

Report of the European Expert Meeting in Preparation of SBSTTA-21

November 1 - 3, 2017

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

Horst Korn, Jutta Stadler, Rainer Schliep (Eds.)

- Scenarios for the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity
- Sustainable Wildlife Management: Guidance for A Sustainable Wild Meat Sector
- Biodiversity and Human Health
- Mainstreaming of Biodiversity into the Sectors of Energy and Mining, Infrastructure, and Manufacturing and Processing Industry, and Health: Scientific and Technical Considerations and Use of the Programmes of Work of the Convention
- Fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook: Considerations for its Preparation
- Tools to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Policy Instruments for the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
- New and Emerging Issues Relating to the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity

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Glossary of Acronyms

AHTEG	Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group
AU	African Union
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEEAC	Communauté Economique des États de l’Afrique Centrale
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPW	Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management
ES	Executive Secretary
EU	European Union
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
GBO	Global Biodiversity Outlook
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICCAs	Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas
IPBES	Intergovernmental Panel on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPLC	Indigenous Peoples Liaison Committee
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NR	National Report
SBI	Subsidiary Body on Implementation (CBD)
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (CBD)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TOC	Theory of Change
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Program
WHO	World Health Organization

1 Introduction

The European expert meeting in preparation of the upcoming twenty-first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-21) 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 twenty-first meeting of SBSTTA. The 39 participants from 18 countries attended in their personal capacities as biodiversity experts.** Sarat Babu Gidda from the CBD Secretariat took part in the meeting as observer. Further experts introducing specific topics to the meeting were Hans Keune (Belgium), Axel Paulsch (Institute for Biodiversity Network e.V., Germany), Hendrik Segers (Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Belgium), Anne Theo Seinen (European Commission, Belgium), Tone Solhaug (Ministry of Climate and Environment, Norway), Andrew Stott (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, UK), and Sabri Zain (TRAFFIC, UK).

The participants of the preparatory meeting to SBSTTA-21 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-21.**

How to read the report

Amendments and additions to the draft SBSTTA-21 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 Scenarios for the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity

Item 3 of the provisional agenda

Item 3 was introduced to the plenary of the Vilm meeting by Andrew Stott who also chaired the respective working group. He highlighted the very good quality of the document and shortly introduced the different chapters and sub-chapters. The overall conclusions are the key part in the document and will probably be forwarded to SBI-2 and COP-14. He pointed out that the draft recommendations are partly unclear with respect to the parallel IPBES-process and suggested topics for group discussion.

The results of the discussion are mirrored in the following comments, proposals for changes and additions in the document's suggested recommendations.

Document CBD/SBSTTA/21/2:

Suggestions on the text:

SCENARIOS FOR THE 2050 VISION FOR BIODIVERSITY

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

abridged; continued

VI. OVERALL CONCLUSIONS

[(Comment: The conclusions should be included in an annex to the recommendations so that they are easily accessible when they are forwarded to SBI-2 and COP-14.)]

55. The following conclusions can be drawn from the foregoing:

(a) *The 2050 Vision of the Strategic Plan remains relevant and should be considered in any follow up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.* The 2050 Vision contains elements that could be translated into a long-term goal for biodiversity and provide context for discussions on possible biodiversity targets for 2030 as part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

(b) *Current trends, or "business-as-usual" scenarios, show continued loss of biodiversity, with major negative consequences for human well-being, including changes that may be irreversible. Urgent action on biodiversity therefore remains a pressing global societal issue **and reaching the Aichi Biodiversity Targets would improve the starting position for the post-2020 biodiversity framework and for realising of the 2050 Vision;** [(Rationale: Added to put emphasis on the importance of achieving the Aichi Targets.)]*

(c) *Scenarios of future socioeconomic development demonstrate that there is a wide range of plausible futures* with respect to population growth, education, urbanization, economic growth, technological development and approaches to international trade, among other factors, leading to varying levels of climate change, land-use change and other drivers of biodiversity change. This range of plausible futures provide space for developing policy measures to achieve the 2050 Vision and other global goals;

(d) *The biodiversity goals reflected in the 2050 Vision could be attained while also reaching broader socioeconomic objectives, by deploying a combination of measures*, including measures: to increase the productivity and sustainability of agriculture, making greater use of biodiversity within agricultural ecosystems to contribute to sustainable production increases; to reduce ecosystem degradation and fragmentation and maintain biodiversity and the provision of key ecosystem services, through proactive spatial planning, the restoration of degraded lands and the strategic expansion of protected areas; to reduce overexploitation of fisheries and other biological resources; to control invasive alien species; to mitigate climate change, and to reduce waste and excessive consumption;

(e) *These measures could be developed in various “combinations of policies ~~policy mixes~~” depending on the needs and preferences of countries and stakeholders*. For example, these could vary with respect to the emphasis on changes in production and consumption, the degree of reliance on new technologies and international trade and global versus local coordination. Further visioning exercises, at multiple scales and with strong stakeholder engagement, are needed to further elucidate options and promote action; **[(Rationale: “policy mix” may have negative connotations (i.e. mixed up policies). Combination is the more considered and deliberate term.)]**

(f) *The pathways towards a sustainable future, while plausible, require transformational change*, including changes in behaviour at the levels of producers and consumers, Governments and businesses. Further efforts will be needed to understand motivations and facilitate change. Disruptive societal and technological developments can lead to transitions that may contribute to, or counter, sustainability. Governments and international institutions play a critical role in establishing an enabling environment to foster positive change. Further work is required to identify ways and means by which the Convention, and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, can leverage such change;

(g) *A coherent approach is needed on biodiversity and climate change* to ensure that impacts on biodiversity of climate change are reduced, that biodiversity and ecosystems can contribute solutions to climate adaptations and mitigation, and that climate mitigation measures do not negatively impact biodiversity through land-use change;

(h) *The 2050 Vision is consistent with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other international goals*. Progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development would help to address many drivers of biodiversity loss and also support biodiversity objectives by creating a favourable enabling environment. The indivisible nature of the Agenda implies that achievement of all goals is necessary and **as a consequence** ~~also that~~ there are constraints on the choice of pathways towards the achievement of each goal, highlighting the need for policy coherence **and to facilitate various combinations of policies described in para 55 (e); [(Rationale: Edited to make the conclusion more operational and to link between the SDG pathways and policy combinations identified in GBO-4 scenarios.)]**

(i) *Scenarios and models may be useful in informing and communicating the development and implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework*. The development of the current Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 was informed by biodiversity scenarios including those developed for the third edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*. There is also a potential for scenarios, developed at appropriate scales, to inform policymaking and implementation at national levels. **[(Rationale: Important to emphasise that scenarios can be a very effective tool for communicating the rational for post-2020 strategy.)]**

VII. SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATION

56. 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. ~~*Welcomes Takes note*~~ of the information provided in the note by the Executive Secretary on scenarios for the 2050 Vision for biodiversity,¹ in particular the conclusions set out in the Annex paragraph 55 thereof, and, and recommends that the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting make use of this information to inform discussions on “the long term strategic directions to the 2050 Vision for biodiversity, and “approaches to Living in harmony with Nature” **[(Rationale: Subject to review of related INF documents the participants of the Vilm meeting considered the findings of the review of scenarios a useful input to development of the post-2020 strategy; paragraph 55 should be included as an annex; the recommendation to COP is moved to a separate paragraph 2.bis with changed order to reflect sequence of events.)]**

2. *Recommends* that the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting take this information into account, **including the use of scenarios**, in preparing proposals for the process of developing a post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

2.bis Recommends that the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting make use of this information to inform discussions on “the long-term strategic directions to the 2050 Vision for biodiversity, “approaches to Living in harmony with Nature”, and the process of developing a post-2020 global biodiversity framework; [(Rationale: Text moved from para 1. Clarify that COP should consider the information on scenarios in the context of the decision on the post-2020 framework.)]

3. *Welcomes* the ongoing work of the Expert Group on Models and Scenarios of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to develop a new set of multi-scale biodiversity scenarios through a stakeholder-driven process, noting its relevance to the process of developing a post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and *encourages* Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities and all stakeholders to engage in this process;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, when preparing proposals for the process of developing a post-2020 global biodiversity framework, to make provisions for analytical work **[(Rationale: ‘provisions for analytical work’ is understood to mean co-ordinating, promoting and where necessary undertaking analysis.)] to ensure that the post-2020 framework is based on the best available evidence [(Rationale: Added to clarify that the purpose of the analysis is underpin development of the post-2020 framework. The term ‘evidence’ refers to a range of scientific and other types of knowledge, including ILK.)]**, building on previous work and taking into account **the conclusions in the Annex and ongoing work on the GBO-5 and [(Rationale: Added to cross-refer to the plan for preparation of GBO-5.)]** under the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services that, among other things, addresses the following issues:

(a) The links between biodiversity and other sustainability goals and the role of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development² in providing an enabling environment **including various combinations of policies at multiple scales under different scenarios [(Rationale: Added to address the further work identified in paragraph 55(e).)]**;

(b) Lessons learned from the implementation of Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;³

(c) The possible reasons for the varying levels of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

¹ CBD/SBSTTA/21/2.

² General Assembly resolution 70/1, annex.

³ Decision X/2, annex.

(d) The possible ways in which action under the Convention could leverage the transformational change required to achieve the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and thereby also contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

5. Recalling decision XIII/22 on the framework for a communication strategy, requests the Executive Secretary to promote the use of scenarios as a communication tool. [(Rationale: The conclusions of the review of scenarios provide a strong rationale for the need for action. Good communications are needed to explain the scenarios and options to a wider audience.)]

abridged

3 Sustainable Wildlife Management: Guidance for a Sustainable Wild Meat Sector

Item 4 of the provisional agenda

Item 4 was introduced to the plenary of the Vilim meeting by Sabri Zain who also chaired the respective working group. He presented a short history of the issue with the latest CBD decision VIII/8. The geographical scope of the Guidance for a Sustainable Wild Meat Sector is confined to the tropical and sub-tropical zone. The document tackles three main issues: sustainable wild meat supply, reducing demand on unsustainably managed wild meat, and enabling conditions. With reference to the draft recommendations, he noted that they do not provide any provision for the implementation of the guidance and that there is not much reflection of the conclusions in the recommendations.

The participants took note of the document CBD/SBSTTA/21/3 and discussed the item. The results of the discussion are mirrored in the following changes in the document's suggested recommendations.

Document CBD/SBSTTA/21/3:

Suggestions on the text:

SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT: GUIDANCE FOR A SUSTAINABLE WILD MEAT SECTOR

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

abridged; continued

2. The present note responds to this request. It has been prepared by the Secretariat and the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), with input from other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management, as well as peer-review comments from Parties and others.¹ The note is based on a technical study prepared by CIFOR which will be made available as an information document. The guidance ~~contained in~~, **attached as the Annex to** the present note, also builds on existing recommendations from the Liaison Group on Bushmeat adopted in decision XI/25, as well as past decisions of the Convention, and ongoing work of the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable

¹ Submissions were received from six countries (Brazil, Canada, the United Kingdom, Mexico, Argentina and Iraq); three CPW member organizations (IUCN, FAO, UNEP-WCMC), and seven major groups: Global Protected Area Friendly System; Japan Wildlife Research Center; Eco Alliance; Planetary Health Alliance; REDCAM; Timber Watch — South Africa; and the Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples Network Society for Wetland Biodiversity Conservation Nepal (IPLCs/IIFB).

Wildlife Management.² [(Rationale: As formatted originally, the Guidance appears buried within the agenda document and is not treated as a separate document. This may cause confusion as to what guidance the recommendations are asking Parties to endorse and may also prevent use of it as a useful standalone document in future. Section II, III, IV and the Theory of Change diagram on the last page have been extracted from this document and is attached as a separate annexe to the document. This annexe would then be the Guidance document, and all references within the Guidance to the “note” or “the present note” have been changed to “the Guidance”. Sections and sub-sections have been re-numbered accordingly.)]

3. With the aim of supporting the implementation by Parties of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, the ~~present note~~ **guidance** highlights measures to promote the sustainable use of terrestrial wild meat resources across all types of terrestrial tropical and subtropical habitat, biomes and ecosystems (including forests, grasslands, croplands, wetlands, savannas and other terrestrial ecosystems), and, as appropriate, in rural, urban and international settings. The ~~note~~ **guidance** also describes activities that can be applied at the national, regional, subnational and site levels within a landscape management perspective.

4. The ~~present note~~ **guidance** is organized as follows: section ~~III~~ **II** provides background information on the multifaceted role that wildlife plays in the tropics and subtropics, focusing primarily on its use for food, and considers the challenges facing the sector. Section ~~III-II~~ sets out the purpose and scope of the guidance. Section ~~IV-III~~ provides guidance to improve the sustainable use of wild meat resources focusing, in turn, on how to work with actors at the source to improve the sustainability of supply (subsection A), how to manage and reduce the demand along the whole value chain (subsection B), and how to create the enabling conditions for a controlled, sustainable management of wild meat (subsection C). ~~Section V provides suggested recommendations for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body.~~

~~V.II.~~ SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATION

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

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision XIII/8,

Recognizing that the ~~sustainable use of biodiversity, including management of wild species, contributes to the achievement of several Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Sustainable Development Goals,~~

Also recognizing the implications from human population growth for biodiversity conservation and land management, and how the guidance contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on sustainable wildlife management³ can contribute to improving wildlife management aspects reflected in Sustainable Development Goal 15,⁴ for terrestrial wildlife and to policy coherence across biodiversity-related conventions⁵ and other conservation agreements,

Aware that Parties have identified wildlife management needs in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and in other national, regional and global strategies and/or plans, and that a number of sustainable wildlife management⁶ activities are under way with support from various

² Further information and guidance is drawn from CBD Technical Series No. 33, *Conservation and Use of Wildlife-based Resources: The Bushmeat Crises*, prepared in response to decision VI/22, paragraph 42, and its annex, the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity, based on goal 4, objective 2, activity (a) of programme element 1, as well as from CBD Technical Series No. 60 *Livelihood Alternatives for the Unsustainable Use of Bushmeat*, prepared pursuant to decision X/32.

³ CBD/SBSTTA/21/3.

⁴ See General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015 entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.

⁵ See <https://www.cbd.int/brc/>

⁶ Sustainable wildlife management (SWM) is “the sound management of wildlife species to sustain their populations and habitat over time, considering the socio-economic needs of human populations”. Wildlife, if sustainably managed, can provide both

~~Governments and organizations, and noting that many wildlife species are still in need of urgent conservation measures including protection, sustainable utilization and restoration of populations,~~
[(Rationale: The above preambular text can be removed as they are already mentioned in the relevant Decisions and to make the recommendations more focused on the actions needed.)]

~~Welcoming the progress made in-by the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management,~~ **[(Rationale: Editorial correction)]**

~~Building on the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity endorsed by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting⁷ and recognizing the significant role that indigenous peoples and local communities play in the sustainable use and management of wild meat,~~

~~Recalling the urgency~~ **urgent need to halt biodiversity loss** ~~to prevent the extinction of threatened species, to improve and sustain their conservation status and to restore and safeguard ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, health, livelihoods and well-being,~~ **[(Rationale: The issue of sustainable wildlife management is not primarily about threatened species.)]**

1. ~~Endorses the guidance contained in,~~ **attached as the annex to** the note by the Executive Secretary for improving the sustainable use of wildlife resources with the aim of ~~ameliorating~~ **ensuring** the sustainability of supply at the source, ~~managing~~ **controlling** the demand along the entire value chain, and creating the enabling conditions for controlled, sustainable management of **terrestrial wild meat in tropical and sub-tropical habitats;** **[(Rationale: Text changed to ensure consistency with the wording that is used in the stated objectives of the Guidance, as well as the stated terrestrial and geographic focus of the work.)]**
2. *Urges* Parties and *encourages* other Governments in accordance with national circumstances to take into account the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity and the Sustainable Development Goals, when developing, revising and implementing governance approaches on wildlife and when updating national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
3. *Also encourages* relevant organizations, including other biodiversity-related conventions and conservation agreements, to make use of the guidance ~~contained in the note by the Executive Secretary;~~
4. *Invites* Parties to provide, on a voluntary basis, information on their activities and results arising from the implementation of the guidance ~~contained in the note by the Executive Secretary,~~ and *requests* the Executive Secretary to compile the submissions and make them available through the clearing-house mechanism;
5. *Encourages* Parties to undertake cross-sectoral dialogues and joint trainings on sustainable wildlife management among the forestry, agriculture, veterinary and public health, natural resources, finance, rural development and legal sectors, **as well as indigenous peoples and local communities,** with a view to promoting the application of the guidance ~~contained in the note by the Executive Secretary;~~ **[(Rationale: Indigenous peoples and local communities are very critical stakeholders in the process.)]**
6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with members of the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management, subject to the availability of resources, to facilitate the application of the guidance ~~notably contained in the note by the Executive Secretary by:~~
 - (a) Promoting and facilitating the use of monitoring tools and databases, among Parties, other relevant Governments and organizations, to improve information on wild meat hunting, consumption, trade and sales;

~~long term nutrition and sustained income to local communities, therefore contributing considerably to local livelihoods as well as safeguarding human and environmental health (Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management, 2015).~~

⁷ Decision XII/12 B.

(b) Further testing multidisciplinary approaches to combine better knowledge of the use of and trade in wild meat species, including knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities and livelihood alternatives for the customary sustainable use of wildlife. This would include an understanding of the ecology of the species involved, a review and strengthening of legal frameworks, and an examination of the provisions of food and livelihood alternatives relating to customary sustainable use of wildlife, including through a review of existing activities relating to the Partnership. **[(Rationale: These elements are an integral part of the Guidance that is proposed for endorsement and there is no rationale for repeating them here.)]**

ANNEX

GUIDANCE FOR A SUSTAINABLE WILD MEAT SECTOR

A. ~~II.1~~ CONTEXT: WILD MEAT, FOOD SECURITY, AND LIVELIHOODS

abridged; continued

II. SCOPE AND PURPOSE

A. Scope

11. Sustainable wildlife management refers to the sound management of wildlife species to sustain their populations and habitat over time, considering the socioeconomic needs of human populations. Wildlife, if sustainably managed, can provide both long-term nutrition and sustained income to indigenous peoples and local communities, therefore contributing considerably to local livelihoods as well as safeguarding human and environmental health.

12. **This guidance** ~~The present note~~ focuses on wild meat – defined for the purposes of the ~~present note~~ **guidance** as the meat of terrestrial vertebrates in tropical and subtropical habitat, biomes and ecosystems which is used for food.⁸ This may be considered synonymous with the term “bushmeat”. Freshwater and marine fish, and in some situations invertebrates, are also important nutritional resources, but are not covered by the ~~present note~~ **guidance**.

B. Goal and objective

13. The ~~present note~~ **guidance** provides a technical guide aimed at enhancing governance for a sustainable, participatory and inclusive wild meat sector in the tropics and subtropics. Interventions specific to rural, urban and international contexts are presented to help reduce the loss of biodiversity, particularly that of wild species used for food, as well as to improve the sustainable use of wild meat for human well-being.

14. The overall objective of the ~~present note~~ **guidance** is to facilitate the development of integrated policy measures, to prioritize and incorporate actions to improve the sustainability of wild meat use and

⁸ Based on the scope of work on wild meat (or “wild meat”) carried out in accordance with past decisions regarding the Convention’s programme of work on forest biodiversity, the focus of this report is on wild animals in tropical and subtropical forests used for food. This ~~present note~~ **guidance** excludes a focus on non-food purposes, including medicinal uses. Information document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/20/INF/46 provides a broader analysis on non-domesticated terrestrial mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians harvested for food or other purposes.

further implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, in particular Aichi Biodiversity Targets 4, 7, and 12.⁹

15. The information contained in the ~~present note~~ **guidance** thus contributes to the achievement of objectives and commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁰ and other conventions, including the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

16. While many of the types of actions suggested in the ~~present note~~ **guidance** can be undertaken in the short term, sustainable wildlife management involves sustained activities over the medium and long term. Therefore, the actions identified in the ~~present note~~ **guidance** should be undertaken in the context of the 2050 Vision of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

17. More specifically ~~the note comprises~~ guidance **that aims** to support the work of Parties as well as relevant organizations and initiatives to promote, implement and accelerate integrated action to:

- (a) Ensure that the supply of wild meat is sustainably managed at the source;
- (b) Control the excessive demand of wild meat in towns and cities;
- (c) Create an enabling environment for the sustainable management of wild meat.

18. The technical guidance ~~within the present note~~ can be used by various ministries, decision makers, as well as planning and implementing agencies at the national level. Due to the complexity of the issue and its many cross-sectoral dimensions, the ~~present note~~ **guidance** proposes joint approaches that can be applied to achieve sustainable use of wild meat. The information therein supports continued dialogue, learning and methodological exchanges on sustainable wildlife management among forest, agriculture, natural resources, veterinary and public health, finance, rural development and legal sectors.

III. TECHNICAL GUIDANCE FOR ACHIEVING A SUSTAINABLE WILD MEAT SECTOR

19. The guidance ~~contained in the present note~~ comprises a comprehensive set of recommendations to achieve a sustainable wild meat sector with a focus on how to work with actors to improve the sustainability of the supply (subsection A); how to reduce the demand for unsustainably managed wild meat along the whole value chain (subsection B); and how to create the enabling conditions for controlled, sustainable management of wild meat (subsection C). The guidance also suggests steps and approaches that can be applied, by Parties and other Governments, in collaboration with relevant organizations, building on decision XI/25, and in accordance with national legislation, circumstances and priorities.

A. Managing and improving the sustainability of wild meat supply at the source

20. In commonly used lands, hunting is often governed by local and often informal rules establishing who can hunt and where hunting can take place. Challenges arise in the enforcement of such rules where local leaders are not empowered to control access to their land by external hunters or where hunters have lost their rights to legally hunt or participate in wildlife management, or else where the social structure of

⁹ Aichi Biodiversity Target 4 aims to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and keep the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits by 2020. Target 7 calls for the sustainable management of areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry, ensuring conservation of biodiversity by 2020. Target 12 ultimately aims to prevent the extinction of known threatened species and to improve and sustain their conservation status, particularly for those most in decline, by 2020.

¹⁰ In particular, Article 10 ([Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity](#)), which requires Parties, as far as possible and as appropriate, to: (a) integrate consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making; (b) adopt measures relating to the use of biological resources to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity; (c) protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements; (d) support local populations to develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced; and (e) encourage cooperation between its governmental authorities and its private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological resources.

local communities has been eroded by several external historical factors (such as colonialism, in-migration). In these contexts, individual hunters (both within and external to local communities) tend to compete with other hunters for this finite resource. This competition can prompt the harvesting of a wild species as quickly as possible, driving the species to local extinction. Therefore, the rules governing wildlife use for food needs to recognize rights for subsistence hunting, provide for the management of wildlife and determine which activities are considered legal or illegal. Responsive enforcement is an integral component of such rules. Procedurally, a participatory process with two way consultations involving indigenous peoples and local communities is required.

21. Several models for management of wildlife resources at the community level have been suggested and tested. Generally, these represent forms of co-management between communities and the state and/or private sector entities involved **(such as those in the infrastructure and extractive industries such as road construction, logging and mining)**. Forms of co-management between communities and the state and/or private companies include: **[(Rationale: Consumption of wild meat by workers involved in infrastructure projects in forest areas has been observed to be a major problem as well.)]**

(a) Community hunting zones, which can be used to regulate hunting in settlements bordering protected areas or industrial concessions. Hunting by community members is allowed within delimited hunting zones, often using quota systems and rotation of zones and protected areas to allow repopulation of wildlife. Extractive concession owners **and infrastructure developers** may also provide workers with alternative animal protein sources, such as chicken or fish, in lieu of the use of wild meat; **[(Rationale: Consumption of wild meat by workers involved in infrastructure projects in forest areas has been observed to be a major problem as well.)]**

(b) Community conservancies. Hunting quotas are set by the state, based on annual game counts. The conservancies are managed by communities, who have rights to establish tourism enterprises and auction big game licenses. Conservancies are supported by law enforcement agencies which respond to conservancy intelligence to apprehend and arrest poachers;

(c) Wildlife (or game) ranching comprises the maintenance of wild animals in defined areas delineated by fences. It is a form of husbandry similar to cattle ranching, the animals are managed on natural vegetation although the habitat may be manipulated to improve production efficiency. The animals on the ranch are the property of the ranch owner (individual or community) for as long as they remain on the ranch;

(d) Payment for Ecosystem Services schemes. Communities are paid on delivery of an ecosystem service; in this case, they may be paid to maintain “food stocks” at sustainable levels or even to maintain “carbon stocks” through sustainable hunting or strict conservation of key tree seed dispersers. Population monitoring of the target species are conducted to measure the delivery of the service;

(e) Certification Schemes. Certification has the potential to contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of wild species by influencing consumer choices for ~~wildlife-friendly~~ **sustainably-sourced** products. While most certification schemes certify products that are cultivated, harvested or produced without harming wildlife habitats or wildlife populations (such as wildlife-friendly wood; wildlife-friendly cocoa), there are also a few examples of certification schemes that certify “wildlife-based” products for being sustainably harvested (for example, peccary pelts, certified meat). **Such certification systems may also incorporate safeguards that would assure consumers that wild meat meets good sanitary standards.** Certification schemes work well in societies that are ready to pay a premium price for products that respond to their ethics as consumers. The premium price received by the producer (a hunter, or a community) must cover the costs of certification, which are often high. **[(Rationale: The term ‘wildlife-friendly’ may not be appropriate when talking about activity that involves the killing of wild animals. Sustainable sourcing rather than animal welfare should perhaps the main driver for this consumer preference. The issue of sanitary standards is also included to stress the potential role that certification schemes can play in assuring consumers that wild meat is safe.)]**

abridged; continued

Suggested steps:

(a) Review existing policies and legal frameworks:¹¹ States where wild meat use is common are strongly encouraged to review existing policies and legal frameworks related to the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife, including wild meat species management, to include:

- (i) A rationalization of wildlife laws to focus on sustainability, ensure that they are fit-for-purpose and can be properly applied and enforced, and with due consideration to both food security and conservation concerns;
- (ii) Devolution of wildlife rights to local populations, where appropriate, and in line with the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use under the Convention, enhancing appropriate forms of land tenure, including ownership (within and outside of protected areas) to increase their incentive to sustainably manage the resource and exert enforcement against external actors. In this, communities should be supported by a competent and trusted national agency with the authority to arrest and prosecute law breakers in a timely manner;¹²
- (iii) Development of guidelines distinguishing species that are resilient to hunting and those that are not, in order to inform the use and trade of species that can be hunted sustainably. Laws regulating hunting and trade should distinguish those wildlife species that reproduce rapidly (e.g., rodents and pigs) from those that do not (e.g., primates and most large bodied mammals). Legislation should be responsive enough to allow adaptive management, with quotas or other regulatory mechanisms recognizing a species' resilience to harvest;
- (iv) Where a system of taxation is being considered, a full investigation of the current and required capacities, and the sustainability of the taxation system (i.e. that the revenues will cover the costs) is conducted;

(b) Strengthen law enforcement capacity:

- (i) Enforcement of national wildlife laws in partnership between the State and local communities, incentivizing biodiversity benefits for communities to cooperate and support conservation and sustainable use objectives;
- (ii) Strengthen investigative capacity, enhancing control, inspection and arresting procedures and methods, together with training and employment of indigenous peoples and local communities, including domestically and at border-crossing points;¹³
- (iii) Enhance measures to protect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities in enforcement activities, and ~~to minimize the risks of deter~~ poaching; **[(Rationale: Anti-poaching measures should be maximizing the**

¹¹ The [IUCN Best Practice Guidelines No. 20](https://www.iccaconsortium.org/index.php/2015/08/08/governance-for-the-conservation-of-nature/) may be useful in this respect.

¹² There are CBD decisions on “indigenous and community conserved territories and areas” (also known as territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities). See <https://www.iccaconsortium.org/index.php/international-en/conservation-en/>

¹³ Decision VII/28, paragraph 22: “Recalls the obligations of Parties towards indigenous and local communities in accordance with Article 8(j) and related provisions and notes that the establishment, management and monitoring of protected areas should take place with the full and effective participation of, and full respect for the rights of, indigenous and local communities consistent with national law and applicable international obligations.”

risk to poachers, rather than minimizing it. Deterring poaching is perhaps the intent of these measures.)]

- (iv) Enhance cooperation and coordination among wildlife trade enforcement officers and officials, prosecutors and judges and other relevant personnel in the implementation of the respective law, and enable prosecutors and judges to prosecute and sentence on cases of illegal wild meat harvest and trade;
- (v) Promote awareness-raising campaigns for citizens, including indigenous peoples and local communities on national and local legislation and regulations.

(c) Develop and strengthen participatory processes in formulating and implementing the sustainable management and harvesting of wildlife, including wild meat species, with the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, non-governmental organizations and the private sector:

- (i) Where appropriate, communities should be involved in the sustainable management of local wildlife resources. This can be achieved by recognizing and supporting territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs), and by using a range of governance models, including community hunting zones, community conservancies, payment for ecosystem services and certification schemes, as well as biodiversity-friendly management models;
- (ii) Wildlife management, including wild meat species management, should be an essential part of the management or business plans for extractive industries (oil, gas, minerals, timber, etc.) operating in tropical and sub-tropical ecosystems. Contracts between government and **infrastructure or** extractive industry companies should provide food alternatives to wild meat for staff working in such concessions; **[(Rationale: Consumption of wild meat by workers involved in infrastructure projects in forest areas has been observed to be a major problem as well.)]**
- (iii) Existing biodiversity safeguards and standards within extractive industry guidelines and policies should be identified, expanded where needed, applied and monitored. Fines and compensation measures should be applied in cases where companies default on such safeguards and standards;
- (iv) Sustainable wild meat management considerations could be further integrated into forest certification schemes¹⁴ and criteria and indicator processes for sustainable forest management to mitigate the impacts of human activities on wildlife by including provisions for alternative food sources and livelihoods, and for capacity-building and management systems that support legal and sustainable hunting, and prohibit the hunting of protected species.

B. Reducing demand for unsustainably managed wild meat

27. The global demand for animal protein is increasing due to a rapidly growing human population, urbanization, and increasingly successful global efforts to alleviate poverty. This is driving a dramatic increase in the demand for wildlife (both terrestrial and aquatic), and this demand will accelerate over the coming decades. Demand for wild meat, as for other consumer goods, is influenced by price, consumer wealth, culture, the availability of substitutes and non-price factors, such as consumer preference, and who pays for the good.

28. At most income levels, when the price of wild meat increases relative to substitutes, consumers tend to reduce their wild meat consumption. However, where consumption of wild meat confers prestige on the consumer, wealthy households may be motivated to consume more as the price increases. There is

¹⁴ Such as the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC) and the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC).

limited information on how much the price of wild meat needs to rise, and the price of available substitutes needs to fall, before demand for wild meat will significantly decrease. This information is crucial when designing demand-reduction strategies.

29. The price¹⁵ of wild meat can be increased by increasing enforcement of wildlife laws (~~effectively a tax on illegal hunting and trading of wildlife~~), or by taxing wildlife sales and consumption. However, as mentioned above, this might not work so well where wild meat is consumed for reasons of prestige. **Increasing prices can increase demand in certain luxury markets where the high price point and the social status it confers is a driver for consumption, and may also result in illegal meat being laundered into legal markets.** [(Rationale: The wording on a ‘tax on illegal hunting and trading of wildlife’ is inappropriate. In addition, increasing prices/taxes may have the risk of increasing demand and/or result in increased illegal trade.)]

30. To ensure that wildlife populations are conserved while ensuring that consumers have continued access to sources of food, in many cases, substitutes for wild meat will need to be developed and produced in sufficient quantities. Livestock meat and fish can serve as substitutes for wild meat. However, in those cases where wild meat is an important part of the diet of rural communities, and can be regulated to ensure its sustainability, it may, in fact, be a better alternative than livestock production with its concomitant impacts on land-use change. **In addition, assessments must be conducted to ensure that any increases on livestock and fishery production does not have adverse impacts on biodiversity and the environment, and is conducted sustainably.** [(Rationale: Any recommendations to increase livestock production and fisheries must be qualified with assurances that they will not have adverse impacts on biodiversity and the environment.)]

abridged; continued

Suggested steps:

- (a) Develop demand-reduction strategies, focusing on towns and cities, using a cross-sectoral approach:
 - (i) Demand for wild meat is not an isolated environmental issue, and hence demand-reduction strategies should be developed cross-sectorally, with the involvement of government ministries responsible for health, food, agriculture, business, infrastructure, and education, as well as those responsible for the environment;
 - (ii) **The development of effective demand reduction strategies must also include the active involvement of the relevant experts in the related fields of consumer behaviour change, including social marketing and behavioural economics.** [(Rationale: Conservationists and policy makers are not experts in consumer behaviour’s change and the relevant expertise must be sought in helping develop targeted and effective behaviour change interventions.)]
 - (iii) Demand-reduction strategies should focus principally on consumers in provincial towns and metropolitan cities, where a reduction in wild meat consumption can be achieved without impacting livelihoods or land rights. For provincial towns, close to sources of wildlife, a mix of formalization of short value chains based on the hunting of resilient species should be combined with strict enforcement especially for protected/vulnerable species, and the development of locally produced substitutes. For metropolitan cities, far from sources of wildlife,

¹⁵ This may be the actual price or the shadow price (i.e. the estimated price of a good or service for which no market price exists).

consumption is a consumer choice issue that may be best resolved through targeted social marketing to encourage behavioural change;

- (b) Increase the availability of substitutes:
- (i) An enabling environment should be developed to encourage the development of self-sufficient private enterprise and private-public partnerships to supply substitutes, such as chicken, fish and other domestic livestock, in urban settlements which are sufficiently large (and have a large enough customer base): **Assessments must be conducted to ensure that any increases on livestock and fishery production do not have adverse impacts on biodiversity and the environment, and is conducted sustainably.** **[(Rationale: Any recommendations to increase livestock production and fisheries must be qualified with assurances that they will not have adverse impacts on biodiversity and the environment.)]**
 - (ii) Extractive **and infrastructure** industries that house their employees in close proximity to sources of wildlife should be required to ensure that their employees do not hunt illegally and that they have access to affordable sources of protein from livestock, preferably domestically produced; **[(Rationale: Consumption of wild meat by workers involved in infrastructure projects in forest areas has been observed to be a major problem as well.)]**
- (c) Decrease the availability and demand for unsustainably produced wild meat:
- (i) Targeted media campaigning (based on an understanding of the drivers of consumption and relevant substitutes), including the use of social media, in urban towns and cities should be used to inform citizens on issues pertaining to wild meat consumption, including health issues, **conservation impact**, wildlife laws and available substitutes, with the aim of changing consumer behaviour. Campaigns should be designed based on a clear understanding of the consumers, drivers, and substitutes in the areas to be targeted; **[(Rationale: Making consumers aware of the negative conservation impact they are having on wild species can be a powerful disincentive to consume unsustainably sourced meat.)]**
 - (ii) Wildlife laws governing the trade and sales of wild meat (which are relevant, understandable, and enforceable) should be developed and applied in provincial towns, cities and villages, to provide a disincentive to illegal traders and increase urban wild meat prices. **Assessments should be done to determine if increasing prices will increase demand in certain luxury markets and/or lead to increased illegal trade.** **[(Rationale: Increasing prices may even increase demand in certain luxury markets where the high price point and the social status it confers is a driver for consumption and may result of laundering of illegal meat into the legal market.)]**
- (d) **Promote responsible consumption of certified sustainably sourced wild meat:**
- (i) **Certification has the potential to contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of wild species by influencing consumer choices for sustainably sourced products. Certification schemes could be developed that certify wild meat products as being sustainably harvested, as well as meeting good sanitary standards. Such certified products can highlight benefits such as sustainability, local community livelihoods, conservation impact and health.** **[(Rationale: Responsible consumption of sustainable sources of wild meat should also be included to support efforts to reduce demand of unsustainably harvested meat, highlighting its contribution to local communities and health benefits. An over-emphasis on reducing demand can have adverse impacts on incentives to harvest sustainably sourced wild meat and sustainable**

livelihoods. The issue of sanitary standards is also included to stress the potential role that certification schemes can play in assuring consumers that wild meat is safe.)]

C. Creating the enabling conditions for a controlled, sustainable wild meat sector

At the international level, wild meat issues are considered via two main types of institutions: international conventions (CBD, CITES, CMS) and other relevant organizations that help to support or implement the decisions of the conventions (CPW, Interpol, TRAFFIC, UNCTAD, FAO, IUCN, UNDP) and regional cooperation or economic integration bodies (EU, AU, CEEAC) and other related multilateral institutions (EC, COMIFAC, among others).

Among wildlife issues, the question of the illegal wildlife trade is of prominent concern and, too often, wild meat issues are overlooked or are treated as a by-product of the work on the illegal wildlife trade. Some conventions¹⁶ explicitly consider and act upon the unsustainable use of wild meat by trying to produce a more favourable environment for the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife.

Management of the wild meat sector must move beyond ad hoc disconnected palliative measures intended to mitigate the effects of wildlife hunting (e.g. hunting bans, captive breeding of wild species, and small-scale alternative protein or livelihood options). A holistic approach along the wild meat value chains, focused on conserving and sustainably using the resource at the source (rural areas) and reducing the demand in urban centres, should be developed.

This will require a conducive and comprehensive enabling environment (particularly regarding national policy and legal frameworks concerning wildlife hunting, and wildmeat trade and sales), which is currently absent in most developing countries. Creating such an enabling environment becomes the necessary condition to achieve or progress towards a more controlled, more sustainable wild meat sector. A coherent and focused governance framework is required at both the international and national levels in support of interventions targeting better management of the resource and/or a significant reduction of the demand.

The complexity of such a framework may require the development of a Theory of Change (TOC) that can be used to think through and plan actions and interventions which address a specific societal or biodiversity problem. TOCs map out the logical steps that are needed for an intervention to lead to a desired outcome and ultimately to broader societal and conservation impact. The figure on page at the end of this Guidance presents an adapted example of a Theory of Change Diagram for wild meat. **[Rationale: This text clarifies what the purpose is of including the Theory of Change diagram at the end of the Guidance]**

Much of the current wild meat trade is not legal, and this can hinder policy processes and prevent a sound assessment of management requirements. There is an urgent need to include the wild meat sector formally within systematic national wealth accounting systems and GDP estimates.

Suggested steps:

- (a) Increase international collaboration:
 - (i) Further enhance collaboration among the relevant conventions and organizations (in particular: the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)), promoting the recommendations of the Bushmeat Liaison Group under the Convention on Biological Diversity;¹⁷

¹⁶ For example, CBD, CITES, CMS.

¹⁷ CITES COP 17 (Conf. 13.11), and CBD decision XI/25.

- (ii) **an integrated approach is needed that addresses poaching and illegal wildlife trade hand-in-hand with the equally important issues of food security, livelihoods and the sustainable use of wildlife. Efforts aimed at tackling poaching and illegal wildlife trade, to be effective and sustainable in the long term, need to be complemented by efforts to ensure the conservation and sound management of wildlife species that takes into account the socio-economic needs of local communities, including sustainable use of wild meat. [Rationale: This problem is identified in #41 but no specific recommendation on how to address it had been proposed]**

- (iii) Support integrated local, national, and transboundary action to build partnerships among relevant organizations and institutions to: build enforcement and monitoring capacities; develop and implement alternatives for nutrition and livelihoods; and increase awareness, research exchanges and education regarding hunting of and trade in wild meat. In addition, there should be targeted action to advance the Action Plan on Customary Sustainable Use, as well as to support national processes to revise policy and legal frameworks to support and enable conservation and sustainable use of wildlife species.

(b) Acknowledge the role of wild meat, where legitimate, and adapt national policy and legal frameworks accordingly:

- (i) Recognize the reality of the existing wild meat trade, as a necessary precursor to getting wildlife management onto a sounder footing;
- (ii) Record levels of existing wild meat consumption into national statistics, as a means of valuing the resource and giving it appropriate weight in public policy and planning;
- (iii) Assess the role of wildlife consumption in livelihoods and consider it in national resource assessments and major policy planning documents, such as national development and poverty reduction strategies;
- (iv) Include wild meat/wildlife concerns in relevant educational curricula (e.g. tertiary education, government training).
- (v) **Recognize the important role of women in the wild meat sector and that for efforts aimed at sustainable use of wild meat to be viable, they must take into account the needs, priorities and capacities of women and men. [Rationale: Women play the leading role in the processing and sale of wild in rural communities and this is not reflected in the main text of the guidance]**

(c) **Increase the evidence base by creating** ~~Create~~ regional and national monitoring frameworks for wild meat **to inform policy and legal interventions**, including to: **[Rationale: Additional text to clarify how these monitoring frameworks are related to the enabling policy and legislative environment this section deals with]**

- (i) Undertake an evaluation of wild meat consumers, the drivers of consumption and potential substitutes, and the calculation of elasticities of demand. This knowledge is required for the design and targeting of demand-reduction strategies, including the development of behavioural change strategies to address sustainable wild meat consumption practices, including consumption of sustainable substitutes;
- (ii) Carry out an evaluation of wild meat producers, including the use of wild meat for protein and income, the characteristics of hunters and hunting households, the use of alternative sources of protein and income, and the impacts of hunting on local livelihoods;

- (iii) Generate a description of the wild meat commodity chain, to identify key actors and places along the commodity chain to target interventions;
- (iv) Design an ecological monitoring platform at key sites nationally to determine and track the impacts of wild meat hunting and the impacts of policy implementation;
- (v) Assess relative health benefits and risks from wild meat and alternatives in development planning (e.g., extractive industry operations), including both nutritional content and infectious disease risks, to inform supply options;
- (vi) Collate past and current interventions aimed at increasing the sustainability of wild meat use, and any evidence of their impact, to build an evidence-base of success and failures with which to better design future interventions;
- (vii) Make use of relevant, existing data platforms¹⁸ to develop a deeper understanding of the type of interventions needed, including their potential design, and opportunities for different stakeholders to contribute to data collection efforts.

Figure. **Example of a Theory of Change Diagram for a wild meat and food security project**

omitted

¹⁸ For example, the OFFTAKE project (www.OFFTAKE.org), a global project to collate information on wild meat hunting, consumption and sales is accessible to Parties, other relevant Governments and organizations to participate and contribute to.

4 Biodiversity and Human Health

Item 5 of the provisional agenda

Item 4.2 was introduced to the plenary of the Vilm meeting by Hans Keune who also chaired the respective working group. He shortly summarized recent key events for the topic, e.g. the [European One-Health/EcoHealth Workshop](#) in Brussels (2016) resulting in key conclusions such as the necessity for trans-disciplinary education, integration of social sciences, and science-policy interfacing. The European BfN/ENCA Workshop on [Biodiversity and Health in the Face of Climate Change](#) in Bonn (2016) concluded inter alia that the evidence base and awareness has to be increased, that nature-based solutions should be fostered, and work on green spaces is needed. A [regional capacity-building workshop on biodiversity and human health for the WHO Europe region](#) was convened by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the World Health Organization (WHO) from 23 to 25 October 2017, in Helsinki. This cross-sectoral workshop aimed to strengthen collaboration, engagement and policy coherence between national agencies responsible for biodiversity and those responsible for health, and also aimed to assist policy makers in mainstreaming biodiversity-health linkages in national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national health strategies, and to support the implementation of CBD COP decision XIII/6.

The draft recommendation of the document was reported to be straight-forward. It could further be elaborated, e.g. building on recent experiences in the IPBES Regional Assessment for Europe and Central Asia where health issues were reviewed including an expert consultation (chapter 2) and a potential for an IPBES Health Assessment to support policy steps. Also, connecting to existing environmental health processes (e.g. National Environmental Health Action Plans) and/or initiating specific Biodiversity Health Action Plans was considered. A more leading role for the health sector with respect to biodiversity and health linkages was proposed, including structural preventive health actions. Special attention should be paid to vulnerable groups such as children and women, and the importance of social science to take into account cultural differences was underlined. Further the idea of a coalition of the willing regarding biodiversity and health was introduced.

The participants at the Vilm meeting discussed the draft document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/21/4. The results of the discussion are mirrored in the following changes in the document's suggested recommendation.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/21/4:

Suggestions on the text:

BIODIVERSITY AND HUMAN HEALTH

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

abridged; continued

IV. SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

The SBSTTA may wish to adopt a recommendation along the following lines:

The SBSTTA:

Requests the Executive Secretary when preparing the agenda item 12 of SBSTTA-22 (Second Work Programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services – IPBES) to consider to invite the IPBES to include an assessment on biodiversity and health in its next work programme for translating existing knowledge on biodiversity and health into policy recommendations; [(Rationale: making use of an enlarged data-base mentioned in the paragraph below.)]

The SBSTTA, recommends that the Conference of the Parties, at its fourteenth meeting:

Recalling decisions XII/24 and XIII/6,

Noting that consideration of health-biodiversity linkages can contribute to improving several aspects of human health and well-being including reduction of both infectious and non-communicable diseases,

*Further noting the opportunities to contribute the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in particular target 14, and the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 3, through the mainstreaming of health-biodiversity linkages into relevant sectors and initiatives **(as referred to in CBD/SBSTTA/21/5)**, including those for health, environment, agriculture, nutrition and food security, planning (including urban planning), climate change **mitigation**, adaptation and disaster risk reduction,*

Highlighting, in this respect, the importance of all dimensions and components of biodiversity including plants, animals and micro-organisms, and the interactions among them, as well as the ecosystems of which they are part;

Takes note of the guidance on integrating biodiversity considerations into one health approaches, contained in CBD/SBSTTA/21/4, and encourages Parties, other governments and relevant organizations to make use of the guidance;

Welcomes the WHO Urban green spaces and health – a review of evidence (2016)¹, the WHO Urban green space interventions and health: A review of impacts and effectiveness (2017)², and the CBD Guidance on Integrating Biodiversity Considerations into One Health approaches, contained

¹ <http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/urban-health/publications/2016/urban-green-spaces-and-health-a-review-of-evidence-2016>

² <http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/urban-health/publications/2017/urban-green-space-interventions-and-health-a-review-of-impacts-and-effectiveness.-full-report-2017>

in CBD/SBSTTA/21/4, highlighting the importance of ecosystem-based solutions for the delivery of multiple benefits; [(Rationale: Deleted paragraph was reformulated and amended to make it stronger.)]

Urges Parties, and invites other governments and relevant organizations to make use of the Guidance on Integrating Biodiversity Considerations into One Health approaches in relation to the following biodiversity and health issues, inter alia, [(Comment: taken from paragraph 14 with the addition of some points from Annex I.)] the importance of the human microbiome for human health, the topic of green spaces in the urban environment and protected areas and their physiological and psychological benefits, the role of biodiversity in healthy diets, the complex links between biodiversity, environmental change and infectious diseases and vector-borne diseases as well as climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction; [(Rationale: The regional capacity building workshop in Helsinki called for a sense of urgency.)]

Urges [(Comment: to make it stronger)] Parties, with a view to enhancing implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development [(Comment: taken from the end of the sentence)], to promote dialogue on a national level among ministries and agencies responsible for the sectors of health, environment, agriculture, nutrition and food security, planning (including urban planning), climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, as well as in relevant international fora to foster integrated approaches with a view to enhancing implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; [(Comment: moved to a more prominent position in the sentence)]

Encourages Parties, and invites other governments and relevant organizations to share their experience on implementing the Guidance on Integrating Biodiversity Considerations in One Health Approaches (in UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/21/4) through the Clearing House Mechanism;

Invites Parties and other governments to prepare National Health and Biodiversity Action Plans using, as appropriate, the Guidance on Integrating Biodiversity Considerations in One Health Approaches in UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/21/4;

Invites WHO to put more efforts in work on prevention using ecosystem-based approaches taking into account structural One Health approaches³;

Requests the Executive Secretary, depending on available resources, to:

(1) Collaborate with WHO on exploring mechanisms that would facilitate easy access to, regularly update and synthesise scientific literature or collections of findings on health and biodiversity, for the purpose of good practice and dissemination of results;

(2) Continue with regional capacity building workshops, as the field develops very fast. [(Rationale: Before the recent European workshop, the last ones have been taken place some years ago – in the Americas in 2012 and in Africa in 2013.)]

~~*Encourages Parties to promote dialogue among ministries and agencies responsible for the sectors of health, environment, agriculture, nutrition and food security, planning (including urban planning), climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, to foster integrated approaches with a view to enhancing implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.*~~

abridged

³ E.g. Wallace RG et al., The dawn of Structural One Health: A new science tracking disease emergence along circuits of capital; Soc Sci Med. 129 (2015): 68-77

5 Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in the Energy and Mining, Infrastructure, Manufacturing and Processing, and Health Sectors

Item 6 of the provisional agenda

Item 6 was introduced to the plenary of the Vilm meeting by Tone Solhaug who also chaired the respective working group. She shortly introduced decision XIII/3 and the Cancun Declaration (UNEP/CBD/COP/13/24) as background to the draft document and sketched the process to COP-14 via SBSTTA-21 and SBI-2. This procedure should be clarified in the document bearing in mind the mainstreaming aspects of science and knowledge. In sum, the approach could be more pro-active to which she proposed some additions to the draft text.

The participants at the Vilm meeting discussed the suggested recommendations in document CBD/SBSTTA/21/5. The results of the discussion are reflected in the following general remark and mirrored in the changes to the document's suggested recommendation.

General Comments

The participants at the Vilm meeting welcome the continued focus on mainstreaming as this is a key issue for national implementation of the CBD as well as the SDGs. Realizing that mainstreaming will be a continuous process, they propose that a programmatic approach should be developed. Mainstreaming requires a participatory process.

Mainstreaming biodiversity into some of the sectors selected for COP-14 and concerned here, is challenging as the dependency on biodiversity and ecosystem services is limited.

Science and knowledge has to be the basis for solid decisions under the CBD, and SBSTTA is the scientific or science/policy body under the CBD.

The participants at the Vilm meeting would like to underline the importance of dialogue and communication across sectors, at all relevant levels, as a key action to enhance mainstreaming.

The participants at the Vilm meeting also noted a lack of relevant references such as to the WHO action brief on urban areas¹, the IUCN policy on biodiversity offsets², and the policy paper by Friends of the Earth Europe on biodiversity offsets³.

Document CBD/SBSTTA/21/5:

Suggestions on the text:

MAINSTREAMING OF BIODIVERSITY IN THE ENERGY AND MINING, INFRASTRUCTURE, MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING, AND HEALTH SECTORS

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

abridged; continued

V. SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATION

75. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-first meeting may wish to:

(a) *Take note* of the information contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on mainstreaming of biodiversity in the energy and mining, infrastructure, and manufacturing and processing sectors;⁴

(a)bis Notes the conclusions in CBD/SBSTTA/21/2 that pathways towards a sustainable future, while plausible, require transformational change to meet the SDGs and the CBD 2050 vision, including changes in the behaviour at all levels of producers and consumers, governments and businesses, are relevant to the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the energy and mining, infrastructure, and manufacturing and processing sectors; [(Rationale: Mainstreaming is necessary for reaching the SDGs and the CBD 2050 vision, the participants at Vilm are recommending that a more comprehensive approach towards mainstreaming is developed.)]

(b) *Note* that, while numerous policies and tools exist to address the mainstreaming of biodiversity in these sectors, many gaps in their implementation also exist, including with respect to strategic planning and decision-making, economy and sector-wide policies, and the wider application of biodiversity-inclusive impact assessments, in particular strategic environmental assessment of policies, plans and programmes, and the use of spatial planning at the national, regional and interregional levels;

(c) *Also note* the important role of indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders in addressing mainstreaming in these sectors;

¹ <http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/urban-health/publications/2017/urban-green-spaces-a-brief-for-action-2017>

² https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/resrecfiles/WCC_2016_RES_059_EN.pdf

³ https://www.foeeurope.org/sites/default/files/news/foee_position_nature_is_not_for_sale.pdf

⁴ CBD/SBSTTA/21/5.

(d) *Invite* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to take the **updated** information contained in above-mentioned note by the Executive Secretary into consideration during its deliberations on this issue at its second meeting;

(e) *Encourage* Parties:

- (i) To review the trends with respect to these sectors in their own countries, as well as existing laws, policies and practices to address potential impacts on biodiversity from these sectors;
- (ii) To share information through the clearing-house mechanism, including case studies, lessons learned, and good practice policies and tools already applied for mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing sectors, as well as information on gaps identified and additional options for the more effective mainstreaming of biodiversity in these sectors. **[(Refer to SBI and draft COP recommendation, Rationale: SBSTTA cannot encourage parties directly.)]**

(f) Request the Executive Secretary to update and expand the note mentioned above with the following information:

- (i) A short assessment of the challenges and gaps in knowledge and policy hindering mainstreaming of biodiversity for the sectors being addressed;**
- (ii) Clearly indicate the linkages to other ongoing work under the Convention in order to avoid duplication of work (e.g. renewable energy and climate change mitigation, marine infrastructure and marine spatial planning, urban infrastructure and health);**
- (iii) Relevant assessment from the UN Environment's International Recourse Panel;**
- (iv) Relevant elements of advice from the UNEP green economy work (e.g. PAGE, PEI).**

[(Rationale: The participants of the Vilm meeting agreed that these elements should be addressed in the note to give the SBI a better background for its work.)]

(g) Request the Executive Secretary to prepare, and invite the SBI-2 to consider, a programmatic approach to mainstreaming based on the information contained in the revised note and other relevant information sources to ensure a coherent implementation of the SDGs and the CBD 2050 Vision, also ensuring broad participation in the process;

[(Rationale: Mainstreaming will be a continuous process in order to achieve a transformational change. The participants of the Vilm meeting are recommending that a programmatic approach developed to guide the CBD in the coming years. Programmatic approaches are increasingly used at the international level to effectively emphasize synergistic programs that transcend national borders. By strengthening country ownership, promoting integration of global environmental concerns into decision making, and increasing opportunities for co-financing, it aims at delivering synergistic results that benefit all and would not be achieved by individual projects, because it provides recipient countries with significant leverage to influence sector-wide transformational projects⁵.)]

(h) Invite the UN Environment's International Recourse Panel when addressing extractive industries to assess impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services and IPLCs as well as mitigation measures for avoiding and/or minimizing negative effects and inform the CBD on progress and potential conclusions when the assessment is finalised.

[(Rationale: The UN Environment's International Recourse Panel is now addressing extractive industries and the outcome of this assessment can assist the mainstreaming agenda under the CBD if relevant CBD issues are addressed.)]

⁵ World Bank, GEF, https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/Programmatic_Approach_3.pdf

abridged

6 Fifth Edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook: Considerations for its Preparation

Item 7 of the provisional agenda

Item 7 was introduced to the plenary of the Vilm meeting by Axel Paulsch who also chaired the respective working group. He highlighted the status of the GBO editions for the CBD process and introduced to the five sections of the document CBD/SBSTTA/21/6: Introduction, Background, Proposed content and structure, Preparation process with timeline and Recommendations. Parallel processes that are relevant for GBO-5 are the follow-up of the Strategic Plan, the four IPBES regional assessments (due in 2018) and the IPBES global assessment (due in 2019). The scope of GBO-5 covers a final report on the implementation of the Convention's Strategic Plan. It is the basis for its follow up and includes a target-by-target analysis of the progress in the achievements of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. It should also resume in how far the Aichi Biodiversity Targets contribute to the progress towards the SDGs. Document CBD/SBSTTA/21/6 outlines the GBO-5 contents, communication and outreach, and includes a timeline with some remarks as well as a budget plan.

The participants at the Vilm meeting took note of the document CBD/SBSTTA/21/6 and discussed the item. The results of the discussion are mirrored in the following changes in the document's suggested recommendation.

Document CBD/SBSTTA/21/6:

Suggestions on the text:

FIFTH EDITION OF THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY OUTLOOK: CONSIDERATIONS FOR ITS PREPARATION

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

abridged; continued

V. SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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 plan for the preparation of the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*; [(Comment: **The participants at the Vilm meeting recommend to transfer the plan for the preparation of the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* including the timeline into an annex to the draft recommendation.**)]

2. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Recalls* decision XIII/29, by which it was decided that the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* should serve as a basis for the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, to be considered by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting;

1.bis Further recalling decision XI/2 and highlighting that the IPBES global assessment on biodiversity and ecosystem services forms an important evidence base for the assessment of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in the fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook;

2. *Welcomes* the plan for the preparation of the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and *requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To prepare the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* on the basis of this plan;

(b) To notify relevant partners and potential contributors about the time table for preparing the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and its related products;

(c) To continue collaborating with other biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant processes and organizations in the preparation of the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates;

3. *Notes* the importance of the sixth national reports to the preparation of the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and, recalling decision XIII/27, *urges* Parties to submit their sixth national reports by 31 December 2018 at the latest;

4. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments and relevant organizations to make available data and data updates on the status and trends of and threats to biological diversity, progress in the implementation of the Convention, and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

5. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations in a position to do so to provide timely financial contributions for the preparation and production of the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and its related products, in line with the work plan and budget estimates for its preparation.

abridged

7 Tools to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Policy Instruments for the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

Item 8 of the provisional agenda

Item 5 was introduced to the plenary of the Vilm meeting by Anne Theo Seinen who also chaired the respective working group. The short document references Art. 26 of the CBD, Section II of the template for the 6th National Report, and decision XIII/1 that encourages Parties to evaluate effectiveness.

The participants at the Vilm meeting took note of the document CBD/SBSTTA/21/7 and discussed the item. The results of the discussion are mirrored in the following changes in the document's suggested recommendations.

Document CBD/SBSTTA/21/7:

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

I. BACKGROUND

abridged; continued

V. SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

22. 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 range of approaches for evaluating the effectiveness of policy instruments or measures in supporting the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, which is summarized in the note by the Executive Secretary on tools to evaluate the effectiveness of policy instruments for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;¹

2. **Highlights the importance of sound evaluations of effectiveness of measures and associated capacity building, and therefore requests the Executive Secretary and the SBI to take this into account especially in the context of the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity;**

3. **Recalling decision XIII/1, paragraph 29, encourages the use of the information in the note by the Executive Secretary on tools to evaluate the effectiveness of policy instruments for the**

¹ CBD/SBSTTA/21/7.

implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020² when designing and undertaking evaluations of the effectiveness of measures taken to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including in the context of preparing their sixth national reports, as called for in decision XIII/27;

4. *Recommends that the Conference of the Parties adopts a decision along the following lines:*

The Conference of the Parties,

~~(a) To make use of the information in the note by the Executive Secretary¹ when designing and undertaking evaluations of the effectiveness of measures taken to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, as called for in decision XIII/1, and in the context of preparing their sixth national reports, as called for in decision XIII/27; [(Comment: moved to para. 3)]~~

1. *Encourages* Parties to share, through the clearing-house mechanism, information on the methodologies used in ~~these and other~~ evaluations of the effectiveness of measures taken to implement the Convention, including case studies, as well as lessons learned from these evaluations.

2. *Requests the Executive Secretary to develop further the guidance provided in CBD/SBSTTA/21/7 on the basis of the information submitted and to encourage its use by Parties, and foster synergies within the Convention and its Protocols, and with the other biodiversity-related conventions and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development when undertaking this work.*

abridged

² CBD/SBSTTA/21/7.

8 New and Emerging Issues Relating to the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity

Item 9 of the provisional agenda

Item 9 was introduced to the plenary of the Vilm meeting by Hendrik Segers. The participants at the Vilm meeting took note of the document CBD/SBSTTA/21/8 and discussed the item. The results of the discussion are mirrored in the following changes in the document's suggested recommendations.

Document CBD/SBSTTA/21/8:

Suggestions on the text:

NEW AND EMERGING ISSUES RELATING TO THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In decision IX/29, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity provided guidance on the procedure for the identification of new and emerging issues and on the review of proposals, specified the kind of information that should be provided in support of a proposal and specified a list of criteria that should be applied in evaluating the proposals (reproduced in the annex to the present note).

abridged; continued

IV. SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

31. 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 **eligible** proposals for new and emerging issues and the related information and views submitted by Parties and observers, summarized in the note by the Executive Secretary on new and emerging issues;¹ [**Rationale: One of the proposals did not comply with the procedural requirements for eligibility for consideration.**]

2. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties decide not to add to the agenda of the Subsidiary Body in the coming biennium a new and emerging issue pursuant to the procedure established through decision IX/29; [**Rationale: The participants of the Vilm meeting agree with the formal and technical analysis of the proposals as in the note by the Executive Secretary.**]

¹ CBD/SBSTTA/21/8.

3. *Reaffirms* the relevance of all seven criteria listed in paragraph 12 of decision IX/29, as well as the categories of information listed in paragraph 11, for informing recommendations of the Subsidiary Body, noting that the extent to which each criterion applies may be considered on a case-by-case basis, taking into account all the relevant information. **[(The participants of the Vilm meeting agree with the observations and conclusion as in the note by the Executive Secretary.)]**

abridged

European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty-first Meeting of SBSTTA (SBSTTA-21)

November 1 - 3, 2017

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-20

Objectives

The goal of the European expert meeting was to exchange information on topics on the agenda of the upcoming twenty-first meeting of SBSTTA (SBSTTA-21) 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

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31

SBSTTA-Preparation Meeting

Chair: HORST KORN

Arrival of participants and overnight stay in Hotel "Victoria" in Lauterbach/Mole

18.30 Dinner at Hotel Victoria in Lauterbach/Mole

21.00 HORST KORN

Welcome and short introduction of the participants

21.30 Informal get-together

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1

08.00 Breakfast in Hotel Victoria in Lauterbach/Mole

Ferry boats to the Island of Vilm from Lauterbach harbour

10.00 Coffee /Tea

10.10 HORST KORN

Welcome and short introduction to the workshop

10.30 ANDREW STOTT

Scenarios for the 2050 Vision for biodiversity, and links between the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals

Discussion

11.45 HANS KEUNE

Biodiversity and human health

Discussion

12.30 *Lunch break*

14.00 SABRI ZAIN

Sustainable wildlife management: Guidance for achieving a more sustainable bush meat sector

Discussion

14.45 AXEL PAULSCH

Fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*

Discussion

15.30 *Coffee break*

16.00 **Drafting groups / Discussion groups**

18.00 *Dinner*

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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2

08.00 *Breakfast*

09.00 TONE SOLHAUG

Mainstreaming of biodiversity into the sectors of energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing industry, and health: scientific and technical considerations and use of the programmes of work of the Convention

Discussion

10.00 ANNE-THEO SEINEN

Tools for evaluating the effectiveness of policy instruments for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

Discussion

11.00 *Coffee break*

11.30 **Drafting groups / Discussion groups**
Contribution to the workshop report - Part II

12.30 *Lunch break*

14.00 *Guided tour through the nature reserve of the Isle of Vilm*

15.30 *Coffee break*

16.00 **Drafting groups / Discussion groups**
Contribution to the workshop report - Part III

18.00 *Dinner*

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

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3

08.00 *Breakfast*

09.00 **Drafting groups / Discussion groups**
Contribution to the workshop report – Part V

10.30 *Coffee break*

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

12.30 *Lunch break*

14.00 **Plenary: Presentation of working group results**
Discussion

15.30 *Coffee break*

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

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

20.00 **Finalisation of the workshop report**

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4

Departure of participants

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

	10 a.m. – 1 p.m.	3 p.m. – 6 p.m.
Monday 11 December 2017	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opening of the meeting 2. Organizational matters 3. Scenarios for the 2050 Vision for biodiversity, and links between the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals 8. Tools for evaluating the effectiveness of policy instruments for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Sustainable wildlife management: guidance for achieving a more sustainable bushmeat sector 5. Biodiversity and human health 6. Mainstreaming of biodiversity into the sectors of energy and mining, infrastructure, and manufacturing and processing industry, and health: scientific and technical considerations and use of the programmes of work of the Convention.
Tuesday 12 December 2017	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Fifth edition of the <i>Global Biodiversity Outlook</i> 9. New and emerging issues. 	<i>Consideration of conference room papers</i>
Wednesday 13 December 2017	No session of SBSTTA (session of WG8J-10)	<i>Consideration of conference room papers</i> 10. Other matters
Thursday 14 December 2017	No session of SBSTTA (session of WG8J-10)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Adoption of the report 12. Closure of the meeting