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Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services****Fifth session**

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Item 6 (f) of the provisional agenda\*

**Work programme of the Platform: thematic assessment  
on the sustainable use of biodiversity****Scoping for a thematic assessment on the sustainable use of  
biodiversity (deliverable 3 (b) (iii))****Note by the secretariat**

1. At its third session, in its decision IPBES-3/1 on the work programme for the period 2014–2018, the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) approved the initiation of scoping, primarily using virtual approaches, for a thematic assessment of sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity and strengthening capacities and tools. In response to the decision, a scoping report was developed by the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, supported by an open access web-based consultation, or e-conference, held from 7 to 25 September 2015. The scoping report was presented to the Plenary at its fourth session in 2016. At that session, the Plenary, in decision IPBES-4/1, requested the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, in consultation with the Bureau, to undertake a further scoping of the thematic assessment of the sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with the procedures for the preparation of the Platform's deliverables (decision IPBES-2/3, annex), including by:

(a) Organizing a face-to-face scoping workshop of experts, involving relevant stakeholders, to produce a revised draft scoping report for the assessment that considered the revision of the title of the assessment;

(b) Organizing an open review of the revised draft scoping report by Governments and stakeholders, taking into account paragraph (g) of section 3.1 of the procedures for the preparation of the Platform's deliverables;

(c) Preparing a revised scoping report for the assessment for consideration by the Plenary at its fifth session.

2. The face-to-face expert scoping workshop took place from 2 to 4 August 2016, in Bonn, Germany. The draft scoping report prepared during the scoping meeting underwent an open review by Governments and stakeholders from 5 September to 2 October 2016 and was subsequently revised in the light of the comments received. The annex to the present note sets out the revised scoping report developed in response to the request by the Plenary. Further information on the process followed to produce this revised scoping report is presented in document IPBES/5/INF/11.

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\* IPBES/5/1/Rev.1.

## Annex

### Scoping report for a thematic assessment on the sustainable use of wild species: deliverable 3 (b) (iii)

#### I. Scope, coverage, rationale, utility and methodological approach

##### A. Scope

1. The objective of the proposed thematic assessment is to consider various approaches to the sustainable use of wild species of flora and fauna within the ecosystems that they inhabit and to strengthen related practices, measures, capacities and tools for their conservation through such use. With a focus on use, and recognizing the inherent interdependencies between the use of wild species and its wider socio-ecological contexts, the assessment will be solution-oriented, with the overall aim of identifying challenges and opportunities to establish or further strengthen conditions that facilitate the sustainable use of wild species. Relevant dimensions of the sustainable use of wild species will be analysed, and the status and trends of the sustainable use of wild species will be assessed along with direct and indirect drivers of change. The assessment will further explore future scenarios for the use of wild species and examine the range of challenges to and opportunities and policy options for the further enhancement of the sustainable use of wild species.
2. The assessment will result in the elaboration of a common understanding of the term "wild species" that is consistent with the assessment's overall approach and conceptual framework, recognizing that, depending on the context, there is often a continuum between what is considered wild and what is considered domestic or captive. As a starting point, the term refers to non-domesticated species. The assessment will therefore not address, for example, the management of crops or livestock on farms or of populations in aquaculture facilities or in artificial plantations except insofar as they may provide alternatives to the use of wild populations.
3. The assessment will recognize the inseparable unity of nature and humanity, including ecosystem functions and nature's contributions to people and a good quality of life, as outlined in the IPBES conceptual framework. It will therefore take into account not only the positive and negative ecological and social effects of the use of wild species but also the effects of various approaches, practices and technologies in a range of socio-political contexts and their relationship to various knowledge systems, including indigenous and local knowledge and practices.
4. The assessment will focus on the consumptive and non-consumptive uses of wild species in five categories: food and feed; medicine and hygiene; raw materials and their derivatives (including precious wood and energy supply); ornamental uses (including trophy hunting and trade in skins, fibres and live pets); and non-material uses (such as sacred, spiritual, ritualistic, educational and experiential uses, including restrictions and taboos). The assessment will take into account a wide range of aspects of the actual use of wild species, including spatial and temporal scales; subsistence, commercial or recreational purposes; and customary, crisis, legal and illegal contexts.
5. The assessment will explore the conditions that are necessary to the sustainability of the uses in the five categories. To reflect the breadth and complexity of the uses of wild species, the assessment will cover a range of species (taxa) and a range of biomes, such as the IPBES terrestrial and aquatic units of analysis, and their contiguity and connectedness.
6. Building on internationally recognized definitions and principles of sustainable use, such as the definition and recommendations for the sustainable use of biodiversity under article 2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Addis Ababa Principles and the concept of "non-detriment findings" under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and building on the guidance developed for their formulation in accordance with the various species characteristics, the assessment will include the elaboration of what could be included under the sustainable use of wild species in the context of international targets such as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals. In doing so, the assessment will take into account the range of conditions conducive to a good quality of life as outlined in the IPBES conceptual framework, including the equitable sharing of costs and benefits.
7. The assessment will identify opportunities and challenges in respect of the establishment or further strengthening of the conditions conducive to the sustainable use of wild species and their habitats. The assessment will be based on the understanding of sustainable use of wild species as a means of ensuring that the needs of both present and future generations are met and the recognition

that wild species that are used are important elements in the functioning of their ecosystems. Drawing from lessons learned from a wide range of perspectives and knowledge systems, the assessment will analyse the strengths and weaknesses of relevant governance systems, legislative and trade regimes, methodologies and practices.

8. The assessment will address the following questions of relevance to decision makers dealing with the sustainable use of wild species:
  - (a) How can the sustainable use of wild species be appropriately conceptualized and operationalized to keep the impacts of wild species use well within safe socio-ecological limits? (Chapter 2);
  - (b) What methods and tools exist for assessing, measuring and managing the sustainable use of wild species? (Chapter 2);
  - (c) What are the positive and negative impacts of various levels of use of wild species on nature (for example, on ecosystem health and function), what are nature's contributions to people and a good quality of life, and how do those impacts and contributions interact with other anthropogenic impacts? (Chapter 3);
  - (d) What are the direct drivers that affect the sustainable use of wild species and their habitats? (Chapter 3);
  - (e) What are the indirect drivers that affect the sustainable use of wild species and their habitats, including systemic obstacles and perverse incentives preventing sustainable use? (Chapter 4);
  - (f) What plausible scenarios are there for the sustainable use of wild species for various categories of use and species? (Chapter 5);
  - (g) What policy options and governance pathways relating to different scenarios of use of wild species and their habitats can lead to increasingly sustainable use of wild species? (Chapter 5);
  - (h) What policy responses and methods and tools for assessing, measuring and managing sustainable use of wild species have proved to be appropriate and effective, in which contexts and over what time frames? (Chapter 6);
  - (i) What gaps in data and knowledge on status, drivers, impacts, policy responses and policy support tools and methods need to be addressed in order to better understand and implement the variety of options and opportunities to enhance the sustainable use of wild species and their habitats? (Chapter 6).

## **B. Geographic coverage of the assessment**

9. The coverage of the assessment will be global, including terrestrial and aquatic socio-ecological systems and all scales and levels (local, national, regional and global).

## **C. Rationale**

10. There is a need for a comprehensive assessment of the status of and trends in the use of wild species, and of possible future scenarios of such use, in terms of the sustainability of current use in its socio-ecological context as well as the status of and trends in the direct and indirect drivers that affect that sustainability. The assessment will take into account the multiple worldviews, knowledge systems, cultural traditions and values that operate within different socio-ecological contexts. The scope of the assessment is designed as a targeted approach, to ensure that the assessment can be completed within the allotted time and with the available resources. The assessment will therefore not cover biodiversity as a whole, but rather focus on wild species. The assessment, thus relatively narrow in scope, may be followed by one with a broader scope in a future work programme.

11. The use of wild species is of critical importance to communities that live in biodiversity-rich countries or regions earmarked for global conservation efforts. For many such countries the very essence of the cultures and livelihoods of their people is based on the natural resources to which they have access and the ecosystems of which they form a part.

12. There is a general desire to protect wild species from extinction and decline, especially in the case of the most visible mammal and bird species. The use of these species is regarded, and publicly criticized, as a major cause of their decline. If improperly managed the use of wild species can lead to extinction, yet the sustainable use of wild species can also be a driver for long-term conservation. The sustainable use of wild species, rather than non-use, is an important aspect of sustainable and socio-economically just development and policy that conserves the biodiversity on which people depend.

13. The assessment will yield options for policy scenarios and governance pathways that could promote the conservation of biodiversity and the maintenance of ecological functions beyond nature's contributions to people. The assessment will contribute to the development of a strengthened knowledge base relating to both the concept of sustainable use of wild species and the direct and indirect drivers of unsustainable practices and ways of countering those practices. It will focus both on existing policy instruments and policy support tools and their effectiveness and will catalyse the development of additional policy support tools and methodologies.

#### **D. Utility**

14. The assessment will provide users and the general public, including Governments, multilateral organizations, the private sector and civil society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, and non-governmental organizations, with a relevant, credible, legitimate, authoritative, evidence-based and comprehensive analysis of the sustainable use of wild species based on the current state of scientific and other knowledge systems, including indigenous and local knowledge.

15. The assessment will, in particular, contribute to attainment of the goal of CITES, which is to ensure that international trade in wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival in the wild. The assessment will contribute by providing information to CITES parties that they may use in the issuance of permits. It will also provide information as to whether international trade will be detrimental or beneficial to the survival of species and will demonstrate the importance and value of sustainable practices for species conservation. The assessment will take into account the needs of national scientific and management authorities to foster the use of applied science for the implementation of CITES, including the making of non-detriment and legal acquisition findings, and related trade decisions. It will also contribute to the exploration of the conditions that contribute to the sustainable use of wild species and the identification of methods and tools for assessing, measuring and managing the sustainable use of wild species.

16. CITES parties have adopted a number of resolutions and decisions to guide implementation of the Convention that are of particular relevance to a thematic assessment on the sustainable use of wild species. At its seventeenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties to CITES decided, among other things, to explore options for strengthening cooperation, collaboration and synergies at all relevant levels between CITES and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, its Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals. A thematic assessment on the sustainable use of wild species will thus inform the implementation of CITES and the global sustainable use agenda.

17. Furthermore, the assessment will contribute to the second objective of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which focuses on the sustainable use of biodiversity. It will also support the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and Aichi targets 6 (sustainable consumptive use of fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants) and 12 (conservation of threatened species) and elements of targets 3 (incentives), 4 (sustainable consumption and production), 7 (sustainable management in particular of forests), 16 (Nagoya Protocol) and 18 (customary use of biological resources). The assessment will also support the implementation of a number of decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, including on the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (decision VII/12), and on the differentiation of subsistence uses, legal and illegal hunting, overharvesting and domestic and international trade in specimens of wild species and products, as well as an analysis of the impact of the subsistence use of wildlife on the survival and regeneration of wild species, in the context of growing human populations and pressures on wildlife resources (decision XII/18).

18. The assessment will also provide information relevant to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

19. Countries could make use of the assessment while working to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically goals 2, on ending hunger, 12, on sustainable production and consumption, 13, on combating climate change, 14, on conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources, 15 on sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, and 17 on revitalizing the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. In addition, the assessment aims to contribute to efforts to counter the unsustainable and illegal use of wild species, which undermine the achievement of broader societal goals and targets. It will also contribute to goals 1, on ending poverty, 3, on ensuring healthy lives and well-being, 5, on achieving gender equality, 6, on sustainable water and sanitation, 7, on sustainable energy, and 16, on peaceful and inclusive societies.

20. In addition to the existing conventions and protocols, the assessment should also aim to ensure compatibility with the international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction currently being developed pursuant to General Assembly resolution 69/292.

## **E. Methodological approach**

21. The assessment will be based on existing scientific literature, national assessments and sources from other knowledge systems, including indigenous and local knowledge, and will draw on the work of existing institutions and networks (see section V below, on relevant stakeholders and initiatives). It will consider relevant work such as CITES advances on the context of non-detriment findings and the definition of sustainable use and trade of wildlife. It will also take into account the regional and global assessments of IPBES, as well as its assessment of land degradation and restoration, which cover many aspects of sustainable use. Materials collected during the scoping process, including references to published and grey literature, will be available to the assessment expert group. The preparation of the assessment will follow agreed procedures. Confidence terms, as outlined in the IPBES guide for assessments, will be assigned to all key findings in the executive summaries of the technical chapters in the assessment report and to the key messages in the summary for policymakers.

22. The assessment expert group will comprise 2 co-chairs, 12 coordinating lead authors, 36 lead authors and 12 review editors, who will be selected in accordance with the procedures for the preparation of the Platform's deliverables following a call for nominations after approval of the scoping report by the Plenary.

23. Technical support for the assessment will be provided by a technical support unit, working as part of the secretariat.

24. The assessment will be prepared over three years. The preparation process and timetable are outlined in section VI below.

## **II. Chapter outline**

25. The thematic assessment will consist of a set of six chapters and their executive summaries, including confidence terms, and a summary for policymakers drawing key messages from those chapters.

### **Chapter 1. Setting the scene**

26. Chapter 1 will set the scene for the assessment by outlining how the sustainable use of wild species will be addressed in the context of the IPBES conceptual framework. Chapter 1 will define what is meant by "wild species" and provide a road map and overarching rationale for the sequence of chapters in the assessment, as well as for the focus on consumptive and non-consumptive use of wild species in the categories of food and feed; medicine and hygiene; raw materials and their derivatives, including precious wood and energy supply; ornamental uses, including trophy hunting and trade in skin, fibre and live pets; and non-material uses such as sacred, spiritual, ritualistic, educational and experiential uses, including restrictions and taboos. The chapter will explain the integrative socio-ecological approach taken, recognizing the inseparable unity of nature and humanity, including ecosystem functions and nature's contributions to people and a good quality of life. The chapter will outline how the assessment will strengthen related practices, measures, capacities and tools and help to achieve relevant internationally agreed targets and goals such as the CITES goals, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals.

### **Chapter 2. Conceptualizing the sustainable use of wild species**

27. Chapter 2 will elaborate on the conditions that are necessary for the sustainable use of wild species and on the criteria and elements that are essential to operationalizing such sustainable use in order to keep the impacts of wild species use well within safe ecological limits. The chapter will provide a critical assessment of sustainable use principles, including recognized standards on the sustainable use of wild species and the precautionary approach, and will address aspects of intra- and intergenerational equity and issues of justice that may arise in the context of institutional arrangements established to govern the use of wild species and their habitats. Building on internationally recognized definitions, principles and concepts of sustainable use, the chapter will elaborate on what sustainable use of wild species means in the context of international targets such as Strategic Goal D of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets ("enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services") and the Sustainable Development Goals. It will reflect on the methods and tools needed to assess, measure and manage the sustainable use of wild species adequately, taking into account a wide range of aspects of

their actual use, including spatial, temporal and quantitative scales, subsistence, commercial or recreational purposes, sustainable customary use, crisis, legal or illegal contexts, how they are perceived and classified by local people and other considerations. The chapter will draw on the preliminary guide to the diverse conceptualizations of values of IPBES (IPBES/3/INF/7).

### **Chapter 3. Environmental aspects and implications of the use of wild species**

28. Chapter 3 will assess the positive and negative environmental aspects of the various categories of consumptive and non-consumptive uses introduced in chapter 1 with regard to a selection of wild species covering a range of plant and animal taxa, and relevant terrestrial and aquatic units of analysis. Looking at different management practices, in particular those promoted in the context of CITES, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals and other relevant conventions, the chapter will assess the impact of the use of selected wild species on nature, including its effects on the ecology, dynamics and genetic diversity of species populations or on corresponding ecosystem functioning. In assessing the environmental context of the use of wild species the chapter will also take into account relevant direct drivers such as degradation, land-use change, habitat conversion, pollution, invasive alien species and climate change. It will take a balanced approach to the treatment of taxa and of species in each taxon, and it will build on relevant work such as CITES non-detriment findings. Its analysis of the sustainable use of wild species covering all of the IPBES regions will generate input for chapters 4–6.

### **Chapter 4. Societal relevance and indirect drivers of the use of wild species**

29. In the context of the categories of consumptive and non-consumptive uses, chapter 4 will assess the implications of the use of wild species with regard to nature's contributions to people and to a good quality of life, taking into account conditions, criteria and elements elaborated in chapter 2 regarding the sustainability of their use. The chapter will also assess the indirect drivers for the sustainable use of wild species, exploring the institutional arrangements, governance regimes and the socio-political, economic, legal, cultural and technological context of the use of wild species. It will assess conditions such as tenure systems, land-management practices and relevant environmental legislation and schemes of illegal use. The chapter will also cover human trends in terms of demography, income levels, consumption patterns and value systems in an effort to identify future demands on wild species and their products. Consideration will be given to how institutional and governance arrangements contribute positively and negatively to changes in the use of wild species and interactions among drivers.

### **Chapter 5. Future scenarios**

30. Chapter 5 will present scenarios of possible futures for the sustainable use of wild species in their wider socio-ecological context. In assessing trends in and scenarios for the use of wild species, the chapter will take into consideration the conditions, criteria and elements fundamental to the sustainability of such use elaborated in chapter 2 and the analysis of the direct and indirect drivers as assessed in chapters 3 and 4. In developing the scenarios, the chapter will also draw on the IPBES methodological assessment of scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem services, on the IPBES preliminary guide to the diverse conceptualizations of values and on the assessment of the effectiveness of policy responses provided in chapter 6. It will make use of exploratory scenarios for plausible futures for wild species, their ecosystems and people, subject to levels of use, and will also examine policy-screening scenarios and governance pathways that could lead to more sustainable futures.

### **Chapter 6. Policy options and responses**

31. Chapter 6 will assess the effectiveness of policy responses with regard to the sustainable use of wild species and outline possible options and for and impediments to decision makers regarding the policy-relevant issues discussed in the preceding chapters, in particular chapter 5. The exploration of options will be policy-relevant, but not policy-prescriptive, consistent with the principles of IPBES. Policy options and challenges will be introduced that take into consideration the direct and indirect drivers of the use of wild species identified in chapters 3 and 4. Options explored will include various policy instruments, including legal and regulatory instruments, rights-based and customary norms, economic, financial, social and cultural instruments and best practices, and will include in particular those instruments and methodologies promoted by CITES, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals and other relevant conventions. Options explored should also include communication measures that promote sustainable use through awareness-raising, networking and capacity-building. In addition, the combining of policy instruments and their integration with other environmental policy and governance pathways will be emphasized as policy strategies for promoting the sustainable use of wild species and their habitats.

32. The chapter will explore options at various hierarchical, spatial and temporal scales, looking at a range of governance systems and considering who would gain from them or bear the costs and benefits of their implementation. It will look at both statutory and traditional tenure systems and at the role of informal institutions and will also identify the enabling environments and limitations for policy uptake and lessons learned, including solutions and methods for ensuring success and capacity-building needs in diverse contexts.

### **III. Indicators, metrics and data sets**

33. With support from the IPBES task force on data and knowledge, and taking into account the core and highlighted indicators selected for the regional and global assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services and the assessment of land degradation and restoration, the assessment will review the use and effectiveness of existing indicators for assessing sustainable use, such as those developed by the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, and will explore other possible indicators and data sets that could be used.

34. The assessment will survey the extent to which data are available and current and will determine data and knowledge gaps. Data selected for use in the assessment should allow for disaggregation according to relevant variables such as biotope, taxa and level of income. Attention will be given, in accordance with the data and information management plan of IPBES, to ensuring access to metadata and, whenever possible, to the corresponding underlying data, through an interoperable process to ensure comparability between assessments. In addition, the task force on data and knowledge will develop recommendations and procedures to ensure that data and information used in the assessment is widely available for future IPBES assessments and other uses.

35. The assessment will also identify and seek access to any other relevant data and information sources that may exist or emerge. Such sources include global, regional and national institutions and organizations, as well as literature by scientific and indigenous and local communities. The requirements of the assessment process will be communicated widely in order to identify and encourage the sharing of relevant data and information.

36. The task force on indigenous and local knowledge systems, together with relevant indigenous and local knowledge-holders and experts, will guide the procedures for the analysis and use of indigenous and local knowledge. The collective ability to perform these tasks will be strengthened through capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and international collaboration.

### **IV. Relevant stakeholders and initiatives**

37. Under the operating principles of IPBES, partnerships are important in order to avoid duplication and promote synergies with ongoing activities. Strategic partnerships are a critical subset of the many possible forms of partnership with the Platform. In the context of the assessment of the sustainable use of wild species, strategic partnerships are those that promote, for example, relationships with multiple relevant bodies under a single global umbrella. Strategic partners for the assessment process should be identified in accordance with the IPBES guidance on the development of strategic partnerships and other collaborative arrangements (decision IPBES-3/4, annex III). Other interested organizations are invited to engage with the assessment process.

38. Indigenous and local people generally possess significant knowledge on the wild species that surround them, including knowledge about their habitat, seasonal availability, species ethology in the case of animal species and other matters, and they often use them for subsistence and other purposes. Consequently, indigenous and local people are major stakeholders and key partners for national Governments and international agencies seeking to safeguard biodiversity through conservation measures or regulatory interventions. The livelihoods of indigenous and local people are often strongly intertwined with the use of wild species. Incentives for the sustainable management of wild species are a tool for the sustainable use of wild species for local populations.

### **V. Capacity-building**

39. A key objective of the assessment is to support the development and improvement of approaches to the sustainable use of wild species and to strengthen related practices, measures, techniques, capacities and tools. The assessment will aim to strengthen the scientific underpinnings of informed decision-making on this issue. It will provide the basis for capacity-building activities to improve human, institutional and technical capacities to foster the implementation of its key messages. This includes building capacities to provide the science-based data necessary to determine the sustainability of wild species use. Capacity-building will aim in the long term at the development and

use of policy support tools and methodologies and improving access to the necessary data, information and knowledge and to indigenous and local knowledge systems.

40. In addition, capacity-building activities will be designed to enable the effective participation of experts from developing countries in the assessment. The assessment will be supported by the task force on capacity-building, in particular through the implementation of the IPBES capacity-building rolling plan. In line with the plan, capacity-building will also include strengthening the effectiveness of the contributions of indigenous and local knowledge systems to assessments.

## VI. Process and timetable

41. The proposed process and timetable for preparing the assessment report, including actions, milestones and institutional arrangements, is set out below.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Actions and institutional arrangements</i>
<b>Year 1</b>	
First quarter	The Plenary at its fifth session approves the conduct of the thematic assessment of sustainable use of wild species, asks for offers of in-kind technical support for the assessment and requests the secretariat, advised by the Bureau, to establish the necessary institutional arrangements to put technical support in place  The Chair, through the secretariat, requests nominations of experts from Governments and other stakeholders
Second quarter	The Secretariat compiles lists of nominations  The Multidisciplinary Expert Panel selects the assessment co-chairs, coordinating lead authors, lead authors and review editors using the approved selection criteria  Meeting of the Management Committee (co-chairs, head of the technical support unit and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and Bureau members) to plan first author meeting  Selected nominees contacted, gaps filled and list of co-chairs, authors and review editors finalized
Second and early third quarters	First author meeting with 56 participants: 2 co-chairs, 12 coordinating lead authors, 36 lead authors, 6 Panel and Bureau members
Fourth quarter	Zero-order drafts of chapters prepared and sent to the secretariat (technical support unit)
<b>Year 2</b>	
First quarter	First-order drafts of chapters prepared and sent to the secretariat (technical support unit)  Compilation of chapters into first-order draft (six weeks)
Second quarter	First-order draft sent for external expert peer review (six weeks, June and July)  Review comments collated by technical support unit and sent to authors (two weeks)
Early third quarter	Second author meeting with 68 participants: 2 co-chairs, 12 coordinating lead authors, 36 lead authors, 12 review editors and 6 Panel and Bureau members
Third quarter	Second-order drafts of chapters and first-order draft of summary for policymakers prepared (five to six months)
<b>Year 3</b>	
First quarter	Second-order draft of the assessment and first-order draft of the summary for policymakers sent for government and expert review (two months)
First quarter	Review comments collated by technical support unit and sent to authors (two weeks)
Second and early third quarters	Third author meeting with 68 participants: 2 co-chairs, 12 coordinating lead authors, 36 lead authors, 12 review editors and 6 Panel and Bureau members
Third and fourth quarters	Final revisions of assessment and summary for policymakers (six months)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Actions and institutional arrangements</i>
<b>Year 4</b>	
First quarter	Translation of the summary for policymakers into the six official languages of the United Nations
First quarter	Submission of the assessment, including the translated summary for policymakers, to Governments for final review prior to the Plenary session (six weeks)
First quarter	Final government comments on the summary for policymakers considered by authors prior to the Plenary session
May (to be confirmed)	Plenary to approve the summary for policymakers and accept the chapters and their executive summaries
Second and third quarters	Communication activities in relation to the assessment

## VII. Cost estimate

42. The table below shows the estimated cost of conducting the assessment and preparing the assessment report. The cost includes three author meetings, all involving the lead authors. The total estimated cost is \$997,000.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cost item</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>	<i>Estimated costs (United States dollars)</i>
Year 1	Management meeting on assessment (with co-chairs and members of the secretariat, technical support unit, Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and Bureau)	Cost of venue (1/2 week, 6 participants, in Bonn)	0
		Travel and daily subsistence allowance (4 × \$3,750)	15 000
	First author meeting (participants: 2 co-chairs, 12 coordinating lead authors, 36 lead authors and 6 Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and Bureau members)	Cost of venue (corresponding to 75 per cent, to be complemented with 25 per cent in kind); 56 participants (42 supported)	18 750
		Travel and DSA (42 × \$3,750)	157 500
Technical support unit	Corresponding to half the costs of one full-time equivalent professional position, including travel and overhead (to be matched by an in-kind offer of an equivalent value)	75 000	
<b>Total year 1:</b>			<b>266 250</b>
Year 2	Second author meeting (participants: 2 co-chairs, 12 coordinating lead authors, 36 lead authors, 12 review editors and 6 Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and Bureau members)	Cost of venue (corresponding to 75 per cent, to be complemented with 25 per cent in kind); 68 participants (51 supported)	20 000
		Travel and daily subsistence allowance (51 × \$3,750)	191 250
	Technical support unit	Corresponding to half the costs of one full-time equivalent professional position, including travel and overhead (to be matched by an in-kind offer of an equivalent value)	75 000
<b>Total year 2:</b>			<b>286 250</b>

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cost item</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>	<i>Estimated costs (United States dollars)</i>
Year 3	Third author meeting (participants: 2 co-chairs, 12 coordinating lead authors, 36 lead authors, 12 review editors and 6 Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and Bureau members)	Cost of venue (corresponding to 75 per cent, to be complemented with 25 per cent in kind); 68 participants (51 supported)	20 000
		Travel and daily subsistence allowance (51 × \$3,750)	191 250
	Technical support unit	Corresponding to half the costs of one full-time equivalent professional position, including travel and overhead (to be matched by an in-kind offer of an equivalent value)	75 000
	Dissemination and outreach		50 000
	<b>Total year 3:</b>		<b>336 250</b>
Year 4 (assessment launch and post-launch activities)	Participation of 8 experts, including 2 co-chairs and 6 coordinating lead authors or lead authors in the eighth session of the Plenary	Travel and daily subsistence allowance 8 participants (6 supported) (6 × \$3,750)	22 500
	Technical support (for 3 months after launch of the assessment report at Plenary)	Corresponding to half the costs of one full-time equivalent professional position, including travel and overhead (to be matched by an in-kind offer of an equivalent value)	18 750
	Dissemination and outreach		67 000
	<b>Total year 4:</b>		<b>108 250</b>
			<b>997 000</b>