



RECENT MEA ACTIVITIES

▶ BIODIVERSITY AND WILDLIFE

RESUMED SESSION OF ABS 9 MAKES STEPS TOWARDS FINALIZATION OF ABS PROTOCOL

The resumed ninth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing (ABS) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was held from 10-16 July 2010, in Montreal, Canada. The first part of the ninth meeting was held from 22-28 March 2010, in Cali, Colombia, and suspended, with delegates agreeing that the draft protocol text tabled by the Co-Chairs and revised during the session (Cali Annex) was not negotiated. On the basis of the Cali Annex, delegates in Montreal made a number of important steps, with the aim of finalizing the protocol text in time for its possible adoption at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 10), to be held from 18-29 October 2010, in Nagoya, Japan. The meeting's achievements include approving a substantive outcome in the form of a draft ABS protocol, which is no longer a Co-Chairs' text but rather a text negotiated by parties. Delegates identified the key issues that require further compromises, including scope and the issue of pathogens, derivatives and the concept of utilization of genetic resources, and mechanisms to support compliance. Several sets of brackets remain and, as a result, the Working Group decided to hold another meeting before COP 10, possibly in September 2010 (<http://www.iisd.ca/biodiv/rabs9/>).



L-R: Working Group Co-Chairs
Timothy Hodges (Canada) and
Fernando Casas (Colombia)

In other CBD news, senior officials of the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the CBD Secretariat organized a brainstorming session on 19 July 2010, in Montreal, focused on enhancing the partnership between the two organizations for supporting parties in 2011-2012 to implement the new biodiversity vision that is expected to be adopted at CBD COP 10. Participants agreed on a two-year action plan revolving around: the CBD programme on biodiversity for development; implementation of the CBD strategic plan; protected areas; biodiversity and climate change; Japan's Satoyama Initiative; outreach to cities; and the proposed UN decade on biodiversity 2011-2020 (<http://www.cbd.int/doc/press/2010/pr-2010-07-19-undp-en.pdf>).

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RESOURCE FOCUS

Conflict-Sensitive Conservation

By IISD

Conflict-sensitive conservation (CSC) is designed to help conservationists minimize the risks of their actions creating or exacerbating conflict and maximize the opportunities for conflict prevention and peace building. Conflict-sensitive conservation (CSC) emerged from the *Conserving the Peace* project, an initiative launched in 2005 by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD).

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RESEARCH AND RESOURCES

Payments for Environmental Services and the GEF

(GEF STAP, 2010) The Global Environment Facility (GEF) Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) provides a strategic analysis of scientific and global funding issues to guide the GEF on how to use payments for environmental services to effectively deliver global environmental benefits within GEF projects (<http://www.unep.org/stap/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=N1-tMo87PkA%3d&tabid=4742&language=en-US>).

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RESOURCE FOCUS (cont.)

For more than a decade, IISD has worked to examine three related issues: (1) how natural resource management and other conservation practices can unintentionally contribute to conflict; (2) the challenges of doing conservation work in conflict settings; and (3) the potential for resource management to support conflict resolution and post-conflict recovery.

Since the project's inception, IISD has worked in close partnership with three conservation organizations to develop and test the CSC methodology: the Wildlife Conservation Society in Virunga National Park in the Democratic Republic of Congo, the World Wide Fund for Nature in Kahuzi-Biega National Park in the Democratic Republic of Congo, and CARE International in Queen Elizabeth National Park in Uganda.

Throughout the project, technical support has been provided by the Con-

servation Development Centre, a conservation consultancy based in Kenya.

Conservation policies and practices can be mechanisms for conflict prevention and peace building. But they can also create or exacerbate grievances that, in turn, lead to conflict with, between and within local communities. Conservation can lead to conflict in three broad ways:

- Conservation can restrict peoples' access to key livelihood resources
- Conservation can introduce new or additional economic burdens or risks
- Conservation can result in the unequal distribution of benefits

Operating in conflict zones can alter – and sometimes amplify – these links between conservation and conflict. Volatile socio-political dynamics can increase the risks associated with traditional conservation-related conflicts or introduce a new set of risks – and opportunities – for conservationists.

Specifically, conservation activities in a conflict zone may end up:

- Contributing to (violent) conflict
- Being (negatively) affected by violent conflict
- Acting as mechanisms for conflict prevention and peace building

To share its work on this issue, IISD, together with its partners, has launched a new website, <http://www.csconservation.org/>, with resources on conflict-sensitive conservation, including information on making your organization more conflict-sensitive (click here) and information on making your conservation work more conflict-sensitive (click here). An extensive list of resources and publications is also available (click here). For more information, contact csc@iisd.org

Editor's note: MEA Bulletin invites articles from practitioners, MEAs and academics on issues that are of interest across the MEA community. Please contact the Editor, lynn@iisd.org, for further information.

► BIODIVERSITY AND WILDLIFE

CITES PUBLISHES CASPIAN STATES' CAVIAR EXPORT QUOTAS

The Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) has published the export quotas for caviar and other sturgeon products agreed by the Caspian States during a meeting

held in June 2010, in Tehran, Iran. The 2010 quotas agreed by Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation and Turkmenistan run from 1 March 2010 to 28 February 2011, and are lower than in 2008, when export quotas were last published. Under an agreement reached by the CITES member States in 2002,

countries that share a stock of sturgeons have a zero export quota until they reach consensus on a sustainable level of exports. In 2009, the lack of agreement between the Caspian States resulted in a suspension of these countries' exports of wild caviar (http://www.cites.org/eng/news/press_release.shtml).

► INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

UNEP CONVENES NORTH AMERICAN YOUTH CONFERENCE, CALLS FOR APPLICATIONS FOR SEED AWARDS

The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) Regional Office for North America convened the Tunza North American (Tunzana) Youth Network Conference, from 23-25 July 2010, in California, US. The Conference brought together 17 young environmental leaders from the US and Canada, and participants developed a strategy for the Tunzana's work over the next two years (<http://www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=630&ArticleID=6660&l=en&t=long>).

In other UNEP news, the organization has announced the opening of applications for the 2010 SEED Awards. The annual competition, run by the SEED Initiative, which is hosted by UNEP, aims to identify and help develop the most promising social and environmental start-ups in emerging and de-

veloping countries. Through the SEED Awards, UNEP aims to identify inspiring examples of partnership-based enterprises that can help meet sustainable development challenges. Winners receive expert advice on developing their business plans, take part in tailor-made workshops and benefit from high-level profiling of their initiatives through link-ups with SEED's international network. Entrepreneurs from developing and emerging economies can apply for a SEED award. As part of UNEP's Green Economy project, this year particular emphasis will be placed on seven target countries in Africa: Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, Senegal and South Africa. A total of 35 start-up initiatives will be awarded in 2010 (<http://www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=630&ArticleID=6655&l=en&t=long>).

The Co-Chairs' summary from the First Meeting of the Consultative Group of Ministers or High-level Representa-

tives on Broader International Environmental Governance Reform has been posted on the meeting website. It summarizes the discussions at the 7-9 July 2010 meeting, including issues related to the process and its work for future meetings. The next meeting is expected to take place in November 2010 (<http://www.unep.org/environmentalgovernance/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=XXNmjRfvmx8%3d&tabid=4556&language=en-US>).



Co-Chairs of the First Meeting of the Consultative Group of Ministers or High-level Representatives on Broader International Environmental Governance Reform: Paula Lehtomäki, Minister of the Environment, Finland; and John Njoroge Michuki, Minister for the Environment and Mineral Resources, Kenya

RESEARCH AND RESOURCES (cont.)

GEF Sustainable Forest Management & REDD+ Investment Program

(GEF, 2010) This brief describes the Global Environment Facility (GEF) investment programme for sustainable forest management (SFM) and REDD+, as well as opportunities for funding of forest-related activities in the fifth GEF cycle (GEF-5). It explains that, in GEF-5, a separate funding envelope for SFM/REDD+ will be available for countries to invest portions of their allocations from biodiversity, climate change and land degradation toward SFM/REDD+ projects in all types of forests (<http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/REDD-english.pdf>).

World Trade Report 2010: Trade in Natural Resources

(WTO, 2010) This report addresses fundamental issues relating to natural resources trade, including patterns of trade, the impact of trade barriers on natural resources access and sustainability, incentives and international cooperation. The report argues strongly for cooperation, suggesting it is vital for governments to work together to find common ground and appropriate trade-offs. Such cooperation should aim to ensure sound resource management, equity and mutual gain. It argues that well-designed rules on trade are not only about securing the standard gains from trade; they are also a key component of cooperation in domains such as environmental protection and domestic policies to manage scarce resources (http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/publications_e/wtr10_e.htm).

Experiences from SGP: Protecting International Waters through Climate Resilient and Community Based Actions

(GEF, 2010) This publication showcases achievements in the GEF Small Grants Programme's international waters portfolio, presenting lessons learned to improve adaptive and community-based international waters management (http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/SGPIW_Report_CRA-lo.pdf).

BIPNews

(Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP), July 2010) This newsletter

is produced by a global initiative to further develop and promote indicators for the consistent monitoring and assessment of biodiversity involving several international organizations. This issue includes reports on: a paper on "Global Biodiversity: Indicators of Recent Declines," authored by 45 authors involved in the partnership and published in *Science*; the partnership's role in the production of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook; side-events organized at the 14th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the third meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity; and an indicator-development capacity-building workshop organized in Kenya for east African countries (<http://www.twentyten.net/bipnews>).

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity – Report for Business

(UNEP, July 2010) Released by The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) research consortium at the first Global Business of Biodiversity Symposium, held on 13 July 2010, in London, UK, this third TEEB report highlights the business case for biodiversity and ecosystem services by illustrating the importance and value of natural services provided to, and affected by, a wide range of industries. The report contains chapters on: business, biodiversity and ecosystem services; business impacts and dependence on biodiversity and ecosystem services; measuring and reporting biodiversity and ecosystem impacts and dependence; scaling down biodiversity and ecosystem risks to business; increasing biodiversity business opportunities; business, biodiversity and sustainable development; and biodiversity and business growth (<http://www.teebweb.org/ForBusiness/tabid/1021/language/en-US/Default.aspx>).

Wildlife Legislation and the Empowerment of the Poor in Asia and Oceania

(FAO Legal Papers Online no. 83, 2010) Authored by Elsa Tsioumani and Elisa Morgera, this study presents a comparative analysis of national wildlife legislation in Asia and Oceania, with the aim of identifying strengths and weaknesses of legal frameworks in the promotion of sustainable wildlife management and in

allowing disadvantaged people, particularly indigenous and local communities, to directly benefit from it. The authors formulate recommendations and propose specific legal options to improve legal frameworks in the region, with a view to supporting environmental sustainability, socio-economic development and the empowerment of the poor (<http://www.fao.org/legal/prs-ol/lpo83.pdf>).

Biosafety Protocol Redesigned Website

(CBD, June 2010) A redesigned website of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety was launched on 28 June 2010. The new website has an improved layout and includes more user-friendly features, such as simple navigation menus, interactive search tools and hyperlinks. It also contains additional information, including fact sheets and resources for media and outreach (<http://bch.cbd.int/protocol/>).

World Atlas of Mangroves

(Earthscan, 2010) This updated version of the World Atlas of Mangroves project finds that about one-fifth of all mangroves are thought to have been lost since 1980. The authors warn that, although losses are slowing at 0.7% a year, further destruction due to shrimp farming and coastal development will cause significant economic and ecological decline. The Atlas reports that studies estimate that mangroves generate between US\$2000-9000 per hectare annually. It also underscores the link between these coastal forests and economically-important services from flood defenses and fish nurseries to carbon storage to combat climate change. The Atlas is published by Earthscan as an output of a joint project implemented since 2005 by the International Tropical Timber Organization, the International Society of Mangrove Ecosystems, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the UN Environment Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Centre, the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization-Man and Biosphere, the UN University-Institute for Water Environment and Health, and The Nature Conservancy (<http://www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=630&ArticleID=6645&l=en&t=long>).

► CHEMICALS AND WASTES



Participants of the workshop on Ship Recycling Technology and Knowledge Transfer in Izmir, Turkey (photo courtesy of the Basel Convention Secretariat)

BASEL CONVENTION CONVENES SHIP RECYCLING WORKSHOP

The Basel Convention Secretariat convened a workshop on Ship Recycling Technology and Knowledge Transfer in Izmir, Turkey, from 14-16 July 2010. A key outcome of the workshop was progress in strengthening the understanding of the Conven-

tion's role in the international regulatory regime of ship recycling. The workshop focused on the situation in Pakistan. The Pakistani delegation attending the workshop included representatives of both the Government and industry, seeking to learn from the improvements made in the ship-recycling industry in Turkey in order to enable them to implement the practical, regulatory and institutional changes in Pakistan (<http://www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=630&ArticleID=6651&l=en&t=long>).

SAICM RELEASES REPORT OF THE QSP EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Secretariat of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) has released the report of the fifth meeting of the Executive Board of the Quick Start

Programme (QSP) of SAICM, which convened from 29-30 June 2010. The Executive Board discussed matters relating to QSP funding including: the relatively low level of funding received for 2010 and the expectation that further funds would be received from donors in the second half of 2010; the status of non-trust fund contributions to the QSP, including 18 updated and new declarations of non-trust fund contributions; and further development of operational guidance on the implementation of the strategic priorities of the QSP. The Executive Board also heard presentations from regional representatives and executing agencies involved in implementing QSP funded projects, including results, impacts, achievements and lessons learned from their implementation (<http://www.saicm.org/index.php?menuid=24&pageid=419&submenuheader>).

► WATER, OCEANS AND WETLANDS

IMO REVIEWS PROGRESS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) held a meeting in London, UK, on 14 July 2010, with representatives from the shipping industry to review, *inter alia*, progress on climate change issues. At the meeting, participants noted progress made by the IMO towards setting up a comprehensive regulatory regime aimed at limiting or reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from ships, through the work of its Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC). Industry representatives confirmed they would continue supporting the IMO in its work on climate change through various actions, including those aiming at promoting the Organization's work on technical, operational and market-based measures, as well as at the 61st meeting of the MEPC, to be held from 27 September-1 October 2010, in London, UK, with a view to achieving proportionate, balanced and workable measures. They further

pledged to support the outcome of MEPC 61, when presented to the 16th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 16), scheduled to meet in Cancun, Mexico, from 29 November-10 December 2010 (http://www.imo.org/Newsroom/mainframe.asp?topic_id=1859&doc_id=13464).

UNEP/GPA ORGANIZES FIRST WASTEWATER TASKFORCE MEETING

The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA) organized the inaugural meeting of the UN-Water Taskforce on Wastewater at the offices of the World Health Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, on 9 June 2010. The meeting brought together over 30 representatives from 23 organizations and was followed by a Multi-Stakeholder Partnership meeting, from 10-11 June 2010. The meetings used the six recommendations of the "Sick Water?" report (launched on

World Water Day, 22 March 2010) as the starting point for their discussions. Participants addressed the possible elements of the Multi-Stakeholder Collaborative Agenda on Wastewater, which will be a major product of the Taskforce. They identified the major causes of the wastewater challenge, namely: weak national policies/standards and limited capacity at the municipal level; and community perceptions/attitudes towards the re-use of wastewater. Meeting participants also recommended a number of immediate and longer-term actions that will contribute to the Collaborative Agenda and directly tackle the wastewater challenge, including: enhancing communication, capacity building and science; developing interaction with the climate change and food security agendas; carrying out field projects and twinning; exploring wastewater financing approaches; and documenting the economic valuation of ecosystem services affected by wastewater (IISD RS sources).

► TRADE, FINANCE AND INVESTMENT

WTO NEGOTIATIONS ON ENVIRONMENTAL GOODS AND SERVICES CONTINUE

The World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations on Environmental Goods and Services continued during a meeting of the Committee on Trade and Environment Special Session (CTE-SS), with proposals to include carbon capture and storage, natural gas and biofuels among environmental goods. The informal meeting of the CTE-SS,

held on 30 June-1 July 2010, continued receiving countries' submissions on possible environmental goods to be

identified for liberalization. Negotiations will continue in September-October 2010 (IISD RS Sources).



WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

Logo courtesy of the WTO Secretariat

► **TRADE, FINANCE AND INVESTMENT**



L-R: Felipe Calderón, President of Mexico, and Robert B. Zoellick, President, World Bank

WORLD BANK PROJECTS SUPPORT FORESTS, ECO-CITY AND RECORD EFFICIENT LIGHT BULB DEPLOYMENT

During a recent visit to Mexico, World Bank President Robert B. Zoellick signed two “green loans” worth US\$800

million and announced Mexico’s participation in the Forest Investment Program (FIP). Zoellick, who praised President Felipe Calderon for his leadership in climate change issues, said these decisions demonstrate the Bank’s commitment to deepen its support to Mexico’s already extensive climate change programme, especially in light of the upcoming 16th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC to be held in Cancun, Mexico, at the end of 2010 (<http://go.worldbank.org/FQ6PS7S5D0>).

On 22 July 2010, the World Bank approved a US\$6.16 Global Environment Facility grant to support the Sino-Singapore Eco-City Project (SSTCEP) in Tianjin, China, an area of 34.2 square

kilometers that is designed to become a model of energy and resource efficiency, through promoting “green transport” and “green buildings,” while maintaining economic viability and social harmony (<http://go.worldbank.org/W6HC2YNTY0>).

On 8 July 2010, the World Bank reported on a record deployment of 5.5 million compact fluorescent lights in one day, as part of an energy efficiency lighting project in Bangladesh. As a result of the project, an expected 350,000 tons of carbon per year will be saved (<http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?menuPK=228424&pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&Projectid=P112963>).

► **FORESTS, DESERTS AND LAND**



Banner courtesy of the Third Annual Caux Forum for Human Security

UNCCD EXECUTIVE SECRETARY CALLS FOR UPGRADING DLDD TO THE SECURITY REALM

In a statement to the Third Annual Caux Forum for Human Security, which convened from 9-16 July 2010, in Caux, Switzerland, Luc Gnacadja, Executive Secretary of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, discussed “Grounding Security: Soil security a prerequisite for human security.” Gnacadja called for efforts to “securitize the ground,” which he defined as “creating a wider global political awareness of DLDD [desertification, land degradation and drought] and their societal consequences.” In this regard, he highlighted the importance of taking “reactive and proactive short-, medium and long-term strategies for coping with desertification (soil depletion/soil insecurity) by exposing its manifold societal, environmental and economic consequences” (<http://www.unccd.int/publicinfo/docs/lghumansecurity.pdf>).

The UNCCD Secretariat has also announced that templates and reporting guidelines on the Performance Review and Assessment of Implementation System (PRAIS) are now available for affected countries, developed countries, UN agencies and intergovernmental organizations, the Global Environment Facility, and civil society organizations. Also available are documents on the Relevant Activities Codes, the glossary and the Quick Ref-



Logo courtesy of the UNCCD Secretariat

erence Guide (<http://www.unccd.int/prais/>).

UNFF LAUNCHES YEAR OF FORESTS LOGO, BUREAU DISCUSSES FINANCING

The UN Forum on Forests (UNFF) Secretariat has launched the logo for the International Year of Forests 2011, which includes the phrase “celebrating forests for people” (<http://www.un.org/esa/forests/2011/2011.html>).

The Bureau of the Ninth Session of the UNFF (UNFF 9) held its fourth meeting at UN Headquarters in New York, US, on 17 June 2010. The Bureau appointed officers for the



Arvids Ozols, Chair of the UNFF 9 Bureau

Ad Hoc Expert Group on Forest Financing and considered the meeting’s organization of work. Official documents for this meeting are now available (<http://www.un.org/esa/forests/adhoc-forestfinance.html>). The Bureau also was informed of a recent meeting among forest-related regional process-

es, multilateral development banks and international institutions, organized by the UNFF Secretariat. The meeting had concluded that: forests should be elevated on the agenda of major events; financial resources should be explored beyond REDD+ (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of carbon stocks); and the importance of UNFF forest financing process should be emphasized. The Bureau took note of a progress report on the Facilitative Process, which included case study reports on identifying gaps, obstacles and opportunities in forest financing in seven small island developing States (SIDS) and low forest cover countries. The Bureau also discussed preparations for UNFF 9, agreeing that the High-level Segment should result in a Ministerial Declaration that can provide input into the Rio+20 Summit. Several Bureau members expressed concern about attempts to reinterpret the concept of sustainable forest management (SFM) in other fora, and were made aware of the outcome of a meeting of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests on advancing a common message on SFM, which took place in April 2010. The Bureau was also briefed on a REDD+ coordination meeting, which sought to increase coordination among separate implementation operations in various countries where REDD+ was being implemented (http://www.un.org/esa/forests/pdf/bureau/unff9/minutes_17062010.pdf).



Banner courtesy of the UNFF Secretariat

► SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

DSD LAUNCHES CSD 19 WEBPAGE

The Division for Sustainable Development (DSD), of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), has launched the webpage for the 19th session of the Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD 19), which will convene from 2-13 May 2011, in New York, US (http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/csd/csd_csd19.shtml).

The webpage includes a link to the "Message from the Chair," László Borbély, Minister of Environment and Forests of Romania. He notes that "The resource-intensive themes now being considered by the Commission are integrally linked, and have significant impact on other sustainable de-

velopment themes, including those of past and future CSD cycles. We therefore have an excellent opportunity within this current CSD cycle to initiate coordinated and coherent action on several increasingly challenging development issues." In regard to the thematic cluster of issues, he suggests considering, *inter alia*: on transport, greater development and effective use of public transport systems and enhancement of modal shift; on chemicals, promoting the full and effective implementation of existing global agreements, including the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM); on waste, addressing emerging new waste streams such as electronic waste through ap-

propriate programmes; on mining, developing solutions that are sustainable at the community, national and global levels; and on sustainable consumption and production, continuing our discussions towards developing, in a transparent manner, a proposal for a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/csd/csd_csd19_burechaimess.shtml).

DSD has also posted information about the Bureau for the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD, also referred to as Rio+20), along with links to minutes from the Bureau's meetings (<http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/rio20/bureau/bureau.shtml>).



László Borbély, Minister of Environment and Forests, Romania, addressed the Commission at the first session of CSD 19

► CLIMATE AND ATMOSPHERE



The Maritim Hotel, venue of the Bonn Climate Change Talks - August 2010

AUGUST BONN CLIMATE CHANGE TALKS TO OPEN SOON

The UNFCCC Secretariat has published a number of documents, including the scenario notes, for the 2-6 August 2010 Bonn Climate Change Talks, which will comprise the 13th session of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP 13) and the 11th session of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA 11). An updated compilation of pledges for emission reductions and related as-

sumptions provided by parties and the associated emission reductions has also been released. The UNFCCC Secretariat has also published a note on legal considerations relating to a possible gap between the first and subsequent commitment periods as well as a technical paper that presents issues relating to the transformation of pledges for emission reductions into quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives (QELROs) (<http://unfccc.int/2860.php>).

OZONE SECRETARIAT RELEASES REPORT OF 44th IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE MEETING

The Ozone Secretariat has released the advance report of the 44th Meeting of the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol, which convened from 21-22 June 2010. The meeting considered: previous decisions of the parties and recommendations of the Implemen-

tation Committee on non-compliance-related issues; a report of the Secretariat on parties that have established licensing systems (Article 4B, paragraph 4, of the Montreal Protocol); and information on compliance by parties present at the invitation of the Implementation Committee (http://ozone.unep.org/Meeting_Documents/impcom/IMPCOM-44-5E.pdf).

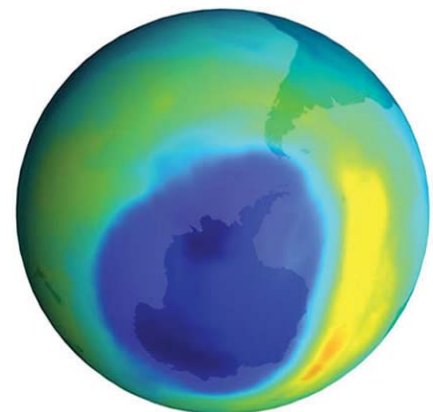


Image courtesy of UNEP

► KEY UPCOMING MEA MEETINGS

- **Pre-sessional Workshop on Forest Management Accounting:** 30 July 2010. Bonn, Germany.
- **AWG-LCA 11 and AWG-KP 13:** 2-6 August 2010. Bonn, Germany.