

**Intergovernmental Science-Policy
Platform on Biodiversity and
Ecosystem Services**

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

Bonn, Germany, 28 August–2 September 2023
Item 9 of the provisional agenda*

Improving the effectiveness of the Platform**Overview of 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****Note by the secretariat**

1. As part of the first work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), the Plenary, in decision IPBES-2/5, mandated a review of the effectiveness of the administrative and scientific functions of IPBES. An internal review, led by the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Bureau, was undertaken in the intersessional period between the fifth and sixth sessions of the Plenary. An external review by a review panel comprising 10 members was completed in time for the seventh session of the Plenary.
2. The Plenary, in decision IPBES-7/2, welcomed the report of the review panel on the effectiveness of IPBES at the conclusion of its first work programme,¹ the response by the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Bureau² and the response by the Executive Secretary to the report.³ In the same decision, the Plenary requested the Bureau, the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Executive Secretary, in accordance with their respective mandates, to take the recommendations made by the review panel into account in the implementation of the rolling work programme of IPBES up to 2030 and to identify solutions and/or issues for the Plenary to consider at its eighth session.
3. In decision IPBES-8/1, the Plenary welcomed the report by the Bureau, the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Executive Secretary on progress in addressing the recommendations set out in the report on the review of IPBES at the end of its first work programme.⁴ In the same decision, the Plenary requested the Bureau, the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Executive Secretary, in accordance with their respective mandates, to continue to take the recommendations made by the review panel into account in the implementation of the rolling work programme of the Platform up to 2030 and report on progress to the Plenary at its ninth session, and at future sessions of the Plenary, as appropriate, including on further solutions and issues.

* IPBES/10/1.

¹ IPBES/7/INF/18.

² IPBES/7/INF/19.

³ IPBES/7/INF/20.

⁴ IPBES/8/8.

4. In decision IPBES-9/1, the Plenary took note of the note by the secretariat on improving the effectiveness of IPBES.⁵ In the same decision, the Plenary requested 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 to report to the Plenary at its tenth session on further progress, including on further issues and solutions.

5. The annex to the present note, which is presented without formal editing, sets out an updated table with further progress made since the ninth session of the IPBES Plenary in responding to specific recommendations.

⁵ IPBES/9/11.

Annex*

Overview of the responses by the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, the Bureau and the Executive Secretary since the ninth session of the Plenary to the recommendations set out in the report on the review of the Platform at the end of its first work programme

1. The table below contains in column 1, the recommendations by the external review as set out in document IPBES/7/5, and in column 2 information on activities undertaken since the ninth session of the Plenary in response to these recommendations. Initial responses by the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Executive Secretary to selected findings ahead of the seventh session of the Plenary were set out in documents IPBES/7/INF/19 and IPBES/7/INF/20; an overview of responses undertaken between the seventh and eighth sessions of the Plenary in document IPBES/8/INF/21; and an overview of responses undertaken between the eighth and ninth sessions of the Plenary in document IPBES/9/INF/19.

<i>Recommendations by the review panel</i>	<i>Activities undertaken since IPBES 9</i>
Origins, conceptualization and positioning of IPBES	
(1) A formal vision and mission should be discussed and agreed by the Plenary. The vision and mission should serve to reaffirm the niche of IPBES, which many perceive to be that of an interface mechanism providing authoritative knowledge for policy development and decision-making and delivering through its four functions, which are seen as an integrated set. This vision and mission of IPBES should be supported by a short and well-focused strategic plan that embraces all activities of the Platform, against which future development and performance can be evaluated.	The Plenary did not include a formal vision and mission into the rolling work programme for IPBES up to 2030, which it adopted in decision IPBES-7/1. The rolling work programme, in its first paragraph, includes the overall objective of IPBES (“to strengthen the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human well-being and sustainable development”), and states, in its second paragraph, the policy framework of the new work programme (“the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development including the Sustainable Development Goals, the biodiversity-related conventions and other biodiversity and ecosystem services processes”).
(2) The Plenary should, in the context of the next work programme, clarify the various boundaries that IPBES is trying to span as a science-policy interface, along with the requirements and the vision for success in that regard, in order to prioritize and align resources and partnerships and to identify relevant types of outputs.	The rolling work programme also includes three initial priority topics, which are aligned with the overall objective of IPBES and its policy framework, and which structure activities under the six objectives of the work programme, thereby fostering integration among the four functions of IPBES. The Plenary, at IPBES 10, will be invited to add additional priority topics to the rolling work programme of IPBES up to 2030. As an example of how the structure of the work programme guides its implementation, please see documents IPBES/10/INF/9, IPBES/10/INF/10, IPBES/10/INF/11, IPBES/10/INF/12 and IPBES/10/INF/13, in which the IPBES task forces set out how they interact with the nexus, transformative change and business and biodiversity assessments. As part of their general terms of reference, as set out in annex II to decision IPBES-7/1, each of the IPBES task forces under the work programme develops and updates a workplan that sets out clear milestones and deliverables with regard to the successful implementation of the relevant topics and objectives of the rolling work programme up to 2030 for periodic consideration by the Plenary. IPBES task force work plans for the intersessional period between IPBES 10 and IPBES 11 are presented to the Plenary in document IPBES/10/8.

* The annex has not been formally edited.

<i>Recommendations by the review panel</i>	<i>Activities undertaken since IPBES 9</i>
<p>(3) A clear strategy should be developed for enhanced and more synergetic collaboration and engagement with key strategic stakeholders as strategic partners, allowing for differentiation of status (beyond observer status) to enhance mutual benefits.</p>	<p>The Plenary included objectives 5 (b), strengthened engagement of Governments, and 5 (c), strengthened engagement of stakeholders, as part of the IPBES 2030 rolling work programme (decision IPBES-7/1, annex I).</p> <p>Objective 5 (c) states that IPBES will continue to engage with strategic partners and other stakeholders, inter alia:</p> <p>(a) The United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in the context of the collaborative partnership arrangement between the Plenary and those entities set out in decision IPBES-2/8.</p> <p>A progress report on the United Nations collaborative partnership arrangement is set out in document IPBES/10/INF/19;</p> <p>(b) The Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, in the context of the memoranda of understanding between the IPBES secretariat and the secretariats of those agreements, and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.</p> <p>The memoranda of cooperation with the secretariats of these multilateral environmental agreements have been extended for the duration of the 2030 rolling work programme (see document IPBES/10/INF/15). Collaboration with IPCC has been initiated with a co-sponsored workshop on biodiversity and climate change (see documents IPBES/8/6 and IPBES/8/INF/20) and further engagement is being explored (see document IPBES/10/7);</p> <p>(c) Self-organized stakeholder networks of IPBES. Various activities for stakeholders were organized in the intersessional period since IPBES 9, including Stakeholder Day ahead of IPBES 10, see document IPBES/10/INF/15;</p> <p>(d) A limited number of strategic partners, in line with the guidance on the development of strategic partnerships and other collaborative arrangements as set out in annex III to decision IPBES-3/4 and recognized on the IPBES website;</p> <p>and (e) A larger set of collaborative supporters, selected by the Bureau, and recognized on the IPBES website for their own work supporting the overall objective of IPBES and the implementation of the rolling work programme up to 2030.</p> <p>Information on strategic partners and collaborative supporters is set out in document IPBES/10/INF/15.</p>
<p>(4) The stakeholder engagement processes within IPBES needs to be reviewed and strengthened to better deliver for the Platform and the stakeholders. In particular, stakeholder engagement should occur throughout the assessment process to implement the true co-production of assessments. This will critically rely on appropriate nominations by the Platform members, partners and other stakeholders, in</p>	<p>As described above, the Plenary included objective 5 (c) strengthened engagement of stakeholders as part of the IPBES 2030 rolling work programme (decision IPBES-7/1, annex I). Information on progress in the implementation of this objective is set out in document IPBES/10/INF/15.</p>

<i>Recommendations by the review panel</i>	<i>Activities undertaken since IPBES 9</i>
<p>particular of practitioners, biodiversity managers, policymakers and policy experts, and rely on the capacity to generate mutual benefits and to communicate and coordinate at different scales (interest, capacities and coordination should be developed at the national scale, then be leveraged by IPBES at regional and global scales).</p>	<p>In the context of the work on building capacity and IPBES assessments, a number of activities were organized to widely engage stakeholders in the work of IPBES, in particular in the preparation of assessments:</p> <p>(a) Organization of online dialogues during the nomination period for experts of the business and biodiversity assessments, as well as during the external reviews of drafts of the nexus and transformative change assessments (see document IPBES/10/INF/9);</p> <p>(b) Activities to encourage the establishment and work of science-policy platforms, networks and assessments for biodiversity and ecosystem services at national and (sub)regional levels, as well as the sixth meeting of the IPBES capacity-building forum on youth engagement (see document IPBES/10/INF/9).</p>
Governance, structure and procedures	
<p>(5) The exact legal status of IPBES should be clarified and effectively communicated, as this has wide-ranging implications, including in terms of partnership development, fundraising and communications.</p>	<p>The mandate and status of IPBES is defined by States who see it as having a separate legal status. IPBES is an independent intergovernmental body. It was established in Panama City, on 21 April 2012 by 94 Governments. The Plenary of IPBES is the decision-making body of IPBES. IPBES is not a United Nations body and not under the United Nations Environment Programme, nor hosted by UNEP. However, at the request of the IPBES Plenary and with the authorization of the UNEP Governing Council in 2013, UNEP provides secretariat services to IPBES. In this capacity, i.e., for the acts performed as the secretariat of IPBES, UNEP assumes liability. As per decision IPBES-1/4, paragraph 3, the secretariat is solely accountable to the IPBES Plenary on policy and programmatic matters.</p> <p>The IPBES website includes information on the legal status of IPBES at https://ipbes.net/history-establishment.</p>
<p>(6) The principles of scientific independence and the appropriate segregation of duties – which remain of critical importance to ensure the legitimacy and credibility of IPBES – should be strengthened through appropriate revised modalities and procedures.</p>	<p>The Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Bureau considered the recommendations by the external review panel and approved modalities and practical guidance for the implementation of their distinct roles in the IPBES assessment process and in the work of IPBES task forces, as set out in document IPBES/8/INF/22.</p>
<p>(10) The separation created by the establishment of the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Bureau as two distinct bodies has become both cumbersome and seems to add little value. Considering other constraints (notably in terms of the budget and staff time used to support committees), there is an opportunity for a more streamlined governance architecture that the Plenary should consider going forward.</p>	<p>The Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel also approved a code of practice for their members, also set out in document IPBES/8/INF/22.</p> <p>The Plenary welcomed the note by the Bureau and the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel on the implementation of their respective roles in practice in its decision IPBES-8/1, section VI, paragraph 5.</p>
<p>(7) The “policy relevant but not policy prescriptive” principle should be supplemented with a principle on co-design, co-production and co-implementation, with appropriate procedures in place to maintain scientific credibility and independence.</p>	<p>IPBES procedures embody considerable co-design, co-production and co-implementation. Following IPBES 8, IPBES launched calls for nomination for experts for the nexus assessment and the transformative change assessment, and following IPBES 9, for the business and biodiversity assessment.</p>
<p>(8) IPBES needs to diversify and be more explicit about the different kinds of expertise needed for different activities, and the criteria applied for expert selection, to strengthen the policy dimension within IPBES. In addition to the existing criteria for regional, gender and disciplinary diversity/scientific credentials, criteria aiming to strengthen the capacity of IPBES to operate at the interface between data, science, policy and practice should be included.</p>	<p>The calls for nomination have specified the disciplines relevant to the assessments, with an emphasis on the social sciences and humanities, and on the need for practitioners.</p> <p>The IPBES task forces and secretariat have undertaken additional efforts to widely distribute the calls for nomination.</p>

<i>Recommendations by the review panel</i>	<i>Activities undertaken since IPBES 9</i>
<p>(9) There is a need to improve the reach of the process for nominating individuals to take part in the Platform's activities, and to improve the quality of the experts nominated to IPBES. This is a key responsibility of members of the Platform. One approach could be to establish national IPBES committees, chaired by the national focal points, that can assist the nomination processes.</p>	<p>As a result, the involvement of social scientists, and gender balance continue to improve. An analysis of the IPBES nomination process, in response to decision IPBES-8/1, section VI, paragraph 4 is set out in documents IPBES/9/11 and IPBES/9/INF/22.</p> <p>Additional efforts were undertaken to strengthen the participation of practitioners, biodiversity managers, policymakers and policy experts in the nexus, transformative change and business and biodiversity assessments (see document IPBES/10/INF/6). The task force on capacity-building organized dialogue meetings with stakeholders on the nomination of experts for the business and biodiversity assessment (see document IPBES/10/INF/9). Efforts to engage with national focal points, e.g., through the organization of dialogue meetings in the context of the review of draft assessments, as well as activities to encourage the establishment of science-policy platforms, networks and assessments for biodiversity and ecosystem services at national and (sub)regional levels (see document IPBES/10/INF/9), also support national focal points in nominating a diverse pool of experts.</p> <p>Furthermore, support to enhance contributions of the social sciences and humanities to IPBES has also been received from the social sciences and humanities network (SSH-Network). The SSH network was previously promoted as a pilot community of practice by the task force on capacity-building and is now established as a network within the Open-Ended Network of IPBES Stakeholders (ONet).</p>
<p>(11) The current rules of procedure need to be checked for relevance, updated as necessary and made accessible in a more user-friendly way.</p>	<p>The Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and Bureau considered the recommendation and found that, while there were a number of weaknesses in the current structure as determined by the rules of procedure and the procedures for the preparation of IPBES deliverables, the weaknesses would not justify a revision of the existing rules and procedures of IPBES. All existing rules, policies and procedures of IPBES feature prominently on the IPBES website at https://ipbes.net/documents-by-category/policies%20and%20procedures.</p>
<p>(12) There are opportunities for strengthening the impact of the secretariat, including through matching expectations with the resources available, administrative processes and reporting lines with the host agency and the development of an information management strategy.</p>	<p>The Plenary, in decision IPBES-7/4, approved three additional positions for the IPBES secretariat (G-5, P-3 and P-4) as well as a reclassification of the position of the Executive Secretary. At IPBES 8, the Plenary approved three further positions (two G-6, one P-2), as well as two positions to provide technical support to the nexus assessment (P-2, P-3). At IPBES 9, the Plenary approved one position (P-2) and a reclassification of three positions. Further information on secretariat staffing is set out in document IPBES/10/4.</p> <p>After IPBES 7, technical support units have been established to support the work of the five IPBES task forces, and following IPBES 8, to support the preparation of the transformative change assessment. Since IPBES 9, a technical support unit has been established to support the business and biodiversity assessment. The technical support units meet jointly once a month to coordinate work across work programme objectives.</p>
<p>(13) Greater recognition of the critical role of the technical support units within IPBES – for example, in operationalizing the roll-out of assessments, is required and needs to be formalized and better supported to ensure more consistent engagement of the technical support units in the work of IPBES.</p>	<p>After IPBES 7, technical support units have been established to support the work of the five IPBES task forces, and following IPBES 8, to support the preparation of the transformative change assessment. Since IPBES 9, a technical support unit has been established to support the business and biodiversity assessment. The technical support units meet jointly once a month to coordinate work across work programme objectives.</p>
<p>(14) IPBES should develop comprehensive guidance on national focal point roles and good practice (while allowing for countries to define their own modalities) and develop dedicated channels for communications</p>	<p>In response to that recommendation, the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel developed a manual for IPBES national focal points, which is available in all UN languages on the IPBES website at:</p>

<i>Recommendations by the review panel</i>	<i>Activities undertaken since IPBES 9</i>
between IPBES and national focal points and for interaction among the national focal points themselves.	https://www.ipbes.net/document-library-catalogue/ipbes-manual-national-focal-points .
Implementation of the first work programme	
(15) IPBES needs to align the ambitions and scope of its work programme to its budget and staff capacities. The Plenary has a major responsibility in ensuring that the aspirations are met with commensurate resources to deliver on them.	<p>The Plenary, in decision IPBES-7/1, adopted the IPBES rolling work programme up to 2030 and, in decision IPBES-9/3, budgets for 2022, 2023 and a provisional budget for 2024 to implement the deliverables of the work programme.</p> <p>Annual contributions from IPBES members have remained insufficient to match the approved budget. IPBES has, however, been able to implement its full work programme thanks to a combination of major yearly savings and of generous in-kind contributions from Governments and others. Both savings and in-kind contributions are detailed in document IPBES/10/5.</p> <p>Ways of supporting IPBES include hosting of a session of the Plenary of IPBES. To date, no offers to host IPBES 11 or IPBES 12 have been received.</p> <p>The IPBES work programme is considered a “rolling” work programme with only an initial set of deliverables agreed and additional ones to be added over the course of the work programme.</p>
(16) IPBES needs to take a more holistic approach to assessments to ensure that both the process and products serve the IPBES goals of enhancing its role as a science (knowledge)-policy interface, helping to address the issues of biodiversity and ecosystems degradation and ensuring the sustainability of its work. The development of policy options needs to be the basis of all phases of any assessment – and indeed of all IPBES work.	<p>Many elements of the IPBES rolling work programme up to 2030 reflect a holistic approach, including:</p> <p>(a) The structure of the work programme by topics, which include deliverables from all objectives which represent the different functions of the work programme;</p> <p>(b) Assessment experts form part of the membership of the task forces on Indigenous and local knowledge systems, on policy tools and methodologies and on knowledge and data.</p> <p>The scoping reports for the nexus, transformative change and business and biodiversity assessments set out how the other functions of IPBES and related task forces can support the preparation of the assessments (see decision IPBES-8/1, annex I and annex II, as well as decision IPBES-9/1, annex I). Each task force also sets out how it plans to interact with these assessments.</p> <p>The proposed work plans to implement IPBES work programme’s objectives 2 (building capacity), 3 (strengthening the knowledge foundations) and 4 (supporting policy) for the period between IPBES 10 and IPBES 11 detail the interaction of the proposed activities with ongoing assessments, see documents IPBES/10/8, IPBES/10/INF/9, IPBES/10/INF/10, IPBES/10/INF/11, IPBES/10/INF/12, and IPBES/10/INF/13.</p>
(17) The Plenary should establish a time-limited taskforce to examine the range of ways that assessments can be modernized, including ways to channel and enable effective engagement, as well as to examine new structures and ways of working (including through digital means).	<p>The Plenary included objective 6 (c) on “improving the effectiveness of the assessment process” in the 2030 rolling work programme and requested the Executive Secretary to facilitate the exchange of lessons learned and advice between the authors and other contributors to the completed assessments and those undertaking future assessments.</p> <p>In response, the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Bureau supported the piloting of new and innovative methods and tools in ongoing IPBES assessments. Related efforts are being led by the task force on knowledge and data. The progress made regarding such efforts, including pilot studies on the application of artificial intelligence and natural</p>

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<p>(18) IPBES needs to review its policy support function and the modalities for delivering on it.</p>	<p>language processing for IPBES products, is set out in document IPBES/10/INF/11.</p> <p>The Plenary included objective 4 (a), advanced work on policy instruments, policy support tools and methodologies as part of the 2030 rolling work programme.</p> <p>It established, in decision IPBES-7/1, section V, a task force on policy tools and methodologies for the implementation of objective 4 (a) of the rolling work programme in accordance with the terms of reference set out in sections I and VI of annex II to that decision. The Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and Bureau constituted the task force with due regard to the practical experience of task force members in policy making. The term of office of the task force members will come to an end at IPBES 10.</p> <p>As part of its workplan for the period between IPBES 9 and IPBES 10, approved by the Plenary in decision IPBES-9/1, the task force focussed on supporting the use of completed IPBES assessments in decision-making. Information on the work of the task force since IPBES 9 is set out in document IPBES/10/INF/12.</p> <p>A workplan for the implementation of objective 4 (a) of the rolling work programme of IPBES, for the period between IPBES 10 and IPBES 11, is presented in document IPBES/10/8. It is proposed that the mandate of the task force on capacity-building be expanded to also include policy support; and for the task force to implement the workplan for the period between IPBES 10 and IPBES 11. In parallel, a process would be organized to identify ways to strengthen the implementation of objective 4 (a).</p>
<p>(19) IPBES needs to strengthen its work on knowledge and data to address gaps and ensure that IPBES work is cumulative.</p>	<p>The Plenary included objective 3 (a), advanced work on knowledge and data as part of the 2030 rolling work programme and extended, in decision IPBES-7/1, section IV, the mandate of the task force for the implementation of that objective, in accordance with the revised terms of reference set out in sections I and III of annex II to that decision.</p> <p>The Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and Bureau constituted the task force with due regard to practical experience of members in data management and knowledge generation, based on lessons learned during the first work programme regarding expertise needed for this task force. The term of office of the task force members will come to an end at IPBES 10.</p> <p>As part of its workplan for the period between IPBES 9 and IPBES 10, approved by the Plenary in decision IPBES-9/1, the task force focussed on supporting assessment authors in handling data products and identifying knowledge gaps, as well as organizing regional workshops to communicate knowledge gaps to research programmes and funders. Information on the work of the task force since IPBES 9 is set out in document IPBES/10/INF/11.</p> <p>Workplans for the aspects on data and knowledge management and for knowledge generation catalysis for the period between IPBES 10 and IPBES 11 are presented in document IPBES/10/8.</p> <p>Revised terms of reference for the task force, accounting for lessons learned in the period from IPBES 7 to IPBES 10, are set out in the same document.</p>

<i>Recommendations by the review panel</i>	<i>Activities undertaken since IPBES 9</i>
(20) The capacity-building function should be continued and enhanced to support the sustainability and long-term impact of IPBES. It should be tailored to its target audiences (e.g., policymakers and practitioners) and be a component of all IPBES functions.	<p>The Plenary included objective 2, building capacity, as part of the 2030 rolling work programme, and extended, in decision IPBES-7/1, section III, the mandate of the task force for the implementation of that objective, in accordance with the revised terms of reference set out in sections I and II of annex II to that decision.</p> <p>The Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and Bureau constituted the task force in line with its terms of reference. The term of office of the task force members will come to an end at IPBES 10.</p> <p>As part of its workplan for the period between IPBES 9 and IPBES 10, approved by the Plenary in decision IPBES-9/1, the task force focussed on support to IPBES national focal points and experts involved in IPBES deliverables, as well as the IPBES fellowship programme. Information on the work of the task force since IPBES 9 is set out in document IPBES/10/INF/9. A workplan for the period between IPBES 10 and IPBES 11 is presented in document IPBES/10/8.</p> <p>Revised terms of reference for the task force, accounting for lessons learned in the period from IPBES 7 to IPBES 10, are set out in the same document.</p>
(21) IPBES should continue to strive to bring Indigenous and local knowledge and other knowledge systems into all its work.	<p>The Plenary included objective 3 (b), enhanced recognition of and work with Indigenous and local knowledge systems as part of the 2030 rolling work programme and extended, in decision IPBES-7/1, section IV, the mandate of the task force for the implementation of that objective, in accordance with the revised terms of reference set out in sections I and IV of annex II to that decision.</p> <p>The Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and Bureau constituted the task force with due regard to the representation of Indigenous and local knowledge experts on the task force. The term of office of the task force members will come to an end at IPBES 10.</p> <p>As part of its work plan for the period between IPBES 9 and IPBES 10, approved by the Plenary in decision IPBES-9/1, the task force focussed on the implementation of the various aspects of the IPBES approach to Indigenous and local knowledge for all ongoing and upcoming assessments, including the organization of dialogue workshops, as well as on links with the work of other task forces. Information on the work of the task force since IPBES 9 is set out in document IPBES/10/INF/10. A workplan for the period between IPBES 10 and IPBES 11 is presented in document IPBES/10/8.</p> <p>Revised terms of reference for the task force, accounting for lessons learned in the period from IPBES 7 to IPBES 10, are set out in the same document.</p>
(22) The task force on Indigenous and local knowledge in its present form should be urgently reviewed.	
Budget and financial arrangements	
(23) Annual commitments should be aligned with reliable income sources. The agreed work programme should be aligned with the available budget and prioritized as appropriate should short-term adjustments in the work programme be required.	<p>The Bureau recognized the importance of financial stability and viability, of an appropriate reserve, and of matching the work programme with available resources. The current fund-raising strategy recognizes the importance of increasing members' contributions and the diversification of funding streams. As the consideration of a formula driven system for contributions was inconclusive at several sessions of the Plenary, no renewed attempts were initiated in this regard.</p>
(26) IPBES should initiate an internal discussion on how to regularize the income streams from nation States, especially as the intergovernmental nature of the Platform makes it hard to attract non-governmental funding. This can be achieved through a	

<i>Recommendations by the review panel</i>	<i>Activities undertaken since IPBES 9</i>
formula-driven system (e.g., one based on gross domestic product (GDP) or on a combination of GDP and purchasing power parity) or an honour pledge system.	IPBES has succeeded in implementing its full work programme thanks to a combination of savings and of in-kind contributions from Governments and others.
(24) IPBES should set a target for the reserves that should be maintained.	IPBES currently maintains a working capital reserve of \$1,032,291 as per rule 20 of its financial procedures, which sets a target for the reserve IPBES should maintain. Rule 20 requests that “the Trust Fund maintain a working capital reserve of 10 per cent of the average annual budget of the biennium, to be adjusted as necessary by the Plenary. The purpose of the working capital reserve will be to ensure continuity of operations in the event of short-term liquidity problems, pending receipt of contributions”. An analysis by the secretariat of other trust funds held by UNEP ahead of IPBES 8 indicated that reserves oscillate between 10 and 25%.
(27) IPBES should incorporate a series of key financial health indicators (e.g., net assets, net operating ratio, operating reserve ratio and programme efficiency ratio) into its annual financial reporting systems and a liquidity assessment into its annual financial reviews in order to foster a culture of pursuing financial sustainability. Appropriate targets should be specified for each.	The secretariat presented a set of financial indicators, specifically the ratios suggested by the review panel, together with the draft budget for 2021 and 2022 to the Bureau at its 15 th meeting. Having analysed these and other possible ratios, the conclusion of this exercise was that, as long as IPBES remains funded from voluntary contributions to its trust fund, the single most appropriate and important indicator to follow was the forecasted evolution of the cash balance. The secretariat continued to provide information on its actual and forecasted cash balance to the Bureau during each of its meetings. Information for the period 2023 to 2025 is included in table 9 of document IPBES/10/5.
(30) There is clearly a need to diversify the funding streams of IPBES – for example, through increased engagement with foundations, pension funds and the private sector. However, the review panel found that the ongoing engagements between IPBES and the private/corporate sector are still too underdeveloped and would encourage IPBES to refocus on this issue to enhance its fundraising potential. This is a critical area of work for the Executive Secretary, with support from the head of development and Chair of the Platform.	The secretariat started to target non-governmental sources of funding with the arrival of the head of development in 2018, thanks to an in-kind contribution from France. Since then, IPBES has received the first contributions to its trust fund, and pledges, from private sector sources, amounting to \$2.1 million for the period from 2018 to 2025. Efforts continue to finalise agreements with foundations as possible contributors. Information on contributions that have been received from non-governmental sources are provided in table 1 part 2 of document IPBES/10/5.
(25) It may be prudent for IPBES to determine how much of the available budget should be allocated to the different components of the new work programme.	The proposed budget breakdown for the years 2023 to 2025 by component of the new work programme is provided in tables 6 to 8 of document IPBES/10/5. Additional detail is available in information document IPBES/10/INF/18.
(28) IPBES should determine an aspirational target to define how much of its annual budget should be earmarked for the work programme and how much should be allocated to the running of the platform and management functions – a 60%:40% split should be aspired to under ideal circumstances.	In principle, the Bureau agreed with determining an aspirational target for the work programme activities compared to the running costs but prefers to refrain from a pre-allocation among the components of the work programme. The budget is divided in three parts: 1. Meeting of the IPBES bodies; 2- Implementation of the work programme; 3- Secretariat. The proportion of these three components has remained relatively stable over the past years, with the share of the work programme oscillating around 40-50% between 2017 and 2023 (excluding 2020 which is an outlier because of the pandemic), and the share of the meetings of the platform bodies and of the secretariat oscillating around 20%-30%, each.

<i>Recommendations by the review panel</i>	<i>Activities undertaken since IPBES 9</i>
(29) The risk of fatigue in the science community, especially of experienced assessment practitioners who receive little or no reward or recognition, needs to be addressed in some manner. IPBES should track in-kind contributions (secondments, scientists donating their time) and catalysed funding and report on them as part of the budget.	The scientific community participates in international assessments, such as IPBES or IPCC for many reasons. Intellectual contributions to assessments are clearly identified in the assessment citations, and in addition, the co-chairs, coordinating lead authors and lead authors are encouraged to develop journal publications, which provide further recognition. The secretariat continues to provide detailed information on in-kind contributions and an estimated value of additional in-kind support in section I.B. of document IPBES/10/5.
Towards greater impact	
(31) Further improvements in communications could be achieved through more coverage on television and in other digital media, more placement of opinion pieces and more diversity among IPBES spokespersons. In future communications exercises resulting from assessments and other IPBES products, the key “faces” should be the experts in the subject, who often are best able to discuss results and to consider potential policy and biodiversity management implications, and, for the regional assessments, would have “local presence”.	From 1 January to 31 December 2022, IPBES tracked more than 26,342 individual online media articles relating to IPBES. Those articles, which exclude print and broadcast reporting, appeared in 154 countries and in 54 languages, bolstered by the success of the launches of the IPBES Assessment Reports on Values and Sustainable Use of Wild Species. In comparison, total online media article mentions of IPBES tracked in 2021 were 17,100 articles in 46 languages across 145 countries.
(32) IPBES needs to target its communication towards the primary goal of the Platform, which is to bring evidence to bear in decision-making and to ensure transformative change.	<p>In 2022, IPBES social media generated more than 146 million impressions across all platforms, compared to the record-setting 163 million impressions in 2021. This continued success was driven by annual follower growth in 2022 of 59% on Facebook, 27% on Twitter, 92% on LinkedIn and 35% on Instagram.</p> <p>The IPBES Spanish and French social media channels also grew significantly in 2022, with Spanish Twitter followers increased by 28% and in French by 70% . For Facebook the growth was 131% for French and 93% for Spanish.</p> <p>Past and current spokespersons for assessments were and are being trained by media professionals, and include co-chairs, selected coordinating lead authors and limited numbers of lead authors from all regions, that is, recognized experts for each assessment. In addition, IPBES spokespersons, typically the Chair and/or the Executive Secretary, have also received specific requests from media, especially about cross-assessment and wider global issues.</p> <p>To help the IPBES community to present compelling examples of the specific impact of the work of the Platform, the secretariat continued to update and expand the IPBES impact tracking database (TRACK). With more than 500 separate “impacts” already tracked (an increase of more than 100 since IPBES 9), the tool remains open for public submissions and is available at www.ipbes.net/impact-tracking-view.</p> <p>In February 2022, IPBES launched the second season of its professionally produced, distributed and marketed podcast, Nature Insight – Speed Dating with the Future. The second season was very successful, with more than 16,800 downloads between mid-February and mid-March, compared to just over 16,000 downloads of season 1 in the whole of 2021. The third season of Nature Insight will premiere in August 2023 with another six episodes.</p> <p>In line with the recommendations of the external review, IPBES has also focused its opinion-editorial outreach on articles by the co-chairs of ongoing or completed IPBES Assessment Reports. In the last</p>

<i>Recommendations by the review panel</i>	<i>Activities undertaken since IPBES 9</i>
	<p>year, six such op-eds have been facilitated and successfully placed by secretariat.</p> <p>Further information on IPBES work on communications is set out in document IPBES/10/INF/14.</p>
<p>(33) IPBES needs to define its pathways to influence policy more systematically and more strategically, recognizing that resources are needed to complete these tasks satisfactorily and that there are partnerships that can be leveraged.</p>	<p>In addition to the work on communications, the work of the task force on policy tools and methodologies also focusses on supporting the use of completed IPBES assessments in decision-making. Information on the work of the task force since IPBES 9 is set out in document IPBES/10/INF/12.</p>
<p>(34) The Platform, in partnership with FAO, UNDP, UNEP and UNESCO, should attempt to reach universal membership.</p>	<p>Since IPBES 8, three new members, Suriname, North Macedonia and Namibia have joined IPBES and the secretariat is working with a number of others that have expressed their interest. The secretariat is actively engaging with states that are not yet members of IPBES to provide information about IPBES and its work to them, including organizing webinars and developing a manual for IPBES national focal points in all UN languages. The task force on capacity-building also organized a dialogue meeting with new IPBES members and observer States in April 2023 to develop capacities of new IPBES members and observer States in relation to IPBES deliverables and processes, as well as to encourage new countries to become members of the Platform. The number of members has grown by 50%, from 94 to 140, since the establishment of IPBES in 2012.</p>
<p>(35) IPBES should put in place regular reviews and self-evaluations of its structures, processes and products.</p>	<p>The Plenary included into the 2030 rolling work programme an objective on “periodic review of the effectiveness of IPBES” (objective 6 (a)) and requested activities towards a midterm review of IPBES during the work programme up to 2030.</p> <p>The Plenary, in decision IPBES-9/1, invited IPBES members and stakeholders to review draft terms of reference for a midterm review of the implementation of the IPBES rolling work programme up to 2030 and to submit their comments by August 2022. Based on the responses received, the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Bureau prepared revised terms of reference set out in document IPBES/10/9, for consideration by the Plenary at its tenth session.</p>
<p>(36) During the next work programme, IPBES can strengthen its strategic design and implementation by reviewing, refreshing and/or making explicit the change logic or “theory of change” that underlies the design and implementation of IPBES. In order to support risk management, special attention has to be paid to the likely preconditions and key assumptions necessary for making progress towards and success in achieving the expected or desired impact.</p>	<p>In their initial response to the recommendations of the review, the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel agreed that elaborating on the “theory of change” and elucidating preconditions, key assumptions and the logic of change is a promising way for improving consistency and the effectiveness of the work of IPBES.</p>