



**Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy
Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services****Ninth session**

Bonn, Germany, 3–9 July 2022

**Report of the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy
Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services on the work of
its ninth session****I. Opening of the session**

1. The ninth session of the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) was held at the World Conference Centre Bonn, Germany, from 3 to 9 July 2022.
2. Following a musical performance and a video presentation outlining the many achievements of IPBES, the session was opened at 10.10 a.m. by the Chair of IPBES, Ms. Ana María Hernández Salgar, who welcomed participants.
3. Opening statements were delivered by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Ms. Inger Andersen, 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); the IPBES Executive Secretary, Ms. Anne Larigauderie; and the Chair of IPBES. Subsequently, opening statements were also delivered by Ms. Steffi Lemke, Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection of Germany, and Ms. Ursula Sautter, Deputy Mayor of the city of Bonn.
4. In her video message, the Executive Director of UNEP recalled that, in February 2022, at its resumed fifth session, the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme had committed to strengthening actions for nature to overcome the triple planetary crisis of climate change, nature and biodiversity loss, and pollution and waste. Among the resolutions adopted by the Environment Assembly at the session, of particular note were those deciding that a science-policy panel should be established to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution, and requesting the development, by 2024, of an international legally binding agreement on plastic pollution. She highlighted the outcomes of several other international meetings. The political declaration of the special session of the United Nations Environment Assembly to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of UNEP had recognized the importance of science to support effective action and policymaking on biodiversity, while also highlighting the urgent need to halt and reverse the decline of biodiversity and the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity to revitalize economies, boost livelihoods and eradicate poverty. The international event marking the fiftieth anniversary of the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and the creation of UNEP, “Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity” (Stockholm+50) had shown that the international community was ready to transform economies so that they contributed to a healthy planet and therefore to human well-being, peace and prosperity.

5. Noting that IPBES was already playing a critical role in delivering science for policy and action on biodiversity by providing knowledge as well as new insights, she said that there were many opportunities for IPBES to make an even greater impact, including by strengthening the science-policy interface by finding a workable balance between assessments and their dissemination and uptake in real world decision-making; examining how best to use global assessments to support national and local biodiversity action; delivering robust underpinning so that businesses could prosper in harmony with nature, for example, by supporting the task force on nature-related financial disclosures; and contributing to global stocktaking exercises in relation to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. In closing, she underscored the commitment of the four United Nations partner organizations to supporting IPBES and biodiversity.

6. In her statement, the Executive Secretary of IPBES, welcoming participants to Bonn, recalled that the current session marked the tenth anniversary of the establishment of IPBES, which, from its inception, had adopted operating principles, a conceptual framework and work programme that had been both innovative and ambitious. The conceptual framework had allowed different world views and knowledge systems not simply to coexist but also to enrich each other, and constantly promoted the expression of a diversity of values regarding nature in the work of IPBES.

7. As well as producing assessments, IPBES had enabled a wide range of people, from different regions, ages, backgrounds and knowledge systems, to participate and use its products in a meaningful way. In just 10 years, IPBES had established itself as a source of credible knowledge about biodiversity and nature, informing an increasing number of actors around the world, including through its eight reports, which formed a robust knowledge base to inform decision-making.

8. IPBES was now ready to focus on providing options for action. The assessments on values and of the sustainable use of wild species, which the Plenary would be invited to approve at the current session, were expected to inspire and support the inclusion of a diversity of values in decision-making about nature, and to provide options to use wild species more sustainably. 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 thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health (nexus assessment) would inform actions that were transformative, and allow society to achieve key development goals, including on hunger, water and health, thanks to nature rather than at its expense. It was to be hoped that the power of science and knowledge would inspire the approval of a robust post-2020 global biodiversity framework by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its fifteenth meeting, later in 2022. In closing, she thanked all who had contributed to IPBES over the past year, including IPBES members, stakeholders, scientists and other knowledge holders, and the Government of Germany for its continued support of IPBES and for its interest in the Platform's work.

9. The Chair, in her opening remarks, said that, although IPBES was only 10 years old, it had already become the definitive source of reference, analysis and options for science-based policy on nature, thanks to its remarkable and ever-growing body of science and evidence, to which thousands of experts had already contributed. IPBES bore the great responsibility of helping those who made decisions about biodiversity and the contributions of nature by providing the best possible tools for the task.

10. In order to halt biodiversity loss and ensure that nature was valued and used sustainably, decisive steps needed to be taken to transform the actions and values that were having a negative impact on the natural world, and to change the relationships that individuals had with nature and with each other within societies. The stability of societies was intrinsically linked to the state of biodiversity and the contributions of nature to humanity. The legacy of IPBES therefore went beyond data, information, analysis and synthesis, to dialogue between different cultures and between different scientific and traditional knowledge systems, based on solid evidence, credibility and transparency, and the provision of options for a better future both for the planet and for humanity.

11. The members of the IPBES community should be congratulated for adapting to the new and often difficult conditions resulting from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, which had presented enormous challenges worldwide and represented a period of great personal loss for so many. The fact that more than 30 major meetings, and many smaller ones, had been held online or in a hybrid format since the seventh session of the Plenary, in 2019, was a testament to the resilience and tenacity of the IPBES community, and the ingenuity and adaptability of the secretariat and technical support units. Some 900 participants – a record number – had registered for the current session, including representatives of IPBES members and of around 130 organizations, and experts. The interest in IPBES had never been more evident, and the need for its work had never been more urgent.

12. Ms. Lemke welcomed the participants of the ninth session of the plenary. She said that the world had changed since the seventh session of the Plenary, held in Paris in 2019, and that in order to face the current global crises, multilateralism, peaceful cooperation and support for international law were more critical and necessary than ever. Through its global assessment report and the policy recommendations contained therein, IPBES and its experts were making a very important contribution to understanding and tackling the biodiversity crisis and related environmental crises, and to ensuring that policy decisions were based on sound scientific evidence.

13. The relevance of the work of IPBES had been demonstrated by the IPBES 2020 workshop report on biodiversity and pandemics, which stressed that protecting global biodiversity was vital also for human health. Building on that work, in March 2022, the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection, together with UNEP and the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, had launched a multi-partner trust fund on nature for health, which sought to prevent future pandemics by supporting nature restoration. The Government of Germany would provide €50 million euros in seed capital to the trust fund, whose operational phase would be launched at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. At the current session, IPBES would again break new ground with the release of two new assessments with recommendations for policymakers, and by launching a new assessment on the correlation between business and biodiversity that would hopefully spearhead action at the national and international levels.

14. Ms Sautter, welcoming participants to Bonn, commended IPBES for the launch of two new reports focusing on the many different values of nature, of which cities were all too aware, and the need to ensure its sustainable and responsible use. Much more than nature, zoology or botanics, biodiversity was about economies, societies, and human health and well-being, and the evidence-based findings, conclusions and recommendations of IPBES were inspiring local-level action in cities around the world, including in Bonn, which was producing its new biodiversity strategy and hosted BION, an interdisciplinary network on biodiversity. She expressed appreciation to the IPBES Executive Secretary and her dedicated team, as well as all those whose in-depth research was giving policymakers the evidence they needed to make better-informed decisions. The time had come for leaders, from the local to the global levels, to take the necessary actions to protect biodiversity and its values.

15. The representatives of Czechia, 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; Colombia, speaking on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States; Bosnia and Herzegovina, speaking on behalf of a number of countries in the Group of Eastern European States; Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Group of African States; Bangladesh, speaking on behalf of the Group of Asia-Pacific States; and the United States of America, speaking on her own behalf and subsequently on behalf of Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand; the Secretary-General of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), speaking on behalf of a number of multilateral environmental agreements; a representative of the Young Ecosystem Services Specialists network, speaking on behalf of the Open-ended Network of IPBES Stakeholders (ONet) and stakeholders present at the stakeholder day held in July 2022; and a representative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IIFBES) 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

16. The Plenary adopted the following agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda (IPBES/9/1):
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) 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) Engagement 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, input 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. Institutional arrangements: United Nations collaborative partnership arrangement for the work of the Platform and its secretariat.
 13. Adoption of the decisions and the report of the session.
 14. Closure of the session.
17. The Plenary agreed to follow the organization of work set out in annex I to document IPBES/9/1/Add.1.

B. Status of the membership of the Platform

18. The Chair reported that North Macedonia and Suriname had joined IPBES since the eighth session of the Plenary. IPBES thus had the following 139 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, North Macedonia, 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, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, 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 and Zimbabwe.

C. Election of officers

19. Introducing the sub-item, the Chair recalled that, at its sixth session, held in Medellín, 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, starting at the closure of the session at which he or she was elected and ending at the closure of the session at

which his or her successor was elected. In its decision IPBES-8/2, the Plenary had decided, notwithstanding rule 29 of the rules of procedure, that the terms of office of the current members of the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel would extend until the closure of the ninth session of the Plenary, with their successors elected at that session.

20. 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. Paragraph 3 of rule 15 of the rules of procedure stated that the term of office of a Bureau member was three years and that such term of office started at the closure of the session at which the member was elected and ended at the closure of the session at which the member's successor was elected. In its decision IPBES-8/2, the Plenary had decided, notwithstanding rule 15 of the rules of procedure, that the term of office of the current members of the Bureau would be extended to the closure of the tenth session of the Plenary, with their successors elected at that session.

21. In August 2021, the vice-chair from the Asia-Pacific States had resigned from the Bureau for personal reasons. The secretariat had invited Governments from the Asia-Pacific States to submit to the secretariat proposals for candidates and accompanying curricula vitae by 9 March 2022. The secretariat had also invited Governments from the African States and Asia-Pacific States to propose, by the same date, alternate members of the Bureau to represent their region at a meeting of the Bureau if a Bureau member was unable to attend, for nomination by those two regions and approval by the Plenary.

22. The names and curricula vitae of all nominees had been submitted to the secretariat, together with the name of the region making the nomination, and had been made available on the IPBES website and, for nominations received by 4 May 2022, in document IPBES/9/INF/4. All the nominees had submitted conflict of interest forms in accordance with rule 3, paragraph 1 of the implementation procedures of the conflict-of-interest policy as set out in annex II to decision IPBES-3/3.

23. Subsequently, the representative of the committee on conflicts of interest said that the committee had reviewed the nominees' conflict-of-interest forms and confirmed that no such conflicts existed.

1. Election of the members of the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel

24. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure, the Plenary elected the following members of the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel to serve from the closure of the present session until the closure of twelfth session of the Plenary:

From African States:

Mr. Eric Bertrand Fokam (Cameroon)*
 Mr. Christopher Gordon (Ghana)
 Ms. Dorothy Nyingi (Kenya)*
 Mr. Mohammed Sghir Taleb (Morocco)*
 Mr. Luthando Dziba (South Africa)*
 Alternates: Mr. John Kazembe (Malawi), Mr. Aliyu Barau (Nigeria),
 Ms. Hekma Achour (Tunisia), Mr. Linus Munishi (United Republic of Tanzania)

From Asia-Pacific States:

Mr. Ning Wu (China)*
 Mr. Shizuka Hashimoto (Japan)*
 Mr. David bin Magintan (Malaysia)
 Mr. Madhav Karki (Nepal)*
 Mr. Rizwan Irshad (Pakistan)*
 Alternate: Mr. Zahari bin Ibrahim (Malaysia)

From Eastern European States:

Ms. Alla Aleksanyan (Armenia)
 Mr. Rovshan Abbasov (Azerbaijan)*
 Mr. Milan Mataruga (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
 Ms. Mihaela Antofie (Romania)
 Mr. Özden Gorücü (Turkiye)*

From Latin American and Caribbean States:

Mr. Ricardo Motta Pinto Coelho (Brazil)
 Mr. Germán Ignacio Andrade Pérez (Colombia)*
 Mr. Antonio Díaz-De-León (Mexico)*
 Ms. Adriana Flores Díaz (Mexico)*
 Ms. Carol Marie-Louise Felix (Saint Lucia)
 Alternates: Mr. Andres Guhl (Colombia), Mr. Guido Saborio (Costa Rica),
 Mr. Ryan Mohammed (Trinidad and Tobago)

From Western European and other States:

Ms. Catherine Febria (Canada)
 Mr. Josef Settele (Germany)
 Ms. Carolyn Lundquist (New Zealand)
 Ms. Isabel Sousa Pinto (Portugal)*
 Mr. Markus Fischer (Switzerland)*
 Alternate: Mr. Rob Alkemade

Names in the list above marked with asterisks are those of serving members of the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel who were re-elected.

25. The Chair thanked the outgoing members of the Panel, in particular the co-chairs, for their work and congratulated the new members on their election.

2. Election of members of the Bureau

26. In accordance with the rules of procedure, including rule 20, the Plenary then elected the following members of the Bureau, whose terms would begin upon the closure of the present session:

From African States:

Alternate: Mr. Felix Kanungwe Kalaba (Zambia)

From Asia-Pacific States:

Vice-Chair: Mr. Vinod Bihari Mathur (India)

Bureau member: Mr. Bishwa Nath Oli (Nepal)

27. The Chair congratulated the newly elected officers who would serve for the remainder of the term of the present Bureau, namely until the end of the tenth session of the Plenary. She also thanked the outgoing vice-chair from the Asia-Pacific States for his work over the past years.

III. Admission of observers

28. Introducing the item, the Chair recalled that, at its eighth 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 eighth sessions, would be applied at its ninth 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/9/INF/5/Rev.2, were among those admitted to the current session. Part II of that annex contained a list of 59 organizations recommended by the Bureau for admission as new observers to the current session of the Plenary, while part III contained a list of three applications not recommended. The Plenary agreed to welcome the new observers, as recommended by the Bureau, to the ninth session of the Plenary.

29. 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 to 17 of the draft policy and procedures for the admission of observers set out in the annex to document IPBES/9/3.

30. As positions on the matter had not changed, the Plenary decided that 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 ninth sessions, would be applied at its tenth session on the understanding that observers admitted to its first to ninth sessions would be among those admitted to its tenth session.

IV. Credentials of representatives

31. 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.
32. The Legal Adviser reported that the Bureau had found the following 66 members to have submitted to the secretariat information concerning the appointment of their representatives to the ninth session of the Plenary, by means of either a hard or 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, and that those credentials were in good order: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Czechia, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay and Zambia. The following three members, who were participating online only, had submitted scanned copies in electronic form of the credentials of their representatives issued by or on behalf of a Head of State or Government or Minister for Foreign Affairs, which had been deemed sufficient for the purposes of online participation: China, Guyana and Serbia.
33. The representatives of 38 members participated in the current session without valid credentials. Those members were accordingly considered to be observers during the current session.
34. The original credentials of Maldives, Mexico and Slovakia were submitted following the final report on credentials and were therefore not reviewed by the Bureau or the Plenary.
35. 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

36. 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 its decision IPBES-8/2, it had requested the Executive Secretary to provide a report on progress in the implementation of the work programme to the Plenary at its ninth session. The Executive Secretary had prepared her report for the present session in consultation with the Bureau and the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel. The report was set out in document IPBES/9/4. Additional information was set out in documents IPBES/9/INF/6 on the institutional arrangements established for the provision of technical support for the implementation of the work programme; IPBES/9/INF/9 on progress in the preparation of the thematic assessments; IPBES/9/INF/11 on information related to the guide on the production of assessments; IPBES/9/INF/12 on work related to building capacity; IPBES/9/INF/13 on enhanced recognition of and work with indigenous and local knowledge systems; IPBES/9/INF/14 on advanced work on knowledge and data; IPBES/9/INF/15 on advanced work on policy instruments, policy support tools and methodologies; IPBES/9/INF/16 on advanced work on scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services; IPBES/9/INF/17 on strengthened communication; IPBES/9/INF/18 on strengthened engagement of stakeholders; IPBES/9/INF/19, which contained an overview of the responses by the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, the Bureau and the Executive Secretary to the recommendations set out in the report on the review of the Platform at the end of its first work programme; and IPBES/9/INF/23 on the implementation of the conflict-of-interest policy for IPBES.
37. The Executive Secretary presented her report on progress in the implementation of the rolling work programme according to its six objectives, with the head of communications at the secretariat outlining communication activities. The Executive Secretary also gave a brief overview of the staffing situation within the secretariat and the implementation of the conflict-of-interest policy.
38. One of the co-chairs of the thematic assessment of invasive alien species and their control, Mr. Aníbal Pauchard, made a presentation on the assessment, describing the associated timeline for its preparation, its structure and the challenges faced and overcome in its development. A representative of the secretariat made a presentation on the thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health, and on the thematic assessment of transformative change, including on their scope and structure.

39. In the ensuing discussion, many representatives, including one speaking on behalf of a group of countries, took the floor to thank the Executive Secretary, the secretariat, the members of the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, the members of IPBES and the other stakeholders that had contributed to the Platform's achievements and high-quality deliverables since the eighth session of the Plenary, especially given the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

40. A number of representatives highlighted the importance of collaboration between IPBES and other relevant forums, especially the Convention on Biological Diversity in relation to the future post-2020 global biodiversity framework. One representative, supported by another, stressed the importance of ensuring that any second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services was published at the most opportune moment, when it would have the greatest impact. He thus proposed that any such second global assessment be made available in time for the nineteenth or twentieth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, when the parties to that Convention would be likely to seek to assess the progress made in implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. With regard to the collaboration with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), one representative said that various forms of collaboration between IPBES and IPCC should be explored, concrete action identified and a related strategy developed and adopted. She proposed that collaboration should also be explored at the national level between the national focal points of IPBES and IPCC.

41. In relation to the thematic assessment of invasive alien species and their control, one representative suggested that greater focus was needed on elements such as how invasive alien species penetrated an ecosystem; the ecosystems that were most affected by invasive alien species; and the link between climate change and invasive alien species. He proposed the development of models and scenarios for the distribution of invasive alien species and their control, if possible, at the global level to ascertain which regions were particularly affected. The representative of Japan announced that the Government of Japan would continue to provide in-kind contributions to the technical support unit for the thematic assessment of invasive alien species and their control until the finalization of the assessment report.

42. On the topic of assessments in general, one representative welcomed efforts to ensure that the work of task forces was more aligned with ongoing assessments. He also emphasized the utility of the nature futures framework for the development of scenarios and models for future IPBES assessments. He said that, in that respect, he expected methodological guidance to be developed in a timely manner. Another representative expressed the view that, despite their fundamental importance for the development of global assessments, regional assessments had not been given due attention in recent years. He proposed that there be greater focus on the conduct of regional assessments and that their conduct be taken into account in the setting of timelines for global assessments.

43. Several representatives stressed the crucial need to build capacity. One of them supported the further strengthening of collaboration and exchange among national platforms, either formally or informally, and said that his country's national platform was interested in strengthening its partnerships with other platforms, sharing best practices and discussing the uptake of global IPBES products and outcomes at the national level.

44. With respect to the objective of supporting policy, one representative, while recognizing the need to strengthen capacities in relation to policy instruments, policy support tools and methodologies in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, said that such support should not be restricted to the latter categories of country; he requested that the secretariat explore ways of strengthening its policy support function in developed countries as well.

45. In relation to the objective of communicating and engaging, one representative made a set of proposals aimed at rendering the IPBES website more accessible to the diverse set of stakeholders, in particular policymakers. The proposals included the provision of information about the status of ongoing assessments and planned completion dates and an overview of the content of the assessments and their structures so that they could be linked to international and national policy processes in terms of both timeline and content. Another representative proposed that information about knowledge gaps detected through assessments and about the original sources used in assessments be made available for consultation by the public in the form of a repository. She also underscored the need to strengthen the production of visual materials for use by teachers and academics to assist them in incorporating the results of the assessments into their work. A representative speaking on behalf of a group of countries welcomed the progress made in improving communication on IPBES and the continuous growth of the IPBES audience, achieved through traditional and social media, including via the podcast "Nature Insight: Speed-Dating with the Future". Another representative, welcoming the information in the

report related to indigenous and local knowledge systems, reiterated the need to include indigenous and local knowledge systems in all IPBES processes and products.

46. One representative said that he appreciated the efforts that had been made to increase the number of meetings offering simultaneous interpretation during the pandemic. It was nevertheless necessary to review translation policies in order to enable the participation of a broader range of experts, practitioners and stakeholders in IPBES processes. Another representative suggested that, given the limited human and financial resources available, online meetings should continue to take place where possible and suitable, even after the full resumption of in-person meetings. He also requested that the secretariat endeavour to minimize barriers to the participation of members in different time zones.

47. One representative recalled decision IPBES-8/1, in which the Plenary had requested the Bureau, the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Executive Secretary, in accordance with their respective mandates, to continue to take into account, in the implementation of the rolling work programme of the Platform up to 2030, the recommendations made by the external panel that had reviewed the effectiveness of the administrative and scientific functions of IPBES and to report on progress to the Plenary at its ninth session and future sessions of the Plenary, as appropriate.

48. Responding to the comments made, the Executive Secretary recalled that, under agenda item 8, “Building capacity, strengthening knowledge foundations and supporting policy”, more detail would be given on the work undertaken in those three areas since the eighth session of the Plenary and that specific deliverables would be before the Plenary at the present session for its consideration and possible approval. She said that the sharing of best practices among national platforms was already being addressed by the task force on capacity-building, but more could be done, and a dialogue meeting for developed countries from the Group of Western European and other States was in the pipeline. She noted the proposals for improving the website.

49. The co-chair of the thematic assessment of invasive alien species and their control said that he considered the link between climate change and invasive alien species to be well addressed in the report, but efforts were being made to ensure that the statement was even clearer. It would also be emphasized in the related summary for policymakers. The Plenary would be asked to approve an additional round of review of the summary, which would give Governments the opportunity to comment. He endorsed the need to look closely at the impact of climate change on biodiversity.

50. The Plenary took note of the information provided and welcomed the work undertaken.

51. 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, as set out in document IPBES/9/L.2. One representative requested that each reference to the nature futures framework in the decision and its annexes also include the text of the subtitle of the foundations of the nature futures framework document, namely “A flexible tool to support the development of scenarios and models of desirable futures for people, nature and Mother Earth”, in order to reflect fully the purpose of the framework. The Chair suggested that a footnote be added to explain that all references to the nature futures framework, in the document referred to the “Nature futures framework: a flexible tool to support the development of scenarios and models of desirable futures for people, nature and Mother Earth”.

52. The Plenary adopted decision IPBES-9/1 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/9/L.2, as orally amended. The decision is set out in the annex to the present report.

VI. Financial and budgetary arrangements for the Platform

53. 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/9/5) and an information document on the detailed cost of the implementation of the work programme (IPBES/9/INF/24). Additional contributions had been received since the documents had been issued, from Belgium, Chile and France.

54. The Chair expressed appreciation to countries and private sector donors that had contributed to the trust fund of the Platform 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 2022 and subsequent years and the small number of contributions and pledges received to date for 2022, she invited additional pledges to the trust fund.

55. Representatives welcomed the proposed arrangements as a good basis for discussion while also indicating a desire to discuss certain details, such as the proposed secretariat staffing changes, in a contact group. One representative asked to discuss increasing the budget allocated to capacity-building, which the countries of his region considered particularly important; while another observed that enhanced capacity-building would lead to broader participation in assessments and thus a wider representation of existing knowledge in the assessment reports.

56. Several representatives spoke about the need to balance funding and activities. One recalled a recommendation, stemming from the report on the review of IPBES at the conclusion of its first work programme, to align annual commitments with reliable income sources. Another echoed that comment, saying that the Plenary should avoid committing IPBES to activities for which no funding was available. She suggested reprioritizing the work programme to focus on a smaller set of key activities that IPBES could do well and improving efficiency through further cost-saving measures, starting by identifying cost-saving areas to reduce the total cost of implementing baseline activities that had already been approved.

57. Several representatives, including one speaking on behalf of a group of countries, underscored the importance of a reliable income for IPBES. While the growing level of private sector contributions was a welcome development, the secretariat was strongly encouraged to further explore ways to broaden the financial participation of members. The representatives expressed the view that the costs of IPBES activities should be shared among many member States, from different regions, in part because even small contributions would enhance countries' ownership of IPBES products. One representative proposed that the scale of assessments approved by the General Assembly be used as a basis for contributions.

58. A number of representatives provided information on their countries' contributions. The representative of Finland announced that her Government would make a financial contribution of €25,000 for the implementation of the running work programme for 2022, the representative of Norway said that her Government would make a financial contribution of approximately \$327,000 for 2022, and the Government of Japan that his Government would make a financial contribution of \$189,814 for 2023. The representative of Switzerland said that his Government would make a contribution on the basis of the United Nations scale of assessments. A number of representatives underscored the importance of recognizing the remarkably high value of in-kind contributions by experts.

59. The Plenary established a contact group on budget, co-chaired by Mr. Hamid Custovic (Bosnia and Herzegovina) and Mr. Vinod Mathur (India), to further consider the financial and budgetary arrangements for the Platform.

60. 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.

61. Subsequently, the Plenary considered a draft decision on the matter (IPBES/9/L.4). The Executive Secretary, introducing the draft decision on financial and budgetary arrangements set out in document IPBES/9/L.4, noted that paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the draft decision referred to the budgets for 2022, 2023 and 2024, which were contained in tables 6, 7 and 8, respectively, and which reflected the agreement reached in the budget group as presented by the rapporteur of the group.

62. The Plenary adopted decision IPBES-9/3 on financial and budgetary arrangements. The decision is set out in the annex to the present report.

VII. Assessing knowledge

A. Thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species

63. Introducing the item, the Chair drew attention to the summary for policymakers of the thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species (IPBES/9/6), the chapters of the thematic assessment (IPBES/9/INF/1) and the overview of the process followed for the production of the assessment (IPBES/9/INF/8). She expressed deep appreciation to the co-chairs of the thematic assessment for their time and dedication over the previous four years and, through them, to the many experts that had also contributed a significant amount of time and effort.

64. The Plenary established working group I, to be co-chaired by Mr. Sebsebe Demissew (Ethiopia) and Mr. Douglas Beard (United States), to consider the summary for policymakers, working on the basis of the Chair's informal note and the proposed draft decision set out in document IPBES/9/1/Add.2.

65. Subsequently, the Plenary considered the draft summary for policymakers of the thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species (IPBES/9/L.12), which had been prepared by the working group, and a draft decision on the matter (IPBES/9/1/Add.2, section II), in which the Plenary would approve the summary for policymakers, as revised by the working group, and accept the chapters of the thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species (IPBES/9/INF/1), on the understanding that the chapters would be revised to duly reflect the revised summary.
66. In the ensuing discussion, many representatives expressed appreciation to the co-chairs and to all the experts involved in the production of the thematic assessment and the summary for policymakers, as well as all those who had provided feedback on the documents at the current session. Several representatives proposed editorial changes to the summary.
67. One representative, requesting that his statement be reflected in the current report, said that he could only take note of the assessment chapters, stressing that he had identified several gaps therein and had sent related comments to the secretariat in writing.
68. Many representatives called for the inclusion in the section on “key messages” of the summary for policymakers of all the headings set out in the body of the document. They noted that the working group had discussed and agreed to such headings, and that adding them to that section would convey critical information to policymakers on each of the key messages, while not substantively modifying the summary.
69. One representative said that, prior to accepting the inclusion of all the headings in the key messages section of the summary, he would need the authors of the assessment to specify the sources of one such heading, which asserted that the global trade in wild species had expanded substantially over the past 40 years in terms of volume, value and trade networks. Another representative said that he reserved the right to review all the headings before he could agree to their inclusion in that section.
70. Responding to the request for information from the floor, one of the co-chairs of the assessment said that the sources of the heading on the substantial increase in global trade in wildlife species included a 2018 analysis of data under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); United Nations trade data; and Internet trade data, all of which substantiated the claim made in the heading, which encompassed both the legal and the illegal trade in wild species.
71. Following the discussion, the Plenary adopted decision IPBES-9/1 on the implementation of the rolling work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services up to 2030, including part II thereof entitled “Assessing knowledge”, in which, among other things, it approved the summary for policymakers of the thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species, as set out in document IPBES/9/L.12, and accepted the individual chapters of the assessment, including their executive summaries. The decision is set out in the annex to the present report.

B. Methodological assessment regarding the diverse conceptualization of multiple values of nature and its benefits, including biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services

72. Introducing the item, the Chair drew attention to the summary for policymakers of the methodological assessment regarding the diverse conceptualization of multiple values of nature and its benefits, including biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services (IPBES/9/7), the chapters of the methodological assessment (IPBES/9/INF/2) and the overview of the process followed for the production of the assessment (IPBES/9/INF/7). She expressed deep appreciation to the co-chairs of the methodological assessment for their time and dedication over the previous four years and, through them, to the many experts that had also contributed a significant amount of time and effort.
73. The Plenary agreed to request working group I to consider the summary for policymakers, working on the basis of the Chair’s informal note and the proposed draft decision set out in document IPBES/9/1/Add.2.
74. Subsequently, the Plenary considered the summary for policymakers of the methodological assessment regarding the diverse conceptualization of multiple values of nature and its benefits, including biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services (assessment of the diverse values and valuation of nature) (IPBES/9/L.13), which had been prepared by the working group, whereby the Plenary would approve the summary for policymakers, as revised by the working group (IPBES/9/L.13), and accept the chapters of the methodological assessment regarding the diverse conceptualization of multiple values of nature and its benefits, including biodiversity and ecosystem

functions and services (assessment of the diverse values and valuation of nature) (IPBES/9/INF/2), on the understanding that the chapters would be revised to duly reflect the revised summary.

75. One representative, requesting that his statement be included in the present report, thanked the secretariat and the experts for the outstanding work carried out in the production of the assessment, which would contribute to improved policymaking, but said that he could only take note of the assessment chapters, stressing that he had identified several shortcomings therein and sent comments to the secretariat in writing.

76. The Plenary adopted decision IPBES-9/1 on the implementation of the rolling work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services up to 2030, including part II thereof entitled “Assessing knowledge”, in which, among other things, it approved the summary for policymakers of the methodological assessment of the diverse values and valuation of nature, as set out in document IPBES/9/L.13, and accepted the individual chapters of the assessment, including their executive summaries. The decision is set out in the annex to the present report.

C. Scoping report for a methodological assessment of the impact and dependence of business on biodiversity and nature’s contributions to people

77. Introducing the item, the Chair drew attention to the scoping report for a methodological assessment of the impact and dependence of business on biodiversity and nature’s contributions to people (IPBES/9/8) and the overview of the process followed for the production of the scoping report (IPBES/9/INF/10).

78. The Plenary established working group II, to be co-chaired by Ms. Julia Marton-Lefèvre (France) and Mr. Floyd Homer (Trinidad and Tobago), to consider the scoping report, working on the basis of the Chair’s informal note and the proposed draft decision set out in document IPBES/9/1/Add.2.

79. Subsequently, the Plenary adopted decision IPBES-9/1 on the implementation of the rolling work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services up to 2030, including part II thereof entitled “Assessing knowledge”, in which, among other things, it approved the undertaking of a methodological assessment of the impact and dependence of business on biodiversity and nature’s contributions to people; and part VII thereof, entitled “Technical support for the work programme”, in which it requested the secretariat to establish the institutional arrangements necessary to implement the technical support required for the work programme. The decision is set out in the annex to the present report.

D. Engagement with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

80. Introducing the item, the Chair recalled that in decision IPBES-8/1, the Plenary had welcomed a note by the secretariat on work on biodiversity and climate change and collaboration with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and had invited the Bureau and the Executive Secretary to continue to explore, with IPCC, approaches for future joint activities between IPCC and IPBES and requested the Executive Secretary to report to the Plenary at its ninth session on the progress made. In the same decision, the Plenary had requested the Executive Secretary to invite members to submit suggestions for thematic or methodological issues related to biodiversity and climate change that would benefit from collaboration between IPCC and IPBES and to make a compilation of those submissions available to the Plenary at its ninth session. Accordingly, the secretariat had prepared a note on engagement with IPCC (IPBES/9/9) and a compilation of suggestions for thematic or methodological issues related to biodiversity and climate change that would benefit from collaboration between the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and IPBES (IPBES/9/INF/26).

81. The Plenary agreed to request working group II to consider the proposed draft decision on the matter, set out in document IPBES/9/1/Add.2.

82. Subsequently, the Plenary adopted decision IPBES-9/1 on the implementation of the rolling work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services up to 2030, including part II thereof entitled “Assessing knowledge”, pertaining to, among other things, engagement with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The decision is set out in the annex to the present report.

VIII. 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

83. The Plenary considered sub-items (a) and (b) of agenda item 8 together, owing to their interrelated nature.

84. Introducing the sub-items, the Chair recalled that, in decision IPBES-7/1, the Plenary had extended the mandates of the task forces on capacity-building, on knowledge and data and on indigenous and local knowledge and established task forces on policy tools and methodologies and on scenarios and models, for the implementation of the related objectives of the work programme. It had also requested the task forces to develop specific deliverables for each of the priority topics set out in paragraph 8 of the work programme. The general terms of reference of the task forces called for each task force to provide a regular progress report and develop and update a workplan setting out clear milestones and deliverables with regard to the relevant topics and objectives of the rolling work programme up to 2030, for periodic consideration by the Plenary.

85. The Chair drew attention to a note by the secretariat on work on building capacity, strengthening knowledge foundations and supporting policy (IPBES/9/10), which set out, among other things, the work programme deliverables for objectives 2, 3 and 4 of the IPBES rolling work programme up to 2030, workplans for the IPBES task forces for the intersessional period following the current session and the foundations of the nature futures framework. Information on the work carried out by the task forces during the intersessional period preceding the current session was set out in documents IPBES/9/INF/12, IPBES/9/INF/13, IPBES/9/INF/14, IPBES/9/INF/15 and IPBES/9/INF/16.

86. The Plenary agreed to request working group II to consider the proposed draft decision on the matter, as set out in document IPBES/9/1/Add.2, and the task force workplans, including the foundations of the nature futures framework, working on the basis of the Chair's informal note.

87. Subsequently, the Plenary adopted decision IPBES-9/1 on the implementation of the rolling work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services up to 2030, including parts III, IV and V thereof entitled "Building capacity", "Strengthening the knowledge foundations", and "Supporting policy", respectively, pertaining to, among other things, the work programme deliverables and task force workplans and the nature futures framework. The decision is set out in the annex to the present report.

IX. Improving the effectiveness of the Platform

88. Introducing the sub-item, the Chair recalled that, at its seventh and eighth sessions, the Plenary had requested a number of specific reviews in the context of objective 6 of the IPBES work programme up to 2030, "improving the effectiveness of the Platform". She drew attention to a note by the secretariat on improving the effectiveness of the Platform (IPBES/9/11) and notes by the secretariat on the use and impact of the IPBES conceptual framework (IPBES/9/INF/20), lessons learned on online meetings (IPBES/9/INF/21) and the review of IPBES nomination and selection processes (IPBES/9/INF/22).

89. The Plenary agreed to request working group II to consider the proposed draft decision on the matter, as set out in document IPBES/9/1/Add.2.

90. Subsequently, the Plenary adopted decision IPBES-9/1 on the implementation of the rolling work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services up to 2030, including part VI thereof, entitled "Improving the effectiveness of the Platform". The decision is set out in the annex to the present report.

X. Requests, input and suggestions for additional elements of the rolling work programme of the Platform up to 2030

91. Introducing the sub-item, the Chair recalled that, in decision IPBES-7/1, the Plenary had decided to reconsider, at its current session, the requests, inputs and suggestions received in time for consideration at the session, including for a second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services and for an assessment on ecological connectivity. In the same decision, the Plenary had decided to launch a call for further requests, inputs and suggestions regarding the work programme, in time for consideration by the Plenary at its tenth session, and to consider at the same session the need for and timing of further calls. She drew attention to a note by the secretariat on requests, input and suggestions for additional elements of the rolling work programme of the Platform up to 2030 (IPBES/9/12).

92. The Plenary agreed to request working group II to consider the proposed draft decision on the matter, as set out in document IPBES/9/1/Add.2.

93. Subsequently, the Plenary adopted decision IPBES-9/1 on the implementation of the rolling work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services up to 2030, including part II thereof entitled “Assessing knowledge”, pertaining to, among other things, the consideration of requests, inputs and suggestions. The decision is set out in the annex to the present report.

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

94. Introducing the item, the Chair drew attention to the information on the dates, venues and draft provisional agendas for the tenth and eleventh sessions of the Plenary set out in document IPBES/9/13, recalling that the Government of the United States had offered to host the tenth session of IPBES in Madison, Wisconsin. The secretariat had been engaging with the Government in order to finalize the host country agreement and the other arrangements for the tenth session, which would be held in April or May 2023. In order to enable the host country and the secretariat to make the necessary arrangements, at the current session the Plenary was invited to decide on the date and venue of its eleventh session, which the secretariat suggested in the pre-session documentation be held in October 2024.

95. The representative of the secretariat said that, at its tenth session, over a six-day period, the Plenary was expected to set up two working groups to consider, among other things, the thematic assessment of invasive alien species, as set out in annex II to document IPBES/9/13.

96. The Chair invited Governments wishing to host the eleventh session of the Plenary to contact the secretariat as soon as possible, and no later than Wednesday, 6 July 2022, to enable consideration of all the offers at the current session.

97. As no offers to host the eleventh session of the Plenary had been received, the Plenary requested that the Bureau identify dates and a venue for the session and inform the Plenary of its decision at the tenth session.

98. Subsequently, the Plenary considered a draft decision on the organization of the Plenary and dates and venues of future sessions of the Plenary (IPBES/9/L.3).

99. The Plenary adopted decision IPBES-9/2 on the organization of the Plenary and dates and venues of future sessions of the Plenary, as orally amended. The decision is set out in the annex to the present report.

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

100. Introducing the item, the Chair drew attention to the progress report on the United Nations collaborative partnership arrangement (IPBES/9/INF/25), recalling that, in its decision IPBES-2/8, the Plenary had approved a collaborative partnership arrangement to establish an institutional link between the Plenary of the Platform and UNEP, UNESCO, FAO and UNDP, as set out in the annex to the decision.

101. The Plenary viewed a video prepared by UNEP, on behalf of the four partner organizations, highlighting the joint and individual contributions of the four organizations to IPBES and the implementation of its first programme of work, as set out in document IPBES/9/INF/25.

102. The Chair expressed her appreciation to UNEP, UNESCO, FAO and UNDP for the support they had provided to the Platform and asked them to continue to provide such support over the following period.

XIII. Other matters

103. At the beginning of the meeting on Saturday 9 July 2022, the Plenary observed a minute of silence in memory of former Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. Shinzo Abe, who had been assassinated on 8 July 2022.

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

104. The Plenary adopted decisions IPBES-9/1–IPBES-9/3, as set out in the annex to the present report.

105. The Plenary adopted the present report on the basis of the draft report that had been circulated, on the understanding that the report would be finalized by the secretariat under the supervision of the Bureau.

106. Following the adoption of decision IPBES-9/1, the Chair encouraged members to offer to host a technical support unit for the methodological assessment of the impact and dependence of business on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people. The Executive Secretary would also send a letter inviting such offers after the end of the session and the Bureau would consider all offers received.

107. In relation to the approval of the summary for policymakers of the thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species, one representative, speaking on behalf of a regional group, said that, although she welcomed the adoption of the decision to approve the summary, she was concerned that due process had not been followed during the consideration of the draft summary. As consensus could not be reached within working group I regarding the inclusion of one data-driven figure in particular, a group of friends of the Chair had been convened to work further on the issue. No opportunity had been afforded to that group to report on the outcomes of its deliberations to the Plenary, or to members of IPBES to discuss those outcomes. It was vital to adhere to the correct procedures in order to maintain transparency and, therefore, the legitimacy of the outcomes of the IPBES process, and she called upon the Bureau to ensure that due process was followed in future sessions of the Plenary.

XV. Closure of the session

108. During the closure of the session, the representative of the United States of America announced that her Government would contribute \$1.3 million to IPBES in 2022.

109. Following the customary exchange of courtesies, including expressions of appreciation for the work of the Chair, the Bureau, the secretariat and the experts and all those involved in the methodological assessment of the diverse values and valuation of nature, and in the thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species, the Chair declared the session closed at 3 p.m. on Saturday, 9 July 2022.

Annex

Decisions adopted by the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services at its ninth session

- IPBES-9/1: Implementation of the rolling work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services up to 2030
- IPBES-9/2: Organization of the Plenary and dates and venues of future sessions of the Plenary
- IPBES-9/3: Financial and budgetary arrangements

Decision IPBES-9/1: 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,

Encouraging Governments and organizations to participate actively in the implementation of the work programme,

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-9/3;
2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to provide a report on progress in the implementation of the work programme to the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services at its tenth session;

II

Assessing knowledge

3. *Approves* the summary for policymakers of the thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species,² and accepts the chapters of the assessment, including their executive summaries;³
4. *Also approves* the summary for policymakers of the methodological assessment of the diverse values and valuation of nature,⁴ and accepts the chapters of the assessment, including their executive summaries;⁵
5. *Further approves* the undertaking of a methodological assessment of the impact and dependence of business on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people in accordance with the procedures for the preparation of Platform deliverables⁶ and as outlined in the scoping report for the assessment set out in annex I to the present decision;
6. *Welcomes* the report on progress set out in the note by the secretariat on engagement with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change⁷ and takes note of the compilation of suggestions for thematic or methodological issues related to biodiversity and climate change that would benefit from collaboration between the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services;⁸
7. *Invites* the national focal points of the Platform to engage with their Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change counterparts to jointly consider potential means of increasing scientific cooperation and information sharing and improving understanding of relevant processes, procedures and workplans;

¹ IPBES/9/4.

² IPBES/9/14/Add.1.

³ IPBES/9/INF/1/Rev.1.

⁴ IPBES/9/14/Add.2.

⁵ IPBES/9/INF/2/Rev.1.

⁶ See decision IPBES-3/3, annex I.

⁷ IPBES/9/9.

⁸ IPBES/9/INF/26.

8. *Recognizes* the limited number of submissions received and contained in the compilation of suggestions referred to in paragraph 4 above and requests the Executive Secretary to issue a new call for contributions, compile them and present them for consideration by the Plenary at its tenth session;

9. *Invites* the Bureau of the Platform and its Executive Secretary to continue to explore with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change approaches for cooperation and potential joint activities between the Panel and the Platform, including as part of the seventh assessment cycle of the Panel, taking into account the options outlined in section II of the note by the secretariat on the work on biodiversity and climate change and collaboration with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change⁹ and the need for transparency of any activity, in conformity with the decisions of the Panel and of the Platform and their respective policies and procedures, and requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Plenary at its tenth session on progress in that regard;

10. *Encourages* the members of the Platform, relevant stakeholders, scientific bodies and research organizations to undertake knowledge development and research regarding the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change, including the impacts of climate change;

11. *Requests* the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Bureau to prepare an initial scoping to form the basis of a fast-track assessment on ecological connectivity, with input from relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other organizations, taking into account the draft elements related to a thematic assessment of connectivity,¹⁰ as well as the outcomes of the resumed fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, for consideration by the Plenary at its tenth session;

12. *Decides* to consider, at its tenth session, requests, inputs and suggestions for a second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services and an assessment on ecological connectivity, based on the initial scoping referred to in paragraph 11 of the present decision, as well as any requests, inputs and suggestions received in response to the call that will be issued in accordance with paragraph 2 of decision IPBES-7/1;

13. *Invites* the scientific community and other relevant actors to accelerate the building of knowledge for a second global assessment, including work on filling the gaps identified in the first *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*¹¹ and other completed assessments of the Platform, and invites those in a position to do so to support those efforts;

14. *Decides*, notwithstanding section 3.1 and related provisions of the procedures for the preparation of Platform deliverables,¹² to enable Governments to undertake an additional review of the summary for policymakers of the assessment of invasive alien species in August 2022;

III

Building capacity

15. *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;

16. *Also welcomes* the 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, as set out in annex II to the present decision;

17. *Approves* the workplan of the task force on capacity-building for the intersessional period 2022–2023, as set out in annex II to the present decision;

IV

Strengthening the knowledge foundations

18. *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;

⁹ IPBES/8/6.

¹⁰ IPBES/9/12, annex III.

¹¹ IPBES (2019): *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz, and H. T. Ngo (eds.). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. 1148 pages. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673>.

¹² See decision IPBES-3/3, annex I.

19. *Welcomes* the data and knowledge management policy of the Platform;¹³
20. *Welcomes* the deliverables supporting objective 3 (a) and the three initial priority topics of the work programme of the Platform up to 2030, as set out in annex III to the present decision;
21. *Approves* the workplan of the task force on knowledge and data for the intersessional period 2022–2023, as set out in annex III to the present decision;
22. *Welcomes* the progress made by the task force on indigenous and local knowledge in the implementation of objective 3 (b) of the work programme of the Platform up to 2030;
23. *Also welcomes* the deliverables supporting objective 3 (b) and the three initial priority topics of the work programme of the Platform up to 2030, as set out in annex IV to the present decision;
24. *Approves* the workplan of the task force on indigenous and local knowledge for the intersessional period 2022–2023, as set out in annex IV to the present decision;

V

Supporting policy

25. *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;
26. *Also welcomes* the deliverables supporting objective 4 (a) and the three initial priority topics of the work programme of the Platform up to 2030, as set out in annex V to the present decision;
27. *Approves* the workplan of the task force on policy tools and methodologies for the intersessional period 2022–2023, as set out in annex V to the present decision;
28. *Welcomes* the progress made by the task force on scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the implementation of objective 4 (b) of the work programme of the Platform up to 2030, including the foundations of the nature futures framework, a flexible tool to support the development of scenarios and models of desirable futures for people, nature and Mother Earth, as set out in annex VI to the present decision;
29. *Also welcomes* the deliverables supporting objective 4 (b) and the three initial priority topics of the work programme of the Platform up to 2030, as set out in annex VII to the present decision;
30. *Approves* the workplan of the task force on scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem services for the intersessional period 2022–2023, as set out in annex VII to the present decision;
31. *Invites* the scientific community and any other relevant actors to accelerate the development of scenarios and models for biodiversity and ecosystem services for potential use in assessments by the Platform, addressing the gaps identified in the *Methodological Assessment Report on Scenarios and Models of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*;¹⁴
32. *Also invites* the scientific community and other relevant actors, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, to discuss the opportunities and limits of, as well as test, as appropriate, the nature futures framework, a flexible tool to support the development of scenarios and models of desirable futures for people, nature and Mother Earth;

¹³ IPBES/9/INF/14, appendix II to the annex.

¹⁴ IPBES (2016): Methodological Assessment Report on Scenarios and Models of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. S. Ferrier, K. N. Ninan, P. Leadley, R. Alkemade, L. A. Acosta, H. R. Akçakaya, L. Brotons, W. W. L. Cheung, V. Christensen, K. A. Harhash, J. Kabubo-Mariara, C. Lundquist, M. Obersteiner, H. M. Pereira, G. Peterson, R. Pichs-Madruga, N. Ravindranath, C. Rondinini and B. A. Wintle (eds.). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. 348 pages. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3235428>.

VI

Improving the effectiveness of the Platform

33. *Takes note* of the note by the secretariat on improving the effectiveness of the Platform;¹⁵
34. *Requests* the Bureau, the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Executive Secretary, in accordance with their respective mandates, to continue to take into account the recommendations set out in the report on the review of the Platform at the end of its first work programme in the implementation of the rolling work programme of the Platform up to 2030 and report to the Plenary at its tenth session on further progress, including on further issues and solutions;
35. *Welcomes* the note by the Bureau and the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel on the use and impact of the conceptual framework of the Platform;¹⁶
36. *Invites* the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Bureau to take into account the conclusions presented in the note referred to in paragraph 3 above when guiding and supporting the application of the conceptual framework by Platform experts and others;
37. *Invites* Governments and relevant stakeholders from all regions to increase the number of their nominations for experts, to nominate experts from all relevant fields of expertise and to strengthen gender balance in their nominations;
38. *Notes with appreciation* the progress made by the Bureau and the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel in developing terms of reference for a midterm review of the 2030 rolling work programme of the Platform, which will be conducted between the tenth and twelfth sessions of the Plenary, and invites members, observers and other stakeholders to provide their comments on the draft terms of reference to the secretariat by 31 August 2022;
39. *Recognizes* the importance of ensuring the full and effective participation of all members and observers, in particular from developing countries, in proposed online activities, thereby enhancing the inclusivity of online modalities, with due consideration of time differences, for the implementation of activities under the programme of work of the Platform;
40. *Welcomes* the recommendations for streamlining future scoping processes under the Platform provided by the Bureau and the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel¹⁷ and encourages their application in future scoping processes;

VII

Technical support for the work programme

41. *Requests* the secretariat, in consultation with the Bureau and in accordance with the approved budget set out in the annex to decision IPBES-9/3, to establish the institutional arrangements necessary to implement the technical support required for the work programme.

¹⁵ IPBES/9/11.

¹⁶ IPBES/9/INF/20.

¹⁷ See IPBES/9/8, section I.

Annex I to decision IPBES-9/1

Scoping report for a methodological assessment of the impact and dependence of business on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people

I. Scope, rationale, timeline and geographical coverage, and methodological approach

A. Scope and rationale

1. The methodological assessment of the impact and dependence of business on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people will strengthen the knowledge base to support efforts by business to achieve the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which are the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. The assessment will support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, and inform other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, processes and efforts.
2. The assessment will categorize the dependencies and impacts of business and financial institutions on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people, which incorporates ecosystem services and other analogous concepts, including in relation to indigenous peoples and local communities. It will assess methods for measuring direct dependencies and impacts and, where appropriate, indirect dependencies and impacts, and will assess options for actions by businesses and by others, including Governments, the financial sector, indigenous peoples and local communities, and civil society, that interact with business.
3. Businesses depend on and benefit from biodiversity and nature's contributions to people in various ways and to varying extents and have a range of positive and negative impacts on both biodiversity and nature's contributions to people. Engaging businesses and the financial sector is essential to address conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.
4. Improved understanding and awareness of the dependencies and impacts of businesses, throughout value chains,¹ on biodiversity, and improved approaches for measurement, are important for businesses to understand the variety of relevant risks and opportunities, and to assess and monitor performance. Improved understanding and systematic reporting are important for promoting accountability and transparency, improving producer and consumer knowledge of impacts and dependencies, developing an enabling policy environment, informing regulatory agencies, and guiding financing decisions and investments, taking into account, where relevant, existing international obligations. Improved understanding of the role of innovation, technological development and application are important to support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
5. Initiatives have emerged to support these efforts, and this assessment can help bring clarity to potential conflicts and relevant gaps in approaches for measurement in the context of different activities and sectors.
6. Efforts to improve consistency in measures of dependencies and impacts will need to account for region-specific and sector-specific challenges, including those faced by developing countries. These efforts will also need to consider the capacity, technical and technological differences among businesses, including micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as those of indigenous peoples and local communities and marginalized populations. Standardized and business-specific approaches for measurement and reporting can be important for efficient, effective, transparent, and robust environmental governance.

B. Timeline and geographical coverage

7. The assessment will be global in scope and address issues related to all sectors and business types. Regional adaptations and applications, including past and present examples, will also be considered across terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems.

¹ Taking into account, where relevant, existing international obligations.

8. The assessment will be carried out following the fast-track approach for thematic and methodological assessments.

C. Methodological approach

9. The assessment report will consist of a summary for policymakers and six chapters, each with an executive summary of the key findings most relevant to the target audience. The assessment will also identify key gaps in knowledge, data, methodologies, and reporting standards.

10. The assessment will draw on scientific literature, indigenous and local knowledge, and grey literature, in line with the procedures for the preparation of deliverables of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES),² including on IPBES assessments, and on relevant reports or other materials prepared by existing reporting initiatives and by public and private entities. The assessment will present relevant case studies at various scales, as appropriate.

11. The assessment will be consistent with the IPBES conceptual framework.³

12. The work will be carried out by a balanced, highly interdisciplinary team of experts, including practitioners, with expertise in dependencies and impacts on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people from all relevant business sectors. The expert team will draw from a diverse range of backgrounds (e.g., academia, business and industry, government, civil society), and a diverse range of disciplines (e.g., accounting, climatology, ecology, economics, finance, gender studies, hydrology, law, management science, material design and engineering, public health, risk assessment, trade). The interdisciplinary team will draw from a diverse range of knowledge sources (e.g., business and finance knowledge, governmental policy and regulatory knowledge, indigenous and local knowledge, natural and social science knowledge and expertise).

13. The task force on knowledge and data will support experts in their work on data and information and in their identification of knowledge gaps and, following the approval of the assessment, promote knowledge generation to address the gaps identified.⁴

14. Addressing and working with indigenous and local knowledge in the assessment will be in line with the approach to recognizing and working with indigenous and local knowledge in IPBES⁵ and relevant guidance regarding its implementation provided by the task force on indigenous and local knowledge.⁶

15. The task force on capacity-building will support the development and uptake of the assessment in accordance with objective 2 on building capacity of the IPBES work programme up to 2030 and the IPBES capacity-building rolling plan.^{7, 8}

16. The task force on policy tools and methodologies will assist in identifying and assessing relevant policy tools and frameworks and perform work to increase the policy and business relevance of the assessment and its use in decision-making, once approved.⁹

17. The task force on scenarios and models will support the use of models and scenarios in assessing impacts of business on biodiversity, and of transformative pathways in improving biodiversity and business outcomes.

18. Coordination and facilitation between this assessment and the nexus assessment and the transformative change assessment will be ensured to enable synergies and complementarity and to avoid duplication of scope and work. To achieve this, the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Bureau will facilitate discussions among the co-chairs of the on-going assessments and their technical support units.

² See annex I to decision IPBES-3/3.

³ See annex to decision IPBES-2/4 and decision IPBES-5/1, section III, para. 9.

⁴ The mandate of the task force may be subject to change at the tenth session of the Plenary.

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

⁶ The mandate of the task force may be subject to change at the tenth session of the Plenary.

⁷ The mandate of the task force may be subject to change at the tenth session of the Plenary.

⁸ The capacity-building rolling plan is available at www.ipbes.net/sites/default/files/ipbes_capacity-building_rolling_plan_and_executive_summary_0.pdf.

⁹ The mandate of the task force may be subject to change at the tenth session of the Plenary.

19. The summary for policymakers will be available in all official languages of the United Nations and will be printed on demand, resources permitting.
20. The length of the summary for policymakers should remain within a limit¹⁰ of approximately 8,500 words. Indicative word limits are also provided in the chapter outline below.
21. Communication and outreach will be undertaken from the outset and during the development of the assessment in order to build engagement with the wider knowledge community and the end users of the assessment, in particular businesses.
22. Technical support will be provided by a technical support unit, which 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.

II. Chapter outline

23. **Chapter 1. Setting the scene** (*indicative length ~10,200 words*). Chapter 1 will describe the purpose of the assessment and the intended audiences. It will introduce the issues to be assessed in the subsequent chapters and discuss the links between the assessment and other relevant IPBES assessments, and how the assessment links to the IPBES conceptual framework, the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals.
24. Chapter 1 will present a definition of business and a typology of the different business sectors, including both formal and informal economic sectors, for use throughout the assessment, referencing existing typologies. The typology will clarify that some financial institutions are also businesses and will be included in the assessment within both the business and financial sectors. It will frame the relationship of dependencies and impacts of businesses of different types and sizes on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people but will leave it to later chapters to develop typologies of dependencies (chapter 2) and impacts (chapter 3). It will highlight key issues and provide definitions, within the context of their use in the assessment, of important terms.
25. **Chapter 2. How does business depend on biodiversity?** (*indicative length ~12,750 words*). Chapter 2 will describe various existing methods and approaches that can be or have been used to identify the dependencies and interdependencies of business on biodiversity and nature's contribution to people. It will identify common features of these approaches, important differences in framing and definitions, data requirements and common datasets, their uptake to date, and implications for decision-making by businesses, financial institutions, consumers, Governments, and civil society.
26. Chapter 2 will provide a typology of the dependencies of businesses of different types and sizes on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people. Chapter 2 will describe the various ways in which businesses depend on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people, while also noting potential synergies and trade-offs with other societal goals. Chapter 2 will provide concrete examples of dependencies in both qualitative and quantitative terms. Chapter 2 will describe issues that arise when characterizing dependencies and related risks.
27. **Chapter 3. How does business impact biodiversity?** (*indicative length ~12,750 words*). Chapter 3 will describe various existing methods and approaches that can be or have been used to identify positive and negative business impacts on biodiversity and nature's contribution to people. It will identify common features of these approaches, important differences in framing and definitions, data requirements and common datasets, their uptake to date, and implications for decision-making by businesses, financial institutions, consumers, Governments, and civil society.
28. Chapter 3 will provide a typology of the impacts of businesses of different types and sizes on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people. Chapter 3 will describe the various ways in which businesses impact biodiversity and nature's contributions to people, while also noting potential synergies and trade-offs with other societal goals. It will describe how impacts link to dependence, risk and opportunity and intersect with indigenous peoples and local communities. Chapter 3 will describe pathways to impacts and provide best estimates for the impact of individual sectors of business on

¹⁰ The indicative limits to the length of the summary for policymakers and the chapters of the assessment are expressed as numbers of words. They exclude literature cited, figures and tables. For reference, a laid-out A4 page with two columns of text contains about 850 words. The limits indicated for the summary for policymakers and the chapters would thus correspond to the following number of laid-out pages: summary for policymakers, 10 pages; chapter 1, 12 pages; chapter 2, 15 pages; chapter 3, 15 pages; chapter 4, 24 pages; chapter 5, 18 pages; and chapter 6, 24 pages.

biodiversity and nature's contributions to people. Chapter 3 will describe issues that arise when characterizing impacts and related risks.

29. **Chapter 4. Approaches for measurement of business dependencies and impacts on biodiversity** (*indicative length ~15,300 words*). Chapter 4 will build on chapters 2 and 3 by assessing approaches for measurement, which include frameworks, metrics, indicators, models, data, and tools, relevant to describing the impacts and dependencies of business on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people. Chapter 4 will present an inventory of approaches for measurement of biodiversity impacts and dependencies, including a description of their scientific robustness. It will also discuss important gaps in approaches for measurement (including data gaps). It will develop a typology of approaches for measurement and discuss the need for common data sets.

30. Chapter 4 will assess how various approaches for measurement and valuation characterize the issues identified in chapter 2 and chapter 3. Recognizing that measuring biodiversity and nature's contributions to people at different spatial and temporal scales is challenging, and that there is no single approach to measurement that fits all contexts, the chapter will describe fitness for purpose for various approaches for measurement in different contexts.

31. Chapter 4 will present examples of ways in which various approaches for measurement have been applied, highlighting challenges associated with their use, including costs of measurement, data accessibility and data and knowledge gaps.

32. Chapter 4 will illustrate how different approaches for measurement map against the IPBES conceptual framework. The chapter will also illustrate how different approaches for measurement are used to assess the contribution of business sectors to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, other biodiversity-related conventions, and, where relevant, to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals.

33. **Chapter 5. Businesses as key actors of change: options for action by business** (*indicative length ~20,400 words*). Chapter 5 will address the role and responsibility of businesses in contributing to transformative change and sustainable development to achieve the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity. It will describe the motivations of and challenges and opportunities faced by businesses in different sectors, including the financial sector, when taking action. It will also describe the obstacles faced by business and how to overcome them, also considering capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation. It will discuss the influence of approaches for measurement addressed in chapter 4 on sustainable outcomes for biodiversity and nature's contributions to people.

34. Chapter 5 will describe potential options for the ways in which businesses may use measures of dependence and impact in their operations and in strategic planning to improve their social, economic and environmental performance, including but not limited to those highlighted in approved IPBES assessments, considering the wide range of sustainable approaches and tools to enhance biodiversity and nature's contributions to people. It will also describe how the outcomes of such approaches for measurement may be used to influence social norms, consumption and production patterns, and public policy and what effect this influence, both positive and negative, could have on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people.

35. Chapter 5 will also consider synergies and trade-offs between approaches and evidence of whether holistic effects of combinations of approaches are effective in achieving transformative change. Chapter 5 will provide examples of collaboration in industry associations, with indigenous peoples and local communities, and among businesses within and across sectors that promote biodiversity and nature's contributions to people.

36. Chapter 5 will highlight key opportunities for businesses by sector to improve performance, including the role of accountability and reporting, and to contribute to international sustainable development and biodiversity commitments.

37. **Chapter 6. Creating an enabling environment for business: options for actions by Governments, the financial sector and civil society** (*indicative length ~20,400 words*). Businesses operate within larger societal and legal contexts. Recognizing there is no one size fits all approach, chapter 6 will describe potential options for the ways in which Governments, the financial sector, civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities and others may use measures of dependence and impact to promote and evaluate business actions and performance, and how the outcomes of such approaches for measurement can be integrated into other aspects of sustainability, considering the motivations described in chapter 5. Potential options will consider different socioeconomic conditions and capacity, technical, technological and financial challenges, including those faced by developing countries.

38. Chapter 6 will describe potential options for the ways in which Governments may use measures of dependence and impact. It will also describe how the outcomes of such approaches for measurement can be used in the context of policy development, infrastructure design, regulation, monitoring, and procurement, among others, to enhance biodiversity and nature's contributions to people, considering, where relevant, existing international obligations.

39. Chapter 6 will describe potential options for the ways in which the financial sector may use measures of dependence and impact to influence businesses and describe how the outcomes of such approaches for measurement can be used in activities such as environmental, social and governance scoring and criteria, the operation of capital markets, lending, investing, insurance and financial analysis.

40. Chapter 6 will describe potential options for the ways in which civil society, consumers, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities may use measures of dependence and impact to inform their approach to monitoring government and corporate behaviour. It will also describe how the outcomes of such measures can be used to raise awareness of business dependencies and impacts, of risks associated with biodiversity loss, and of benefits of business action and collaboration to support biodiversity and nature's contribution to people, including in relation to indigenous peoples and local communities.

III. Timetable

41. The following table presents the overall timeline of the assessment.

Overall timeline of the methodological assessment of the impact and dependence of business on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people

<i>Date</i>	<i>Actions</i>
2022	
Third quarter	The Plenary, at its ninth session (3–9 July 2022), is invited to approve the undertaking of the business and biodiversity assessment and to request the secretariat to establish the institutional arrangements necessary to mobilize the technical support required for the assessment.
Third quarter	The Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, through the secretariat, requests nominations by Governments and other stakeholders of experts, including practitioners from the business and finance sectors.
Third and fourth quarters	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.
End of fourth quarter	The selection decision is communicated to nominees.
2023	
First quarter	Meeting of the management committee (co-chairs, members of the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel assigned by these bodies to the assessment) to plan the first author meeting and online preparatory meetings for the expert group to prepare for the start of the assessment.
Second quarter	First author meeting with co-chairs, coordinating lead authors, lead authors, review editors and members of the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel who are part of the management committee of the assessment.
Third quarter	Preparation of the first drafts of the chapters.
2024	
First and second quarters	Preparation of the first drafts of the chapters and outline of the summary for policymakers
Late first 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 who are part of the management committee of the assessment.
Second quarter	First external review (eight weeks) – drafts of the chapters and of the summary for policymakers are made available for review by Governments and experts.
Third quarter	Second author meeting with co-chairs, coordinating lead authors, lead authors, review editors and members of the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel who are part of the management committee of the assessment.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Actions</i>
	Back to back with the second author meeting, a 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 who are part of the management committee of the assessment.
2025	
Early first quarter	Additional review of the summary for policymakers.
Second 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 the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel who are part of the management committee of the assessment.
Second half	Authors finalize draft chapters and the draft summary for policymakers
Second half	Final review (six weeks) – final draft of the summary for policymakers made available for review by Governments.
Second half	Consideration by the Plenary, at its twelfth session, of the summary for policymakers for approval and of the chapters for acceptance.
Second half	Communication activities in relation to the assessment.

Annex II to decision IPBES-9/1

Deliverables for objective 2 of the rolling work programme of the Platform up to 2030 and workplan for the task force on capacity-building for the intersessional period 2022–2023

I. Deliverables for objective 2

1. In response to the request by the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in decision IPBES-7/1, the task force on capacity-building prepared a set of deliverables for objective 2 of the rolling work programme of the Platform up to 2030,¹ namely:

- (a) For objective 2 (a), on enhanced learning and engagement:
 - (i) Implementation of the fellowship programme;²
 - (ii) Implementation of the training and familiarization programme;³
 - (iii) Organization of science-policy dialogues with national focal points;
- (b) For objective 2 (b), on facilitated access to expertise and information:
 - (i) Support for the uptake of approved assessment reports and other deliverables, and encouragement of the development of communities of practice around them;
 - (ii) Convening of regular meetings of the capacity-building forum;
- (c) For objective 2 (c), on strengthened national and regional capacities:

Encouragement of the development of science-policy platforms, networks and assessments for biodiversity and ecosystem services at the national and (sub)regional levels.

II. Workplan for the intersessional period 2022–2023⁴

A. Objective 2 (a): enhanced learning and engagement

2. Activities for the implementation of the fellowship programme will include:
- (a) For the nexus assessment, participation of fellows (13 fellows, selected in 2021) in the second author meeting for the assessment (March 2023);
 - (b) Participation of fellows of the scenarios and models task force (5 fellows, selected in 2019) to attend a working meeting or workshop on scenarios and models (October/November 2022);
 - (c) Organization of an annual fellows training workshop for fellows of ongoing assessments and of the scenarios and models task force. The workshop will enhance the capacity of fellows regarding key topics relevant to their activities in IPBES and provide an opportunity for

¹ Objective 2 has three subobjectives corresponding to the three components of the capacity-building rolling plan for building and developing the capacity of individuals and institutions to address the priority needs identified by the IPBES Plenary in decisions IPBES-3/1 and IPBES-5/1. The capacity-building rolling plan is available at www.ipbes.net/sites/default/files/ipbes_capacity-building_rolling_plan_and_executive_summary_0.pdf.

² See <https://ipbes.net/ipbes-fellowship-programme>.

³ Including webinars and other online resources, guides, learning materials and workshops for actors in the science-policy interface facilitated by IPBES.

⁴ All activities described in the present section will be undertaken with due regard to achieving balanced participation across regions, gender, disciplines and knowledge systems, including indigenous and local knowledge systems, in line with the functions, operating principles and institutional arrangements of IPBES. Activities and programmes are designed and implemented to facilitate engagement of IPBES members and stakeholders from all age groups and inclusion of indigenous peoples and local communities.

fellows to engage with and learn from each other, both within and between different cohorts of fellows (April/May 2023);

(d) Provision of support to the IPBES fellows and alumni network, including through promoting engagement of fellows and alumni in activities supporting the implementation of objective 2, mapping and further developing activities of the network and organizing an online meeting to facilitate knowledge exchange across the various cohorts of the fellowship programme (September 2022);

(e) Issuance of a call for the nomination of early-career individuals by Governments and organizations and selection of up to 12 fellows for the business and biodiversity assessment by the assessment management committee (August 2022).⁵

3. Activities for the implementation of the training and familiarization programme for IPBES experts and others involved in the science-policy interface will include:

(a) Further development and promotion of the IPBES webinar series, online tools and videos on approved IPBES assessment reports and other products. A pilot educational interface on the findings of the invasive alien species assessment will be developed in collaboration with the management committee of the invasive alien species assessment and the communications team at the IPBES secretariat;

(b) Further provision of support to relevant training activities tailored to IPBES needs, 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);

(c) Organization of 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, subject to the availability of in-kind contributions (October 2022);⁶

(d) Collaboration with the task force on indigenous and local knowledge in the organization of workshops and webinars as part of the implementation of the approach to recognizing and working with indigenous and local knowledge in IPBES.

4. Activities related to science-policy dialogue meetings will include the organization of:

(a) An online dialogue with national focal points on the nomination of experts for the business and biodiversity assessment (September 2022);

(b) An online dialogue with national focal points in support of the further development of the draft methodological guidance for using the nature futures framework, a flexible tool to support the development of scenarios and models of desirable futures for people, nature and Mother Earth (September 2022);

(c) An in-person dialogue meeting with new IPBES members and observer States to develop capacity in relation to IPBES deliverables and processes and encourage IPBES membership (first quarter of 2023/tenth session of the IPBES Plenary).

5. Activities related to dialogue workshops for stakeholders will include the organization of:

(a) An online dialogue meeting with stakeholders on the nomination of experts for the business and biodiversity assessment (September 2022);

(b) Online dialogue meetings with stakeholders and experts during the first external review of the nexus and transformative change assessments (January/February 2023).

B. Objective 2 (b): facilitated access to expertise and information

6. Activities to support the uptake of approved assessment findings and other deliverables and encourage the development of communities of practice around them will include:

(a) Distribution of the call for nominations of experts and fellows for the business and biodiversity assessment through relevant networks to encourage applications from as wide a range of experts as possible and provision of assistance to the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel in the

⁵ For information on the selection of fellows see www.ipbes.net/sites/default/files/ipbes_fellowship_programme_selection_process_and_criteria.pdf.

⁶ The workshop will target individuals representing youth organizations from different United Nations regions that have an active voice in their community. An open call, including selection criteria, will be issued.

implementation of the process for filling gaps in expertise for the assessment expert group, where required;

(b) Issuance of a call for contributions to support the uptake of approved IPBES assessments and other products, including for the sustainable use and values assessments⁷ (July 2022);

(c) Convening of online or, where possible, subject to the availability of resources, in-person regional dialogues with national focal points and policymakers to support the uptake of approved assessment findings;

(d) Provision of support for 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);

(e) Further encouragement of communities of practice⁸ to facilitate access to expertise and information relevant to IPBES; engagement with relevant networks and institutions, consistent with the policies and procedures of IPBES; and exploration of opportunities to support potential communities of practice around the values and sustainable use assessments and upcoming assessments;

(f) Collaboration with the other task forces in catalysing activities to further build capacity in relation to IPBES approaches and processes, including the approach to recognizing and working with indigenous and local knowledge in IPBES.

7. A sixth meeting of the capacity-building forum will be convened to facilitate engagement with, and to build and further enhance collaboration among, relevant multilateral environmental agreements, organizations and institutions for the implementation of the IPBES rolling capacity-building plan. The specific theme of the forum meeting will be identified by the task force and agreed on by the Bureau (February 2023).

C. Objective 2 (c): strengthened national and regional capacities

8. The task force will continue to support the Platform's engagement with and strengthening of national and (sub)regional science-policy platforms, networks and assessments for biodiversity and ecosystem services. Activities undertaken will focus on facilitating sharing of knowledge and best practices among existing national and (sub)regional science-policy platforms, as well as those interested in establishing a new platform and organizations and institutions that could support such efforts. An online dialogue workshop will be organized as part of this work (February 2023).

⁷ An open call will be launched for institutions and organizations to organize uptake events or in other ways encourage the use of findings from IPBES deliverables. Organizers of uptake activities may, upon request, receive non-monetary support, as relevant.

⁸ 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 to support the implementation of the IPBES work programme and to increase 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 III to decision IPBES-9/1

Deliverables for objective 3 (a) of the rolling work programme of the Platform up to 2030 and workplan for the task force on knowledge and data for the intersessional period 2022–2023

I. Advanced work on knowledge generation catalysis

A. Deliverables for objective 3 (a) – knowledge generation catalysis

1. In response to the request by the Plenary in decision IPBES-7/1, the subgroup on knowledge generation catalysis of the task force on knowledge and data prepared a set of deliverables relating to the knowledge generation catalysis aspects of objective 3 (a), namely:

- (a) Review and further development of the process for catalysing the generation of new knowledge, the living guidelines to support assessment authors in identifying knowledge gaps and the template for the collection of knowledge gaps, based on lessons learned from ongoing assessments;
- (b) Provision of support to assessment authors in identifying knowledge gaps, including in producing a list of knowledge gaps as part of the assessments, using the guidelines and template;
- (c) Promotion of actions by relevant external organizations and initiatives to address identified knowledge gaps;
- (d) Monitoring of the impact of knowledge generation catalysis efforts to effectively fill the identified gaps.

B. Workplan for the intersessional period 2022–2023¹

2. The task force will review and further develop the process for catalysing the generation of new knowledge, the living guidelines to support assessment authors in the identification of knowledge gaps and the template for the collection of knowledge gaps, based on lessons learned from ongoing assessments, also taking into account future plans for work by IPBES.

3. Activities to support assessment authors throughout the assessment in the process of identifying knowledge gaps, including in producing a list of knowledge gaps as part of the ongoing assessments, using the guidelines and template and ensuring its earliest possible availability in accordance with IPBES procedures, will include:

- (a) Online or in-person sessions for the invasive alien species assessment (second half of 2022);
- (b) Online or in-person sessions or presentations for the second author meetings of the nexus and transformative change assessments (March/May 2023).

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 *Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature*² and the *Thematic Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species*³ (January/February 2023);

¹ All activities described in the present annex will be undertaken in line with relevant rules and procedures of the Platform.

² IPBES (2022): Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. P. Balvanera, U. Pascual, M. Christie, B. Baptiste, D. González-Jiménez (eds.). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6522522>.

³ IPBES (2022): Thematic Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. J.-M. Fromentin, M.R. Emery, J. Donaldson, M.-C. Danner, A. Hallosserie, D. Kieling (eds.). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6448567>.

- (b) Exchange of information with programmers and funders on the projects they initiate to address the gaps identified in completed assessment reports;
 - (c) Provision of access to the identified gaps to national focal points and the scientific community.
5. Monitoring of the impact of knowledge generation catalysis efforts to effectively fill the identified gaps will include:
- (a) Implementation of a monitoring plan for the catalysis of new knowledge generation based on the gaps identified in IPBES assessment reports;
 - (b) Updating of the monitoring plan as necessary based on lessons learned.

II. Advanced work on data management

A. Workplan deliverables for objective 3 (a) – data management

6. In response to the request by the Plenary in decision IPBES-7/1, the subgroup on data management of the task force on knowledge and data prepared a set of deliverables on the data management aspects of objective 3 (a), namely:
- (a) Data and knowledge management policy and long-term vision on data and knowledge management;
 - (b) Provision of support to assessment authors on aspects relating to the data and knowledge management policy and the generation, management, handling and delivery of IPBES products;
 - (c) Engagement, as appropriate, with other entities, initiatives and service providers on data and knowledge relevant to the Platform.

B. Workplan for the intersessional period 2022–2023

7. Activities related to the data and knowledge management policy and the long-term vision on data and knowledge management will include:
- (a) Review of and, if needed, revision of the IPBES data and knowledge management policy;
 - (b) Support to and monitoring of the implementation of the IPBES data and knowledge management policy in work on all the objectives of IPBES;
 - (c) Further development of the long-term vision on data and knowledge management, including a draft implementation workplan for its targets up to 2025.
8. Activities to support the assessment of the sustainable use of wild species and the assessment of the diverse values and valuation of nature on aspects relating to the IPBES data and knowledge management policy and the generation, management, handling and delivery of IPBES products will include the provision of support to the technical support units of those assessments for the wrap-up, documentation and archiving of the work carried out during the assessments.
9. Activities to support assessment authors on aspects relating to the data and knowledge management policy and the generation, management, handling and delivery of IPBES products will include:
- (a) Continued support for the implementation of the data and knowledge management policy, including the development of data management reports and handling of indigenous and local knowledge;
 - (b) Continued support for access to and handling of a wide range of external datasets;
 - (c) Continued support for the application of advanced data technology to support the assessment process.
10. In support of the current IPBES programme of work, the task force will engage, as appropriate, with other entities, initiatives and service providers on data and knowledge relevant to the Platform.

Annex IV to decision IPBES-9/1

Deliverables for objective 3 (b) of the rolling work programme of the Platform up to 2030 and workplan for the task force on indigenous and local knowledge for the intersessional period 2022–2023

I. Deliverables for objective 3 (b)

1. In response to the request by the Plenary in decision IPBES-7/1, the task force on indigenous and local knowledge prepared a set of draft deliverables for objective 3 (b), namely:

- (a) Implementation of the approach to recognizing and working with indigenous and local knowledge in IPBES;
- (b) Strengthening of the implementation of the participatory mechanism.

II. Workplan for the intersessional period 2022–2023

2. Activities for the implementation of the approach to recognizing and working with indigenous and local knowledge in IPBES will include:

- (a) Support for the selection of assessment expert groups:
 - (i) Distribution of the call for nominations of experts and fellows for the business and biodiversity assessment through relevant networks to encourage applications from indigenous and local knowledge experts and experts on indigenous and local knowledge;
 - (ii) Provision of assistance to the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel in the implementation of the process for filling gaps in expertise for the business and biodiversity assessment expert group, where required;
- (b) Support for indigenous and local knowledge liaison groups¹ for assessments:
 - (i) Provision of capacity-building and training on recognizing and working with indigenous and local knowledge to the indigenous and local knowledge liaison groups for the invasive alien species, nexus and transformative change assessments, in collaboration with the capacity-building task force, where appropriate;
 - (ii) Provision of ongoing support to indigenous and local knowledge liaison groups in using multiple types of evidence on indigenous and local knowledge and in identifying gaps relating to indigenous and local knowledge, including by mapping knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities of relevance to the assessment;
- (c) Dialogue workshops with experts on indigenous and local knowledge and members of indigenous peoples and local communities:

In-person or hybrid dialogue workshops for the review of the first order draft of the chapters of the nexus and transformative change assessments (January/February 2023);
- (d) Peer review of assessment reports:
 - (i) Peer review by the task force of the first order draft of the chapters of the nexus and transformative change assessments (January/February 2023);
 - (ii) Dissemination of the invitation to review through relevant networks;

¹ An indigenous and local knowledge liaison group is a group of assessment experts who are tasked with working with indigenous and local knowledge in their chapter and with ensuring coherent narratives and approaches throughout the assessment report.

- (iii) In collaboration with the capacity-building task force, provision of support regarding content related to indigenous and local knowledge to the dialogue workshops for national focal points and stakeholders during the first external review of the nexus and transformative change assessments;
- (e) An online call for contributions on indigenous and local knowledge for the nexus, transformative change, and business and biodiversity assessments;
- (f) Post-assessment activities:
 - (i) Collation of materials of relevance to indigenous peoples and local communities from the *Thematic Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species*² and the *Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature*³ and their dissemination in all six official United Nations languages, including, in collaboration with the task force on capacity-building, to national and regional platforms on biodiversity and ecosystem services and to indigenous peoples and local communities;
 - (ii) With the task forces on capacity-building and policy tools and methodologies, provision of support for the development of materials from completed assessments by other organizations and institutions, and for related uptake and outreach activities by other organizations and institutions;
 - (iii) Provision of input to the in-person dialogue meeting with new IPBES members and observer States to develop capacity in relation to IPBES deliverables and processes and encourage IPBES membership (first quarter of 2023);
- (g) Provision of support for the work of other task forces regarding aspects related to indigenous and local knowledge, including:
 - (i) Further work with the task force on scenarios and models relating to indigenous and local knowledge and scenarios of the future;
 - (ii) Support for the implementation of the IPBES data and knowledge management policy;
- (h) Review of the inclusion of indigenous and local knowledge in IPBES functions and deliverables, with a focus on the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*,⁴ the *Thematic Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species* and the *Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature*, and other activities since 2019, including proposals for strengthening the implementation of the approach to recognizing and working with indigenous and local knowledge in IPBES, and preparation of a brief report, for consideration by the Plenary at its tenth session, with regard to:
 - (i) The ways in which indigenous and local knowledge has been included in IPBES products, as well as in national and regional assessments that are based on IPBES methodologies;
 - (ii) Enhancing methodologies for working with indigenous and local knowledge;
 - (iii) Enhancing the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in IPBES.
- (i) Further development, as necessary, of the methodological guidance on the implementation of the approach to recognizing and working with indigenous and local knowledge in IPBES, based on the outcomes of the review referred to in subparagraph (h) above.

² IPBES (2022): Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. P. Balvanera, U. Pascual, M. Christie, B. Baptiste, D. González-Jiménez (eds.). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6522522>.

³ IPBES (2022): Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. J.-M. Fromentin, M.R. Emery, J. Donaldson, M.-C. Danner, A. Hallosserie, D. Kieling (eds.). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6448567>.

⁴ IPBES (2019): Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz, and H. T. Ngo (eds.). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. 1148 pages. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673>.

3. Activities to strengthen the implementation of the participatory mechanism, including:
 - (a) Continued support for the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel in the implementation of the participatory mechanism by the task force on indigenous and local knowledge;
 - (b) Engagement and capacity-building with indigenous peoples and local communities through assessment activities, including support for indigenous and local knowledge liaison groups, assessment dialogue workshops and post-assessment activities undertaken for the implementation of the approach to recognizing and working with indigenous and local knowledge in IPBES, as described above;
 - (c) Engagement and capacity-building with indigenous peoples and local communities through webinars and side events at relevant meetings, both online and in-person, including provision of information on how to participate in IPBES activities;
 - (d) Further development of the indigenous and local knowledge section of the IPBES website, for improved usability and display of information, including a page on the website that will, as part of the participatory mechanism, facilitate ongoing interaction, input and discussion among indigenous peoples and local communities;
 - (e) Further development of the communications and engagement strategy for strategic partners and collaborative supporters (e.g., International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services), including developing an informal network of entities working with indigenous peoples and local communities, including indigenous peoples' organizations and local community organizations at all levels;
 - (f) Monitoring of participation of experts on indigenous and local knowledge and indigenous and local knowledge experts in IPBES processes.

Annex V to decision IPBES-9/1

Deliverables for objective 4 (a) of the rolling work programme of the Platform up to 2030 and workplan for the task force on policy tools and methodologies for the intersessional period 2022–2023

I. Deliverables for objective 4 (a)

1. In response to the request by the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in decision IPBES-7/1, the task force on policy tools and methodologies prepared a set of draft deliverables for objective 4 (a) of the rolling work programme of the platform up to 2030, namely:

- (a) Promotion of and support for the use of findings of IPBES products in decision-making;
- (b) Strengthening of the policy relevance of IPBES assessments;
- (c) Provision of support to authors of the policy chapters in IPBES assessment reports.

II. Workplan for the intersessional period 2022–2023

2. Activities to promote and support the use of IPBES products in decision-making will include:

- (a) Convening up to four dialogue workshops for actors at the science-policy interface in order to share experiences and better understand and promote the use of completed IPBES assessment reports and other IPBES products in decision-making processes, in synergy with the task force on capacity-building. Dialogue workshops will be held online or in person and, to the extent possible and when advantageous, as part of or back to back with existing regional or subregional meetings. Dialogue workshops will be primarily targeted to IPBES national focal points, other government officials, relevant IPBES experts, and regional and subregional organizations and other stakeholders working on matters related to the scope of each dialogue (fourth quarter of 2022 and first quarter of 2023/tenth session of the IPBES Plenary);
- (b) Providing input to the meeting of IPBES national focal points organized by the task force on capacity-building to increase government participation in the use of IPBES deliverables and processes;
- (c) Providing further support to strengthen the IPBES impact tracking database (TRACK) and promote its use;
- (d) Identifying entry points and potential modalities for increasing the use of IPBES products by intergovernmental processes at the global, regional and subregional levels within their mandates, as well as potential barriers that may hinder engagement;
- (e) In order to improve the communication and uptake of IPBES assessments, creating, with the IPBES communications team, fact sheets for the *Thematic Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species*¹ and the *Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature*² and a draft fact sheet for the invasive alien species assessment, targeted to user groups that may include policymakers, indigenous peoples and local communities, businesses and the general public. Like all communication products, fact sheets will not be made public until the summaries for policymakers are approved and will provide links to the underlying summaries and assessments. At the tenth session of the Plenary, the task force on capacity-building will report on the process used to develop the fact sheets and will provide advice on the preparation of versions for

¹ IPBES (2022): Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. P. Balvanera, U. Pascual, M. Christie, B. Baptiste, D. González-Jiménez (eds.). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6522522>.

² IPBES (2022): Thematic Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. J.-M. Fromentin, M.R. Emery, J. Donaldson, M.-C. Danner, A. Hallosserie, D. Kieling (eds.). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6448567>.

additional user groups, with a view to planning the development of future fact sheets and assessing their impact, while taking into consideration additional suggestions by IPBES members.

3. Activities to strengthen the policy relevance of IPBES assessments will include peer review by task force members of the first order drafts of the chapters of the nexus and transformative change assessment reports and the promotion of wider engagement of the policy and practitioner community in the peer review.

4. Activities to support authors of policy chapters in IPBES assessment reports will include:

(a) Convening and/or contributing to webinars for authors of the nexus and transformative change assessment reports based on the methodological guidance on how to assess policy instruments and facilitate the use of policy support tools and methodologies through IPBES assessments;

(b) Ensuring that supporting materials are ready for use by the authors of the business and biodiversity assessment report;

(c) Providing support for the identification of policy-related knowledge gaps in IPBES assessment reports through the process led by the task force on knowledge and data.

Annex VI to decision IPBES-9/1

Foundations of the nature futures framework

A flexible tool to support the development of scenarios and models of desirable futures for people, nature and Mother Earth¹

Introduction

1. The nature futures framework is a flexible tool to support the development of scenarios and models of desirable futures for people, nature and Mother Earth. The framework was developed in direct response to the conclusions of the *Methodological Assessment Report on Scenarios and Models of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* (IPBES, 2016b), which identified limitations of existing scenario approaches in their usefulness for biodiversity and ecosystem services. It fills a gap by providing a tool for the development of nature-centric scenarios that address the diversity of human-nature relationships to inform context- and place-specific policy options based on locally held values of nature in order to achieve a good quality of life (including human well-being and living well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth).

I. How scenarios are used in policymaking and decision-making on biodiversity and ecosystem services

A. Use of scenarios and models

2. Scenarios and models of changes in biodiversity and ecosystem services are powerful tools for informing decision makers and other stakeholders on potential future impacts of changes across scales on nature, nature's contributions to people and good quality of life. "Nature", "nature's contributions to people" and "good quality of life", as well as "instrumental values", "intrinsic values" and "relational values", are terms used in the conceptual framework of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), in the preliminary guide on values and throughout IPBES assessments and documents, noting that nature embodies different concepts for different people, including biodiversity, Mother Earth, systems of life and other analogous concepts.

3. In line with this terminology, scenarios are alternative pathways to possible futures for one or more key components in a system, particularly for drivers of change in nature and nature's contributions to people, including alternative policy or management options (IPBES, 2016a; Díaz et al., 2018).² Models are qualitative or quantitative representations of key components of a system and of relationships between those components, and can be used to translate scenarios of possible futures for drivers of change or policy interventions into projected consequences for nature and nature's contributions to people (IPBES, 2016a). In combination, scenarios and models can play important roles in relation to the major phases of the policy cycle, which are (i) agenda setting, (ii) policy design, (iii) policy implementation and (iv) policy review, as described in the *Methodological Assessment Report on Scenarios and Models* (figure SPM.2). "Exploratory scenarios" can contribute to problem identification and agenda setting by examining a range of plausible futures, while "intervention scenarios" can contribute to policy design and implementation by evaluating alternative policy or management options, through either "target-seeking" or "policy-screening" analysis (IPBES, 2016b, figure SPM.2). Scenarios and models have been used in the IPBES *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* (IPBES, 2019a) and its *Summary for Policymakers* (2019b) and regional assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services (IPBES, 2018a; 2018b; 2018c; 2018d) to provide assessments of the current status of biodiversity and ecosystem services and to explore projections under different potential futures.

¹ Though not repeated every time throughout the present document after "nature futures framework", it is understood that any mention of the framework implicitly includes this subtitle.

² For the list of full references, see the appendix to the present annex.

4. The *Global Assessment Report* indicates that the decline of biodiversity and ecosystem services is projected to continue or worsen in many future scenarios that consider rapid human population growth, unsustainable consumption and declining production (see, for example, figure SPM.8 of the *Global Assessment Report*. In contrast, scenarios with assumptions of low-to-moderate human population growth across scales, low carbon growth, a circular economy, and transformative changes will better support long-term sustainability and good quality of life (IPBES, 2019a, figure SPM.8; 2019b).

B. Limitations of current scenarios and models

5. As is pointed out in the IPBES *Methodological Assessment Report on Scenarios and Models*, most existing scenario approaches for biodiversity and nature's contributions to people have a number of shortcomings. The obvious main limitation is the extent of knowledge about the properties of nature and of its components, and about the interactions and feedback processes associated with those components. Most existing scenario approaches, especially at the global and regional scales, have been developed to address climate change issues rather than biodiversity and ecosystem services issues per se, and are limited to assessing the impacts of drivers on states of nature and nature's contributions to people. They often consider biodiversity gains or losses as an endpoint, rather than recognizing the full range of interconnections and feedback between nature and people that are central to the IPBES conceptual framework (Seppelt et al., 2020).

6. Existing scenario approaches are also limited in their ability to incorporate diverse values, norms and policy objectives related to nature conservation, sustainable use and good quality of life (IPBES, 2016a). As a result of limited stakeholder involvement, scenarios have often underrepresented the diversity of worldviews and indigenous and local knowledge (Obermeister, 2019). Furthermore, institutional barriers to the use of scenario outcomes and the timing of presenting scenarios to governments (e.g., "windows of opportunity" – see Kingdon, 1984) may need to be addressed, with a view to increasing the chance that scenario-related insights are taken up in political agendas. Capacity and technological constraints often limit the ability to monitor the status and trends of biodiversity and further deepen institutional barriers.

7. Because all models have strengths and weaknesses (IPBES, 2016a), it is vital that their capacities and limitations be carefully evaluated and communicated in assessment and decision-making processes (see Sietz and van Dijk, 2015; Fonte et al., 2012). The limitations of current scenarios and models are not necessarily a reflection of deficiency in approach – rather, they are a reflection of the degree of complexity involved in solving current problems. Existing approaches often explore the impacts of direct and indirect drivers on nature and people (e.g., adverse climate change impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services), rather than focusing on the transformative changes required to achieve international goals for people and nature under relevant multilateral environmental agreements and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

C. Addressing shortcomings for the development and use of scenarios and models in the context of nature and nature's contributions to people

8. Addressing the shortcomings of existing scenario approaches for nature and nature's contributions to people at different scales requires better integration of the feedback processes between nature and good quality of life for people. Participatory approaches are also required to involve stakeholders in the development of future scenarios for nature and people and to incorporate multiple value perspectives and different pathways to achieve societal goals and to address the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development (IPBES, 2016a; Rosa et al., 2017; Pereira et al., 2020; Kim et al., 2021, in preprint; Lundquist et al., in preparation). The inclusion of values of nature can enhance the development of new global scenarios for nature and nature's contributions to people, as it allows the diversity of human-nature relationships to inform context- and place-specific policy options based on locally held values of nature (Braun and Castree, 2005; Cronon, 1996; Descola, 2013; Head, 2016; Latour, 2004; Robin, Sörlin and Warde, 2013).

9. To address these requirements, the IPBES Plenary mandated the expert group (2016–2019) and task force (2019–2023) on scenarios and models to catalyse the development of new scenarios that can better inform policymaking for nature and nature's contributions to people (see the terms of reference of the task force, set out in annex II to decision IPBES-7/1), building on the IPBES *Methodological Assessment Report on Scenarios and Models*. To capture the plurality of value perspectives on nature, the former expert group and current task force have worked on a new framework for the development of nature-centred and Mother Earth-centred scenarios, called the "nature futures framework". Having a framework that is applicable across different scales, regions and

value perspectives allows the development of comparable new scenarios to better support future IPBES assessments.

D. Development of a new framework to promote the effective use of scenarios for nature and nature's contributions to people

10. This framework is consistent with the conceptual framework of IPBES. Ideally, scenarios based on the nature futures framework will include all six primary interlinked elements of the IPBES conceptual framework representing natural and social systems and their interrelationships: nature; nature's contributions to people; anthropogenic assets; institutions and governance systems and other indirect drivers of change; direct drivers of changes; and good quality of life (Diaz et al., 2015, 2018). The nature futures framework provides a tool to help identify which of these elements are emphasized when creating scenarios of desirable futures. Scenarios focusing on "nature for society" place a greater emphasis on nature's material and regulating contributions to people. Scenarios focusing on "nature for nature" place a greater emphasis on the nature element of the IPBES conceptual framework. Scenarios focusing on "nature as culture"/"one with nature" have a more complex relationship to the IPBES conceptual framework and are best understood as emphasizing the cultural contexts that permeate all relationships between people and nature (Diaz et al., 2018). Nature futures framework scenarios aim to achieve good quality of life, including eliminating poverty, eliminating hunger, and achieving education for all and gender equality.

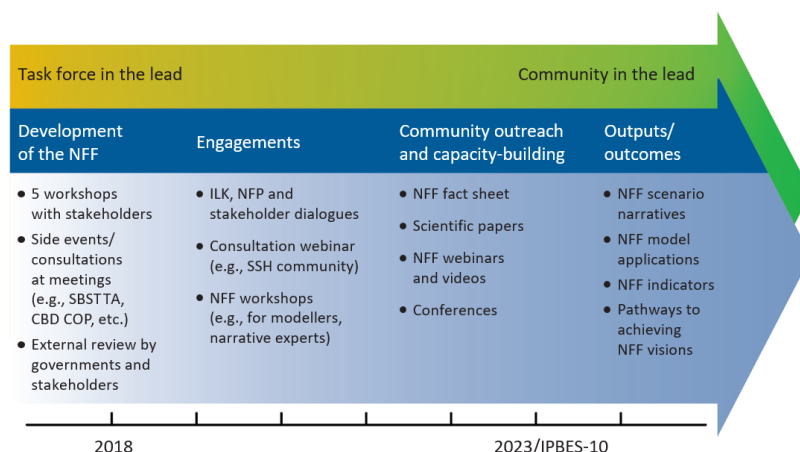
11. Specifically, the framework aims to catalyse the development of scenarios that focus on achieving a world that realizes the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity of "Living in harmony with nature" (Convention on Biological Diversity, 2010), the goals of other relevant multilateral environmental agreements and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals. These visions and goals require reversing declines in biodiversity and nature's contributions to people (Pereira et al., 2020). The framework is explicitly designed to include multiple specific values of nature in scenarios and models. Positive or desirable nature futures represent scenarios in which biodiversity and nature's contributions to people are improved in one or more value perspectives in relation to the current situation.

12. Creating scenarios and models based on multiple values can make them more inclusive. The explicit inclusion of multiple values of nature enables scenarios and models to better consider and incorporate indigenous and local knowledge systems and values, as well as to better consider sociocultural contexts and alternative governance and economic systems, diverse methods of sustainable resource utilization and diverse approaches to biodiversity conservation. The IPBES task force on scenarios and models is developing methodological guidance on how to apply the nature futures framework to the development of quantitative and qualitative scenarios for a diverse range of settings and scales. A draft of the methodological guidance is set out in appendix I to the annex to document IPBES/9/INF/16, and further dialogues are planned with national focal points, indigenous and local knowledge experts, scientific communities and IPBES stakeholders to further iterate the methodological guidance of the nature futures framework between the ninth and tenth sessions of the IPBES Plenary.

13. The present document does not contain actual scenarios developed on the basis of the nature futures framework. Scenario development by the scientific community with models and other tools, and narrative development and refinement with stakeholders, still need to be carried out and are planned for the next four years, with final outputs available in time for use in a potential second edition of the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* (see figure 1).

Figure 1

Envisioned process for catalysing a community of practice for developing scenarios based on the nature futures framework over time^a



Abbreviations: CBD – Convention on Biological Diversity; COP – Conference of the Parties; ILK – indigenous and local knowledge; NFF – nature futures framework; NFP – national focal points; SBSTTA – Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice; SSH – social sciences and humanities.

^a The yellow-green colour gradient represents transitions in the lead of the listed activities from the IPBES task force on scenarios and models to the broader community. While the weight of the involvement of the task force is transferred to the broader community over time, there has been strong stakeholder engagement from the onset of the process. The blue arrow presents the activities of the task force on scenarios and models. It is anticipated that community engagement and outreach activities will lead to the formation of research consortiums and funded research projects that will achieve the goal of creating multi-scale (from local to global) scenarios based on the nature futures framework, which would continue to be developed and refined over the long term.

II. Foundations of the nature futures framework

A. History of the nature futures framework and its contribution to catalysing the development of scenarios and models

14. The nature futures framework can be used to describe a diverse set of desirable futures for nature and people that differ in their emphasis on the types of values that people assign to nature (Pereira et al., 2020). It takes into consideration the call for plural values of nature and nature's contributions to people to be recognized, referring to the preliminary guide regarding diverse conceptualization of multiple values of nature and its benefits, including biodiversity and ecosystem services, developed under the first IPBES work programme.³ This preliminary guide on values, as well as the *Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature* (IPBES, 2022), are underpinned by the view that the use of diverse conceptualizations of multiple values of nature and its benefits to people must be acknowledged and fostered in order to adequately address the challenge of global sustainability (Pascual et al., 2017; IPBES, 2015). Whereas both the *Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature* and the nature futures framework incorporate values of nature, they have different purposes. The former assesses existing literature and describes different approaches to the conceptualization of values of nature, whereas the latter serves as a starting point for co-development of scenarios of desirable futures for nature. The framework emphasizes the intrinsic (“nature for nature”), instrumental (“nature for society”) and relational (“nature as culture”/“one with nature”) values, identified as the specific values referred to in the *Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature* (Figure SPM.2).

15. Taking into account the properties, interactions and feedback that operate in nature, the nature futures framework emerged from stakeholder consultations that gathered a wide range of visions of desirable futures for biodiversity and people (Lundquist et al., 2017; Pereira et al., 2020). This framework allows those involved in scenario-building to recognize and address, in a more explicit manner, plural values ascribed to nature and nature's contributions to people, which conventional scenario-building methods often fail to capture. The framework places the specific values that humans assign to nature at its core. The underlying assumption for formulating any type of desirable future vision of nature is that nature is valued much more in the future, but the reasons why it is valued – the

³ IPBES/4/INF/13, annex III.

underlying value perspectives – can vary widely. The diverse ways in which humans value nature can be used to develop a diverse range of possible future scenarios that address current declines in nature and nature’s contributions to people across all three value perspectives, as evidenced in the IPBES *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. The framework is novel in that it explicitly provides a space for the inclusion of relational values within a global biodiversity scenarios framework, acknowledging that relational values, such as cultural identity, sense of place, traditions and reciprocity with nature, are often poorly represented or marginalized in assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

B. Description of the nature futures framework

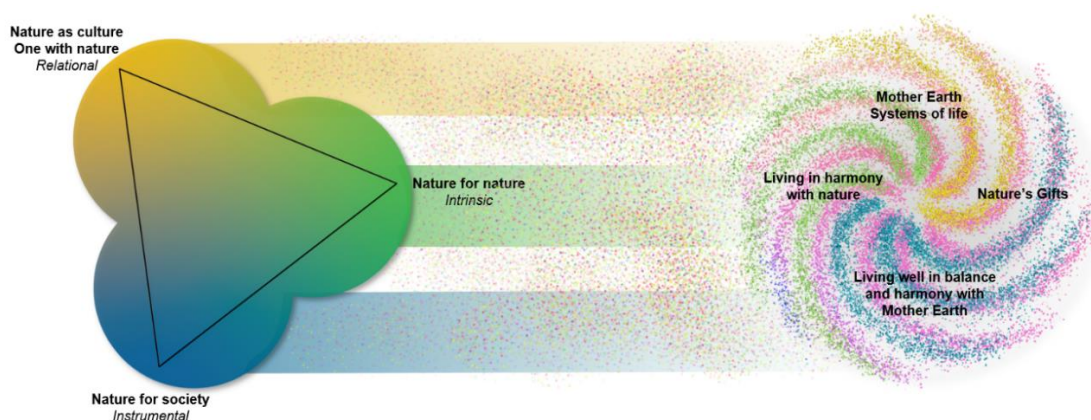
16. The nature futures framework represents the plurality of value perspectives on human-nature relationships that forms the foundation for the development of desirable future scenarios for people and nature (figure 2). Within the triangle in figure 2, each corner of the triangle illustrates the orientation towards one of the following three value perspectives on the relationship between humans and nature: nature for nature, emphasizing intrinsic values: nature as culture/one with nature, emphasizing relational values; and nature for society, emphasizing instrumental values (see glossary in appendix II to the annex to document IPBES/9/INF/16). The space within the triangle represents a continuum or gradient between these three value perspectives. As such, all the potential locations within the triangle relate to each of the three corners and thus offer some combination of all three value perspectives. It is important to bear in mind that the vertices, or corners, of the triangle offer extreme cases of what could be considered specific value perspectives to navigate to a “desirable future for nature”.

17. The nature futures framework has been developed together with different stakeholders through engagement with them since 2016 in order to address gaps in current scenarios and modelling processes for nature and nature’s contributions to people by opening up to more diverse perspectives on how the future is conceptualized. However, while it attempts to be as inclusive as possible, like all tools, it has limitations, including the fact that it may not be able to fully encapsulate all ontologies, cosmologies, knowledge systems and world-views. The examples in the right-hand part of figure 2 are taken from the IPBES conceptual framework but are not an exhaustive list of knowledge systems and world-views. The bands and dots indicate that the left- and right-hand parts of the figure are intimately related, but in complex ways that cannot be described in a one-to-one relationship. Currently available scenarios and models are not well adapted to the right-hand part of the figure, and so one objective of the scientific community should be to find tools that can be used to work with it.

18. Desirable futures developed through the nature futures framework may be place- or context-specific, subject to local cultures and values. Examples of the use of the framework to develop “desirable futures for nature” are provided in the boxes in section 4.2 of the methodological guidance. The framework does not aim to identify any particular narratives or scenarios as preferred based on their location in the nature futures framework, reflecting the fact that value preferences vary culturally and geographically.

Figure 2

The nature futures framework, a flexible tool to support the development of scenarios and models of desirable futures for people, nature and Mother Earth^a



^a The nature futures framework presents three value perspectives of nature in a triangle. In the “nature for nature” perspective, people view nature as having intrinsic value, and value is placed on the diversity of species, habitats, ecosystems and processes that form the natural world, and on nature’s ability to function autonomously.

The “nature as culture”/“one with nature” perspective primarily highlights relational values of nature, where societies, cultures, traditions and faiths are intertwined with nature in shaping diverse biocultural landscapes. The “nature for society” perspective highlights the utilitarian benefits and instrumental values that nature provides to people and societies. The coloured circles associated with each value perspective blend together where they intersect, indicating that they are not mutually exclusive. The specific value perspectives that define the corners of the triangular representation of nature futures emerged through numerous stakeholder consultations with a focus on providing a framework for scenario development. According to other knowledge systems and world-views, as portrayed in the right-hand part of the figure, human-nature relationships may be perceived in different ways. The examples in the right-hand part of the figure are taken from the IPBES conceptual framework but are not an exhaustive list of knowledge systems and world-views. The bands and dots indicate that the right-hand part of the figure and the left-hand part of the figure are intimately related, but in complex ways that cannot be described in a one-to-one relationship.

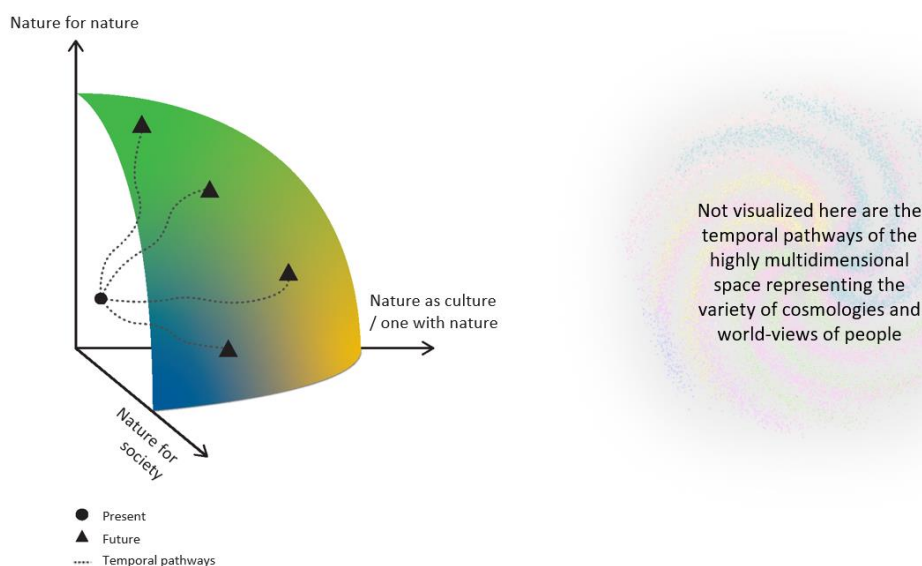
19. In the “nature for nature” perspective, people view nature as having intrinsic value, and value is placed on the diversity of species, habitats, ecosystems and processes that form the natural world, and on nature’s ability to function autonomously. The “nature as culture”/“one with nature” perspective primarily highlights relational values of nature, where societies, cultures, traditions and faiths are intertwined with nature in shaping diverse biocultural landscapes. The “nature for society” perspective highlights the utilitarian benefits and instrumental values that nature provides to people and societies. The task force will undertake further development of the nature futures framework and through that work provide a more comprehensive list of examples of how different locations in the framework could be operationalized. Some examples are presented in document IPBES/9/INF/16.

20. While the nature futures framework builds on the concepts of intrinsic, relational and instrumental values, the three value perspectives do overlap to some degree and the framework allows for their coexistence and complementarity, addressing some of the criticisms expressed by Piccolo (2017) about value dimensions. The framework allows recognition of the diversity of ways in which people define “nature”, and of the understanding that knowledge-scapes, interactions and identity influence the values that individuals attribute to nature (Berghöfer et al., 2022). “Nature for nature” both represents intrinsic values and indirectly provides instrumental values through the non-material benefits of healthy ecosystems. “Nature for society” is dominated by the direct and indirect use of a subset of instrumental values, while “nature as culture” captures relational values, including the non-material contributions of nature. The intrinsic value of nature is integral to many cultures, which is where “nature for nature” and “nature as culture” meet one another.

21. The state of the planet or any place on the planet can be assessed across these three perspectives (figure 3). The goal for scenario development with the nature futures framework is to improve the state of a place across one or more of these three perspectives. Therefore, one aims to move a place from a current condition, one that is often degraded from one or more of these perspectives (figure 3), to a higher score. As one approaches high scores in one of the perspectives, there may be trade-offs with others. Trade-offs (and potential conflicts of interests to be resolved) might arise between different spatial-temporal scales within and among particular perspectives of nature. At the global level, one may be speaking of multi-decadal timescales (e.g., 2020–2050), while at the local scale, multi-year timescales for scenario development (e.g., 5–10 years) may be more adequate.

Figure 3

Conceptual illustration of how the nature futures framework, a flexible tool to support the development of scenarios and models of desirable futures for people, nature and Mother Earth, can be used to define pathways toward desirable futures^a



^a Each axis corresponds to one of the three value perspectives for nature. In this example, actions take place to improve nature and nature's contributions to people across one or more of the value perspectives toward a more desirable nature futures frontier. Therefore, temporal pathways (represented by the dotted lines in the figure) can be plotted from the present state to the future. Increasing scores for one value perspective may require trade-offs with another value perspective (modified from Kim et al., 2021, in preprint). Not visualized here are the temporal pathways of the highly multi-dimensional space representing the variety of cosmologies and world-views of people (as depicted in the right-hand part of figure 2).

C. What is unique in the nature futures framework?

22. In the context of the conceptual framework of IPBES, the nature futures framework is intended to catalyse the development of scenarios that can be compared and does not pre-define specific characteristics for individual scenarios; rather, it allows the development of place- and context-specific scenarios that represent local and regional priorities, ecologies and values. The use of a single framework combining different specific value perspectives for nature facilitates its application to a diverse range of regional and socioeconomic contexts, where common and specific features allow for technical comparison across scenarios. It also promotes investigation of cross-scale interactions that cannot be suitably captured at single or multiple independent scales.

23. Common features reflect shared global goals for nature and nature's contributions to people across all scenarios based on the nature futures framework. In contrast, specific features reflect commonalities for scenarios at a particular location within the nature futures framework (see section 3 of the methodological guidance).

24. To apply the framework, users can develop scenarios based on the nature futures framework within a range of sociocultural, economic and political contexts and across a wide range of spatial scales, which may identify pathways towards desirable futures that achieve the goals of relevant multilateral environmental agreements and the Sustainable Development Goals. The specificity of individual scenarios can thus be easily translated to local conditions and applied to issues of interest to local policymakers.

25. The nature futures framework can be differentiated from scenario approaches such as representative concentration pathways (RCPs) and shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs), developed in support of the assessments of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (van Vuuren et al., 2014). The SSP-RCP framework may be perceived as prescriptive in terms of outcomes for greenhouse gas concentrations and many other direct and indirect drivers of climate change, such as human population growth, economic growth and agricultural productivity (O'Neill et al., 2017). Box 3 of the methodological guidance illustrates how the nature futures framework can be matched across shared socioeconomic pathways and representative concentration pathways, and sets out various efforts currently in place to use SSPs as entry points into novel scenarios based on the nature futures framework.

III. Concluding remarks

26. The testing of the nature futures framework, including discussing its opportunities and limits, by interdisciplinary research communities, communities of practice, policymakers, indigenous peoples and local communities, and other stakeholders may lead to the further development, identification and utilization of new qualitative and quantitative scenarios and model applications. This, in turn, may provide valuable input for future IPBES assessments and trigger much-needed actions and societal transformations towards desirable futures for people and nature.

Appendix to annex VI to decision IPBES-9/1

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Annex VII to decision IPBES-9/1

Deliverables for objective 4 (b) of the rolling work programme of the Platform up to 2030 and workplan for the task force on scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem services for the intersessional period 2022–2023

I. Deliverables for objective 4 (b)

1. In response to the request by the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in decision IPBES-7/1, the task force on scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem services prepared a set of draft deliverables for objective 4 (b), namely:

- (a) Provision of support on scenarios and models for IPBES assessments;
- (b) Catalysing of the further development of scenarios and models for future IPBES assessments.

II. Workplan for the intersessional period 2022–2023

2. Activities to provide support on scenarios and models for IPBES assessments will include:

(a) Distribution of the IPBES call for nominations of authors and fellows for the business and biodiversity assessment through relevant networks to encourage applications by experts on scenarios and models; and provision of assistance to the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel in the implementation of the process for filling gaps in expertise for the assessment expert group, where required;

(b) Organization of webinars for authors of the nexus and transformative change assessment reports to support the development of scenario chapters for those reports based on the *Methodological Assessment Report on Scenarios and Models*;¹

(c) Peer review by the task force of the first order drafts of the chapters of the nexus and transformative change assessment reports and dissemination of the invitation to review through relevant networks (January/February 2023);

(d) Provision of support for the invasive alien species, nexus and transformative change assessments on the use of currently available scenarios, including those developed for previous global-scale assessments and the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways framework assessed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;

(e) Organization of an online or in-person workshop with experts on indigenous and local knowledge and members of indigenous peoples and local communities, aimed at discussing indigenous and local knowledge and scenarios, including ways to address scenarios in ongoing and future assessments. This could be focused on developing approaches to gather and upscale local-scale scenarios by indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as to understand how this work can inform IPBES assessments at different spatial scales. The workshop will consider diverse indigenous and local knowledge systems and reflect on concepts including but not limited to “nature as culture”/“one with nature”, “living in harmony with nature” and “living in harmony with Mother Earth” (September 2022).

¹ IPBES (2016): *Methodological Assessment Report on Scenarios and Models of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. S. Ferrier, K. N. Ninan, P. Leadley, R. Alkemade, L. A. Acosta, H. R. Akçakaya, L. Brotons, W. W. L. Cheung, V. Christensen, K. A. Harhash, J. Kabubo-Mariara, C. Lundquist, M. Obersteiner, H. M. Pereira, G. Peterson, R. Pichs-Madruga, N. Ravindranath, C. Rondinini and B. A. Wintle (eds.). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. 348 pages. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3235428>.

3. Activities to catalyse the further development of scenarios and models for future IPBES assessments will include:

(a) Based on considerations put forth at the ninth session of the Plenary, the further development of the foundations of the nature futures framework, a flexible tool to support the development of scenarios and models of desirable futures for people, nature and Mother Earth,² including but not limited to alignment with the IPBES conceptual framework and the findings of the *IPBES Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature*.³ An update on the nature futures framework foundations and a synthesis of catalysed work on scenario development across knowledge systems will be provided to the Plenary at its tenth session;

(b) Further development of the draft methodological guidance on the use of the nature futures framework as one of the available tools for facilitating a comparison of existing scenarios and models in IPBES assessments and as a tool for further catalysing the development of new scenarios of desirable futures for people and nature to serve as potential input for upcoming IPBES assessments while accommodating the needs of policymakers. This work will be undertaken in direct response to the conclusions of the *IPBES Methodological Assessment Report on Scenarios and Models*, which identified limitations of existing scenario approaches in their usefulness for biodiversity and ecosystem services, particularly in their ability to incorporate policy objectives related to nature conservation and good quality of life. This work will also consider technical and capacity gaps in adapting the nature futures framework to specific contexts. The further-developed methodological guidance will be presented to the Plenary for its information at its tenth session;

(c) Organization of an online dialogue with IPBES national focal points in support of the further development of the draft methodological guidance for testing the nature futures framework and discussing its limits and opportunities, in collaboration with the IPBES capacity-building task force (September 2022);

(d) Organization of an online or in-person workshop with experts on scenarios and models, to catalyse the further development of scenarios and models for future IPBES assessments, including by testing the nature futures framework and discussing its limits and opportunities. The workshop would also serve to collect additional feedback on the methodological guidance for using the nature futures framework, including potential challenges involved in its application, and to further catalyse the development of qualitative and quantitative case studies that would be available for the nexus and transformative change assessments. Participants could include modellers, experts on social sciences and the humanities, policymakers and experts on indigenous and local knowledge (October 2022);

(e) Catalysing of the further development of scenarios and models, across knowledge systems, by various stakeholders for future IPBES assessments. This will be achieved through the following activities, which will all entail testing the nature futures framework and discussing its opportunities and limits:

- (i) Encourage the publication of third-party research in external peer-reviewed journals and grey literature on scenarios and models (e.g., with illustrative examples of scenarios and models that used the nature futures framework) that provide the wider scientific community and future IPBES assessments with new and desirable futures for nature;
- (ii) In collaboration with the IPBES task force on knowledge and data, undertake an effort to identify emerging publications and their underlying data sets on scenarios and models;
- (iii) Organize capacity-building activities in collaboration with the task force on capacity-building on broader scenarios to facilitate the use of existing scenarios and models in IPBES assessments and catalyse the development of new scenarios and models, targeting Governments and IPBES stakeholders;

² Though not repeated every time throughout the present document after “nature futures framework”, it is understood that any mention of the framework implicitly includes this subtitle.

³ IPBES (2022): *Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. P. Balvanera, U. Pascual, M. Christie, B. Baptiste, D. González-Jiménez (eds.). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6522522>.

- (iv) For IPBES experts, provide guidance, without being prescriptive, on testing the possible use of the nature futures framework in IPBES assessments (e.g., to facilitate the comparability of existing scenarios and models for IPBES assessments);
- (v) Support attendance at and development of talks and sessions for major conferences to catalyse the further development of scenarios and models for future IPBES assessments;
- (vi) Explore the development of a knowledge base of case studies in collaboration with the task forces on knowledge and data and on indigenous and local knowledge.⁴

⁴ A preliminary overview of articles in peer-reviewed journals was made available to the Plenary at its ninth session in appendix IV to the annex to document IPBES/9/INF/16.

Decision IPBES-9/2: Organization of the Plenary and dates and venues of future sessions of the Plenary

The Plenary

1. *Decides* that the eleventh session of the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services will be held in the second half of 2024, taking into account the calendar of relevant international meetings;
2. *Invites* members of the Platform in a position to do so to consider hosting the eleventh session of the Plenary;
3. *Requests* the Bureau, in consultation with the members of the Platform, to decide on the specific dates of the eleventh session of the Plenary, taking into account the calendar of relevant intergovernmental meetings;
4. *Also requests* the Bureau, in consultation with members, to decide on the venue for the eleventh session of the Plenary, taking into account any offers from members to host the session, which should be subject to the successful conclusion of a host country agreement;
5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in the event that the Bureau decides to accept the offer of a specific Government to host the eleventh session of the Plenary, to conclude and sign a host country agreement for the eleventh session of the Plenary with that Government as soon as possible, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985 and in compliance with the provisions of the United Nations administrative instruction on guidelines for the preparation of host Government agreements falling under General Assembly resolution 40/243;¹
6. *Takes note* of the draft provisional agendas for the tenth and eleventh sessions of the Plenary, which are set out in the annex to the present decision;
7. *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 tenth session of the Plenary;
8. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to finalize the proposed organization of work for the tenth session of the Plenary, in line with comments received at the ninth session of the Plenary and written comments received in response to the invitation referred to in paragraph 7 of the present decision.

Annex to decision IPBES-9/2

I. Draft provisional agenda for the tenth session 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.
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.

¹ ST/AI/342.

7. Assessing knowledge:
 - (a) Thematic assessment of invasive alien species;
 - (b) Engagement 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.

II. Draft provisional agenda for the eleventh session 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.
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 interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health;
 - (b) 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) Engagement 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. Adoption of the decisions and the report of the session.
12. Closure of the session.

Decision IPBES-9/3: Financial and budgetary arrangements

The Plenary,

Welcoming the cash and in-kind contributions received since the eighth 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, as shown in tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the annex to the present decision,

Noting also the pledges made for the period beyond 2022,

Noting further the status of expenditures in 2021, as shown in table 5 of the annex to the present decision,

Noting with concern the gap between the income and the expenses currently forecast for 2022, 2023 and 2024, as evidenced in tables 6, 7 and 8 of the annex to the present decision,

Stressing the need to increase the number of Platform members voluntarily contributing in kind and in cash to the work of the Platform,

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,

Noting the due diligence procedures undertaken when accepting contributions from non-governmental stakeholders, including from the private sector,

1. *Invites* pledges and contributions to the trust fund of the Platform, as well as in-kind contributions, with a view to broadening the donor base, 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, with a view to broadening the donor base, and to report to the Plenary at its tenth session on expenditures for 2022 and on activities related to fundraising, which are conducted under the guidance of the Bureau;
3. *Adopts* the revised budget for 2022, amounting to \$8,873,599, as set out in table 6 of the annex to the present decision;
4. *Also adopts* the budget for 2023, amounting to \$10,322,910, as set out in table 7 of the annex to the present decision;
5. *Further adopts* the provisional budget for 2024, amounting to \$10,148,828, as set out in table 8 of the annex to the present decision.

Annex to decision IPBES-9/3

I. Status of cash and in-kind contributions to the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

Table 1

Status of cash contributions received and pledges made for the period 1 January 2018–31 December 2024 (as at 5 July 2022)

(United States dollars)

	<i>Contributions received</i>					<i>Pledges made</i>			
	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>Total pledges</i>
1. Governments									
Australia	–	–	–	30 000	69 140	–	–	–	–
Austria	17 123	–	22 222	16 892	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	77 193	73 661	73 853	74 324	–	68 894	68 894	–	137 787
Bulgaria	2 323	2 273	2 198	2 427	–	–	–	–	–
Canada ^a	25 583	30 312	31 260	31 216	31 119	–	31 397	31 397	62 794
Chile	13 000	12 751	11 000	12 053	–	10 736	–	–	10 736
China	200 000	200 000	180 000	180 000	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	29 908	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	5 044	2 389	2 326	–	–	–	–	–
European Union	–	2 155 333	–	1 223 321	–	1 257 097	–	–	1 257 097
Finland	11 696	22 727	23 697	23 866	–	26 344	–	–	26 344
France ^a	844 838	416 343	503 897	290 687	–	350 594	64 654	–	415 248
Germany ^a	1 457 267	1 242 916	1 109 361	1 266 363	1 293 674	–	1 216 545	1 216 545	2 433 090
Japan	190 454	166 428	193 181	193 181	189 814	–	189 814	–	189 814
Latvia	4 227	11 377	11 947	12 165	–	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	17 045	11 123	–	9 558	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	715 072	–	225 225	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	17 047	16 557	–	34 920	16 995	–	–	–	–
Norway	665 417	324 585	290 757	372 715	–	334 694	–	–	334 694
Republic of Korea ^a	–	123 378	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Slovakia	–	–	23 895	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	93 826	42 239	–	–	–	–

	<i>Contributions received</i>					<i>Pledges made</i>			
	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>Total pledges</i>
Sweden ^a	253 128	161 339	159 502	173 261	159 285	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	84 000	72 651	84 344	71 809	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	650 214	502 060	269 830	244 494	407 550	–	366 748	366 748	733 496
United States of America	495 000	497 759	497 000	750 000	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal 1	5 025 556	6 793 596	3 490 333	5 334 628	2 209 816	2 048 358	1 938 052	1 614 690	5 601 100
2. Other donors									
AXA S.A.	–	–	–	–	184 009	–	94 382	–	94 382
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation ^a	–	–	–	–	286 740	–	–	–	–
BNP Paribas Foundation	–	–	–	–	45 403	22 523	22 523	22 523	67 568
H & M Hennes and Mauritz Gbc A.B.	–	–	44 014	45 732	39 599	–	45 620	–	45 620
Kering S.A.	–	131 291	143 369	143 369	134 831	–	–	–	–
Laboratoires de Biologie Végétale Yves Rocher S.A.	11 481	11 161	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation Award	–	–	–	45 045	–	–	–	–	–
Win Gothenburg Sustainability Award	–	–	113 663	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal 2	11 481	142 452	301 047	234 146	690 582	22 523	162 525	22 523	207 570
Subtotal (1 + 2)	5 037 037	6 936 048	3 791 379	5 568 774	2 900 398	2 070 880	2 100 577	1 637 213	5 808 670
3. Investment and miscellaneous income^b	158 546	217 091	179 314	(8 856)					
Total (1 + 2 + 3)	5 195 583	7 153 139	3 970 693	5 559 918	2 900 398	2 070 880	2 100 577	1 637 213	5 808 670

^a The contribution from the donor includes an earmarked component. Please refer to table 2, part 1, for details.

^b Investment income earned on cash pool resources of the United Nations Environment Programme.

Table 2
Earmarked contributions received in cash and pledges made for the period 2018–2023
 (United States dollars)

Government/institution	Activity	Type of support	Contributions received					Pledges made			
			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023	2024	Total pledges
1 Earmarked contributions received in cash in support of the approved work programme											
1.1 Earmarked contributions received in cash in support of the approved work programme from Governments											
Canada	Support for the work programme	Support for deliverables	25 583	30 312	31 260	31 216	31 119	–	31 397	31 397	62 794
Finland	Support for the work programme	Support for deliverables	–	–	–	23 866	–	–	–	–	–
France (Office français de la biodiversité)	Support for the global assessment	Support for deliverables	102 740	71 903	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France (Office français de la biodiversité)	Support for the thematic assessment of invasive alien species	Support for deliverables	–	79 545	116 959	–	–	–	64 654	–	64 654
France (Office français de la biodiversité)	Support for the thematic assessment on values	Support for deliverables	84 541	55 741	58 480	–	–	64 654	–	–	64 654
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	–	–	64 654	–	–	64 654
Germany	Support to cover the cost of a P3-level consultant for the technical support unit of the global assessment	Staff costs	102 108	73 594	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	Support to cover the information system assistant position	Staff costs	–	51 500	–	103 000	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	Support for participants in the sixth session of the Plenary of IPBES	Support for participants	149 068	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	Third author meeting for the global assessment	Venue and logistics	6 269	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Republic of Korea	Meeting of the task force on knowledge and data	Support for participants	123 378	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Government/institution	Activity	Type of support	Contributions received					Pledges made			
			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023	2024	Total pledges
Sweden	Support for the participation of members of the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel from developing countries	Support for participants	84 603	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal 1.1			762 831	418 336	265 179	158 082	31 119	129 308	96 051	31 397	256 757
1.2 Earmarked contributions received in cash in support of the approved work programme from other donors											
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	Support for the work programme – nexus assessment	Staff costs	–	–	–	–	286 740	–	–	–	–
AXA S.A.	Support for the fellowship programme – nexus and transformative change assessments	Support for participants and logistics	–	–	–	–	184 009	–	–	–	–
Subtotal 1.2			–	–	–	–	470 749	–	–	–	–
Total 1			762 831	418 336	265 179	158 082	501 868	129 308	96 051	31 397	256 757
2 Earmarked contributions received in cash in support of activities relevant to the work programme but not included in the approved budget											
Colombia	Support for the fifth session of the Plenary in Medellin, Colombia, for conference services and staff travel	Support for meetings	325 065	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	Support for the seventh session of the Plenary in Paris, France, for conference services and staff travel	Support for meetings	–	265 114	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	Support for the information system assistant position	Staff costs	30 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	Support for the IPBES biodiversity and pandemics workshop	Support for meetings	–	–	38 664	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	Support for the ninth session of the Plenary in Bonn, Germany, for venue costs	Support to meetings	–	–	–	–	982 367	–	–	–	–
Norway	Support for the IPCC-IPBES workshop on climate and biodiversity	Support for meetings	–	–	39 325	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal 2			355 065	265 114	77 989	–	982 367	–	–	–	–
Total (1 + 2)			1 117 896	683 450	343 168	158 082	982 367	129 308	96 051	31 397	256 757

Abbreviations: IPBES – Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services; IPCC – Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Table 3
In-kind contributions received in 2021
 (United States dollars)

<i>Government/institution</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Type of support</i>	<i>Estimated value</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	13 000
Ministry of the Environment, Japan	Technical support unit for the assessment of invasive alien species	Staff, office and general operating costs	220 000
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	70 000
Fondation pour la recherche sur la biodiversité	Workshop to further advance the development of the summary for policymakers of the assessment of the sustainable use of wild species	Venue and logistics	3 500
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Technical support unit for the task force on indigenous and local knowledge	Staff, office and general operating costs	150 000
	Workshop to further advance the development of the summary for policymakers of the assessment of the sustainable use of wild species	Venue and logistics	1 500
	Interpretation for indigenous and local knowledge dialogue for the assessment of the sustainable use of wild species	Logistical costs	2 000
Senckenberg Nature Research Society, Germany	Technical support unit for the task force on knowledge and data	Staff, office and general operating costs	105 000
Biodiversa+	Technical support unit for the task force on knowledge and data	Staff, office and general operating costs	27 000
Government of the Netherlands	Technical support unit for the task force on scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem services	Staff, office and general operating costs	127 000
PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency	Technical support unit for the task force on scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem services	Costs related to dialogue workshops on scenarios and models	20 000
Government of Norway	Technical support unit for the task force on capacity-building	Staff, office and general operating costs	300 000
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France	Technical support to implement the fundraising strategy of IPBES	Staff costs	279 800
United Nations Environment Programme	Secondment of a P-4 programme officer to the IPBES secretariat	Staff costs	211 200
Subtotal 1			1 530 000
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	71 000
Subtotal 2			71 000
Total (1 + 2)			1 601 000

Table 4
Examples of activities catalysed by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in 2021 and 2022
(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 Europe)	European Union	Five calls for proposals in support of the IPBES nexus and transformative change assessments	38.8
		Call for proposals in support of the IPBES business and biodiversity assessment	5.5
		Call for proposals to facilitate science-policy links with IPBES in the context of the new European Union biodiversity strategy for 2030	14.2
BiodivERsA and Water JPI with the European Commission	BiodivERsA and Water JPI	Joint call for research proposals on “conservation and restoration of degraded ecosystems and their biodiversity, including a focus on aquatic systems”, building on the IPBES regional assessment for Europe and Central Asia, the IPBES land degradation and restoration assessment and the IPBES global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services	23.3
Biodiversa+ with the European Commission	Biodiversa+	Joint call for research proposals on “supporting the protection of biodiversity and ecosystem restoration across land and sea”, building on the IPBES regional assessment for Europe and Central Asia, the IPBES global assessment on biodiversity and ecosystem services and the IPBES workshop on biodiversity and pandemics	43.6
Capacity-building			
Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection, Germany/ International Climate Initiative	World Conservation Monitoring Centre	Capacity-building and support for Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia and Grenada to undertake national ecosystem assessments and establish IPBES national science-policy platforms	0.9
	UNDP/BES-Net	Capacity-building and support for national biodiversity and ecosystem service assessments through BES-Net national dialogues in Colombia, Cameroon, Ethiopia and Viet Nam	0.7
	UNDP (and World Conservation Monitoring Centre)/BES-Net II	Capacity-building and support for national biodiversity and ecosystem service assessments in up to 40 countries	2.4
	Centre for Development Research (ZEF)	Capacity-building support for Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, 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”	0.5
Total			129.9

Abbreviations: BES-Net – Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network; UNDP – United Nations Development Programme; Water JPI – Water Joint Programming Initiative, “Water challenges for a changing world”.

II. Final expenditures for 2021

Table 5
Final expenditures for 2021
 (United States dollars)

<i>Budget items</i>	<i>2021 approved revised budget</i>	<i>2021 final expenditures</i>	<i>Balance</i>
1. Meetings of the IPBES bodies			
1.1 Sessions of the Plenary			
Costs for participants in the eighth session of the Plenary	7 500	7 679	(179)
Conference services (translation, editing and interpretation)	830 000	556 830	273 170
Reporting services	65 000	40 397	24 603
Security and other costs	0	1 195	(1 195)
Subtotal 1.1, sessions of the Plenary	902 500	606 102	296 398
1.2 Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel sessions			
Travel and meeting costs for participants for Bureau sessions	0	0	0
Travel and meeting costs for participants for Panel sessions	0	5 985	(5 985)
Subtotal 1.2, Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel sessions	0	5 985	(5 985)
1.3 Travel costs of the Chair to represent IPBES	12 500	0	12 500
Subtotal 1, meetings of the IPBES bodies	915 000	612 087	302 913
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	499 000	311 896	187 104
wp1-Deliverable 3 (b) (ii): invasive alien species assessment	120 000	110 843	9 157
wp1-Deliverable 3 (b) (iii): sustainable use of wild species assessment	200 000	81 172	118 828
wp1-Deliverable 3 (d): values assessment	179 000	119 881	59 119
Subtotal, part A	499 000	311 896	187 104
Part B: rolling work programme up to 2030			
Objective 1: assessing knowledge	150 000	3 511	146 489
Deliverable 1 (a): a thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health (nexus assessment)	75 000	3 511	71 489
Deliverable 1 (b): a technical paper on the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change	0	0	0
Deliverable 1 (c): a thematic assessment of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity (transformative change assessment)	75 000	0	75 000
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)	0	0	0
Objective 2: building capacity	180 000	36 009	143 991
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	180 000	36 009	143 991
Objective 3: strengthening the knowledge foundations	418 000	295 610	122 390
Objective 3 (a): advanced work on knowledge and data	268 000	175 425	92 575
Objective 3 (b): enhanced recognition of and work with indigenous and local knowledge systems	150 000	120 185	29 815
Objective 4: supporting policy	469 000	314 748	154 252
Objective 4 (a): advanced work on policy instruments, policy support tools and methodologies	209 000	164 310	44 690

<i>Budget items</i>	<i>2021 approved revised budget</i>	<i>2021 final expenditures</i>	<i>Balance</i>
Objective 4 (b): advanced work on scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services	260 000	150 438	109 562
Objective 4 (c): advanced work on multiple values	0	0	0
Objective 5: communicating and engaging	380 000	309 677	70 323
Objective 5 (a): strengthened communication	350 000	292 877	57 123
Objective 5 (c): strengthened engagement with stakeholders	30 000	16 800	13 200
Subtotal, part B	1 597 000	959 556	637 444
Subtotal 2, implementation of the work programme	2 096 000	1 271 452	824 548
3. Secretariat			
3.1 Secretariat personnel	1 972 100	1 628 814	343 286
3.2 Operating costs (non-personnel)	271 000	183 826	87 174
Subtotal 3, secretariat (personnel + operating)	2 243 100	1 812 640	430 460
Subtotal (1 + 2 + 3)	5 254 100	3 696 179	1 557 921
Programme support costs	420 328	287 832	132 496
Total	5 674 428	3 984 010	1 690 418

III. Revised budget for 2022

Table 6
Revised budget for 2022
 (United States dollars)

<i>Budget item</i>	<i>2022 approved budget</i>	<i>2022 revised budget</i>	<i>Change</i>
1. Meetings of the IPBES bodies			
1.1 Sessions of the Plenary			
Travel costs for participants in the ninth session of the Plenary (travel and daily subsistence allowance)	500 000	500 000	0
Conference services (translation, editing and interpretation)	830 000	830 000	0
Reporting services	65 000	65 000	0
Security and other costs	100 000	240 000	140 000
Subtotal 1.1, sessions of the Plenary	1 495 000	1 635 000	140 000
1.2 Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel sessions			
Travel and meeting costs for participants for one Bureau session	70 900	35 450	(35 450)
Travel and meeting costs for participants for one Panel session	170 000	85 000	(85 000)
Subtotal 1.2, Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel sessions	240 900	120 450	(120 450)
1.3 Travel costs of the Chair to represent IPBES	25 000	25 000	0
Subtotal 1, meetings of the IPBES bodies	1 760 900	1 780 450	19 550
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	1 084 250	(19 500)
wp1-Deliverable 3 (b) (ii): invasive alien species assessment	366 250	296 500	(69 750)
wp1-Deliverable 3 (b) (iii): sustainable use of wild species assessment	405 000	406 500	1 500
wp1-Deliverable 3 (d): values assessment	332 500	381 250	48 750
Subtotal, part A	1 103 750	1 084 250	(19 500)
Part B: rolling work programme up to 2030			
Objective 1: assessing knowledge	1 501 250	1 084 420	(416 830)

<i>Budget item</i>	<i>2022 approved budget</i>	<i>2022 revised budget</i>	<i>Change</i>
Deliverable 1 (a): a thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health (nexus assessment)	1 031 250	663 170	(368 080)
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	421 250	(48 750)
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)	0	0	0
Objective 2: building capacity	621 000	390 200	(230 800)
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	390 200	(230 800)
Objective 3: strengthening the knowledge foundations	653 000	555 000	(98 000)
Objective 3 (a): advanced work on knowledge and data	268 000	268 000	0
Objective 3 (b): enhanced recognition of and work with indigenous and local knowledge systems	385 000	287 000	(98 000)
Objective 4: supporting policy	514 000	471 000	(43 000)
Objective 4 (a): advanced work on policy instruments, policy support tools and methodologies	244 000	239 000	(5 000)
Objective 4 (b): advanced work on scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services	270 000	232 000	(38 000)
Objective 4 (c): advanced work on multiple values	0	0	0
Objective 5: communicating and engaging	280 000	280 000	0
Objective 5 (a): strengthened communication	250 000	250 000	0
Objective 5 (c): strengthened engagement of stakeholders	30 000	30 000	0
Subtotal, part B	3 569 250	2 780 620	(788 630)
Subtotal 2, implementation of the work programme	4 673 000	3 864 870	(808 130)
3. Secretariat			
3.1 Secretariat personnel	2 395 725	2 249 975	(145 750)
3.2 Operating costs (non-personnel)	321 000	321 000	0
Subtotal 3, secretariat (personnel + operating)	2 716 725	2 570 975	(145 750)
Subtotal (1 + 2 + 3)	9 150 625	8 216 295	(934 330)
Programme support costs	732 050	657 304	(74 746)
Total	9 882 675	8 873 599	(1 009 076)

IV. Budget for 2023

Table 7

Budget for 2023

(United States dollars)

<i>Budget item</i>	<i>2023 provisional budget</i>	<i>2023 revised budget</i>	<i>Change</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	500 000	0
Conference services (translation, editing and interpretation)	830 000	830 000	0
Reporting services	65 000	65 000	0
Security and other costs	100 000	100 000	0
Subtotal 1.1, sessions of the Plenary	1 495 000	1 495 000	0

<i>Budget item</i>	<i>2023 provisional budget</i>	<i>2023 revised budget</i>	<i>Change</i>
1.2 Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel sessions			
Travel and meeting costs for participants for one Bureau session	70 900	35 450	(35 450)
Travel and meeting costs for participants for one Panel session	170 000	85 000	(85 000)
Subtotal 1.2, Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel sessions	240 900	120 450	(120 450)
1.3 Travel costs of the Chair to represent IPBES	25 000	25 000	0
Subtotal 1, meetings of the IPBES bodies	1 760 900	1 640 450	(120 450)
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	302 500	(50 000)
wp1-Deliverable 3 (b) (ii): invasive alien species assessment	352 500	302 500	(50 000)
Subtotal, part A	352 500	302 500	(50 000)
Part B: rolling work programme up to 2030			
Objective 1: assessing knowledge	1 860 750	1 724 800	(135 950)
Deliverable 1 (a): a thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health (nexus assessment)	682 500	837 300	154 800
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)	872 500	516 250	(356 250)
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)	305 750	371 250	65 500
Objective 2: building capacity	759 000	767 500	8 500
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	767 500 ^a	8 500
Objective 3: strengthening the knowledge foundations	553 000	712 000	159 000
Objective 3 (a): advanced work on knowledge and data	268 000	293 000	25 000
Objective 3 (b): enhanced recognition of and work with indigenous and local knowledge systems	285 000	419 000	134 000
Objective 4: supporting policy	739 000	750 000	11 000
Objective 4 (a): advanced work on policy instruments, policy support tools and methodologies	244 000	244 000	0
Objective 4 (b): advanced work on scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services	260 000	271 000	11 000
Objective 4 (c): advanced work on multiple values	235 000	235 000	0
Objective 5: communicating and engaging	280 000	280 000	0
Objective 5 (a): strengthened communication	250 000	250 000	0
Objective 5 (c): strengthened engagement of stakeholders	30 000	30 000	0
Subtotal, part B	4 191 750	4 234 300	42 550
Subtotal 2, implementation of the work programme	4 544 250	4 536 800	(7 450)
3. Secretariat			
3.1 Secretariat personnel	2 504 100	3 035 000	530 900
3.2 Operating costs (non-personnel)	321 000	346 000	25 000
Subtotal 3, secretariat (personnel + operating)	2 825 100	3 381 000	555 900

<i>Budget item</i>	<i>2023 provisional budget</i>	<i>2023 revised budget</i>	<i>Change</i>
Subtotal (1 + 2 + 3)	9 130 250	9 558 250	428 000
Programme support costs	730 420	764 660	34 240
Total	9 860 670	10 322 910	462 240

^a Includes one in-person dialogue workshop with national focal points, which includes regional components, to further enhance the capacity of Governments to use completed IPBES assessments and other IPBES work and to facilitate the participation of Governments in the development of ongoing IPBES assessments.

V. Provisional budget for 2024

Table 8
Provisional budget for 2024
(United States dollars)

<i>Budget items</i>	<i>2024 provisional budget</i>
1. Meetings of the IPBES bodies	
1.1 Sessions of the Plenary	
Travel costs for participants in the eleventh session of the Plenary (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 one Bureau session	35 450
Travel and meeting costs for participants for one Panel session	85 000
Subtotal 1.2, Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel sessions	120 450
1.3 Travel costs of the Chair to represent IPBES	25 000
Subtotal 1, meetings of the IPBES bodies	1 640 450
Rolling work programme up to 2030	
Objective 1: assessing knowledge	2 145 050
Deliverable 1 (a): a thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health (nexus assessment)	986 050
Deliverable 1 (c): a thematic assessment of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity (transformative change assessment)	662 750
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)	496 250
Objective 2: building capacity	503 000
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	503 000
Objectives 3: strengthening the knowledge foundations	558 000
Objective 3 (a): advanced work on knowledge and data	303 000
Objective 3 (b): enhanced recognition of and work with indigenous and local knowledge systems	255 000
Objectives 4: supporting policy	750 000
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	271 000
Objective 4 (c): advanced work on multiple values	235 000
Objectives 5: communicating and engaging	280 000
Objective 5 (a): strengthened communication	250 000
Objective 5 (c): strengthened engagement of stakeholders	30 000
Subtotal 2, implementation of the work programme	4 236 050

<i>Budget items</i>	<i>2024 provisional budget</i>
3. Secretariat	
3.1 Secretariat personnel	3 174 563
3.2 Operating costs (non-personnel)	346 000
Subtotal 3, secretariat (personnel + operating)	3 520 563
Subtotal (1 + 2 + 3)	9 397 063
Programme support costs	751 765
Total	10 148 828