



Report on SBSTTA-21 CBD Plenary

Prepared by Anne-Hélène Prieur-Richard and Paula Monroy
18 January 2018

Summary	2
Introduction	3
SBSTTA-21 Plenary	3
Scenarios for the 2050 vision for biodiversity and the links between the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs	3
Guidance for achieving a more sustainable wild meat sector	4
Biodiversity and human health	5
Biodiversity mainstreaming in the energy, mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing industries, and in the health sector	6
Tools for evaluating the effectiveness of policy instruments for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity	7
The fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-5)	8
WG8J-10	8
Future Earth contribution to SBSTTA-21	9
Delegation	9
MoU	9
Side Event: “Natural Systems for Sustainable Cities: Mainstreaming biodiversity into urban infrastructure development”	9
Side Event: “Connecting Health and the Environment to Achieve the SDGs”	10
Future Earth opportunities to contribute to the Convention	11
Program and Relevant Documents	12

Summary

The 21st meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-21) convened at the Palais des Congrès in Montreal, Canada, from 11 to 14 December 2017, concurrently with the 10th meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) (WG8J-10) and Related Provisions.

The plenary adopted recommendations on: 1) scenarios for the 2050 vision for biodiversity and the links between the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); 2) guidance for achieving a more sustainable wild meat sector; 3) biodiversity and human health; 4) biodiversity mainstreaming in the energy, mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing industries, and in the health sector; 5) tools for evaluating the effectiveness of policy instruments for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity; 6) the fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-5); and 7) new and emerging issues.

The resulting guidelines for the repatriation of traditional knowledge were considered instrumental to the development of a common approach to traditional knowledge and similar issues across the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

At the third session of the meeting, Future Earth's Anne Hélène Prieur-Richard and Cristiana Paşca Palmer, Executive Secretary of the Convention, signed a memorandum of understanding to jointly strive to achieve the Aichi biodiversity targets and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

Future Earth attended as an accredited observer and, in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat and other organizations, hosted two side events. The first event was a panel entitled "Natural Systems for Sustainable Cities: Mainstreaming biodiversity into urban infrastructure development" to introduce the project "Integrating Nature for Urban Sustainability," which aims at mainstreaming the consideration of biodiversity and natural ecosystems in urban design and planning to ensure cities around the world can meet global targets for sustainability and human well-being.

The second side event was entitled "Connecting Health and the Environment to Achieve the SDGs." This panel discussion focused on how to engage policymakers at global and national levels, considering the SBSTTA audience, and also how to support practitioners and researchers looking to make connections across the field of environment and health.

Future Earth opportunities to contribute to the Convention include: 1) expanding contributions to the different thematic work programs; 2) continuing developing the Natural Systems for Sustainable Cities project; 3) engaging in a few strategic areas, such as the scientific contributions/recommendations for the Post-2020 Strategic Plan of the Convention; and 4) providing knowledge relevant to the state and trends of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Introduction

The Convention on Biological Diversity, hereinafter referred to as the Convention, was adopted on 22 May 1992 and entered into force on 29 December 1993. The Convention is an international treaty for the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of the components of biodiversity and the equitable sharing of the benefits derived from the use of genetic resources.

With 196 Parties so far, the Convention has near universal participation among countries. Its [Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020](#) is an internationally-recognized framework designed to mobilize international protection of biodiverse areas and important ecosystem services that underpin sustainable development.

SBSTTA is an open-ended, intergovernmental scientific advisory body that provides assessments of: a) the status of biological diversity; and b) the types of measures taken in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. SBSTTA also responds to inquiries from the Convention of the Parties (COP). As such, SBSTTA is a subsidiary body of the COP and reports regularly to the COP on all aspects of its work.

As a governing body of the Convention, the COP advances implementation of the Convention through the decisions it takes at its periodic meetings. To implement the Convention's main objectives, COP established seven thematic programs to guide future work for the secretariat. These are: 1) agricultural biodiversity; 2) dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity; 3) island biodiversity; 4) marine and coastal biodiversity; 5) forest biodiversity; 6) mountain biodiversity; and 7) inland waters biodiversity.

In addition, COP called for the preparation of *Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO)*, a periodic report on biological diversity. Preparations are currently underway for the production of its fifth edition. The Future Earth community has been deeply involved in leading the third and fourth editions in collaboration with the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC),.

Furthermore, COP established a Working Group on Article 8, paragraph (j) dealing with issues related to indigenous and local communities. Through this group, the Convention asserts the need to: a) respect, preserve and maintain the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities; b) promote their wider application with the approval of the holders of such knowledge; and c) share equitably the benefits arising from their utilization.

SBSTTA-21 Plenary

[Scenarios for the 2050 vision for biodiversity and the links between the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs](#)

As listed in CBD/SBSTTA/REC/XXI/1 (2017), recommendations by SBSTTA concluded the following:

- 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.
- 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.
- Scenarios for future socio-economic 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. These plausible futures lead to varying levels of drivers of ecosystem and biodiversity change, such as climate change, overexploitation, pollution, invasive alien species and habitat loss, including land use change.
- The biodiversity goals reflected in the 2050 Vision could be attained while also reaching broader socio-economic objectives by deploying a combination of measures.
- These measures could be developed in various “policy mixes” depending on the needs and priorities of countries and stakeholders.
- The pathways towards a sustainable future, while plausible, require transformational change, including changes in behavior at the levels of producers and consumers, governments and businesses.
- 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 related to climate adaptation and mitigation and that climate change adaptation and mitigation measures do not negatively impact biodiversity through changes in land management.
- The 2050 Vision is consistent with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other international goals.
- Scenarios and models may be useful in informing the development and implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
- Scenario analyses tailored to regional, national or local circumstances provide information to feed into strategic planning for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Guidance for achieving a more sustainable wild meat sector

As listed in CBD/SBSTTA/REC/XXI/2 (2017), recommendations adopted by the SBSTTA include:

- 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.
- Recognizing the implications of human population growth and urbanization for biodiversity conservation and land management.
- Recognizing that Parties have identified integrated wildlife management needs in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and in other national, regional and global strategies and plans, and that a number of sustainable wildlife management activities are underway with support from various governments and organizations. Many wildlife species are still in need of urgent conservation measures, including protection, sustainable utilization and restoration of populations.

- Welcoming the progress made by the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management, which recognizes the right to customary use of biological resources as consistent with traditional practices, and the importance of full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making processes related to sustainable wildlife management in accordance with national legislation.
- Recognizing the significant role that indigenous peoples and local communities play in the sustainable use and management of wild meat.
- Building on the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity, endorsed at COP-12.
- Recalling the urgent need to reduce biodiversity loss, including preventing the extinction of threatened species, to improve and sustain their conservation status and to restore and safeguard ecosystems that provide essential functions and services, including services related to water, health, livelihoods and well-being.

Among other considerations listed in CBD/SBSTTA/REC/XXI/2 (2017), the SBSTTA requests the Executive Secretary, in consultation with interested Parties, other governments, indigenous peoples and local communities and other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management, subject to the availability of resources:

- To identify areas that may require complementary guidance to be developed and to explore ways to apply such guidance to other geographical areas, other species and other uses, in view of the fact that the voluntary guidance for a sustainable wild meat sector is applicable only to some areas of terrestrial tropical and subtropical habitat, biomes and ecosystems.
- To promote and facilitate the use of monitoring tools and databases, through an exchange of best practices and lessons learned, among Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, with a view to improving information on sustainable wildlife use, including wild meat hunting, consumption, trade and sales, and legality issues.
- To further test multidisciplinary approaches to combining better knowledge of the use of and trade in wildlife, taking into account the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities and livelihood alternatives for the customary sustainable use of wildlife, possibly including an understanding of the taxonomy and ecology of the species involved, a review and strengthening of legal frameworks, the identification and promotion of best practices for sustainably managing and using wildlife, and an examination of the provisions of food and livelihood alternatives relating to customary sustainable use of wildlife through, among other things, a review of existing activities relating to the Partnership.
- To communicate with the Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) with a view to facilitate the wide dissemination of the outcomes of the assessment on sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity in order to help strengthen capacities and tools in this domain.

Biodiversity and human health

As listed in CBD/SBSTTA/REC/XXI/3 (2017), the SBSTTA acknowledged:

- The contribution of health-biodiversity linkages to improving several aspects of human health and well-being, including through the prevention and reduction of both infectious and non-communicable diseases, and by supporting nutrition and healthy diets..
- The importance of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and of traditional knowledge for the health of indigenous peoples and local communities.
- The importance of the human microbiome for human health, and the value of biodiverse green spaces in urban environments, protected areas and their physiological and psychological benefits (including for children and the elderly), and further highlighted the importance of ecosystem-based approaches for the delivery of multiple benefits.
- The opportunities to contribute to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in particular Target 14, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs, through the mainstreaming of health-biodiversity linkages into relevant sectors and initiatives, including those for health, environment, agriculture, finance, nutrition and food security, food safety, planning (including urban planning), climate change mitigation and adaptation, and disaster risk reduction.

In this respect, the SBSTTA highlighted the importance of all dimensions and components of biodiversity, including plants, animals and micro-organisms, and the interactions among them, as well as their genetic resources and the ecosystems of which they are part. For example, CBD/SBSTTA/REC/XXI/3 (2017) documents that the SBSTTA:

- Welcomes the Guidance on integrating biodiversity considerations into One Health approaches, recognizes the importance of ecosystem-based approaches for the delivery of multiple benefits to health and well-being and encourages Parties, and invites other Governments and relevant organizations to make use of the guidance, in accordance with national circumstances.
- Invites Parties and other Governments to consider integrating One Health policies, plans or projects in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and, as appropriate, national health plans, and other instruments including those under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction, to jointly support the implementation of the Convention, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other relevant global commitments.
- Encourages Parties to promote dialogue among ministries and agencies responsible for the sectors of health (including domestic animal and wildlife health), environment, pollution (such as marine plastic debris), pesticides, antimicrobial resistance, agriculture, nutrition and food security, food safety, 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, including by mainstreaming biodiversity and health linkages into existing and future policies, plans and strategies, as appropriate.

Biodiversity mainstreaming in the energy, mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing industries, and in the health sector

This topic will be at the heart of the COP negotiations next December in Egypt, in particular during the High Level Political Forum. Among the recommendations listed in CBD/SBSTTA/REC/XXI/4 (2017), the SBSTTA noted that:

- Mainstreaming is a critical approach to assist Parties in the implementation of the Convention, and that transformational change is required in the conservation, use and management of biodiversity and ecosystems, including changes in behaviour and decision-making at all levels, for the achievement of the 2050 Vision for biodiversity and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
- Its conclusions at its 21st meeting regarding scenarios for the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity that pathways towards a sustainable future, while plausible, require transformational change to meet the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, including behavioural changes, at all levels, of producers and consumers, governments and businesses, that are relevant to the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the energy and mining, infrastructure, and manufacturing and processing sectors.
- 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, subnational, regional and interregional levels, as appropriate.

Moreover, the SBSTTA:

- Emphasizes the important role of indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as women, youth, local and subnational governments, and other relevant stakeholders, and the roles and contributions of community-based monitoring and information systems in addressing mainstreaming in these sectors.
- Invites the United Nations Environment Program International Resource Panel, when undertaking its assessment on mineral resource governance, to include, as far as possible, impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services and indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as mitigation measures for avoiding or minimizing negative effects, and to inform the Executive Secretary on progress, and of its conclusions when the assessment is finalized.

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

As listed in CBD/SBSTTA/REC/XXI/5 (2017), recommendations the SBSTTA made in this regard take note of, for example:

- The importance of sound evaluations of the effectiveness of policy instruments or measures in supporting the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the need for associated capacity-building.
- The range of approaches, including community-based monitoring and information systems by indigenous peoples and local communities, for evaluating the effectiveness of policy instruments or measures supporting the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and encourages the use, as appropriate, of the information 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 when designing and undertaking evaluations of the

effectiveness of measures taken to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, in particular in the context of preparing their sixth national reports.

The fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-5)

The GBO is an assessment conducted by the Convention to assess its work, especially in regards to achieving its goals (e.g. 2010 target, 2020 Aichi targets). The fifth edition will be different from the previous one as some of it will be based on the IPBES regional and global assessments to be released in 2018 and 2019.

In its recommendations listed in CBD/SBSTTA/REC/XXI/6 (2017) among other things, the SBSTTA:

- Takes note of the plan for the preparation of the fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook.
- Urges Parties to submit their sixth national reports by 31 December 2018 at the latest for them to be included in the assessment.
- Requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme, to continue providing support to Parties in preparing their sixth national reports, and invites the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant partners to contribute as appropriate.
- Urges Parties and invites other Governments and relevant organizations to make available, in an open manner, accurate and reliable data and data updates on the status of, trends in, and projections for biological diversity as well as threats thereto, and on progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

WG8J-10

The meeting featured an in-depth dialogue on the contribution of traditional knowledge to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda). Special attention was given to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Recommendations were made, including on voluntary guidelines for the repatriation of traditional knowledge relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. For example, the Working Group recommended that when there is ongoing use of traditional knowledge to address benefit-sharing, users should consider special measures where appropriate, such as compensation, return of rights to the original holders and benefit-sharing mechanisms development, appropriate to the cultural and social context and needs and aspirations of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Other recommendations made include:

- glossary of relevant key terms and concepts to be used within the context of Article 8(j) and related provisions;
- future work for the integration of Article 8(j) in the work of the Convention;
- resource mobilization;
- United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) recommendations;
- future in-depth dialogues.

Future Earth contribution to SBSTTA-21

Delegation

Future Earth's delegation brought together representatives from the Future Earth Secretariat and the International Project Office (IPO) of the Global Research Project bioDISCOVERY. These two networks specifically contribute to the Convention's work on post-2020 scenarios and GBO-5, as well as biodiversity and health.

Attending participants from the Future Earth community were Anne-Hélène Prieur-Richard, Director of the Montreal Global Hub and head of the delegation; M'Lisa Colbert, Urban Projects Science Officer; Cornelia Krug, Executive Officer, bioDISCOVERY IPO; Catherine Machalaba, Executive Officer, oneHealth IPO; and Paula Monroy, Communications and Engagement Coordinator.

MoU

By signing the memorandum of understanding, the Convention Secretariat and Future Earth agreed to strengthen their collaboration to, among other key areas, support the development of plausible pathways toward the 2050 Vision of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 by mobilizing scientific communities and providing scientific knowledge; align relevant research priorities with policy needs, for example, in support of the Convention's work on biodiversity and health; and support the mainstreaming of biodiversity as an important consideration in other sectors of society.

Future Earth and the Convention recently worked together to launch a project called Natural Systems and Sustainable Cities, which builds on the successful Cities Biodiversity Outlook undertaken by the Convention and its partners since 2012. This project aims at assessing areas where urban growth is likely to have the greatest impact on biodiversity and ecosystems. Future Earth and the Convention will also collaborate with governments at various levels to develop tools and best practices to support efforts to foster biodiversity through urban design, planning, development and management.

Read the full story [here](#).

Side Event: "Natural Systems for Sustainable Cities: Mainstreaming biodiversity into urban infrastructure development"

Future Earth, the Convention Secretariat, ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability, Stockholm Resilience Centre, SwedBio and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) co-organized a panel on Wednesday, 13 December. This panel aimed to communicate to SBSTTA-21 attendees about the Natural Systems for Sustainable Cities project, which is relevant to the mainstreaming issues to be considered at COP-14, especially concerning infrastructure.

The panel was chaired by Ingrid Coetzee, Senior Manager of Biodiversity and Nature-based Solutions at ICLEI. The panelists were Amy Fraenkel, Principal Officer at the Convention Secretariat; Future Earth's M'Lisa Colbert; Ingrid Coetzee, Senior Manager of Biodiversity and Nature-based Solutions at ICLEI; and Linda Krueger, Senior Policy Advisor at TNC.

Colbert introduced new scientific findings on urban ecosystem services and the threats and opportunities associated with urban expansion into especially biodiverse areas. By 2030, 60% of the area projected to be urban - of which 70% could be built in and around cities - has yet to be built. As such, urban expansion could have a significant impact on globally-important biodiversity areas. Importantly, cities are platforms for systemic and transformative change. The projected urban expansion could, therefore, offer an opportunity to design future innovative and sustainable cities with improved use and management of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Krueger presented about natural solutions for green urban infrastructure, and a panel discussion preceded Coetzee's closing remarks.

The Natural Systems for Sustainable Cities project proposes to provide national, subnational and local governments with tools and effective practices to minimize impacts and protect ecosystem processes in urban development, planning and management. Among the priority areas are assessments, planning exercises, best practices, demonstrative pilots and dissemination of results and lessons learned. The purpose of the project is also to encourage leadership by local authorities, elected urban officials, relevant actors within civil society and the private sector.

The side event was very well attended, and discussion with member countries started on how to mainstream issues around urban expansion and biodiversity in the work of the Convention. It also led to references in the SBSTTA document on mainstreaming biodiversity in the transport sector to be discussed at COP-14 - see document [here](#). This contribution was also based on the information document prepared by Future Earth - together with the project's partners - for SBSTTA-21.

Side Event: "Connecting Health and the Environment to Achieve the SDGs"

Future Earth, Panorama, EcoHealth Alliance, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), World Bank, Finland's Ministry of Environment, Indigenous Women's Network of Latin America and the Caribbean for Biodiversity, the Convention Secretariat and Nature Conservation Egypt co-organized a panel on Thursday, 14 December. This event addressed the growing demand for greater knowledge, shared learnings and cross-sectoral collaboration around how to implement integrated approaches to ecosystem and human health.

The panel gathered representatives from global governance, policymaking, advocacy, practitioner and research communities to discuss strategies, tools and best practices aimed at bringing together environment and health communities to meet sustainable development challenges.

The event focused on sharing practical learnings and tools on how to implement integrated approaches, which can help inspire and guide collective progress through a shared experience of mutual learning. Content was drawn from multiple action-oriented reports and from the Convention Secretariat and other organizations focused on integrated approaches, such as oneHealth, Ecohealth and Planetary Health. Such approaches include the Convention's One Health guidance and health and biodiversity case studies and tools, and Panorama's global and national-level policy reviews.

Panelists discussed the opportunities to strengthen health and environment synergies, including priority areas discussed at the recent "Regional Workshop on the Interlinkages Between Human Health and Biodiversity for the European Region." A video by David Nabarro - who has served as SDG lead for the United Nations and led its system-wide coordination for Ebola response - was shared. In the video, Nabarro noted the importance of cross-cutting collaboration - including via One Health approaches - to achieve the SDGs.

To conclude, a capacity assessment tool for environmental health services developed by the World Bank and EcoHealth Alliance in partnership with the Convention Secretariat was announced.

Future Earth opportunities to contribute to the Convention

The community of Future Earth is already contributing to several thematic work program. The Global Mountain Biodiversity Assessment (GMBA), for example, is contributing to work on mountain biodiversity, bioDISCOVERY on climate and biodiversity and oneHealth on linkages between biodiversity and health. Additional opportunities include:

- 1) Expanding contributions to the different thematic work programs.
- 2) Continuing to develop the Natural Systems for Sustainable Cities, since this project is bringing together the scientific, policy and practice communities to co-produce knowledge in order to set up policies and strategies that could foster biodiversity and ecosystem services in very rapidly changing systems due to urbanisation and climate change.
- 3) Engaging in a few strategic areas, for example:
 - a) Providing scientific contribution/recommendations for the Post-2020 Strategic Plan of the Convention as - most probably - a large portion of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets will not be achieved by 2020, although some recommendations have already been provided to accelerate the pace of achievement. This discussion will be at the heart of the COP that will happen in China in 2020. Future Earth is a strategic partner at this COP and will provide input like DIVERSITAS did for the design of the 2020 biodiversity Aichi targets.
 - b) Continuing our contribution to the development and improvement of biodiversity scenarios, including multi-sectoral (Earth) scenarios. Such scenarios are aligned with the SDGs and the goal of the Convention to mainstream biodiversity in other societal sectors.
 - c) Mainstreaming biodiversity in the energy, mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing industries, and in the health sector, which will be at the heart of the discussions of COP-14.

- 4) Providing knowledge relevant to the state and trends of biodiversity and ecosystem services - including the 2020 biodiversity Aichi targets - timely for both the IPBES global assessment and GBO.

Program and Relevant Documents

The complete official schedule of the SBSTTA-21 is available [here](#) and the IISD's Daily Web Coverage can be accessed [here](#).

- SBSTTA-21 [Meeting Documents](#)
- SBSTTA 21 [Annotated Agenda](#)
- SBSTTA-21 [Draft Report \[PDF\]](#)
- SBSTTA-21 [Side Events](#)
- ENB IISD [Summary of the SBSTTA-21 and WG8J-10 of the CBD \[PDF\]](#)
- COP [Meetings of the Conference of the Parties](#)
- COP-13 [Decisions Containing Requests Related to National Reports \[PDF\]](#)
- CDB [Pachamama Traditional Knowledge Newsletter \[PDF\]](#)
- CBD [Aichi Biodiversity Targets](#)