

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

Distr.: General
11 September 2024
Original: English

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

Windhoek, 10–16 December 2024
Item 7 (c) of the provisional agenda*

**Assessing knowledge: scoping report for a second global
assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services****Scoping report for a second global assessment of biodiversity
and ecosystem services****Note by the secretariat****Introduction**

1. At its ninth session, in paragraph 12, section II, of decision IPBES-9/1, the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) decided to consider, at its tenth session, requests, inputs and suggestions for a second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services. At its tenth session, in paragraph 4, section II, of decision IPBES-10/1, the Plenary approved the scoping process for a second such global assessment, for consideration at its eleventh session, in accordance with the procedures for the preparation of Platform deliverables¹ and based on the initial scoping report for the assessment, which was set out in annex II to document IPBES/10/10.²
2. In paragraph 5 of decision IPBES-10/1, the Plenary, requested the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel “to give due consideration to addressing and working with Indigenous and local knowledge in the scoping of the second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services, with a dedicated chapter of the assessment on different knowledge systems, including, among others, ‘Living well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth’, and the incorporation of Indigenous and local knowledge in all chapters, as appropriate, as referred to in the conceptual framework of the Platform”.
3. In response to those requests, the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and Bureau, supported by a group of scoping experts, produced the scoping report for a second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services set out in the annex to the present note. An overview of the process followed for the production of the scoping report is set out in document IPBES/11/INF/7.

* IPBES/11/1.

¹ Decision IPBES-3/3, annex I, sect. 3.4.

² Report on the prioritization of requests, input and suggestions for additional elements of the rolling work programme of the Platform up to 2030.

Annex

Scoping report for a second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services

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

A. Scope and rationale

1. The overall objective of the second IPBES global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services (referred to hereafter as “the second global assessment”) is to assess relevant knowledge that has become available since the publication of *The Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*³ and whether the transformations needed to achieve the societal goals of sustainability and living in harmony with nature have begun. The second global assessment will strengthen the science-policy interface on biodiversity and nature’s contributions to people on a range of spatial scales, from the local to the global, by providing the knowledge and the policy support tools needed for informed decision-making by Governments, the private sector, civil society, and Indigenous Peoples and local communities. The second global assessment will be delivered in 2028.

2. The specific objectives of the second global assessment are:

(a) To support Governments and stakeholders in implementing the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its protocols, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, other biodiversity-related conventions and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with a view to achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and the Sustainable Development Goals as well as the Paris Agreement, for matters related to the links between biodiversity and climate change;

(b) To support the assessment of progress towards the achievement of the global targets for 2030 and the global goals for 2050 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and of relevant Sustainable Development Goals and targets;

(c) To assess the scientific and technical basis for the additional efforts needed to achieve the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

3. Prior assessments have highlighted the multiple direct and underlying drivers that are leading to the decline of nature; complex and intersecting response pathways; and the essential role of justice and equity in transforming societal actions across the planet to halt and reverse the decline of nature and of nature’s contributions to people. The second global assessment will build on these findings by critically reviewing new evidence relating to the status and trends of the loss of biodiversity and nature’s contributions to people, the causation in relation with multiple drivers, and the consequences for people and nature. It will evaluate new information on the urgency of action and on the need to effect transformative change to achieve the societal goals of sustainability and living in harmony with nature.

4. The second global assessment will incorporate and build on completed IPBES assessments and the findings of other science-policy panels, identifying key interventions for achieving the global societal goals referred to in subparagraph 2 (a), above. While countries have faced immense challenges in achieving some of the objectives and targets agreed to date (such as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets), the second global assessment will also highlight positive examples, showing enabling conditions for success and indicating ways in which they could be extended and replicated on a variety of scales to add up to the desired outcomes at the global scale that are mentioned in subparagraph 2 (a).

5. It will also address critical gaps highlighted in the first Global Assessment, including the need for more comprehensive attention to oceans and seas, to differentiation of the challenges faced and the related solutions within and among regions, to how nature’s contributions to people are distributed among different groups in society, including gender aspects, to potential tipping points and interactions among multiple drivers, and to urban issues. The depth and breadth of issues related to

³ IPBES (2019): *The Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. Brondizio, E. S., Settele, J., Díaz, S. and Ngo, H. T. (eds.). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673>.

50 Indigenous Peoples and local communities will be fully addressed in the second global assessment,
 51 which will include multiple world views. The second global assessment will evaluate new evidence
 52 with regard to various scenarios, highlighting critical leverage points and pathways for meeting the
 53 global societal goals mentioned in subparagraph 2 (a) above. It will assess the scientific basis for
 54 future action in the context of existing multilateral environmental agreements and a post-2030 agenda
 55 for sustainable development.

56 6. The second global assessment will highlight and synthesize the findings of prior assessments
 57 relating to the differing roles of actors such as Governments, Indigenous Peoples and local
 58 communities, the private sector and civil society, and their value systems, in delivering the building
 59 blocks for transformative change. A dedicated chapter on multiple knowledge systems, with a focus on
 60 Indigenous and local knowledge, will provide for greater inclusion, introducing content that will be
 61 woven through all the chapters of the assessment.

62 **B. Geographical coverage**

63 7. The second global assessment will cover both regional and global dimensions. It will provide
 64 information relevant to all biogeographic and oceanographic zones from the regional to the global
 65 level, including terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine ecosystems. It will assess relevant
 66 knowledge from all regions, building on the IPBES regional assessments, among others. It will focus
 67 on processes, trends and issues that are global or that connect different regions and will highlight the
 68 critical vulnerabilities of particular regions.

69 **C. Temporal coverage**

70 8. In line with the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity
 71 Framework, the assessment will prioritize the period 2011 to 2020 as the reference period for
 72 monitoring and reporting progress.

73 9. The analyses will consider trends up to 2025, focusing primarily on the past 50 years, but also,
 74 where information is available, looking back prior to the industrial revolution, from around the year
 75 1500, or as far back as is clearly relevant to future response options or needed to understand the
 76 current status and trends. The analyses will also consider plausible future pathways up to 2100, with a
 77 focus on the period 2030 to 2050. Long-term historical data will be used as an information source for
 78 possible baselines and contemporary reference states that could be considered for various national,
 79 regional or global indicator comparisons.

80 **D. Methodological approach**

81 10. The assessment will consist of a summary for policymakers and five chapters, each with an
 82 executive summary of the key findings of that chapter.

83 11. The assessment will apply the IPBES conceptual framework.⁴

84 12. The assessment will draw on scientific literature, Indigenous and local knowledge and grey
 85 literature, in line with the procedures for the preparation of Platform deliverables.⁵

86 13. The assessment will focus on new evidence that has emerged since the publication of
 87 *The Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*⁶ and will build on other
 88 recently completed IPBES assessment reports, such as *The Methodological Assessment Report on the*
 89 *Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature*,⁷ the *Thematic Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of*

⁴ Decision IPBES-2/4, annex I, and decision IPBES-5/1, sect. III, paras. 8 and 9.

⁵ Decision IPBES-3/3, annex I.

⁶ IPBES (2019): *The Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. Brondizio, E. S., Settele, J., Díaz, S. and Ngo, H. T. (eds.). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673>.

⁷ IPBES (2022). *The Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. Balvanera, P., Pascual, U., Christie, M., Baptiste, B., and González-Jiménez, D. (eds.). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6522522>.

- 90 *Wild Species*⁸ and *The Thematic Assessment Report on Invasive Alien Species and their Control*.⁹ The
 91 second global assessment will also draw on any assessment reports published during its development,
 92 including those on the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health; on the underlying
 93 causes of biodiversity loss, determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050
 94 Vision for Biodiversity; on the impact and dependence of business on biodiversity and nature’s
 95 contributions to people; and on the monitoring of biodiversity and nature’s contributions to people. It
 96 will also make use of other relevant assessments.
- 97 14. The assessment will identify key gaps in relevant knowledge and data and establish priorities
 98 for their consideration.
- 99 15. The assessment will be conducted by an interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary team of experts
 100 with experience in the conduct of regional and global analyses relating to nature and nature’s
 101 contributions to people in terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine ecosystems. The expert team
 102 will represent a diverse range of backgrounds, disciplines and knowledge systems, including
 103 Indigenous and local knowledge systems, and have regional and gender balance.
- 104 16. The following objectives of the rolling work programme up to 2030 of IPBES¹⁰ will be
 105 implemented in the context of the assessment through collaboration among the experts conducting the
 106 assessment and the relevant task forces and technical support units: objective 2 on building capacity;
 107 objective 3 on strengthening the knowledge foundations, including objective 3 a) on advanced
 108 knowledge and data and objective 3 (b) on enhanced recognition of and work with Indigenous and
 109 local knowledge systems; and objective 4 on supporting policy, including objective 4 (a) on advanced
 110 work on policy instruments, policy support tools and methodologies and objective 4 (b) on advanced
 111 work on scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services.

112 II. Chapter outline

- 113 17. **Chapter 1: Setting the scene** (indicative length: 15,000 words). This chapter will comprise
 114 sections on how the assessment applies the IPBES conceptual framework; how the global context
 115 relating to biodiversity and nature’s contributions to people has changed since the *Global Assessment*
 116 *Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*; and the structure of the assessment in terms of
 117 chapters:
- 118 18. ***The IPBES conceptual framework and associated terminology, classifications and***
 119 ***typologies***. The chapter will set out the IPBES conceptual framework and its different elements,
 120 placing particular emphasis on the connections among them. It will present the classifications and
 121 typologies related to units of analysis, nature’s contributions to people, direct and indirect drivers,
 122 good quality of life, multiple values, and scenarios. It will explain how the IPBES conceptual
 123 framework allows for different world views and different epistemological and methodological
 124 approaches to the core elements and connections, and how the framework uses different but closely
 125 related terms for key concepts, such as “nature’s contributions to people”, “ecosystem goods and
 126 services” and “nature’s gifts”. It will present how the assessment will incorporate different disciplines
 127 and diverse knowledge and value systems. It will explain how Indigenous and local knowledge will be
 128 addressed both in a dedicated chapter and throughout the assessment, along with the rationale and
 129 methodology for doing so. It will also present how the assessment will consider a variety of
 130 perspectives, including those of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, of marginalized groups
 131 and of people of different genders, livelihoods, classes of income, ages and ethnicities.
- 132 19. ***A changing context***. The chapter will also explain the evolving context of international policy
 133 on biodiversity and nature’s contributions to people, including the Kunming-Montreal Global
 134 Biodiversity Framework and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable
 135 Development Goals. It will highlight areas that will be more prominent in the second global
 136 assessment than in the first, namely: (a) the interconnections among elements of the conceptual
 137 framework, processes and regions of the world; (b) critical regional differences, similarities,

⁸ IPBES (2022). *The Thematic Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. Fromentin, J. M., Emery, M. R., Donaldson, J., Danner, M. C., Hallosserie, A., and Kieling, D. (eds.). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6448567>.

⁹ IPBES (2023). *The Thematic Assessment Report on Invasive Alien Species and their Control* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. Roy, H. E., Pauchard, A., Stoett, P., and Renard Truong, T. (eds.). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7430682>.

¹⁰ Decision IPBES-7/1, annex I.

- 138 interdependencies and challenges; (c) issues relating to rights; and (d) social and environmental
139 justice, including inequities that exist in terms of the distribution of benefits and burdens.
- 140 20. **The roadmap.** The chapter will lay out the narrative thread of the assessment, presenting the
141 chapters and describing the connections between them. It will introduce cross-cutting themes.
- 142 21. **Chapter 2: Indigenous and local knowledge and the role of Indigenous Peoples and local
143 communities** (indicative length: 20,000 words). The second global assessment as a whole will
144 implement the IPBES approach to recognizing and working with Indigenous and local knowledge, as
145 explained in the appendix to this annex. This individual chapter will explore the diverse and plural
146 values and world views of Indigenous Peoples and local communities all over the world, drawing out
147 common themes. It will document how such views offer ways of approaching the relations between
148 nature and people and their relevance from the regional to the global scale. The content of this chapter
149 will be coordinated with the coverage of Indigenous and local knowledge in all other chapters.
- 150 22. The chapter will assess the ways in which Indigenous Peoples and local communities interact
151 with their environment and the reciprocal relationships between nature and people. It will examine the
152 roles of social relationships, kinship, caring and the guardianship of nature and how these are
153 supported by the knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including values,
154 practices, management, technologies and institutions for environmental and territorial governance.
155 Adaptation of these knowledge systems to changing social and environmental conditions will also be
156 examined.
- 157 23. The chapter will assess the impacts, pressures and drivers affecting Indigenous Peoples and
158 local communities in relation to biodiversity and their lands, including the loss of habitats or species,
159 the loss of access to lands and species, the loss of knowledge and language, and the impact of
160 extractive industries and globalization.
- 161 24. The chapter will analyse and provide policy options for supporting and revitalizing the
162 contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to nature and to nature's contributions to
163 people, including support for Indigenous and local knowledge, world views, values, practices,
164 management, institutions and governance.
- 165 25. **Chapter 3: Status and trends** (indicative length: 60,000 words). This chapter will consist of
166 introduction and summary sections and four interrelated subchapters (the sequence of which may be
167 different from that listed below) that describe the status of and trends relating to the main elements of
168 the IPBES conceptual framework (good quality of life; direct and indirect drivers; nature; and nature's
169 contributions to people) and the key connections among them. The subchapters will outline the
170 connections among the components and elaborate on the causes and consequences of changes to those
171 components. Each subchapter will use a range of indicators to present the trends, including, but not
172 limited to, the indicators adopted under relevant multilateral environmental agreements. The chapter
173 will focus primarily on the global level but will also highlight the regional status and trends when there
174 are significant differences among regions.
- 175 26. The final section will provide a summary of the major themes in terms of changes in nature,
176 nature's contributions to people and good quality of life. The summary will address the specific
177 objective of the second global assessment in subparagraph 2 (b), above, including the degree to which
178 the status and trends in good quality of life, direct and indirect drivers, nature, and nature's
179 contributions to people are consistent with the achievement of international policy goals and targets,
180 including those mentioned in the specific objective in subparagraph 2 (a).
- 181 27. The chapter will examine new findings related to Indigenous and local knowledge since the
182 publication of the subchapters on nature, nature's contributions to people and drivers of change in the
183 first Global Assessment. It will provide an updated picture of the contributions of Indigenous Peoples
184 and local communities to biodiversity and nature's contributions to people and of the changes
185 affecting the relationships among them. The assessment of these findings should be included, where
186 relevant, in each of the subchapters.
- 187 28. **Good quality of life.** This subchapter will build on the material contained in chapter 1
188 regarding conceptions of good quality of life and assess the status of and trends in good quality of life,
189 with attention to social and environmental justice and inequities in the distribution of benefits. It will
190 discuss the connection between nature and good quality of life through nature's contributions to
191 people and how conceptions of good quality of life help shape indirect drivers.
- 192 29. **Direct and indirect drivers.** This subchapter will summarize trends in demographics,
193 sociocultural values, economic and market forces, technological change, institutions and governance,
194 and other indirect drivers. It will also summarize trends in land and sea use, direct exploitation of

- 195 organisms, climate change, pollution, invasive alien species and other direct drivers of changes in
196 nature. It will discuss how changes in indirect drivers are related to changes in direct drivers.
- 197 30. **Nature.** This subchapter will describe indicators that measure aspects related to nature, such as
198 the number of species and their distribution and abundance, and ecological processes, across the range
199 of taxonomic groups and ecosystems. It will also provide evidence regarding the status of and trends in
200 these indicators on the regional and global scales. The subchapter will also present evidence of the
201 impact of drivers on nature and will assess how quickly and to what extent nature recovers under
202 protection, restoration or regenerative practices. It will also explore how changes in biodiversity are
203 causing changes in the functioning and stability of ecosystems.
- 204 31. **Nature's contributions to people.** This subchapter will provide evidence regarding the status
205 of and trends in regulating nature's contributions to people, both material and non-material and both
206 realized and potential. As part of the analysis, this subchapter will consider the distribution of the
207 contributions across different groups, for example, by region, ethnicity, gender or income class. It will
208 build on completed IPBES assessments to present evidence of the value of nature's contributions to
209 people, the trade-offs and the synergies.
- 210 32. **Chapter 4: Future pathways** (indicative length: 25,000 words). The chapter will set the stage
211 regarding future pathways and highlight the urgency and magnitude of the action needed in the light of
212 the plausible transformative pathways which it will put forward.
- 213 33. **Setting the stage regarding future pathways.** In setting the stage regarding future pathways,
214 the chapter will build on information from *The Methodological Assessment Report on Scenarios and*
215 *Models of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*,¹¹ including the importance of assessing a variety of
216 quantitative and qualitative methods (foresight and pictorial, for example), and on work that uses the
217 world views and knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to explore plausible
218 futures. It will also recapitulate the complementary contributions of exploratory, target-seeking,
219 policy-screening and retrospective policy evaluation scenarios, as defined in the aforementioned
220 scenarios and models assessment. It will highlight progress made since the first Global Assessment,
221 including greater synergies between climate and biodiversity communities, thanks to the use of shared
222 socioeconomic pathways, work on the Nature Futures Framework and work on multiscale scenarios
223 and models. It will assess the uptake and evaluation of future pathways in policymaking and
224 decision-making regarding nature and nature's contributions to people. It will also underscore the
225 issues that need to be given greater emphasis than in the first Global Assessment, including the
226 integration of outcomes related to nature, nature's contributions to people and good quality of life;
227 multiple drivers and nexus issues; pathways affecting the territorial and resource rights of Indigenous
228 Peoples and local communities; and emerging issues linked to biodiversity and nature's contributions
229 to people, such as aspects of pandemics, conflicts, and human and environmental justice. Finally, this
230 section will outline how scenarios and models are relevant to the implementation of the
231 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
232 and the Sustainable Development Goals, other global objectives and future policy development.
- 233 34. **Urgency of action.** The chapter will focus on the insights that scenarios and models provide
234 concerning the pace of action needed to avoid continued and potentially catastrophic biodiversity loss
235 and multiple crises in the future. It will also highlight the pace and magnitude of the change required
236 with plausible business-as-usual pathways and will explore potential surprises and critical thresholds.
237 It will identify significant uncertainties in these scenarios and explain what those uncertainties mean
238 for decision makers. It will place special emphasis on how these pathways can result in an uneven
239 distribution of impacts, costs and benefits for various regions and social groups, including for the
240 territories of Indigenous peoples and local communities.
- 241 35. **Plausible transformative pathways.** The chapter will also focus on plausible transformative
242 pathways. This will start with a detailed description of the elements of transformative change and how
243 transformative pathways can be explored using different methods. It will mobilize a wide range of
244 work on pathways, including applications of the Nature Futures Framework and sustainability-oriented
245 shared socioeconomic pathways, and use real-world examples to illustrate plausible pathways.
246 Examples will include cases led by Indigenous Peoples and local communities from different regions.
247 The chapter will examine synergies and trade-offs in transformative pathways, from a nexus

¹¹ IPBES (2016): *The Methodological Assessment Report on Scenarios and Models of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. Ferrier, S., Ninan, K. N., Leadley, P., Alkemade, R., Acosta, L. A., Akçakaya, H. R., Brotons, L., Cheung, W. W. L., Christensen, V., Harhash, K. A., Kabubo-Mariara, J., Lundquist, C., Obersteiner, M., Pereira, H. M., Peterson, G., Pichs-Madruga, R., Ravindranath N., Rondinini, C. and B. A. Wintle (eds.). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3235428>.

248 perspective and across social groups, and evaluate whether and how nature-based solutions and/or
249 ecosystem-based approaches can contribute to transformative change in light of those synergies and
250 trade-offs. Finally, it will assess how different drivers and combinations of drivers contribute to
251 achieving biodiversity and sustainability goals on the basis of policy and management intervention
252 scenarios.

253 36. **Chapter 5: Options for action** (indicative length: 25,000 words). This chapter will consider
254 options for action, by all actors at all levels, relevant to advancing the achievement of the four goals of
255 the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable
256 Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement (for matters related to the
257 links between biodiversity and climate change) and other relevant multilateral environmental
258 agreements. Options will generally focus on timescales of up to 2050, but may consider longer
259 timescales as appropriate. In considering global policy responses, the chapter will map out
260 intersections between the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, multilateral
261 environmental agreements and other relevant multilateral processes in order to examine synergies,
262 trade-offs, opportunities for better aligning and leveraging existing efforts, policies and financing
263 mechanisms for the achievement of the multiple goals and targets. This analysis will consider the
264 implications of multilateral environmental agreements and other multilateral processes for Indigenous
265 Peoples and local communities and their territorial and resource rights.

266 37. **Learning from past action.** The chapter will critically review evidence of why previous
267 biodiversity goals under multilateral environmental agreements have not yet been achieved or why
268 they have promoted positive outcomes at larger scales. Building on the first Global Assessment, it will
269 consider lessons learned from the implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and early
270 information on progress in the implementation of the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global
271 Biodiversity Framework. The chapter will critically evaluate the literature on the impact of
272 biodiversity conservation policies and measures on different groups of people, such as people in urban
273 areas or rural areas, those of different genders or classes of income and those working in different
274 economic sectors. It will also look at the impact on Indigenous Peoples and local communities. The
275 chapter will identify gaps, conflicts and mismatches among policy instruments, regulations and
276 financial and other incentives and consider implications for action at the local, national and
277 international levels and by different groups of stakeholders.

278 38. **Building on successful examples.** Recognizing that there are examples of success at all levels,
279 the chapter will identify promising options for actions and synthesize evidence regarding the factors
280 and enabling conditions that allow actions and innovations to be sustained and disseminated to
281 promote transformative change. It will examine cases where synergies among actions and productive
282 collaborations between the community, municipal, state, national and international levels have
283 emerged. The chapter will present successful cases and examples including, but not limited to,
284 initiatives developed and led by Indigenous Peoples and local communities in different regions.

285 39. **A portfolio of options for action.** The chapter will employ an inclusive understanding of the
286 term “options” that includes policy, economic and financial instruments; information and education;
287 direct intervention and infrastructure development, market creation and enhancement; and voluntary
288 and collaborative approaches, sectoral and cross-sectoral approaches, and individual and collective
289 action initiatives. The chapter will consider options for action by an array of stakeholders, including
290 actions that involve and affect Indigenous Peoples and local communities. The chapter will examine
291 realistic options for implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and how
292 different groups of stakeholders can contribute to environmental governance at different levels. The
293 chapter will also consider the role of customary institutions of Indigenous Peoples and local
294 communities in the governance of nature and nature’s contributions to people. The chapter will
295 consider options for action based on evidence using criteria such as effectiveness, efficiency, equity,
296 inclusiveness, feasibility, flexibility, transparency and accountability.

297 40. **Monitoring.** In identifying and prioritizing options for action, the chapter will build on the
298 work of the IPBES monitoring assessment due to be delivered in 2026 and will consider how to
299 improve the monitoring of changes in nature, nature’s contributions to people and good quality of life
300 and of the drivers of biodiversity change relative to actions. To do this, it will assess the indicators of
301 the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and other
302 relevant indicators. It will examine which indicators are likely to have long-term applicability to future
303 monitoring and modelling activities and could be used in the monitoring of biodiversity targets after
304 2030.

- 305 41. **Financing.** In identifying and prioritizing options for action, the chapter will consider the
 306 challenges faced by countries, in particular developing countries, in leveraging new and additional
 307 resources to support the implementation of the objectives set out in subparagraph 2 (a), above. In
 308 doing so, the chapter may compile examples of successful national experiences that have sought to
 309 ensure predictable and adequate flows of finance to support the implementation of biodiversity
 310 policies, including through innovative financial mechanisms and enhanced international public
 311 funding. The chapter will compile relevant data on the cost of and investments needed to support the
 312 implementation of conservation, restoration and sustainable use interventions. The chapter will also
 313 evaluate enabling factors and barriers to action in relation to achievement of the objectives of the
 314 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
- 315 42. **Future action.** The chapter will address the specific objective of the second global assessment
 316 set out in subparagraph 2 (c), above, and assess the scientific and technical basis for the additional
 317 efforts needed to achieve the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

318 III. Timetable

<i>Date</i>	<i>Actions and institutional arrangements</i>
2024	
Fourth quarter	At its eleventh session, the Plenary is invited to approve the scoping report for a second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services; approve the undertaking of the assessment; and request the secretariat to establish the institutional arrangements needed to mobilize the technical support required for the assessment The Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, through the secretariat, requests nominations, by Governments and other stakeholders, of experts to produce the assessment
2025	
Second quarter	The Multidisciplinary Expert Panel selects the assessment co-chairs, coordinating lead authors, lead authors and review editors, in line with the procedures for the preparation of Platform deliverables, including by implementing the procedure for filling gaps in expertise
Third quarter	First author meeting with the co-chairs, coordinating lead authors, lead authors, review editors and members of the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel that are part of the management committee for the assessment
2026	
Second/third quarter	First external review (eight weeks): draft chapters are made available for review by experts
Third quarter	Second author meeting with the co-chairs, coordinating lead authors, lead authors, review editors and members of the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel that are part of the management committee for the assessment Back to back with the second author meeting: first meeting to advance the preparation of the summary for policymakers with the co-chairs, coordinating lead authors and members of the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel that are part of the management committee for the assessment
Fourth quarter	Second meeting to advance the preparation of the summary for policymakers with the co-chairs, coordinating lead authors and members of the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel that are part of the management committee for the assessment
2027	
Second quarter	Second external review (eight weeks): draft chapters and draft of the summary for policymakers are made available for review by Governments and experts. The start date of the second external review corresponds to the cut-off date beyond which no citation of new scientific literature can be added, unless triggered by a comment from the second external review
Third quarter	Third author meeting with the co-chairs, coordinating lead authors, lead authors, review editors and members of the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel that are part of the management committee for the assessment Back to back with the third author meeting: third meeting to advance the preparation of the summary for policymakers with the co-chairs, coordinating lead authors and members of the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel that are part of the management committee for the assessment

<i>Date</i>	<i>Actions and institutional arrangements</i>
2028	
First quarter	Additional review of the summary for policymakers by Governments (six weeks)
Second quarter	Fourth meeting, held online, to advance the preparation of the summary for policymakers with the co-chairs, coordinating lead authors and members of the Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel that are part of the management committee for the assessment
Third/fourth quarter	Final review (six weeks): final draft of the chapters and draft of the summary for policymakers are made available for review by Governments
Fourth quarter	Consideration by the Plenary, at its fifteenth session, of the summary for policymakers for approval and of the chapters for acceptance Communication activities in relation to the assessment

320 **Appendix**321 **Recognizing and working with Indigenous and local knowledge in**
322 **the assessment**

323 1. The assessment will address and work with Indigenous and local knowledge in line with the
324 IPBES approach to recognizing and working with Indigenous and local knowledge, as set out in
325 annex II to decision IPBES-5/1.

326 2. Implementation of the approach will include:

327 (a) Establishing a liaison group on Indigenous and local knowledge;

328 (b) Organizing dialogue workshops with Indigenous Peoples and local communities;

329 (c) Inviting contributing authors;

330 (d) Issuing a call for contributions;

331 (e) Developing post-assessment materials and running activities for Indigenous Peoples
332 and local communities, as described in the relevant workplans for the task force on Indigenous and
333 local knowledge, with attention to free, prior and informed consent;

334 (f) Encouraging Governments and organizations to nominate experts from Indigenous
335 Peoples and local communities and experts with extensive experience of working with Indigenous and
336 local knowledge;

337 (g) Ensuring that all assessment experts understand the IPBES approach to recognizing
338 and working with Indigenous and local knowledge and are aware of the methodological guidance for
339 its implementation and of the reports of the dialogue workshops with Indigenous Peoples and local
340 communities;

341 (h) Ensuring close linkages between the coordinating lead authors and the Indigenous and
342 local knowledge liaison group, in order to ensure coherence among the different chapters of the
343 assessment.

344
