element in phases 2 and 3 of the work programme, as stated in the annex of decision IV/7. The report includes the following headings: (i) work programme for forest biological diversity (ii) assessment of status and trends and identification of options for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity; (iii) cooperation with relevant conventions, organizations and bodies;

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- (iv) contribution of relevant conventions, organizations and bodies in the implementation of the work programme for forest biological diversity; and
- (v) promotion of the work programme.

B. Work programme for forest biological diversity

Programme element 1: Holistic and inter-sectoral ecosystem approaches

64. This programme element addresses three main issues: the ecosystem approach, traditional forest-related knowledge and protected areas.

65. With regard to the ecosystem approach, the implementation of the work programme is benefiting from the guidance and the principles recommended by SBSTTA to the Conference of the Parties (see SBSTTA recommendation V/10). Using the ecosystem approach framework, the Secretariat is working on the elaboration of methodologies for enhancing the integration of forest biological diversity and sustainable use into a holistic approach to sustainable forest management. The Secretariat is drawing upon the following:

(a) UNEP and FAO "Basic principles and operational guidelines for the formulation, execution and revision of national forestry programmes" (http://www.fao.org/forestry/foda/nfp/bas_prin/english/httoc.htm);

(b) The methodologies and practical guidelines on in situ conservation of forest genetic resources prepared by FAO with the DANIDA Forest Seed Centre and other partners (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/for/form/fogenres/homepage/insitu.stm#Insitu>; and <http://www.fao.org/forestry/for/form/fogenres/genresbu/124/124e/art19e.stm>);

(c) The UNEP/World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) manual for national forest institutions, development agencies and other practitioners of capacity building, describing how to strengthen forest information systems;

(d) UNESCO's experience through its two major international instruments that provide frameworks for the conservation of biological diversity - the World Heritage Convention and the World Network of Biosphere Reserves (<http://www.unesco.org>); and

(e) The Bilderberg Consensus on Integrated Natural Resource Management (Integrated natural resources management workshop, Bilderberg, The Netherlands, 3-5 September 1999) agreed by CIFOR and other centres members of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) to achieve a better ecosystem-based research approach for the whole CGIAR system as well as ongoing CGIAR initiatives such as Future Harvest Initiative, System-wide Genetic Resources Programme, System wide Program of Integrated Pest Management (<http://www.cgiar.org/spipm/index.htm>).

66. In addition, the Secretariat sent a letter ^{2/} (dated 27 January, 2000) to the national focal points requesting case-studies from countries in which the ecosystem approach has been applied in sustainable forest management practices. The Secretariat will compile them and highlight the lessons learned within a document for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting.

^{2/} This letter is posted on the CBD Web site: <http://www.biodiv.org/forests/call-for-CS.html>

67. With regard to (TFRK), the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity has worked closely with the secretariat of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and has contributed to the production of the Secretary-General's report on traditional forest-related knowledge at the third meeting of the Forum. In the development of methodologies to advance the integration of TFRK into sustainable forest management, the Secretariat is, *inter alia*, drawing upon IFF Proposals for Action on TFRK that the Forum adopted at its fourth meeting, held in New York in February 2000, as contained in its report (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/16 and <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/forests.htm>). In addition, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity considered the report of the fourth session of IFF in preparing the draft documents for the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity (see <http://www.biodiv.org/indig/Wg8jl/index.html>).

68. The Secretariat has begun collecting relevant technical and scientific information on networks at all levels of protected areas and networking modalities, drawing upon:

(a) UNESCO's experience through the World Heritage Convention and the World Network of Biosphere (<http://www.unesco.org>);

(b) FAO/UNEP international Technical Consultation on Protected Area Management and Sustainable Rural Development (Harare, Zimbabwe, October 1999) on "How Can Protected Area and Sustainable Rural Development be Reconciled?";

(c) IFF Proposals for Actions adopted at its fourth session inviting countries to, *inter alia*, commit themselves to the protection, conservation and representativeness of all types of forests, and; to develop and implement appropriate strategies for the protection of the full range of forest values, with particular regard to biological diversity (<http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/forests.htm>);

(d) The UNEP/WCMC maps of the fifteen temperate and boreal countries/regions showing forest type overlaid with protected areas; ^{3/} and

(e) The outcome of the IUCN Second World Conservation Congress (WCC-2), to be held in Amman, Jordan, 4 - 11 October 2000. The theme of the Amman Congress is "ecospace", meaning that environmental protection at various geographical scales is a prerequisite for the social, economic, and even political security of people (<http://www.iucn.org>);

Programme element 2: Analysis of the ways in which human activities influence forest biological diversity

69. The Secretariat has started to assess information on the causes of deforestation and forest degradation so as to present at the seventh meeting of SBSTTA a comprehensive analysis of the ways in which human activities influence forest biological diversity. This work is drawing upon, *inter alia*:

(a) The current FAO process of developing a risk assessment framework for tropical deforestation and forest fragmentation and their impacts on forest biological diversity and genetic resources;

^{3/} The maps will be made available to the general public via the WCMC website and to UNEP via digital and printed formats.

(b) The UNEP/WCMC ongoing scientific review of predicted responses of forest ecosystems to climate change;

(c) IFF Proposals for Action, adopted at its fourth session on, inter alia, practical measures to address the chains of causality of the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation within each country;

(d) CIFOR's research programme on underlying causes of deforestation and its biodiversity programme on impact of human activities on forest biodiversity (such as logging disturbances or fragmentation) (<http://www.cgiar.org/cifor/research/projects/UCD.html>); and

(e) The Costa Rica Workshop on Underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradations (San José, Costa Rica, January 1999; <http://www.bionet-us.org/uc/uc-rpt.pdf>).

Programme element 3: Criteria and indicators for forest biological diversity

70. The Secretariat is currently assessing experiences gained in the implementation of national and regional processes and identifying common elements and gaps in the existing initiatives with regard to indicators for forest biological diversity, including the processes of Helsinki, Montreal, Tarapoto, UNEP/FAO - for dry-zone Africa and the Near East; and of "Lepaterique". 4/

71. In carrying out these activities, the Secretariat is building upon, inter alia:

(a) FAO ongoing activities promoting the development and implementation of national level criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management;

(b) The UNEP/FAO activities supporting countries in Dry-Zone Africa, Near East and Asia to develop and implement criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management (<http://www.fao.org/montes/foda/wforcong/publi/v6/t374e/2-1.htm>);

(c) The ITTO's work on development of criteria and indicators associated with trade and the productivity of tropical forests (<http://www.itto.or.jp/policy/pds9/contents.html>);

(d) The activities of the African Timber Organization (ATO), which, in collaboration with CIFOR, is developing unit-level criteria and indicators to improve market competitiveness in connection with certification;

(e) CIFOR research on the application of criteria and indicators across different eco-regions, with respect to forest dwellers and community forestry;

4/ Information on these processes are available at the CBD forest web page:
<http://www.biodiv.org/forests/>

C. Assessment of status and trends and identification of options for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity

72. In response to paragraph 12 of decision IV/7 of the Conference of the Parties, the Executive Secretary prepared for the consideration of SBSTTA at its fifth meeting a note (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/5/8) which contained a preliminary assessment of the current knowledge of and methodologies for assessing the status and trends of forest biological diversity. Given that forest biological diversity will be substantially reviewed at the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body, a step-by-step process has been used. This assessment initiated at the fifth meeting of the Subsidiary Body will be completed at its seventh meeting for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting.

73. In the context of decision IV/7 of the Conference of the Parties, paragraph 10, the Executive Secretary has prepared a synthesized report on information on forest biological diversity, based on information from national reports (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/18). In addition, the Executive Secretary is considering initiating a scientific and technical assessment process covering both thematic and cross-cutting areas (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/17 and UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/1).

D. Cooperation with relevant conventions, organizations and bodies

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

74. The Executive Secretary participated in the fourth (Buenos Aires, Argentina, November 1998) and fifth (Bonn, Germany, November 1999) meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. He transmitted decision IV/7 to the Conference of the Parties in Buenos Aires. Further to SBSTTA recommendation V/7, the Executive Secretary is liaising with the Secretariat of the Convention on Climate Change, *inter alia*, to seek ways and means to integrate consideration of forest biological diversity in future activities of the Convention on Climate Change addressing forests and carbon sequestration.

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

75. The Executive Secretary participated in the second (Dakar, Senegal, December 1998) and the third (Recife, Brazil, November 1999) sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. It transmitted decision IV/7 to the Conference of the Parties of the Convention to Combat Desertification in Dakar. In the context of the development, with the Secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification, of a joint work programme on dry and sub-humid lands, as recommended by SBSTTA in its recommendation V/8, the work programme for forest biological diversity is taken into account.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

76. On the basis of the *aide-mémoire* that was signed with FAO in June 1997 and SBSTTA recommendations V/7 and V/14, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity is currently planning the development of joint activities with FAO, in particular with regard to the assessment of status and trends and

identification of options for conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.

77. In the context of decision IV/7 of the Conference of the Parties, paragraph 4, and the FAO Forest Resources Assessment 2000 (FRA 2000), along with the core information on the state and changes in forest areas, FAO is reporting on a number of ecological forest-related issues such as the implications of forest change on forest biological diversity, and carbon-cycling processes. FAO is also developing a review on forest related species diversity and a global ecological zone map.

Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF)

78. The Executive Secretary participated in the second session of IFF, held in Geneva in August-September 1998, and presented decision IV/7 to the meeting. He was also represented in the third session, in Geneva in May 1999, and in the fourth and last session of the Forum, held in New York in February 2000. As the lead agency for traditional forest-related knowledge within the work of IFF and as a member of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Forests, the Executive Secretary prepared a draft note for the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General on traditional forest-related knowledge for the third session of IFF.

79. The Executive Secretary participated in the initiative of the Government of Costa Rica and non-governmental organizations on the Underlying Causes of Deforestation and Forest Degradation (an inter-sessional IFF meeting) and in the meeting held in San Jose de Costa Rica in January 1999 (see the report on <http://www.bionet-us.org/uc/uc-rpt.pdf>) and transmitted the relevant information on the work programme on forest biological diversity to the meeting.

Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

80. The Secretariat signed a memorandum of understanding with CIFOR in October 1999. On the basis of this memorandum, the Secretariat secured CIFOR's support in drafting the preliminary assessment on status and trends and identification of options as contained in the note that the Executive Secretary prepared for the consideration of SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/5/8).

E. Contribution of relevant conventions, organizations and bodies to the implementation of the work programme for forest biological diversity

81. In the context of paragraphs 2, 5 and 6 of decision IV/7 of the Conference of the Parties, the Executive Secretary has requested relevant international conventions, organizations and bodies to provide information consistent with their contribution to the implementation of the work programme for forest biological diversity. Information received is reported in this section and, as appropriate, in section B above.

Ramsar Convention

82. The Ramsar Convention recognizes within its definition of "wetland" a range of forested wetland types, and has nearly 300 sites designated as Wetlands of International Importance that contain forested wetland type ecosystems. In the context of the second joint work plan between the

Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention, for the period 2000-2001, reference is made to forest ecosystems (section 3.1) and related actions to be taken. The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity is collaborating with the Ramsar Secretariat with regard to the implementation of forest-related aspects in decision IV/7 and the joint work plan.

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

83. GEF approved seven projects addressing forest-related issues from January 1998 to June 1999. With respect to the next reporting period, GEF's pipeline already includes 13 projects concerning forest ecosystems.

International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)

84. The Secretariat of ITTO has provided the Executive Secretary with its report of January 2000 that describes 78 forest-related projects, supported in 20 countries. Several of them are related to the work programme for forest biological diversity and address specifically sustainable use of biological diversity and protected areas.

F. Promotion of the work programme

Updating of the Convention website on forest biological diversity

85. The Executive Secretary has updated the Convention website on forest biological diversity to take into account new elements. The website now includes and emphasizes decision IV/7 and its work programme, as well as other relevant COP decisions and SBSTTA recommendations. It also contains relevant information regarding forest-related processes such as IFF. It provides new references to scientific and technical documentation and links with relevant organizations.

Updating of the roster of experts for forest biological diversity

86. As of February 2000, the Convention's roster of experts on forest biological diversity contains 392 names of experts from 91 countries. The updated roster of experts will be used for future activities to be undertaken in the context of the implementation of the work programme such as peer-review, and for liaison group meetings or the ad hoc technical expert group to be established with respect to recommendation V/14 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice on ad hoc technical expert groups.

Annex I

LIST OF PARTNER CONVENTIONS, ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES
IN THE AREAS OF MARINE AND COASTAL AND FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
AND OUTCOME OF COOPERATION WITH THE CBD SECRETARIAT (SCBD) 5/

NAME OF CONVENTION, ORGANIZATION OR BODY	RESULTS EMERGING OR EXPECTED FROM COOPERATION	FOLLOW-UP ACTION
MARINE AND COASTAL BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY		
REGIONAL LEVEL		
Secretariat of the Permanent Commission for the South-East Pacific (CPPS) (providing the secretariat of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Zone of the South East Pacific - the Lima Convention - and the Regional Coordinating Unit of the Plan of Action for the South-East Pacific).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular exchange of views and information and mutual participation of the representatives in respective relevant meetings. • Provision of technical assistance and working documents by SCBD. • CPPS-CBD Meeting of Experts to Analyze the Ecological Impacts of Alien Species (Viña de Mar, September 1998). The report was submitted to SBSTTA 4 as information document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/4/INF/5. • Workshop on the Effect of Mariculture to Adjacent Marine and Coastal Environment in the South-East Pacific (Puerto Mont, October 1999). • Third Meeting of Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Marine Protected Areas in the South-East Pacific (Punta Arenas, December 1999). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue exchange of views and information on issues related to marine and coastal biological diversity in the South-East Pacific. • Implementation of memorandum of cooperation continues.

5/ The following organizations have also expressed their interest to cooperate with the CBD Secretariat in the area of marine and coastal biological diversity: the Commonwealth Secretariat, the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), The World Bank, the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), the Arctic Council and its Working Group on Conservation of Arctic Fauna and Flora (CAFF), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat, and the Caribbean Community Secretariat - CARICOM. Modalities for cooperation with these institutions are presently under consideration.

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NAME OF CONVENTION, ORGANIZATION OR BODY	RESULTS EMERGING OR EXPECTED FROM COOPERATION	FOLLOW-UP ACTION
Regional Coordinating Unit to the Caribbean Environment Programme (CAR/RCU) (providing the secretariat of the Convention on the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region - the Cartagena Convention - and its Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife)	Contribution of CAR/RCU to SCBD on relevant issues e.g. provision of Regional Guidelines for Integrated Planning and Management of Coastal and Marine Areas in the Wider Caribbean Region and of Common Guidelines and Criteria for Protected Areas in the Wider Caribbean Region, as well as database of wider Caribbean Marine Protected Area (CAMPAM Database)	Existing memorandum of cooperation to be revised so as to include an annex with specific activities for the next implementation phase of the work programme
Regional Coordinating Unit for Mediterranean Action Plan (providing the secretariat of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Regions of the Mediterranean - the Barcelona Convention) and Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas	Inclusion of CBD provisions relating to marine and coastal biological diversity in the activities for the implementation of the Protocol	Memorandum of cooperation containing an operational annex to be finalized at the occasion of COP 5
Secretariat of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME) (providing the Secretariat of the Kuwait Convention) and Secretariat of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment Programme (PERSGA) (providing the Secretariat of the Jeddah Convention)	Technical assistance to ROPME and PERSGA in the development of protocols concerning biological diversity and establishment of protected areas in the PERSGA and ROPME Regions	Project proposal on preparation of protocols concerning biological diversity and establishment of protected areas in the PERSGA and ROPME regions submitted to European Union for consideration.

NAME OF CONVENTION, ORGANIZATION OR BODY	RESULTS EMERGING OR EXPECTED FROM COOPERATION	FOLLOW-UP ACTION
Helsinki Commission (HELCOM) (secretariat of the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of proposal for identified co-operative linkages in marine and coastal biodiversity between CBD and this convention. Regular exchange of views, information and materials and considerations of CBD provision by the HELCOM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation continues In relation to CBD programme element 3 on marine and coastal protected areas, HELCOM at its twenty-first session (March 2000) will consider the recommendation on "Protection of heavily endangered or immediately threatened marine and coastal biotopes in the Baltic Sea Area"
Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR Convention)	Exchange of information and consideration of CBD provisions by the OSPAR Commission	Adoption by the Commission of Annex V to the OSPAR Convention, dealing with the protection and conservation of the ecosystems and biological diversity of the maritime area and of a specific strategy to implement Annex V
GLOBAL LEVEL		
Secretariat of Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support of the Ramsar Secretariat to the CBD Expert Consultation on Coral Bleaching. Joint work plan 1998-1999 and 2000-2001 	Continued coordination for the implementation of relevant activities in the joint work plan
United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (UNESCO) and its Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), Man and Biosphere Programme (MAB) and the World Heritage Centre (WHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange of information and material, particularly on integrated marine and coastal area management and marine and coastal protected areas Support to the Global Taxonomy Initiative through the UNESCO-IOC Register of Marine Organisms Identification of appropriate education and public awareness activities in the context of the CBD-UNESCO Global Initiative on Public Education and Awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify specific activities to be jointly implemented following COP V decision related to the Jakarta Mandate work programme Implementation of memoranda of cooperation continues

NAME OF CONVENTION, ORGANIZATION OR BODY	RESULTS EMERGING OR EXPECTED FROM COOPERATION	FOLLOW-UP ACTION
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonization of programmes and activities of SCBD and the secretariats of the UNEP Regional Conventions and Action Plans • Provision of technical assistance to the clearing-house of the Global Plan of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities 	Two-way mechanism for cooperation (under discussion)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange of information with regard to marine and coastal living resources, including genetic resources • Provision of assistance by FAO in conducting a study on the effects of stock enhancement on marine and coastal biological diversity (with ICLARM) 	Future actions to be identified by the two Secretariats
United Nations Division of Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (UNDOALOS)	Joint study of the relationship between CBD and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea with regard to the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources on the deep seabed	Outline of the study developed by UNDOALOS is under consideration by SCBD
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	Exchange of information, particularly in the area of marine and coastal alien species and genotypes and specially sensitive areas	Future joint activities to be defined
International Ocean Institute (IOI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange of relevant information and material • SCBD contribution to the IOI summer training courses for developing country young professionals (yearly) • Cooperation in the IOI-Jamaica Leadership Seminar (Ocho Rios, August 1999) on resources other than metallic in the "Area" • IOI contribution to the Expert Consultation on Coral Bleaching 	Existing memorandum of cooperation to be revised so as to include an annex with specific activities to be jointly implemented during the next phase of the work programme
Global International Water Assessment (GIWA)	Elaboration of a methodology protocol for the assessment of transboundary water bodies, including their biological diversity	SCBD to attend meetings and contribute to work of the GIWA Methodology Task Force

NAME OF CONVENTION, ORGANIZATION OR BODY	RESULTS EMERGING OR EXPECTED FROM COOPERATION	FOLLOW-UP ACTION
International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICLARM hosted the Expert Consultation on Coral Bleaching • Exchange of information and material 	Continued cooperation
International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation in promoting the conservation of coral reefs and its related ecosystems. • SCBD is member of Coordinating and Planning Committee of ICRI. • ICRI support in the organization of the Expert Consultation on Coral Bleaching (October 1999). • ICRI CPC resolution on coral bleaching and climate change to CBD (October 1999) was distributed in SBSTTA V as part of document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/V/INF/5. 	Continued cooperation
The World Conservation Union (IUCN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in the organization of the Expert Consultation on Coral Bleaching • Cooperation in relation to the identification and selection of criteria for MCPA establishment and management 	Continued cooperation
FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY		
Secretariat of Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar)	Joint work plan 2000-2001 with respect to forested wetland types	Identify ways for the most efficient implementation of the activities in the joint work plan with regard to forested wetland types
Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Integration of forest biological diversity consideration in future activities of the UNFCCC addressing forests and carbon sequestration	Liaison with the Secretariat of UNFCCC with regard to, <u>inter alia</u> , the Special Report on Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for integration of forest biological diversity

NAME OF CONVENTION, ORGANIZATION OR BODY	RESULTS EMERGING OR EXPECTED FROM COOPERATION	FOLLOW-UP ACTION
United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (UNESCO) and its Man and Biosphere Programme (MAB) and the World Heritage Centre (WHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased amount of information on forest biological diversity and on forest ecosystem functioning Appropriate education and public awareness activities in the context of the CBD-UNESCO Global Initiative on Public Education and Awareness 	Identify case studies in the implementation of ecosystem approach in the Man and Biosphere Programme and particularly in existing reserves.
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Gathering of information on the issues of forest protected areas and underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation	Liaise, in particular on the issues of protected areas and underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Increased amount of information with regard to forest biological resources, including genetic resources	Future actions to be identified by FAO and CBD, especially with regard to contributing to the CBD assessment of status and trends of forest biological diversity
Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Memorandum of cooperation Increased knowledge and capacity for assessing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) experiences gained in the national and regional processes on criteria and indicators for forest biological diversity (ii) ways in which human activities influence forest biological diversity 	Strengthen activities on indicators of forest biological diversity and underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation (as referred to in Elements 2 and 3 of the work programme). These activities could be finalized by the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body
Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF)	Contribution to the preparation of IFF pre-session documents on traditional forest-related knowledge (TFRK). These documents constituted the basis for the discussion that led to the "Report of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests at its Fourth Session" (New York, 31 January-11 February 2000) with respect to TFKK	No specific follow up action with IFF as the Forum has closed its work in February 2000
Inter-Agency Task Force on Forests (ITFF)	SCBD is member of the Task Force	Participation in future Task Force meetings