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REPORT ON PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL SCIENCE-POLICY PLATFORM ON BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In decision XII/25 the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity welcomed the adoption of the work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for 2014-2018. In the same decision the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Chair and Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, to continue to collaborate with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, where relevant, strengthening synergies and avoiding duplication of work, to review the progress on elements of the work programme of the Platform that are relevant to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and to report to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice on progress (paragraph 5(a)). The Conference of the Parties also requested the Executive Secretary to make available, through the clearing-house mechanism, information on progress in the implementation of the work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for the period 2014-2018, including the global assessment on biodiversity and ecosystem services scheduled to be launched in 2018, and to bring this information to the attention of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, as appropriate (paragraph 5(d)).

2. The Executive Secretary is making available herewith a progress report on the implementation of the 2014-2018 work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. The present note provides background information to document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/9. This note has been prepared by the Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and is being made available in the form and language in which it was provided to the Secretariat.

* UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/1.

REPORT ON PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL SCIENCE-POLICY PLATFORM ON BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

1. At its second session in December 2013, the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) adopted in decision IPBES-2/5 a work programme for the period 2014-2018.[1] The diagram in Annex I, taken from that decision, provides a summary of the agreed work programme. For context, Annex II contains the conceptual framework for the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.[2]

2. IPBES is now in the second year of the implementation of its work programme and about 1,000 experts, selected by its Multidisciplinary Expert Panel (MEP), are currently engaged in its implementation. Work has been initiated across all 18 of its deliverables. This report provides information on the work undertaken for the period June 2014-October 2015 (since SBSTTA 18), and builds upon document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/18/INF/19. It has been structured around the different objectives and deliverables of the Platform's work programme.

I. Objective 1 - Strengthen the capacity and knowledge foundations of the science-policy interface to implement key functions of the Platform

3. There are four identified deliverables under this objective, which is to strengthen the capacity and knowledge foundations of the science-policy interface to implement key functions of the Platform. Each of these deliverables is summarised below, along with a summary of the progress made to date in their implementation.

a) *Deliverables 1(a) and 1(b) - Building capacity*: A task force on capacity-building is supporting the delivery of the Platform's functions in identifying and prioritizing capacity-building needs related to the IPBES work programme, and helping to identify resources for meeting those needs. In order to advance these deliverables the Platform will also provide a forum with conventional and potential sources of funding, and implement a "matchmaking facility". The task force is in place for the life of the current work programme, with a technical support unit provided by the Government of Norway. It is envisaged that the deliverables will contribute to the attainment of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 19, on improving the knowledge base, and 20, on the mobilization of financial resources to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2020. The progress made on these two deliverables is:

i. At the third session of the IPBES Plenary held from 12-17 January 2015, Member Governments approved a list of priority capacity-building needs. These priority needs, identified with the support of the task force on capacity-building, are set out in annex 1 to decision IPBES-3/1.

ii. The task force on capacity-building is developing a prototype matchmaking facility to support implementation of the Platform's work programme. UNDP is supporting the development of the online component of the matchmaking facility through BES-Net. The aim of this facility is to bring together those who have capacity-building needs with those able to help meet those needs, whether technical or financial. The IPBES Chair launched on 20 July 2015 a call for proposals requesting technical or financial support for planning or implementing capacity-building projects, in the context of the IPBES prototype matchmaking facility. The deadline for receiving projects was 5 September 2015 and 88 proposals were received. The first IPBES capacity-building Forum will take place in Dehradun, India, 19-22 October 2015.

[1] Available at http://www.ipbes.net/images/decisions/Decision%20IPBES_2_5.pdf.

[2] Adopted by the Plenary of the Platform in decision IPBES-2/4.

iii. A call for applications for the IPBES fellowship pilot programme for the four regional assessments and the thematic assessment on land degradation and restoration generated 446 nominations, from which 33 Fellows were selected. The IPBES fellowship pilot programme aims to build capacity among early career experts in the science-policy interface. The fellows participate throughout the assessment process as part of the chapter teams. In addition to participating in the author meetings, the fellows will also participate in a one-week training workshop from 7-11 December 2015 in Bonn, Germany.

b) *Deliverable 1(c) - Working with indigenous and local knowledge systems:* IPBES aims to promote effective engagement with indigenous and local knowledge (ILK) experts and holders in its work. A task force, supported by a Technical Support Unit based at UNESCO, is facilitating the development of this work. This task force has met on two occasions (20-24 April 2015 in Bonn, Germany; 7-11 September 2015 in Paris, France) since IPBES-3. It is anticipated that this deliverable will contribute to the attainment of Aichi Biodiversity Target 18. The progress made on this deliverable is:

i. An initial progress report 'Update on ILK Procedures and Approaches' (IPBES/3/INF/2) was provided to the third session of the Plenary together with a proposal for further piloting of ILK in IPBES assessments. The Plenary noted the progress made and decided to continue to pilot these preliminary ILK approaches in the thematic assessments and in the regional assessments. It also noted the progress made in the establishment of a roster of experts and a participatory mechanism for working with indigenous and local knowledge systems (Decision IPBES-3/3).

ii. The task force published on line and in hard copy the proceedings of the ILK Dialogue Workshop it convened in Panama (1-4 December 2014) - *Indigenous and Local Knowledge about Pollination and Pollinators associated with Food Production* (Lyver et al., 2015).[3] The task force provided input to the thematic assessments on 'Pollination and pollinators associated with food production', via these proceedings, and is currently contributing to regional assessments for Africa and Europe and Central Asia.

c) *Deliverable 1(d) - Knowledge and data:* A task force, supported by a Technical Support Unit based at the National Institute of Ecology (NIE), Secheon, Republic of Korea, was established in order to help increase access to the data, information and knowledge necessary for achieving the Platform's aims and delivering its work programme. This includes helping to identify and prioritize the key scientific information needed for policymakers at appropriate scales, and to catalyse efforts to generate new knowledge in dialogue with scientific organizations, policymakers and funding organizations. It is anticipated that this deliverable will contribute to the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Target 19, on improving the knowledge base. The second meeting of the knowledge and data task force was held in Bonn, Germany on 20-23 April 2015. The progress made on this deliverable is:

i. The key activities in the data and information management plan of 2015, approved by IPBES-3, are proceeding. This includes the further development of data and information management plans for IPBES assessments, included in the guide for assessments for use by all regions; the further development of the knowledge and data strategy. Highlights of progress in implementation include a proposal on a core set of indicators across the four regions; an on-line survey on access to literature and development of initiatives to increase this access; establishment of a literature

[3] Available at http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/SC/pdf/IPBES_Pollination-Pollinators_Workshop.pdf.

repository system to store literature and share among assessment experts; and a literature management system to generate lists of references to be publicly shared. A dialogue workshop will be held in 2016 in collaboration with partner organizations to catalyze the generation of new knowledge, in order to fill gaps identified through IPBES assessments.

II. Objective 2 - Strengthen the science-policy interface on biodiversity and ecosystem services at and across subregional, regional and global levels

4. There are three deliverables under this objective, which is to strengthen the science-policy interface on biodiversity and ecosystem services at and across subregional, regional and global levels. Each of these deliverables is summarised below, followed by information on progress to date in their implementation.

a) *Deliverable 2(a) - Guide on production and integration of assessments from and across all scales:* IPBES is carrying out a range of thematic, regional and global assessments, and in doing so accumulating expertise. A guide is being developed to capture this knowledge and help ensure consistency across IPBES assessments. It addresses practical, procedural, conceptual and thematic aspects of assessments, and takes into account different visions, approaches and knowledge systems. It is being developed by nine experts, selected following a call for nominations, working with 12 MEP and Bureau members and a further 48 experts in charge of providing an independent review of successive drafts. Technical support is provided by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre. A first draft was noted by IPBES-3. The guide is considered as a living document and updated as additional information becomes available.

b) *Deliverable 2(b) - Regional/subregional assessments on biodiversity and ecosystem services:* In decision IPBES-3/1, IPBES approved the undertaking of four regional and sub-regional assessments for Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific, and Europe and Central Asia. It is anticipated that this deliverable will provide critical input to the global assessment and contribute to implementation and achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in general. The regional assessments reports and their Summary for Policy Makers (SPMs) are to be submitted for the consideration of the 6th IPBES Plenary (early 2018), and will be prepared in accordance with the procedures for the preparation of deliverables (Annex to decision IPBES-3/3), the generic scoping report for regional and sub-regional assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services (IPBES/3/18), which provides a generic chapter outline, a timetable and a cost estimate for the four regional assessments, and the scoping reports for each one of the four regional assessments (IPBES/3/18), which provide additional information pertaining to each region, to complement the generic scoping report. The progress made on this deliverable is:

i. At the 5th MEP meeting (April 2015), the MEP selected experts from the pool of experts (IPBES/MEP-5/11) nominated by member countries and organizations.

ii. Prior to IPBES-3, the Chair requested governments and stakeholders to provide offers for in-kind contributions to support the implementation of the work programme with particular reference to the need for technical support for implementing the regional and subregional assessments. In response to this, institutional arrangements have been made with the Alexander von Humboldt Institute (Colombia), the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) (Japan), the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) (South Africa) and the University of Bern (Switzerland).

iii. The first author meetings were held in Bogota, Colombia (20 to 27 July), Pretoria, South Africa (3-7 August), Tokyo, Japan (17 – 21 August) and Engelberg, Switzerland (31 Aug- 4 Sept). Approximately 450 participants attended these meetings, including Co-Chairs, coordinating lead authors, lead authors, young fellows, Multidisciplinary Expert Panel (MEP) and Bureau members, representatives of task forces/expert groups

and the IPBES Secretariat. All four meetings produced Zero Order Drafts (ZOD), consisting of a detailed scope for each chapter, and agreed on the responsibilities of each author, as well as detailed timelines of activities towards the production of the regional assessment report. The next step is the production of the first order drafts and their external review (June 2016).

c) *Deliverable 2(c) - Global assessment on biodiversity and ecosystem services:* At its eleventh meeting, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity invited IPBES to prepare by 2018 a global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services building, inter alia, on its own and other relevant regional, subregional and thematic assessments, as well as on national reports. The progress made on this deliverable is:

i. IPBES-3 (January 2015) approved a scoping process for a global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services based on an initial scoping report developed by the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel (MEP) and the Bureau. The overall scope of the assessment will, in line with the invitation, assess the status and trends with regard to such services, the impact of biodiversity and ecosystem services on human well-being and the effectiveness of responses, including the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. It is anticipated that this deliverable will contribute to the process for the assessment of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The meeting to scope this future global assessment took place in Bonn, Germany from 5-7 October 2015. This meeting involved approximately 60 experts with a range of scientific, technical and socio-economic expertise. This group included MEP and Bureau members, co-chairs of the on-going regional assessments and of the thematic assessment on Land Degradation and Restoration. A Resource Person from the CBD Secretariat was also present. The meeting produced a scoping document for the global assessment on biodiversity and ecosystem services, which includes the overall scope and utility of the global assessment, and a detailed chapter outline. This document is currently open for review **until 6 November 2015** (deadline extended by 3 days) by governments and other stakeholders. It was circulated to Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity by the Secretariat of the CBD, and is reproduced in Annex III.

ii. It is anticipated, pending the approval of the Global scoping document at IPBES-4 (February 2016), that there will be a global call for experts to initiate the full global assessment immediately after IPBES-4. The work would take place in 2016-2018. It is anticipated that the global assessment would be submitted for consideration to a future session of the Plenary of IPBES in early 2019.

III. Objective 3 - Strengthen the science-policy interface on biodiversity and ecosystem services with regard to thematic and methodological issues

5. There are six deliverables/subdeliverables under this objective focused on strengthening the science-policy interface on biodiversity and ecosystem services with regard to thematic and methodological issues. Each of these is summarised below along with information on progress in their implementation.

a) *Deliverable 3(a) - Fast-track thematic assessment of pollinators, pollination and food production:* The scope of this assessment covers changes in animal pollination as a regulating ecosystem service that underpins food production and its contribution to gene flows and restoration of ecosystems. It addresses the role of native and exotic pollinators, the status of and trends in pollinators and pollination networks and services, drivers of change, impacts on human well-being, food production of pollination declines and deficits and the effectiveness of responses to pollination declines and deficits. The assessment is required for enhancing policy responses to declines and deficits in pollination. The assessment represents an early IPBES deliverable that aims to identify

policy-relevant findings for decision-making in government, the private sector and civil society, as well as helping to demonstrate how an essential ecosystem service contributes to the post-2015 development agenda. It is anticipated that the deliverable will contribute to the attainment of Aichi Biodiversity Target 14 on safeguarding and restoring ecosystems that provide essential services. The progress made on this deliverable is:

i. The first author meeting was held in Siegburg, Germany from 30 June – 04 July, 2014

ii. A Global Dialogue Workshop on Indigenous and Local Knowledge on Pollination and Pollinators associated with Food Production was held in Panama City, Panama, 01-05 December, 2014

iii. The first review of the assessment by experts took place from 19 January - 2 March, 2015 (6 weeks)

iv. The second author meeting was held in Belém, Brazil from 09 – 13 March, 2015

v. The second order draft of the full technical report and the first order draft of the Summary for Policymakers for Deliverable 3a: Pollinators, Pollination and Food Production were prepared.

vi. The second review of the assessment by Governments and Experts was held from 22 May – 17 July, 2015 (8 weeks)

vii. The third author meeting was held in Rome, Italy, from 27 – 31 July, 2015.

viii. The full report of this assessment and its summary for policy makers will be considered by IPBES-4 (February 2016).

b) *Deliverable 3(b)(i) - Thematic assessment- Land degradation and restoration:* This assessment will examine the global status of and trends in land degradation, by region and land cover type; the effect of degradation on biodiversity values, ecosystem services and human well-being; and the state of knowledge, by region and land cover type, of ecosystem restoration extent and options. The assessment will enhance the knowledge base for policies for addressing land degradation, desertification and the restoration of degraded land. It is anticipated that the deliverable would contribute to the implementation of the 10-year strategic plan and framework (2008–2018) of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 14 and 15 on safeguarding and restoring ecosystems that provide essential services. The progress made on this deliverable is:

i. IPBES-3 (Decision IPBES-3/18) approved the undertaking of a thematic assessment on land degradation and restoration, based on a scoping report. Following a call for experts, about 100 experts were selected by the MEP in April 2015 to participate in the preparation of the report. In order to respond to a request from the Plenary to develop a coordinated approach among the regional assessments and the thematic assessments, half of these experts are working as Lead Authors in the four regional assessments, while the other half are contributing to the land degradation and restoration assessment. The work is supported by a Technical Support Unit, composed of one consultant, based within the IPBES secretariat in Bonn, Germany.

ii. The first author meeting took place in Bonn, Germany from 20-24th September 2015 and produced a zero order draft, including detailed outlines for each of the six chapters of the report.

iii. The next step is the production of the first order draft and its external review (June 2016).

c) *Deliverable 3(b)(ii) - Thematic assessment - Invasive alien species and their control:* This assessment will assess the threat that invasive alien species pose to biodiversity, ecosystem

services and livelihoods and the global status of and trends in impacts of invasive alien species by region and subregion, taking into account various knowledge and value systems. It is anticipated that the assessment will contribute to the enhancement of national and international policies addressing invasive alien species, in particular on the attainment of Aichi Biodiversity Target 9.

d) *Deliverable 3(b)(iii) - Thematic assessment - Sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity and strengthening capacities and tools:* This assessment will address the ecological, economic, social and cultural importance, conservation status, drivers of change, of mainly harvested and traded biodiversity related products and wild species. It will also assess the potential of the sustainable use of biodiversity for the enhancement of livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities, including the role of traditional governance and institutions. It will identify guidelines, methods and tools and promote best practices, including both modern technologies and indigenous and local knowledge, for sustainable management and harvesting. The assessment will contribute to identification of related knowledge gaps and better technologies, including in respect of indigenous and local knowledge. It will also contribute to the development of policy support tools and methodologies, to enhancing sustainable management schemes (including the establishment and management of harvest quotas), to aiding compliance and enforcement measures, and to addressing capacity-building needs in countries of origin. It is anticipated that the assessment will contribute to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and the Convention on Biological Diversity, in particular the attainment of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 3, 4, 6, 7, 12 and 18. The progress made on these deliverables is:

i. In decision IPBES-3/1 IPBES approved the initiation of scoping, primarily using virtual approaches, for a thematic assessment of invasive alien species and for a thematic assessment of sustainable use of biodiversity, for consideration by the Plenary at its fourth session.

ii. An open access web-based scoping consultation (e-conference) was held from 7-25 September 2015 to scope both thematic assessments (invasive alien species and their control (IAS) and sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity (SUB)). The e-conference discussion topics were based on the initial IAS (IPBES/2/16/Add.3) and SUB (IPBES/2/16/Add.6) scoping documents. The e-conferences were conducted over 3 weeks and according to 4 distinct sessions, each aiming to address specific aspects of the scoping reports. The invitation to participate in the consultation was sent to a wide range of people, including IPBES members, stakeholders and experts. The CBD and CITES Secretariats were also asked to disseminate the announcement. A total of 1056 participants registered to participate in both e-conferences. Drafts of the scoping documents have been prepared by the MEP co-chairs based on the e-conference inputs.

iii. IPBES-4 will be invited to consider the scoping reports for these two assessments as a basis for approving full assessments. Documents will be posted here (http://www.ipbes.net/index.php/plenary/ipbes-4) when available. These two assessments, if approved, would be performed during 2016-2018, for consideration by a future session of the IPBES Plenary in early 2019.

e) *Deliverable 3(c) - Methodological assessment-Scenario analysis and modelling of biodiversity and ecosystem services:* The fast track assessment of methodologies for scenario analysis and modelling of biodiversity and ecosystem services is important for guiding the use of such methodologies in all of the Platform's work to ensure the policy relevance of its deliverables. Scenarios and models, including those based on participatory methods, have been identified as policy support tools and methodologies that can help decision makers to identify potential impacts of different policy options. Based on the findings of the methodological assessment, this deliverable will result in an evolving guide, followed by efforts to promote methods for the use of different types of knowledge and catalyse the development of databases, geospatial data, tools and methodologies for scenario analysis and modelling. It is anticipated that the deliverable would contribute to the

implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 as a whole. The progress made on this deliverable is:

i. Following an open call for nominations, about 80 experts were selected for this assessment. The Technical Support Unit is hosted by the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL, The Netherlands).

ii. The first author meeting was held in Egmond aan Zee, the Netherlands from 27-31 October 2014

iii. The first review of the assessment by experts was held from 9 January - 27 February 2015 (7 weeks)

iv. The second author meeting was held in Ushuaia, Argentina from 9-13 March 2015

v. The second order draft of the full technical report and the first order draft of the Summary for Policymakers were prepared.

vi. The second review phase was held from 15 May – 9 July 2015.

vii. The third author meeting was held from 27-31 July 2015 (Beijing, China)

viii. Final drafts of the Summary for Policy Makers (SPM) and the technical report will be considered by IPBES-4. They will be sent to governments ahead of the fourth session of the Plenary.

f) Deliverable 3(d) - *Diverse conceptualization of values of biodiversity and nature's benefits to people including ecosystem services:* The assessment of tools and methodologies regarding multiple values of biodiversity to human societies is important for guiding the use of such methodologies in all IPBES work. Different valuation methodologies will be evaluated according to different visions, approaches and knowledge systems, and their policy relevance based on the diverse conceptualization of values of biodiversity and nature's benefits to people including provisioning, regulating and cultural services. This assessment will result in a guide, and subsequently promote and catalyse the further development and use of tools and methodologies on these issues. The aim is that such policy support tools will help guide decision-making by taking into account the multiple values of nature and its benefits. It is anticipated that the deliverable will contribute to Strategic Goal A, and in particular Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 on the integration of biodiversity values, of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The progress made on this deliverable is:

i. Following an open call for nominations, 39 experts were selected to work with a number of Bureau and MEP members to scope the assessment and prepare a preliminary guide. Both documents were considered by IPBES-3.

ii. IPBES-3 requested the expert group (IPBES-3/1) to revise the preliminary guide, and the scoping report based on comments received following an open review by Governments and stakeholders, for consideration by the Plenary at its fourth session. Technical support for this work has been provided by the Ecosystem Services and Economics (ESE) Unit of UNEP's Division of Environmental Policy Implementation.

iii. The preliminary guide, as well as the scoping report for the methodological assessment on diverse conceptualization of values, were submitted for review by governments and stakeholders from 26 February to 31 March 2015.

iv. The third expert group meeting was held from June 8-11 2015 in Budapest, Hungary with the support of Corvinus University to review the comments received.

v. The preliminary guide has been revised based on the comments from the open review. The Scoping document was revised based on the comments from the IPBES-3 and the open review. It is currently under external government and stakeholder review until the 30th of October.

vi. The revised scoping report for the methodological assessment on diverse conceptualization of values will be presented to IPBES-4 for approval, and the revised preliminary guide on the diverse conceptualization of values for the information of the meeting.

IV. Objective 4 - Communicate and evaluate Platform activities, deliverables and findings

6. There are five deliverables under this objective, which is to communicate and evaluate Platform activities, deliverables and findings. Each of these is summarised below.

a) *Deliverable 4(a) - Catalogue of relevant assessments*: The existing online catalogue of assessments will be maintained and further developed. The catalogue will provide the basis for periodic critical reviews of the assessment landscape and lessons learned. It will facilitate the identification of inputs to the thematic, regional and global assessments, support knowledge exchange and help avoid duplication of efforts. Periodic reviews of lessons learned and captured in the catalogue will inform the Platform's processes. The Catalogue of Assessments was established in 2012 (chttp://catalog.ipbes.net), and has already been used in developing one critical review of the assessment landscape.

b) *Deliverable 4(b) - Development of an information and data management plan:* This deliverable is being implemented as part of deliverable 1(d) above.

c) Deliverable 4(c) - *Catalogue of policy support tools and methodologies*: A wide range of tools and methodologies are relevant to IPBES-related activities. A web interface (called a "catalogue") featuring policy support tools and methodologies will be established to facilitate easy access by decision makers to tools and methodologies promoted by the Platform. It is envisaged that the deliverable will contribute to achieving Strategic Goal A of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The progress made on this deliverable is:

i. Following an open call for nominations, 20 experts were selected to work closely with MEP and Bureau members in developing the guide, and a further 33 experts were selected to provide an independent review of the draft guide once developed.

ii. In accordance with the decision at IPBES-3, the proposed catalogue and the preliminary guidance were made available for an open review by governments and stakeholders from 26 February to 31 March 2015.

iii. The expert group met from 8-11 June 2015 in Budapest, Hungary in order to revise the proposal for the catalogue based on the comments received and to begin establishing the online catalogue.

iv. It is anticipated that a pilot version of the online catalogue will be presented at IPBES-4. This work is carried out in partnership with BES-Net (UNDP).

v. A document providing guidance on how policy support tools and methodologies could be promoted and catalyzed in the context of the Platform is under preparation and will be presented to IPBES-4.

d) *Deliverable 4(d) - Set of communication, outreach and engagement strategies, products and processes:* This deliverable focuses on the further development and implementation of the communication strategy and stakeholder engagement strategy. It is envisaged that the deliverable will contribute to the attainment of Aichi Biodiversity Target 1 on awareness-raising. The progress made on this deliverable is:

i. Communication strategy for the launch of the assessment reports: IPBES will launch its first set of products in 2016 and is currently developing a communication strategy to ensure a successful launch of the Summary for Policy Makers and technical report for the assessment on pollinators, pollination and food production and the Summary for Policy Makers and technical report for the assessment on scenario analysis and modelling.

ii. Stakeholder engagement strategy and implementation plan: The Plenary encouraged the self-organization of an inclusive, open-ended network of stakeholders. This network is under establishment and has been interacting on a regular basis with the IPBES secretariat. Once established, and as dictated by the Plenary, a strategic partnership between the Platform and the network will specify the arrangements for this collaboration and will be subject to the approval of the Plenary.

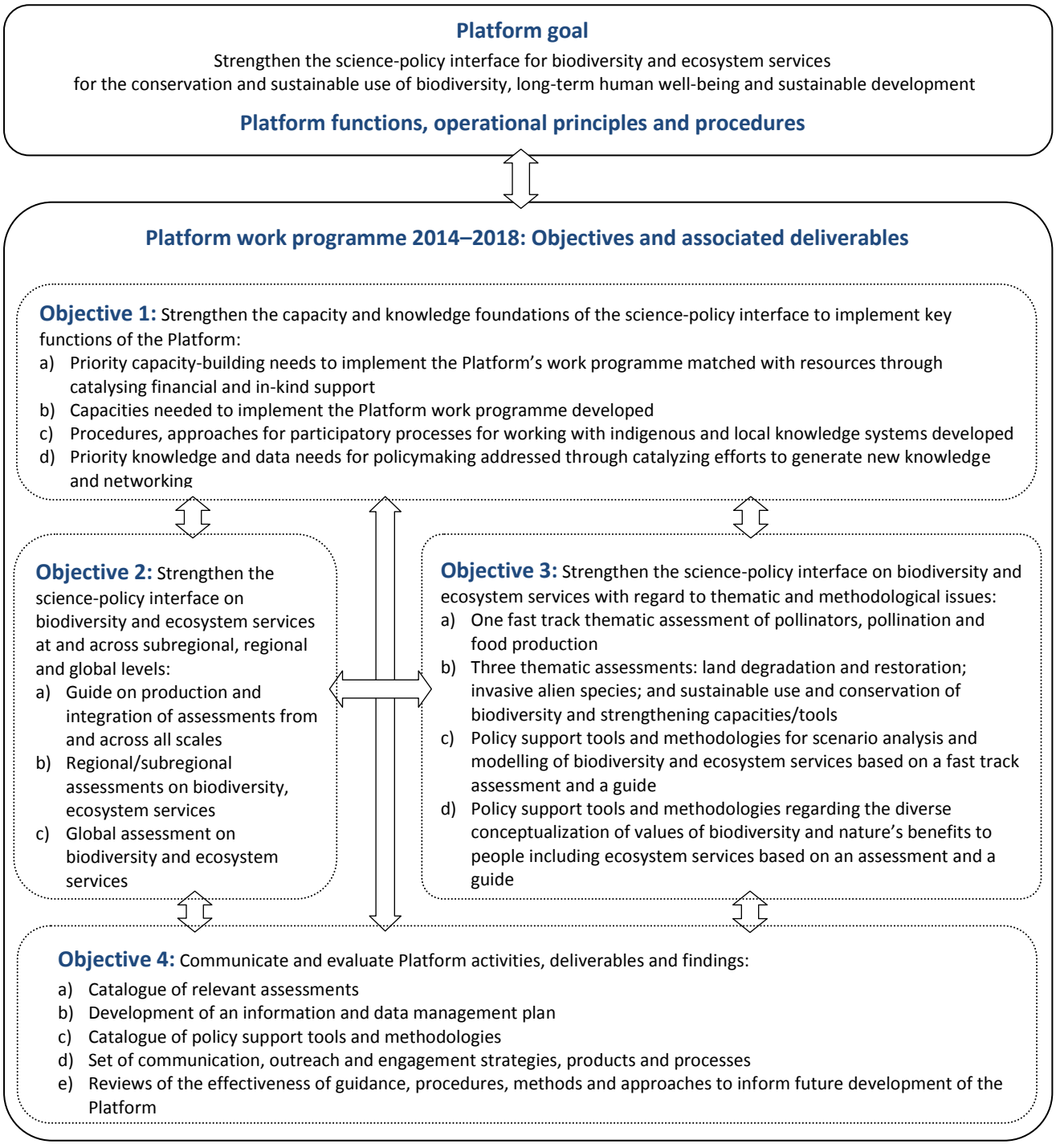
e) *Deliverable 4(e) - Reviews of the effectiveness of guidance, procedures, methods and approaches to inform future development of the Platform:* Regular reviews of the effectiveness of the Platform's guidance, procedures, methods and approaches were foreseen as part of its *modus operandi* when it was established. Under this deliverable, members of the MEP, in consultation with the Bureau, are developing a procedure for the review of the effectiveness of administrative and scientific functions according to which, once agreed, an independent review body appointed by the Plenary will conduct such a review at the mid-term and end of the work programme for the period 2014–2018.

Additional information can be found on the IPBES web site (http://www.ipbes.net/), or obtained from the secretariat: secretariat@ipbes.net.

Documents to be considered by the fourth session of the IPBES Plenary (22-28 February 2016, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia) will be posted here: http://www.ipbes.net/index.php/plenary/ipbes-4

Annex I

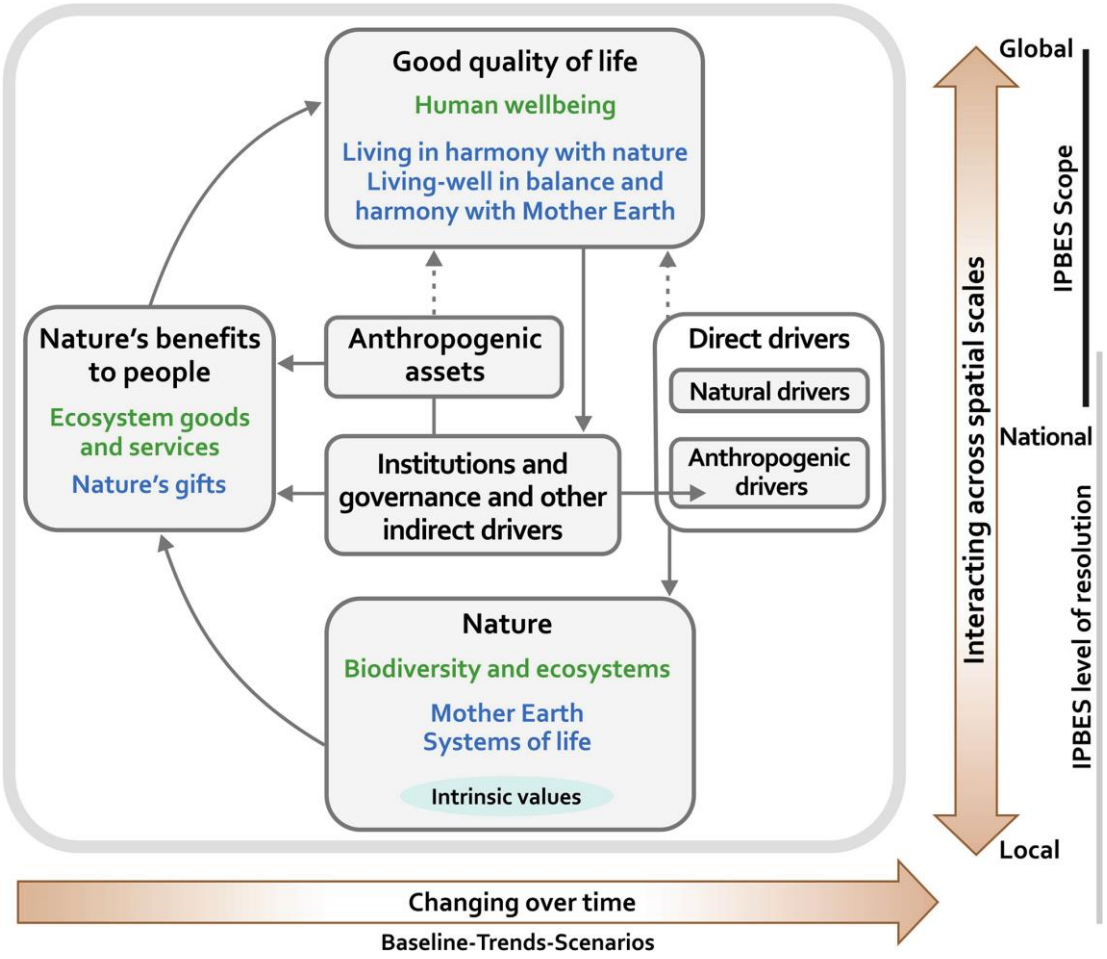
The IPBES work programme 2014-2018.



This diagramme represents the structure of the IPBES work programme approved by the second session of the IPBES Plenary (December 2013; IPBES/2/17). It is articulated around 4 objectives and includes a set of 18 deliverables. The present note presents progress on each one of these deliverables.

Annex II

Conceptual framework of IPBES



This diagramme represents the conceptual framework of IPBES approved by the second session of the IPBES Plenary (December 2013). It promotes an integrated approach to the assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and serves as a basis to structure all the work of IPBES, and its assessments in particular. It also promotes the use of various knowledge systems. It has been published as a short version (Diaz et al. 2015, PLoS Biology *13*(1)), and as a long version (Diaz et al. 2015, Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability, *14*:1-16).

It is composed of six elements:

Nature refers to the natural world with an emphasis on biodiversity and ecosystems. Nature has values related to the provision of benefit to people, and also intrinsic values, independent of human experience.

Anthropogenic assets refers to knowledge, technology, financial assets, built infrastructure, etc.

Nature's benefits to people are all the benefits (and disbenefits) that humanity obtains from *nature*. By definition, all *nature's benefits* have human value, which can range from spiritual inspiration to market value. *Nature* also provides benefits to people directly without the intervention of society (e.g. oxygen). Many benefits, however, depend on the joint contribution of *nature* and *anthropogenic assets*, e.g. fish need to be caught to act as food.

Institutions and governance systems and other indirect drivers are the root causes of the *direct anthropogenic drivers* that affect *nature*. They include systems of access to land, legislative arrangements, international regimes such as agreements for the protection of endangered species, and economic policies.

Direct drivers, both natural and anthropogenic, affect nature directly. The *direct anthropogenic drivers* are those that flow from *human institutions and governance systems and other indirect drivers*. They include positive and negative effects, e.g. habitat conversion (e.g. degradation or restoration of land and aquatic habitats), climate change, and species introductions. Direct drivers can directly affect *nature*, *anthropogenic assets* and *quality of life* (e.g. volcanic eruptions), but these latter impacts are not the main focus of IPBES.

Good quality of life is the achievement of a fulfilled human life. It is a highly values-based and context-dependent element comprising multiple factors such as access to food, water, health, education, security, cultural identity, material prosperity, spiritual satisfaction, and freedom of choice. A society's achievement of *good quality of life* and the vision of what this entails directly influences *institutions and governance systems and other indirect drivers* and, through them, all other elements. *Good quality of life*, also indirectly shape, via institutions, the ways in which individuals and groups relate to *nature*.

Annex III

Draft Scoping report for the IPBES Global Assessments of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (Deliverable 2c)

The following draft scoping report for the global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services is currently available for review on the website of the Platform. As Parties have been informed in notification 2015-116 (SCBD/SAM/DC/RH/VA/85105), comments can be provided to the Secretariat of the Platform (hien.ngo@ipbes.net) until 3 November 2015. This deadline has been extended to **6 November**. Please see the letter inviting comments **here** which should be submitted on a template and emailed to hien.ngo@ipbes.net; Please see: www.ipbes.net for further instructions.

Scoping report for the IPBES Global Assessments of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (Deliverable 2c)

I. Scope, Geographic Area, Rationale, Utility and Assumptions

A. Scope

1. The overall scope of the global assessment is to assess the status, trends, drivers and responses regarding biodiversity, ecosystem functions and ecosystem goods and services and their interlinkages [in a rapidly changing and interconnected world] for long term human wellbeing and good quality of life. The assessment will analyse the contributions of biodiversity and ecosystem services to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, recognizing synergies and tradeoffs associated with meeting multiple goals, and the need for balanced integration between the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. This analysis will be done through the lens of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, its 2050 Vision and Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and national biodiversity strategies and action plans.[4] The assessments will address terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine biodiversity, ecosystem functions and ecosystem services.

2. The objective of the global assessment is to strengthen the science-policy interface on biodiversity, ecosystem functions and ecosystem goods and services at all spatial scales levels. The assessments will analyse the state of knowledge on past, present and future interactions between people and nature, including by highlighting thresholds, feedbacks, synergies, and trade-offs. The timeframe of analyses will cover current status, trends (going back in time several decades) and future projections with a focus on periods ranging from 2020 to 2050, which cover key target dates related to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the SDGs. The conceptual framework of the Platform will guide these analyses of the social-ecological systems that operate at various scales in time and space.

[4] As expressed in deliverable 2 (b) of the work programme of the Platform (decision IPBES-2/5, annex I).

B. Geographic area of the assessment

3. For the purposes of the global assessment, the geographic area includes land, inland waters, and ocean.

C. Rationale

4. Biodiversity, ecosystem functions and ecosystem services provide the basis for the economies, livelihoods and good quality of life of people throughout the world. The global assessment will synthesize and integrate key findings from the IPBES regional and thematic assessments and address issues of a transregional and global nature, such as transregional drivers including international trade, demographic and cultural changes, global governance structures, climate change, and invasive alien species. It will also consider open ocean issues to complement the World Ocean Assessment, in particular linking them to the SDGs.

5. All these efforts require a strong knowledge base and strengthened interplay between scientists and policymakers and different knowledge systems, to which the global assessment is well placed to contribute.

6. The assessments will themselves be a vehicle for implementation of the Platform's functions as they relate to capacity-building, identification of knowledge gaps, knowledge generation and development of policy support tools. Furthermore, such assessments are critical to furthering the Platform's operational principle of ensuring the full use of national, subregional and regional knowledge, as appropriate, including a bottom-up approach.

7. This is the first comprehensive global biodiversity and ecosystem service assessment that incorporates multiple worldviews, different knowledge systems, and diverse values. It will also be the first global intergovernmental assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

D. Utility

8. The global assessment will provide users with a credible, legitimate, authoritative, holistic and comprehensive analysis based on the current state of scientific and other knowledge systems. It will analyse and synthesize the effectiveness of response options as they relate to the SDGs through the sustainable management of biodiversity, ecosystem function and ecosystem services under plausible global scenarios and present success stories, best practices and lessons learned. It will also identify current gaps in capacity and knowledge and options for addressing them at relevant levels.

9. The global assessment will address a range of stakeholders in the public and private sectors and civil society. Outcomes of the global assessment will be presented to a broad audience as outlined in the platform's communications strategy. The outputs will also include a summary for policymakers, highlighting key policy-relevant, but not policy-prescriptive, findings. The information will be widely disseminated, including by making use of new information and communications technologies.

E. Assumptions

10. The global assessment will be based on existing data, scientific literature, and other information, including indigenous and local knowledge. The global assessment will draw on IPBES regional, thematic, and methodological assessments and guidelines, as well as other relevant global assessments [such as IPCC, GBO series], as an integral part of the overall analysis. In addition, knowledge will be assessed from the published literature, including grey literature, according to guidelines of the Platform, and also through bodies such as national academies of science, national research institutes, scientific societies and other research communities, government environmental agencies and statistical offices. The global assessment will also use existing data and information held by global, regional, subregional and national institutions, such as the relevant multilateral agreements. Experts involved in the global assessment will work closely with the task force on indigenous and local knowledge systems to ensure that the multiple sources of knowledge are drawn upon. Attention will be given, in accordance with the Platform's data and information management plan, to ensure the collection and archiving of the corresponding metadata, and whenever possible the corresponding underlying data, through an interoperable process to ensure comparability between assessments.

11. The author expert group for the global assessment will, in accordance with the procedures, reflect the need for geographic, disciplinary, and expertise balance (terrestrial and marine natural sciences and social and economic sciences). They will interact with each other, and with similar groups undertaking global, thematic and methodological assessments in order to ensure conceptual and methodological coherence. They will also work closely with the task forces on knowledge and data, indigenous and local knowledge systems and capacity-building taking into account the rights of knowledge holders. The author groups will be supported by the guide to the production and integration of assessments (see IPBES/3/INF/4).[5] [balance between natural, social sciences]

II. Chapter outline

Note: The overall chapter structure outlined here does not preclude dividing the "chapters" into smaller components (as long as the high level titles are maintained in the overall structure) in order to ensure clarity and manageable tasks for author groups.

I. Understanding global opportunities for sustainable development in human-nature interactions

1. This chapter will **set the stage** for the global assessment as a comprehensive global assessment of the way human society and nature is coupled in a manner that incorporates multiple worldviews, multiple knowledge systems, and diverse values (including those of

[5] The guide includes guidance on dealing with scale, indicators, uncertainty terms, use of key methodologies (scenario analysis, consideration of value), how to address policy support tools and methodologies, and on the identification of capacity needs, gaps in knowledge and data and protocols with regard to the integration of diverse knowledge systems.

indigenous people and local communities). The chapter will present how the global assessment will:

a) Investigate the **multi-scale human-nature interactions** underpinning human well-being following the IPBES Conceptual Framework (CF).
b) Synthesize and integrate key findings from **the IPBES regional and thematic assessments** (pollination and land degradation and the potential assessments on invasive alien species and sustainable use of biodiversity). Such findings would cover for example, status and trends, distribution, implications for human wellbeing, and the effectiveness of response options through institutional and governance structures.
c) Analyze the interactions between human society and **the oceans** and its contribution to human well-being.
d) **Build on other assessments**, such as for example the World Ocean Assessment (WOA), IPCC, GBO-4 and GEO-6.
e) Consider **issues of a global nature, including transregional indirect drivers** such as economic, demographic, governance, technological, and cultural ones. Special attention will be given to the role of institutions (both formal and informal) and the international patterns of production, supply and consumption chains that underpin the impacts of global economic growth, including trade, and finance on biodiversity and ecosystem services and their implications for good quality of life (i.e., the footprint of activities in one part of the world on other parts of the world). It also covers transregional direct drivers such as climate change and transboundary pollution, as well as additional global and sub-global scale issues such as migratory species, invasive species and globally important biocultural refugia and hotspots.
f) **Inform future decision-making and behavior**, with the objective of identifying choices and opportunities for building strong connections that will benefit the wellbeing of societies and nature.
g) While recognizing that there is a range of worldviews, value systems and interests, **provide knowledge to the public** (governments, multilateral organizations), private sector and civil society (IPLCs, NGOs).

2. This chapter of the assessment will also **analyze and map the contributions of biodiversity and ecosystem services to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals** in the context of their rationale, recognizing synergies and trade-offs associated with meeting multiple goals, and the need for balanced integration between the social (including cultural), economic, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. This analysis may (will) be done through the lens of the Conceptual Framework of IPBES with special consideration of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, its 2050 vision and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as well as national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and their relationships.

II. Status and trends in human-nature interactions at global level

1) This chapter focuses on global and transregional **status and trends in human nature interactions as guided by the conceptual framework, including by exploring the interaction between "Good Quality of Life"; direct and indirect drivers, Nature and Nature's benefits to people; and the interactions between them** (i.e., boxes and arrows of the IPBES CF). These analyses will use

multiple evidence bases, including natural and social sciences and indigenous and local knowledge. The assessments in this chapter will cover:

a) **An analysis and synthesis of IPBES regional assessments** and other regional scale assessments, focusing on status and trends. Emerging issues and success stories from the regions will be identified. It will highlight the commonalities and divergences across regional and sub-regional scales. This will cover coastal areas, and will include analyses of the roles of formal and informal institutions.
b) **An analysis and synthesis of prior global assessments, including IPBES thematic assessments, as well as new global scale evidence**, focusing on status and trends with an explicit consideration of transregional linkages. This includes evidence for the open oceans from the World Ocean Assessment and new analyses.
c) An evaluation highlighting the **status and trends of global institutional drivers**, such as trans-regional trade and investment initiatives (e.g., WTO) and MEAs, as well as their effects on other components of the IPBES conceptual framework.
d) An analysis of **information and knowledge gaps**, as well as needs for **capacity building.**

III. Understanding the progress towards meeting major international goals

1) This chapter focuses on **evaluating progress towards the goals for 2020 (Aichi targets) and 2030 (SDGs) set out in global agreements** related to Nature and Nature's benefits. This builds on analyses in the previous chapter, but explicitly focuses on progress towards internationally agreed upon targets. Because existing regional and global assessments may not explicitly address the full range of targets, this chapter is likely to require substantially supplementary analyses. These analyses will use multiple evidence bases, including natural and social sciences and indigenous and local knowledge. This chapter may also evaluate progress towards goals that have been set at sub-global scales (e.g., in National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans). The analyses in this chapter will cover:
   a) A **target-by-target evaluation of progress towards 2020 Aichi targets and 2030 SDGs** based on a synthesis of status and trends in regional assessments, prior global assessments and other new evidence.
   b) An evaluation of the **progress towards meeting the overall vision behind these goals**. This includes an analysis of interactions and feedbacks between goals and components of the IPBES conceptual framework; an evaluation by sectors; and uses multiple evidence bases
   c) An evaluation of the **underlying reasons why 2020 Aichi targets are likely to be achieved or not**, with emphasis on changes in the diversity of values of Nature and Nature's benefits as they are underpinned by institutional and governance structures. This will include analyses of the contribution of past and ongoing policy and management actions to achieving these goals (i.e., counterfactual analyses).
   d) An analysis of **information and knowledge gaps**, as well as needs for **capacity building.**

IV. Plausible futures of human-nature interactions

1) This chapter focuses on **scenarios that explore a wide range of plausible futures focusing on the 2030 and 2050 time frames**. It will evaluate how these scenarios impact the various components of the IPBES Conceptual Framework using quantitative and qualitative models. Comparisons will be made with internationally agreed goals such as the SDGs for 2030 and the CBD 2050 Vision to

better understand which types of socio-economic development pathways lead to outcomes that are closest to or furthest from these goals. Analyses will include i) the positive and negative feedback loops in the social-ecological systems and ii) the attribution of changes to direct drivers, of changes in direct drivers to different stakeholders and iii) the costs and benefits of the consequences of change among the various sectors of societies. The analyses will be based on three broad classes of plausible futures: exploratory scenarios (e.g., based on storylines), statistical extrapolations, inferences from patterns in case studies and analyses. The analyses in this chapter will cover:

a) **Statistical extrapolations of current trends to 2030.** Statistical extrapolations —when cautiously interpreted over short times into the future — can provide insights into plausible futures under the assumption that drivers and impacts continue along current trends. These could be carried out for key indicators using methods developed in previous assessments (e.g., Global Biodiversity Outlook 4).
b) **Exploratory scenarios** examine plausible futures, typically based on storylines of socio-economic development (e.g., MA scenarios). This would be based on analysis and synthesis of: i) existing regional scenarios, esp. those in IPBES regional assessments, ii) Existing global scenarios, incl. oceans and IPBES thematic assessment and iii) available new scenarios including for oceans developed by the scientific community in response to, or of relevance to, IPBES needs.
c) **Semi-quantitative and qualitative narratives based on inferences from patterns in case studies and analyses**. This will make reference to a wide range of case studies, but will focus on general lessons that can be learned at the global scale from these.
d) Analysis of **Non-linearities and thresholds** emerging from this and previous chapters and their implications for characterizations of possible futures and trajectories to avoid deleterious tipping points and move towards positive tipping points.

V. Scenarios and pathways towards sustainable futures

1. This chapter focuses on **pathways and policy interventions that lead to sustainable futures, focusing on the internationally agreed sustainable development goals (SDGs) for 2030 and the CBD Vision for 2050** through the lens of biodiversity and ecosystem services. As such it will focus on the sustainability issues that depend on Nature and cover only a subset of the relevant SDGs. The chapter will focus on tradeoffs, synergies, feedbacks and opportunities. It will do so by:
    a. Laying out the roles and contexts of 'decision-making' in identifying opportunities for future development by building amongst others on analyses from the IPBES Regional and Thematic assessments and by exploring:
        i. How governance can be understood as being polycentric and consist of a nested range of decision-making processes, recognizing power asymmetries;
        ii. How drivers are relative to decision makers and can be seen as being inside their control (endogenous) or outside their control (exogenous) and exploring what are the levers and who controls them;
        iii. The role of timescales and time-lags (inertia) in social, cultural, economic, and natural systems including in human responses to endogenous and exogenous drivers of change.

b. Undertaking an analysis based on the following types of scenarios, by building on existing work and available new scenarios undertaken by the scientific community in response to, or of relevance to, IPBES needs:
    i. **Goal seeking scenarios** examine broad suites of actions needed to improve sustainability. This is based on an analysis and synthesis of three elements: i) existing regional scenarios, esp. those in IPBES regional assessments, ii) existing global scenarios, incl. oceans and incl. IPBES thematic assessments and iii) available new scenarios including for oceans.
    ii. **Policy and management screening scenarios** that explore the contributions and effects of specific interventions. This is based on an analysis and synthesis of three elements: i) existing regional scenarios, esp. those in IPBES regional assessments, ii) existing global scenarios, incl. oceans and incl. IPBES thematic assessments and iii) available new scenarios including for oceans.
    iii. **Inferences from patterns in case studies and analyses** focusing on interventions that have led to positive synergies, while at the same time indicating the tradeoffs, increases in tensions and changes in the distribution of costs and benefits across stakeholders that occur in all scenarios.

c. **Analyzing paths of dependency and adaptive (vs. locked-in) institutional and governance structures as central indirect drivers** (re: IPBES Conceptual Framework) that will determine dominant values and potential future impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services. The chapter will by taking into account information from chapters 1-4 identify the state of knowledge in support of relevant processes in support of the **2030 SDGs and the CBD 2050 vision,** such as the consideration of any new goals following the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

VI. Opportunities for decision-makers

1) Based on the analysis of the roles and contexts of 'decision-making' in chapter V and recognizing that there is a range of worldviews and value systems this chapter will analyze specific issues and opportunities for the following range of decision makers:
    a) Global and regional governance structures such as the United Nations and other multilateral institutions;
    b) National, sub-national and local governments and different public sectors (including education, health, research, agriculture, fisheries, water, industry, treasury, and finance) in areas such as policy formulation, legislation, funding.
    c) Private sector (including industry, agriculture, fisheries forestry, water, infrastructure, health, finance & insurance, trade, mining, energy, technologies, sports & tourism)
    d) Civil society
        i) Households, consumers, community groups
        ii) Environmental and human development NGOs,
        iii) Indigenous people and local communities
    e) Foundations, philanthropic institutions and donor agencies
    f) The media and communication- and marketing institutions
    g) Science and educational institutions

*Additional components of the scoping document will be included within a working document to be presented at the next plenary (IPBES-4)