



CBD's SBSTTA role and organization

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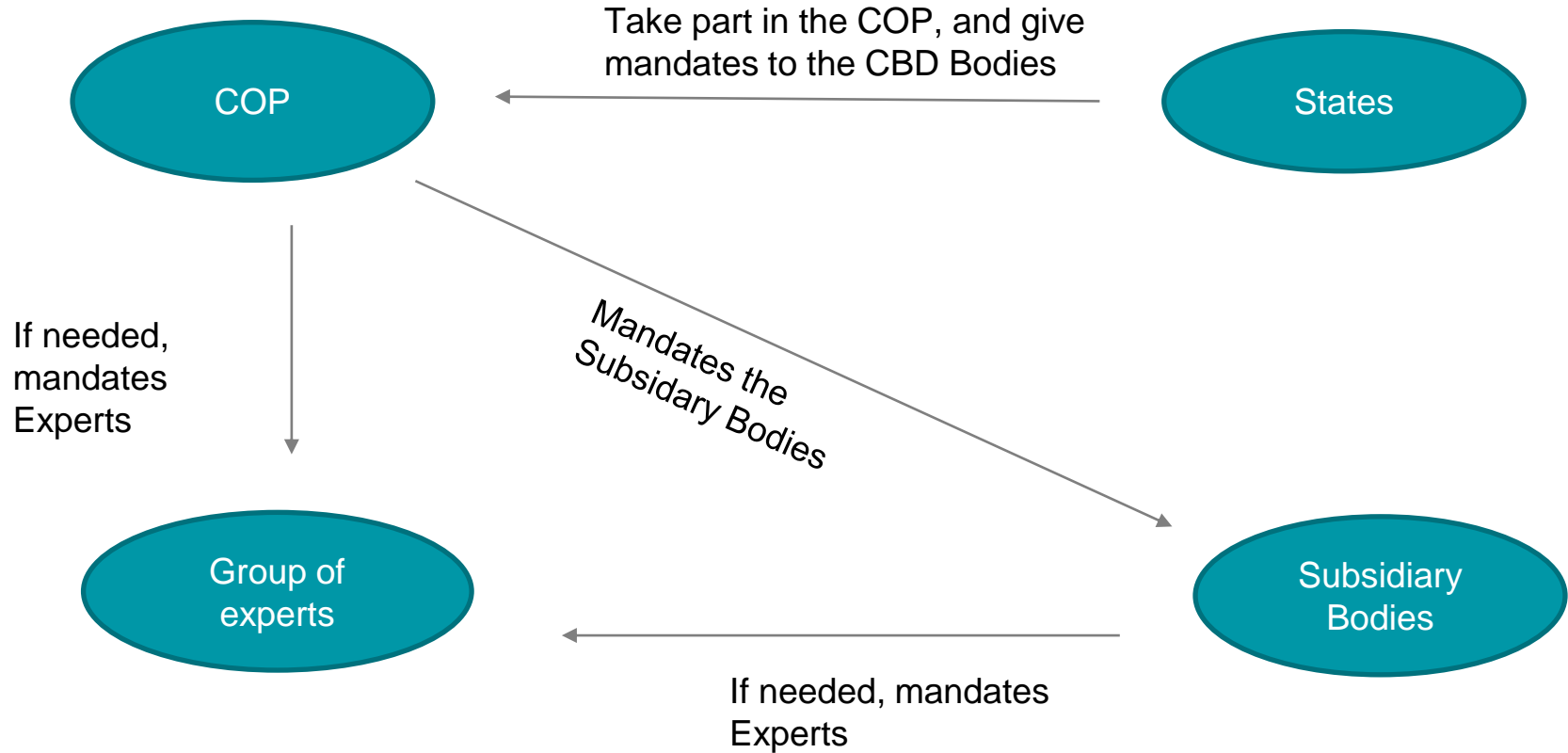
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I/ CBD organization (Reminder)



I/ SBSTTA Role



ARTICLE 25 - CBD

A subsidiary body for the provision of scientific, technical and technological advice is hereby established to provide the Conference of the Parties and, as appropriate, its other subsidiary bodies with timely advice relating to the implementation of this Convention. This body shall be open to participation by all Parties **and shall be multidisciplinary**. It shall comprise **government representatives competent in the relevant field of expertise**. It shall report regularly to the Conference of the Parties on all aspects of its work

I/ SBSTTA Role

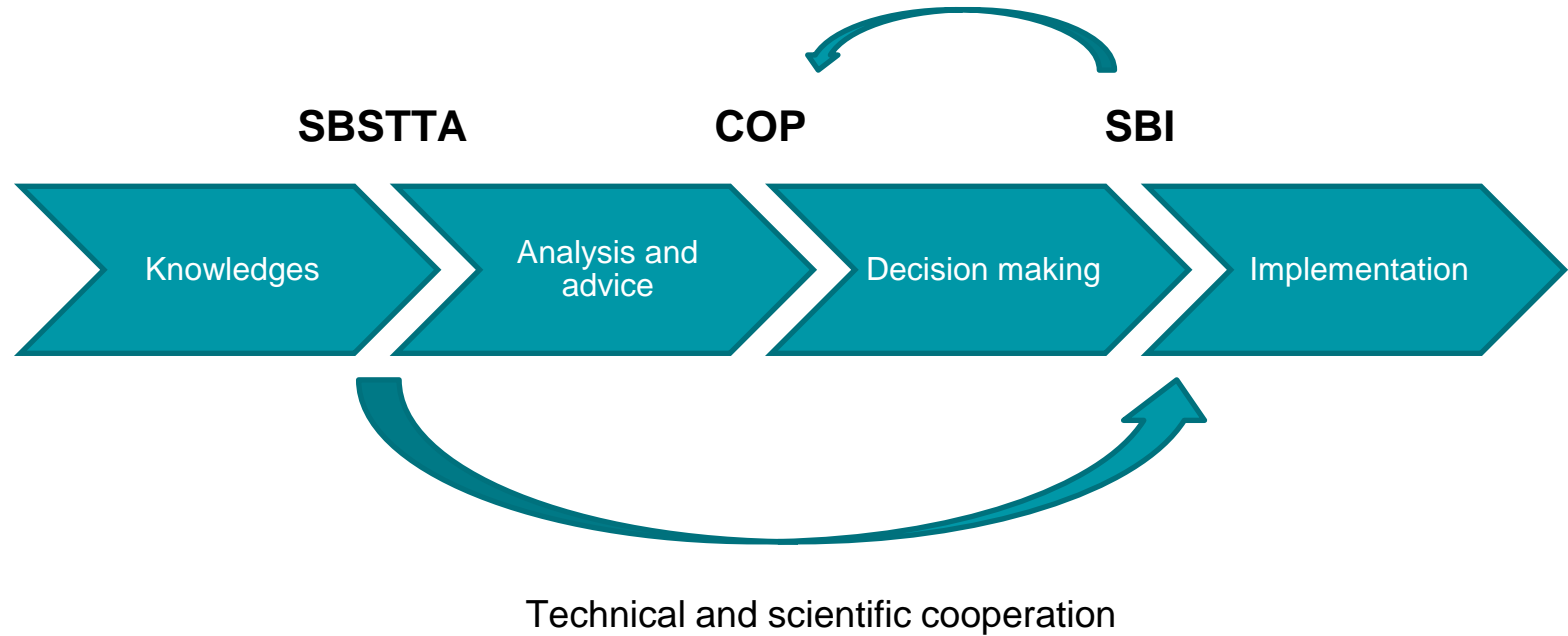


ARTICLE 25 - CBD

2. Under the authority of and in accordance with guidelines laid down by the Conference of the Parties, and upon its request, this body shall:

- (a) **Provide scientific and technical assessments** of the status of biological diversity;
- (b) Prepare scientific and technical assessments of the effects of types of measures taken in accordance with the provisions of this Convention;
- (c) **Identify innovative, efficient and state-of-the-art technologies and know-how** relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and advise on the ways and means of promoting development and/or transferring such technologies;
- (d) **Provide advice on scientific programmes and international cooperation in research and development** related to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; and
- (e) **Respond to scientific, technical, technological and methodological questions** that the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies may put to the body.

I/ SBSTTA Role



II/ SBSTTA specific conduct of business

PROCESS FOR THE CONDUCT OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ASSESSMENTS INITIATED BY THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

Assessment steps	Modalities/activities
Recognition of assessment need/mandate	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Mandate given by the Conference of the Parties;2. Needs identified:<ul style="list-style-type: none">o Through the review of programmes of work, e.g., for forest biodiversity, and biodiversity and climate change;o After an initial assessment, e.g., for invasive alien species; oro During implementation of programmes of work, e.g., for rapid assessment methods.
Preparation of background document or note by the Executive Secretary	<p>Provide notice of intention to undertake assessment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Invitation given to scientific community to submit evidence <p>Background documents or detailed outlines drafted by the Executive Secretary with or without assistance from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Consultant/collaborating organization; and/or2. Expert meeting.
Consideration by an AHTEG ¹ established by the Conference of the Parties	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Review of background document or Note by the Executive Secretary;2. Identification of gaps; and3. Revision of background document taking into account additional published information.
Peer-review	<p>Peer-review, if applicable, by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Selected reviewers;2. A wider audience including Parties, other Governments, SBSTTA focal points, experts nominated by Parties, organizations and indigenous and local communities and/or other conventions and their focal points.
Consideration by SBSTTA	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Development of conclusions on assessment;2. Recommendation to the Conference of the Parties.
Use and application of results (including consideration by the Conference of the Parties) and identification of gaps to be addressed in future	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Utilization of the revised document to develop elements and activities for the relevant programmes of work, and follow-up activities and submission of draft decision for consideration by the Conference of the Parties;2. Decision by the Conference of the Parties;3. Publication of assessment reports in the CBD Technical Series;4. Use in other publications, e.g., Millennium Ecosystem Assessment report;5. Active dissemination of results to scientific community.6. Use by Governments and others;7. Identification of additional information needs, including the need for new assessments.



II/ SBSTTA specific conduct of business

OPTIONS FOR FACILITATING EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND VIEWS ON THE ITEMS ON THE AGENDA OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

Option	Commentary
Keynote speakers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Keynote speakers may be asked to speak during the opening of SBSTTA meetings. Experience under the Convention suggests that keynote speakers can usefully set a constructive tone for a meeting either by providing an inspirational or provocative speech; however targeted introductory presentations facilitate the exchange of information and views on specific issues more effectively.• Selected keynote speakers may be from outside the Convention or from amongst delegates; however, in addition to being knowledgeable about the subject of discussion, they must also be animated and interesting speakers.
Introductory presentations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introductory presentations are often used to introduce specific issues in Plenary or in the working groups at SBSTTA. They may be given by Secretariat staff, delegates, or guests. They can be very effective in terms of raising awareness about and outlining key issues for delegates, especially technical or complex issues; however they do not provide an opportunity for in-depth discussion of issues.
Presentations in meetings of regional groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Experts could be invited by regional groups to their meetings held during SBSTTA to give brief presentations and catalyze discussion within regions on key issues being addressed at SBSTTA meetings. Prior to SBSTTA meetings, regional groups could determine for which agenda items presentations might be useful and invite the relevant experts to their respective meetings.
Informal workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Informal intra- and/or inter-sessional workshops on key agenda items could be held to enable delegates to exchange views on issues without the constraints of a formal negotiating process. Workshops would be held in response to an identified need from SBSTTA and would likely consist of presentations (from Secretariat staff, delegates, or guests) and discussion and could help to raise and resolve challenging issues in a less formal setting. Outcomes of the workshops could be in the form of a chair's text. It would not need to be agreed upon, but it could be referred to during the formal debate.• Intra-sessional workshops could be held in working groups prior to the formal negotiation of a particular agenda item, while inter-sessional workshops could be held just prior to SBSTTA meetings. In the case of intra-sessional workshops, participation would be guaranteed.• Inter-sessional workshops could be held a few weeks prior to, or back-to-back with, SBSTTA meetings. They could also be held simultaneous to other biodiversity-related meetings (e.g., Ramsar COP, UNCCD COP etc.).

III/ What do « Science, Technical and Technology » mean

?

Science

Aware of **the general lack of information and knowledge** regarding biological diversity and of the urgent need to develop scientific, technical and institutional capacities to provide the basic understanding upon which to plan and implement appropriate measures, (Pr. §7)

Noting also that where there is a threat of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity, **lack of full scientific certainty** should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to avoid or minimize such a threat (Pr. §9)

Recognizing the close and traditional dependence of many indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles on biological resources, and the desirability of sharing equitably benefits arising from the use of **traditional knowledge, innovations and practices** relevant to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components (Pr. §12)



III/ What do « Science, Technical and Technology » mean

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Science

Article 12. Research and Training

The Contracting Parties, taking into account the special needs of developing countries, shall:

(a) Establish and maintain programmes for **scientific and technical education and training** in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components and provide support for such education and training for the specific needs of developing countries;

(b) **Promote and encourage research** which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries, inter alia, in accordance with decisions of the Conference of the Parties taken in consequence of recommendations of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice; and

c) In keeping with the provisions of Articles 16, 18 and 20, **promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research** in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources.



III/ What do « Science, Technical and Technology » mean ?



TECHNOLOGY

"Technology" includes biotechnology

"Biotechnology" means any technological application that uses biological systems, living organisms, or derivatives thereof, to make or modify
(Article 2)

Aware that conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity is of critical importance for meeting the food, health and other needs of the growing world population, for which purpose **access to** and sharing of both genetic resources and **technologies** are essential (Pr. §20)

III/ What do « Science, Technical and Technology » mean

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TECHNOLOGY

Article 16. Access to and Transfer of technology

1. Each Contracting Party, recognizing that technology includes biotechnology, and that both **access to and transfer of technology among Contracting Parties are essential elements for the attainment of the objectives of this Convention**, undertakes subject to the provisions of this Article to provide and/or facilitate access for and transfer to other Contracting Parties of **technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment**.

2. Access to and transfer of technology referred to in paragraph 1 above to developing countries shall be provided and/or facilitated under fair and most favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms where mutually agreed, and, where necessary, in accordance with the financial mechanism established by Articles 20 and 21. In the case of technology subject to patents and other intellectual property rights, such access and transfer shall be provided on terms which recognize and are consistent with the adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights. The application of this paragraph shall be consistent with paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 below.

3. Each Contracting Party shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, with the aim that Contracting Parties, in particular those that are developing countries, which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which makes use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms, including technology protected by patents and other intellectual property rights, where necessary, through the provisions of Articles 20 and 21 and in accordance with international law and consistent with paragraphs 4 and 5 below.

4. Each Contracting Party shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, with the aim that the private sector facilitates access to, joint development and transfer of technology referred to in paragraph 1 above for the benefit of both governmental institutions and the private sector of developing countries and in this regard shall abide by the obligations included in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above.

5. The Contracting Parties, recognizing that patents and other intellectual property rights may have an influence on the implementation of this Convention, shall cooperate in this regard subject to national legislation and international law in order to ensure that such rights are supportive of and do not run counter to its objectives.



III/ What do « Science, Technical and Technology » mean ?



TECHNICAL

Aware of the general lack of information and knowledge regarding biological diversity and of the urgent need to develop scientific, **technical and institutional capacities** to provide the basic understanding upon which to plan and implement appropriate measures, (Pr. §7)

III/ What do « Science, Technical and Technology » mean

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Article 18. Technical and Scientific Cooperation

TECHNICAL

1. The Contracting Parties shall promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, where necessary, through the appropriate international and national institutions.
2. Each Contracting Party shall promote technical and scientific cooperation with other Contracting Parties, in particular developing countries, in implementing this Convention, inter alia, **through the development and implementation of national policies**. In promoting such cooperation, special attention should be given to the development and strengthening of national capabilities, by means of human resources development and institution building.
3. The Conference of the Parties, at its first meeting, shall determine how to establish a **clearing-house mechanism to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation**.
4. The Contracting Parties shall, in accordance with national legislation and policies, encourage and develop **methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies**, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention. For this purpose, the Contracting Parties shall also promote cooperation in the training of personnel and exchange of experts.
5. The Contracting Parties shall, subject to mutual agreement, **promote the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies** relevant to the objectives of this Convention.



IV/ Link between SBSTTA and IPBES



UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/11 : The intention

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, to consider, once the arrangements and modalities for the intergovernmental platform are decided, how the Convention could make full and effective use of the platform, seeking complementarity and avoiding duplication between the work of the Convention, in particular the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, and the proposed platform, and to report thereon to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice before the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

IV/ Link between SBSTTA and IPBES

UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/13 : The collaboration

C. Collaboration with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

The Conference of the Parties,

Recognizing that the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services is an independent body with its own functions, operating principles and institutional arrangements,

Also recognizing the potential contribution of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to enhancing the effectiveness of the Convention, in achieving its objectives and implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, bearing in mind the need to avoid overlaps and duplication of efforts;

1. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in Panama City on 21 April 2012, and the outcomes of the plenary meeting to determine modalities and institutional arrangements for this Platform;

2. *Welcomes in particular* the provision for the Chair of the Subsidiary Body to participate as an observer in the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, in order to promote communication and synergies between the Subsidiary Body and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform, and *requests* the Chair of the Subsidiary Body, subject to the availability of resources, to participate as an observer in the Platform Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, to reinforce linkages between the Convention and the Platform;



IV/ Link between SBSTTA and IPBES

UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/13 : The collaboration

3. *Recalling* decision X/2, *considers* that the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets provide a useful flexible framework for the delivery of the biodiversity agenda at all levels and *invites* the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to consider how its work plan can contribute to their achievement;

4. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to consider ways in which the activities of the Platform could, as appropriate:

(a) Build on, and contribute to, the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook;

(b) Contribute to assessments of the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets; and

(c) Provide information on policy options available to deliver the 2050 Vision of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

5. *Decides* that the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, at its seventeenth meeting, should, as an interim activity on the relationship between the Convention and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform, provide additional explanatory information on requests referred to in paragraph 4 above and convey this information to IPBES;

6. *Decides* that the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, at its eighteenth meeting, taking into account the further development of the procedures and work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, should develop recommendations, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting, as to how the Convention, and in particular the Subsidiary Body, should collaborate with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, by:



IV/ Link between SBSTTA and IPBES

UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/13 : The collaboration

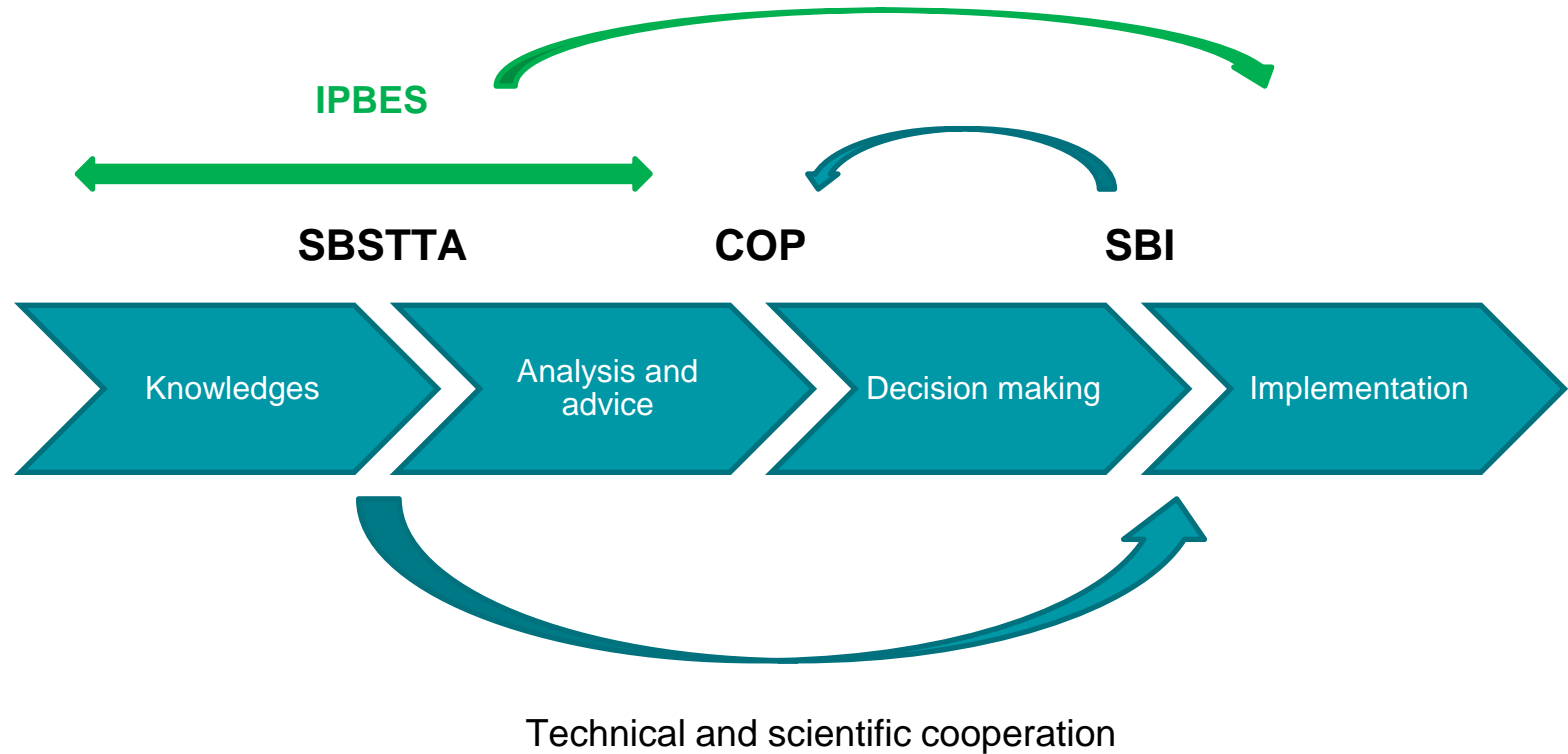
(a) Identifying scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 that could be considered by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services; and

(b) Considering relevant outputs from the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and taking them into account and complement them with further work as needed in its recommendations to the Conference of the Parties;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to explore options for formalizing collaboration with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and to report to the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting.



IV/ Link between SBSTTA and IPBES



Thank you for your attention!

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