

Report of the European Expert Meeting in Preparation of SBSTTA-19

September 22 - 24, 2015

Convened by the
German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation
at the International Academy for Nature Conservation,
Isle of Vilm

Horst Korn, Kathrin Bockmühl, Rainer Schliep (Eds.)

- Strategic scientific and technical Issues related to the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
 - Further consideration of the implications of the findings of GBO-4 and related reports, including with respect to mainstreaming and the integration of biodiversity across sectors
 - Key scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and related research
 - Tools to evaluate the effectiveness of policy instruments for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
 - Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
- Reports and studies for review
 - Biodiversity and human health
 - Climate-related geoengineering
 - Forest biodiversity
- Work of the Subsidiary Body in the light of the 2014-2018 Work Programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and relationship with the Subsidiary Body on Implementation

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Glossary of Acronyms

AHTEG	Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group
AR	Assessment Report
BECCS	Bio-Energy with Carbon Capture and Storage
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CDR	Carbon Dioxide Removal
COP	Conference of the Parties
CoP	Community of Practice
ES	Executive Secretary
EU	European Union
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
GBIF	Global Biodiversity Information Facility
GBIO	Global Biodiversity Informatics Outlook
GBO	Global Biodiversity Outlook
GEO BON	Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network
GTI	Global Taxonomy Initiative
IPBES	Intergovernmental Panel on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NR	National Report
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN)
SBI	Subsidiary Body on Implementation (CBD)
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (CBD)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TS	Technical Series (CBD)
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

1 Introduction

The European expert meeting in preparation of the upcoming nineteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-19) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was held as an informal scientific workshop, **aiming to exchange information and opinions on the topics to be discussed at the upcoming nineteenth meeting of SBSTTA. The 42 participants from 17 countries attended in their personal capacities as biodiversity experts.** Simone Schiele from the CBD Secretariat took part in the meeting as observer. Further experts introducing specific topics to the meeting were Hans Keune (Belgian Biodiversity Platform - INBO, Belgium), Marjukaa Mähönen (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry International Affairs, Finland), Andreas Obrecht (Federal Office for the Environment, Switzerland), Axel Paulsch (Institute for Biodiversity Network e.V., Germany), Hendrik Segers (Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Belgium), Tone Solhaug (Ministry of the Environment, Norway), Andrew Stott (Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs, United Kingdom), Karin Zaunberger (European Commission, Belgium). Paola Mosig Reidl (National Commission for Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity, Mexico) provided basic information on proposed objectives and main activities at the forthcoming thirteenth Conference of the Parties (COP) of the CBD.

The participants of the preparatory meeting to SBSTTA-19 were welcomed by Horst Korn from the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation who chaired the meeting. The topics were introduced briefly by the above named specialists in their field and discussed extensively in small working groups and in plenary. **In this report, the main points of discussion are summarized and general comments on the Secretariat's documents are given. In addition, amendments to the recommendations given in the Secretariat's documents are suggested. The aim of the expert meeting was not to reach a consensus on the individual points but rather to have an exchange of opinions and ideas.** A high degree of similar points of view was apparent. **This report is intended to help individuals and delegations in their preparation of the topics on the agenda of SBSTTA-19.**

How to read the report

Amendments and additions to the draft SBSTTA-19 documents are marked as follows throughout the report:

~~Text~~ = text is suggested to be deleted

Text = suggestion for new text

[(Text)] = comment on suggested change

2 Further consideration of the implications of the findings of GBO-4 and related reports, including with respect to mainstreaming and the integration of biodiversity across sectors

Item 3.1 of the provisional agenda

Item 3.1 was introduced to the plenary of the Vilm meeting by Andreas Obrecht who also chaired the respective working group.

The participants discussed item 3.1 in anticipation of document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/2 which is supported by four information documents (Mainstreaming under the Convention, Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Fisheries, Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Agriculture, and Food systems and agriculture). The results of the discussion are mirrored in the following proposals for changes and additions in the documents suggested recommendations.

General Remark

The participants of the Vilm workshop received the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/2 during the workshop so there was limited time to consolidate the text. Thus the suggested recommendations are draft text.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/2:

Suggestions on the text:

FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS OF THE FOURTH EDITION OF THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY OUTLOOK AND RELATED REPORTS, INCLUDING WITH RESPECT TO MAINSTREAMING AND THE INTEGRATION OF BIODIVERSITY ACROSS SECTORS

Note by the Executive Secretary

INTRODUCTION

abridged; continued

V. SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to:

- (1) *Take note* of the information contained in UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/2 **as well as technical series 79**;

- (2) *Request* the Executive Secretary to make use of the information in document of UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/2 and related information in preparing for relevant agenda items at these the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
- (3) *Welcome* the initiative by Mexico, as host country for COP 13, to organize an international workshop on biodiversity mainstreaming, in cooperation with the CBD Secretariat and with the support of Switzerland, 17 - 19 November 2015, Mexico City;
- (4) **Request the Executive Secretary to report back to SBSTTA at its 20th meeting on the results of the workshop organized by Mexico;**
- (5) **Request the Executive Secretary to revise the documents prepared for agenda Item 3.1 in consultation with FAO, facilitate an extended peer-review and submit to the next meeting of SBSTTA;**
- (6) **Request the Executive Secretary to explore with FAO and other relevant organizations how COP 13 decisions related to mainstreaming could be addressed by their governing bodies and to inform the first meeting of the subsidiary body on implementation on possible options;**

[(Working with international organisations / further documents for technical guidance)]

- (7) **Requests the Executive Secretary to collect existing documents from relevant organizations and agencies on technical guidance for the mainstreaming of biodiversity into sectors and to assess whether and to what extent the Aichi targets are reflected and monitored in national sector strategies and also in newly emerging public and private partnerships and make them available for SBSTTA and SBI;**
- (8) **Requests the Executive Secretary to collaborate with relevant organizations and agencies, based on the collected documents and the conclusions in CBD TS 79, to initiate a process on how biodiversity and ecosystems goals and actions can be efficiently mainstreamed across sectors, including a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis, and report to the next COP about advancements and perspectives;**

[(Mainstreaming in NR6 guidelines)]

- (9) **Requests the Executive Secretary to further expand the focus on mainstreaming in the draft guidelines for the 6th NR and recommends to SBI include in the guidelines requests to Parties for information on mainstreaming efforts, including cross-sectoral policy frameworks on biodiversity and ecosystem services, evaluation of their effectiveness, best practices and lessons learned;**

[(Working with stakeholders)]

- (10) **Requests the Executive Secretary to prepare proposals for consideration at SBI-1 on how stakeholders (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/ 19/2, para. 44), on the basis of existing guidance, can be engaged in the development of guidelines for further mainstreaming, and provide best-practice in and across sectors, including climate, of the findings of GBO4 and the underlying Technical Series no.79;**
- (11) **Encourages parties to establish networks with stakeholders from the business sector, relevant sectors (e.g. forest, agriculture, fishery, health, climate, tourism) with the purpose of developing national sector specific guidance, including best practises and case studies to further mainstream biodiversity across sectors aiming towards removing the barriers to mainstreaming which have been outlined in Technical Series no. 79;**
- (12) **Encourages parties to report on these guidelines, best practices and cases studies to SCBD prior to COP 14;**

- (13) **Requests the ES to synthesize this information prior to COP 14 , propose a limited number of principles for mainstreaming covering the gaps identified in GBO4 within the different sectors and make these available to parties for approval;**
- (14) **Requests the Executive Secretary together with Mexico to consider inviting the High-Level-Segment of COP 13 to establish networks across sectors and countries to exchange views, best practices and ideas which can further mainstreaming and inform COP 14.**

Recommends that the COP, at its 13th meeting

[(International processes 2016)]

- (15) **Recognizes that the implementation of the SDGs provides an opportunity to bring biodiversity in the mainstream of decision-making across sectors;**
- (16) **Invites Parties to ensure that biodiversity is taken into account with other policy domains like trade, finance, development cooperation and climate adaptation and mitigation.**

3 Key scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and related research

Item 3.2 of the provisional agenda

Item 3.2 was introduced to the plenary of the Vilm meeting by Axel Paulsch who also chaired the respective working group.

The participants took note of the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/3 and discussed the item. The results of the discussion are mirrored in the following changes in the document's suggested recommendation.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/3:

Suggestions on the text:

KEY SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL NEEDS RELATED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020 AND RELATED RESEARCH

Note by the Executive Secretary

INTRODUCTION

abridged; continued

IV. SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATION

100. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, ~~recalling its recommendation XVII/1 and paragraphs 14-16 of decision XII/1 of the Conference of the Parties,~~ may wish to:

(a) ~~Take note of the information provided in the note by the Executive Secretary;~~

(~~a~~b) Notes that some of the issues (i. a. training, work on technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer) addressed in the note by the Executive Secretary,¹ may be taken up by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its first meeting; [(RATIONAL: To make this paragraph more understandable)]

(b) Welcomes the establishment of the Future Earth programme, invites its Science Committee, when developing and implementing its research agenda, to take into account the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and requests the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the Future Earth Secretariat to this end, [(RATIONAL: Moved up from former f)]

(c) recommends that the Conference of the Parties at its 13th meeting

¹UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/3.

101. recalls SBSTTA recommendation XVII/1 and the needs identified therein and paragraphs 14-16 of decision XII/1 of the Conference of the Parties, [(RATIONAL: Moved from former chapter)]

(a) *Takes note* of the information provided in the note by the Executive Secretary,¹
[(RATIONAL: Moved down from paragraph 100)]

(b) *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of partner organizations to support Parties in addressing the scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

(c) *Welcomes* the collaboration ~~of among~~ Parties, GEO-BON, UNEP, GEF and other organizations to strengthen ~~national~~ biodiversity monitoring systems;

(d) *Welcomes* the *Global Biodiversity Informatics Outlook*, and, recalling paragraph 3 of decision VIII/11, paragraph 13 of decision XI/2, and Action 6 of the Capacity Building Strategy for the Global Taxonomy Initiative (annex to decision XI/29), **invites Parties and relevant organizations to further promote open access to biodiversity related data and transparency in the development of derived metrics; [(RATIONAL: Moved up from next paragraph)]**

(e) *Requests* the Executive Secretary **subject to the availability of resources** to work with relevant organizations to further promote open access to biodiversity related data and transparency in the development of derived metrics;

(f) ~~— Welcome the establishment of the *Future Earth* programme, invite its Science Committee, when developing and implementing its research agenda, to take into account the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and requests the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the Future Earth Secretariat to this end;~~

(g) ~~— Request the Executive Secretary:~~

(i) To continue collaboration with IPBES, UNDP and other partners to promote the coordinated development of portals to facilitate access to policy support tools and methodologies, as well as to related case studies and evaluations of the use **and effectiveness** of such tools;

(ii) ~~Subject to the availability of resources, to~~ **[(RATIONAL: Moved to introductory part of this paragraph)] To** collaborate with relevant organizations in order to compile information on tools to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including **those areas where gaps have been identified, in particular methods to assess motives for, assessments of motives and barriers to behavioural change, social marketing strategies, engagement techniques and participatory es and mechanisms to promote the development of social, moral and economic incentives for people to sustainably manage biodiversity and ecosystem services** ~~for the design of institutions to facilitate behaviours and promote social and economic incentives;~~ **[(RATIONAL: To make this paragraph more understandable)]**

(iii) **Reiterating the importance of the Global Taxonomy Initiative, and in order to realize the potential of DNA barcoding, to provide, in** ~~In~~ collaboration with the CITES Secretariat, **information to** ~~and the international barcode of life network, to compile information and tools on applied DNA sequence based technology for species identification (“DNA barcoding”), promote the development of~~ **to focus the development of** DNA barcode reference libraries for priority taxonomic groups of organisms, ~~with a special focus on endangered species (including CITES listed species) and potentially invasive species, and to promote capacity-building activities on the application of these techniques for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.~~

(iv) To report back to a meeting of SBSTTA prior to COP 14.

4 Tools to evaluate the effectiveness of policy instruments for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

Item 3.3 of the provisional agenda

Item 3.3 was introduced to the plenary of the Vilm meeting by Hendrik Segers who also chaired the respective working group.

The participants at the Vilm meeting took note of the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/4 and discussed the item. The results of the discussion are mirrored in the following changes in the document's suggested recommendation.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/4:

Suggestions on the text:

TOOLS TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICY INSTRUMENTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020

Note by the Executive Secretary

INTRODUCTION

abridged; continued

VI. SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATION

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to adopt a recommendation along the following lines:

A. *The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice*

Emphasizing the importance of evaluating the effectiveness of measures undertaken to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in achieving continuous learning and improvement of implementation efforts towards the full implementation of the Strategic Plan and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by 2020,

Taking into account the collaborative work of the ES with IPBES [(see footnote below for explanation)] on evaluating the effectiveness of measures undertaken to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the need to avoid duplication of work;

[(RATIONALE for new introductory paragraph: Added to avoid duplication of work with IPBES, in particular with relevant elements contained in the draft scoping reports for the regional and sub-regional assessments of IPBES – see information added in footnote.)]

~~*Agreeing to strengthen its work regarding the effectiveness of types of measures undertaken under the Convention,*~~

Recalling Art. 25§2(b) of the Convention;

[(RATIONALE for replacement of introductory paragraph: The mandate of SBSTTA already allows it to “Prepare scientific and technical assessments of the effects of types of measures taken in accordance with the provisions of this Convention”; there is no request by any CBD body to strengthen this element of work to agree with.)]

1. *Recommends* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, at its first meeting, to include in its guidelines for the sixth national report a question to Parties to supply information on the experiences in the use of tools to evaluate the effectiveness of specific measures undertaken to implement the Strategic Plan 2011-2020.

[(RATIONALE for inclusion of new operational paragraph: Following decision XII/1 §9(a), the Executive Secretary was requested to develop a proposal on guidelines for the sixth national report for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting. § 48 of document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/9 contains suggestions on the content of the 6th national report, including sub (e) “an evaluation of the effectiveness/effects of measures and actions taken; as well as lessons learnt”. The new paragraph supports this suggestion and is further included for coherence with document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/9.)]

B. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties, at its thirteenth meeting, adopt a decision along the following lines:

1. *Encourages* Parties to undertake and document case studies and lessons learnt pilot assessments of in the evaluation of the effectiveness of specific measures undertaken to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, in specific thematic areas or case studies, and to provide relevant information, in particular on methodologies applied, to the Executive Secretary;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to availability of resources, to compile and analyse the information provided by Parties and make the result available to a meeting of SBSTTA prior to COP 14, in order to promote best practices and provide lessons learnt to Parties.

[(RATIONALE for change in first, and addition of second, new paragraph: The document by the Executive Secretary concludes that insufficient comprehensive information is contained in the 4th and 5th National Reports to identify best practices and lessons learned (decision XII/1). Considering the potential usefulness to Parties of such best practices and lessons learned an alternative approach in which information provided directly by Parties is recommended.

The document further notes that methodologies are rarely described in detail which hampers review of the evaluations. It is recommended to include information on methods in submissions of information.)]

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare a framework to guide the evaluation of the effectiveness of measures undertaken to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, drawing upon available literature and case studies, and in close collaboration with relevant processes of IPBES and other partners.

[(RATIONALE for deletion: The conclusion in §66 of document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/4 is not underpinned by any argumentation, and no critical need identified, to support the preparation of such a framework.)]

[(Footnote: Specifically, the draft scoping reports for the regional and sub-regional assessments of IPBES (IPBES Work programme Objective 2: Strengthen the science-policy interface on biodiversity and ecosystem services at and across subregional, regional and global levels, Deliverable 2(b), see http://www.ipbes.net/images/documents/2b/IPBES_2B_Draft_note_on_Scoping_Regional_Assessments_20140918.pdf) Chapter 6 of Annex 7 Draft scoping report for an assessment of biodiversity and

ecosystem services in Europe and Central Asia, and Annex 8 Draft scoping report for an assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Open Ocean, contain references to evaluation of effectiveness of options for governance, institutional arrangements and private and public decision making across scales and sectors, in particular of options and combinations. The Scope of Annex 8 will be on assessing current legal frameworks, policies and policy tools and their effectiveness in the management of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Open Ocean.)]

5 Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

Item 3.4 of the provisional agenda

Item 3.4 was introduced to the plenary of the Vilm meeting by Andrew Stott who presented the results of the report from AHTEG meeting on indicators for the Strategic Plan as well as some general observations on the use of indicators at national level, on different uses of global indicators, on the link between indicators for Aichi targets and SDG target indicators, on the different needs for guidance on national indicators, and others. Mr. Stott closed his presentation with a list of next steps to be taken to develop a SBSTTA paper (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/5) and recommendations.

The participants at the Vilm meeting discussed the item and concluded to await the draft of document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/5 by the Executive Secretary.

6 Biodiversity and human health

Item 4.1 of the provisional agenda

Item 4.1 was introduced to the plenary of the Vilm meeting by Hans Keune who also chaired the respective working group.

The participants at the Vilm meeting took note of the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/6 and discussed the item. The results of the discussion are mirrored in the following changes in the document's suggested recommendation.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/6:

Suggestions on the text:

BIODIVERSITY AND HUMAN HEALTH

Note by the Executive Secretary

INTRODUCTION

abridged; continued

III. SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATION

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties, at its thirteenth meeting, adopt a decision along the following lines:

~~The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,~~

Recalling decision XII/21,

Welcoming the memorandum of understanding signed between the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the World Health Organization,

Welcoming also the publication by the World Health Organization and the Secretariat of the Convention of *Connecting Global Priorities: Biodiversity and Human Health, a State of Knowledge Review*,

~~Taking note of the Report of The Rockefeller Foundation-Lancet Commission on Planetary Health, Safeguarding human health in the Anthropocene epoch, [(Rationale: Mention more initiatives or delete when referring only to one.)]~~

Recognizing that biodiversity and human health are interlinked in various ways: **Biodiversity-related interventions can have both positive and negative impacts on human health and health sector interventions can have both positive and negative impacts on biodiversity and, [RATIONALE: To match with the sequence of the title of the document.]**

Recognizing also that biodiversity gives rise to benefits for human health, including as a source of foods, nutrition, traditional medicines and biomedical discovery; by underpinning ecosystem functioning

and resilience and the provision of essential ecosystem services; and by providing options for adapting to changing needs and circumstances,

Recognizing further that biodiversity may be related to adverse health effects, notably through disease organisms,

Recognizing that a number of drivers of change, such as land-use change, air and water pollution, and invasive alien species, affect both biodiversity and health in parallel,

~~*Recognizing also* that health sector interventions can have both positive and negative impacts on biodiversity and that biodiversity related interventions can have both positive and negative impacts on human health,~~ **[(RATIONALE: Merged with above paragraph.)]**

Noting that better consideration of health-biodiversity linkages could contribute to improving many aspects of human health, including nutrition, reducing the global burden of infectious as well as non-communicable diseases, improving mental health and well-being,

Noting also that recognition of the health benefits of biodiversity reinforces the rationale for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and thus contributes to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets,

Emphasizing that health-biodiversity linkages are central to the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda and to the achievement of the sustainable development goals,

Recognizing that the health benefits of biodiversity are largely dependent on **socio-economic** ~~social~~ dimensions **[(RATIONALE: Linking to CBD language and concerns.)]** and may be specific to local ecosystems and cultures, that men and women often have different roles in the management of natural resources and that poor and vulnerable communities, and women and children, are often particularly dependent on biodiversity and ecosystems for food, medicines, clean water, and other services,

Highlighting the importance of traditional knowledge as well as conventional scientific knowledge in realizing the health benefits of biodiversity,

Re-emphasizing the value of the “One Health” approach to addressing the cross-cutting issue of biodiversity and human health, as an integrated approach consistent with the ecosystem approach (decision V/6),

1. *Takes note* of the key messages contained in the summary of *Connecting Global Priorities: Biodiversity and Human Health, a State of Knowledge Review* (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/6/Add.1);

2. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments making use of the **above** *State of Knowledge Review* and its key messages to promote the understanding of health-biodiversity linkages with a view to maximizing health benefits, addressing trade-offs, and where possible, addressing common drivers for health risks and biodiversity loss;

3. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to make use of the guidance on specific issues below, as appropriate, to achieve the objective stated in paragraph 2 above **in specific areas**:

(a) *Water supply and sanitation*: In water supply and sanitation policies and programmes, including the planning and design of water-related infrastructure, take into account the role of terrestrial and ~~freshwater~~ inland water ecosystems as **ecological infrastructure, such as “Green Infrastructure”** **[(RATIONALE: Use terminology from previous COP decisions.)]** ~~“natural infrastructure”~~ in regulating the quantity, quality and supply of freshwater, protect these ecosystems, and address the drivers of their loss and degradation, including land-use change, pollution and invasive species;

(b) *Agricultural production*: Enhance the **diversity** ~~use~~ of crops, livestock and **other components of associated** biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems to contribute to sustainable production increases and to the reduced use of pesticides and other chemical inputs, with benefits for human health and the environment, noting the relevance in this respect of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity (decision V/5), and of the international initiative on pollinators (decision VIII/23 B); **[(Rationale: put more emphasis on biodiversity.)]**

(c) *Food and nutrition*: Promote the **diversity and sustainable** use of crops and livestock diversity, ~~and the sustainable and safe use of wild foods,~~ **and marine and inland water living resources** to contribute to human nutrition and dietary diversity, including by making available information on the nutritional value of diverse foods, with a view to improving human health, and promoting sustainable diets, including through appropriate information and public awareness activities, recognition of traditional, national and local food cultures, and the use of social and economic incentives throughout the supply chain, noting the relevance in this respect of the cross-cutting initiatives on biodiversity for food and nutrition (decision VIII/23 A);

(d) *Human settlements*: In urban planning, design, development and management take into account the ~~potential~~ **important** role of biodiversity, in particular the role of vegetation in improving air quality, and the role of green spaces in **counteracting the heat island effect**, ~~[(RATIONALE: Duplication, see (f).)] promoting psychological and physiological benefits,~~ as well as **and** in fostering interchange between environmental microbes and the human microbiome;

(e) *Ecosystem management and infectious diseases*: Promote an integrated (“One Health”) approach to the management of ecosystems, associated human settlements and livestock, minimizing unnecessary disturbance to natural systems and **manage the risk of transmission of pathogens between unnecessary contact among** humans, livestock and wildlife **in order** to reduce the **incidence** risk of infectious diseases, including zoonotic and vector-borne diseases;

(f) *Mental health and well-being*. Promote opportunities for interactions between people, especially children, and natural environments, **encourage physical activities, to provide benefits** to ~~promote~~ mental health and ~~encourage physical activity and~~ to support cultural well-being, particularly in urban areas;

(g) *Traditional medicines*. **Protect traditional medical knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities**, promote the sustainable use, management and trade of plants and animals used in traditional medicine; ~~protect traditional medical knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities;~~ and promote safe and culturally sensitive practices, and the integration and sharing of knowledge and experiences, **based on prior and informed consent and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits** between traditional medical practitioners and the broader medical community;

(h) *Biomedical discovery*. Conserve high biodiversity in terrestrial, ~~fresh~~ **inland** water, coastal and marine areas; protect traditional knowledge; and promote access to genetic resources **for environmentally sound uses** and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization;

(i) *Impacts of pharmaceutical products*. Avoid the overuse, and unnecessary routine use, of antibiotic and antimicrobial agents, both in human medicine and veterinary practice, to reduce harm to beneficial and symbiotic microbial diversity and to reduce the risk of antibiotic resistance; better manage the use and disposal of endocrine-disrupting chemicals to prevent harm to people and to biodiversity; and reduce the inappropriate use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs that threaten wildlife populations;

(j) *Species and habitat conservation*: In implementing policies to protect species and habitats, including protected areas, **consider giving conditional** ~~avoid restricting~~ access **according to national legislation** to, and customary sustainable use of, wild foods and other essential resources, by **indigenous peoples and** local communities, especially poor and resource-dependent communities, ~~including indigenous peoples;~~

(k) *Ecosystem restoration*. In promoting and carrying out ecosystem restoration activities, **also consider and assess health impacts and avoid or minimize them** ~~assess and minimize the risks of facilitating the re-establishment, near human settlements, of habitat that would harbor agents of infectious diseases;~~

(l) *Climate change and disaster risk reduction*. In the analysis and implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction measures, prioritize measures that jointly contribute to human health and to the conservation of biodiversity and of vulnerable ecosystems, and that support the health, well-being, safety and security of vulnerable human populations, and build resilience;

4. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments, with a view to achieving the objective and to implementing the guidance contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 above:

(a) To facilitate dialogue between agencies responsible for biodiversity and those responsible for health, and also with those responsible for other relevant sectors, across all levels of government;

(b) To ensure due consideration of health-biodiversity linkages in developing and updating relevant national policies, strategies, plans, and accounts including health strategies; **such as national environmental health action plans as well as** national biodiversity strategies and action plans and sustainable development strategies;

(c) To strengthen national monitoring capacities and data collection, including integrated surveillance capacities and early warning systems, that enable health systems to anticipate, prepare for and respond to public health threats resulting from ecosystem **change-degradation**;

(d) To consider health-biodiversity linkages in environmental impact assessments, risk assessments and strategic environmental assessments, as well as in health impact assessments, **social and economic valuation and the evaluation of trade-offs**;

(e) To ~~evaluate~~, address, ~~and~~ monitor **and evaluate** any unintended and undesirable negative impacts of biodiversity interventions on health and of health interventions on biodiversity;

(f) To identify opportunities for and promote healthy lifestyle and consumption choices and **behavioral** changes that would benefit biodiversity and human health, drawing upon information and experience from public health campaigns;

(g) To develop interdisciplinary education, training, capacity-building and research programmes on health-biodiversity linkages, using integrative approaches, at various levels and different spatial and temporal scales, **and communities of practice¹ on biodiversity and health; and**

(h) To consider the need to strengthen the capacity of **relevant health-ministries, and agencies and organizations** to address health-biodiversity linkages in order to support preventative approaches to health and promote the multiple dimensions of health and well-being.

5. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations:

(a) To develop integrated metrics, indicators and tools to facilitate the analysis, evaluation, monitoring and integration of biodiversity into health strategies, plans and programmes and vice-versa;

(b) To develop and compile toolkits, including good practice guides, aimed at raising awareness and maximizing co-benefits of biodiversity and health, including in the context of the implementation of the sustainable development goals and the ~~post-2015~~ **2030** development agenda.

6. *Also encourages* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and funding agencies to promote and support further research on health-biodiversity linkages, including on the following issues:

(a) The relationships between biodiversity, ecosystem degradation and infectious disease emergence, including the effects of community structure and composition, habitat disturbance and human-wildlife contact, and the implications for land use and ecosystem management;

(b) The **interlinkages between dietary diversity, health and diversity of crops, livestock and the other components of biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems as well as marine and inland water biodiversity** ~~crop, livestock and associated biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems, dietary diversity and health;~~

¹ **A Community of Practice (CoP) is a network made up of individuals and organizations that share an interest and practice, who come together to address a specific challenge, and further each others' goals and objectives in a specific topic area. Examples are the Canadian Community of Practice in Ecosystem Approaches to Health (<http://www.copeh-canada.org/index.php?lang=en>) and the Belgian Community of Practice on Biodiversity & Health (<http://www.biodiversity.be/health/>).**

(c) The linkages between the composition and diversity of the human microbiome, and biodiversity in the environment and implications for the planning, design, development and management of human settlements;

~~(d) The significance for health of marine biodiversity. [(RATIONAL: Integrated in (b) and into a much stronger argument.)]~~

(d) Nature based solutions for promoting health.

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the World Health Organization and other relevant organizations, to promote and facilitate implementation of the present decision, including through wide dissemination of the *State of Knowledge Review* in UN languages, the development of toolkits and good practice guides and support to capacity-building, as well as of the tasks set out in paragraph 9 of decision XII/21, subject to the availability of resources.

[(NOTE: Please replace “disease organisms” by “pathogens” throughout the document.)]

7 Climate-related geoengineering

Item 4.2 of the provisional agenda

Item 4.2 was introduced to the plenary of the Vilm meeting by Karin Zaunberger who also chaired the respective working group.

The participants at the Vilm meeting took note of the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/7 and discussed the item. The results of the discussion are mirrored in the following changes in the document's suggested recommendations.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/7:

Suggestions on the text:

CLIMATE-RELATED GEOENGINEERING

Note by the Executive Secretary

INTRODUCTION

abridged; continued

IV. SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

Recalling previous reports and decisions related to climate related geoengineering, TS 66, X/33, XI/2;

Noting that IPCC in its 5th Assessment Report does not take into account in detail the impacts of climate related geoengineering technologies on biodiversity and ecosystems; [(RATIONALE: "The IPCC V WG III report and Synthesis Report both recognise that there are major uncertainties relating to the large scale use of Bio-Energy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS), and that it is likely to have serious implication for land use and biodiversity. However, these issues were not assessed in any detail. (...)" UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/INF/2, para. 36]

may wish to:

(a) *Take note* of the updated report on climate-related geoengineering in relation to the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/INF/2) and its key messages (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/7);

(b) *Recommend* that the Conference of the Parties *take note* that very few Parties provided information on measures they have undertaken in accordance with decision X/33, paragraph 8(w), and *call upon* other Parties, where relevant, to provide such information;-

(c) **In line with decision X/33, paragraph 8(w), encourage, in view of the potential transboundary character of climate related geoengineering technologies, consideration of appropriate science-based, global, transparent and effective regulatory control mechanisms alongside the**

development of potential geoengineering techniques through collaboration between relevant organisations and agreements;

[(RATIONALE: “There is no emerging common understanding on “how” international regulatory and control mechanisms should work and address the relevant geoengineering activities. While the option of a new international treaty on geoengineering continues to be discussed, there has been no initiative at the political level in this regard.” UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/INF/2, para. 196)]

(d) *Invites IPCC and IPBES to address the biodiversity related impacts of climate related geoengineering, including on land-use change and oceans, when considering their future work programmes;*

[(RATIONALE: An overall conclusion from the AR5 reports is that deployment of Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) is now regarded as near essential component of mitigation, in addition to direct emission reductions, in order to keep within the limits agreed under the UNFCCC, exemplified by RCP 2.6: BECCS is identified as the main approach to achieve that objective. However to obtain the land area needed for the upper estimate of bioenergy development, there is a risk of near total loss of unmanaged forest and ~90% loss of unmanaged pasture until 2100 unless appropriate environmental safeguards are in place, (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/INF/2, para. 35, 102) in addition the impacts of other new and emerging technologies such as ocean foaming, marine cloud brightening are not understood as well.)]

(e) *Recalling decisions VII/15 para. 12 (decision X/33 (para. 8j-t) and decision XII/19 para. 4(d)) [and being aware of [the ongoing discussion in IPCC and UNFCCC on] [the potential role of negative emissions], urges Parties to give preference to, and increase the use of, ecosystem-based approaches for climate change adaptation and mitigation.]*¹

[(RATIONALE: The Summary for Policymakers of the AR5 Synthesis Report does not specifically mention geoengineering. However, following extensive discussion of the need for mitigation, it is made clear in section SPM 3.4: Characteristics of Mitigation Pathways, that CDR is near essential to meet agreed upper limits for climate change, either in terms of atmospheric CO₂ or global mean temperature rise (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/INF/2, para. 56); The guardrail concept, in which up to 2 degree C of warming is considered safe, is inadequate and would therefore be better seen as an upper limit, a defence line that needs to be stringently defended, while less warming would be preferable: “(...) Whilst science on the 1.5 degree C warming limit is less robust, efforts should be made to push the defence line as low as possible (...) limiting global warming to below 1.5 degree C would come with several advantages in terms of coming closer to a safer guardrail. It would avoid or reduce risks, for example, to food production or unique and threatened systems such as coral reefs or many parts of the cryosphere, including risk of sea level rise.” (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/INF/2, para. 23; Final report of the UNFCCC Structured Expert Dialogue, messages 5 and 10)]

Additional Remark

In the light of the discussions on the topic "climate-related geoengineering" the participants of the Vilm meeting encourage that the discussion on restoration during SBSTTA 20 will also address possible priority actions for restoration aiming to further mobilise action at all levels.

¹ Divergent views were expressed among the participants of the Vilm workshop concerning the inclusion of this draft recommendation.

8 Forest biodiversity

Item 4.3 of the provisional agenda

Item 4.3 was introduced to the plenary of the Vilm meeting by Marjukka Mähönen who also chaired the respective working group.

The participants at the Vilm meeting took note of the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/8 and discussed the item. The results of the discussion are mirrored in the following changes in the document's suggested recommendation.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/8:

Suggestions on the text:

FOREST BIODIVERSITY: ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN SUPPORTING ACHIEVEMENT OF THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

Note by the Executive Secretary

INTRODUCTION

abridged; continued

V. SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATION

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to adopt a recommendation along the following lines:

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

1. *Takes note* of the information contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on the role of international organizations in supporting the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/8) and in the information note on the contributions of CPF member organizations to the achievement of the forest-related Aichi Biodiversity Targets (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/INF/3);

2. *Welcomes* the contribution of the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to efforts to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in particular with regard to forests;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue working with the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forest and the other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to contribute to the preparation of the Strategic Plan 2017-2030 of the international arrangement on forests and the related workplan of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests with a view to ensuring consistency with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and to further enhancing achievement of the forest-related Aichi Biodiversity Targets in the context of the post-2015 development agenda.

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may also wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties,

Noting the strong congruence among the forest-related Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the four global objectives on forests, REDD+¹ activities and guidance, and the sustainable development goals, and *emphasizing* their important role in the overall achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the implementation of the long-term vision of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, as well as for the post 2015 development agenda,

Stressing the need to enhance coherence, cooperation and synergies with respect to other forest-related agreements, processes and initiatives as promoting and supporting achievement of the various forest-related targets and objectives as implementation of one commitment will foster progress in the achievement of another; [(RATIONALE: Searching for joint efforts of the forest-related approaches to reach positive impacts related to biodiversity.)]

Recalling decision XII/6 para. 19, welcomes the renewed ITTO-CBD Collaborative Initiative for Tropical Forests Biodiversity. [(RATIONALE: Take ITTO's and CBD's collaborative initiative as a positive example once again.)]

1. *Welcomes* the resolution of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on the international arrangement on forests beyond 2015 which strengthens the international arrangement and extends it to 2030;

2. *Invites* the United Nations Forum of Forests, in preparing the Strategic Plan 2017-2030 of the international arrangement on forests, to take into account the forest-related Aichi Biodiversity Targets, with a view to promoting a coordinated approach to the achievement of the forest-related multilateral commitments;

3. *Invites also* the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, in preparing its 2017-2030 workplan to consider ways and means of further enhancing their individual and collective contributions to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and support a coordinated approach to the achievement of the forest-related multilateral commitments, and to this end, for example:

(a) To identify critical areas for support to countries;

(b) To examine the roles of the Partnership member in order to leverage the comparative advantages of each of its members and to further enhance their joint contributions;

(c) To improve monitoring of, and reporting, on progress;

(d) To improve knowledge management. [(RATIONALE: Sharing existing data and results makes matters to happen faster, e. g. use of big data provides new opportunities.)]

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue working with the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests and the other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to support the implementation of this decision **and report back to SBSTTA before COP 14; [(RATIONALE: It is useful to get back to the issue and see the progress and needs for further action.)]**

¹ REDD+ is used as a shorthand for “reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries”, consistent with paragraph 70 of decision 1/CP.16 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The acronym REDD+ is used for convenience only, without any attempt to pre-empt ongoing or future negotiations under the UNFCCC.

5. Urges Parties to address both the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and other forest-related multilateral commitments when developing and implementing their forest policy in the context of other land uses [at the landscape level], notably agriculture including agroforestry, as well as the need for land management to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and disaster risk reduction and human livelihoods and well being. [(RATIONALE: Action is needed at the national level.)]

9 Work of the Subsidiary Body in the light of the 2014-2018 Work Programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and relationship with the Subsidiary Body on Implementation

Item 5 of the provisional agenda

Item 5 was introduced to the plenary of the Vilm meeting by Tone Solhaug who also chaired the respective working group.

The participants at the Vilm meeting took note of the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/9 and discussed the item. The results of the discussion are mirrored in the following changes in the document's suggested recommendation.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/9:

Suggestions on the text:

WORK OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE IN THE LIGHT OF THE 2014-2018 WORK PROGRAMME OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL SCIENCE-POLICY PLATFORM FOR BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND RELATIONSHIP WITH THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION

Note by the Executive Secretary

INTRODUCTION

abridged; continued

V. SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATION

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to adopt a recommendation along the following lines:

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

Convinced that the deliverables of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, in particular its methodological, thematic, regional and global assessments can contribute significantly to the final assessment of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as well as the development of an updated strategic plan for biodiversity beyond 2020,

1. *Emphasizes* the need for the timely delivery of the IPBES assessments in order to maximize their contribution to the work under the Convention;

2. *Welcomes* the close collaboration between the Secretariats of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and the Convention with regard to facilitating the implementation of the 2014-2018 work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in a coherent and efficient manner;

3. **Recommends that the Conference of the Parties in line with Dec. XII/25 at its thirteenth meeting requests the Executive Secretary to prepare requests for the second work programme of IPBES and report on this to a meeting of the SBSTTA prior to COP 14; [(RATIONALE: In order to start the process of agreeing on input from CBD to the next IPBES work programme.)]**

4. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties decide, at its thirteenth meeting, that the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* should:

a) Provide a concise final report on the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including a target-by-target analysis of progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets **and relevant SDGs and targets**;

b) Provide a key basis for an updated strategic plan for biodiversity beyond 2020 to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting;

c) Draw upon **the sixth national reports and** the thematic, regional and global assessments of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, **including scenario analysis and modelling of biodiversity and ecosystem services, information from the other global biodiversity related conventions and other relevant organisations and available global indicators drawn from the revised indicative list of indicators (according to COP 13 decision on indicators)** as well as the sixth national reports;

d) **Avoid duplication in technical analysis**;

5. **Recommends that the Conference of the Parties requests at its thirteenth meeting that the Executive Secretary presents to SBSTTA at a meeting prior to COP 14 proposals for a transparent and replicable methodology to be used for the target-by-target assessment of the progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**;

6. **Recommends that the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting invites the global biodiversity related conventions, relevant organisations including NGOs and indigenous peoples and local communities organisations to report timely on their contribution to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and their analysis of the progress**;

[(RATIONALE for 5 and 6: The GBO5 should make use of all relevant input (more than IPBES reports and information from the 6th national reports) for the assessment of the implementation of the Aichi targets as well as the development of a transparent methodology for the target-by-target assessment.)]

7. **Request the Executive Secretariat to continue to liaise on with the secretariats of IPBES and biodiversity-related conventions to develop a coordinated communication effort building on the IPBES regional and global as well as thematic assessments and the GBO5. [(RATIONALE: The participants of the Vilm workshop agreed that there might be a potential for enhanced collaboration for communication and awareness raising of biodiversity assessments and outlooks that should be explored further by the ES with other secretariats (IPBES and other biodiversity relevant conventions).)]**

8. *Notes* the technical considerations on the timing, form and content of the sixth national report as contained in section III of the note by the Executive Secretary on the work of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in the light of the 2014-2018 work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and relationship with the Subsidiary Body on Implementation,¹

¹ UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/9.

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to take these considerations into account when developing a proposal on guidelines for the sixth national report.

European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Nineteenth Meeting of SBSTTA (SBSTTA-19)

September 22 - 24, 2015

at the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation
International Academy for Nature Conservation,
Isle of Vilm, Germany

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European Expert Meeting in Preparation of SBSTTA-19

Objectives

The goal of the European expert meeting was to exchange information on topics on the agenda of the upcoming nineteenth meeting of SBSTTA (SBSTTA-19) among experts from European countries. The informal discussions were mainly based on the documents prepared for the meeting by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

Programme

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21

Arrival at the Isle of Vilm

18.30 *Dinner*

21.00 HORST KORN

Welcome and short introduction of the participants

21.30 *Informal get-together*

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22

08.00 *Breakfast*

09.00 ANDREAS OBRECHT

Further consideration of the implications of the findings of the GBO 4 and related reports, including with respect to mainstreaming and the integration of biodiversity across sectors

Discussion

10.30 *Coffee break*

11.00 AXEL PAULSCH

Key scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and related research

Discussion

11.45 HANS KEUNE

Biodiversity and human health

Discussion

12.30 *Lunch break*

- 14.00 **Drafting groups / Discussion groups**
Contribution to the workshop report - Part I
- 16.00 *Coffee break*
- 16.30 HENDRIK SEGERS
Tools to evaluate the effectiveness of policy instruments for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
Discussion
- 17.45 MARJUKKA MÄHÖNEN
Forest biodiversity
Discussion
- 18.30 *Dinner*
- 20.00 **Drafting groups / Discussion groups**
Contribution to the workshop report - Part II

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23

- 08.00 *Breakfast*
- 09.00 ANDREW STOTT
Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
Discussion
- 10.30 *Coffee break*
- 11.00 **Drafting groups / Discussion groups**
Contribution to the workshop report - Part III
- 12.30 *Lunch break*
- 14.00 *Guided tour through the nature reserve of the Isle of Vilm*
- 15.30 *Coffee break*
- 16.00 KARIN ZAUNBERGER
Climate-related geoengineering
Discussion
- 16.45 TONE SOLHAUG
Work of Subsidiary Body in the light of the 2014-2018 Work Programme of the Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and Relationship with the Subsidiary Body on Implementation
Discussion

17.30 **Drafting groups / Discussion groups**
Contribution to the workshop report - Part IV

18.30 *Dinner*

20.00 **Drafting groups / Discussion groups**
Contribution to the workshop report - Part V

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24

08.00 *Breakfast*

09.00 **Drafting groups / Discussion groups**
Contribution to the workshop report - Part VI

10.30 *Coffee break*

11.00 **Drafting groups / Discussion groups**
Contribution to the workshop report - Part VII

12.30 *Lunch break*

14.00 **Finalisation of the workshop report**

15.30 *Coffee break*

16.00 **Plenary: Presentation of working group results**

18.30 *Reception at the invitation of the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation*

20.00 **Plenary: Presentation of working group results (cont.)**
Discussion

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

Departure of participants

**PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF WORK FOR THE NINETEENTH MEETING OF
THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL
ADVICE**

	10 a.m. – 1 p.m.	3 p.m. – 6 p.m.
Monday 2 November 2015	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opening of the meeting 2. Organizational matters <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1. Election of officers 2.2. Adoption of agenda and organization of work. 3. Strategic scientific and technical Issues related to the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1. Further consideration of the implications of the findings of GBO-4 and related reports, including with respect to mainstreaming and the integration of biodiversity across sectors 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. <i>Continued</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.2. Key scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and related research 3.3. Tools to evaluate the effectiveness of policy instruments for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 3.4. Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
Tuesday 3 November 2015	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Reports and studies for review <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 Biodiversity and human health 4.2 Climate-related geoengineering 4.3 Forest biodiversity 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Work of the Subsidiary Body in the light of the 2014-2018 Work Programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and relationship with the Subsidiary Body on Implementation
Wednesday 4 November 2015	No session of SBSTTA (session of WG8(j)-9)	<i>Pending issues</i>
Thursday 5 November 2015	No session of SBSTTA (session of WG8(j)-9)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Other matters 7. Adoption of the report 8. Closure of the meeting