



**Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy
Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services**
Eighth session
Online, 14–24 June 2021

Report of the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services on the work of its eighth session

I. Opening of the session

1. The eighth session of the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) was held online from 14 to 24 June 2021.
2. Following a video presentation outlining the many achievements of IPBES since the seventh session of the Plenary, the session was opened at 12.50 p.m. (UTC + 2) by the Chair of IPBES, Ms. Ana María Hernández Salgar, who welcomed participants. She recalled the significance of the seventh session of the Plenary, not only owing to the approval of the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* and the adoption of the rolling work programme up to 2030 at that session, but as the most recent face-to-face meeting of the Plenary. Notwithstanding the difficulties posed by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the secretariat had made every effort to ensure the success of the online format of the eighth session of the Plenary.
3. As a result of the significant commitment shown by IPBES members and experts, it had been possible to preserve the planned work schedule during the pandemic, including meetings of the authors of ongoing assessments and the elaboration of scoping reports to be presented at the current session, meetings of task forces, and the convening of capacity-building workshops. “Stakeholder Days” had been held during the week before the current session, bringing together different voices from science, civil society, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities, and business, among others, from various regions of the world. Members of IPBES had also provided support for the preparation of the current session of the Plenary.
4. At the current session, two scoping reports would be presented, for the thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health (nexus assessment) and the thematic assessment of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and the determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity (transformative change assessment), and the Plenary would be invited to launch those assessments, the workplans for the intersessional period 2021–2022 for the five task forces would be considered, and financial and budgetary aspects would be discussed. She thanked participants in advance for their constructive efforts at the current session, which would guide and strengthen the future work of IPBES.
5. Given its robustness and credibility, IPBES work was creating an impact at many levels. All the assessments produced by IPBES reminded the global community not only of the most serious crisis ever to face humanity, owing to the rapid decline of biodiversity and of nature’s contributions to people, but of the urgent need to implement structural change and provide clear messaging, on the basis of the best science, evidence and experience available.
6. Following those remarks, opening statements were delivered by the Director of the UNDP Global Policy Centre on Resilient Ecosystems and Desertification, Ms. Anne Juepner, on behalf of the four United Nations partner organizations supporting IPBES, namely the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture

Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and by the IPBES Executive Secretary, Ms. Anne Larigauderie.

7. The Director of the UNDP Global Policy Centre recalled that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, during his address at Columbia University, New York, in December 2020, had stressed that humanity was waging war on nature, cautioning that “Nature always strikes back – and it is already doing so with growing force and fury”. The world was at a critical juncture in its urgent mission to forge a new relationship between humankind and nature, as reflected in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and as emphasized in the UNEP report *Making Peace with Nature: A Scientific Blueprint to Tackle the Climate, Biodiversity and Pollution Emergencies*.

8. Humankind faced unprecedented challenges as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The role of IPBES in mobilizing the best available evidence and knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services remained of profound value to the work of the four United Nations partners as they explored further how best to recover from the current pandemic and prevent future pandemics. Since the release of the *Assessment Report on Pollinators, Pollination and Food Production* in 2016, IPBES had consistently demonstrated the deep and intimate dependency that existed between sustainable human development and ecosystem health, asserting the need to act urgently, both together with and for nature.

9. While the devastating impacts of the pandemic were still being felt worldwide, the response to the global crisis presented an historic opportunity to rethink the way in which the world’s limited natural resources were managed, governed, financed and used, and to help set countries and societies on more sustainable and inclusive pathways. The work of IPBES provided direction on ways of supporting countries in developing their green recovery plans and implementing their transformative actions on the ground. It was widely recognized that solutions needed to be interlinked, and that the biodiversity, climate, pollution, food and health agendas needed to be brought together to develop a more circular and equitable economy. That understanding underscored the importance of the ongoing nexus and thematic assessments.

10. The United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration had been launched in June 2021 and the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity was due at its fifteenth meeting to set a decisive path of action for the next decade and beyond. It was therefore essential that the knowledge, expertise and capacity of IPBES was shared effectively and used to meet global biodiversity targets.

11. The relevant organizations of the United Nations remained committed to supporting the implementation of the IPBES rolling work programme up to 2030 by assessing knowledge, enhancing awareness of the assessment findings and promoting their uptake, together with other partners, towards the common mission to respond to the COVID-19 crisis, mitigate the risk of future pandemics and accelerate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

12. In closing, she expressed her gratitude to donors for their generous financial support of the collaborative activities between IPBES and its United Nations partners.

13. The Executive Secretary, welcoming participants, recalled that the *Global Assessment of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*, approved by the Plenary at its seventh session, had been extremely well received around the world. It had been the subject of more than 30,000 online articles, published in 160 countries and 50 languages, and had influenced a wide range of decision makers, including Governments and the business sector, and audiences new to biodiversity, such as young people, city councils, activists, actors and artists. The secretariat had tracked more than 200 examples of the impact of the global assessment in its non-exhaustive impact-tracking database.

14. Work had already begun on the three new topics introduced in the work programme up to 2030, including the two scoping reports – for the nexus and the transformative change assessments – due to be considered at the current session. A scoping report on the impact and dependence of business on biodiversity and nature’s contributions to people was currently being prepared and was due to be considered by the Plenary at its ninth session.

15. All three assessments responded to requests from the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, at its fourteenth meeting, among others, and were expected to make vital contributions to the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the 2030 Agenda.

16. Since the seventh session of the Plenary, two workshop reports had been prepared and launched: one on biodiversity and pandemics, released in 2020, and one on biodiversity and climate change, released in June 2021, which was the result of the first collaboration between IPBES and the

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and was dedicated to the memory of Mr. Bob Scholes of South Africa, who had been co-chair of the workshop's scientific steering committee and co-chair of the IPBES *Assessment Report on Land Degradation and Restoration*, and who had passed away shortly before the launch of the workshop report. Both workshop reports had been well received and had contributed to the nexus assessment.

17. The three assessments initiated as part of the first work programme of IPBES were all on schedule, with the assessments on values and of the sustainable use of wild species due to be considered at the ninth session of the Plenary and the assessment of invasive alien species due to be considered at the tenth session.

18. The experts who continued to volunteer their time and efforts to IPBES, despite the current challenging circumstances, remained a significant asset; it was estimated that their in-kind contributions over 2019 and 2020 had been worth \$5–10 million.

19. She thanked all the Governments and organizations that had provided financial and in-kind contributions to IPBES, the four United Nations partner organizations for their contributions, the tremendously engaged IPBES stakeholder community and the Government of Germany for hosting the secretariat and for its continued support of IPBES.

20. The representatives of Mexico, speaking on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States; China, speaking on behalf of the Group of Asia-Pacific States; South Africa, speaking on behalf of the Group of African States; Bosnia and Herzegovina, speaking on behalf of the Group of Eastern European States; and Portugal, speaking on behalf of the member States of the European Union that are members of IPBES and the European Union as an observer allowed enhanced participation in accordance with decision IPBES-5/4; the United States of America; the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity; the Open-ended Network of IPBES Stakeholders (ONet) and stakeholders present at the stakeholder days held in June 2021; and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) made general statements in which they spoke of the progress of IPBES to date, the activities in support of IPBES of those for whom they spoke, and their expectations for the current session and the future work of IPBES.

II. Organizational matters

A. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

21. The Plenary adopted the following agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda (IPBES/8/1):
1. Opening of the session.
 2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda and organization of work;
 - (b) Status of the membership of the Platform;
 - (c) Election of officers.
 3. Admission of observers.
 4. Credentials of representatives.
 5. Report of the Executive Secretary on progress in the implementation of the rolling work programme up to 2030.
 6. Financial and budgetary arrangements for the Platform.
 7. Assessing knowledge:
 - (a) Scoping report for a thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health;
 - (b) Scoping report for a thematic assessment of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and the determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity;
 - (c) Work related to the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change and collaboration with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
 8. Building capacity, strengthening knowledge foundations and supporting policy.

9. Improving the effectiveness of the Platform.
10. Organization of the Plenary; dates and venues of future sessions of the Plenary.
11. Institutional arrangements: United Nations collaborative partnership arrangement for the work of the Platform and its secretariat.
12. Adoption of the decisions and the report of the session.
13. Closure of the session.

B. Status of the membership of the Platform

22. The Chair reported that Italy, Myanmar, Serbia, Sierra Leone and Uzbekistan had joined IPBES since the seventh session of the Plenary. IPBES thus had the following 137 members: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

C. Election of officers

23. Introducing the sub-item, the Chair recalled that, at its sixth session, held in Medellin, Colombia, in March 2018, the Plenary had elected a Multidisciplinary Expert Panel of 25 members to hold office for three years, in accordance with paragraph 1 of rule 29 of the rules of procedure. In addition, at its seventh session, held in Paris in April and May 2019, the Plenary had elected a Bureau consisting of a chair, four vice-chairs and five other officers to hold office for three years, in accordance with paragraph 3 of rule 15 of the rules of procedure. Also at its seventh session, the Plenary had decided to schedule its eighth session for January or February 2021. However, owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, that session had been rescheduled to June 2021, as a consequence of which the total length of the three intersessional periods following the Plenary at which elections were held exceeded the term of office of three years provided for in the rules of procedure.

24. The Plenary reviewed the draft decision on this item that, notwithstanding rules 15 and 29 of the rules of procedure, the term of office of the current members of the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel would be extended until the end of the ninth session of the Plenary, and the term of office of the current members of the Bureau would be extended until the end of the tenth session of the Plenary, and agreed to consider the draft decision for adoption.

25. Subsequently, the Plenary adopted decision IPBES-8/2 on the terms of office of the members of the Bureau and the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, on the basis of the draft decision set out in document IPBES/8/L.3.

III. Admission of observers

26. Introducing the item, the Chair recalled that, at its seventh session, the Plenary had decided that the interim procedure for the admission of observers to sessions of the Plenary, as described in paragraph 22 of the report of the first session of the Plenary (IPBES/1/12) and applied at its second to seventh sessions, would be applied at its eighth session. In accordance with that interim procedure, the observers admitted to the previous sessions of the Plenary, as listed in part I of the annex to document IPBES/8/INF/1, were among those admitted to the current session. Part II of that annex contained a list of 31 organizations recommended by the Bureau for admission as new observers to the current eighth session of the Plenary, while part III contained a list of two applications not recommended. The

Plenary agreed to welcome the new observers, as recommended by the Bureau, to the eighth session of the Plenary.

27. The Chair also recalled that, at previous sessions of the Plenary, diverging opinions had been expressed regarding the procedure for the admission of observers, as contained in paragraphs 14 and 16 of the draft policy and procedures for the admission of observers set out in the annex to document IPBES/8/10. One representative, speaking on behalf of a regional group, said that in order for the process of admission to be fully transparent, the right to approve the admission of observers should be vested in the Plenary rather than the Bureau, and provision should be made for a voting procedure should the continued participation of an observer be brought into question. Two other representatives opposed that proposal, stating that all decisions of the Platform should continue to be made on the basis of consensus, and that the present interim procedure for the admission of observers should continue to be applied.

28. The Plenary accordingly decided that the interim procedure for the admission of observers to sessions of the Plenary, as described in paragraph 22 of the report of the first session of the Plenary (IPBES/1/12), and applied at its second to eighth sessions, would be applied at its ninth session on the understanding that observers admitted to its first to eighth sessions would be among those admitted to its ninth session. It also decided that at its ninth session it would again consider the draft policy and procedures for the admission of observers.

IV. Credentials of representatives

29. The Bureau, with the assistance of the secretariat, examined the credentials of the representatives of IPBES members submitted in accordance with rule 13 of the rules of procedure.

30. The Legal Adviser reported that the Bureau had found the following 80 members to have submitted to the secretariat information concerning the appointment of their representatives to the eighth session of the Plenary, by means of a scanned copy in electronic form of formal credentials signed by the Head of State or Government or the Minister for Foreign Affairs, consistent with each country's policy and law, or by means of a scanned copy of a letter or note verbale or by means of another form of communication: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

31. The representative of one other IPBES member participated in the current session without valid credentials. That member was accordingly considered to be an observer during the current session.

32. The Plenary approved the report of the Bureau on credentials.

V. Report of the Executive Secretary on progress in the implementation of the rolling work programme up to 2030

33. Introducing the item, the Chair recalled that, in its decision IPBES-7/1, the Plenary had adopted the rolling work programme of IPBES for the period up to 2030. In the same decision, the Plenary had requested the Executive Secretary to provide a report on progress in the implementation of the work programme to the Plenary at its eighth session. The report of the Executive Secretary was set out in document IPBES/8/2.

34. Several representatives expressed appreciation for the continued efforts of the secretariat and the experts to maintain the momentum of the rolling work programme during the difficult circumstances caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. One representative said that the lessons learned from the current online working arrangements could contribute to improving the effectiveness of the Platform in the future, and welcomed the timely response of the secretariat in organizing online workshops on biodiversity and pandemics and on biodiversity and climate change, the latter co-sponsored by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. He also noted the value added by

experts with relevant experience of policy and practice, and encouraged Governments and stakeholders to continue to nominate and involve such experts. Another representative said that further use of online tools should be explored, taking account of the advantages and disadvantages observed from recent experiences of holding online meetings; that greater efforts should be made to ensure that vacant posts in the secretariat were filled in order to ensure the full implementation of the rolling work programme; that IPBES should continue to explore interlinkages between the Platform and other forums, especially the Convention on Biological Diversity, to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and that the work of the technical support unit for the invasive alien species assessment merited continued support. Another representative said that a much more in-depth assessment was needed of what had been achieved under the rolling work programme and what still needed to be done, and suggested that the secretariat provide an opportunity for further discussion on the matter.

35. The representative of the secretariat and the Group of Experts of the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment delivered a statement on the activities of the Regular Process, including its recent publication of *The Second World Ocean Assessment (World Ocean Assessment II)*, which had confirmed the finding of the first assessment that almost all the components of the ocean were being impacted by climate change and human use. The outcomes concurred with the findings of IPBES that alterations to biodiversity were eroding economies, livelihoods, food security, health and quality of life worldwide. The third cycle of the Regular Process aimed to further bridge the science-policy divide by highlighting policy-relevant information from the second World Ocean Assessment; carrying out assessments of the marine environment, including socioeconomic aspects; and building the capacities of States to strengthen the ocean science-policy interface. Opportunities existed for further beneficial collaboration between IPBES and the Regular Process.

36. The representative of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) highlighted the importance of the work in the rolling work programme on invasive alien species, sustainable use of wild species, and values, which had drawn on the expertise of IUCN; cautioned against adopting too broad an approach in the scoping documents for the nexus and transformative change assessments, risking overlap with the mandates of other bodies; and highlighted stakeholder engagement as critical to the successful implementation of the IPBES work programme.

37. The Plenary took note of the information provided and welcomed with appreciation the work undertaken.

38. Subsequently, the Plenary adopted decision IPBES-8/1 on the implementation of the rolling work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services up to 2030, on the basis of the draft decision set out in document IPBES/8/L.2, which contained sections related to the report of the Executive Secretary. The decision is set out in the annex to the present report.

VI. Financial and budgetary arrangements for the Platform

39. The Executive Secretary provided an overview of the financial and budgetary arrangements for the Platform as set out in a note by the secretariat on the matter (IPBES/8/5) and an information document on the detailed cost of the implementation of the work programme (IPBES/8/INF/24).

40. The Chair expressed appreciation to countries and private sector donors that had contributed to the trust fund and provided in-kind or other support to IPBES, and to the many experts around the world who had devoted their time, free of charge, to the work of the Platform. Noting the urgent need for funding for 2021 and subsequent years, she invited additional pledges to the trust fund.

41. Representatives welcomed the work achieved by the Platform in the difficult circumstances surrounding the pandemic, while also noting the savings resulting from the shift to online work. Several requested more information on the cost savings realized in 2020 and forecast for 2021 as a result of the pandemic. Several asked the secretariat to assess the lessons learned from the experience of virtual meetings, particularly in the light of the funding challenges on the horizon, while recognizing the value of in-person meetings and the need for a balanced approach to meeting modalities. One representative introduced proposed text on the matter for inclusion in the draft decision. Another suggested that additional cost-savings measures should be considered, such as postponing the start of the nexus and transformative change assessments. Another said that those assessments should not be postponed as they were substantially under way, but that delaying future assessments might be an option, acknowledging that it would relieve the burden on the secretariat and others.

42. A number of representatives provided information on their countries' contributions. The representative of Belgium announced that her Government would renew its annual pledge of €66,000 for 2021 and would continue to support the Platform through the European and Central Asia network of national focal points (ECA-Network) and its pan-European stakeholder consultations. The representative of Japan noted that his Government had sent its contribution of \$193,000 in March 2021 and would continue to support the Platform, including the technical support unit for the invasive alien species assessment, which was based in Japan. The representative of Norway said that her Government would contribute \$359,000 to the trust fund for 2021 and would continue to fund the technical support unit for the task force on capacity-building and make other in-kind contributions. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that his country would contribute £480,000 (\$680,000) in two instalments, for 2021 and 2022, and the representative of the United States announced a pledge of \$750,000 for 2021 while cautioning that continued contributions at that level would require the demonstration of fiscal responsibility.

43. The Plenary established a contact group on budget, chaired by Mr. Vinod Mathur (India), to further consider the financial and budgetary arrangements for the Platform and prepare a draft decision for consideration by the Plenary, based on the proposed draft decision set out in document IPBES/8/1/Add.2.

44. Subsequently, the representative of Japan announced a pledge of \$189,814 for 2022 and the continuation of Japan's in-kind contribution to the technical support unit for the thematic assessment of invasive alien species until the assessment report was finalized, in 2023.

45. Following the work of the contact group on the budget, its chair reported that the group had reached consensus on all the matters under discussion.

46. Subsequently, the Plenary considered a draft decision on the matter (IPBES/8/L.5). The Executive Secretary, introducing the draft decision on financial and budgetary arrangements set out in document IPBES/8/L.5, said that, in addition to the information already presented in the note by the secretariat on financial and budgetary arrangements for the platform (IPBES/8/5), the draft decision would allow for the creation of four additional new positions in the secretariat. Supplementing the two changes to the staffing table detailed in the note, the budget thus provided for two new general service positions, specifically an information management assistant and a programme management assistant, and, from 2022 onwards, for two professional positions, a programme management officer and an associate programme management officer, for the duration of the nexus assessment to enable the secretariat to provide technical support for that assessment.

47. Subsequently, the Plenary adopted decision IPBES-8/4 on financial and budgetary arrangements. The decision is set out in the annex to the present report.

VII. Assessing knowledge

A. Scoping report for a thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health

B. Scoping report for a thematic assessment of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and the determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity

48. The Plenary considered sub-items (a) and (b) of agenda item 7 together.

49. Introducing the sub-items, the Chair recalled that, following the approval by the Plenary of the scoping process for a nexus assessment and a transformative change assessment, the scoping reports for the two assessments had been prepared by a group of experts under the guidance of the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel.

50. The co-chair of the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, Mr. Luthando Dziba, introduced the scoping reports for the nexus assessment (IPBES/8/3) and the transformative change assessment (IPBES/8/4) and provided an overview of the process leading up to the most recent version of the draft reports, as set out in informal notes by the Chair (IPBES/8/Other/1 and IPBES/8/Other/2), which took into account the final comments received from Governments. He drew attention to information documents with additional information on the scoping processes (IPBES/8/INF/4 and IPBES/8/INF/6) and video presentations on the scoping reports (IPBES/8/Video/1 and Video/2). In addition, the scoping of the nexus assessment had, exceptionally, been supported by a workshop on biodiversity and pandemics and another on biodiversity and climate change; the workshop reports (IPBES/8/INF/5 and

INF/20) and related videos (IPBES/8/Video/13 and Video/14) were available on the website of the current session.

51. The Plenary agreed to establish a working group, co-chaired by Mr. Sebsebe Demissew (Ethiopia) and Mr. Douglas Beard (United States), to consider the scoping reports as set out in the Chair's informal notes and prepare a draft decision for consideration by the Plenary, based on the proposed draft decision set out in document IPBES/8/1/Add.2.

52. Following the work of the working group, its co-chair reported that the group had finalized its consideration of the scoping reports of the nexus and transformative change assessments, as set out in documents IPBES/8/L.6 and IPBES/8/L.7.

53. Subsequently, the Plenary considered a draft decision on the implementation of the rolling work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services up to 2030, which contained sections related to the scoping reports (IPBES/8/L.2).

54. The Plenary adopted decision IPBES-8/1 on the implementation of the rolling work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services up to 2030. The decision is set out in the annex to the present report.

C. Work related to the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change and collaboration with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

55. Introducing the item, the Chair recalled that the Plenary, in its decision IPBES-7/1, had requested the Executive Secretary to explore, with the secretariat of IPCC, possible joint activities on biodiversity and climate change, including the preparation of a technical paper on biodiversity and climate change.

56. It had not been possible to prepare the technical paper owing to the workload of IPCC; IPCC had, however, agreed to co-sponsor a workshop on biodiversity and climate change, which had been held in December 2020 in the context of the scoping of the nexus assessment. A report (IPBES/8/INF/20) and video (IPBES/8/Video/14) for the workshop were available on the website for the current session.

57. The secretariat had prepared a note setting out further information on the co-sponsored workshop, along with the results of a desk study on theoretical options for collaboration with IPCC (IPBES/8/6). IPCC had not yet been consulted on the options, which were presented for the information of the Plenary. A video presentation of the document was also available (IPBES/8/Video/15) and a related draft decision was set out in document IPBES/8/1/Add.2.

58. The Chair also recalled that, in decision IPBES-7/1, the Plenary had recognized the need for ongoing adaptive management of the Platform and decided to consider adjustments to the schedule and list of assessments as necessary. She encouraged members to facilitate close consultations at the national level, as required, between focal points of the Platform and IPCC to ensure close coordination of collaborative efforts.

59. Representatives, including one speaking on behalf of a regional group and also on behalf of an observer allowed enhanced participation in accordance with decision IPBES-5/4, welcomed the work undertaken on possible collaboration with IPCC, notably the co-sponsored workshop on biodiversity and climate change. One representative said that it would be important to ensure that the report of the co-sponsored workshop was used in policymaking before pursuing discussions on possible further collaboration. Another expressed concern regarding the way in which the workshop had been conducted, underscoring the general importance of respecting the individual mandates of the two bodies and complying with their rules of procedure.

60. Several representatives, supported by others, including one speaking on behalf of a regional group, called for further discussion and consultation with Governments on work to be done in collaboration with IPCC. The representative speaking on behalf of a regional group and also on behalf of an observer allowed enhanced participation in accordance with decision IPBES-5/4 suggested that it would be useful to reflect on the lessons learned to date on collaboration and, along with another representative, advised further exploration of the procedural aspects of joint work. He further suggested that decisions by the plenaries of the two bodies with respect to procedure could facilitate the enhancing of collaboration.

61. Following the discussion, the Chair said that a revised version of the draft decision would be prepared, taking into account the comments made in plenary and received in writing, for consideration and possible approval by the Plenary.

62. Subsequently, the Plenary considered a draft decision on the implementation of the rolling work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services up to 2030, which contained sections on work related to the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change and collaboration with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPBES/8/L.2).

63. The Plenary adopted decision IPBES-8/1 on the implementation of the rolling work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services up to 2030. The decision is set out in the annex to the present report.

VIII. Building capacity, strengthening knowledge foundations and supporting policy

64. Introducing the item, the Chair drew attention to the note by the secretariat on the matter (IPBES/8/7), in which the Plenary was invited to consider for approval the interim workplans for the intersessional period 2021–2022 of the five task forces working on, respectively, capacity-building, knowledge and data, indigenous and local knowledge systems, policy tools and methodologies, and scenarios and models for the implementation of objectives 2, 3 and 4 of the rolling work programme of IPBES for the period up to 2030; and, in view of the time constraints on the present online meeting, to defer its consideration of the deliverables for those objectives until its ninth session.

65. The co-chair of the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, Ms. Marie Stenseke, provided an overview of the process leading up to the most recent version of the draft workplans, as set out in an informal note by the Chair (IPBES/8/Other/3), which took into account the final comments received from Governments. She also drew attention to the notes by the secretariat on the work of the task forces since the seventh session of the Plenary (IPBES/8/INF/9–11 and IPBES/8/INF/13–14), as well as on the data management policy for IPBES prepared by the task force on knowledge and data and approved by the Panel and the Bureau at their fourteenth meetings (IPBES/8/INF/12). Video presentations describing that work and introducing each of the five proposed workplans could be accessed via the IPBES website. The Plenary was invited to welcome the progress; to approve the interim workplans for the upcoming intersessional period; and to decide to consider the deliverables at its ninth session.

66. Both speakers expressed appreciation to the task forces and all the experts involved in preparing the interim workplans for their hard work and dedication in the face of unprecedented difficulties.

67. The Plenary agreed to assign consideration of the interim workplans for the intersessional period 2021–2022 to the working group established under item 7 of the agenda, which would base its deliberations on the Chair's informal note (IPBES/8/Other/3) and the draft decision on the implementation of the rolling work programme of IPBES up to 2030 (IPBES/8/1/Add.2).

68. Following the work of the working group, its co-chair reported that the group had finalized its consideration of the interim task force workplans, as set out in documents IPBES/8/L.8 to IPBES/8/L.12.

69. Subsequently, the Plenary considered a draft decision on the implementation of the rolling work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services up to 2030, which contained sections related to building capacity, strengthening knowledge foundations and supporting policy (IPBES/8/L.2).

70. The Plenary adopted decision IPBES-8/1 on the implementation of the rolling work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services up to 2030. The decision is set out in the annex to the present report.

IX. Improving the effectiveness of the Platform

71. Introducing the item, the Chair drew attention to the report of the Bureau, the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Executive Secretary on progress in responding, in the context of implementing the rolling work programme of IPBES up to 2030, to the recommendations of the panel of experts that had conducted the review of Platform at the end of its first work programme (IPBES/8/8); to an overview of the Bureau and the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel's responses to each recommendation (IPBES/8/INF/21); and to a brief video summary of the report and the overview that was available on the IPBES website (IPBES/8/Video/17). In view of the time constraints on the current, online, session, the Plenary was invited to consider adopting the draft decision set out in document IPBES/8/1/Add.2, combined with the proposed decision to pilot an additional review by Governments of the summary

for policymakers of the report on the methodological assessment regarding the diverse conceptualization of multiple values of nature and its benefits, including biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services (IPBES/8/1/Add.2), and to defer its consideration of the item in full until its ninth session.

72. In the ensuing discussion, general appreciation was expressed for the responses to the recommendations of the review panel, as set out in the documents, with one representative underscoring the importance of understanding both the process and the decisions taken, which would help to avoid any duplication of work. One representative stressed that regular reviews of IPBES were key to its continued effectiveness and relevance and another, speaking on behalf of a regional group and also on behalf of an observer allowed enhanced participation in accordance with decision IPBES-5/4, welcomed in particular the progress made in developing guidance on national focal point roles and good practice and in providing lessons learned and advice from authors of – and other contributors to – completed assessments to those undertaking future assessments.

73. Several representatives, including one speaking on behalf of a regional group and also on behalf of an observer allowed enhanced participation in accordance with decision IPBES-5/4, drew attention to a range of issues that had not been fully addressed, such as the slow pace of progress in streamlining administrative procedures, which hindered efforts to improve the efficiency of the secretariat, and the continued need to diversify funding streams and mobilize more financial contributions from Members. One representative, supported by two other representatives, expressed particular concern about the lack of emphasis on finding new ways of working that enhanced the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in IPBES processes, such as the review of the note by the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel on the use and impact of the Platform's conceptual framework.

74. Several representatives welcomed the emphasis in the proposed draft decision on an additional review of the summary for policymakers of the assessment on values. One said that the review would serve to improve the assessment's policy relevance, adding that the usefulness to policymakers of IPBES assessments in general would be increased by issuing clear guidance for authors to keep them concise; another suggested involving policymakers more closely in drafting the assessments; and a third said that uptake by Governments would be improved if the draft summaries were made available for review in all six official languages of the United Nations.

75. Many representatives requested amendments to the decision that would reflect the need to, among other things, involve indigenous peoples and local communities in developing the draft note by the Bureau and the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel on the use and impacts of the conceptual framework; extend the deadline for Governments and other stakeholders to submit comments on the note, which, according to one representative, would be key to guiding subsequent debate and the development of IPBES products; analyse the effectiveness of online working methods, identify the lessons learned and develop the capacity to engage stakeholders; review the Panel's expert selection procedure with a focus on filling gaps in its expertise by opening the procedure up to on-the-ground practitioners, including indigenous peoples and local communities; and identify mechanisms and processes for collecting, standardizing and enabling easy access to well-organized data and knowledge for use in assessments and in policymaking to support the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. A number of others said that they would submit further proposed amendments in writing.

76. Following the discussion, the Chair said that a revised version of the draft decision would be prepared, based on the proposed draft decision set out in document IPBES/8/1/Add.2, taking into account the comments made in plenary and received in writing, for consideration and possible adoption by the Plenary.

77. Subsequently, the Plenary considered a draft decision on the implementation of the rolling work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services up to 2030, which contained sections related to improving the effectiveness of the platform (IPBES/8/L.2).

78. The Plenary adopted decision IPBES-8/1 on the implementation of the rolling work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services up to 2030. The decision is set out in the annex to the present report.

X. Organization of the Plenary; dates and venues of future sessions of the Plenary

79. Introducing the item, the representative of the secretariat drew attention to the information on the dates, venues and draft provisional agendas for ninth and tenth sessions of the Plenary contained in document IPBES/8/9, pointing out that no offers had been received from Members wishing to host the former session and the United States had offered to host the latter. The Plenary was invited to decide on the date and venue of the ninth session, as well as to consider a decision concerning the tenth, so as to facilitate preparations for both sessions, including the additional time necessitated by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The Plenary was also invited to request the Bureau to decide on the modalities for the ninth session, including options for holding it online should the prevailing circumstances prevent the Plenary from meeting in person.

80. The Chair invited Governments wishing to host the ninth or tenth sessions to contact the secretariat as soon as possible. Any offers received would be considered at the current session.

81. The representative of the United States conveyed an offer by his Government to host the tenth session of the Plenary, in 2023. The Plenary accepted the offer on the understanding that the session would take place in Madison, Wisconsin, in late April or early May 2023.

82. Subsequently, the Plenary considered a draft decision on the organization of the Plenary and dates and venues of future sessions of the Plenary (IPBES/8/L.4).

83. The Plenary adopted decision IPBES-8/3 on the organization of the Plenary and dates and venues of future sessions of the Plenary. The decision is set out in the annex to the present report.

XI. Institutional arrangements: United Nations collaborative partnership arrangement for the work of the Platform and its secretariat

84. Introducing the item, the Chair drew attention to the progress report on the United Nations collaborative partnership arrangement (IPBES/8/INF/23), and to the video presentation on behalf of the four partner organizations concerned – UNEP, UNESCO, FAO, UNDP – by Ms. Anne Juepner, Director, Global Policy Centre on Resilient Ecosystems and Desertification, UNDP (IPBES/8/Video/18), expressing appreciation to those organizations for their invaluable support to IPBES in implementing its programme of work.

XII. Adoption of the decisions and the report of the session

85. The Plenary adopted decisions IPBES-8/1–IPBES-8/4, as set out in the annex to the present report.

86. The Plenary adopted the present report on the basis of the draft report set out in document IPBES/8/L.1, on the understanding that the report would be finalized by the secretariat under the supervision of the Bureau.

87. During the consideration of decision IPBES-8/1, section II on assessing knowledge, several representatives stated that the title of the scoping report for a thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health (IPBES/8/L.6) should be extended to include reference to climate change, in recognition of the importance of that issue to the assessment, as reflected in the content of the scoping report. Several other representatives opposed any revision of the title at the current stage, citing previous discussions that had led to a decision being reached on the current title. One representative said that reopening the discussion on the mandate of the Plenary regarding a scoping report would not set a good precedent. The Plenary decided to retain the current title, upon the assurance of an expert that the text of the scoping report gave full indication of the importance to be accorded to the matter of climate change in the thematic assessment. One representative said that the matter of international trade should also be considered in the thematic assessment.

88. Also during the consideration of decision IPBES-8/1, section II on assessing knowledge, there was extensive discussion on the language that should be applied in recognition of the reports of the workshop on biodiversity and pandemics and the workshop on biodiversity and climate change. Several representatives said that the reports had been undertaken in accordance with the procedures of the Platform and represented important sources of knowledge due to their expert input, and should therefore be welcomed by the Plenary. Other representatives stated that, while the value of the reports was recognized, the procedures for the organization of the workshops and preparation of deliverables

had not been fully in accordance with the provisions of decision IPBES-3/3, nor had there been sufficient time for the reports to be considered by members of the Platform, and it would therefore be more appropriate to take note of the reports. A number of representatives proposed compromise language. The Chair convened a group of friends of the Chair to discuss the matter further. The Plenary agreed with the compromise language proposed by the group, as reflected in decision IPBES-8/1.

89. During the consideration of decision IPBES-8/1, section III on building capacity, one representative said that the interim workplan for the task force on capacity-building for the intersessional period 2021–2022 (IPBES/8/L.8) should give greater consideration to building the capacity of indigenous and local communities, and taking advantage of their knowledge during inter-scientific dialogue. Some representatives said that work on this matter was already being undertaken by the Platform. Another representative said that consideration should also be given to establishing capacity where none existed.

90. During the consideration of decision IPBES-8/3, on the organization of the Plenary and dates and venues of future sessions of the Plenary, one representative, speaking on behalf of a regional group and also on behalf of an observer allowed enhanced participation in accordance with decision IPBES-5/4 and requesting that his statement be reflected in the present report, with regard to sub-item 8 (b) of the provisional agenda of the ninth session, expressed a willingness to discuss but not to approve the Nature Futures Framework at that session.

XIII. Closure of the session

91. Following the customary exchange of courtesies and a general expression of appreciation to the experts, authors and others that had continued to contribute to the work of the Platform in the face of a global pandemic, and to all those involved in organizing the current online session, the Chair declared the session closed at 6 p.m. (UTC + 2) on Thursday, 24 June 2021.

Annex**Decisions adopted by the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services**

- IPBES-8/1: Implementation of the rolling work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services up to 2030
- IPBES-8/2: Terms of office of the members of the Bureau and the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel
- IPBES-8/3: Organization of the Plenary and dates and venues of future sessions of the Plenary
- IPBES-8/4: Financial and budgetary arrangements

Decision IPBES-8/1: Implementation of the rolling work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services up to 2030

The Plenary,

Welcoming the report of the Executive Secretary on progress in the implementation of the rolling work programme up to 2030,¹

Acknowledging with appreciation the outstanding contribution made by all the experts involved to date in the implementation of the work programme and thanking them for their unwavering commitment thereto,

I

Implementation of the work programme of the Platform up to 2030

1. *Decides* to proceed with the implementation of the work programme in accordance with the decisions adopted at its previous sessions, the present decision, and the approved budget as set out in decision IPBES-8/4;
2. *Encourages* Governments and stakeholders to participate actively in the implementation of the work programme, in particular through the review of draft deliverables and the balanced nomination of experts, including experts with direct experience in policy development and implementation and experts involved in other relevant assessment processes, where appropriate;
3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to provide a report on progress in the implementation of the work programme to the Plenary at its ninth session;

II

Assessing knowledge

1. *Approves* the undertaking of a thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health, in accordance with the procedures for the preparation of Platform deliverables² and as outlined in the scoping report for the assessment set out in annex I to the present decision, for consideration by the Plenary at its eleventh session;
2. *Invites* the management committee to consider reducing the number of chapters of the assessment referred to in section II, paragraph 1, of the present decision, without changing the underlying content of each individual chapter, in particular on the assessed policy options, in time for the final selection of authors, and ensuring that each sector is represented in overall assessment leadership, and to report thereon to the Plenary at its ninth session;
3. *Approves* the undertaking of a thematic assessment of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and the determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, in accordance with the procedures for the preparation of Platform deliverables³ and as outlined in the scoping report for the assessment set out in annex II to the present decision, for consideration by the Plenary at its eleventh session;
4. *Thanks* the organizers of and participants in the workshop of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services on biodiversity and pandemics,⁴ appreciates the significant effort that went into the report, and invites the experts who will prepare the thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health and the thematic assessment of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and the determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity to consider the report, as appropriate, in the undertaking of those assessments, in line with the procedures for the preparation of Platform deliverables;⁵

¹ IPBES/8/2.

² See decision IPBES-3/3, annex I.

³ See decision IPBES-3/3, annex I.

⁴ IPBES/8/INF/5.

⁵ See decision IPBES-3/3, annex I.

5. *Thanks* the organizers of and participants in the workshop on biodiversity and climate change,⁶ co-sponsored by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, appreciates the significant effort that went into the report, and invites the experts who will prepare the thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health and the thematic assessment of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and the determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity to consider the report, as appropriate, in the undertaking of those assessments, in line with the procedures for the preparation of Platform deliverables;⁷

6. *Requests* the Bureau, in consultation with the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, to review scoping processes in other bodies such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, with a view to making proposals for streamlining future scoping processes under the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services;

7. *Decides*, in line with the need for ongoing adaptive management, as outlined in section II, paragraph 12, of decision IPBES-7/1, that, with the completion of the report on the workshop on biodiversity and climate change, a technical paper on biodiversity and climate change, the preparation of which was agreed on in section II, paragraph 6, of decision IPBES-7/1, is no longer required;

8. *Welcomes* the note by the secretariat on the work on biodiversity and climate change and collaboration with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;⁸

9. *Invites* the Bureau of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and its Executive Secretary to continue to explore with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change approaches for future joint activities between the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, including those outlined in section II of the note by the secretariat on the work on biodiversity and climate change, taking into account the need for transparency of any joint activity, in conformity with the decisions of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and their respective policies and procedures, and requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Plenary at its ninth session on progress in that regard;

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to invite members to submit suggestions for thematic or methodological issues related to biodiversity and climate change which would benefit from collaboration between the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and requests the Executive Secretary to make a compilation of those submissions available to the Plenary at its ninth session;

11. *Decides*, notwithstanding section 3.1 and related provisions of the procedures for the preparation of Platform deliverables,⁹ to enable Governments to undertake:

(a) An additional review of the summary for policymakers of the assessment report on the methodological assessment regarding the diverse conceptualization of multiple values of nature and its benefits, including biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, in October 2021;

(b) An additional review of the summary for policymakers of the assessment report on the sustainable use of wild species later in 2021, if considered necessary and feasible by the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the co-chairs of the assessment following a review of the comments received during the second external review of the assessment;

III

Building capacity

1. *Welcomes* the progress made by the task force on capacity-building in the implementation of objectives 2 (a), 2 (b) and 2 (c) of the work programme of the Platform up to 2030;

2. *Approves* the interim workplan of the task force on capacity-building for the intersessional period 2021–2022, as set out in annex III to the present decision;

⁶ IPBES/8/INF/20.

⁷ See decision IPBES-3/3, annex I.

⁸ IPBES/8/6.

⁹ See decision IPBES-3/3, annex I.

3. *Welcomes* the progress made in the development of deliverables supporting objectives 2 (a), 2 (b) and 2 (c) and the three initial priority topics of the work programme of the Platform up to 2030,¹⁰ and decides to consider the deliverables at its ninth session;

IV

Strengthening the knowledge foundations

1. *Welcomes* the progress made by the task force on knowledge and data in the implementation of objective 3 (a) of the work programme of the Platform up to 2030;
2. *Takes note of* the data management policy of the Platform;¹¹
3. *Approves* the interim workplan of the task force on knowledge and data for the intersessional period 2021–2022, as set out in annex IV to the present decision;
4. *Welcomes* the progress made by the task force on indigenous and local knowledge systems in the implementation of objective 3 (b) of the work programme of the Platform up to 2030;
5. *Approves* the interim workplan of the task force on indigenous and local knowledge systems for the intersessional period 2021–2022, as set out in annex V to the present decision;
6. *Welcomes* the progress made in the development of the deliverables supporting objectives 3 (a) and 3 (b) and the three initial priority topics of the work programme of the Platform up to 2030,¹² and decides to consider those deliverables at its ninth session;

V

Supporting policy

1. *Welcomes* the progress made by the task force on policy tools and methodologies in the implementation of objective 4 (a) of the work programme of the Platform up to 2030;
2. *Approves* the interim workplan of the task force on policy tools and methodologies for the intersessional period 2021–2022, as set out in annex VI to the present decision;
3. *Welcomes* the progress made by the task force on scenarios and models in the implementation of objective 4 (b) of the work programme of the Platform up to 2030;
4. *Approves* the interim workplan of the task force on scenarios and models for the intersessional period 2021–2022, as set out in annex VII to the present decision;
5. *Welcomes* the progress made in the development of the deliverables supporting objectives 4 (a) and 4 (b) and the three initial priority topics of the work programme of the Platform up to 2030,¹³ and decides to consider those deliverables at its ninth session;

VI

Reviewing effectiveness

1. *Welcomes* the report by the Bureau, the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Executive Secretary on progress in addressing the recommendations set out in the report on the review of the Platform at the end of its first work programme;¹⁴
2. *Requests* the Bureau, the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Executive Secretary, in accordance with their respective mandates, to continue to take the recommendations made by the review panel into account in the implementation of the rolling work programme of the Platform up to 2030 and report on progress to the Plenary at its ninth session, and future sessions of the Plenary, as appropriate, including on further solutions and issues;
3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to consult the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel on aspects related to reviewing the effectiveness of the Platform in the context of the request to the Executive Secretary in paragraph 6 of decision IPBES-8/4 on financial and budgetary arrangements;

¹⁰ Set out in section II.A of document IPBES/8/7.

¹¹ IPBES/8/INF/12.

¹² Set out in sections III.A.1, III.B.1 and IV.B of document IPBES/8/7.

¹³ Set out in sections V.A and VI.A of document IPBES/8/7.

¹⁴ IPBES/8/8.

4. *Requests* the Bureau, the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Executive Secretary, in accordance with their respective mandates, to critically review the process for the nomination and selection of experts, including the implementation of the approach to filling gaps in expertise and disciplinary, regional and gender balance, for scoping and preparing assessments and task forces, outlined in annex I to decision IPBES-4/3, including with a view to increasing the participation of practitioners in the assessment process, and to report to the Plenary at its ninth session on progress in that regard;

5. *Welcomes* the note by the Bureau and the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel on the implementation of their respective roles in practice;¹⁵

6. *Also welcomes* the progress made by the Bureau and the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel in developing a note on the use and impact of the conceptual framework of the Platform and invites members, observers and other stakeholders to provide their comments on the draft note to the secretariat by 30 September 2021;

VII

Technical support for the work programme

Requests the secretariat, in consultation with the Bureau and in accordance with the approved budget set out in the annex to decision IPBES-8/4, to establish the institutional arrangements necessary to implement the technical support required for the work programme.

¹⁵ IPBES/8/INF/22.

Annex I to decision IPBES-8/1

Scoping report for a thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food, and health

I. Scope, timeline and geographic coverage, policy context and methodological approach

A. Scope

1. This document was prepared in response to decision IPBES-7/1, in which the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) approved a scoping process, for consideration at its eighth session, for a thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health. The assessment addresses the interlinkages among biodiversity, climate change, adaptation and mitigation including relevant aspects of the energy system, water, food, and health and will consider holistic approaches based on different knowledge systems.
2. The assessment will fully take into account the IPBES conceptual framework, as set out in the annex to decision IPBES-2/4, in particular by addressing all of the elements and interactions of the IPBES conceptual framework, and by fully recognizing and considering different world views and different knowledge systems, including science and indigenous and local knowledge systems.
3. The report will assess the state of knowledge, including indigenous and local knowledge, on past, present and possible future trends in these multi-scale interlinkages, with a focus on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people, to inform the development of policies and actions. Strong interlinkages and interdependencies exist among globally agreed goals with regard to the components of the nexus. The complementarity and trade-offs between these agreements and frameworks will be assessed in the context of the nexus approach.
4. The assessment will highlight thresholds, feedback and resilience in nexus linkages, as well as opportunities, synergies and trade-offs between different response options. The assessment will consider the synergies and trade-offs in terms of broadly defined social, economic, and environmental impacts. Emphasis will be placed on response options that consider these nexus elements and their diverse dimensions, including the limits and safeguards needed to implement those options.
5. The assessment, across all nexus elements, will evaluate the role of the most important indirect (i.e., societal values, production and consumption patterns, demography, technology, culture, and governance) and direct drivers of change (i.e., land- and sea-use change, direct exploitation of organisms, climate change, pollution, and invasive species),¹ the role of both formal and informal institutions, and the impacts of the patterns of production, supply and consumption (including telecoupling) on nature, nature's contributions to people and good quality of life.
6. The assessment process and its outputs will be supported by, and contribute to, the four functions of the Platform.²

B. Timeline and geographic coverage

7. The assessment will be global in scope but highlight and interpret regional and subregional similarities and differences, and will include terrestrial, freshwater and marine systems.
8. The time frame of analyses will cover the past (in the last 50 years, from the industrial revolution, from around 1500 or as far back as appropriate, where data or information is available, or as clearly relevant to future response options or to understand current status and trends) and plausible future projections up until 2050, with a focus on various periods up to 2050 that cover key target dates related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework³ and the Sustainable Development Goals.

¹ As identified in: Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), *Summary for Policymakers of the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* (Bonn, Germany, 2019).

² UNEP/IPBES.MI/2/9, annex I, appendix I, section I.

³ Decision 14/34 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. For more information see www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020.

Longer future time horizons up to 2100 will be considered where they add relevant knowledge on the long-term consequences of nexus interactions or the long-term resilience of response options.

9. The assessment will be conducted over three years from the initial start of the assessment.

C. Policy context

10. The assessment will contribute to the development of a strengthened knowledge base for policymakers for informed, science-based decision-making, in the context of the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and its targets, as well as national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and nationally determined contributions and long-term strategies of the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (for matters related to the links between biodiversity and climate change) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

11. Intended users include Governments, relevant multilateral environmental agreements, other multilateral organizations, academic organizations, the private sector and civil society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, and non-governmental organizations. The assessment is also expected to inform other national, regional and global policies on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems and their contributions to people. The assessment will also provide guidance on building resilience to pandemics, highlighting the role of biodiversity and restoration of ecosystem functions in the prevention of pandemics.

D. Methodological approach

12. The assessment will be produced by a group of experts in accordance with the procedures for the preparation of Platform deliverables. It will include a summary for policymakers and a set of chapters, submitted to the Plenary for its approval and acceptance, respectively.

13. For the purpose of the assessment, biodiversity is: “The variability among living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems, and the ecological complexes of which they are a part. This includes variation in genetic, phenotypic, phylogenetic and functional attributes, as well as changes in abundance and distribution over time and space within and among species, biological communities and ecosystems.”⁴ Climate includes the global climate system and its interactions with human activities, comprising climate change, adaptation and mitigation, including relevant aspects of the energy system; water includes all forms of surface and ground water and the biophysical and human processes and systems that regulate its quality, quantity, distribution and use; food includes the full value chain for all cultivated and wild foods, fibre, feed, lumber and industrial feedstocks, from production to consumption and disposal; and health includes human physical and mental health and well-being, how infectious diseases emerge from the wild, including the role of human activity in their spread and the systems related to the prevention, treatment and management of diseases, and is addressed using frameworks such as the One Health and other holistic approaches.

14. The assessment will aim to be credible, legitimate, science-based and build from a multiple evidence base. The summary for policymakers will highlight key policy-relevant findings and non-prescriptive policy options for a wide range of end users, some of whom are mentioned above, and reflect the comprehensive analysis of the current state of scientific knowledge and other knowledge systems (including indigenous and local knowledge) performed in the chapters and summarize knowledge gaps and further research needs.

15. The assessment will be based on existing evidence: data (including, as appropriate, national data), scientific and grey literature and other forms of knowledge, in different languages (to the extent possible), including indigenous and local knowledge, in line with relevant procedures of the Platform.

16. The assessment will build on and complement previous and ongoing work by IPBES, including IPBES assessments (methodological, thematic, regional and global). The reports from the IPBES workshop on biodiversity and pandemics⁵ and the IPBES/Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change co-sponsored workshop on biodiversity and climate change⁶ will be considered as supplementary material in the preparation of the assessment. The assessment will also use existing data and information held by global, regional, subregional and national institutions, including but not limited to relevant multilateral environmental agreements and intergovernmental organizations. The

⁴ IPBES, “Biodiversity”, Glossary. Available at <https://ipbes.net/glossary/biodiversity> (14/07/2021).

⁵ IPBES/8/INF/5.

⁶ IPBES/8/INF/20.

assessment will use existing scenarios and models as well as new scenarios and models whose production may be catalyzed as part of the follow-up to the IPBES Assessment of Scenarios and Models of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.⁷

17. The assessment will identify key knowledge gaps and areas of knowledge generation needs in capacity and policies, promote the use of policy support tools and provide options and solutions for addressing them at the appropriate scales.

18. The task force on indigenous and local knowledge will support the implementation of the approach to recognizing and working with indigenous and local knowledge in IPBES for the assessment. The task force on knowledge and data will support work related to data and knowledge, as detailed in section III below. The task force on scenarios and models will support the work of authors, in particular those preparing chapter 4. The task force on policy tools and methodologies will perform work to increase the policy relevance of the assessment and its use in decision-making, once approved. Finally, the task force on capacity-building will oversee the implementation of capacity-building activities, as outlined in section IV below.

19. Given the potentially strong interlinkages between the planned IPBES nexus assessment and transformative change assessment (thematic assessment of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and the determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity), close coordination and facilitation between all relevant assessment processes during their development will be ensured to enable complementarity and synergies and to avoid duplication of scope and work. The two assessments will be complementary, with the transformative change assessment focused on determinants of transformative change, and the nexus assessment focused on options for overcoming trade-offs and for enabling synergies between biodiversity, water, food and health.

II. Chapter outline

20. The assessment will be divided into two parts, with part I focused on framing the nexus and holistic approaches, and part II on pathways to sustainable futures based on different knowledge systems. Part I will include four chapters and part II eight, each containing an executive summary.

Part I. Framing the nexus

21. **Chapter 1: Introducing the nexus.** Chapter 1 will outline the general framework for the assessment and the relationship to the transformative change assessment, define the elements of the nexus, including their social, economic and environmental aspects, and portray the interlinkages and interdependencies among the nexus elements across scales, geographic regions and ecosystems. Chapter 1 will explain the policy relevance of the assessment, provide a road map and overarching rationale for the sequence of chapters in the assessment and identify the policy-relevant key questions pertinent to the assessment. The chapter will frame the conceptual basis for the assessment, linked to the IPBES conceptual framework, including links to nature's contributions to people and good quality of life. The chapter will also discuss the importance of indicators in the context of the nexus, and the effectiveness of the monitoring frameworks of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and of the 2030 Agenda at capturing the nexus interactions.

22. **Chapter 2: Status and past trends of basic interactions in the nexus.** Chapter 2 will assess the global and regional trends and current status of key aspects of the two-way interactions between biodiversity and each element of the nexus. The chapter will treat each two-way interaction with a separate section: (a) Biodiversity and climate change, mitigation and adaptation, including relevant aspects of the energy system; (b) biodiversity and water; (c) biodiversity and food; (d) biodiversity and health.

23. Within each section, interactions will be described and assessed, quantitatively when possible, in terms of their environmental, social and economic costs and benefits. Each section will summarize overarching insights that can improve decision-making and assign attribution of past trends in most impactful interactions to drivers (direct and indirect), identifying which past actions, decisions, policies or institutions have or have not advanced elements of the nexus relative to the Sustainable Development Goals at various scales. The analysis and synthesis in each section will describe the roles of formal and informal institutions (e.g., shared rules, values, customs and cultural practices)

⁷ IPBES, *The Methodological Assessment Report on Scenarios and Models of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* (Bonn, Germany, 2016).

associated with any of the systems in the nexus. In addition to an in-depth assessment of two-way interactions, each section will also give a brief indication of the most important past and current higher-order (three-way or higher) interactions involving each pair, which will be examined in more detail in chapter 3. Terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems will be considered.

24. **Chapter 3: Status and past trends of complex interactions in the nexus.** Chapter 3 will assess the global and regional trends and current status in interactions and integrated perspectives of higher-order interactions in the nexus. Building on chapter 2, which approaches this nexus through system-specific two-way interactions, this chapter will emphasize the three-way and higher interactions (e.g., biodiversity – food – health, biodiversity – climate – water). Understanding the nexus is complex but essential to managing biodiversity and development issues effectively. The chapter will attribute past trends in important interactions to drivers (direct and indirect), identifying which past actions, decisions, policies, or institutions have affected elements of the nexus relative to the Sustainable Development Goals. The chapter will assess potential synergies and trade-offs among those multiple dimensions of the nexus and identify challenges, opportunities, and methodologies for approaching them holistically instead of through the lens of one system at a time. The chapter will outline how interactions were prioritized for analysis and will not attempt to assess every possible higher-order interaction. Instead, it will identify and focus on a subset of interactions that are likely to be most powerful in shaping the nexus and most relevant to response options. In doing so, it will establish a set of overarching relationships that can be explored in a consistent manner through the scenarios provided in chapter 4.

25. **Chapter 4: Future interactions across the nexus.** Chapter 4 will assess different types of scenarios (exploratory, policy-screening and target-seeking, defined according to the IPBES Assessment of Scenarios and Models), including qualitative scenarios and diverse views of future projections of good quality of life, representing plausible futures for the nexus issues addressed in this assessment. The chapter will focus on scenarios that address, in an integrated way, multiple interactions among these issues and their response to major drivers of change (e.g., population and economic growth), as identified in chapter 3 as being the most powerful and relevant to response options. While the chapter will cover a range of exploratory scenarios that are likely to show positive and negative future impacts on biodiversity, a greater focus of the chapter will be on the analysis and comparison of scenarios representing sustainable futures, which better integrate the elements of the nexus, paving the way for chapters 5 to 11. The timeframe of the analysis will focus on scenarios covering the period from current year to 2050 (linking to relevant policy targets such as the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity), although longer time horizons to 2100 will be considered where they add relevant knowledge on the long-term consequences of nexus interactions or the long-term resilience of response options. Global- to national-scale (and subnational-scale, where relevant) scenario studies that are quantitative and/or qualitative will be considered.

26. The chapter will cover a wide range of direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity change (see paragraph 5) that are addressed within scenarios that affect or shape the nexus, including how these drivers evolve through time into the future. The chapter will also account for alternative worldviews and visions of the future, including those embedded within indigenous and local knowledge. The chapter will include analyses of which nexus interactions are most influential in determining how multiple internationally agreed goals can be achieved, while minimizing trade-offs. It will show which pathways lead to outcomes that are closest to and furthest from these policy goals. Finally, it will discuss uncertainties and limitations embedded in currently available scenarios and models, focusing on their treatment of nexus interactions.

Part II. Pathways to sustainable futures

27. Part II of the assessment will address the possible pathways to realizing a range of sustainable futures.⁸

28. Chapter 5 will assess policy and sociopolitical options to implement changes for sustainable futures. Drawing from the analyses in part I, chapters 6 to 11 will take a holistic multisectoral and multidimensional view to assess the potential for different sets of actors to create the changes identified in chapter 5. The chapters, in line with the nexus approach, will assess options for action which are in synergy with each other, by actors focused on water (chapter 6), food (chapter 8), health (chapter 9), finance (chapter 10), biodiversity (chapter 11), and focused on delivering sustainable

⁸ The assessment will acknowledge that there is a range of sustainable futures depending on one's world view and a number of other factors.

biodiversity-related approaches to climate change, adaptation and mitigation, including relevant aspects of the energy system (chapter 7).

29. Each chapter will consider:

(a) Response options that include individual and collective action (e.g., from local to national governments, international organizations, the private sector, youth, faith-based organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, financial institutions, non-profit organizations, and research organizations) to modify or change policies and regulations, financial instruments, governance structures, technologies, business practices, and behaviours, and enabling conditions to advance the changes identified in chapter 5;

(b) Response options that require joint action by multiple sectors, emphasizing how each sector would contribute to those joint actions;

(c) The potential of nature-based solutions,⁹ ecosystem-based approaches and other response options;

(d) The environmental (e.g., biodiversity, climate, ecosystem services and nature's contributions to people in terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems), social (e.g., gender equity, cultural values, disease burden, food security, water security and disaster risk) and economic (e.g., employment, livelihood options, income and access to capital) costs and benefits (positive and negative impacts) of response options that can advance the changes highlighted in chapter 5. These assessments will be quantitative when possible, outline ways in which actions can be prioritized and include consideration of the environmental, social and economic impacts of inaction or delayed action considering multiple value systems;

(e) Which indicators are used to track progress toward goals and targets, including as part of the monitoring framework of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the 2030 Agenda, how efficient are they at capturing nexus interactions and holistic integration, what progress has been made against these indicators, and what options exist to improve or complement them?

(f) Knowledge gaps related to response options for the given sector, including limitations to using process-based and numerical simulation models for nexus explorations;

(g) As relevant, case studies of successes and failures at different scales.

30. **Chapter 5: Policy and sociopolitical options across the nexus that could facilitate and accelerate the transition to a range of sustainable futures.** Chapter 5 will define what change means in the context of the present nexus and will assess the utility of different theoretical and practical frameworks for implementing sustainable management approaches, either through transformative change based on different knowledge systems, or through identifying other approaches to management (policy and sociopolitical options). Changes that could facilitate sustainability within the context of the interacting nexus elements, and in the broader context of the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and its targets, as well as national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and nationally determined contributions and long-term strategies of the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, will be explored. This chapter will assess the factors, including economic and financial, technical and technological, social, institutional, cultural and behavioural, that could facilitate or obstruct changes to achieve a sustainable future and avoid actions which could be maladaptive in the longer term. Specifically, chapter 5 will identify and assess cross-cutting and high-level issues, including integrative tools that are relevant for all nexus elements, e.g., social issues such as poverty, employment, gender, cohesion, education, food security, equity and justice, and demography; economic and financing issues such as inclusive wealth, subsidies, externalities, income, growth and cost-effectiveness; and political issues such as polycentric governance and inclusiveness. The chapter will assess how economic, financing and governance systems can evolve, as well as evaluate the potential of cross-sectoral planning and management in creating sustainable approaches to management of nexus elements. This chapter will also examine the roles of technology, and indigenous and local knowledge, and different perceptions of a good quality of life and the values and structural conditions that influence individual and collective behaviour in relationship to the nexus. The potential effectiveness of a variety of governance interventions and leverage points will be assessed. The chapter will discuss and assess the types of actions that represent transformative change

⁹ "Actions to protect, sustainably manage and restore natural and modified ecosystems in ways that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, to provide both human well-being and biodiversity benefits". International Union for Conservation of Nature, *Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions* (Gland, Switzerland, 2020).

and other sustainable approaches to decision-making, e.g., what actions are not in themselves transformative but lead to transformation, and briefly identify the types of sector-specific actions that are incremental, but still very important, while understanding synergies and trade-offs with all nexus elements. Finally, chapter 5 will include a section on holistic perspectives of the nexus elements, including different world views, such as those held by indigenous peoples and local communities, and various conceptualizations of the world, as appropriate. The intrinsic values of nature and mechanisms to support holistic indigenous approaches should be considered.

31. **Chapter 6: Options for delivering sustainable approaches to water.** Chapter 6 will address the response options that can be implemented by actors in the freshwater and marine sectors to create the changes outlined in chapter 5. Response options such as water policies or demand management that provides safe, adequate and equitable supply for various users and uses will be identified and assessed at the watershed and at other appropriate scales. The chapter will also assess policy options available to public and private water managers such as participatory management, adaptive uses of water systems, water and land tenure and access, integrated watershed management, water reuse, mitigation measures for water infrastructure development and nature-based, ecosystem-based and other solutions that contribute to biodiversity and ecosystem protection and management. This chapter will take a holistic integrated approach, while also seeking to address challenges to implementation of policy response options, including at the transboundary level. It will consider interactions between freshwater, terrestrial and marine ecosystems. It will incorporate biodiversity and nature's contributions to people into considerations in current policy responses, commitments, incentives and finance channels along with water management for climate change, adaptation and mitigation, and prevention and management of invasive alien species. It will also explore the utility of relevant transdisciplinary concepts, which can be used to identify innovative policy interventions.

32. **Chapter 7: Options for delivering sustainable biodiversity-related approaches to climate change, adaptation and mitigation, including relevant aspects of the energy system.** Chapter 7 will address biodiversity-related response options for climate change, adaptation and mitigation, including relevant aspects of energy production, distribution and consumption, including those that can be implemented in terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems, to create the changes outlined in chapter 5. Options considered may focus on mainstreaming biodiversity considerations into the relevant aspects of the energy system. The chapter will examine biodiversity-related policies and procedures related to the governance of climate change, adaptation and mitigation strategies, including relevant aspects of the energy system. Further, the chapter will examine financing options and incentives to mitigate and adapt to climate change, while conserving, restoring and sustainably using biodiversity, and meeting relevant global objectives for food, water, and health.

33. **Chapter 8: Options for delivering sustainable food systems.** Chapter 8 will address the response options that can be implemented by actors in the food system to create the changes outlined in chapter 5. Response options considered may include policies and procedures at any scale related to food systems (e.g., entire value chains of wild harvested terrestrial, freshwater or marine resources, crops, feedstocks, fibre, livestock, aquaculture, agroforestry and forestry). Response options may include governance, finance, regulatory regimes, trade, and management systems and practices. The chapter will also examine the use of effective agricultural practices, including agroecological practices, organic farming, integrated pest management and biotechnology, that incorporate innovative solutions as possible pathways to sustainability, including trade-offs. Further, the chapter will examine how to achieve food and nutrition security and food safety, and how to reduce food loss and waste. Other components of the food system such as altering food processing, packaging, distribution, trade and marketing will be considered as part of the analysis. The chapter will consider indigenous and local knowledge relevant to food systems; examine how to alter food demand and consumption and how to increase diversity in food consumption to ensure equitable access to healthy diets. Response options could also include those that contribute to water security and thriving freshwater systems; reducing greenhouse gas emissions; increased efficiency (e.g., land requirements, water and chemical inputs, soil health) in existing production or harvest systems; and improved health (e.g., undernutrition and overnutrition, air quality, and pandemic prevention) in order to facilitate improvements across all elements of the nexus.

34. **Chapter 9: Options for delivering sustainable approaches to health.** Chapter 9 will address the response options that can be implemented by health actors to create the changes outlined in chapter 5. Response options considered may include policies and procedures related to valuing the human health-related contributions from biodiversity (including medicinal plants, contributions to nutrition and to mental health). The chapter will examine progress towards equity in accessibility to health-related benefits (including for indigenous peoples and local communities, community groups, women and girls), governance of intellectual property rights, management of environmental determinants of diseases, or health system impacts on biodiversity. Response options may include

health-oriented actions that benefit health and biodiversity, as well as other elements of the nexus, and may require cross-sector collaboration (e.g., sanitation and wastewater treatment; diet diversification that maintains crop genetic diversity and improves nutrition; reproductive health options that aid maternal and child health, lower demands for environmental resources and maximize cross-sectoral benefits and governance; addressing a One Health approach in an environment shared by people, animals and plants; coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic recovery actions that reduce future pandemic risk and mitigate climate change and/or enhance food security).¹⁰ There may be considerations of policies and procedures that adopt frameworks that allow exploration of approaches to a healthy planet, maximizing cross-sectoral benefits and governance. Response options will include those that manage the linkages among biodiversity and disease prevention, including links to anthropogenic drivers of the emergence and spread of infectious diseases, including those with pandemic potential, such as COVID-19, SARS, Nipah virus infection, HIV/AIDS and Ebola virus disease, as well as land-use change, climate change, wildlife consumption and trade, and livestock intensification.¹¹

35. **Chapter 10: Options for delivering sustainable approaches to public and private finance for biodiversity-related elements of the nexus.** Chapter 10 will address the response options that can be implemented by actors in the financial sector to create the changes outlined in chapter 5. The chapter will examine the role of international and national public and private financiers in funding progress towards the options identified in previous chapters. The chapter will consider response options related to domestic budgets, philanthropic foundations, international cooperation, private investors and lenders, and multilateral organizations and development cooperation agencies. Further, the chapter will assess progress in the context of international conventions' commitments to providing the financing required to achieve the changes highlighted in chapter 5, including those that have the potential to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The chapter may consider different mechanisms, approaches, and market and non-market economic instruments to enhance nexus and holistic approaches within the context of the evolving economic paradigms explored in chapter 5.

36. **Chapter 11: Options for delivering sustainable approaches to biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use.** Chapter 11 will address the response options that can be implemented by environmental or conservation actors to create the changes outlined in chapter 5. Response options considered may include the potential of nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches and other response options such as Mother Earth rights-based approaches, green and blue urban spaces, terrestrial, freshwater and marine spatial planning, the creation and effective and sustainable management of protected area networks and ecological corridors, other effective area-based conservation measures to maximize conservation and enhance ecological connectivity, environmental restoration of degraded ecosystems, and environmental rehabilitation. Response options may include environmental regulations (e.g., infrastructure development, water management, aquaculture and fisheries management, agricultural chemical use, and pollution), and voluntary norms or formal governance agreements related to natural resource access and management. Options will include consideration of necessary research, monitoring and environmental public awareness and education to support the changes identified in chapter 5.

37. **Chapter 12: Summary and synthesis of options, knowledge and technology gaps and capacity development.** Chapter 12 will summarize the opportunities for action for a range of policymakers, decision-makers and actors at all levels, including relevant parts of the United Nations system, the governing bodies of nexus-related biodiversity, climate (including relevant aspects of the energy system), food, water or health agreements and other relevant agreements, as appropriate, and, in accordance with their respective mandates, policymakers, legislators, private sector actors, financial planners, civil society, academic and research institutions, indigenous peoples and local communities, youth, women, and other stakeholders related to any systems within the nexus. Holistic perspectives of the nexus elements, including those held by indigenous peoples and local communities, would also be brought forward in this chapter. This summary will also include a synthesis of the costs of action and inaction identified in chapters 6 to 11, providing a conclusion on how they relate to each other. Emphasis will be given to summarizing which opportunities for transformation can be driven most efficiently by actors within a sector, and which opportunities will require collaborative action across multiple sectors and civil actors. Attention will also be given to which trade-offs within the nexus are likely to persist, and what can be done to mitigate these and support social groups most likely to be impacted.

¹⁰ For specific potential options see IPBES, Workshop Report on Biodiversity and Pandemics of the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (Bonn, Germany, 2020).

¹¹ Ibid.

38. The chapter will summarize the findings on the strengths and weaknesses of the monitoring frameworks of the post 2020 global biodiversity framework and of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the context of the nexus and suggest options to complement them. Finally, the chapter will synthesize knowledge gaps, including governance gaps and future research needs, as identified throughout the assessment. Attention will be given to opportunities for synergies in filling knowledge and capacity gaps across elements of the nexus.

III. Data and information

39. The nexus assessment will draw on data and information from diverse knowledge systems and languages, including scientific literature and indigenous and local knowledge, addressing all the components of the IPBES conceptual framework in order to explore the interrelationships between nature, nature's contributions to people, drivers, institutions and governance and good quality of life.

40. Attention will be given, in accordance with the Platform's data management policy, to ensuring access to metadata and, whenever possible, the corresponding underlying data, through a findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable (FAIR) process to ensure comparability between assessments. Furthermore, the task force on knowledge and data will work towards ensuring that the outcomes (i.e., knowledge and metadata products) of the nexus assessment are widely available for future Platform assessments and other uses.

41. The assessment will also identify and seek access to globally and regionally relevant data and information sources that may exist or emerge. Potential data sources include, but are not limited to, global, regional and national institutions and organizations, scientific literature, grey literature and indigenous and local knowledge. The needs of the assessment process will be communicated widely in order to identify and encourage the sharing of relevant data and information.

42. The task force on knowledge and data will support work on data and information quality, confidence, essential biodiversity variables and indicators, baselines and representativeness, as necessary. It will also support experts in their identification of knowledge gaps and, subsequently, promote knowledge generation to address the gaps identified.

43. Addressing and working with indigenous and local knowledge in the assessment will be in line with the IPBES approach adopted by the Plenary in decision IPBES-5/1 and relevant guidance regarding its implementation prepared by the task force on indigenous and local knowledge.

IV. Capacity-building and development

44. Capacity-building activities will help support the development and uptake of the assessment. The activities will be designed in accordance with objective 2 on building capacity of the IPBES work programme up to 2030 and the capacity-building rolling plan, under the guidance of the task force on capacity-building. Activities will, subject to the availability of resources, include: the IPBES fellowship programme; the training and familiarization programme; science-policy dialogues; and support to activities organized by other organizations in support of the uptake and use of the assessment findings across sectors and the strengthening of the science-policy interface at (sub)regional and national levels.

V. Communication and outreach

45. The nexus assessment report and its summary for policymakers will be published in electronic format, made available on the Platform website and promoted through social media channels of the Platform. The summary for policymakers will be available in all official languages of the United Nations and will be printed on demand, resources permitting. Outreach to a broad set of stakeholders, including the wider audience of decision makers, will be based on the Platform's communications and outreach strategy and budget.

46. Communication and outreach will be undertaken from the outset and during the development of the assessment in order to build engagement with the wider scientific community, other knowledge holders and the end users of the assessment. Engagement with users, across sectors, will help to define the type and range of communication products and policy support tools in multiple languages (as appropriate and subject to the availability of resources), that will be developed as part of the assessment.

VI. Technical support

47. Technical support for the nexus assessment will be provided by a technical support unit, composed of several full-time professional and administrative staff members. This unit will work in close collaboration with the groups of experts producing other IPBES assessments and with the IPBES task forces and their respective technical support units.

VII. Process and timetable

<i>Date</i>	<i>Actions and institutional arrangements</i>
2021	
Second quarter	The Plenary, at its eighth session, approved the undertaking of the nexus assessment and requested the secretariat to establish the institutional arrangements necessary to operationalize the technical support required for the assessment
	The Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, through the secretariat, requests nominations of experts from Governments and other stakeholders
Third quarter	The Multidisciplinary Expert Panel selects the assessment co-chairs, coordinating lead authors, lead authors and review editors in line with the procedures for the preparation of IPBES deliverables, including by implementing the procedure for filling gaps in expertise
Fourth quarter	Selection decision communicated to nominees
	Meeting of the management committee (co-chairs, members of the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel assigned by these bodies to the assessment) to plan first author meeting
2022	
First quarter	First author meeting with co-chairs, coordinating lead authors, lead authors, review editors and members of the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel that are part of the management committee of the assessment
First to third quarter	Preparation of zero-order drafts and first-order drafts of chapters
Early fourth quarter	First external review (six weeks) – draft chapters made available for review by experts
Fourth quarter	Second author meeting with co-chairs, coordinating lead authors, lead authors, review editors and members of the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel that are part of the management committee of the assessment Back to back with the second author meeting: meeting to advance the preparation of the summary for policymakers with co-chairs, coordinating lead authors and members of the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel that are part of the management committee of the assessment
2023	
First to third quarter	Preparation of the second-order drafts of chapters and first-order draft of summary for policymakers
Second quarter	Writing workshop to advance the preparation of the summary for policymakers with co-chairs, coordinating lead authors and members of the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel that are part of the management committee of the assessment
Third quarter	Second external review (eight weeks) – draft chapters and draft of the summary for policymakers made available for review by Governments and experts
Fourth quarter	Third author meeting with co-chairs, coordinating lead authors, lead authors, review editors and members of the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel that are part of the management committee of the assessment Back-to-back with the third author meeting: Meeting to advance the preparation of the summary for policymakers with co-chairs, coordinating lead authors and members of the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel that are part of the management committee of the assessment
2024	
First quarter	Online writing workshop to advance the preparation of the summary for policymakers with co-chairs, coordinating lead authors and members of the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel that are part of the management committee of the assessment
Third quarter	Final review (six weeks) – final draft chapters and draft of the summary for policymakers made available for review by Governments
Early fourth quarter	Consideration by the Plenary, at its eleventh session, of the summary for policymakers for approval and of the chapters for acceptance
Fourth quarter	Communication activities in relation to the assessment

Annex II to decision IPBES-8/1

Scoping report for a thematic assessment of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and the determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity (transformative change assessment)

I. Scope, timeline and geographic coverage, policy context, overarching questions and methodological approach

A. Scope

1. For the purposes of the assessment, and in line with previous work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) approved by its Plenary, transformative change¹ is defined as a fundamental, system-wide reorganization across technological, economic and social factors, including paradigms, goals and values,² needed for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human wellbeing and sustainable development. The need for, and possibility of, rapid transformative change have become apparent during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.
2. The IPBES Global Assessment of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services concluded that there are pathways for achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity in conjunction with key human development goals. These pathways, however, require fundamental changes in development paradigms and social-ecological dynamics, which in turn entail changes in society, considering inequality and governance, employing conservation, restoration and the sustainable use of land, water, energy and materials, and rethinking and appropriately modifying production and consumption habits, food systems, and global value chains. The assessment will inform decision-makers on options to implement transformative change in order to achieve the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and the Sustainable Development Goals.
3. The assessment will fully take into account the IPBES conceptual framework, as set out in decision IPBES-2/4, in particular by addressing all of the elements and interactions of the IPBES conceptual framework, and by fully recognizing and considering different world views and different knowledge systems, including science and indigenous and local knowledge systems.
4. The assessment report will assess and compare different visions, scenarios, and pathways for a sustainable world, in line with the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and considering the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, including visions of indigenous peoples and local communities. Further, the report will assess the determinants of transformative change, how it occurs, and which obstacles it may face. Finally, and importantly, the report will assess which practical options for concrete action exist to foster, accelerate and maintain transformative change toward visions, scenarios and pathways of a sustainable world, which practical steps are required to achieve these visions, and how progress towards transformative change can be identified and tracked.
5. The assessment aims at identifying and providing understanding of factors at various scales in human society, at both the individual and collective levels, and from local to global, that can be leveraged to bring about transformative change to help achieve the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and the Sustainable Development Goals. These factors span psychological, behavioural, social, cultural, economic, political, governance, institutional, demographic, scientific, technical and technological dimensions, corresponding to the indirect drivers of change in biodiversity, which sit at the centre of the IPBES conceptual framework.³ They include the role of formal and informal institutions, and the impacts of the patterns of production, supply and consumption on nature, nature's contributions to people and good quality of life. A better understanding of how these interacting drivers can be changed or shifted can inform the development of policies and actions to trigger transformative change towards maintaining and promoting biodiversity and nature's contributions to people, and towards

¹ Throughout the scoping document, transformative change is referred to in the singular but includes many types of changes.

² Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), *Summary for Policymakers of the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* (Bonn, Germany, 2019).

³ Conceptual framework for IPBES, annex to decision IPBES-2/4.

sustainability and good quality of life, in line with the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals.

6. The assessment will consider the importance of the indirect drivers mentioned above in their impact on the most important direct drivers of change (i.e., land- and sea-use change, direct exploitation of organisms, climate change, pollution, and invasion of alien species)⁴ across all biomes.

7. The assessment will take into account the diversity of values and behaviours which underpin and co-evolve with indirect drivers of change, that is, the motives behind broad societal changes and transitions, to inform the design of relevant policies, communication and engagement campaigns, and other actions. Accordingly, it will take into account, inter alia: (a) values (intrinsic, relational, instrumental, etc.), how they influence behaviour and how this differs between regions and subregions and between levels of development, building on and complementing the IPBES assessment on values (the methodological assessment regarding the diverse conceptualization of multiple values of nature and its benefits, including biodiversity and ecosystem services), once finalized; (b) notions of good quality of life, worldviews and cultures, models of interaction between nature and people, and social narratives; (c) the role of governance systems, of norms and regulations, of education and communication, of economic and non-economic incentives, and of financial and other institutions in leveraging behavioural change in individuals, businesses, communities and societies; (d) the role of technologies and of the assessment of technologies; (e) the role of individual and collective action; (f) the role of concepts and tools coming from studies of complex systems and of transformation and transitions theory; (g) obstacles to achieving transformative change; (h) equity and the need for “just transitions”, including gender aspects; (i) lessons from previous transitions, crises and transformations.⁵

8. The assessment process and its outputs will be supported by, and contribute to, the four functions of the Platform.⁶

B. Timeline and geographic coverage

9. This assessment will be global in scope. It will also highlight similarities and differences between regions and subregions, between countries at different stages of development, between terrestrial, freshwater, and marine issues, and it will include local examples, as well as cross-scale issues. It will cover past and future time ranges and time steps of transformative change, as appropriate.

10. The assessment will be conducted over three years from the initial start of the assessment, which positions it well to inform and facilitate a review of progress towards the implementation of the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and considering the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, including visions of indigenous peoples and local communities.

C. Policy context

11. Intended users of the assessment include, but are not limited to: Governments; regional organizations; governing bodies of multilateral environmental agreements; decision-makers in global policy frameworks, subnational governments and local authorities; scientists; education systems and media; the private sector and civil society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, youth, women, and non-governmental organizations.

12. This assessment will strengthen the knowledge base for informed, evidence-based decision-making, in the context of the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and considering the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, including visions of indigenous peoples and local communities. The assessment is also intended to inform other relevant processes under multilateral environmental agreements, other conventions, agreements and organizations focused on biodiversity and environmental issues, as well as relevant sectoral and regional multilateral environmental agreements and processes.

⁴ As identified in the Summary for Policymakers of the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES, 2019).

⁵ As presented in IPBES/7/6, appendix II, section I.

⁶ UNEP/IPBES.MI/2/9, annex I, appendix I, section I.

13. The assessment is further expected to inform subnational, national, regional and global policies, which include all sectors and relevant stakeholders for the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems, of natural resources, and of nature's contributions to people.

D. Overarching questions

14. The assessment will address questions of relevance to decision-makers and other stakeholders dealing with transformative change issues in order to achieve the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, the Sustainable Development Goals and other relevant biodiversity-related goals found within other multilateral agreements and processes (referred to below, to avoid repetition, as "global objectives"), such as:

- (a) What are transformative changes, and how do they relate to current approaches to managing biodiversity, ecosystem services, and nature's contributions to people?
- (b) What is the relationship between transformative change and transitional changes, and what is needed to make sure that transformative change ensures "just transitions"?
- (c) How do transformative changes link to the relationship between the underlying causes and the direct drivers responsible for causing biodiversity loss and degradation?
- (d) Which indicators allow the characterization and monitoring of transformative changes?
- (e) How can deliberate and emergent transformative change be used to achieve the global objectives mentioned above?
- (f) How do different groups envision a sustainable world in the context of the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and its targets, as well as national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and nationally determined contributions and long-term strategies of the Paris Agreement, adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (for matters related to the links between biodiversity and climate change), and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?
- (g) What do these visions and the underlying values imply for transformative changes across sectors and systems?
- (h) What future scenarios and pathways could lead to the transformations needed to achieve the global objectives mentioned above? Which levers and policies in these scenarios and pathways are central to enabling these transformations?
- (i) What enables and accelerates transformative change toward sustainable futures and what can policymakers, decision-makers, managers, stakeholders, scientists, citizens, businesses and organizations do in practice to further transformative change to meet relevant local, national and international goals in an equitable, just and participatory manner, leaving no one behind?
- (j) Which obstacles and challenges impede transformative change toward a sustainable world, how might they change over time, scale and context, and how can they be overcome?
- (k) How do political, social, and economic inequalities among and within countries affect the achievement of transformative change?
- (l) Which options and roles do policymakers, decision-makers, managers, stakeholders, citizens, businesses and organizations have to foster change toward achieving the global objectives mentioned above, and how might these options and roles change over time and in different contexts?
- (m) How can options be combined in pathways to allow achievement of the interdependent global objectives mentioned above?
- (n) What are the most important knowledge gaps to address regarding the underlying causes of biodiversity loss in order to achieve transformative change and the global objectives mentioned above, and how can these knowledge gaps be addressed?
- (o) What communication, education and other strategies can be used to educate the intended users of this assessment about transformative change toward a sustainable world?

E. Methodological approach

15. The assessment will be produced by a diverse group of experts, including scientists, experts on indigenous and local knowledge, and practitioners, and efforts will be made to also engage practitioners in the review of the drafts of the assessment, in line with the procedures for the preparation of Platform deliverables. It will include a summary for policymakers and a set of chapters, submitted to the Plenary for its approval and acceptance, respectively, and summarize knowledge gaps and further research needs.

16. The assessment will aim to be credible, legitimate, and build from a multiple evidence base. The summary for policymakers will highlight key policy-relevant findings and non-prescriptive policy options for a wide range of end users, some of whom are mentioned above, and reflect the comprehensive analysis of the current state of scientific knowledge and other knowledge systems (including indigenous and local knowledge) performed in the chapters.

17. The assessment will be based on existing evidence, i.e., data (including, as appropriate, national data), scientific and grey literature and other forms of knowledge, in different languages (to the extent possible), in line with relevant procedures of the Platform.

18. The assessment will build on and complement previous and ongoing work by IPBES, including IPBES assessments (methodological, thematic, regional and global) and IPBES workshop reports, and by other relevant processes and assessments that use IPBES conceptual and methodological frameworks. The assessment will also use existing data and information held by global, regional, subregional and national institutions, including but not limited to relevant multilateral environmental agreements and intergovernmental organizations. The assessment will use existing scenarios and models as well as new scenarios and models whose production may be catalyzed as part of the follow-up to the IPBES Assessment of Scenarios and Models of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.⁷

19. The assessment will identify key information and knowledge gaps and areas where capacity-building and the development of policies and policy tools could facilitate the implementation of the policy options presented in the assessment. The assessment will provide options and solutions for addressing these gaps at the relevant levels.

20. The task force on indigenous and local knowledge will support the implementation of the IPBES approach to recognizing and working with indigenous and local knowledge⁸ for the assessment. The task force on knowledge and data will support work related to data and knowledge, as detailed in section III below. The task force on policy tools and methodologies will assist in identifying policy tools relevant for transformative change and perform work to increase the policy relevance of the assessment and its use in decision-making, once approved. The task force on scenarios and models will support work related to scenarios and models, as also detailed in section III below. Finally, the task force on capacity-building will oversee the implementation of capacity-building activities, as outlined in section IV below. All IPBES task forces will provide their support to the assessment in line with their respective mandates.

21. Given the potentially strong interlinkages between the planned IPBES transformative change assessment and nexus assessment (the thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health), close coordination and facilitation between both assessment processes will be ensured to enable synergies and complementarity and to avoid duplication of scope and work. The two assessments will be complementary, with the transformative change assessment focused on determinants of transformative change, and the nexus assessment focused on options for overcoming trade-offs and for enabling synergies between biodiversity, water, food and health.

II. Chapter outline

22. In its chapters, the assessment will reflect the very nature of transformative change and the multiple values, knowledge systems, institutions and choices involved. As the assessment is intended for a broad and diverse audience and recognizes the need to engage a wide range of actors and communities in transformative change, each chapter will include an assessment of multiple values, relevant disciplinary perspectives, knowledge systems, development pathways and roles of different actors. Transformative change also entails trade-offs, choices, synergies, equity impacts and tensions,

⁷ IPBES, *The Methodological Assessment Report on Scenarios and Models of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* (Bonn, Germany, 2016).

⁸ Set out in annex II to decision IPBES-5/1.

which the assessment will address. It will present actionable knowledge and policy options that open pathways to sustainable and equitable futures.

23. **Chapter 1: Transformative change and a sustainable world.** Chapter 1 will present evidence for the need for transformative change, explain what transformative change is, whether and how it differs from incremental change, which metrics characterize and measure transformative change, and which types of transformative change could foster the achievement of the relevant global objectives as outlined in section D above. The chapter will also examine the consequences of the absence of transformative change. It will present a refined problem statement, taking into account evidence and calls from completed assessments by IPBES and relevant assessments and reports by others, including those under multilateral environmental agreements. The chapter will explore how to address, in the context of transformative change, the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss and nature deterioration, including climate change and development and environmental inequities, and how to reverse biodiversity loss and restore and safeguard nature and its contributions to people. The chapter will consider the impacts of production and consumption systems, resource use and extraction, trade and financial flows, pollution, legacies of colonialism, and of human population dynamics and social practices related to nature and the resultant distribution of material and non-material benefits, degradation of nature and vulnerabilities across global societies and scales. From this problem statement, the chapter will:

- (a) **Take stock** by documenting the various demands for, and conceptualizations and understandings of, transformative change from international policy fora and groups of countries, policymakers more generally, scientific communities, the private sector and civil society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, youth, women, and non-governmental organizations;
- (b) **Explain the assessment rationale** by presenting its methodological approach and how it addresses challenges such as the complex nature and intrinsic uncertainties of nature-people relations, relations between indirect drivers of change, plurality of values and knowledge systems, as well as knowledge gaps;
- (c) **Recognize the trade-offs and synergies associated with various demands for transformative change** and the ways in which the values of inclusiveness, justice and equity are considered, including aspects of gender, age and socio-economic status. The chapter will explore the importance of indigenous and local knowledge in managing and safeguarding nature from local to global levels, and in informing transformative change thinking. The chapter will also explore the importance of access to knowledge and technology that could enable innovative solutions for transformative change;
- (d) **Identify the ways in which spatial and temporal scales, historical conditions, and levels of human organization pose challenges and offer opportunities for transformative change** from local to global levels, and the ways in which short-term actions can have cumulative and emergent effects to either facilitate or impede transformative change;
- (e) **Reflect on the challenges and opportunities of transformative change** by assessing trade-offs and synergies, intrinsic relations to political representation and legitimacy, socio-economic dimensions of vulnerability and power, as well as deeply held values, worldviews, narratives and practices. The chapter will recognize possible implications of transformative change for different groups of countries and sectors of society, highlighting that it could require difficult choices and face resistance and barriers, but also hold the potential for opportunity, including for equity. The chapter will also identify opportunities and incentives that transformative change can open up at different levels;
- (f) Finally, the chapter will provide a **framework and roadmap** for the assessment.

24. **Chapter 2: Visions of a sustainable world – for nature and people.** Chapter 2 will assess how transformative change for nature and people presents specific challenges as it involves the consideration of science-based and indigenous and local knowledge-based understandings of biodiversity and nature's contributions to people, together with normative ethics, different worldviews and collective values about visions of a sustainable future. The chapter will assess mechanisms for inclusion, deliberation and collaboration to consider these aspects simultaneously. It will include examples of good practices, applicable and accessible knowledge and technologies, and invoke narratives, stories, media, scenarios and visualizations at various scales that illustrate visions of a sustainable world which might provide potential scenarios and pathways for transformative change based on different worldviews.

25. The chapter will assess different tractable values, visions and scenarios for a sustainable world, consistent with the relevant global objectives as outlined in section D above, including their links to existing scenarios (e.g., existing climate scenarios). The chapter will then consider the implications of different visions for sectors, subsystems (including market/economic, financial, political, legal/judicial, educational, indigenous and local systems, and ecosystems) and interactions between these, at and between a variety of spatial scales. The chapter will also assess pathways to realize those visions, such as recognizing and changing cross-sectoral flows within an economy, taking into account the ways in which diverse actors integrate actions for transformative change in accordance with their perceived priorities, interests, power relations, cultural values, wellbeing and politics, including on a gendered basis. The chapter will assess the state of knowledge on collective visions and scenarios for the future (taking into account relevant work under the nexus assessment), and on the kinds of policy institutions, governance mechanisms, and deliberative processes (including visioning and scenario analyses) which can facilitate transformative change within different settings and in the face of diverse values, building on and complementing the IPBES assessment on values, once finalized. The chapter will draw upon scenario and pathway analyses and literature reviews to assess the feasibility and common constituents of envisioned sustainable pathways. These steps can allow a process of back casting to understand conditions necessary to be in place at stages before 2030, as well as potentially consider the transformative potential of events such as the COVID-19 pandemic or recent civil society movements. The IPBES Global Assessment’s “levers and leverage” model provides a starting point for expanding and connecting to analyses of the ways in which changes occur dynamically, but also for the identification of additional work.

26. **Chapter 3: How transformative change occurs.** Chapter 3 will address how transformative change occurs, focusing on those changes that can be intentionally promoted, accelerated, and scaled to realize a sustainable world where biodiversity can thrive. The chapter will assess theories and frameworks for understanding deliberate, or emergent transformative change and will highlight the conditions and processes for generating and navigating such change. The relationship between paradigms, policies, and practices will be assessed, with an emphasis on how they contribute to strategies that improve, maintain or restore healthy relationships with nature. This may include an assessment of the technical dimensions of dialogue among transdisciplinary perspectives, and the role of research and development in finding innovative solutions for transformative change towards a more sustainable world. The chapter will also consider approaches to enable transformative change at various scales, to inform how transformative change can have a positive impact on global biodiversity, and assess relevant normative, ethical and political dimensions. Historical cases and examples of transformations that have occurred in various places and times, including those that have influenced biodiversity positively or negatively, will be assessed. The chapter will provide examples drawn from academic, policy and practice literature, including references to indigenous and local knowledge systems and the importance of local action. The chapter will emphasize integrated and holistic perspectives on the topics described above by including:

(a) A comparison, synthesis and assessment of theories and frameworks of transformative change and how they relate to different models, strategies, policies and practices. This will highlight the multiple theoretical perspectives on how intentional transformative change occurs within complex systems;

(b) An assessment of the ways in which social and cultural norms, values, worldviews, beliefs, and paradigms influence strategies and approaches to transformative change, with an emphasis on how they relate to differing views of human-nature relationships; diverse understandings of the roles and types of power and agency (e.g., individual agency, collective agency, political agency and non-human agency); of different governance arrangements; and of the role of environmental ethics and values, such as equity and justice, in transformative change. The chapter will emphasize how subjectivities influence different approaches to transformative change, as well as resistance to structural change;

(c) An assessment of the possibilities for integrating processes of transformative change within the IPBES conceptual framework. This will include an assessment of how equity-, rights and responsibilities-, gender-, capabilities- and values-based approaches can contribute to sustainable relationships between people and nature;

(d) An assessment of a selection of representative historical examples and case studies of transformative change that emphasize both the possibilities and challenges for realizing a sustainable world, including the role of and interactions among multiple stressors (e.g., climate change, extreme inequality, economic crises, human population dynamics and pandemics). Key points from the discussion of theories, frameworks, beliefs, norms, values, worldviews and paradigms in previous sections will be highlighted in the examples. The examples will illustrate actors, conditions, capacities

and policies that contribute to transformative change, including but not limited to learning and education, health, equity and justice, creativity and innovation, agency, empowerment, leadership, economic incentives and power relations. This will set the stage for chapter 4's focus on overcoming the challenges and resistances to transformative change.

27. **Chapter 4: Overcoming the challenges of achieving transformative change towards a sustainable world.** Acknowledging that efforts to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss have mostly been unsuccessful, chapter 4 will assess a wide range of challenges and obstacles that impede transformative change toward a sustainable world for nature and people, with a focus on strategies to overcome them in order to advance global, regional and local visions for a sustainable world for nature and people.

28. Considering the knowledge systems, systems of values, actions, habits, underlying values and interests of diverse relevant actors and institutions, this chapter will address a range of constraints and challenges that arise within and between political, legal, technological, physical (e.g., infrastructure), economic/financial and other social systems and the functioning of ecosystems, and how these challenges could be overcome. Challenges that the assessment will address include:

- (a) Those associated with policy development, implementation and coherence, including representation and consideration of conflicting worldviews and visions, coupling of policy processes, lock-in effects and path dependencies, unintended policy consequences and inequality;
- (b) Opposition arising from vested public and private interests, facilitated by weak institutions lacking in enforcement due to insufficient rule of law, transparency and accountability;
- (c) Human demographic changes;
- (d) Inertia, including personal (e.g., habits and mind sets), sociocultural (e.g., norms) and systemic (e.g., market failures, rules, institutions, global monitoring and enforcement);
- (e) A lack of policy improvement due to insufficient information or insufficient responsiveness to information;
- (f) Trade-offs between short- and long-term costs and benefits, and associated distributional inequalities;
- (g) A lack of adequate communication;
- (h) Capacity and financing, at every scale (including poverty and education failures);
- (i) Political, social and economic inequalities, among and within countries;
- (j) Influence of paradigms of economic growth.

29. The chapter will draw upon a wide range of literature, including, among other things, on scenarios, models and case studies illustrating the degree to which different challenges to transformative change have been overcome. Cases will span a diversity of scales and contexts across social groups, sectors, regions, development status, geography, cultural context and more. Case analysis will also consider how transformative change – even that which yields outcomes broadly beneficial to many – may generate losses for some groups, including women, youth, elders, indigenous peoples and local communities and the vulnerable, and for some countries and regions. Cases considered will include intentional efforts to address a range of indirect drivers of biodiversity loss and ecosystem services degradation, including designing policies regarding economic development and human population, internalizing environmental externalities, reforming harmful subsidies, modifying indicators or measures of economic, social and environmental development, and modifying environmental legal and sectoral frameworks.

30. **Chapter 5: Realizing a sustainable world for nature and people: means for transformative strategies, actions and roles for all.** In the light of the need for transformative change to enable diverse visions for a sustainable world, this chapter will assess options for institutions, instruments, evaluation and pathways to achieve those visions:

- (a) **Institutions.** An assessment of institutional design, emergence, evolution and operation for attending to the ongoing, dynamic and unpredictable nature of transformative change, including via knowledge generation, scientific research, social experimentation and learning, coordination, and management and governance practices (e.g., co-design, participatory and dialogue approaches). All strategies and actions (including those below) will be assessed in the context of systems, institutions, and the values they articulate, globally, regionally, nationally and/or locally. The roles of all key actors will be identified;

(b) **Instruments.** A synthesis and assessment of sets of policies, tools, methods, campaigns, frameworks, finance instruments, options and actions enabling and encouraging transformative change at all scales for a sustainable world. They will include a wide range of historically applied and emerging practices for transformation, including policy approaches and mixes, business approaches, legal and regulatory instruments, standards, governance frameworks, education and knowledge systems, conservation and restoration approaches, coordination, and civic, political and community actions. Analysis will address interactions among instruments needed for transformative outcomes and present suitable instruments for all key actors;

(c) **Evaluation.** An assessment of means of adaptively monitoring and evaluating progress towards transformative change and towards a sustainable world, recognizing the unpredictability of rolling targets and that existing evaluation frameworks may omit crucial process-based and inclusive, participatory measures of system-wide changes necessary for coherent achievement of all the relevant goals;

(d) **Scenarios and synthetic pathways** (integrating the elements set out in paragraphs (a) to (c) above). An identification and assessment of scenarios and transitional pathways of options and actions over short (up to ten years), medium (10-20 years) and long-time horizons (20-50 years) from the initial start of the assessment at various spatial scales, and how they compare with business-as-usual scenarios. Pathways will include cascades of actions taken by different actors, as well as various top-down and bottom-up approaches and their scaling. This assessment would include an evaluation of characteristics of pathways most key for success, including actions, resources and capabilities, the achievement of particular criteria, means of scaling, and combinations and sequencing of actions.

31. These elements should be situated in reference to the conceptual framework of IPBES as mentioned in chapter 3 and to the challenges identified in chapter 4. Each potential intervention and pathway will also be assessed for effectiveness, efficiency, legitimacy, co-benefits, gaps, shortcomings and remaining challenges, while attending to justice, equity, legality and power, social capital, international law and internationally agreed principles. All the above would include examples spanning variation across time frames, scales, groups, sectors, regions, development status, geographical and cultural contexts, and highlight the roles of such variation within and between cases.

III. Data and information

32. The assessment will draw on data and information from diverse knowledge systems and languages, including scientific literature and indigenous and local knowledge, addressing all the components of the IPBES conceptual framework to explore the interrelationships between nature, nature's contributions to people, drivers, institutions, governance and a good quality of life.

33. Attention will be given, in accordance with the Platform's data management policy, to ensuring access to metadata and, whenever possible, the corresponding underlying data, through a findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable (FAIR) process to ensure comparability between assessments. Furthermore, the task force on knowledge and data will work towards ensuring that the outcomes (i.e., knowledge and metadata products) of the transformative change assessment are widely available for future Platform assessments and other uses.

34. The assessment will also identify and seek access to globally and regionally relevant data and information sources that may exist or emerge. Potential data sources include global, regional and national institutions and organizations, scientific literature, and indigenous and local knowledge. The needs of the assessment process will be communicated widely in order to identify and encourage the sharing of relevant data and information.

35. The task force on knowledge and data will support work on data and information quality, confidence, essential biodiversity variables and indicators, baselines and representativeness, as necessary. The assessment will, where appropriate, use and assess existing indicators relevant for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

36. The task force on scenarios and models will support work related to scenarios and models by providing advice to the assessment and mobilizing input on scenarios and models. The assessment will, where useful and appropriate, be informed by the scenario development framework and methodologies formulated by the task force on scenarios and models to assess the visions, pathways and scenarios relevant to its chapters. The products of the task force on scenarios and models are of particular relevance to the assessment as they seek to facilitate the process of creating a shared understanding and commitment to bringing about transformative change to achieve the 2050 Vision

for Biodiversity. To support the assessment in understanding and identifying the impact of such scenarios on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people, the task force will provide relevant resources and share the latest developments of its work with the assessment.

37. The assessment will recognize and work with indigenous and local knowledge in line with the IPBES approach adopted by the Plenary in decision IPBES-5/1 and relevant guidance regarding its implementation prepared by the task force on indigenous and local knowledge.

IV. Capacity-building

38. Capacity-building activities, informed and assisted by the task force on capacity-building, will help to support the development and uptake of the assessment. The activities will be designed in accordance with objective 2 on building capacity of the IPBES work programme up to 2030 and the capacity-building rolling plan, under the guidance of the task force on capacity-building. Activities will, subject to the availability of resources, include: the IPBES fellowship programme; the training and familiarization programme; science-policy dialogues; and support to activities organized by other organizations in support of the uptake and use of the assessment findings across sectors and the strengthening of the science-policy interface at (sub)regional and national levels.

V. Communication and outreach

39. The transformative change assessment report and its summary for policymakers will be published in electronic format, made available on the Platform website and promoted through the social media channels of the Platform. The summary for policymakers will be available in all official languages of the United Nations and will be printed on demand, resources permitting. Outreach to a broad set of stakeholders, including the wider audience of decision makers, will be based on the Platform's communications and outreach strategy and budget.

40. Communication and outreach will be undertaken from the outset of the assessment in order to build engagement with the wider scientific community, other knowledge holders and the end users of the assessment. Engagement with users, across sectors, will help to define the type and range of communication products and policy support tools in multiple languages (as appropriate and subject to the availability of resources), that will be developed as part of the assessment.

VI. Technical support

41. Technical support for the transformative change assessment will be provided by a technical support unit, composed of several full-time professional and administrative staff members. This unit will work in close collaboration with the groups of experts producing the IPBES assessments and with the IPBES task forces and their respective technical support units.

VII. Process and timetable

<i>Date</i>	<i>Actions and institutional arrangements</i>
2021	
Second quarter	The Plenary, at its eighth session, approved the undertaking of the transformative change assessment, and requested the secretariat to establish the institutional arrangements necessary to operationalize the technical support required for the assessment The Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, through the secretariat, requests nominations of experts from Governments and other stakeholders
Third quarter	The Multidisciplinary Expert Panel selects the assessment co-chairs, coordinating lead authors, lead authors and review editors in line with the procedures for the preparation of IPBES deliverables, including by implementing the procedure for filling gaps in expertise
Fourth quarter	Selection decision communicated to nominees Meeting of the management committee (co-chairs, members of the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel assigned by these bodies to the assessment) to plan first author meeting
2022	
First quarter	First author meeting with co-chairs, coordinating lead authors, lead authors, review editors and members of the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel that are part of the management committee of the assessment

<i>Date</i>	<i>Actions and institutional arrangements</i>
First to third quarter	Preparation of zero-order drafts and first-order drafts of chapters
Fourth quarter	First external review (six weeks) – draft chapters made available for review by experts
2023	
Early first quarter	Second author meeting with co-chairs, coordinating lead authors, lead authors, review editors and members of the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel that are part of the management committee of the assessment Back to back with the second author meeting: meeting to advance the preparation of the summary for policymakers with co-chairs, coordinating lead authors, and members of the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel that are part of the management committee of the assessment
First to third quarter	Preparation of the second-order drafts of chapters and first-order draft of summary for policymakers
Second quarter	Writing workshop to advance the preparation of the summary for policymakers with co-chairs, coordinating lead authors and members of the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel that are part of the management committee of the assessment
Late third quarter	Second external review (eight weeks) – draft chapters and draft of the summary for policymakers made available for review by Governments and experts
Fourth quarter	Third author meeting with co-chairs, coordinating lead authors, lead authors, review editors and members of the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel that are part of the management committee of the assessment Back to back with the third author meeting: meeting to advance the preparation of the summary for policymakers with co-chairs, coordinating lead authors and members of the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel that are part of the management committee of the assessment
2024	
First quarter	Online writing workshop to advance the preparation of the summary for policymakers with co-chairs, coordinating lead authors and members of the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel that are part of the management committee of the assessment
Third quarter	Final review (six weeks) – final draft chapters and draft of the summary for policymakers made available for review by Governments
Early fourth quarter	Consideration by the Plenary, at its eleventh session, of the summary for policymakers for approval and of the chapters for acceptance
Fourth quarter	Communication activities in relation to the assessment

Annex III to decision IPBES-8/1

Building capacity (work programme objective 2): Interim workplan for the task force on capacity-building for the intersessional period 2021–2022

I. Objective 2 (a): Enhanced learning and engagement

1. Activities for the implementation of the fellowship programme will include:
 - (a) For the nexus and transformative change assessments:
 - (i) Issuance of a call for the nomination of early-career individuals by Governments and organizations and selection of up to 12 fellows for each of the assessments by the respective management committees;¹
 - (ii) Organization of an “induction day” for fellows of the nexus and transformative change assessments;
 - (iii) Participation of fellows in the first author meetings of the nexus and transformative change assessments;
 - (b) For the values, sustainable use and invasive alien species assessments: participation of fellows in the third author meetings of the assessments;
 - (c) Organization of an annual fellows training workshop;
 - (d) Provision of support to the IPBES fellows and alumni network.
2. Dedicated training and familiarization activities for IPBES experts and others involved in the science-policy interface and development and promotion of webinars and other online approaches will include:
 - (a) Development and promotion of webinars, online tools and videos,² for example to introduce guidance on the preparation of IPBES assessments for new IPBES experts and others involved in the science-policy interface;
 - (b) Provision of support to relevant training activities catalysed by IPBES and developed by other organizations and institutions (e.g., printed or electronic materials, feedback on draft agendas or contact details for relevant IPBES experts).
3. The following science-policy dialogue meetings with national focal points to develop capacities and increase Government participation in the production and uptake of IPBES deliverables and processes will be held:
 - (a) During the review period for the scoping report of the business and biodiversity assessment (planned as an online meeting);
 - (b) During the review period for the nature futures framework being developed by the task force on scenarios and models (planned as an online meeting);
 - (c) During the second external review of the invasive alien species assessment (planned as an in-person meeting).
4. A youth workshop to strengthen the engagement of young people in the work of IPBES and to support the uptake of assessments among young people, other individuals and organizations will be organized.³

¹ Candidates are to be selected based on their merit and academic qualifications and in their individual capacity as experts, with a view to achieving disciplinary, gender and geographic balance. The selection criteria will be made available through the open call and are available from: www.ipbes.net/sites/default/files/ipbes_fellowship_programme_selection_process_and_criteria.pdf.

² Efforts will be made to make such materials available with subtitles in the six official languages of the United Nations, within available resources.

³ The workshop will target individuals representing youth organizations (working on the issues of biodiversity and ecosystem services) that have an active voice in their community. An open call, including selection criteria, will be issued.

II. Objective 2 (b): Facilitated access to expertise and information

5. Activities in support of the nomination processes and the uptake of approved assessments and other deliverables will include:

(a) Distribution of the call for nominations of experts and fellows for the nexus and transformative change assessments through relevant networks to encourage applications from as wide a range of experts as possible. Provision of assistance to the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel in the implementation of the process for filling gaps in expertise for these assessment expert groups, where required;

(b) Issuance of a call for contributions to support the uptake of approved IPBES assessments and other products;

(c) Provision of support to uptake activities for IPBES deliverables organized by other organizations (e.g., printed or electronic materials, feedback on draft agendas or contact details for relevant IPBES experts).

6. Activities to promote communities of practice will include:

(a) Developing a guide on how communities of practice⁴ can engage with IPBES;

(b) Encouraging existing communities of practice to facilitate access to the expertise and information relevant to IPBES.

7. A fifth meeting of the capacity-building forum will be convened to facilitate engagement with and build and further enhance collaboration among organizations and institutions for the implementation of the IPBES capacity-building rolling plan. The specific theme of the forum meeting will be identified by the task force and agreed by the Bureau.

III. Objective 2 (c): Strengthened national and regional capacities

8. The task force will encourage the establishment of science-policy platforms, networks and assessments for biodiversity and ecosystem services at the national, subregional and regional levels, in particular by facilitating the sharing of knowledge and expertise between key actors from existing science-policy platforms and those interested in establishing a new platform, on how to support the work of IPBES, and disseminate and promote examples of best practices. As part of that work, an online dialogue workshop will be organized.

⁴ In this context, communities of practice are groups of experts, policymakers and/or practitioners who work to increase access to expertise and information on a specific topic or focus area, both for supporting the implementation of the IPBES work programme and for increasing the reach and impact of work programme deliverables. These communities of practice are self-organizing groups and may have different modalities and working arrangements.

Annex IV to decision IPBES-8/1

Advanced work on knowledge and data (work programme objective 3 (a)): Interim workplan for the task force on knowledge and data for the intersessional period 2021–2022

1. The present workplan sets out activities under objective 3 (a), advanced work on knowledge and data. The activities will be implemented by the task force on knowledge and data, working in two subgroups, on knowledge generation catalysis and on data management, to implement the two work streams of objective 3 (a).

I. Advanced work on knowledge generation catalysis

2. The task force will review and further develop the process to catalyse the generation of new knowledge, the living guidelines and the template to support assessment authors in the identification of knowledge gaps, based on lessons learned from ongoing assessments.

3. Activities to provide support to assessment authors in the process of identifying knowledge gaps, including in producing a list of knowledge gaps as part of the assessments, using the guidelines and template, will include:

(a) Online or in-person sessions for the values, sustainable use and invasive alien species assessments;

(b) Online or in-person sessions for the first author meetings of the nexus and transformative change assessments.

4. Activities to promote the uptake of identified knowledge gaps by relevant external organizations and initiatives will include:

(a) Regional online or in-person dialogues with programmers and funders on the generation of new knowledge, focused mainly on the gaps identified in the IPBES Global Assessment of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and, where such gaps have been identified, focused on the Regional Assessments. The dialogues will also be an opportunity to present separately the gaps identified in the outcomes of the IPBES workshop on biodiversity and pandemics (IPBES/8/INF/5) and the IPBES/Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change co-sponsored workshop on biodiversity and climate change (IPBES/8/INF/20), using appropriate disclaimers;

(b) Exchange of information with programmers and funders on projects initiated based on gaps identified in completed assessments.

5. Monitoring of the impact of knowledge generation catalysis efforts to effectively fill the identified gaps will include:

(a) Implementation of the monitoring plan on the catalysis of new knowledge generation based on the gaps identified in IPBES assessments, developed by the task force;

(b) Update of the monitoring plan as necessary based on lessons learned.

II. Advanced work on data management

6. Activities related to the data management policy and long-term vision on data management will include:

(a) Review and further development of the IPBES data management policy;

(b) Support and monitoring of its implementation in all the objectives of the Platform;

(c) Development of a long-term vision on data management.

7. Activities to provide support to the values, sustainable use, invasive alien species, nexus and transformative change assessments on aspects relating to the data management policy and the generation, management, handling and delivery of IPBES products will include:

(a) Continued support concerning the implementation of the data management policy, including the development of data management reports;

- (b) Continued support¹ concerning the access and handling of a wide range of external datasets;²
- (c) Continued support concerning the application of data technology to support the assessment process.

¹ Upon the request of the assessment experts.

² The wide range of external datasets includes but is not limited to geospatial datasets, socioeconomic datasets from relevant partners, as well as remote sensing-enabled variables and indicators.

Annex V to decision IPBES-8/1

Enhanced recognition of and work with indigenous and local knowledge systems (work programme objective 3 (b)): Interim workplan for the task force on indigenous and local knowledge systems for the intersessional period 2021–2022

1. Activities for the implementation of the approach to recognizing and working with indigenous and local knowledge in IPBES will include:
 - (a) Establishment of expert groups for assessments:

Distribution of the call for nominations of experts and fellows for the nexus and transformative change assessments through relevant networks to encourage applications from indigenous and local knowledge experts and experts on indigenous and local knowledge. Provision of assistance to the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel in the implementation of the process for filling gaps in expertise for these assessment expert groups, where required;
 - (b) Support to indigenous and local knowledge liaison groups for assessments:
 - (i) Establishment of indigenous and local knowledge liaison groups for the nexus and transformative change assessments;
 - (ii) Provision of support to the indigenous and local knowledge liaison groups for the values, sustainable use, invasive alien species, nexus and transformative change assessments, including by providing interpretation into other official United Nations languages during sessions of work, as appropriate and subject to the availability of resources;
 - (iii) Assisting ongoing assessments in using multiple types of evidence on indigenous and local knowledge;
 - (c) Calls for contributions of indigenous and local knowledge for the nexus and transformative change assessments, to further enhance the IPBES indigenous and local knowledge library and roster of experts;
 - (d) Dialogue workshops with experts on indigenous and local knowledge and members of indigenous peoples and local communities:
 - (i) Online dialogue workshop for the scoping process of the assessment on business and biodiversity, with attention to addressing, where possible, limitations on participation due to language barriers and connectivity issues with rural indigenous peoples and local communities;
 - (ii) In-person dialogue workshops for framing key indigenous and local knowledge questions for the nexus and transformative change assessments;
 - (iii) In-person dialogue workshop for the review of the second order draft of the chapters and first order draft of the summary for policymakers of the invasive alien species assessment;
 - (e) Peer review of assessments:
 - (i) Peer review by the task force of the draft scoping report of the business and biodiversity assessment and dissemination of the invitation to review through relevant networks;
 - (ii) Peer review by the task force of the second order draft of the chapters and first order draft of the summary for policymakers of the invasive alien species assessment and dissemination of the invitation to review through relevant networks;
 - (f) Participatory mechanism:
 - (i) Engagement with indigenous peoples and local communities through side-events at relevant meetings;

- (ii) Keeping abreast of national and local processes around the findings of assessments, which include policymakers and indigenous peoples and local communities, and preparing a note highlighting the impacts of IPBES work on indigenous and local knowledge at the national and local levels;
 - (iii) Further development of the indigenous and local knowledge section of the IPBES website, translated into other official United Nations languages, as appropriate and subject to the availability of resources, for improved usability and display of information;
 - (iv) Further development of a communications and engagement strategy for strategic partners and collaborative supporters (e.g., International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services);
 - (v) Monitoring of participation by experts on indigenous and local knowledge, and indigenous and local knowledge experts in IPBES processes;
 - (vi) Reviewing, with the task force on knowledge and data, options for making the IPBES library of materials on indigenous and local knowledge publicly available;
 - (vii) Supporting the balanced participation of indigenous peoples and local communities from all regions in the review of the use and impact of the conceptual framework, as appropriate and subject to the availability of resources;
 - (viii) Provision of technical assistance for the review of draft IPBES assessments on a chapter-by-chapter basis to provide recommendations based on indigenous and local knowledge systems, as appropriate and subject to the availability of resources;
 - (ix) Development and strengthening of regional and national networks of indigenous peoples and local communities' participation in IPBES deliverables, as appropriate and subject to the availability of resources;
 - (x) Promotion of inter-scientific dialogue between academic science and traditional and local knowledge, as appropriate and subject to the availability of resources;
 - (xi) Provision of support for the functioning and strengthening of the participatory mechanism, as appropriate and subject to the availability of resources.
- (g) Provision of support to the work of other task forces regarding aspects related to indigenous and local knowledge, including organization of a consultation workshop on the nature futures framework from the perspective of indigenous and local knowledge.

2. The task force will further develop the methodological guidance on the implementation of the approach to recognizing and working with indigenous and local knowledge in IPBES, as required by the nexus and transformative assessments.

Annex VI to decision IPBES-8/1

Advanced work on policy instruments, policy support tools and methodologies (work programme objective 4 (a)): Interim workplan for the task force on policy tools and methodologies for the intersessional period 2021–2022

1. Activities for the promotion of and support to the use of findings of IPBES assessments in decision-making will include:
 - (a) Convening of up to four dialogue workshops with actors at the science-policy interface to promote the use of the findings of completed thematic, regional and global IPBES assessments in decision-making, including engagement with existing platforms and networks. Dialogue workshops will be held online or in-person, to the extent possible, as part of or back to back with an existing regional or subregional meeting;
 - (b) Contribution of inputs related to policy support to capacity-building activities, including those related to national, subregional or regional science-policy platforms or networks or national ecosystem assessments;
 - (c) Provision of support to strengthen the IPBES impact tracking database (TRACK, available at: <https://ipbes.net/impact-tracking-view>), including by considering the development of case studies illustrating the use of completed IPBES assessments in decision-making;
 - (d) Exploration of opportunities and potential modalities for increasing the use of IPBES products by intergovernmental processes at global, regional and subregional levels;
 - (e) Identification of options for potential activities to strengthen the use of IPBES assessments in decision-making, building on the results of the analysis of responses to the survey on the use of IPBES assessments in policymaking at the subnational or national levels (see IPBES/8/INF/13);
 - (f) Provision of support to policymakers by the task force, with concrete services resulting from the activities set out in paragraph 1 (a) to (e) of this workplan as well as the earlier work of this task force.
2. Activities for increasing the policy relevance of IPBES assessments will include:
 - (a) Development of a strategy to further increase the involvement of practitioners in the assessment process;
 - (b) Distribution of the call for nominations of authors and fellows for the nexus and transformative change assessments through relevant networks to encourage applications by experts and practitioners on policy;
 - (c) Peer review by task force members of the draft scoping report for a business and biodiversity assessment;
 - (d) Peer review by task force members of the second order draft of the chapters and first order draft of the summary for policymakers of the invasive alien species assessment.
3. Activities to provide support to authors of policy chapters in IPBES assessments will include:
 - (a) Convening of webinars for authors of the nexus and transformative change assessments based on the methodological guidance for assessing policy instruments and facilitating the use of policy support tools and methodologies through IPBES assessments;
 - (b) Provision of support for the identification of policy-related knowledge gaps in IPBES assessments through the process led by the task force on knowledge and data.
4. The task force will maintain the policy support gateway as a repository for IPBES products.

Annex VII to decision IPBES-8/1

Advanced work on scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services (work programme objective 4 (b)): Interim workplan for the task force on scenarios and models for the intersessional period 2021–2022

1. As part of its mandate to provide support on scenarios and models to IPBES assessments, the task force on scenarios and models will aim to mobilize experts for upcoming assessments and provide input to assessments on scenarios and models. Activities will include:

(a) Distribution of the call for nominations of authors and fellows for the nexus and transformative change assessments through relevant networks to encourage the application of experts on scenarios and models. Provision of assistance to the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel in the implementation of the process for filling gaps in expertise for these assessment expert groups, where required;

(b) Organization of webinars for authors of the nexus and transformative change assessments to support the development of scenario chapters for these assessments based on the *Methodological Assessment of Scenarios and Models*;

(c) Peer review by the task force of the draft scoping document of the business and biodiversity assessment and dissemination of the invitation to review through relevant networks;

(d) Peer review by the task force of the second order draft of the chapters and first order draft of the summary for policymakers of the invasive alien species assessment and dissemination of the invitation to review through relevant networks;

(e) Publication of articles in peer-reviewed journals to stimulate the development of scenarios and models tailored to IPBES assessments, and to test the application of the draft nature futures framework and narrative scenario development methods, where appropriate;

(f) Provision of support to all ongoing IPBES assessments on the use of currently available scenarios, including those developed by previous global-scale assessments and the shared socioeconomic pathways (SSP) framework assessed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

2. As part of its mandate to catalyse the further development of scenarios and models for future IPBES assessments, the task force on scenarios and models will aim to present the foundation of the nature futures framework to the Plenary at its ninth session and will continue to conduct broad consultations on this tool, including with scientific, policy and practitioner communities beyond IPBES. Activities will include:

(a) Further development of the nature futures framework for catalysing the development of the next generation of scenarios for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services with a view to submitting to the Plenary, for its further guidance at its ninth session, the foundation of the nature futures framework and, submitting to the Plenary at its tenth session, a report on further work as well as, for its information, related methodological guidance;

(b) The process of further development will include an external review directed at Governments and experts, as well as consultations regarding the draft nature futures framework and methodological guidance, in particular:

- (i) Organization of an online science-policy dialogue workshop with national focal points;
- (ii) Organization of an online dialogue workshop with the wider scientific community, including experts on narrative approaches from the humanities and social sciences;
- (iii) Organization of an online dialogue workshop with experts on indigenous and local knowledge and representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities;

(c) Ongoing provision of support to case study exercises by modelling groups to test the application of the draft nature futures framework to follow up on the first part of the modelling workshop held in January 2021 and in preparation for its second part scheduled for 2022;

(d) Further refinement of illustrative examples of nature futures (referred to as “narratives”) to provide the wider scientific community with examples of how the nature futures framework could be used to imagine new desirable futures for nature.

Decision IPBES-8/2: Terms of office of the members of the Bureau and the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel

The Plenary,

Recalling decision IPBES-7/3 on organization of the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and dates and venues of future sessions of the Plenary,

1. *Decides*, notwithstanding rule 15 of the rules of procedure for sessions of the Plenary of the Platform, that the term of office of the current members of the Bureau will extend until the end of the tenth session of the Plenary, at which their successors will be elected;
2. *Also decides*, notwithstanding rule 29 of the rules of procedure for sessions of the Plenary of the Platform, that the term of office of the current members of the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel will extend until the end of the ninth session of the Plenary, at which their successors will be elected.

Decision IPBES-8/3: Organization of the Plenary and dates and venues of future sessions of the Plenary

The Plenary

1. *Decides* that the ninth session of the Plenary will be held in 2022 and requests the Bureau to decide on the specific dates of the session, taking into account the calendar of relevant intergovernmental meetings;
2. *Requests* the Bureau to decide on the venue of the ninth session of the Plenary;
3. *Also requests* the Bureau to decide on the modalities of the ninth session, including the possibility of holding the meeting online should circumstances not make an in-person meeting feasible;
4. *Decides* that the tenth session of the Plenary will be held in April and/or May 2023;
5. *Also decides* to accept with appreciation the offer by the Government of the United States of America to host the tenth session of the Plenary in Madison, Wisconsin, subject to the successful conclusion of a host country agreement;
6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to conclude and sign a host country agreement for the tenth session of the Plenary with the Government of the United States of America as soon as possible and in conformity with the applicable United Nations rules and procedures;
7. *Takes note* of the draft provisional agendas for the ninth and tenth sessions of the Plenary, which are set out in the annex to the present decision;
8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to invite members and observers that are allowed enhanced participation in accordance with decision IPBES-5/4 to provide written comments on the proposed organization of work of the ninth session of the Plenary;
9. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to finalize the proposed organization of work for the ninth session of the Plenary in line with comments received at the eighth session of the Plenary and written comments received in response to the invitation referred to in paragraph 8 of the present decision.

Annex to decision IPBES-8/3

I. Draft provisional agenda for the ninth session of the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda and organization of work;
 - (b) Status of the membership of the Platform;
 - (c) Election of officers.
3. Admission of observers to the ninth session of the Plenary of the Platform.
4. Credentials of representatives.
5. Report of the Executive Secretary on progress in the implementation of the rolling work programme up to 2030.
6. Financial and budgetary arrangements for the Platform.
7. Assessing knowledge:
 - (a) Thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species;
 - (b) Methodological assessment regarding the diverse conceptualization of multiple values of nature and its benefits, including biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services;
 - (c) Scoping report for a methodological assessment of the impact and dependence of business on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people;
 - (d) Work related to the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change and collaboration with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
8. Building capacity, strengthening knowledge foundations and supporting policy:
 - (a) Work programme deliverables and task force workplans;
 - (b) Nature Futures Framework prepared by the task force on scenarios and models.
9. Improving the effectiveness of the Platform.
10. Requests, inputs and suggestions for additional elements of the rolling work programme of the Platform up to 2030.
11. Organization of the Plenary; dates and venues of future sessions of the Plenary.
12. Adoption of the decisions and the report of the session.
13. Closure of the session.

II. Draft provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda and organization of work;
 - (b) Status of the membership of the Platform;
 - (c) Election of officers.
3. Admission of observers to the tenth session of the Plenary of the Platform.
4. Credentials of representatives.

-
5. Report of the Executive Secretary on progress in the implementation of the rolling work programme up to 2030.
 6. Financial and budgetary arrangements for the Platform.
 7. Assessing knowledge:
 - (a) Thematic assessment of invasive alien species;
 - (b) Work related to the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change and collaboration with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
 8. Building capacity, strengthening knowledge foundations and supporting policy.
 9. Improving the effectiveness of the Platform.
 10. Requests, inputs and suggestions for additional elements of the rolling work programme of the Platform up to 2030.
 11. Organization of the Plenary; dates and venues of future sessions of the Plenary.
 12. Adoption of the decisions and the report of the session.
 13. Closure of the session.

Decision IPBES-8/4: Financial and budgetary arrangements

The Plenary,

Recognizing the exceptional nature of the circumstances arising from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and expressing solidarity among all members as they face its human and economic impacts,

Noting that the full consideration of some items originally scheduled for the eighth session of the Plenary had to be postponed to its ninth session due to constraints arising from the pandemic, including the need to hold the eighth session of the Plenary online,

Welcoming the cash and in-kind contributions received since the seventh session of the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services,

Noting the status of cash and in-kind contributions received to date and examples of activities catalysed by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in 2019 and 2020, as listed in tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 set out in the annex to the present decision,

Noting also the pledges made for the period beyond 2021,

Noting further the status of expenditures in 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively, as listed in tables 5, 6 and 7 set out in the annex to the present decision,

Recalling the financial procedures for the Platform adopted in decision IPBES-2/7 and amended in decision IPBES-3/2, in particular rules 4, 5 and 10,

1. *Invites* pledges and contributions to the trust fund of the Platform, as well as in-kind contributions, from Governments, United Nations bodies, the Global Environment Facility, other intergovernmental organizations, stakeholders and others in a position to do so, including regional economic integration organizations, the private sector and foundations, to support the work of the Platform;
2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, under the guidance of the Bureau, to increase efforts to encourage members of the Platform to pledge and contribute to the trust fund of the Platform, as well as through in-kind contributions, and to report to the Plenary at its ninth session on expenditures for 2021 and on activities related to fundraising, which are conducted under the guidance of the Bureau;
3. *Adopts* the revised budget for 2021, amounting to \$5,674,428, as set out in table 8 of the annex to the present decision;
4. *Also adopts* the budget for 2022, amounting to \$9,882,675, as set out in table 9 of the annex to the present decision;
5. *Further adopts* the provisional budget for 2023, amounting to \$9,860,670, as set out in table 10 of the annex to the present decision;
6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, under the guidance of the Bureau, to review the lessons learned from online meetings and other online working practices, to provide proposals to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Platform's working arrangements, including the implications for the budget, while responding to the need to enable the full and effective participation of members, experts and stakeholders, and to report thereon to the Plenary at its ninth session;
7. *Decides that:*
 - (a) Neither logos nor names of private-sector or non-governmental stakeholder donors may appear on reports and other knowledge products of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services;
 - (b) All donors providing financial contributions to the trust fund, including private-sector and non-governmental stakeholders, will be listed in the budget report;
 - (c) All donors providing financial contributions to the trust fund, including private-sector and non-governmental stakeholders, can be listed on the website of the Platform subject to approval by the Bureau;
8. *Requests* the Bureau assisted by the Executive Secretary to report to the Plenary at its ninth session on the implications of paragraphs 7 (a), 7 (b) and 7 (c) of the present decision regarding the acknowledgment of donors to the Platform;

9. *Emphasizes*, in the light of rule 5 of the financial procedures for the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and the need to respect the independent and objective nature of the Platform's activities, that no contribution to the trust fund, including those from private-sector and non-governmental stakeholders, shall orient the work of the Platform.

Annex to decision IPBES-8/4

I. Status of cash and in-kind contributions to the Platform

Table 1

Status of cash contributions received and pledges made for the period January 2018 to 22 June 2021

(United States dollars)

	<i>Contributions received</i>					<i>Pledges</i>			<i>Total</i>	
	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>Total contributions 2018–2021</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>		<i>Total pledges</i>
1. Governments										
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	30 000	–	30 000	30 000
Austria	17 123	–	22 222	–	39 345	–	–	–	–	39 345
Belgium	77 193	73 661	73 853	–	224 707	–	80 488	–	80 488	305 194
Bulgaria	2 323	2 273	2 198	2 427	9 221	–	–	–	–	9 221
Canada ^a	25 583	30 312	31 260	–	87 155	–	31 397	31 397	62 794	149 949
Chile	13 000	12 751	11 000	–	36 751	–	13 076	–	13 076	49 827
China	200 000	200 000	180 000	–	580 000	–	–	–	–	580 000
Denmark	–	29 908	–	–	29 908	–	–	–	–	29 908
Estonia	–	5 044	2 389	–	7 434	–	–	–	–	7 434
European Union	–	2 155 333	–	–	2 155 333	–	1 257 097	1 257 097	2 514 193	4 669 526
Finland	11 696	22 727	23 697	–	58 120	–	24 390	–	24 390	82 510
France ^a	844 838	416 343	503 897	–	1 765 078	–	200 730	–	200 730	1 965 808
Germany ^a	1 457 267	1 242 916	1 109 361	609 756	4 419 299	51 500	659 773	1 216 545	1 927 818	6 347 117
Japan	190 454	166 428	193 181	193 181	743 244	–	–	189 814	189 814	933 058
Latvia	4 227	11 377	11 947	12 165	39 716	–	–	–	–	39 716
Luxembourg	17 045	11 123	–	9 558	37 727	–	–	–	–	37 727
Netherlands	–	715 072	–	–	715 072	–	–	–	–	715 072
New Zealand	17 047	16 557	–	–	33 604	–	36 179	–	36 179	69 784
Norway	665 417	324 585	290 757	–	1 280 759	–	359 195	–	359 195	1 639 955
Republic of Korea ^a	–	123 378	–	–	123 378	–	–	–	–	123 378
Slovakia	–	–	23 895	–	23 895	–	–	–	–	23 895
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	48 662	–	48 662	48 662
Sweden ^a	253 128	161 339	159 502	–	573 969	–	176 762	–	176 762	750 731
Switzerland	84 000	72 651	84 344	–	240 995	–	–	–	–	240 995

	<i>Contributions received</i>				<i>Total contributions 2018–2021</i>	<i>Pledges</i>			<i>Total pledges</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>		<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	650 214	502 060	269 830	–	1 422 104	–	254 958	424 929	679 887	2 101 991
United States of America	495 000	497 759	497 000	–	1 489 759	–	750 000	–	750 000	2 239 759
Subtotal 1	5 025 556	6 793 596	3 490 333	827 088	16 136 573	51 500	3 922 706	3 119 782	7 093 988	23 230 561
2. Other donors										
Laboratoires de Biologie Végétale Yves Rocher SA	11 481	11 161	–	–	22 642	–	–	–	–	22 642
Kering SA	–	131 291	143 369	140 680	415 340	–	–	–	–	415 340
Win Win Gothenburg Sustainability Award	–	–	113 663	–	113 663	–	–	–	–	113 663
H & M Hennes and Mauritz Gbc AB	–	–	44 014	–	44 014	–	45 620	45 620	91 241	135 255
Subtotal 2	11 481	142 452	301 047	140 680	595 659		45 620	45 620	91 241	686 900
Subtotal (1+2)	5 037 037	6 936 048	3 791 379	967 768	16 732 232	51 500	3 968 327	3 165 403	7 185 229	23 917 461
3. Investment and miscellaneous income^b	158 546	217 091	179 314	–	554 951	–	–	–	–	554 951
Total (1+2+3)	5 195 583	7 153 139	3 970 693	967 768	17 287 183	51 500	3 968 327	3 165 403	7 185 229	24 472 412

^aThe contribution from the donor includes an earmarked component. Please refer to table 2, section 1, for details.

^b Investment income earned on cash pool resources of UNEP.

1. Section 1 of table 2 shows earmarked contributions received in cash, and pledges made, for activities that are part of the approved work programme and the approved budget for the period 2018–2022. These contributions and pledges are included in the amounts shown in table 1, as indicated by the footnote, and were made in compliance with the financial procedures for IPBES set out in decisions IPBES-2/7 and IPBES-3/2.

2. Section 2 of table 2 shows additional earmarked contributions received in cash, and pledges made, in support of activities relevant to the work programme but not included in the approved budget.

Table 2

Earmarked contributions received in cash and pledges made for the period 2018–2022

(United States dollars)

Government/institution	Activity	Type of support	Contributions received				Pledges			Total		
			2018	2019	2020	Total	2020	2021	2022		Total	
1. Earmarked contribution received in cash in support of the approved work programme												
Canada	Support for the work programme	Support for deliverables	25 583	30 312	31 260	87 155	–	31 397	31 397	62 794	149 949	
Germany	Support to cover the cost of a P-3-level consultant for the technical support unit of the global assessment	Technical support	102 108	73 594	–	175 702	–	–	–	–	175 702	
Germany	Support to cover the information system assistant position	Support for staff costs	–	51 500	–	51 500	51 500	51 500	–	103 000	154 500	
Germany	Support for participants in the sixth session of the Plenary	Support for participants	149 068	–	–	149 068	–	–	–	–	149 068	
Germany	Third author meeting for the global assessment	Venue and logistics	6 269	–	–	6 269	–	–	–	–	6 269	
France (Office français de la biodiversité)	Support for the global assessment	Support for deliverables	102 740	71 903	–	174 643	–	–	–	–	174 643	
France (Office français de la biodiversité)	Support for the thematic assessment of invasive alien species	Support for deliverables	–	79 545	116 959	196 504	–	64 654	–	64 654	261 158	
France (Office français de la biodiversité)	Support for the thematic assessment on values	Support for deliverables	84 541	55 741	58 480	198 762	–	64 654	–	64 654	263 416	
France (Office français de la biodiversité)	Support for the thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species	Support for deliverables	84 541	55 741	58 480	198 762	–	64 654	–	64 654	263 416	
Republic of Korea	Meeting of the task force on knowledge and data	Support for participants	123 378	–	–	123 378	–	–	–	–	123 378	
Sweden	Support for the participation of members of the Multidisciplinary	Support for participants	84 603	–	–	84 603	–	–	–	–	84 603	

<i>Government/institution</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Type of support</i>	<i>Contributions received</i>				<i>Pledges</i>			<i>Total</i>	
			<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>		<i>Total</i>
	Expert Panel from developing countries										
Subtotal			762 831	418 336	265 179	1 446 346	51 500	276 859	31 397	359 756	1 806 102
2. Earmarked contribution received in cash in support of activities relevant to the work programme but not included in the approved budget											
Colombia	Support for IPBES-5 in Medellin, Colombia, for conference services and staff travel	Support for meetings	325 065	–	–	325 065	–	–	–	–	325 065
France	Support for IPBES-7 in Paris, France, for conference services and staff travel	Support for meetings	–	265 114	–	265 114	–	–	–	–	265 114
Germany	Support for the information system assistant position	Staff costs	30 000	–	–	30 000	–	–	–	–	30 000
Germany	Support for the IPBES biodiversity and pandemics workshop	Support for meetings	–	–	38 664	38 664	–	–	–	–	38 664
Norway	Support for the IPCC-IPBES workshop on climate and biodiversity	Support for meetings	–	–	39 325	39 325	–	–	–	–	39 325
Subtotal			355 065	265 114	77 989	698 168	–	–	–	–	698 168
Total			1 117 896	683 450	343 168	2 144 514	51 500	276 859	31 397	359 756	2 504 270

Abbreviation: IPCC – Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

3. Table 3 shows in-kind contributions received for 2019 and 2020, together with their corresponding values in United States dollars, as provided or, when possible, estimated, based on the equivalent costs in the work programme, if available. These in-kind contributions consist of support provided directly by the donor, and hence not received by the trust fund, for approved and costed activities of the work programme (section 1), and for additional activities organized in support of the work programme, such as technical support, meeting facilities and local support (section 2).

Table 3
In-kind contributions received for 2019 and 2020, as at 15 March 2021
 (United States dollars)

<i>Government/institution</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Type of support</i>	<i>Estimated value for 2019</i>	<i>Estimated value for 2020</i>
1. Support provided directly for approved and costed activities of the work programme				
National Autonomous University of Mexico	Technical support unit for the assessment on values	Staff, office and general operating costs	13 500	13 500
Ministry of the Environment, Japan	Technical support unit for the assessment of invasive alien species	Staff, office and general operating costs	216 000	221 000
Fondation pour la recherche sur la biodiversité and Office français de la biodiversité, France	Technical support unit for the assessment of the sustainable use of wild species	Staff, office and general operating costs	39 800	17 600
UNESCO	Technical support unit for the task force on indigenous and local knowledge	Staff, office and general operating costs	150 000	150 000
Senckenberg Nature Research Society, Germany	Technical support unit for the task force on knowledge and data	Staff, office and general operating costs	35 000	83 000
BiodivERsA and Fondation pour la recherche sur la biodiversité, France	Technical support unit for the task force on knowledge and data	Staff, office and general operating costs	2 000	33 400
World Conservation Monitoring Centre	Technical support unit for the task force on policy tools and methodologies	Staff, office and general operating costs	25 000	–
Government of the Netherlands	Technical support unit for the task force on scenarios and models	Staff, office and general operating costs	292 100	141 800
PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency	Technical support unit for the task force on scenarios and models Workshop related to work on scenarios and models	Staff, office and general operating costs and meeting facilities	34 700	10 200
Government of Norway	Technical support unit for the task force on capacity-building	Staff, office and general operating costs	300 000	300 000
Basque Centre for Climate Change Research, Provincial Government of Alava, Vitoria-Gasteiz Council, Spain	Second author meeting of the assessment on values	Meeting facilities	61 000	–

<i>Government/institution</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Type of support</i>	<i>Estimated value for 2019</i>	<i>Estimated value for 2020</i>
Convention on Biological Diversity	First meeting of the indigenous and local knowledge systems dialogue for the invasive alien species assessment Second meeting of the indigenous and local knowledge systems dialogue for the sustainable use of wild species assessment	Meeting facilities	10 000	–
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France	Technical support to implement the fundraising strategy of IPBES	Staff costs	279 800	279 800
UNEP	Secondment of a P-4 programme officer to the IPBES secretariat	Staff costs	180 600	180 600
Subtotal (1)			1 639 500	1 430 900
2. Support for additional activities organized in support of the work programme				
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	Support for stakeholder engagement	Technical support	85 500	85 500
National Autonomous University of Mexico	Meeting of experts for chapters 2 to 5 of the assessment on Values	Support for participants	47 500	–
Norwegian Environment Agency	Meeting of experts for chapter 4 of the assessment on values	Support for participants	30 000	–
Research Institute for Nature and Forest, Belgium	Meeting of experts for chapter 3 of the assessment on values	Meeting facilities and support for participants	18 000	–
University of Helsinki, Finland	Meeting of experts for chapter 2 of the assessment on values	Meeting facilities	5 000	–
University of British Columbia, Canada	Workshop related to work on scenarios and models	Meeting facilities and support for deliverable	5 300	–
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, Japan	Workshop related to work on scenarios and models	Meeting facilities and support for participants	–	23 800
University of Tokyo and Ministry of the Environment, Japan	Workshop related to work on scenarios and models	Meeting facilities, support for participants and logistical costs	–	26 400
Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Japan	Workshop related to work on scenarios and models	Logistical costs	–	2 500
Government of the Netherlands	Workshop related to work on scenarios and models	Support for deliverable	–	4 700
Subtotal (2)			191 300	142 900
Total (1+2)			1 830 800	1 573 800

Abbreviation: UNEP, United Nations Environment Programme; UNESCO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

4. In 2019 and 2020, IPBES continued to catalyse activities in support of its aims and objectives, in particular regarding the generation of new knowledge and capacity-building. Table 4 presents examples of research calls or capacity-building activities known to the secretariat.

Table 4
Examples of activities catalysed by IPBES in 2019 and 2020

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Funding Government/funding institution</i>	<i>Project lead</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Estimated value</i>
Generation of new knowledge			
European Union (Horizon 2020)	European Union	Call for proposals addressing gaps identified in the IPBES assessment on pollinators, pollination and food production: Addressing wild pollinators' decline and its effects on biodiversity and ecosystem services (1 project)	6.5
		Call for proposals to contribute to scenarios, assessments and data in the context of initiatives such as IPBES: Monitoring ecosystems through research, innovation and technology (1 project)	3.7
		Call for proposals on interrelations between climate change, biodiversity and ecosystem services (4 projects)	35.5
BiodivERsA with the European Commission	BiodivERsA	ERA-NET "COFUND" action on 'biodiversity and climate change', including a co-funded joint call for research proposals (21 transnational projects)	33.0
BiodivERsA with the European Commission	BiodivERsA	Joint call for research proposals on 'biodiversity and its influence on animal, human and plant health' (10 transnational projects, including 2 with top-up by the European Commission)	15.5
Capacity-building			
Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Germany/ International Climate Initiative	World Conservation Monitoring Centre	Capacity-building and support for Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Cameroon, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Grenada, Malawi, Thailand and Viet Nam to undertake national ecosystem assessments and establish IPBES national science and policy platforms	0.8
Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Germany/ International Climate Initiative and SwedBio	UNDP/BES-Net	Science-policy-practice dialogue (Triologue) for IPBES thematic assessment uptake in anglophone Africa, francophone Africa and Central Asia	0.7
Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Germany/ International Climate Initiative	UNDP/BES-Net	Support for uptake of the IPBES thematic assessments and national ecosystem assessments and strengthening of national biodiversity and ecosystem services platforms/networks in seven countries	0.3
Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Germany/ International Climate Initiative	Center for Development Research (ZEF)	Capacity-building support for Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo; enhancing engagement in IPBES activities and uptake of IPBES products; strengthening of South-South networking through workshops, establishment of a subregional science-policy platform; and education of young professionals through a dedicated master of science programme entitled "Managing science-policy interfaces on biodiversity and ecosystem services for sustainable development in West Africa", or "SPIBES"	1.1
Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment	Norwegian Environment Agency	Seven projects to build capacities to participate in, contribute to and benefit from the work of IPBES, primarily in Africa, the Americas, Eastern Europe and Asia	0.4
Total			97.5

II. Final expenditures for 2018

5. Table 5 shows the final expenditures for 2018 against the 2018 budget of \$8,554,853 approved by the Plenary at its sixth session.

Table 5
Final expenditures for 2018
 (United States dollars)

<i>Budget item</i>	<i>2018 approved budget</i>	<i>2018 final expenditures</i>	<i>Balance</i>
1. Meetings of the IPBES bodies			
1.1 Sessions of the Plenary			
Travel costs for sixth session participants (travel and daily subsistence allowance)	500 000	346 981	153 019
Conference services (translation, editing and interpretation)	1 065 000	1 115 604	(50 604)
Reporting services	65 000	56 780	8 220
Security and other costs	100 000	24 036	75 964
Subtotal 1.1, sessions of the Plenary	1 730 000	1 543 401	186 599
1.2 Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel sessions			
Travel and meeting costs for participants for two Bureau sessions	70 900	46 041	24 859
Travel and meeting costs for participants for two Panel sessions	170 000	122 398	47 602
Subtotal 1.2, Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel sessions	240 900	168 439	72 461
1.3 Travel costs of the Chair to represent IPBES	30 000	0	30 000
Subtotal 1, meetings of the IPBES bodies	2 000 900	1 711 839	289 061
2. Implementation of the work programme			
2.1 Objective 1: strengthen the capacity and knowledge foundations of the science-policy interface to implement key functions of IPBES	861 250	828 789	32 461
Deliverable 1 (a) Capacity-building needs	133 750	123 143	10 607
Deliverable 1 (b) Capacity-building activities	450 000	431 310	18 690
Deliverable 1 (c) Indigenous and local knowledge	213 750	229 718	(15 968)
Deliverable 1 (d) Knowledge and data	63 750	44 618	19 132
2.2 Objective 2: strengthen the science-policy interface on biodiversity and ecosystem services at and across the subregional, regional and global levels	1 310 000	899 689	410 311
Deliverable 2 (a) Assessment guide	0	0	0
Deliverable 2 (b) Regional/subregional assessments	285 000	208 259	76 741
Deliverable 2 (c) Global assessment	1 025 000	691 430	333 570
2.3 Objective 3: strengthen the knowledge-policy interface with regard to thematic and methodological issues	921 250	666 408	254 842
Deliverable 3 (a) Pollination assessment	0	0	0
Deliverable 3 (b) (i) Land degradation and restoration assessment	71 250	94 529	(23 279)
Deliverable 3 (b) (ii) Invasive alien species assessment	0	0	0
Deliverable 3 (b) (iii) Sustainable use of wild species assessment	375 000	178 950	196 050
Deliverable 3 (c) Policy support tools for scenarios and models	100 000	96 009	3 991
Deliverable 3 (d) Policy support tools for values	375 000	296 921	78 079
2.4 Objective 4: communicate and evaluate Platform activities, deliverables and findings	559 160	414 142	145 018
Deliverable 4 (a) Catalogue of assessments	10 000	10 483	(483)
Deliverable 4 (c) Catalogue of policy support tools and methodologies	100 000	75 881	24 119
Deliverable 4 (d) Communication and stakeholder engagement	311 000	205 590	105 410
Deliverable 4 (e) Review of the Platform	138 160	122 188	15 972
Subtotal 2, implementation of the work programme	3 651 660	2 809 028	842 632

<i>Budget item</i>	<i>2018 approved budget</i>	<i>2018 final expenditures</i>	<i>Balance</i>
3. Secretariat			
3.1 Secretariat personnel	2 017 600	1 284 915	732 685
3.2 Operating costs (non-personnel)	251 000	172 459	78 541
Subtotal 3, secretariat (personnel + operating)	2 268 600	1 457 374	811 226
Subtotal 1+2+3	7 921 160	5 978 241	1 942 919
Programme support costs	633 693	449 292	184 400
Total cost to the trust fund	8 554 853	6 427 534	2 127 319

III. Final expenditures for 2019

6. Table 6 shows the final expenditures for 2019 against the 2019 budget of \$8,269,605 approved by the Plenary at its seventh session.

Table 6
Final expenditures for 2019
(United States dollars)

<i>Budget item</i>	<i>2019 approved budget</i>	<i>2019 final expenditures</i>	<i>Balance</i>
1. Meetings of the IPBES bodies			
1.1 Sessions of the Plenary			
Travel costs for seventh session participants (travel and daily subsistence allowance)	500 000	410 764	89 236
Conference services (translation, editing and interpretation)	830 000	552 674	277 326
Reporting services	65 000	53 319	11 681
Security and other costs	100 000	21 643	78 357
Subtotal 1.1, sessions of the Plenary	1 495 000	1 038 400	456 600
1.2 Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel sessions			
Travel and meeting costs for participants for Bureau sessions	35 450	31 779	3 671
Travel and meeting costs for participants for Panel sessions	85 000	75 944	9 056
Subtotal 1.2, Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel sessions	120 450	107 723	12 727
1.3 Travel costs of the Chair to represent IPBES	25 000	18 733	6 267
Subtotal 1, meetings of the IPBES bodies	1 640 450	1 164 855	475 595
2. Implementation of the work programme			
Part A: First work programme (wp1)			
wp1-Objective 1: strengthen the capacity and knowledge foundations of the science-policy interface to implement key functions of IPBES	145 417	100 350	45 067
wp1-Deliverables 1 (a) and 1 (b) Capacity-building	29 167	0	29 167
wp1-Deliverable 1 (c) Indigenous and local knowledge	62 500	88 613	(26 113)
wp1-Deliverable 1 (d) Knowledge and data	53 750	11 737	42 013
wp1-Objective 2: Strengthen the science-policy interface on biodiversity and ecosystem services at and across the subregional, regional and global levels	153 750	164 874	(11 124)
wp1-Deliverable 2 (c) Global assessment	153 750	164 874	(11 124)
wp1-Objective 3: Strengthen the knowledge-policy interface with regard to thematic and methodological issues	1 415 000	1 118 084	296 916
wp1-Deliverable 3 (b) (ii) Invasive alien species assessment (first year)	425 000	260 865	164 135
wp1-Deliverable 3 (b) (iii) Sustainable use of wild species assessment (second year)	445 000	321 552	123 448
wp1-Deliverable 3 (c) Scenarios and models	100 000	92 368	7 632
wp1-Deliverable 3 (d) Values assessment (second year)	445 000	443 299	1 701

<i>Budget item</i>	<i>2019 approved budget</i>	<i>2019 final expenditures</i>	<i>Balance</i>
wp1-Objective 4: Communicate and evaluate Platform activities, deliverables and findings	130 000	145 268	(15 268)
wp1-Deliverable 4 (a) Catalogue of assessments	10 000	13 776	(3 776)
wp1-Deliverable 4 (d) Communication and stakeholder engagement	112 500	113 975	(1 475)
wp1-Deliverable 4 (e) Review of the Platform	7 500	17 516	(10 016)
Subtotal, part A	1 844 167	1 528 576	315 591
Part B: Rolling work programme up to 2030			
Objective 1: Assessing knowledge	411 000	448	410 552
Deliverable 1 (a) A thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health (nexus assessment)	215 000	224	214 776
Deliverable 1 (b) A technical paper on the interlinkage between biodiversity and climate change	59 000	0	59 000
Deliverable 1 (c) A thematic assessment of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and the determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity (transformative change assessment)	137 000	224	136 776
Objective 2: Building capacity	700 000	142 646	557 354
Objective 2 (a) Enhanced learning and engagement, objective 2 (b) Facilitated access to expertise and information and objective 2 (c) Strengthened national and regional capacities	700 000	142 646	557 354
Objective 3: Strengthening the knowledge foundations	395 000	79 315	315 685
Objective 3 (a) Advanced work on knowledge and data	210 000	20 829	189 171
Objective 3 (b) Enhanced recognition of and work with indigenous and local knowledge systems	185 000	58 486	126 514
Objective 4: Supporting policy	504 000	96 566	407 434
Objective 4 (a) Advanced work on policy instruments, policy support tools and methodologies	244 000	34 461	209 539
Objective 4 (b) Advanced work on scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services	260 000	62 106	197 894
Objective 5: Communicating and engaging	280 000	72 118	207 882
Objective 5 (a) Strengthened communication	250 000	72 118	177 882
Objective 5 (c) Strengthened engagement of stakeholders	30 000	0	30 000
Subtotal, part B	2 290 000	391 094	1 898 906
Subtotal 2, implementation of the work programme	4 134 167	1 919 670	2 214 497
3. Secretariat			
3.1 Secretariat personnel	1 631 425	1 266 425	365 000
3.2 Operating costs (non-personnel)	251 000	248 556	2 444
Subtotal 3, secretariat (personnel + operating)	1 882 425	1 514 981	367 444
Subtotal 1+2+3	7 657 042	4 599 506	3 057 535
Programme support costs	612 563	350 694	261 870
Total cost to the trust fund	8 269 605	4 950 200	3 319 405

IV. Final expenditures for 2020

7. Table 7 shows the final expenditures for 2020 against the 2020 budget of \$7,146,360 approved by the Plenary at its seventh session.

Table 7

Final expenditures for 2020

(United States dollars)

<i>Budget item</i>	<i>2020 approved budget</i>	<i>2020 final expenditures</i>	<i>Balance</i>
1. Meetings of the IPBES bodies	0	0	0
1.1 Sessions of the Plenary			
Travel costs for eighth session participants (travel and daily subsistence allowance)			
Conference services (translation, editing and interpretation)			
Subtotal 1.1, sessions of the Plenary			
1.2 Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel sessions			
Travel and meeting costs for participants for two Bureau sessions	70 900	19 078	51 822
Travel and meeting costs for participants for two Panel sessions	170 000	56 650	113 350
Subtotal 1.2, Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel sessions	240 900	75 728	165 172
1.3 Travel costs of the Chair to represent IPBES	25 000	3 622	21 378
Subtotal 1, meetings of the IPBES bodies	265 900	79 349	186 551
2. Implementation of the work programme			
Part A: First work programme (wp1)			
wp1-Objective 3: Strengthen the knowledge-policy interface with regard to thematic and methodological issues	1 995 000	409 519	1 585 481
wp1-Deliverable 3 (b) (ii) Invasive alien species assessment	445 000	101 333	343 667
wp1-Deliverable 3 (b) (iii) Sustainable use of wild species assessment	775 000	157 785	617 215
wp1-Deliverable 3 (d) Values assessment	775 000	150 401	624 599
Subtotal, part A	1 995 000	409 519	1 585 481
Part B: Rolling work programme up to 2030			
Objective 1: Assessing knowledge	170 000	11 537	158 463
Deliverable 1 (a) A thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health	0	5 243	(5 243)
Deliverable 1 (b) A technical paper on the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change	170 000	0	170 000
Deliverable 1 (c) A thematic assessment of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and the determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity	0	6 294	(6 294)
Deliverable 1 (d) A methodological assessment of the impact and dependence of business on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people	0	0	0
Objective 2: Building capacity	700 000	109 246	590 754
Objective 2 (a) Enhanced learning and engagement, objective 2 (b) Facilitated access to expertise and information and objective 2 (c) Strengthened national and regional capacities	700 000	109 246	590 754
Objective 3: Strengthening the knowledge foundations	395 000	311 849	83 151
Objective 3 (a) Advanced work on knowledge and data	210 000	161 591	48 409
Objective 3 (b) Enhanced recognition of and work with indigenous and local knowledge systems	185 000	150 257	34 743
Objective 4: Supporting policy	504 000	281 213	222 787
Objective 4 (a) Advanced work on policy instruments, policy support tools and methodologies	244 000	146 131	97 869
Objective 4 (b) Advanced work on scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services	260 000	135 082	124 918

<i>Budget item</i>	<i>2020 approved budget</i>	<i>2020 final expenditures</i>	<i>Balance</i>
Objective 5: Communicating and engaging	280 000	227 459	52 541
Objective 5 (a) Strengthened communication	250 000	227 459	22 541
Objective 5 (c) Strengthened engagement of stakeholders	30 000	0	30 000
Subtotal, part B	2 049 000	941 304	1 107 696
Subtotal 2, implementation of the work programme	4 044 000	1 350 823	2 693 177
3. Secretariat			
3.1 Secretariat personnel	2 056 100	1 479 929	576 171
3.2 Operating costs (non-personnel)	251 000	136 246	114 754
Subtotal 3, secretariat (personnel + operating)	2 307 100	1 616 176	690 924
Subtotals 1+2+3	6 617 000	3 046 349	3 570 651
Programme support costs	529 360	223 286	306 074
Total	7 146 360	3 269 635	3 876 725

V. Proposed budgets for 2021 to 2023

8. Table 8 shows the revised budget for 2021, table 9 shows the proposed budget for 2022 and table 10 shows the provisional budget for 2023.

Table 8

Revised budget for 2021

(United States dollars)

<i>Budget item</i>	<i>2021 provisional budget</i>	<i>2021 revised budget</i>	<i>Change</i>
1. Meetings of the IPBES bodies			
1.1 Sessions of the Plenary			
Travel costs for eighth session participants (travel and daily subsistence allowance)	500 000	7 500	(492 500)
Conference services (translation, editing and interpretation)	830 000	830 000	0
Reporting services	65 000	65 000	0
Security and other costs	100 000	0	(100 000)
Subtotal 1.1, sessions of the Plenary	1 495 000	902 500	(592 500)
1.2 Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel sessions			
Travel and meeting costs for participants for two Bureau sessions	70 900	0	(70 900)
Travel and meeting costs for participants for two Panel sessions	170 000	0	(170 000)
Subtotal 1.2, Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel sessions	240 900	0	(240 900)
1.3 Travel costs of the Chair to represent IPBES	25 000	12 500	(12 500)
Subtotal 1, meetings of the IPBES bodies	1 760 900	915 000	(845 900)
2. Implementation of the work programme			
Part A: First work programme (wp1)			
wp1-Objective 3: Strengthen the knowledge-policy interface with regard to thematic and methodological issues	775 000	499 000	(276 000)
wp1-Deliverable 3 (b) (ii) Invasive alien species assessment	775 000	120 000	(655 000)
wp1-Deliverable 3 (b) (iii) Sustainable use of wild species assessment		200 000	200 000
wp1-Deliverable 3 (d) Values assessment		179 000	179 000
Subtotal, part A	775 000	499 000	(276 000)
Part B: Rolling work programme up to 2030			
Objective 1: Assessing knowledge	1 118 750	150 000	(968 750)
Deliverable 1 (a) A thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health (nexus assessment)	588 250	75 000	(513 250)

<i>Budget item</i>	<i>2021 provisional budget</i>	<i>2021 revised budget</i>	<i>Change</i>
Deliverable 1 (c) A thematic assessment of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and the determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity (transformative change assessment)	414 500	75 000	(339 500)
Deliverable 1 (d) A methodological assessment of the impact and dependence of business on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people (business and biodiversity assessment)	116 000	0	(116 000)
Objective 2: Building capacity	700 000	180 000	(520 000)
Objective 2 (a) Enhanced learning and engagement, objective 2 (b) Facilitated access to expertise and information and objective 2 (c) Strengthened national and regional capacities	700 000	180 000	(520 000)
Objective 3: Strengthening the knowledge foundations	395 000	418 000	23 000
Objective 3 (a) Advanced work on knowledge and data	210 000	268 000	58 000
Objective 3 (b) Enhanced recognition of and work with indigenous and local knowledge systems	185 000	150 000	(35 000)
Objective 4: Supporting policy	739 000	469 000	(270 000)
Objective 4 (a) Advanced work on policy instruments, policy support tools and methodologies	244 000	209 000	(35 000)
Objective 4 (b) Advanced work on scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services	260 000	260 000	0
Objective 4 (c) Advanced work on multiple values	235 000		(235 000)
Objective 5: Communicating and engaging	280 000	380 000	100 000
Objective 5 (a) Strengthened communication	250 000	350 000	100 000
Objective 5 (c) Strengthened engagement of stakeholders	30 000	30 000	0
Subtotal, part B	3 232 750	1 597 000	(1 635 750)
Subtotal 2, implementation of the work programme	4 007 750	2 096 000	(1 911 750)
3. Secretariat			
3.1 Secretariat personnel	2 056 100	1 972 100	(84 000)
3.2 Operating costs (non-personnel)	251 000	271 000	20 000
Subtotal 3, secretariat (personnel + operating)	2 307 100	2 243 100	(64 000)
Subtotals 1+2+3	8 075 750	5 254 100	(2 821 650)
Programme support costs	646 060	420 328	(225 732)
Total	8 721 810	5 674 428	(3 047 382)

Table 9
Proposed budget for 2022
 (United States dollars)

<i>Budget item</i>	<i>2022 proposed budget</i>
1. Meetings of the IPBES bodies	
1.1 Sessions of the Plenary	
Travel costs for ninth session participants (travel and daily subsistence allowance)	500 000
Conference services (translation, editing and interpretation)	830 000
Reporting services	65 000
Security and other costs	100 000
Subtotal 1.1, sessions of the Plenary	1 495 000
1.2 Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel sessions	
Travel and meeting costs for participants for two Bureau sessions	70 900
Travel and meeting costs for participants for two Panel sessions	170 000
Subtotal 1.2, Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel sessions	240 900
1.3 Travel costs of the Chair to represent IPBES	25 000
Subtotal 1, meetings of the IPBES bodies	1 760 900

<i>Budget item</i>	<i>2022 proposed budget</i>
2. Implementation of the work programme	
Part A: First work programme (wp1)	
wp1-Objective 3: Strengthen the knowledge-policy interface with regard to thematic and methodological issues	1 103 750
wp1-Deliverable 3 (b) (ii) Invasive alien species assessment	366 250
wp1-Deliverable 3 (b) (iii) Sustainable use of wild species assessment	405 000
wp1-Deliverable 3 (d) Values assessment	332 500
Subtotal, part A	1 103 750
Part B: Rolling work programme up to 2030	
Objective 1: Assessing knowledge	1 501 250
Deliverable 1 (a) A thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health (nexus assessment)	1 031 250
Deliverable 1 (c) A thematic assessment of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and the determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity (transformative change assessment)	470 000
Deliverable 1 (d) A methodological assessment of the impact and dependence of business on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people (business and biodiversity assessment)	
Objective 2: Building capacity	621 000
Objective 2 (a) Enhanced learning and engagement, objective 2 (b) Facilitated access to expertise and information and objective 2 (c) Strengthened national and regional capacities	621 000
Objective 3: Strengthening the knowledge foundations	653 000
Objective 3 (a) Advanced work on knowledge and data	268 000
Objective 3 (b) Enhanced recognition of and work with indigenous and local knowledge systems	385 000
Objective 4: Supporting policy	514 000
Objective 4 (a) Advanced work on policy instruments, policy support tools and methodologies	244 000
Objective 4 (b) Advanced work on scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services	270 000
Objective 4 (c) Advanced work on multiple values	0
Objective 5: Communicating and engaging	280 000
Objective 5 (a) Strengthened communication	250 000
Objective 5 (c) Strengthened engagement of stakeholders	30 000
Subtotal, part B	3 569 250
Subtotal 2, implementation of the work programme	4 673 000
3. Secretariat	
3.1 Secretariat personnel	2 395 725
3.2 Operating costs (non-personnel)	321 000
Subtotal 3, secretariat (personnel + operating)	2 716 725
Subtotals 1+2+3	9 150 625
Programme support costs	732 050
Total	9 882 675

Table 10
Provisional budget for 2023
 (United States dollars)

<i>Budget item</i>	<i>2023 provisional budget</i>
1. Meetings of the IPBES bodies	
1.1 Sessions of the Plenary	
Travel costs for tenth session participants (travel and daily subsistence allowance)	500 000
Conference services (translation, editing and interpretation)	830 000
Reporting services	65 000

<i>Budget item</i>	<i>2023 provisional budget</i>
Security and other costs	100 000
Subtotal 1.1, sessions of the Plenary	1 495 000
1.2 Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel sessions	
Travel and meeting costs for participants for two Bureau sessions	70 900
Travel and meeting costs for participants for two Panel sessions	170 000
Subtotal 1.2, Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel sessions	240 900
1.3 Travel costs of the Chair to represent IPBES	25 000
Subtotal 1, meetings of the IPBES bodies	1 760 900
2. Implementation of the work programme	
Part A: First work programme (wp1)	
wp1-Objective 3: Strengthen the knowledge-policy interface with regard to thematic and methodological issues	352 500
wp1-Deliverable 3 (b) (ii) Invasive alien species assessment	352 500
Subtotal, part A	352 500
Part B: Rolling work programme up to 2030	
Objective 1: Assessing knowledge	1 860 750
Deliverable 1 (a) A thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health	682 500
Deliverable 1 (c) A thematic assessment of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and the determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity	872 500
Deliverable 1 (d) A methodological assessment of the impact and dependence of business on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people	305 750
Deliverable 1 (e) Scoping topic 4	
Deliverable 1 (f) Scoping topic 5	
Objective 2: Building capacity	759 000
Objective 2 (a) Enhanced learning and engagement, objective 2 (b) Facilitated access to expertise and information and objective 2 (c) Strengthened national and regional capacities	759 000
Objective 3: Strengthening the knowledge foundations	553 000
Objective 3 (a) Advanced work on knowledge and data	268 000
Objective 3 (b) Enhanced recognition of and work with indigenous and local knowledge systems	285 000
Objective 4: Supporting policy	739 000
Objective 4 (a) Advanced work on policy instruments, policy support tools and methodologies	244 000
Objective 4 (b) Advanced work on scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services	260 000
Objective 4 (c) Advanced work on multiple values	235 000
Objective 5: Communicating and engaging	280 000
Objective 5 (a) Strengthened communication	250 000
Objective 5 (c) Strengthened engagement of stakeholders	30 000
Subtotal, part B	4 191 750
Subtotal 2, implementation of the work programme	4 544 250
3. Secretariat	
3.1 Secretariat personnel	2 504 100
3.2 Operating costs (non-personnel)	321 000
Subtotal 3, secretariat (personnel + operating)	2 825 100
Subtotals 1+2+3	9 130 250
Programme support costs	730 420
Total	9 860 670