Report of the European Expert Meeting in Preparation of SBSTTA-17

September 10 - 12, 2013

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

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

- **Policy support tools and methodologies developed or used under the Convention and their adequacy, impact and gaps**
- **The adequacy of observations, and of data systems, for monitoring the biodiversity attributes addressed in the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the use and development of indicators for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**
- **New and emerging issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity**
- **Scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan and to each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**
- **Assessing the effects of the types of measures taken in accordance with the provisions of the Convention**
- **Contribution of the Convention to the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) intersessional process**

Federal Agency for Nature Conservation

Vilm 2013

Insel Vilm
INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY FOR NATURE CONSERVATION

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Glossary of Acronyms

AHTEG	Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
COP	Conference of the Parties
EEA	European Environment Agency
ES	Executive Secretary
EU	European Union
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
GBIF	Global Biodiversity Information Facility
GBIO	Global Biodiversity Informatics Outlook
GBO	Global Biodiversity Outlook
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEO BON	Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network
ICCM	International Conference on Chemicals Management
IPBES	Intergovernmental Panel on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOP	Meeting of the Parties (Cartagena Protocol)
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN)
SACM	Strategic Approach to International Chemical Management
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (CBD)
SEBI	Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators
TEEB	The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WCMC	UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WGRI	Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation (CBD)

1 Introduction

The European expert meeting in preparation of the upcoming seventeenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-17) 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 meeting of SBSTTA**. **The 37 participants from 14 European and other countries** (EU member states, Norway and Switzerland; Ethiopia and Canada) **attended in their personal capacity as biodiversity experts**. Mr. Gemedo Dalle Tussie, chair of the upcoming SBSTTA meeting, and Ms. Simone Schiele from the CBD Secretariat took part in the meeting as observers. Ms. Schiele introduced the new format of the SBSTTA meetings to the participants of the Vilm meeting. Further experts introducing specific topics to the meeting were Mr. Axel Paulsch (Institute for Biodiversity Network e.V., Germany), Mr. Adrian Peres (European Commission, Belgium), Mr. Hendrik Segers (Belgian Biodiversity Platform, Belgium), Ms. Trine Hay Setsaas (Norwegian Environment Agency, Norway), Ms. Tone Solhaug (Ministry of the Environment, Norway), Ms. Maja Stade Aarønæs (Norwegian Environment Agency, Norway), Mr. Andrew Stott (Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs, United Kingdom) and Ms. Karin Zaunberger (European Commission, Belgium).

The participants of the preparatory meeting to SBSTTA-17 were welcomed by Mr. 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 plenary. **In this report, the main points of discussion are summarised and general as well as specific comments on the agenda topics are given. The aim of the expert meeting was not to reach a consensus on the individual agenda topics 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-17.**

2 Policy support tools and methodologies developed or used under the Convention and their adequacy, impact and gaps

Item 3 (a) of the provisional agenda

Ms. Tone Solhaug introduced the topic in the plenary of the Vilm meeting and chaired the respective working group.

The participants at the Vilm meeting took note of the status and assessment of policy support tools and methodologies presented in the documents UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/2, UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/2/Add.1, UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/2/Add.2, UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/2/Add.3 and UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/2/Add.4 developed or used under the Convention. They discussed the need for further development of policy support tools and methodologies under the Convention and on ways to enhance their effectiveness.

The participants agreed on the following:

1. There are many useful and technically sound policy support tools present, from the Convention and from other relevant organizations, and the main focus should be on active use of tools already available.

2. The range of tools enables Parties to choose the most needed and appropriate tools.

3. Limited capacity and low political priority for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 as well as still insufficient mainstreaming of biodiversity into all relevant policy fields underline the need to focus on Goal A. The High Level Panel phase 1 also underlined that implementation of Goal A would stimulate the implementation of the other Goals of the Strategic Plan, e. g. Target 14 of Goal D.

4. Improved coherence between SBSTTA and WGRI (mandate for WGRI) concerning their roles in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan (ex joint meeting SBSTTA Bureau and COP Bureau) avoids the duplication of work.

5. The identified obstacles for the uptake and use of tools at the national level in Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/2 para. 22 are valid, but further efforts are necessary to increase the effective use of the tools at the national level, such as:

    a. Addressed to parties:
    Encourage communication, coordination and cooperation between national actors working at the national and international levels.
    b. Addressed to the Executive Secretary:
    Additional efforts under the Convention should be dedicated to supporting countries in the development of tools suitable for national and subnational application of the global policy support

tools and guidance currently available.
Including the description of the applicability of tools for a variety of circumstances and needs.
Use NBSAP workshops, and other relevant CBD workshops, for exchange of experiences in the use of the tools and for facilitating their application.

c. Addressed to others:
Assist in the application of tools.

6. The development of a facilitative voluntary review-mechanism[1] for the implementation of the Strategic Plan at the national level might be one effective mechanism for the Convention to reach out and provide the opportunity for Parties to get specific in-depth advice.

7. The use of relevant policy support tools and mechanisms are to a large extend dependent on data and information, both for their application and monitoring at the national level.

[1] The intention of the voluntary review mechanism is to provide targeted guidance on the implementation of the Strategic Plan in one Party at the time. The review mechanism will not give grades on the implementation nor rank Parties with regard to implementation.

The Executive Secretary might be asked to explore options for proposing terms of reference for such a mechanism, drawing on experiences from other relevant mechanisms (e.g. the OECD Environment Performance Reviews and the UNECE Environmental Policy Reviews).

3 The adequacy of observations, and of data systems, for monitoring the biodiversity attributes addressed in the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the use and development of indicators for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Item 3 (b) of the provisional agenda

Mr. Andrew Stott introduced the topic in the plenary of the Vilm meeting and chaired the respective working group.

The participants at the Vilm meeting took note of the observations on monitoring and indicators for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets presented in the documents UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/2, UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/2/Add.1, UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/2/Add.2, UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/2/Add.3 and UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/2/Add.4 developed or used under the Convention. They discussed the needs for adequate information to support effective decision making in the implementation and review of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, 2011-2020.

The participants of the Vilm meeting identified the following priorities in regard to the adequacy of observations, data systems and indicators:

In situ observations

1. In conclusion, the priorities for *in situ*[1] observations should be:
   a. the development and promotion of consistent protocols to enable quantitative aggregation of data for assessments at different scales;
   b. the continuation of existing *in situ* observation efforts that are scientifically robust and quality-assured so as to have the assurance of reliable time series information;
   c. the mobilization of existing data;
   d. the development and implementation of plans for filling observation gaps with a view to their long-term sustainability and with a view to fill gaps in coverage along major biophysical gradients and essential biodiversity variables;
   e. the enhancement of modelling efforts and development of innovative survey techniques which can provide a cost-effective way of filling some gaps; and
   f. the leverage of additional monitoring through well-planned and scientifically robust citizen science.

Remote sensing

1. In conclusion, it will be important for Parties to express their needs for remote sensing data and products and to convey these to the community that can help deliver such products. In many countries, the technical capabilities to prepare land-cover change analyses exist but these are not automatically at the disposal of those responsible for biodiversity. The need to draw on such resources becomes even

[1] *In situ* means to explore species and habitats in their natural environment.

more pressing with opportunities to use remote sensing approaches for ecosystem accounting. The key priorities to overcome barriers to the use of remote sensing for tracking trends in biodiversity are:

a. a closer relationship between the earth observation community and potential users in the biodiversity policy and management communities to enhance understanding, align priorities, identify opportunities and overcome challenges, ensuring data products more effectively meet user needs;
b. greater coordination of methods in data collection and processing for harmonized earth observation products linking between scales and other observational data;
c. improved time series of both remote sensing and *in situ* data sets to enable temporal change and trend analyses to track progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;
d. enhanced access to satellite remote sensing imagery including improved internet access, particularly in developing countries; and
e. enhanced access to computational power and human resources to process the data and create the kinds of analytical products suitable to inform indicators and assessments of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Data management

1. In conclusion, there is a need to improve the means of gathering and analysing data and to speed up its transformation into knowledge so as to enable rapid policy responses and support implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.
2. The Global Biodiversity Informatics Outlook (GBIO) provides a framework for managing, analysing, using and communicating biodiversity data. GBIO provides a framework around which funders, policymakers, researchers, information technology specialists, educators and the general public can unite to advance the ability to manage and analyze biodiversity information and data.

Indicators

1. In conclusion, the ability to measure progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets is improving and some gaps have already been filled. Smart choices are needed to continue or develop cost-effective monitoring systems, including by using proxies or expert assessment to complement indicators for which good data exists. A move towards more harmonized use of indicators across countries is desirable and there are indicators among those ready for use at global level that are particularly suitable for use at national level.
2. The participants of the Vilm meeting welcome the further development of the global indicator framework, and look forward to the proposals for additional indicators for global use identified by the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership. These are: the Biodiversity Barometer, the number of fisheries certified by the Marine Stewardship Council, the loss of reactive nitrogen to the environment, and the Ocean Health Index. In addition, Targets 16 and 17 can be monitored on the basis of information provided by countries to the Convention concerning ratification of the Nagoya Protocol and updating of NBSAPs.
3. The participants of the Vilm meeting welcome activities undertaken by the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and other partners, to provide capacity-building to support use of the indicators and to further develop practical information on the online reporting tool and the application of the indicators.

In addition, the participants of the Vilm meeting suggested the following actions:

1. The Executive Secretary is suggested:
   a. to cooperate with other bodies (such as GEO BON, IPBES, IUCN) to develop consistent protocols to enable quantitative aggregation of data for assessments at different scales.
   b. subject to available resources, to establish an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group to review the use of the indicator framework in the 5th National Reports and in GBO 4, to propose adjustments to the framework prior to its application in the 6th National Reports and in the assessment of the progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, taking into account experiences by other biodiversity related Conventions and organizations, and report to SBSTTA before COP 13.
   c. in collaboration with the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and other partners, to continue to:
      I. provide capacity-building to support use of the indicators;
      II. further develop practical information on the application of the indicators;
      III. promote harmonization with other Conventions; and
      IV. maintain the online database.

2. GBIF is suggested to make available the GBIO in all UN languages, to regularly update GBIO, and to report on progress to a future meeting of SBSTTA.

3. Parties and other bodies are suggested to:
   a. continue existing *in situ* observation efforts that are scientifically robust and quality-assured so as to provide reliable time series information;
   b. develop and implement plans for filling observation gaps with a view to their long-term sustainability and with a view to fill gaps in coverage along major biophysical gradients and essential biodiversity variables;
   c. promote additional monitoring through well-planned and scientifically robust citizen science; and
   d. enhance modelling efforts and to develop innovative survey techniques which can provide a cost-effective way of filling some gaps;
   e. support actions to improve access to and use of data in line with GBIO;
   f. assist in overcoming barriers in the use of remote sensing by promoting a closer relationship between the earth observation community and potential users in the biodiversity policy and management communities, and to promote enhanced access to remote sensing data including improved internet access, including computational power and human resources, particularly in developing countries;
   g. support GEO BON in its efforts in coordination of methods in data collection and processing for harmonized remote sensing data linking between global, regional, national and local scales and other observational data, and in enabling temporal change and trend analyses to track progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

4 New and emerging issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity

Item 3 (c) of the provisional agenda

Mr. Hendrik Segers introduced the topic with its context in the plenary of the Vilm meeting and chaired the respective working group.

The participants at the Vilm meeting took note of the observations on new and emerging issues presented by Mr. Hendrik Segers and discussed the need for further development of decision making informed by enhanced and consolidated information under the Convention and on ways to enhance their effectiveness.

The participants of the Vilm meeting identified the following priorities,

- taking into account the submission by the Ottawa River Institute, calling for work to be undertaken on the impacts of neonicotinoid insecticides on biodiversity, and the submission by Brazil that no new and emerging issues should be added to the agenda for the subsidiary body;

- considering the work under the Strategic Approach to International Chemical Management (SACM) of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM);

- further considering that the IUCN task force on systemic pesticides has work underway to produce a synthesis report on the ecological risks of systemic pesticides;

- noting the potential additional threat systemic pesticides may pose to pollinators; and

- being aware of the work planned under IPBES concerning a thematic fast track assessment on pollination and its impact on food security:

1. SBSTTA may wish to invite IPBES to include the threat by systemic pesticides on pollinators in the aforementioned element of its draft work program and to include the impact on biodiversity in its assessment, and to take into account work by relevant initiatives, such as the IUCN task force, on systemic pesticides.

2. Considering the above, the participants of the Vilm meeting suggest not to add “Impacts of neonicotinoid insecticides on biodiversity” as new and emerging issue to the agenda of SBSTTA.

5 Scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan and to each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Item 3 (d) of the provisional agenda

Mr. Adrian Peres introduced the topic in the plenary of the Vilm meeting and chaired the respective working group.

The participants at the Vilm workshop welcomed the assessment of scientific and technical needs presented in documents UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/2, UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/2/Add.1, UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/2/Add.2, UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/2/Add.3 and UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/2/Add.4, further developed the scientific and technical needs and identified additional needs related to the implementation of the Aichi targets.

Recognizing that the identified scientific and technical needs are not preventing Parties to implement the Strategic Plan and each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets the participants agreed on the following priorities:

Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

- Review and synthesize existing evidence on methods used to raise awareness; and further develop guidance and methods on how to best raise awareness if needed. (Target 1)
- Further develop methods for translating biodiversity awareness into behavioral change. (Target 1)
- Further generate knowledge and develop methods for valuation of biodiversity including non-economical values. (Target 2)
- Create, further develop and promote tools to facilitate the inclusion of biodiversity values into national planning processes, instruments and accounting. (Target 2)
- Further develop indicators and data sets and standardized data collection for global level monitoring implementation of Target 2.
- Further develop guidance on identifying harmful incentives and subsidies to support Parties to eliminate, phase out or reform subsidies that have negative impacts on biodiversity. (Target 3)
- Identify and develop tools or methodologies on non-economic incentives. (Target 3)
- Further develop and fine tune indicators to assess progress towards Target 3.
- Develop tools and methods for effectively engaging the production sector and consumers. (Target 4)
- Translate general global guidance into nationally applicable tools and methods regarding Target 4.
- Further improve geographic and temporal coverage of observation datasets that would allow an assessment of progress towards Target 4.

Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

- Develop further guidance for classifying and mapping of natural habitats and establish a baseline to measure progress towards Target 5.
- Further develop remote sensing for monitoring the consequences of pressures. (Target 5)
- Identify successful approaches for addressing habitat loss and balancing multiple demands placed on habitats and disseminate these among Parties. (Target 5)
- Develop capacities for addressing biodiversity issues and integrate existing knowledge into the framework of fisheries management. (Target 6)
- Review and synthesize existing evidence on available tools, guidance and methodologies; and develop additional tools, guidance and methodologies, including certification schemes, for global sustainable agricultural, aquaculture and forestry development. (Target 7)
- Address knowledge gaps on the impacts of pollutants on biodiversity. (Target 8)
- Further explore the impact of deposited nutrients on biodiversity and ecosystem services. (Target 8)
- Generate additional information on potential invasive alien species and their possible impacts. (Target 9)
- Further develop information systems to enable stakeholders to identify and manage invasive alien species. (Target 9)
- Further identify, characterize, map and assess ecosystems especially vulnerable to climate change or ocean acidification noting the urgency of the 2015 timeline. (Target 10)

Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

- Develop additional guidance on, and tools on management of, in particular the open seas, deep seas and marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, inland waters and areas affected by climate change. (Target 11)
- Develop a global map of wetlands. (Target 11)
- Encourage collection of data including genetic information on poorly documented species such as invertebrates, fungi, deep sea species, and increase knowledge on taxonomy, distribution area and causes of their decline. (Target 12)
- Improve knowledge on the ecology of threatened species, where there are gaps. (Target 12)
- Further develop information and mechanisms for monitoring genetic changes at global level regarding socioeconomically or culturally valuable species, with a focus on those not strictly related to agriculture. (Target 13)
- Develop more guidance on the conservation of animal genetic diversity. (Target 13)

- Assess and develop, where necessary, tools to enhance the protection of crop wild relatives *in situ.* (Target 13)
- Promote participatory research on on-farm conservation of genetic diversity. (Target 13)
- Further develop approaches to decrease market or commercial pressures to simplify crop and livestock systems. (Target 13)

Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

- Develop further guidance for categorizing, mapping and assessing ecosystems providing essential services for human well-being. (Target 14)
- Enhance the understanding on how improvements in the status of ecosystems providing essential services increase human well-being. (Target 14)
- Develop further comprehensive assessments of the economic and social benefits provided by ecosystem services. (Target 14)
- Tailor existing guidance on ecosystem restoration to national and local needs. (Target 15)
- Further develop tools to systematically assess the potential for ecosystem restoration and map further restoration opportunities, including the location and extent of degraded lands. (Target 15)
- Review restoration activities undertaken, and their consequences on carbon fluxes and stocks. (Target 15)
- Further develop nature-based solutions[1] for ecosystem restoration and resilience through sustainable innovation[2]. (Target 15)
- Further gather information on the socioeconomic benefits of ecosystem restoration. (Target 15)

[1] IUCN 2012: Nature-based solutions are interventions that (i) deliver an effective solution to a major global challenge using nature, (ii) provide biodiversity benefits in terms of diverse, well-managed ecosystems, (iii) are cost effective relative to other solutions, (iv) their rationale behind the intervention can be easily and compellingly communicated, (v) can be measured, verified and replicated, (vi) respects and reinforces communities' rights over natural resources and (vii) harnesses both public and private sources of funding as mentioned by IUCN 2012.

[2] a) Schiederig, T., Tietze, F., Herstatt, C. 2012: Green innovation in technology and innovation management - an exploratory literature review. R & D Management, 42,180-192: "(…) green, eco/ecological and environmental innovation are used largely synonymously, while the notion of sustainable innovation broadens the concept and includes a social dimension."
b) Schiederig, T., Tietze, F., Herstatt, C. 2011: What is Green Innovation? – A Quantitative Literature Review. The XXII ISPIM Conference 2011.

6 Assessing the effects of the types of measures taken in accordance with the provisions of the Convention

Item 4 of the provisional agenda

Ms. Karin Zaunberger introduced agenda item 4 to the participants of the Vilm meeting.

Note by the editors: The urgency to reach target 10 with a timeline of 2015 was generally acknowledged but due to lack of time this topic could not be extensively discussed and was not finished during the meeting. The text below is therefore to be seen as work in progress. The references provided may help to further develop the issue at SBSTTA17.

Discussing the drafts linked to agenda item 4 "Assessing the effects of the types of measures taken in accordance with the Convention", considering scientific findings related to coral reefs and reminding of SBSTTA-5 (January 2000) which took the initiative to bring coral bleaching on the agenda, some participants of the Vilm meeting found that a COP decision specifically recalling the urgency of Target 10, which is due in 2015, might be appropriate and useful.

This is not meant to be a prioritisation of Target 10.

In case there will be no room to pick up this issue during SBSTTA-17, alternatively a section dedicated to this issue could be indicated in the draft addendum to the work plan set out under COP Decision XI/18 para. 11 which shall be submitted for consideration at a meeting of SBSTTA prior to COP-12 (COP Decision XI/18 para. 13).

The Conference of the Parties,

- recalling the Aichi Target 10 by 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning (COP Decision X/2 para. 13);

- highlighting the rich biodiversity in coral reefs, which also plays an important role for fish-stock replenishment;

- considering that half a billion people depend directly or indirectly on coral reefs for their livelihoods (TEEB 2009);

- recognising that coral reefs provide shelter against storm surges and waves, thus playing an important role for the overall adaptation effort; and

- alarmed that in May 2013 the CO_2 concentration in the atmosphere has exceeded 400 ppm (CO_2 now 2013, NOAA 2013) and stressing that if the CO_2 concentration continues to increase, the viable limits for the long-term survival of tropical and subtropical coral reefs will be exceeded (Burke 2011, Leadley et al. 2010, Hoegh–Guldberg et al. 2007) and highlighting that reducing pressures on tropical and subtropical coral reefs such as overexploitation and pollution increases the resilience of tropical and subtropical coral reefs;

may wish to:

1. Urge Parties to speed up measures to achieve Target 10.

2. Request the Executive Secretariat to increase outreach and communication related to the urgency of Target 10 making use of the relevant international meetings.

References that might be useful to further develop this point:

Concerning CO_2 concentration in the atmosphere:

CO_2 now 2013: Earth's CO_2 Home Page. Monthly averages of atmospheric CO_2 concentrations in ppm. – Online: http://www.CO2now.org [16 September 2013]

NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 2013: CO_2 at NOAA's Mauna Loa Observatory reaches new milestone: Tops 400 ppm. NOAA, United States Department of Commerce. – Online: http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/news/7074.html [16 September 2013]

Concerning climate change impacts on coral reefs:

Cvitanovic, C., Wilson, S.K., Fulton, C.J., Almany, G.R., Anderson, P. Babcock, R.C. et al. 2013: Critical research needs for managing coral reef marine protected areas: Perspectives of academics and managers. Journal of Environmental Management 114: 84–91. – Online: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301479712005634/pdfft?md5=693e1d8d2be4cb721f005fa4078d6e87&pid=1-s2.0-S0301479712005634-main.pdf [16 September 2013]

Hoegh-Guldberg, O., Mumby, P. J., Hooten, A. J., Steneck, R. S., Greenfield, P., Gomez, E. et al. 2007: Coral Reefs Under Rapid Climate Change and Ocean Acidification. Science 318 (5857): 1737–1742. – Online: http://www.sciencemag.org/content/318/5857/1737.abstract [16 September 2013]

Burke, L. M. 2011: Reefs at risk revisited. Washington, D.C: World Resources Institute (World Resource Institute Report). – Online: http://pdf.wri.org/reefs_at_risk_revisited.pdf [16 September 2013]

Concerning tipping points

Smith, J. B. et al. 2009: Assessing dangerous climate change through an update of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) "reasons for concern". PNAS 2009 106 (11): 4133-4137; published ahead of print February 26, 2009, doi:10.1073/pnas.0812355106. - Online: http://www.pnas.org/content/early/2009/02/25/0812355106.full.pdf [16 September 2013]

Leadley, P., Pereira, H.M., Alkemade, R., Fernandez-Manjarrés, J.F., Proença, V., Scharlemann, J.P.W., Walpole, M.J. 2010: Biodiversity Scenarios: Projections of 21st century change in biodiversity and associated ecosystem services. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Montreal. Technical Series no. 50, 132 pages. - Online: http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-50-en.pdf [16 September 2013]

Concerning population numbers

TEEB 2009: TEEB Climate Issues Update September 2009. – Online: http://www.teebweb.org/publication/climate-issues-update/ [16 September 2013]

7 Contribution of the Convention to the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) intersessional process

Item 5 of the provisional agenda

Mr. Axel Paulsch introduced the topic in the plenary of the Vilm meeting and chaired the respective working group.

The participants of the Vilm meeting suggest that SBSTTA-17 considers the following:

Other possible elements to be considered in the IPBES work program

Considering the intent to avoid duplication of work, and welcoming the good cooperation between, inter alia, the SCBD, SBSTTA Bureau and IPBES in developing the draft work program of IPBES:

1. Request the SBSTTA Bureau and SCBD to continue collaboration with IPBES in line with COP Decision XI/2 in the further development and implementation of its first and future work programs;

2. Further request the SBSTTA Bureau, SCBD and invite IPBES to take into account further information on scientific and technical needs identified for the implementation of the Strategic Plan, the list of COP and COP/MOP decisions relevant for consideration in the IPBES work program and the list of potential elements derived from these decisions as included under section III, paragraphs 24 through 30 of document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/4.

Links of future editions of GBO to IPBES

Draft recommendation: Invite COP to request SBSTTA at its next meeting to evaluate the GBO process in light of GBO 4 and the ongoing work of IPBES on a global assessment on biodiversity and ecosystem services.

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September 10 – 12, 2013

at the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation
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European Expert Meeting in Preparation of SBSTTA-17

Objectives

The goal of the European expert meeting was to exchange information on topics on the agenda of the upcoming seventeenth meeting of SBSTTA (SBSTTA-17) among national experts from European countries. The informal discussions were based on the documents prepared by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

Program

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9

Arrival at Vilm Island.

18.30 *Dinner*

21.00 HORST KORN
Welcoming of the participants & introduction to the meeting
Short introduction of the participants

21.30 *Informal get-together*

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10

08.00 *Breakfast*

09.00 TRINE HAY SETSAAS & MAJA STADE AARØNÆS
Trondheim Conference on Biodiversity – Ecology and Economy for a Sustainable Society
Discussion

09.45 SIMONE SCHIELE & HORST KORN
New Format – new challenges
A discussion on purpose, format and possible general outcomes of the meeting
Discussion

10.30 *Coffee break*

11.00 AXEL PAULSCH
Contribution of the CBD to the IPBES intersessional process
Discussion

11.45 HENDRIK SEGERS
New and emerging issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity
Discussion

12.30 *Lunch break*

14.00 TONE SOLHAUG
Policy support tools and methodologies developed or used under the CBD and their adequacy, impact and gaps
Discussion

14.45 ANDY STOTT
The adequacy of observations and data systems for monitoring the biodiversity attributes addressed in the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the use and development of indicators for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
Discussion

15.30 *Coffee break*

16.00 ADRIAN PERES
Scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan and to each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
Discussion

16.45 KARIN ZAUNBERGER
Assessing the effects of the types of measures taken in accordance with the provisions of the CBD
Discussion

17.30 HORST KORN
The way forward

18.30 *Dinner*

20.00 Informal discussions on issues raised

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11

08.00 *Breakfast*

09.00 **Discussion groups**

10.30 *Coffee break*

11.00 **Discussion groups**

12.30 *Lunch break*

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

16.00 *Coffee break*

16.30 **Discussion groups**

18.30 *Dinner*

20.00 **Discussion groups or plenary**

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12

08.00 *Breakfast*

09.00 **Plenary: Short report on the progress of the working groups followed by discussion groups**

10.30 *Coffee break*

11.00 **Discussion groups**

12.30 *Lunch break*

14.00 **Plenary: Final discussion and finalisation of the workshop report**

16.00 *Coffee break*

16.30 **Plenary (continued)**

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

20.00 **Plenary: Finalisation of the workshop report if necessary, otherwise informal get-together**

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13

07:25 Departure

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF WORK

	Plenary
Monday, 14 October 2013	
10 a.m. - 1 p.m.	Item 1: Opening of the meeting. Item 2: Organizational matters. Item 3: Facilitating the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets through scientific and technical means. Item 4: Assessing the effects of the types of measures taken in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. **Overview of items 3 and 4** Panel presentations and discussion.
3 – 6 p.m.	Items 3 and 4 (*continued)* **Strategic Goal A** Panel presentations and discussion.
Tuesday, 15 October 2013	
10 a.m. - 1 p.m.	Items 3 and 4 (*continued)* **Strategic Goal B** Panel presentations and discussion.
3 – 6 p.m.	Items 3 and 4 (*continued)* **Strategic Goal C** Panel presentations and discussion.
Wednesday, 16 October 2013	
10 a.m. - 1 p.m.	Items 3 and 4 (*continued)* **Strategic Goal D** Panel presentations and discussion.
3 – 6 p.m.	Items 3 and 4 (*continued)* Panel presentations and discussion. Item 5: Contribution of the Convention to the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) intersessional process. Item 6: Progress reports by the Executive Secretary.
Thursday, 17 October 2013	
10 a.m. - 1 p.m.	Item 7: Conclusions and recommendations for further work (based *inter alia,* on items 3(a), (b) and (d)).
3 - 6 p.m.	Item 7: (*Continued.)*
Friday, 18 October 2013	
10 a.m. - 1 p.m.	Item 7: (*Continued.)*
3 - 6 p.m.	Item 8: Other matters. Item 9: Adoption of the report. Item 10: Closure of the meeting.