



**CONVENTION ON
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THE MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK
FOR THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES UP
TO 2010

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Item 3 of the provisional agenda*

**ASSESSMENT OF THE OUTCOME OF THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT AS IT RELATES TO THE CONVENTION PROCESS**

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Conference of the Parties by paragraph 6 of decision VI/21, adopted at its sixth meeting, requested the President of the Conference of the Parties, in close cooperation with the Bureau and the Executive Secretary, to analyse the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development as it relates to the Convention process and to report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting. The Bureau at its meeting held in Montreal on 23 September 2002 decided that, due to the significance of this issue to both the Strategic Plan of the Convention and the Multi-year Programme of Work, an item on the outcome of the World Summit be included in agenda of the ad hoc Inter-Sessional Meeting on the Multi-Year Programme of Work of the Conference of the Parties up to 2010.

2. The World Summit on Sustainable Development was held in Johannesburg from 26 August to 4 September 2002. Biodiversity was recognized by the Summit as playing a critical role in overall sustainable development and poverty eradication. It was one of the five key areas in the United Nations Secretary-General's "WEHAB" initiative, along with water, energy, health and agriculture. In addition, the Summit affirmed that the Convention on Biological Diversity is the key instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, and underlined the need for new and additional financial and technical resources to facilitate its effective implementation.

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3. The Summit adopted a Plan of Implementation and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development. ^{1/} In addition, non-negotiated partnerships and initiatives (Type 2 Outcomes) were an important element of the outcomes of the Summit. In the area of biodiversity, the United Nations has received 32 partnership initiatives with \$100 million in resources. The United States Government has announced some \$53 million for forests for the period 2002-2005. Important examples of partnership initiatives received include: the Andean BIOTRADE programme (UNCTAD); the South-East Asian partnership on access and benefit-sharing (ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation); Promotion of Sustainable Development in the Lake Victoria Basin (East African Community & Swedish Government); International Partnership for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions (FAO/UNEP); the Equator Initiative (UNCTAD); Coral Reefs and Fisheries (Australia); and Cooperative Initiative on Alien Invasive Species on Islands (IUCN and New Zealand).

4. The World Summit also held roundtables on the United Nations Secretary-General's WEHAB initiative based on the WEHAB framework papers. The purpose of the preparation of the implementation frameworks for each WEHAB area and the discussions at the Summit was to facilitate a follow-up action and implementation after Johannesburg. The WEHAB initiative, drawing as it does on intergovernmental frameworks, provides a structure for partnerships in the five key areas and in this regard could potentially serve as a framework for benchmarking action and monitoring follow-up to the World Summit. Indeed, it was emphasized at the Summit that these frameworks will form part of the implementation of the outcome of World Summit. The Summit invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations to initiate consultations with all relevant and interested Governments and parties to translate the frameworks into action through a flexible and action-oriented process and to coordinate with United Nations agencies to ensure their effective implementation.

5. The Executive Secretary has prepared the present note to assist the Inter-Sessional Meeting on the Multi-Year Programme of Work of the Conference of the Parties Up To 2010 in its consideration of the outcome of the Summit as it relates to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

II. BIODIVERSITY IN THE PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD SUMMIT

A. Overview

6. The Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development has incorporated major elements of the decisions taken at the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties with respect to biodiversity. This is partly due to the fact that the Conference of the Parties adopted a very clear message to the World Summit, which was transmitted to both the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session and to the Summit itself. This message was contained in both The Hague Ministerial Declaration of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and decision VI/21 entitled "Annex to The Hague Ministerial Declaration of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity". Since most of the elements of the Plan simply take on board relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting, programmed activities under the Convention constitute important elements of the follow-up to the World Summit. In several instances, however, it will be

^{1/} See United Nations, *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002*, (A/CONF.199/20), United Nations, New York, 2002, resolution 2, annex, and resolution 1, annex.

necessary to go beyond programmed activities. In particular, there is need for Parties, Governments and international organizations to develop and implement partnership initiatives in key areas.

7. The World Summit also reinforced some of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties, particularly with regard to financial resources, capacity-building, scientific and technical cooperation, and the creation of synergies and mutual supportiveness with other international agreements, in particular trade-related agreements

8. All the three objectives of the Convention have been addressed in a balanced manner. There are significant paragraphs dealing with the conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

9. The table annexed hereto provides an assessment of the outcome of the World Summit in relation to relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and a list of possible follow-up activities.

B. New issues

Negotiation of an international regime

10. : One significant outcome of the World Summit which was not contemplated by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting is contained in paragraph 44 (o) of the Plan which provides for negotiation “within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity, bearing in mind the Bonn Guidelines, an international regime to promote and safeguard the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources”. Two important issues are raised by the formulation of this paragraph. First, the meaning of the term “international regime”: whether the contemplated regime would be legally binding or not. It may be noted that in regime theory the term “international regime” has been defined as “a set of principles, norms, rules and decision-making procedures around which actors’ expectations converge in a given area of international relations”.^{2/} Such principles, norms, rules and procedures can be laid down in legally binding or non legally binding instruments. However, it has also been asserted that the concept implies “some minimal effectiveness which can be measured by the degree of rule-compliance.”^{3/}

11. The second issue concerns the scope of the regime envisaged in paragraph 44 (o): would it cover access to genetic resources or is it limited to a regulatory framework for benefit-sharing?

12. As regards the process for addressing this issue, it should be noted that a negotiating mandate can only be provided by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention. The Inter-Sessional Meeting on the Multi-Year Programme of Work may wish to formulate recommendations to the Conference of the Parties on how to address this issue.

Hot spots, national and regional ecological networks and corridors

13. Paragraph 44 (g) of the Plan requires actions to “promote and support initiatives for hot spot areas and other areas essential for biodiversity and promote the development of national and regional ecological networks and corridors”. Although the issues of hot spots, networks and corridors are addressed within

^{2/} Krasner, Stephen D.,(ed.) *International Regimes*, London, (1983), p. 2.

^{3/} Martin List and Volker Rittberger, “Regime Theory and International Environmental Management” in Hurrell, Andrew and Kingsbury, Benedict (eds), *The International Politics of the Environment*, Oxford, (1992), 85.

the Convention process in some of the thematic programmes of work (e.g. dry and sub-humid lands and forest biodiversity) and in the cross-cutting issues of impact assessment and the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, the approach contemplated by the World Summit is more holistic. In any case, the issue of ecological networks and corridors will still need to be addressed by the Convention process in a broader and more cross-cutting manner. In this regard, it should be noted that the development of ecological networks and corridors may be considered at the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, which has on its agenda protected areas as an issue for in-depth consideration. In this regard, the Inter-Sessional Meeting may need to examine how the Conference of the Parties may wish to consider this issue at its seventh meeting.

Implementation of the objectives of the Convention and the 2010 target date

14. The last sentence of the chapeau to paragraph 44 states, *inter alia*, that “[A] more efficient and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention and the achievement by 2010 of a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity will require the provision of new and additional financial and technical resources to developing countries, and includes actions at all levels to...”. This formulation would seem to suggest that the effective implementation of the objectives of the Convention and the achievement by 2010 of a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity by developing countries is predicated on the provision of new and additional financial and technical resources.

C. Regional and subregional perspectives

15. The transboundary nature of most sustainable development issues has led the international community to pay increasing attention to regional and sub-regional implementation. Actions taken at the regional and subregional level provide a bridge between national realities and global priorities, while also addressing common areas of concern and shared interests arising from geographic, social and economic specificities. The Plan of Implementation has consequently not only addressed issues specific to certain regions but also underlined the need for regional and sub-regional implementation. The regions and sub-regions addressed in the Plan of Implementation are small island developing States (SIDS), Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, West Asia, and the Economic Commission for Europe region. Part VIII of the Plan deals with sustainable development in Africa. Several paragraphs in this section deal with issues relevant to the Convention on Biological Diversity. In particular, paragraph 70 (e) calls for measures to support the conservation of Africa’s biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. Other issues addressed include financial and technical support for sustainable forest management (paragraph 62 (n)); development of projects, programmes and partnerships and resource mobilization for the effective implementation of the outcome of the African Process for the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment (paragraph 62 (i)); and the establishment and support of national and cross-border conservation areas to promote ecosystem conservation according to the ecosystem approach, and to promote sustainable tourism (paragraph 70 (b)).

16. As regards the other regions, the Plan notes and welcomes the important initiatives developed within these regions to promote sustainable development and calls for action for their further development and implementation. These initiatives include the Initiative of the Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development; the Phnom Penh regional Platform on Sustainable Development for Asia and the Pacific; and the Environment for Europe process.

III. MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

17. Part X of the Plan of Implementation deals with issues relating to the means of implementation of Agenda 21 and the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration as well as the Plan of Implementation itself. The issues covered include finance, trade, technology transfer, capacity building, and education. Paragraph 81 emphasizes that the internationally agreed development goals “require significant increases in the flow of financial resources as elaborated in the Monterrey Consensus, including through new and additional financial resources, in particular to developing countries, to support the implementation of national policies and programmes developed by them, improved trade opportunities, access to and transfer of environmentally sound technologies on a concessional or preferential basis, as mutually agreed, education and awareness raising, capacity building and information for decision-making and scientific capabilities within the time frame required to meet these goals and initiatives.”

18. This Part, *inter alia*, recognizes financial mobilization as a first step to ensuring sustainable development for all in the new century; calls for facilitation of greater flows of foreign direct investment to developing countries; underlines the need for a substantial increase in official development assistance; welcomes the third replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF); calls for the exploration of ways to generate new public and private sources of finance; recognizes the role of trade in achieving sustainable development and encourages the World Trade Organization (WTO) to pursue the Doha work programme in this respect; and calls for enhancing the mutual supportiveness of trade, environment and development, with a view to achieving sustainable development through actions in the relevant WTO Committees, the completion of the Doha work programme, and technical assistance through cooperation between the Secretariats of the WTO and United Nations bodies. In this latter regard, it may be noted that with respect to WTO-MEA relationship, the Plan recognizes the “importance of maintaining the integrity of both sets of instruments” (paragraph 98). This language is in sharp contrast to paragraph 31 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, which stipulates that the negotiations contemplated in this regard “shall not add to or diminish the rights and obligations of Members under existing WTO agreements”. Paragraph 98 of the Plan of Implementation therefore contains an important political safeguard for the integrity of multilateral environmental agreements in the current negotiations at the WTO on the relationship between the WTO agreements and multilateral environmental agreements.

19. Most of the provisions of the Plan regarding means of implementation reiterate a number of critical elements for sustainable development already agreed in previous international forums. Indeed, the Strategic Plan of the Convention, The Hague Ministerial Declaration, and the annex to the Hague Ministerial Declaration adopted at the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity some of these elements. In this regard, therefore, the Plan of Implementation reinforces and provides significant political underpinning to the decisions taken by the Conference of the Parties regarding improved financial, human, scientific, technical, and technological capacity of Parties to implement the Convention; the critical role of education and awareness-raising; synergies, mutual supportiveness and complementarities between relevant international legal instruments; and broader engagement across society in implementation.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

20. The Inter-Sessional Meeting may wish to further review the issues addressed in this note with a view to recommending to the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting on appropriate follow-up

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measures to the World Summit on Sustainable Development. In this regard, the Inter-Sessional Meeting may wish to consider the follow-up actions suggested in the annex to this note for each relevant paragraph of the Plan of Implementation.

Annex

OUTCOME OF THE WORLD SUMMIT IN RELATION TO THE DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AT ITS SIXTH MEETING	ASSESSMENT	FOLLOW UP
Paragraph 44			
<p>Para. 44 Chapeau: Main elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Convention is the key instrument; ➤ Need for financial & technical support to developing countries; ➤ More efficient & coherent implementation of the three objectives of CBD & the achievement by 2010 of a significant reduction in the current rate of biodiversity loss. 	<p>Decision VI/21 (Annex to Hague Declaration), para.23. Decision VI/26 (Strategic Plan), Strategic Goal 2.</p> <p>Decision VI/26 (Strategic Plan), Mission, para.11.</p>	<p>The chapeau of para. 44 reflects the strategic decisions taken and the time-frame established by COP 6 regarding the implementation of the objectives of the Convention..</p> <p>The formulation of the last sentence of the chapeau would seem to suggest that developing country actions are conditional on new and additional financial & technical resources</p>	
<p>Para. 44(a): integration of the objectives of CBD into global, regional and national sectoral and cross-sectoral plans etc.</p>	<p>Decision VI/26, Strategic Goals 1 and 3; Decision VI/21, para. 23(g); decision VI/27 para.2(b).</p>	<p>This paragraph incorporates the relevant elements of the Strategic Plan and the Annex (decision VI/21) as regards the integration of biodiversity concerns.</p>	

PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AT ITS SIXTH MEETING	ASSESSMENT	FOLLOW UP
Para. 44(b): Promote work on sustainable use, including sustainable tourism.	Decision VI/13(Sustainable Use): work on sustainable use includes workshop and case-studies; Decision VI/14 (Biological Diversity & Tourism): work involves the further development of draft guidelines and compilation of case-studies.	Work on both issues was mandated by COP 6 and is on-going.	
Para. 44 (c): encourage effective synergies between CBD and other MEAs through the development of joint work plans & programmes.	Decision VI/20 on Cooperation: emphasizes cooperation with various MEAs through joint work plans & programmes, MoCs and participation in processes.	COP 6 decision on cooperation fully incorporated.	Develop further cooperative measures, including work plans with MEAs.
Para. 44 (d): implement CBD & its provisions, including follow-up of its work programmes & decisions through national, regional & global action programmes, in particular NBSAPS and strengthen their integration into relevant cross-sectoral strategies, programmes & policies, including those related to sustainable development & poverty eradication.	Decision VI/26 (Strategic Plan), Strategic Goal 3, establishes NBSAPS as the primary framework for the implementation of the SP & the CBD; Integration into cross-sectoral strategies etc. is a major element in both decisions VI/21 & VI/26.	The CBD may need to develop appropriate mechanisms for monitoring implementation; Developing countries & countries with economies in transition may need technical assistance for integration into cross-sectoral strategies, in particular those related to poverty eradication.	The inter-sessional meeting should consider the development of methods to evaluate progress in the implementation of the Convention and the SP as mandated by decisions VI/26 & VI/27.

PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AT ITS SIXTH MEETING	ASSESSMENT	FOLLOW UP
<p>Para. 44(e): Promote the wide implementation and the further development of the ecosystem approach.</p>	<p>Decision VI/12 (Ecos system approach): application of the ecosystem approach; compilation of case-studies on implementation for SBSTTA 9; organization of regional workshops to promote exchange of experiences & capacity-building.</p>	<p>The ecosystem approach has been reaffirmed in several paragraphs of the Plan of Implementation. COP has mandated further work.</p>	<p>The COP may wish to invite donor Parties to fund the organization regional workshops</p>
<p>Para. 44(f): promote concrete international support & partnership for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including in ecosystems, World Heritage sites & for protection of endangered species.</p>	<p>Decision VI/21 (Annex), para. 23(m) calls for leveraging and providing financial resources, promoting technology transfer & building capacities for implementation of CBD; Decision VI/26 (Strategic Plan), Strategic Goal 2, deals with improved financial, human, technical & technological capacity of Parties.</p>	<p>Partnership arrangements will need to be developed at bilateral & multilateral levels for conservation and sustainable use.</p>	<p>The Executive Secretary to compile existing partnership initiatives and disseminate information to Parties; Identify sources of financial support for conservation & sustainable use measures and disseminate information to Parties.</p>
<p>Para. 44 (g): promote and support initiatives for hot spot areas & other areas essential for biodiversity and promote the development of national & regional ecological networks & corridors.</p>	<p>Decision VI/9 (Global Strategy for Plant Conservation): Para. 10 of the Strategy calls for mobilization of support for globally significant actions (threatened species, centres of plant diversity & hot spots); Decision VI/22 (Forest biological diversity): Objective 6, Goal 2 of the Expanded Programme of Work calls for the establishment of ecological corridors on a national & regional basis.</p>	<p>The mandate under WSSD is broader than that provided relevant COP 6 decisions. Since the issue of protected areas will be considered at COP 7, ecological networks and corridors should form an important element of the discussions.</p>	<p>SBSTTA should be requested to advice COP on how it may wish to address this issue.</p>

PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AT ITS SIXTH MEETING	ASSESSMENT	FOLLOW UP
Para. 44(h): Provide financial & technical support to developing countries in order to enhance indigenous & community-based biodiversity conservation efforts.	Decision VI/26 (Strategic Plan): Strategic Goal 4 on involvement of ILCs in implementation; Decision VI/10 (Article 8j): Paras. 23 & 29 on capacity building for ILCs & participation in decision-making.	The mandate provided by WSSD would enable developing countries to effectively involve ILCs in implementation of conservation measures.	Parties should be urged to develop indigenous & community-based projects & seek partnership arrangements.
Para. 44(i): Strengthen national, regional & international efforts to control invasive alien species & encourage the development of effective work programme on invasive alien species at all levels.	Decision VI/23 (Alien species): recognizes the threats posed by invasive alien species & reaffirms that the implementation CBD Article 8(h) is a priority. Adopts the Guiding Principles and urges Parties & organizations to promote & implement them.	The Guiding Principles provide a framework for action at all levels. Para. 44(i) does not therefore add any new dimension, save for the political profile it gives to the issue.	Urge Parties, Governments and relevant international organizations to promote and implement the Guiding Principles.
Para. 44(j): Subject to national legislation, recognize the rights of ILCs who are holders of TK and, with their approval, develop & implement benefit-sharing mechanisms	This paragraph adopts the language of Article 8j CBD regarding TK & benefit-sharing. The Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional WG on Article 8j and related provisions is already working on these issues. The mandate of the WG has been extended by decision VI/10.	WSSD has provided an important political support to issues regarding the protection of TK and the need to ensure benefit-sharing with ILCs. The work of the Ad Hoc WG is likely to benefit from this support.	Urge Parties to implement relevant COP decisions on the protection of TK. The Ad Hoc WG should develop concrete measures.
Para. 44(k): Encourage & enable all stakeholders to contribute to the implementation of the objectives of the Convention (in particular recognize the role of youth, women, ILCs).	Decision VI/26 (Strategic Plan): Strategic Goal 4: involvement of ILCs in implementation and partnership with key actors & stakeholders (e.g. private sector)	Various decisions of the COP have over the years encouraged stakeholder involvement in implementation (see decision V/16). Decision VI/26 has transformed this requirement into a major strategic objective.	Further urge Parties to involve major stakeholders in implementation.

PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AT ITS SIXTH MEETING	ASSESSMENT	FOLLOW UP
Para. 44(l): Promote the effective participation of ILCs in decision-and policy-making concerning the use of their TK.	Decisions of the COP regarding the implementation of Article 8j CBD have underlined such participation (see decisions V/16 & VI/10). Decision VI/10 calls for the development of mechanisms and funding to facilitate participation (para. 20).	The work of the CBD on participation of ILCs is much broader.	Parties could be urged to develop and finance capacity building projects for enhancing participation.
Para. 44(m): Encourage technical & financial support to developing countries & countries with economies in transition in their efforts to develop & implement <i>sui generis</i> systems & traditional systems with a view to conserving & sustainable use of biodiversity.	Decision VI/24 (Access & benefit-sharing): calls for capacity-building for access and benefit-sharing, including for the development of appropriate legislation & <i>sui generis</i> systems. The decision mandated the convening of a workshop on capacity-building on ABS to identify needs and responses.	The paragraph is consistent in both scope and content with decision VI/24.	Hold the ABS capacity-building workshop to identify needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Identify partnership initiatives and disseminate information to Parties. Parties to develop projects for donor support.
Para. 44(n): Promote the wide implementation of and continued work on the Bonn Guidelines on ABS.	Decision VI/24 (Access & benefit-sharing): adopted the Bonn Guidelines and invited Parties & governments to use them in the development of policy, legislative and administrative measures. The Decision mandated further work by the Ad Hoc Open-ended WG on ABS.	Para. 44(n) is consistent with COP decision VI/24.	Develop a tool kit to assist Parties in the implementation of the Guidelines. Compile and disseminate information on partnership initiatives. Support further work on the Guidelines within the framework of the Ad Hoc WG on ABS.

PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AT ITS SIXTH MEETING	ASSESSMENT	FOLLOW UP
<p>Para. 44(o): Negotiate, within the framework of the CBD, an international regime to promote and safeguard the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources.</p>	<p>No equivalent COP decision.</p>	<p>The paragraph provides a mandate to negotiate, within the framework of the CBD, an international regime on benefit-sharing. The term “international regime” will need to be clarified given the statements of interpretation in final plenary. The scope of the regime may also need clarification in view of the non-reference to “access” in the formulation of the paragraph. Whatever the case, a mandate to negotiate such a regime can only be provided by the COP. The issue will therefore need to be addressed at COP 7.</p>	<p>The Inter-Sessional Meeting may wish to consider how the COP may address this issue at its seventh meeting.</p>
<p>Para. 44(p): Encourage successful conclusion of existing processes under WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on IPR & Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge & Folklore and in the WG on 8j.</p>	<p>Decisions VI/20 (Cooperation with other organizations) and VI/24 (Access & benefit-sharing) have invited WIPO to continue its work on these issues and to report to COP.</p>	<p>This paragraph reinforces previous COP decisions regarding work on IPRs, genetic resources and TK.</p>	<p>The COP President may wish to draw the attention of WIPO to this paragraph.</p>
<p>Para. 44(q): Promote practicable measures for access to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources, including through enhanced scientific and technical cooperation on biotechnology and biosafety.</p>	<p>Articles 16 & 19 CBD address issues regarding transfer of and access to technology, including biotechnology.</p>	<p>This issue will be addressed by SBSTTA 9 and will be one of the issues for in-depth consideration at COP 7.</p>	<p>The Inter-Sessional Meeting may wish to request SBSTTA to take para. 44(q) into consideration in its examination of the issue of technology transfer.</p>

PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AT ITS SIXTH MEETING	ASSESSMENT	FOLLOW UP
<p>Para. 44(r): With a view to enhancing synergy & mutual supportiveness, promote discussions with regard to the relationship between the obligations of the CBD and of agreements related to trade and IPRs, as outlined in the Doha Ministerial Declaration</p>	<p>Decisions IV/15 (relationship of CBD & other agreements) and VI/20 (Cooperation) have underlined the need to promote increased mutual supportiveness of trade & environment agreements. Decision V/26 (Access to genetic resources) invited the WTO to acknowledge relevant provisions of the CBD and to explore the interrelationship between the provisions of TRIPS and the CBD. Decision VI/20 (Cooperation) calls for increased cooperation between the CBD, WTO and WIPO.</p>	<p>Para. 44(r) reinforces the mandate provided to the TRIPS Council in paragraph 19 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration with respect to issues relating to the CBD.</p>	<p>The Inter-Sessional Meeting may wish to request the Executive Secretary to provide inputs to the discussions within the WTO on this issue. COP 7 may wish to invite WTO to provide a report to COP on its work in this area.</p>
<p>Para.44(s): Promote the implementation of the programme of work of the Global Taxonomy Initiative.</p>	<p>Decision VI/8 (Global Taxonomy Initiative) endorsed the programme of work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative. The programme of work covers taxonomic needs assessments, capacity building, regional cooperation, etc.</p>	<p>The implementation of the programme of work will require capacity building and regional and international cooperation.</p>	<p>Compile and disseminate information on partnership initiatives on taxonomy. COP 7 should invite Parties from developing countries to develop projects on taxonomy for funding.</p>
<p>Para. 44(t): Invite all States to ratify the CBD, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and other biodiversity-related agreements, to promote their effective implementation, and to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition technically & financially.</p>	<p>Decision VI/1 (Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety) called upon Parties to the CBD to become Parties to the CPB.</p>	<p>CBD currently has 186 Parties, close to universal membership. The CPB currently has over 38 Parties and may enter into force in early 2003.</p>	<p>The Executive Secretary should notify States that are not Parties to the CBD to become Parties to both the Convention & the Protocol, drawing their attention to this paragraph.</p>

PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AT ITS SIXTH MEETING	ASSESSMENT	FOLLOW UP
Paragraph 45			
Para. 45 (i): Implement the CBD's expanded action-oriented work programme on all types of forest biological diversity, in close cooperation with UNFF, CPF members and other forest-related processes & conventions, with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders.	Decision VI/22 (Forest biological diversity) adopted the expanded programme of work on forests.	The WSSD Plan of Implementation paragraph dealing with forests has borrowed heavily from both decision VI/22 & the expanded programme of work adopted by COP6.	The Executive Secretary should compile and disseminate information to Parties on partnership initiatives on forest biological diversity.
Paragraph 41			
Para. 41(c): Encourage the UNFCCC, UNCCD and the CBD to continue exploring and enhancing synergies, with due regard to their respective mandates, in the elaboration and implementation of plans and strategies under their respective Conventions.	Decision VI/20 (Cooperation) provides a framework for further cooperation between the three conventions. A joint liaison group of the secretariats has been established and was endorsed by COP 6. Parties are required to provide information on how to further enhance cooperation between CBD and UNFCCC.	The paragraph reinforces existing cooperative initiatives between the three Rio Conventions.	The Executive Secretary to implement the mandate provided by COP 6 in its decision VI/20.

PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AT ITS SIXTH MEETING	ASSESSMENT	FOLLOW UP
Paragraph 42			
Paragraph 42 deals with, inter alia, the sustainable management of mountain ecosystems and calls for the implementation of programmes to address deforestation, erosion, land degradation, loss of biodiversity, etc.	Decision VI/25 (national reports) approved the format for the thematic report on mountain ecosystems. Mountain ecosystems is an issue for in-depth consideration at COP 7. In its decision VI/30 the COP approved the proposals of the Executive Secretary regarding how to address, inter alia, this issue at COP 7.	Paragraph 42 provides important elements that will need to be considered in the preparations for COP 7.	The Executive Secretary and SBSTTA should take para. 42 into consideration when preparing recommendations for COP 7 on this issue.
Paragraph 43			
Paragraph 43 calls on Governments and relevant stakeholders to promote sustainable tourism development, including eco-tourism, in order to increase the benefits from tourism resources for the population in host communities while, inter alia, enhancing the protection of ecologically sensitive areas and natural heritages.	By decision V/25 the COP accepted the invitation to participate in an international work programme on sustainable tourism development under the CSD. In decision VI/14 it acknowledged efforts made so far by the CBD, UNEP, the CSD and the WTO in this regard. It also took note of the progress made in the development of guidelines for activities related to sustainable tourism development and called for further work.	Paragraph 43 reinforces the on-going work by the CBD, CSD, UNEP and WTO on this issue.	The Executive Secretary should carry-out the mandate provided by COP 6.

PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AT ITS SIXTH MEETING	ASSESSMENT	FOLLOW UP
Paragraph 30			
Para. 30(b): Promote the implementation of Chap. 17 of Agenda 21 which, inter alia, provides the programme of action for the sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources	Decision IV/5 adopted a programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity on the basis of the Jakarta Mandate (decision II/10). COP Decision VI/3 (Marine & coastal biological diversity) noted the progress made in the implementation of the work programme.	Para. 30(b) is consistent with the programme of work of the CBD in this area.	Continue implementing the programme of work.
Para. 30(d): Encourage the application by 2010 of the ecosystem approach, noting the Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem and decision V/6 of the COP of the CBD.	Reiterates the elements of decisions IV/5 and V/6, but imposes a time-frame.	Consistent with COP decisions.	COP 7 may wish to consider how the target date could be realised within the framework of the CBD.
Paragraph 32: Marine & coastal biodiversity			
Para. 32(a): Maintain the productivity and biodiversity of important and vulnerable marine and coastal areas, including in areas within and beyond national jurisdiction.	Decision IV/5 adopted a programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity on the basis of the Jakarta Mandate (decision II/10). COP Decision VI/3 (Marine & coastal biological diversity) noted the progress made in the implementation of the work programme.	The mandate provided by paragraph 32(a) is much broader with respect to components of biological diversity given the jurisdictional scope of the CBD as defined in Article 4. Article 4 limits the scope of application to areas within the limits of national jurisdiction.	The COP may wish to consider issues regarding the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction on the basis of the recommendations of SBSTTA 8 on this issue.

PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AT ITS SIXTH MEETING	ASSESSMENT	FOLLOW UP
<p>Para. 32(b): Implement the work programme arising from the Jakarta Mandate, including through urgent mobilization of financial resources and technological assistance and the development of human and institutional capacity, particularly in developing countries.</p>	<p>Decision IV/5 adopted a programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity on the basis of the Jakarta Mandate (decision II/10). COP Decision VI/3 (Marine & coastal biological diversity) noted the progress made in the implementation of the work programme. Decision VI/26 (Strategic Plan): an important strategic goal of the Plan is to ensure that Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention.</p>	<p>The paragraph is consistent with relevant COP decisions.</p>	<p>Parties should develop projects for funding and engage in partnership initiatives.</p>
<p>Para. 32(c): Develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, including the ecosystem approach, the elimination of destructive fishing practices, the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks by 2012.</p>	<p>The ecosystem approach is one of the guiding principles for the implementation of the programme of work adopted by decision IV/5. The establishment of marine protected areas is an important programme element in the programme of work.</p>	<p>The paragraph reinforces existing COP decisions.</p>	<p>Continue implementing the programme of work. The issue of representative networks will need to be considered by COP 7 within the framework of discussions on protected areas.</p>

PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AT ITS SIXTH MEETING	ASSESSMENT	FOLLOW UP
Para. 32(d): Develop national, regional and international programmes for halting the loss of marine biodiversity, including in coral reefs and wetlands.	Decision IV/5: the programme of work focuses on the identification of threats and the development of appropriate responses at the national, regional and international levels. The issue of coral reefs has been integrated into programme element 2 as endorsed by SBSTTA in its recommendation VI/2. The Executive Secretary has been requested by decision VI/3 to continue developing the work plan on the physical degradation & destruction of coral reefs.	Paragraph reinforces relevant COP decisions.	Continue implementing the work programme. The Executive Secretary should finalize the work plan on coral reefs.
Para. 32(e): Implement the Ramsar Convention, including its joint work programme with the CBD.	A programme of work on inland water ecosystems was adopted by decision IV/4. The Ramsar Convention is an important partner in the implementation of this programme of work. A second joint work plan with Ramsar was endorsed by decision VI/2 (Biological diversity of inland waters).	This paragraph reinforces relevant COP decisions.	Continue implementing the programme of work and the second joint work plan.

PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AT ITS SIXTH MEETING	ASSESSMENT	FOLLOW UP
Paragraph 34: maritime safety & protection of marine environment			
Para. 34(b): Accelerate the development of measures to address invasive alien species in ballast water.	Decision VI/23 (Alien species) calls for cooperation with IMO. The Guiding Principles on Alien Species adopted by decision VI/23 addresses the issue of unintentional introductions, including through ballast water.	The paragraph reinforces decision VI/23	Decision VI/23 provides a framework for further work in this area.
Paragraph 36: Scientific research & assessment of marine ecosystems			
Para. 36 chapeau: Improve the scientific understanding and assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems as a fundamental basis for sound decision-making, etc.	Decision IV/5 adopted a programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity on the basis of the Jakarta Mandate (decision II/10). The programme underlines the contribution of science in understanding key processes and influences in the marine & coastal ecosystems. COP Decision VI/3 (Marine & coastal biological diversity) noted the progress made in the implementation of the work programme.	The paragraph reinforces existing COP decisions.	Continue implementing the programme of work.

PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AT ITS SIXTH MEETING	ASSESSMENT	FOLLOW UP
Part VIII, paras. 62-71: Sustainable Development in Africa			
Para. 62(n): Provide financial and technical support for afforestation and reforestation in Africa and to build capacity for sustainable forest management, including combating deforestation and measures to improve the policy and legal framework of the forest sector.	Decision VI/22 (Forest biological diversity) adopted the expanded programme of work on forests. Decision VI/27 underlines regional and sub-regional implementation of the Convention through appropriate mechanisms and calls on donors and institutions to support, inter alia, the implementation of regional biodiversity strategies and action plans..	This paragraph reinforces COP decisions on forests and regional implementation.	Parties to continue implementing relevant COP decisions
Para. 70(b): Establishing and supporting national and cross-border conservation areas to promote ecosystem conservation according to the ecosystem approach, and to promote sustainable tourism.	The establishment of protected areas is a critical component of the Convention and has been reiterated in a number of COP decisions dealing with thematic programmes of work such as forest biological diversity and marine and coastal biodiversity. The ecosystem approach is underlined in decisions V/6 and VI/12. The promotion of sustainable tourism has been a major theme in several COP decisions, e.g, V/25 and VI/14.	The paragraph reinforces the Convention provisions and relevant COP decisions in the context of the Africa region. An important addition is the call for the establishment of cross-border conservation areas, which is consistent with the ecosystem approach.	Parties in the Africa region to continue implementing their obligations under the Convention. The COP may wish to invite Parties to cooperate with regard to the establishment of transboundary conservation areas, consistent with the ecosystem approach.

PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AT ITS SIXTH MEETING	ASSESSMENT	FOLLOW UP
<p>Para. 70(e): Support the conservation of Africa's biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, in accordance with commitments that countries have under biodiversity-related agreements to which they are parties, including such agreements as the CBD and CITES, as well as regional biodiversity agreements.</p>	<p>Previous decisions of the COP have recognized the special circumstances of least-developed countries and developing. Decision VI/27 encourages Parties to develop regional, sub-regional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support the implementation of the Convention. It further calls upon donors to support regional and sub-regional initiatives and priority actions in regional biodiversity strategies and action plans.</p>	<p>This paragraph reinforces COP decisions dealing with regional and sub-regional implementation.</p>	<p>The COP may wish to call upon African countries to develop regional and sub-regional biodiversity strategies and action plans and on donors to support such initiatives.</p>
