



## Policy Brief

### Twenty-first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

(11 – 14 December 2017, Montreal, Canada)

#### Agenda items up for discussion:

- **Scenarios for the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity:** The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) will consider a range of information regarding the possible future state of biodiversity based on different scenarios and models. The models and scenarios being considered have implications for the actions which are needed to reach the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, namely that of living in harmony with nature where by 2050 biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people. The deliberations by SBSTTA will also provide an input to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

- **Sustainable wildlife management: Guidance for achieving a more sustainable bushmeat sector**

Wild meat has long served as a source of nutrition for millions of people in many regions of the world, in both developed and developing countries. In some rural communities in tropical developing countries, wild meat has been found to provide almost all of the protein in the diet. SBSTTA may further elaborate technical guidance for better governance towards a more sustainable bushmeat sector, with any actions identified to be taken in the context of the 2050 Vision of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. To that end, SBSTTA may provide recommendations to ensure that the supply of bushmeat is sustainably managed at the source, that the excessive demand of wild meat in towns and cities is controlled, and, that an enabling environment is created for the sustainable management of wild meat.

- **Biodiversity and human health**

All human health ultimately depends on ecosystem services made possible by biodiversity and the products derived from them. Biodiversity and human health are interlinked in various ways and better consideration of health-biodiversity linkages could contribute to improving many aspects of human health. SBSTTA may recommend that the Conference of the Parties at its next meeting adopt a decision that promotes dialogue among ministries and agencies responsible for the sectors of health, environment, agriculture, nutrition and food security, 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.

•**Fifth Edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook***: Considerations for its Preparation: The SBSTTA will consider the plan for the development of the next edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*. The next edition of the report (GBO-5), which will be launched in 2020, will provide one of the main inputs to the development of the post 2020 global biodiversity framework and provide the final assessment of progress in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

•**Tools to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Policy Instruments for the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020**: The SBSTTA will review different approaches and tools for undertaking evaluations of the effectiveness of national actions for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity as well as national biodiversity strategies and action plans. Through its deliberations SBSTTA will identify possible approaches to evaluation which will be relevant to the preparation of the sixth national reports to the Convention on Biological Diversity. SBSTTA's deliberations may also help to inform discussions on means for evaluating the effectiveness of the post 2020 global biodiversity framework.

•**New and Emerging Issues Relating to the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity**: SBSTTA will consider several issues related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in order to determine if they constitute new and emerging issues and should formally be considered by the Convention on Biological Diversity.

•**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: The SBSTTA will launch, for the first time under the Convention on Biological Diversity, the intergovernmental consideration of the nexus between biodiversity and key economic sectors, including energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing industry, as well as health. The scientific and technical considerations of the inter-sectoral nexus by the SBSTTA will help mobilize momentum and build a solid basis for further inter-sessional work and consensus building by the Second meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and subsequently the UN Biodiversity Conference (Fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity).

#### **Relevant Links:**

Meeting documents: [www.cbd.int/meetings/SBSTTA-21](http://www.cbd.int/meetings/SBSTTA-21)

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020: [www.cbd.int/sp/](http://www.cbd.int/sp/)

Aichi Biodiversity Targets: [www.cbd.int/sp/targets/](http://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/)

Sustainable Wildlife Management: [www.cbd.int/sustainable/swm.shtml](http://www.cbd.int/sustainable/swm.shtml)

Health and Biodiversity: [www.cbd.int/health/](http://www.cbd.int/health/)

Global Biodiversity Outlook 4: [www.cbd.int/gbo4/](http://www.cbd.int/gbo4/)

New and Emerging Issues: [www.cbd.int/emerging/](http://www.cbd.int/emerging/)

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