

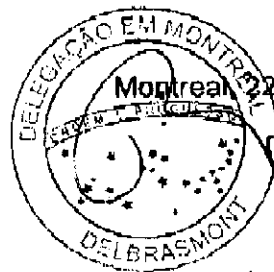


**PERMANENT DELEGATION OF BRAZIL TO THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
LOCATED IN MONTREAL**

N. 001

The Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the International Organizations located in Montreal presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and transmits herewith attached a voluntary report of Brazil on implementation of the Programme of Work on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity.

The Permanent Delegation of Brazil avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity the assurances of its highest consideration.



Montreal, January, 2009.

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ANNEX
Guidance for the submission of information for the review of implementation of the Programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity

1. In collecting and compiling relevant information for submission, refer to "Guidelines for the review of the programmes of work on the Convention", as contained in annex III of decision VII/15.
2. Table I below can be used, on a voluntary basis, as a summary framework for compiling relevant information. It would be useful if the relevant partners that have contributed to the implementation activities were specified, referring to the list of potential partners identified in the programme of work, as indicated in the table.
3. Provide case studies of good and bad practices, success and failure, and lessons learned from the implementation of the programme of work that can illustrate and provide insight on: (i) the contribution of the programme of work to Parties in implementing the Convention, (ii) the contribution of the programme of work in reducing the rate of biodiversity loss, and (iii) the effectiveness of the programme of work in the context of the Millennium Development Goals and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development.
4. Provide suggestions for modification of the existing programme of work, if necessary.
5. Provide information on the mobilization of the necessary financial resources, in particular those facilitated by the Convention Secretariat and other partners.

Table 1. Summary framework for collecting and compiling information for the review of implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (to be applied on a voluntary basis)

Operational objectives of the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (annex I of decision VII/5)	Partners identified in the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (annex I of decision VII/5)	Progress made in implementation	Barriers to implementation	Priorities for capacity-building to address the barriers
<p>1.1: To apply appropriate policy instruments and strategies, including building of capacity, for the effective implementation of IMCCAM (Integrated Marine and Coastal Zone Management)</p>	<p>Regional and international organizations</p>	<p>The scope of the National Water Resources Council has created a Technical Group concerning the integration of the general policies for coastal management and water resources management.</p>		
<p>1.2: To undertake direct action to protect the marine environment from negative impacts</p>	<p>Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities</p>	<p>The Ministry of Environment has presented the National Programme of Action to the Protection of the Marine Environment (NPA) in the 2nd</p>		

<p>Operational objectives of the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (annex I of decision VIII/5)</p>	<p>Partners identified in the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (annex I of decision VIII/5)</p>	<p>Progress made in implementation</p> <p>Intergovernmental Meeting of the GPA on 10/16/2006.</p>	<p>Barriers to implementation</p>	<p>Priorities for capacity-building to address the barriers</p>
<p>1.3: To develop guidelines for ecosystem evaluation and assessment, paying attention to the need to identify and select indicators, including social and abiotic indicators that distinguish between natural and human-induced effects.</p>	<p>Regional Seas conventions and action plans</p>	<p>The Ministry of Environment updated the "Priority Areas for Conservation, Sustainable Use and Sharing of Benefits of the Brazilian Biodiversity", aiming at defining conservation targets, the definition of goals and relative importance of each target of conservation of the five largest Brazilian biomes, including coastal and marine areas, as well as the elaboration of a map of the Areas of Importance for Biodiversity.</p>		
<p>2.1: To promote ecosystem approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal living resources, including the identification of key variables or interactions, for the purpose of assessing and monitoring, first, components of biological diversity; second, the sustainable use of such components; and, third, ecosystem effects.</p>	<p>FAO</p>	<p>The project Effective Conservation of Mangrove Ecosystems in Brazil – GEF Mangue was approved by the GEF. Its activities will begin in 2009. The Project aims to promote the conservation and sustainable use of mangrove ecosystems of Brazil and its environmental services and</p>	<p>Low capacity for project development, given the need for increased number of specialized staff.</p>	

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<p>2.2: To make available to the Parties information on marine genetic resources in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction and, as appropriate, on coastal and marine genetic resources under national jurisdiction from publicly available information sources.</p>	<p>UNDOALOS, UNEP, IOC</p>	<p>functions: The project takes into account the priority of national development and the welfare of traditional communities of coastal areas. Moreover one project between the FAO and IBAMA - "Ecosystem approach to management of fisheries for the Lagoa dos Patos and the adjacent coastal area (RS)" - is taking place. Another initiative is the monitoring of Coral Reefs of Brazil, which aims to gather information on the current situation of Brazilian coral reef (The program already has 5 years of continuous data gathered areas both inside and outside marine protected areas in Brazil).</p>		
<p>2.3: To gather and assimilate information on, build capacity to mitigate the effects of, and to promote policy development,</p>	<p>International Coral Reef Initiative and its partners, UNEP-RSP, IOC</p>	<p>Brazil joined the International Coral Reef Initiative(ICRI) in 2006 and created the Brazilian</p>		

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<p>implementation strategies and actions to address: (i) the biological and socio-economic consequences of physical degradation and destruction of key marine and coastal habitats including mangrove ecosystems, tropical and cold-water coral-reef ecosystems, seamount ecosystems and seagrass ecosystems including identification and promotion of management practices, methodologies and policies to reduce and mitigate impacts upon marine and coastal biological diversity and to restore mangrove forests and rehabilitate damaged coral reef, and in particular (ii) the impacts of mangrove forest destruction, coral bleaching and related mortality on coral-reef ecosystems and the human communities which depend upon coral-reef services, including through financial and technical assistance.</p>	<p>United Nations General Assembly and other relevant international and regional organizations</p>	<p>and created the Brazilian Initiative for the Conservation of Coral Reefs, by means of presidential decree. To implement the National Initiative, a Technical Group on Coral Reefs was created under the scope of the National Committee on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention). Another initiative is on the implementation of the GEF- Mangrove Project, which develops actions towards the conservation of mangroves of Brazil, with the development of strategic initiatives at 5 mosaics of protected areas.</p>		
<p>2.4: To enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity of marine living resources in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction</p>	<p>United Nations General Assembly and other relevant international and regional organizations</p>	<p>Brazil is participating and following the UN meetings on the subject</p>		
<p>3.1: To establish and strengthen national and regional systems of marine and coastal protected areas integrated into a global network and as a contribution to globally agreed goals.</p>	<p>Regional and international organizations</p>	<p>Brazil has a complex legal system on the subject the Law 9985/2000 instituted the National System of Conservation Units and Decree n.º 5758/2006 established the National Plan for Protected Areas with the principles, strategies and objectives</p>		<p>Cross-sectoral policy planning with regards to marine and coastal areas.</p>

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<p>3.2: To enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in marine areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction</p>	<p>UNDOALOS</p>	<p>Brazil has participated in UN meetings on the subject.</p>		
<p>3.3: To achieve effective management of existing marine and coastal protected areas</p>	<p>Regional and international organizations</p>	<p>Several actions have been developed, including: the elaboration and update of management plans of conservation units; the creation of specific funds for financing coastal and marine protected areas and the effectiveness of financial resources resulting from</p>		
	<p>for establishing a representative and effective system of marine and coastal protected areas. The National Record of Protected Areas that congregates data from all units of conservation was also developed. CONABIO Resolution established goals for the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity of 10% of protected areas. However, we have conservation units of sea in only 0.4% of our Exclusive Economic Zone.</p>			

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<p>3.4: To provide support for and facilitate monitoring of national and regional systems of marine and coastal protected areas</p>	<p>UNEP-WCMC</p>	<p>The Project for the Monitoring of Coral Reefs uses the Reef Check methodology and is implemented on conservation units by raising data on the situation of these areas (10 protected areas). A GRRA methodology is used in the region of the south of Bahia, in the Abrolhos National Marine Park.</p>		
<p>3.5: To facilitate research and monitoring activities that reflect identified global knowledge gaps and priority information needs of management of marine and coastal protected areas.</p>	<p>Regional and international organizations, including research organizations</p>	<p>The Ministry of Environment updated the "Priority Areas for Conservation, Sustainable Use and Sharing of Benefits of the Brazilian Biodiversity", aiming at defining conservation targets, the definition of goals and relative importance of each target of conservation of the five largest Brazilian biomes, including coastal and marine areas, as well as the elaboration of a</p>		

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<p>4.1: To promote use of techniques, which minimize adverse impact of mariculture on marine and coastal biological diversity.</p>	<p>FAO</p>	<p>Norms were established to limit the impacts of shrimp-farming on Federal Conservation Units. The CONAMA is finishing a new Resolution to organize the activities of aquaculture.</p>		
<p>5.1: To achieve better understanding of the pathways and the causes of the introduction of alien species and the impact of such introductions on biological diversity.</p>	<p>IMO, Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP)</p>	<p>Brazil was part of the Global Invasive Species Programme. 1st Phase of the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP), FAO, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands</p>		
<p>5.2: To put in place mechanisms to control all pathways, including shipping, trade and mariculture, for potential invasive alien species in the marine and coastal environment.</p>		<p>The Project "Ballast Water - Risk Analysis, Management Plan and Monitoring of alien species in the Port of Paranaguá (PR)" was launched in 2001. In 2005, the project "Preparing Reports on invasive alien species (land and marine environments, human health, production system</p>		
<p>5.3: To maintain an incident list on introductions of alien species</p>				

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<p>6.1: To assemble a database of initiatives on programme elements through a cooperative approach with relevant organizations and bodies, with special emphasis on integrated marine and coastal areas management.</p>	<p>Relevant conventions, organizations and agencies, coordinating units of Regional Seas conventions and action plans.</p>	<p>and continental waters" was implemented, and its results were presented during the First National Conference on Invasive Alien Species. The results concerning the marine environment should be published in 2009.</p>		
<p>6.2: To undertake effective collaboration, cooperation and harmonization of initiatives with relevant conventions, organizations and agencies while recognising their independent mandates.</p>		<p>Brazil is a Party to the Ramsar Convention. The country is also a member of the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI).</p>		