Decision IPBES-2/5: Work programme for the period 2014–2018

The Plenary,

Welcoming the draft work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for the period 2014–2018 developed by the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Bureau, which features a sequenced and prioritized set of objectives, deliverables, actions and milestones for advancing the four functions of the Platform (assessment, knowledge generation, policy support and capacity-building) on relevant scales,

Taking into account the information compiled by the secretariat, and taking note of relevant requests, inputs and suggestions submitted, including those submitted by multilateral environmental agreements related to biodiversity and ecosystem services,

Taking note of the report[1] containing a prioritized list of requests prepared by the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Bureau and a prioritized list of inputs and suggestions following the agreed procedure and guidance set out in decision IPBES/1/3 on the procedure for receiving and prioritizing requests put to the Platform,

Welcoming the report[2] of the international expert and stakeholder workshop on the contribution of indigenous and local knowledge systems to the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, which was convened by the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel from 9 to 11 June 2013 in Tokyo with generous funding provided by the Government of Japan and was co-organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations University,

Adopts the work programme of the Platform for the period 2014–2018 set out in annex I to the present decision, which is to be implemented in accordance with the approved biennial budget set out in decision IPBES-2/6;

I

Capacity-building

1. *Establishes* a task force on capacity-building for the period 2014–2018 led by the Bureau in consultation with the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel for the implementation of deliverables 1 (a) and 1 (b) of the work programme in accordance with the terms of reference set out in annex II to the present decision, and requests the Bureau and the Panel, through the Platform's secretariat, to constitute the task force in accordance with the terms of reference on the basis of a call for expressions of interest to take part in the task force;

2. *Requests* the Bureau, through the secretariat and with the support of the task force on capacity-building, to convene regularly a forum, with representatives of conventional and potential sources of funding, on the basis of a call for expressions of interest to take part in the forum;

3. *Requests* the task force on capacity-building to develop a proposed programme of fellowship, exchange and training programmes for consideration by the Plenary at its third session;

4. *Invites* Platform members and observers to submit to the secretariat statements of their capacity-building needs directly related to the implementation of the Platform's work programme for the period 2014–2018;

---

[1] IPBES/2/3.

[2] IPBES/2/INF/1.

II

Knowledge foundation

1. *Establishes* a task force on indigenous and local knowledge systems for the period for this work programme 2014–2018 led by the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel in consultation with the Bureau for the implementation of deliverable 1 (c) of the work programme in accordance with the terms of reference set out in annex III to the present decision and requests the Bureau and the Panel, through the secretariat, to constitute the task force in accordance with the terms of reference on the basis of the procedures for the nomination and selection of experts set out in the annex to decision IPBES-2/3;

2. *Establishes* a task force on knowledge and data for the period 2014–2018 led by the Bureau in consultation with the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel for the implementation of deliverables 1 (d) and 4 (b) of the work programme in accordance with the terms of reference set out in annex IV to the present decision and requests the Bureau and the Panel, through the secretariat, to constitute the task force in accordance with the terms of reference on the basis of the procedures for the nomination and selection of experts set out in the annex to decision IPBES-2/3;

3. *Requests* the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Bureau to develop for consideration by the Plenary at its fourth session draft procedures for and approaches to working with indigenous and local knowledge systems based on the initial elements of such procedures and approaches developed by the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel;[3]

4. *Also requests* the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Bureau, with support from the time-bound task force on indigenous and local knowledge systems, to establish in 2014 a roster and network of experts and a participatory mechanism for working with various knowledge systems;

III

Regional and subregional assessments

1. *Requests* the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel in consultation with the Bureau, supported by a time-bound and task-specific expert group, to implement deliverable 2 (a) of the work programme, on the development of a guide to the production and integration of assessments from and across all levels;

2. *Also requests* the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Bureau to undertake a regional scoping process, in accordance with the procedures for the preparation of the platform's deliverables set out in the annex to decision IPBES-2/3, for a set of regional and subregional assessments, emphasizing the need to support capacity-building as outlined in objective 1 of the work programme, including by engaging with regional and national institutions and initiatives for consideration by the Plenary at its third session;

IV

Fast-track thematic and methodological assessments

Approves the undertaking of the following fast-track assessments, in accordance with the procedures for the preparation of the Platform's deliverables set out in the annex to decision IPBES-2/3, for consideration by the Plenary at its fourth session:

(a)   Pollination and pollinators associated with food production, as outlined in the initial scoping document for the assessment set out in annex V to the present decision;

(b)   Scenario analysis and modelling of biodiversity and ecosystem services, as outlined in the initial scoping document for the assessment as set out in annex VI to the present decision;

---

[3] IPBES/2/INF/1/Add.1.

V

Thematic and methodological assessments

Approves:

(a)   The initiation of scoping for a methodological assessment on the conceptualization of values of biodiversity and nature's benefits to people and development of a preliminary guide, for consideration by the Plenary at its third session;

(b)   The initiation of scoping for a thematic assessment of land degradation and restoration, for consideration by the Plenary at its third session;

(c)   The initiation of scoping for a thematic assessment of invasive alien species, for consideration by the Plenary at its fourth session;

(d)   The initiation of scoping for a thematic assessment of sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity and strengthening capacities and tools, for consideration by the Plenary at its fourth session;

VI

Catalogue of assessments

Requests the secretariat to maintain an online catalogue of assessments and to collaborate further with existing networks and initiatives to enhance the online catalogue of assessments;

VII

Data and information management system

Requests the secretariat working with the Bureau to develop an information management plan, in close coordination with and building on current international initiatives, that supports the Platform's work and that will be implemented to support future assessments, for consideration by the Plenary at its third session;

VIII

Catalogue of policy tools and methodologies

Requests the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Bureau, supported as necessary by a task-specific expert group, to develop a catalogue of policy tools and methodologies, to provide guidance on how the further development of such tools and methodologies could be promoted and catalysed in the context of the Platform and to submit the catalogue and guidance for review by the Plenary at its third session;

IX

Independent review

Requests the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel in consultation with the Bureau to develop a procedure for the review of the effectiveness of administrative and scientific functions of the Platform;

X

Technical support for the work programme

1.   *Welcomes* the offers for in-kind contributions to support the implementation of the work programme that have been received as of 14 December 2013 listed in annex VII to the present decision and requests the Bureau and the Platform's secretariat to establish the institutional arrangements necessary to operationalize the technical support outlined in the note by the

secretariat on establishing institutional arrangements in support of the work programme for the period 2014–2018;[4]

2. *Invites* the submission of additional offers of in-kind contributions to support the implementation of the work programme;

3. *Requests* the secretariat, in consultation with the Bureau and in accordance with the approved budget set out in the annex to decision IPBES-2/6, to establish the institutional arrangements necessary to operationalize the technical support.

Annex I

Work programme for the period 2014–2018

I. Introduction

1. Science-policy interfaces are critical forces in shaping the environmental governance system. The system can be seen as a polycentric one consisting of nested public, private and non-governmental decision-making units operating at multiple scales within rule and value systems that differ from one another to some extent.[5] Interactions between science and policy are challenged by the complexity of the environmental governance system and of the problems it seeks to address.[6] The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services was established as a structured formal response to this challenge.

2. The work programme of the Platform for the period 2014–2018 is designed to implement the goal, functions and operating principles of the Platform, which are recalled in paragraphs 3 to 5 below, in a coherent and integrated manner. It aims to contribute to the above-mentioned and other relevant policy processes as requested by Governments, multilateral environmental agreements and other stakeholders. Analytical work initiated under the work programme will be guided by the Platform's conceptual framework.[7] Being the first work programme, it is designed to put the Platform on the right path, firmly establishing its working modalities, deliverables, credibility, relevance, legitimacy and reputation, based on a collaborative approach and a high volume of in-kind contributions. It is intended to pave the way for the incremental strengthening of the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services across scales, sectors and knowledge systems.

A. Objective of the Platform

3. The objective of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services is defined in the resolution establishing the Platform as being 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.[8]

B. Functions of the Platform

4. The agreed functions of the Platform[9] are:

(a) To identify and prioritize key scientific information needed for policymakers on appropriate scales and to catalyse efforts to generate new knowledge by engaging in dialogue with key scientific organizations, policymakers and funding organizations, but not to directly undertake new research;

(b) To perform regular and timely assessments of knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services and their interlinkages, which should include comprehensive global, regional and, as necessary,

---

[4] IPBES/2/INF/10.

[5] For more information see *Global Environment Outlook: Environment for the Future We Want*, available at http://www.unep.org/geo/geo5.asp.

[6] See UNEP/IPBES/2/INF/1.

[7] Decision IPBES-2/4, annex.

[8] UNEP/IPBES.MI/2/9, annex I, appendix I, sect. I.

[9] Ibid.

subregional assessments and thematic issues at appropriate scales and new topics identified by science and as decided upon by the Plenary;

(c)   To support policy formulation and implementation by identifying policy-relevant tools and methodologies to enable decision makers to gain access to those tools and methodologies and, where necessary, to promote and catalyse their further development;

(d)   To prioritize key capacity-building needs to improve the science-policy interface at appropriate levels and then provide and call for financial and other support for the highest-priority needs related directly to its activities, as decided by the Plenary, and to catalyse financing for such capacity-building activities by providing a forum with conventional and potential sources of funding.

C.   Operating principles of the Platform as they relate to implementation of the work programme

5.   The work programme puts the agreed operating principles of the Platform[10] into effect, including through ensuring the credibility, relevance and legitimacy of the Platform; promoting the independence of the Platform; facilitating an interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approach; engaging with different knowledge systems, including indigenous and local knowledge; recognizing the need for gender equity in its work; integrating capacity-building into all relevant aspects of its work; ensuring the full and effective participation of developing countries; ensuring the full use of national, subregional and regional knowledge, as appropriate, including by ensuring a bottom-up approach; promoting a collaborative approach building on existing initiatives and experiences. It also addresses terrestrial, marine and inland water biodiversity and ecosystem services and their interactions.

II.   Work programme structure and elements

6.   This work programme comprises a sequenced and prioritized set of objectives, deliverables, actions and milestones for advancing the four functions of the Platform at relevant scales. It takes into account the information compiled by the secretariat on earlier programme discussions,[11] the relevant requests, inputs and suggestions put forward in the report on the receipt and prioritization of requests, inputs and suggestions according to decision IPBES/1/3, the reports of regional consultations and review comments received.

7.   The work programme is diagrammatically presented in figure I and is structured along four cross-cutting objectives. The objectives will be achieved through a set of measurable and interlinked deliverables that will be developed in accordance with the Platform's operating principles and procedures. A summary of the rationale and utility of the objectives and deliverables and their interlinkages is presented is figure I below. Figure II illustrates the planned schedule for deliverables.

---

[10] Ibid., sect. II.

[11] See IPBES/1/INF/14/Rev.1.

Figure I

Structure and key elements of the Platform work programme as it relates to the Platform's goal, functions, operating principles and procedures
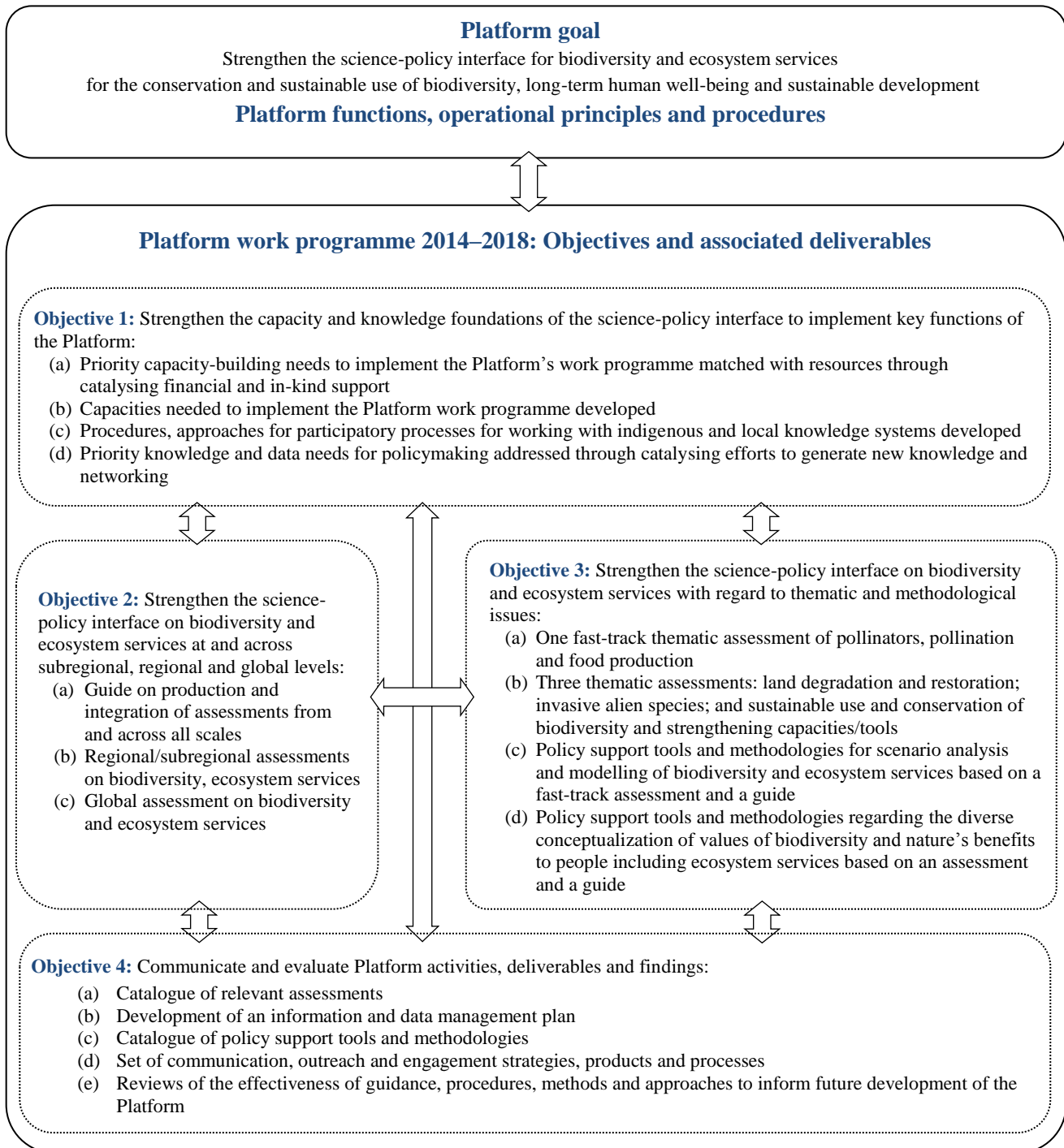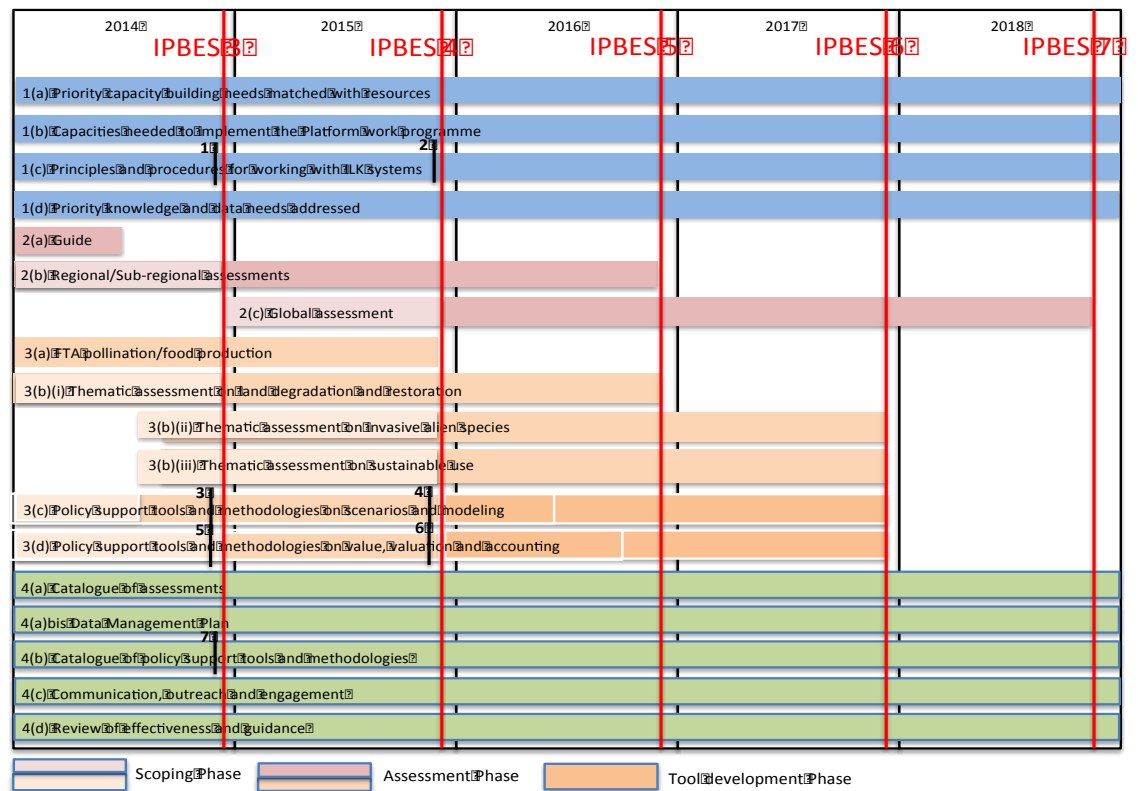

Platform goal

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

Platform functions, operational principles and procedures

Platform work programme 2014–2018: Objectives and associated deliverables

Objective 1: Strengthen the capacity and knowledge foundations of the science-policy interface to implement key functions of the Platform:
(a) Priority capacity-building needs to implement the Platform's work programme matched with resources through catalysing financial and in-kind support
(b) Capacities needed to implement the Platform work programme developed
(c) Procedures, approaches for participatory processes for working with indigenous and local knowledge systems developed
(d) Priority knowledge and data needs for policymaking addressed through catalysing efforts to generate new knowledge and networking

Objective 2: Strengthen the science-policy interface on biodiversity and ecosystem services at and across subregional, regional and global levels:
(a) Guide on production and integration of assessments from and across all scales
(b) Regional/subregional assessments on biodiversity, ecosystem services
(c) Global assessment on biodiversity and ecosystem services

Objective 3: Strengthen the science-policy interface on biodiversity and ecosystem services with regard to thematic and methodological issues:
(a) One fast-track thematic assessment of pollinators, pollination and food production
(b) Three thematic assessments: land degradation and restoration; invasive alien species; and sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity and strengthening capacities/tools
(c) Policy support tools and methodologies for scenario analysis and modelling of biodiversity and ecosystem services based on a fast-track assessment and a guide
(d) Policy support tools and methodologies regarding the diverse conceptualization of values of biodiversity and nature's benefits to people including ecosystem services based on an assessment and a guide

Objective 4: Communicate and evaluate Platform activities, deliverables and findings:
(a) Catalogue of relevant assessments
(b) Development of an information and data management plan
(c) Catalogue of policy support tools and methodologies
(d) Set of communication, outreach and engagement strategies, products and processes
(e) Reviews of the effectiveness of guidance, procedures, methods and approaches to inform future development of the Platform

Figure II
Schedule for delivery of the work programme

Notes on milestones:

1. Preliminary principles and procedures for working with indigenous and local knowledge.
2. Final principles and procedures for working with indigenous and local knowledge.
3. Preliminary guide on how to use scenarios and modelling in the Platform's work.
4. Final guide on how to use scenarios and modelling in the Platform's work.
5. Preliminary guide on how to use values, valuation and accounting in Platform's work.
6. Final guide on how to use values, valuation and accounting in Platform's work.
7. Guidance on policy support tools.

Objective 1
Strengthen the capacity and knowledge foundations of the science-policy interface to implement key functions of the Platform

8.   The aim of the deliverables under this objective is to enable experts and institutions to contribute to and benefit from the science-policy interface processes under the Platform. It is expected that the Platform through this objective will establish enhanced human, institutional and technical capacities for an informed and effective implementation of Platform functions. It is also expected that the deliverables under the objective will enhance the interaction between different knowledge systems at and across different scales. The deliverables will furthermore improve access to, and the management of, existing knowledge and data and guide the generation of knowledge needed for policymaking and decision-making at various scales. These accomplishments will facilitate the implementation in particular of objectives 2 and 3. Objective 1 will be achieved in an iterative and integrated manner and will be based on a networked approach pursued in collaboration with existing institutions and initiatives through the following deliverables:

        (a)   *Priority capacity-building needs to implement the Platform's work programme matched with resources through catalysing financial and in-kind support*. The Platform's functions include the mandate to identify and prioritize capacity-building needs clearly linked to achieving the Platform's work

programme. Such needs will be identified based on submissions and scoping of Platform deliverables with the support of the task force on capacity-building described in deliverable 1 (b). The Platform is furthermore mandated to provide a forum with conventional and potential sources of funding. It is envisaged that the forum would advise the Plenary on the identification of priority capacity-building needs and the acceptance of financial and in-kind support. The forum would also oversee the requested web-based matchmaking facility in accordance with requests received.[12] It is envisaged that the deliverable will contribute to achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 20, on mobilization of financial resources to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2020;

(b)   *Capacities needed to implement the Platform's work programme developed.* The Platform's functions include the mandate to provide capacity-building and to integrate capacity-building into its activities. Capacity-building activities will address the priority needs identified under deliverable 1 (a). Activities would include technical assistance, training workshops, fellowship and exchange programmes and support for the evolution of national, subregional and regional science-policy networks, platforms and centres of excellence, including where appropriate consideration of indigenous knowledge systems. These activities would constitute an integrated part of the processes for delivering the assessment, data management and policy support tools set out in other deliverables of the work programme. Capacity-building would be supported through and build on a geographically widespread network of institutions and initiatives.[13] The deliverable responds to requests received,[14] and it is envisaged that it will contribute to achieving a range of Aichi Biodiversity Targets as addressed within the Platform's work programme, including in particular Target 19, on improving the knowledge base;

(c)   *Procedures, approaches and participatory processes for working with indigenous and local knowledge systems.* The importance of indigenous and local knowledge to the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems has been acknowledged in the Platform's Operating Principles, as well as in Article 8 (j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and Aichi Biodiversity Target 18. The Platform will promote a meaningful and active engagement with indigenous and local knowledge holders in all relevant aspects of its work. Under the lead of the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel in consultation with the Bureau, a task force for the period for the work programme 2014–2018 will facilitate a roster and network of experts to support the Platform's work, a number of global dialogue workshops of indigenous and local knowledge experts, a review of regional case studies to inform the Platform's procedures for and approaches to working with indigenous and local knowledge, and the delivery of a preliminary and final set of procedures and approaches for working with indigenous and local knowledge systems. The task force will also establish a participatory mechanism for indigenous and local knowledge systems to be established under the Platform, oriented to facilitate the linkages between indigenous and local communities and scientists and to strengthen the quality of indigenous peoples' participation in the development of the deliverables of the Platform. The activities under this deliverable will be backstopped by the capacity-building activities called for in deliverable 1 (b), such as the suggested fellowship programme. This deliverable will, together with deliverable 1 (d), constitute a coherent approach to working with different knowledge systems across scales. The deliverable responds to requests received.[15] It is envisaged that the deliverable will contribute to achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 18, on traditional knowledge;

(d)   *Priority knowledge and data needs for policymaking addressed through catalysing efforts to generate new knowledge and networking.* The Platform's functions include a mandate to identify and prioritize key scientific information needed for policymakers at appropriate scales. Furthermore, the Platform is to catalyse efforts to generate new knowledge in dialogue with scientific organizations, policymakers and funding organizations, while not directly undertaking new research. The Platform will also facilitate access to knowledge and data needed, e.g., for the production of assessments and the use of tools and methodologies in support of policy formulation and implementation. It will furthermore provide guidance on how to manage and present knowledge and data, e.g., from and for different scales and sectors. The generation, access to and management of knowledge and data would be supported through and build on a thematically widespread network of institutions and relevant initiatives such as initiatives to provide indigenous and local knowledge and citizen science initiatives. Capacity-building for knowledge

---

[12] See IPBES/2/3, para. 17 (a) and (c), and IPBES/2/INF/9, annex II.

[13] UNEP/IPBES.MI/2/INF/14.

[14] See IPBES/2/3, para. 17 (c), and IPBES/2/INF/9, annex II.

[15] The need for this deliverable is implicit in a number of the requests, inputs and suggestions received and responds to the summary provided in paragraph 17 (e) of the report on prioritization of requests (IPBES/2/3).

and data management would be supported through deliverable 1 (b). The deliverable responds to requests received.[16] It is envisaged that the deliverable will contribute to achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 19, on improving the knowledge base.

Objective 2
Strengthen the science-policy interface on biodiversity and ecosystem services at and across subregional, regional and global levels

9.   The aim of the deliverables under this objective is to assess the interactions between the living world and human society. The achievement of effective participation of developing countries in the processes of the Platform is central to the objective. It is expected that through this objective the Platform will accomplish an iterative strengthening of the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services across a polycentric set of interacting governance and knowledge systems at different scales. Consequently, it is also expected that the deliverables under this objective will support efforts for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at the national and international levels. The deliverables will furthermore contribute to the identification of needs for capacity-building, knowledge and policy support tools and be an arena for the capacity-building activities called for under objective 1. Objective 2 will be achieved through the following deliverables based on a bottom-up and stepwise approach:

        (a) *Guide on production and integration of assessments from and across all scales.* The Platform's operating principles call for ensuring the full use of national, subregional and regional assessments and knowledge, as appropriate, including by ensuring a bottom-up approach. The Platform's functions include the mandate to catalyse support for subregional and national assessments, as appropriate. Members of the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel would, with the support of a group of experts such as from the existing Sub-Global Assessment Network, develop a guide for the production and integration of assessments across scales from the local level to the global level. The guide to be developed will address practical, procedural, conceptual and thematic aspects for undertaking an assessment, taking into account different visions, approaches and knowledge systems. It will draw on the conceptual framework and relevant Platform procedures. It will identify the need for harmonized approaches to data and feedback to deliverable 1 (d) and thematic issues (based on requests received, among other things), so as to allow for the aggregation and disaggregation of data and knowledge across scales. Training in the use of the guide would be provided through deliverable 1 (b). The deliverable responds to requests received.[17] It is envisaged that the deliverable will contribute to achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 19, on improving the knowledge base;

        (b) *Regional/subregional assessments on biodiversity and ecosystem services.* The Platform's functions include the mandate to perform regular and timely assessments of knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services and their interlinkages at the regional and, subregional levels. The Platform will prepare a set of regional and subregional assessments established through a regionally based scoping process. The overall scope will be to assess the status and trends regarding such knowledge, the impact of biodiversity and ecosystem services on human well-being and the effectiveness of responses, including the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the national biodiversity strategies and action plans developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity. The assessments will identify the need for capacity, knowledge and policy support tools. They will draw on financial and in-kind contributions facilitated under deliverable 1 (a), capacity-building activities under deliverable 1 (b) and contributions from indigenous, local and other types of knowledge provided through deliverables 1 (c) and 1 (d). The assessments will build on the guide in deliverable 2 (a) and the thematic and methodological deliverables in objective 3. The deliverable responds to requests received.[18] It is envisaged that deliverable 2 (b) will provide critical input to a global assessment (2 (c)) and contribute to implementation and achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in general;

---

[16] See IPBES/2/3, para. 17 (b) and (d), and IPBES/2/INF/9, annex II.

[17] See IPBES/2/3, para. 18 (c), and IPBES/2/INF/9, annex II.

[18] See IPBES/2/3, para. 18 (a), and IPBES/2/INF/9, annex II.

(c) *Global assessment on biodiversity and ecosystem services.* The Platform's functions include the mandate to perform regular and timely assessments of knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services and their interlinkages at the global level. At its eleventh meeting, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity invited the Platform to prepare by 2018 a global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services building, inter alia, on its own and other relevant regional, subregional and thematic assessments, as well as on national reports. The overall scope of the assessment will, in line with the invitation, be to assess the status and trends with regard to such services, the impact of biodiversity and ecosystem services on human well-being and the effectiveness of responses, including the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The assessment will build on the guide in deliverable 2 (a), the regional and subregional assessments in deliverable 2 (b) and the thematic and methodological deliverables in objective 3. The deliverable responds to requests received.[19] It is envisaged that deliverable 2 (c) will contribute to the process for the evaluation and renewal of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets in general.

Objective 3
Strengthen the science-policy interface on biodiversity and ecosystem services with regard to thematic and methodological issues

10.   The aim of the deliverables under this objective is to implement the Platform's mandates related to addressing relevant thematic issues at appropriate scales and new topics identified by science. The deliverables will also be focused on implementing the Platform's mandate related to identifying policy-relevant tools and methodologies and, where necessary, to promoting and catalysing their further development. Given that, the deliverables are expected explicitly to support the formulation and implementation of policies for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The objective would furthermore contribute to the identification of needs for capacity, knowledge and policy support tools. The process for developing the deliverables would also constitute an arena for capacity-building activities and the knowledge and data management activities called for under objective 1. Objective 3 will be achieved through the following deliverables:

(a) *One fast-track thematic assessment of pollinators, pollination and food production.* The scope of this assessment will cover changes in animal pollination as a regulating ecosystem service that underpins food production and its contribution to gene flows and restoration of ecosystems. It will address the role of native and exotic pollinators, the status of and trends in pollinators and pollination networks and services, drivers of change, the impact on human well-being and food production of pollination declines and deficits and the effectiveness of responses to pollination declines and deficits. The assessment is required for enhancing policy responses to declines and deficits in pollination. The assessment represents an early deliverable by the Platform that will identify policy-relevant findings for decision-making in government, the private sector and civil society. It will also help demonstrate how an essential ecosystem service contributes to the post-2015 development agenda. The deliverable responds to requests received.[20] It is anticipated that the deliverable will contribute to Aichi Biodiversity Target 14 on safeguarding and restoring ecosystems that provide essential services;

(b) *Three thematic assessments, i.e., one each on land degradation and restoration, invasive alien species and sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity.* This deliverable includes an option for the Plenary to initiate the production of up to three thematic assessments. This deliverable responds to requests received:[21]

(i)   *Land degradation and restoration.* The scope of this assessment on land degradation and restoration would cover the global status of and trends in land degradation, by region, and land cover type; the effect of degradation on biodiversity values, ecosystem services and human well-being; and the state of knowledge, by region and land cover type, of ecosystem restoration extent and options. The assessment would enhance the knowledge base for policies for addressing land degradation, desertification and the restoration of degraded land. It is anticipated that the deliverable would contribute to the implementation of the 10-year strategic plan and framework (2008–2018) of the United Nations Convention to

---

[19] See IPBES/2/3, para. 18 (b), and IPBES/2/INF/9, annex II.

[20] See IPBES/2/3, para. 35 (a), and IPBES/2/INF/9, annex II.

[21] See IPBES/2/3, para. 35 (b)–(f), and IPBES/2/INF/9, annex II.

Combat Desertification and Aichi Biodiversity Targets 14 and 15 on safeguarding and restoring ecosystems that provide essential services;

(ii) *Invasive alien species and their control.* The scope of this assessment on invasive alien species and their control will assess the threat that invasive alien species pose to biodiversity, ecosystem services and livelihoods and the global status of and trends in impacts of invasive alien species by region and subregion, taking into account various knowledge and value systems. It is anticipated that the assessment will contribute to the enhancement of national and international policies addressing invasive alien species, in particular on the implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 9;

(iii) *Sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity and strengthening capacities and tools*. The scope of this assessment on sustainable use is to assess the ecological, economic, social and cultural importance, conservation status and drivers of change of, mainly, harvested and traded biodiversity-related products and wild species. It will also assess the potential of the sustainable use of biodiversity for the enhancement of livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities, including the role of traditional governance and institutions. It will identify guidelines, methods and tools and promote best practices, including both modern technologies and indigenous and local knowledge, for sustainable management and harvesting. The assessment will contribute to identification of related knowledge gaps and better technologies, including in respect of indigenous and local knowledge. It will also contribute to the development of policy support tools and methodologies, to enhancing sustainable management schemes (including the establishment and management of harvest quotas), to aiding compliance and enforcement measures, and to addressing capacity-building needs in countries of origin. It is anticipated that the assessment will contribute to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and the Convention on Biological Diversity, in particular Aichi Biodiversity Targets 3, 4, 6, 7, 12 and 18;

(c) *Policy support tools and methodologies for scenario analysis and modelling of biodiversity and ecosystem services based on a fast-track assessment and a guide (by August 2015).* The fast-track assessment of methodologies for scenario analysis and modelling of biodiversity and ecosystem services is important for guiding the use of such methodologies in all work under the Platform to ensure the policy relevance of its deliverables. Scenarios and models, including those based on participatory methods, have been identified as policy support tools and methodologies that can help decision makers to identify development pathways with undesirable risks and impacts on human well-being and to envisage alternative pathways that would attain the goal of conserving and sustainably using biodiversity. Based on the findings of the methodological assessment, this deliverable will result in an evolving guide, followed by efforts as directed by the Plenary to promote methods for the use of different types of knowledge and catalyse the development of databases, geospatial data, and tools and methodologies for scenario analysis and modelling. The deliverable responds to requests received.[22] It is anticipated that the deliverable would contribute to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as a whole;

(d) *Policy support tools and methodologies regarding the diverse conceptualization of values of biodiversity and nature's benefits to people including ecosystem services based on an assessment and a guide.* The assessment of tools and methodologies regarding multiple values of biodiversity to human societies is important for guiding the use of such methodologies in all work under the Platform. Different valuation methodologies will be evaluated according to different visions, approaches and knowledge systems and their policy relevance based on the diverse conceptualization of values of biodiversity and nature's benefits to people including provisioning, regulating and cultural services. Policy support tools guide decision-making by taking into account the multiple values of nature and its benefits, including biodiversity and ecosystem services, and identifying synergies and trade-offs between various possible development pathways, including new tool development for intrinsic, existence and bequest values. This deliverable will result in a guide. As directed by the Plenary, this deliverable will promote and catalyse the further development of tools and methodologies on these issues. The deliverable responds to requests

---

[22] See IPBES/2/3, para. 20 (a), and IPBES/2/INF/9, annex II.

received.[23] It is anticipated that the deliverable will contribute to Strategic Goal A, in particular Target 2, of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, on integration of biodiversity values.

Objective 4
Communicate and evaluate Platform activities, deliverables and findings

11.   The aim of the deliverables under this objective is to responds to the need for the Platform to engage relevant stakeholders in its work, to communicate its activities, deliverables and objectives to potential users and to evaluate its overall usefulness and relevance to a range of stakeholders. The deliverables under the objective will build on and support the deliverables under the other objectives. The objective will be achieved through the following deliverables:

(a)   *Catalogue of relevant assessments.* The Platform's functions include the mandate to maintain a catalogue of relevant past, ongoing and planned assessments. The already established online Platform catalogue of assessments will be maintained and further developed by the secretariat under the auspices of the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Bureau. The catalogue will provide the basis for periodic critical reviews of the assessment landscape and lessons learned. It will facilitate the identification of inputs to the thematic, regional and global assessments, support knowledge exchange and help avoid duplication of efforts. Periodic reviews of lessons learned and captured in the catalogue will inform the Platform's processes. The catalogue will be a source of information for deliverable 1 (d), on knowledge and data management, deliverable 2 (a), the guide on assessments, the assessments under deliverables 2 (b) and 2 (c) and the deliverables under objective 3. The catalogue will support capacity-building activities under deliverable 1 (b), including by facilitating contact and knowledge exchange among assessment practitioners, and provide information for deliverable 4 (d), on the review of the effectiveness of the Platform. The deliverable responds to requests received.[24] It is envisaged that the deliverable will contribute to achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 19, on improving the knowledge base;

(b)   *Development of an information and data management plan.* Ensuring that data and information used in the development of the Platform's assessments is available beyond the initial assessment is critical for the future of the Platform's activities. The creation of a catalogue of relevant assessments, policy support tools and methodologies is one component of an information management system. The secretariat, working with the Bureau, should develop an information management plan, in close coordination with and building on current international initiatives, that supports the Platform's work and will be implemented to support future assessments;

(c)   *Catalogue of policy support tools and methodologies.* A wide range of tools and methodologies are relevant to the Platform and Platform-related activities. An online catalogue of policy support tools and methodologies, including various visions, approaches and knowledge systems, will be established to facilitate easy access by decision makers to tools and methodologies promoted by the Platform. Guidance will be developed on how the customization and further development of policy support tools and methodologies could be promoted and catalysed. The catalogue and guidance will be an important source of information for deliverable 1 (d) on knowledge and data management, the assessments in deliverable 2 (b) and 2 (c) and the deliverables under objective 3. It will be used to support capacity-building activities under deliverable 1 (b), including by facilitating contact between assessment practitioners and supporting knowledge exchange, and might also provide information useful for deliverable 4 (e) on the review of the effectiveness of the Platform. The deliverable responds to requests received.[25] It is envisaged that the deliverable will contribute to achieving Strategic Goal A of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

(d)   *Set of communication, outreach and engagement strategies, products and processes.* This deliverable will focus on the further development and implementation of the communication strategy referred to in decision IPBES-2/9. Processes such as e-conferences and other ways and means to implement the stakeholder engagement strategy will be developed and applied throughout the work programme. Similarly, a set of outreach processes and products for presenting Platform deliverables, activities and findings to different targeted audiences will be developed. The set of outreach products will be based on all relevant Platform deliverables, activities and findings. The development of such products

---

[23] See IPBES/2/3, para. 20 (b), and IPBES/2/INF/9, annex II.

[24] See IPBES/2/3, para. 21 (a), and IPBES/2/INF/9, annex II.

[25] See IPBES/2/3, para. 21 (c), and IPBES/2/INF/9, annex II.

will involve cooperation with a broad set of partners and stakeholders. Stakeholder engagement, including through the Platform website and other means, will be used to raise awareness, to catalyse knowledge generation, to support capacity-building and to inform policymaking in the public and private sectors and civil society. The deliverable responds to requests received.[26] It is envisaged that the deliverable will contribute to Aichi Biodiversity Target 1 on awareness-raising;

(e) *Reviews of the effectiveness of guidance, procedures, methods and approaches to inform future development of the Platform.* Regular reviews of the effectiveness of the Platform's guidance, procedures, methods and approaches were foreseen as part of its modus operandi when it was established. Under this deliverable, members of the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel in consultation with the Bureau will develop a procedure for the review of the effectiveness of administrative and scientific functions according to which, once agreed, an independent review body appointed by the Plenary will conduct such a review at midterm and at the end of the work programme for the period 2014–2018. It is anticipated that the midterm review will inform actions by the Plenary related to the implementation of the remainder of the work programme for the period and that the final review will inform the development of the work programme for the next period.

III. Institutional arrangements for the implementation of the work programme

12. A diagrammatic overview of the anticipated institutional arrangements for implementation of the work programme, which are described below, is presented in figure III.

13. The existing bodies of the Platform, namely, the Plenary, the Bureau, the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the secretariat, all play a role in the implementation of the work programme. Their respective roles are defined in documents setting out the functions, operating principles and institutional arrangements of the Platform (UNEP/IPBES.MI/2/9, annex I, appendix I) and the procedures for the preparation of the Platform's deliverables (decision IPBES-2/3).

14. In addition to the above, the following institutional arrangements are needed to implement the work programme:

(a) *Time-bound and task-specific expert groups.* Time-bound and task-specific expert groups will be established for the preparation of several deliverables. Some groups will be chaired by members of the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, and the experts will be selected by the Panel on the basis of nominations by member States and observers with a view to ensuring scientific credibility and disciplinary, geographic and gender balance. Expert groups for assessments will be constituted in accordance with the clearance procedures for the Platform's assessment-related deliverables. Scoping meetings will be chaired by members of the Panel while expert groups for the preparation of assessments will be chaired by assessment report co-chairs and include coordinating lead authors, lead authors and review editors. The expert groups will work through face-to-face meetings, web-based meetings and electronic interactions. The expert groups will be important for mobilizing in-kind support from experts and institutions;

(b) *Time-bound and task-specific task forces.* Deliverables related to capacity-building, and access to and management of knowledge and data, and working with indigenous and local knowledge systems will be supported by time-bound and task-specific task forces. Task forces will be chaired by members of the Bureau and will be constituted by relevant organizations, initiatives and networks to be selected by the Bureau in consultation with the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, unless otherwise directed by the Plenary, based on nominations from member States and observers. The task forces will work through face-to face meetings web-based meetings and other electronic interactions. They will facilitate collaboration with existing initiatives;
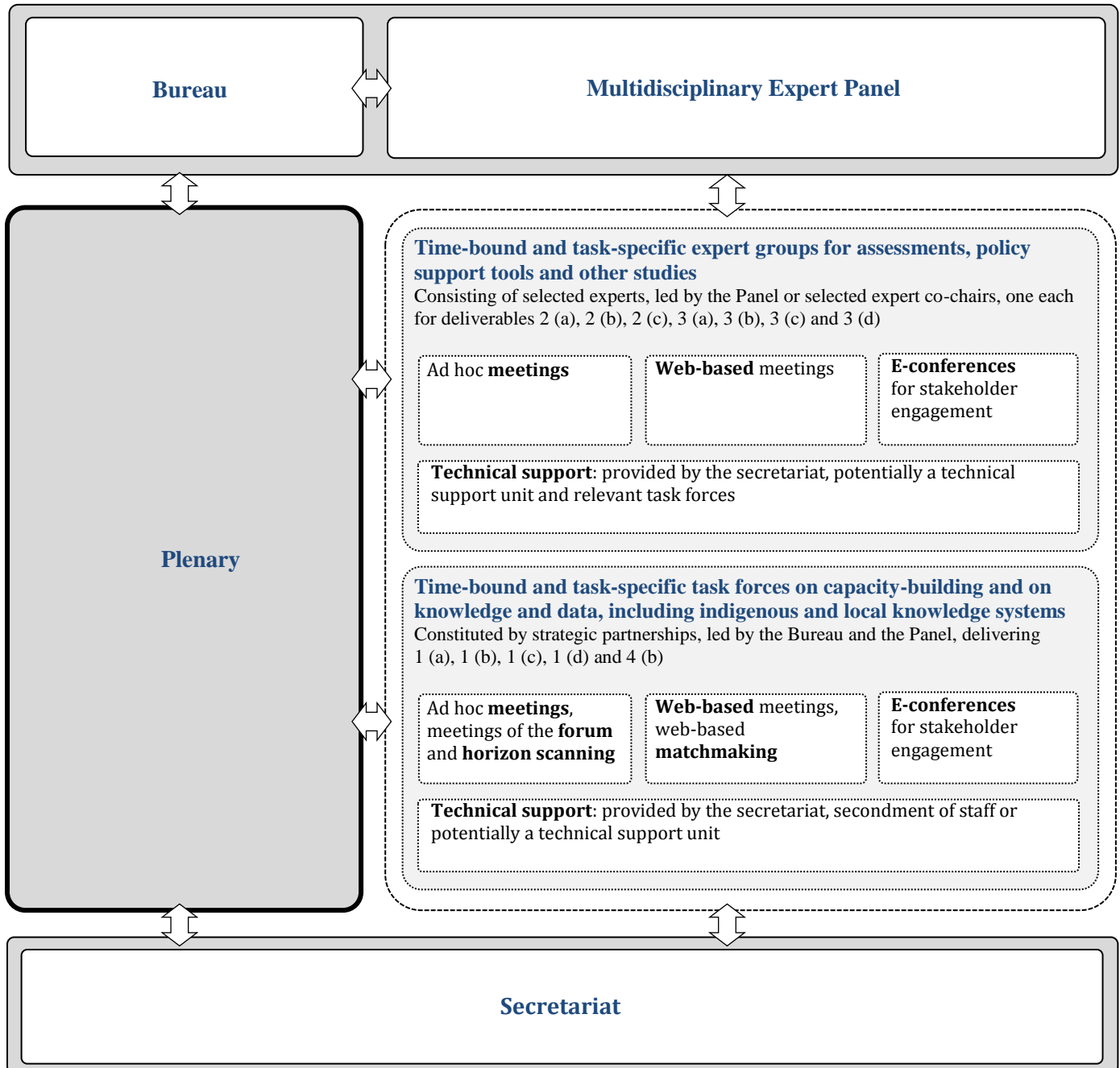
---

[26] See IPBES/2/3, para. 21 (b), and IPBES/2/INF/9, annex II.

(c) *Ad hoc e-conferences and other web-based arrangements.* E-conferences and other web-based meetings will be convened as a resource-efficient way of engaging a broad range of stakeholders and providing access to wide-ranging expertise on a number of issues. E-conferences would be one means of operationalizing the stakeholder engagement strategy and providing input for other meetings, such as scoping meetings, horizon-scanning meetings on knowledge needs and meetings on the identification and prioritization of capacity-building needs. Web-based meetings could offer a cost-efficient means of facilitating expert group and task force interactions. Other web-based arrangements will include dedicated web portals under the supervision of the Bureau, the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the secretariat aimed at enhanced interaction. The use of such web-based arrangements will be explored during the first period of the work programme to gain experience on how they can later be systematically applied;

(d) *Time-bound and task-specific technical support and technical support units.* Technical support needed for the development of the deliverables will in principle be provided by the secretariat. The technical support needed for a deliverable, however, would in many instances exceed the capacity of the secretariat in its planned composition and it would be more cost effective if additional technical support to expert groups or task forces was provided through a different arrangement. Document IPBES/2/INF/10 provides an overview of what additional technical support would be needed and how such additional technical support could be acquired, e.g., through staff secondments, fellowship arrangements and dedicated technical support units. Technical support units could provide support for regional, functional or thematic aspects of the work programme and would represent one avenue for involving regional hubs and regional or thematic centres of excellence in the work of the Platform, as has been discussed during earlier formal Platform meetings. An open call for expressions of interest in providing technical support, based on criteria established by the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Bureau, will be issued by the secretariat. The Panel and the Bureau will then select the best suited institutions. Institutions may provide technical support for one or more deliverables. Any providers of technical support and technical support units would work under the oversight of the secretariat through a time-bound and task-specific partnership agreement approved by the Bureau. In accepting any in-kind contributions, the Plenary may wish to follow the procedure set out in the financial rules (decision IPBES-2/7).

Figure III
Institutional arrangements needed to deliver the work programme

Bureau	Multidisciplinary Expert Panel

Plenary

Time-bound and task-specific expert groups for assessments, policy support tools and other studies
Consisting of selected experts, led by the Panel or selected expert co-chairs, one each for deliverables 2 (a), 2 (b), 2 (c), 3 (a), 3 (b), 3 (c) and 3 (d)

Ad hoc **meetings**	**Web-based** meetings	**E-conferences** for stakeholder engagement

Technical support: provided by the secretariat, potentially a technical support unit and relevant task forces

Time-bound and task-specific task forces on capacity-building and on knowledge and data, including indigenous and local knowledge systems
Constituted by strategic partnerships, led by the Bureau and the Panel, delivering 1 (a), 1 (b), 1 (c), 1 (d) and 4 (b)

Ad hoc **meetings**, meetings of the **forum** and **horizon scanning**	**Web-based** meetings, web-based **matchmaking**	**E-conferences** for stakeholder engagement

Technical support: provided by the secretariat, secondment of staff or potentially a technical support unit

Secretariat

Appendix

Development of the work programme budget

A.   Costs estimates for implementation of the work programme

15.   Preparation of the work programme budget took into account the proposed institutional arrangements, and the budget was developed according to principles that would allow the Platform to become eligible to receive official development assistance. The currency used is United States dollars.

B.   Cost items and general assumptions

16.   The largest part of the budget is attributable to a number of recurring general cost items and related assumptions that are applied consistently throughout the work programme. These cost items and related assumptions include:

(a)   *Costs of travel and daily subsistence allowance (DSA) of meeting participants (ad-hoc face-to-face meetings, Plenary meetings).* Only participants from developing countries receive funding to attend meetings. For each meeting about 75 per cent of the participants are assumed to be from developing countries. Assuming a five-day meeting, costs for travel and DSA are assumed to be $3,000 per person for global meetings and $2,000 per person for regional meetings. For subregional meetings, costs for travel and DSA are assumed to be $1,500 per person;

(b)   *Costs of ad-hoc face-to-face meetings.* Meeting costs are assumed to include venue, office facilities and hospitality. Meeting costs vary according to the length of the meeting and the number of participants. For reasons of simplicity the usual length of meetings is assumed to be five days. Smaller meetings with around 25–75 participants are estimated to cost $10,000–$20,000. Medium-sized meetings with around 100–150 participants are estimated to cost $25,000–$40,000. Larger meetings with around 200–250 participants are estimated to cost $50,000–$60,000;

(c)   *Costs of e-conferences.* The costs of an e-conference are determined by the purchase of the right to use the software and the facilitation and technical assistance necessary to run the e-conference. Since the cost of the software is minimal, the level of costs is largely dependent on the staff time providing the necessary facilitation and technical support. The management of an e-conference, including general organization, dissemination of materials, day-to-day management of the e-conference site, liaising with the e-conference chairs, editing and posting of accepted contributions, writing summaries of sessions and writing the overall final report, would amount to around 0.25 full-time equivalents for an e-conference of three weeks duration. The time of the experts chairing the e-conference would be considered an in-kind contribution;

(d)   *Costs of translation, publication and outreach.* The costs of translation, publication and outreach depend on the number of pages of the document to be translated and published and the extent of outreach. As far as possible, publications should be published electronically and a minimum number of printed copies should be made available. The costs of translation of summaries for policymakers into the all United Nations languages and their publication are estimated to be $35,000 for documents of around 5 pages, $50,000 for documents of around 10 pages and $150,000 for documents of around 25 pages. The costs of publication of larger reports (1,000 copies in English only) are estimated at $10,000 for documents of around 100 pages, $17,000 for documents of around 200 pages and $25,000 for documents of around 500 pages. The costs of outreach ranges from an estimated $40,000–$50,000 in the case of regional assessments or fast-track assessments to an estimated $500,000 in the case of a global assessment;

(e)   *Technical support staff costs.* Staff members to provide technical support would have to be provided for a range of activities, including the coordination, administration and facilitation of activities of expert groups and task forces; communication with authors, reviewers and experts on capacity-building and knowledge and data management; preparations for meetings and e-conferences; the compilation and editing of drafts; and the coordination of review processes. The costs of such technical support staff may vary greatly depending on the professional level needed and the institution through which it is provided. As generic guidance, the relative cost of staff is suggested by the following listing of staff by organization, which is arranged from most to least expensive: United Nations staff; staff in other international organizations; staff in local institutions; fellowship arrangements; junior professional officers and other seconded staff; and dedicated staff hosted by other institutions as an in-kind contribution.

C.   Estimated costs and opportunities for in-kind support

17.   Cost estimates include consideration of and assumptions with regard to a range of variables that influence both the budget and the deliverable in various ways. A key assumption with regard to the costing of the work programme is that in-kind contributions in the form of the hosting of meetings (25 per cent) and technical support (50 per cent) will be provided.

18.   The total estimated cost of the work programme is summarized in the budget table below.

Deliverable	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
1 (a)	258 750	172 500	258 750	172 500	258 750	1 121 250
1 (b)	450 000	450 000	450 000	450 000	450 000	2 250 000
1 (c)	273 750	341 250	267 500	217 500	217 500	1 317 500
1 (d)	172 500	258 750	172 500	258 750	172 500	1 035 000
2 (a)	86 250	50 000	0	0	0	136 250
2 (b)	396 250	1 931 250	3 660 000	1 755 000	0	7 742 500
2 (c)	0	146 250	712 500	712 500	1 432 500	3 003 750
3 (a)	270 000	362 250	117 000	0	0	749 250
3 (b) (i)	101 250	282 000	571 500	117 000	0	1 071 750
3 (b) (ii)	64 500	0	209 250	408 000	117 000	798 750
3 (b) (iii)	101 250	0	258 000	519 750	117 000	996 000
3 (c)	359 250	423 750	267 000	150 000	50 000	1 250 000
3 (d)	101 250	660 750	267 000	150 000	50 000	1 229 000
4 (a)	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	150 000
4 (b)	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 (c)	116 250	80 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	286 250
4 (d)	275 000	215 000	215 000	215 000	285 000	1 205 000
4 (e)	0	36 000	0	84 000	0	120 000
Total	**3 056 250**	**5 439 750**	**7 486 000**	**5 270 000**	**3 210 250**	**24 462 250**

Annex II

Terms of reference for the task force on capacity-building

A.   Purpose

1. The purpose of the task force on capacity-building is to support the achievement of deliverables 1 (a) and 1 (b) of the work programme, under which priority capacity-building needs to implement the Platform's work programme are matched with resources through catalysing financial and in-kind support and capacities needed to implement the work programme are developed.

B.   Responsibilities of the task force

2. The responsibilities of the task force are as follows:

(a)   To develop modalities for identifying, monitoring and evaluating capacity-building needs relating to the Platform's mandate and programme of work, and promote their implementation in a consistent and comparative manner;

(b)   To propose a process for systematic national self-assessment of capacity needs in the context of the Platform, when requested by Governments, working with the secretariat to implement such a process if and when agreed;

(c)   To provide a draft list of priority capacity-building needs and an indication of associated financing gaps and available sources of funding;

(d)   To periodically analyse the extent to which priority capacity-building needs identified by the Platform have been addressed and the role that the Platform has played in that process and to identify gaps and recommend ways in which such gaps could be addressed;

(e)   To support the organization of the forum with conventional and potential sources of funding, in giving advice on the agenda and format of the meeting, participation, and how identified capacity-building needs and opportunities should be presented;

(f)   To advise on the implementation of a "matchmaking" facility to help to match available technical and financial resources with priority capacity-building needs, seeking and taking advice from the forum as appropriate;

(g)   To propose means that could be developed for effectively integrating identified capacity-building needs into the policies and programmes of development assistance processes, seeking advice from the forum as appropriate;

(h) To develop a proposal for fellowship exchange and training programmes;

(i)   To support the building of the institutional capacity needed to implement the work programme, particularly with respect to regional and subregional assessments;

(j)   To assist in addressing the prioritized capacity-building needs agreed by the Plenary, drawing on resources made available through the Platform's trust fund or provided through additional financial and in-kind support;

(k)   To liaise as necessary with the task force on knowledge and data and the task force on indigenous and local knowledge so as to ensure that capacity-building related to those issues is addressed in a consistent manner.

C.   Membership of the task force

3. The task force will comprise two Bureau members and three members of the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, between them covering the five United Nations regions, and up to 20 additional experts on capacity-building, selected according to the rules of procedure.

4. At the discretion of the chair of the task force and following consultation with the Bureau, a limited number of individual experts on capacity-building may also be invited to participate in the task force as resource persons.

D.   Modus operandi

5. The task force will be chaired by members of the Bureau and will consist of experts on capacity-building selected in accordance with the rules of procedure. The task force will work through face-to-face meetings, web-based meetings and other electronic interaction. Products of the task force will be reviewed by the Bureau in consultation with the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and forwarded to the Plenary for consideration. The task force will facilitate collaboration with existing initiatives.

6. In carrying out its work, the task force will also:

(a)   Ensure that all its activities draw effectively on existing experience, complementing and building upon existing initiatives;

(b)   Advise on strategic partnerships that could help to deliver improved capacity-building and facilitate other activities that have the same effect;

(c)   Encourage the direct involvement of its members, as well as that of other relevant organizations, in capacity-building activities that address priority needs agreed upon by the Plenary.

Annex III

Terms of reference for the task force on knowledge and data

A.   Purpose

The purpose of the task force on knowledge and data is to support achievement of deliverables 1 (d) and 4 (b) of the work programme, under which priority knowledge and data needs for policymaking are addressed through catalysing efforts to generate new knowledge and networking and an information and data management plan is developed and implemented.

B.   Responsibilities of the task force

The responsibilities of the task force are as follows:

(a) To develop a data and information management plan that identifies the best means of addressing the data and information needs of the Platform's work programme;

(b) To support the secretariat in overseeing the management of the data, information and knowledge used in developing Platform products so as to ensure their long-term availability;

(c) To identify opportunities for increasing access to existing data, information and knowledge so as to ensure their availability to support the work of the Platform;

(d) To advise on the indicators and metrics to be used in Platform products and on the standards necessary for capturing and managing associated data;

(e) To support the Bureau and the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel in reviewing the knowledge needs and gaps identified through Platform scoping processes and assessments and to catalyse the generation of new knowledge and data;

(f) To support the Bureau and the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel in convening dialogues with scientific organizations, policymakers and funding organizations and in undertaking other activities to address those needs identified in the work programme;

(g) To liaise as necessary with the task force on capacity-building and the task force on indigenous and local knowledge so as to ensure that issues concerning knowledge and data are covered in a consistent manner.

C. Membership of the task force

The task force will comprise two Bureau members and three members of the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, between them covering the five United Nations regions, and up to 20 additional experts on knowledge and data management, selected according to the rules of procedure.

At the discretion of the chair of the task force following consultation with the Bureau, a limited number of individual experts on knowledge and data management may be invited to participate in the task force as resource persons.

D. Modus operandi

The task force will be chaired by members of the Bureau and will consist of experts on knowledge and data management selected in accordance with the rules of procedure. The task force will work through face-to-face meetings, web-based meetings and other electronic interactions. Products of the task force will be reviewed by the Bureau in consultation with the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and forwarded to the Plenary for consideration. The task force will facilitate collaboration with existing initiatives.

In carrying out its work, the task force will also:

(a) Ensure that all its activities draw effectively on existing experience, complementing and building upon existing initiatives;

(b) Advise on strategic partnerships that could help to deliver improved access to data, information and knowledge, and facilitate other activities that have the same effect;

(c) Encourage the direct involvement of its members, as well as that of other relevant organizations, in capacity-building activities that address priority needs agreed upon by the Plenary.

Annex IV

Terms of reference for the task force on indigenous and local knowledge

A. Purpose

The purpose of the task force on indigenous and local knowledge is to support achievement of deliverable 1 (c) of the work programme, concerning procedures for and approaches to working with indigenous and local knowledge systems.

B. Responsibilities of the task force

The responsibilities of the task force are as follows:

(a) To oversee the development of procedures and approaches for working with indigenous and local knowledge systems, including convening global dialogue workshops and developing case studies;

(b) To undertake work to facilitate the input of indigenous and local knowledge systems to deliverables 1 (d), 2, 3 and 4 (c), in particular in piloting the preliminary procedures and approaches for working with indigenous and local knowledge systems in the fast-track, thematic, regional and subregional assessments. Lessons learned from the piloting should be fed into the work under deliverable 1 (c);

(c) To advise on the establishment of a roster and network of experts in indigenous and local knowledge to support the Platform's work;

(d) To support the establishment of a participatory mechanism for indigenous and local knowledge systems to facilitate linkages between indigenous and local communities and scientists;

(e) To support the Bureau and the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel in reviewing any indigenous and local knowledge issues arising from the Platform's scoping processes and assessments and in convening dialogues and undertaking other activities to address such issues;

(f) To liaise as necessary with the task force on capacity-building and the task force on knowledge and data so as to ensure that they address issues concerning local and indigenous knowledge in an appropriate manner.

C.   Membership of the task force

The task force will comprise two Bureau members and three members of the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, between them covering the five United Nations regions, and up to 20 additional experts on indigenous and local knowledge systems selected according to the rules of procedure.

At the discretion of the chair of the task force following consultation with the Bureau, a limited number of individual experts on indigenous and local knowledge systems and representatives of indigenous and local organizations may be invited to participate in the task force as resource persons.

D.   Modus operandi

The task force will help to implement the strategic partnership strategy and stakeholder engagement strategy. The task force will be chaired by members of the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and will consist of experts on indigenous and local knowledge systems selected in accordance with the rules of procedure. The task force will work through face-to-face meetings, web-based meetings and other electronic interactions. Products of the task force will be reviewed by the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel in consultation with the Bureau and forwarded to the Plenary for consideration. The task force will facilitate collaboration with existing initiatives.

In carrying out its work, the task force will also:

(a) Ensure that all its activities draw effectively on existing experience, complementing and building upon existing initiatives relating to indigenous and local knowledge systems;

(b) Advise on strategic partnerships and engagement with other partners that help to deliver improved engagement with indigenous and local knowledge systems and help to facilitate and coordinate the support provided by strategic and other partners;

(c) Encourage the direct involvement of its members, as well as that of other relevant organizations, in capacity-building activities that address priority needs agreed upon by the Plenary;

(d) Encourage the involvement of indigenous and local knowledge-holders in all stages of the deliverables of the Platform's work programme;

(e) Encourage the involvement of indigenous peoples in the Platform.

Annex V

Initial scoping for the fast-track thematic assessment of pollination and pollinators associated with food production

I.   Introduction

1. Recognizing that it would be necessary to move forward with the work programme for 2014−2018 following its approval by the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services at its second session, the Bureau and the Multidisciplinary

Expert Panel agreed to prepare, for consideration by the Plenary at that session, a number of initial scoping documents based on the prioritization of requests, suggestions and inputs put to the Platform and the deliverables set out in the draft work programme (IPBES/2/2). The present note sets out the initial scoping for the agreed fast-track thematic assessment of pollination and food production. It was developed in accordance with the draft procedures for the preparation of the Platform's deliverables (IPBES/2/9, annex), which were subsequently adopted, as amended by the Plenary (see decision IPBES-2/3).

II. Scope, rationale, utility and assumptions

A. Scope

2. The objective of the proposed fast-track thematic assessment of pollination, pollination networks and pollinators associated with food production is to assess changes in pollination as a regulating ecosystem service of importance for food production in the context of its role in supporting a good quality of life and biodiversity maintenance. The emphasis will be on the role of native and exotic pollinators, the status of and trends in pollinator diversity and the impact of exotic pollinators, pollination systems and population changes, including indigenous and local knowledge perspectives. Furthermore the assessment will encompass drivers of change, impacts on human well-being of pollination declines and deficits, management options to mitigate pollination declines and deficits, the effectiveness of responses to pollination declines and deficits, and effective policy responses to address declines and restore pollination functions as a basis for the provision of food and a good quality of life. The assessment will be conducted in a transparent way and involve relevant stakeholders from the start.

B. Rationale

3. An assessment of the kind proposed is required as a means of facilitating the enhancement of understanding of pollination from a wide range of perspectives, including indigenous and local knowledge systems, focusing on management options and policy responses to declines and deficits in pollination as an essential regulating ecosystem service underpinning food production and human well-being. The worldwide economic value of the pollination service provided by insect pollinators alone – mainly bees – has been estimated at an annual value in 2005 of €153 billion ($217 billion) for the main crops that feed the world. This amounts to 9.5 per cent of the total value of the world's agricultural food production.[27] The value of the service provided by pollinators other than bees has not yet been quantified. Although it is not possible to estimate a monetary value, pollination is also very important for the production of local crops and wild foods that are important for indigenous and local communities. Furthermore, honey production by pollinator bees is another source of income and/or nutrition for those communities. There are reported disruptions to pollinator systems and evidence of pollinator declines for every continent with the exception of Antarctica. The consequences of these declines could be reduced crop and wild food yields and/or quality and a parallel decline in natural plant communities.[28]

C. Utility

4. The proposed assessment will take into account all knowledge systems, with the aim of identifying management options and policy-relevant findings for decision-making by Governments, indigenous and local communities, the private sector and civil society in a rapidly changing field and contribute to the implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 14 of the Convention on Biological Diversity; demonstrate and allow for the continued review of how an essential and vulnerable ecosystem service contributes to the post-2015 development agenda; and represent an early deliverable of the

---

[27] Helmholtz Association of German Research Centres, "Economic value of insect pollination worldwide estimated at US$217 billion", *ScienceDaily*, 15 September 2008. Available at www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2008/09/0809152122725.htm.

[28] Ngo, H. T., Gemmill-Herren, B., Azzu, N. and Packer, L., "The economic valuation of pollinators for Southeast Asia: Philippines and Viet Nam", (Govind Ballabh Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2012).

Platform that highlights how the Platform can contribute to efforts to protect biodiversity and promote sustainable development.

D. Assumptions

5. The proposed assessment will be based on existing scientific literature and indigenous and local knowledge, and draw on the work of existing institutions such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), through its work on global action on pollination services for sustainable agriculture,[29] the Global Biodiversity Information Facility,[30] the ALARM ("Assessing large-scale risks to biodiversity with tested methods")[31] the "Status and trends of European pollinators" project,[32] the African Pollinator Initiative, the Indigenous Peoples' Pollinators Initiative of the Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty, and the work of the Natural Capital Project,[33] including its InVEST ("Integrated Valuation of Environmental Services and Trade-offs") modelling software for mapping and valuing ecosystem services, as well as many initiatives at the regional and national levels.

III. Chapter outline

6. It is contemplated that the results of the fast-track thematic assessment will be presented in a six-chapter report, as set out below:

7. A summary for policymakers, as set out in the procedures for the preparation of the Platform's deliverables, will be prepared. The preparation of other possible products, such as technical reports, databases, software and management tools will also be considered.

8. Chapter 1 will include a brief review of the diversity of pollinators and pollination systems and their role in supporting food production specifically and human well-being and biodiversity maintenance more generally. It will assess the status of and trends in the biological elements and functions that interact to provide pollination services. The assessment will include the role of native and exotic pollinators, including insects and other invertebrates, bats and other mammals, birds, reptiles and other vertebrates. It will moreover take into account the role of multiple factors across spatial scales, such as plant community functional composition, pollinator diversity and specificity, climatic seasonality and fluctuations, landscape structure linked to processes of dispersal, and mobility. The assessment will include indigenous and local knowledge perspectives on pollinators and pollination systems and their benefits to those knowledge holders, as well as trade-offs between pollination processes and services and possible connections with disservices.

9. Chapter 2 will assess the drivers of change of pollinators, pollination networks and pollination services, especially those of importance for food production, including local crops, wild food plants and honey. It will include an assessment of indirect drivers of change, including trade and policies in areas such as agriculture and spatial planning. It will also assess direct drivers of change in pollination, including the risk posed by climate change, invasive species and diseases, land-use changes, changing agricultural practices, and the use of chemicals including fungicides and insecticides. The consequences of the cultivation of genetically modified plants for pollinators, pollination networks and pollination services and food production, including honey, will be assessed.

10. Chapter 3 will assess the state of and trends in pollinators, pollination networks and pollination services as keystone ecological processes and services in both human managed and natural terrestrial ecosystems. It will focus on the contribution of pollination by various pollinator populations to human well-being, based on the role of pollination in maintaining agricultural and

---

[29] Bernard Vaissière, Breno Freitas and Barbara Gemmill-Herren, *Protocol to Detect and Assess Pollination Deficits in Crops: A Handbook for its Use* (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2011).

[30] The Global Biodiversity Information Facility provides access to over 300 million standardized primary biodiversity records globally.

[31] http://www.reading.ac.uk/caer/project_alarm.html.

[32] http://www.step-project.net.

[33] http://www.naturalcapitalproject.org.

natural biological diversity and in safeguarding communities that depend for their livelihood security on the use of natural resources, including for medicinal use. Consideration will be given to existing indigenous and local knowledge about pollinators, pollination networks and pollination services and how they contribute to the way of life of indigenous and local communities, and more generally to living in harmony with Mother Earth. Emphasis will be placed on the essential role of pollination in contributing to food security, including with regard to the quality, stability and availability of food as well as its role in income generation from the local to the global scale. The chapter will assess how the pollination deficit can be defined and what areas and agricultural systems are prone to pollination deficits and declines. It will also include information about the perception of indigenous and local communities about this deficit.

11. Chapter 4 will assess economic methodologies for determining the value of pollination for food production and the economic impacts of declines in food-relevant pollinator populations. It will assess the extent to which the current estimates of the economic value of pollination for food production reflect the contributions of pollination to food security and development as identified in chapter 3. It will also assess methodologies and approaches for undertaking such valuations at the national and local levels.

12. Chapter 5 will assess non-economic valuation, with special emphasis on the experience of indigenous and local communities, of impacts of the decline of diversity and/or populations of pollinators. Management and mitigation options as appropriate to different visions, approaches and knowledge systems will also be assessed.

13. Chapter 6 will assess responses to risks associated with the degradation of pollination services and opportunities to restore and strengthen those services. Experience in the use of tools and methodologies for mapping, modelling and analysing options for action will be assessed based on existing work by actors such as FAO, including by assessing how ecological uncertainties can be managed and research and monitoring needs met. The existing experiences recorded by other knowledge systems will be incorporated into this chapter, contributing to the identification of management and policy options. The chapter will furthermore assess how an understanding of pollination declines and deficits can help advance practices and policies, particularly for land-use management, horticulture and agriculture, including through innovative approaches such as ecologically intensified agriculture as well as those used by indigenous and local communities. The assessment of response options will include considerations of policy trade-offs.

Annex VI

Initial scoping for the fast-track methodological assessment of scenarios and modelling of biodiversity and ecosystem services

I. Introduction

1. Recognizing that it would be necessary to move forward with the programme of work for 2014–2018 following its approval by the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services at its second session, the Bureau and the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel agreed to prepare, for consideration by the Plenary at that session, a number of initial scoping documents based on the prioritization of requests, suggestions and inputs put to the Platform and the deliverables set out in the draft programme of work (IPBES/2/2). The present note sets out the initial scoping for the agreed fast-track methodological assessment of scenarios and modelling of biodiversity and ecosystem services. It was developed in accordance with the draft procedures for the preparation of the Platform's deliverables (IPBES/2/9, annex), which were subsequently adopted, as amended by the Plenary (see decision IPBES-2/3).

II. Scope, rationale and assumptions

A. Scope

2. The objective of the proposed fast-track assessment of scenarios and modelling of biodiversity and nature's benefits to people, including ecosystem services, is to establish the foundations for the use of scenarios and models in activities under the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in order to provide insights into the impacts of plausible future socioeconomic development pathways and policy options on biodiversity and nature's benefits to people, including ecosystem services, and to help evaluate actions that can be taken to protect them in terrestrial, inland water and marine ecosystems. These foundations will be used to provide guidance on evaluating alternative policy options using scenarios and models, including multiple drivers in assessments of future impacts, identifying criteria by which the quality of scenarios and models can be evaluated, ensuring comparability of regional and global policies, including input from stakeholders at various levels, implementing capacity-building mechanisms to promote the development, use and interpretation of scenarios and models by a wide range of policymakers and stakeholders, and communicating outcomes of scenario and model analyses to policymakers and other stakeholders. The first phase of the assessment, to be completed by the end of 2015, will focus on assessing various approaches to the development and use of scenarios and models.

B. Rationale

3. The rationale for this deliverable is outlined in detail in the report of an international science workshop on assessments for an intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services that was held in Tokyo from 25 to 29 July 2011 (UNEP/IPBES.MI/1/INF/12). In brief, the goals of using scenarios and models in assessments of biodiversity and nature's benefits to people, including ecosystem services, are to better understand and synthesize a broad range of observations, to alert decision makers to undesirable future impacts of global changes such as habitat loss and degradation, invasive alien species, overexploitation, climate change and pollution, to provide decision support for developing adaptive management strategies and to explore the implications of alternative social-ecological development pathways and policy options. One of the key objectives in using scenarios and models is to move away from the current reactive mode of decision-making in which society responds to the degradation of biodiversity and nature's benefits to people in an uncoordinated, piecemeal fashion to a proactive mode in which society anticipates change and thereby minimizes adverse impacts and capitalizes on important opportunities through thoughtful adaptation and mitigation strategies.
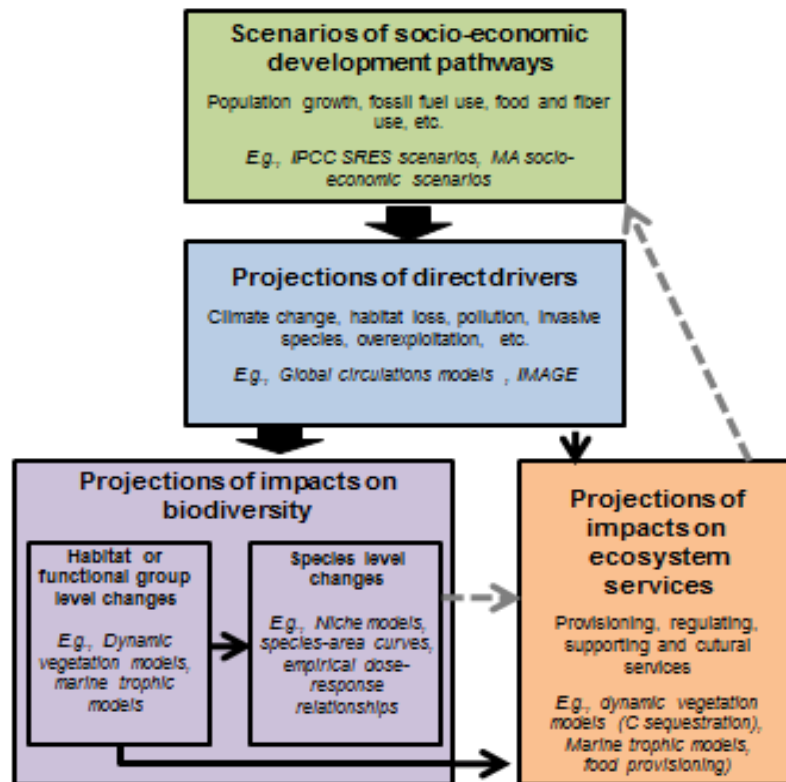
4. Recent and forthcoming global environmental assessments (see references) have examined past trends in and the current status and future trajectories of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Assessments of status and trends are typically well understood by policymakers and stakeholders because they rely heavily on the analysis of observations. Looking into the future is more complex because it relies on coupling scenarios of future socioeconomic development with models of the impacts of global change on biodiversity and ecosystem function. Scenarios and models are typically explicitly or implicitly built on four main components:

(a) Scenarios of socioeconomic development (e.g., population growth, economic growth, per capita food consumption, greenhouse gas emissions) and policy options (e.g., reducing carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, subsidies for bioenergy, et cetera);

(b) Models projecting changes in direct drivers of biodiversity and ecosystem function (e.g., land use change, fishing pressure, climate change, invasive alien species, nitrogen deposition);

(c) Models assessing the impacts of drivers on biodiversity (e.g., species extinctions, changes in species abundance and shifts in ranges of species, species groups or biomes);

(d) Models assessing the impacts of drivers and changes in biodiversity on ecosystem services (e.g., ecosystem productivity, control of water flow and quality, ecosystem carbon storage, cultural values).

5. These elements generally correspond to the structure of the conceptual framework developed for the Platform, and the figure below illustrates how scenarios and models are typically coupled to provide projections of future trajectories of biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being. Elements can range from highly quantitative (e.g., econometric models of socioeconomic development) to qualitative (e.g., prospective scenarios of development based on expert-stakeholder dialogues (Coreau and others, 2009)).

Integration of socioeconomic scenarios (indirect drivers), models of direct drivers and models of impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services, as currently used in most assessments at global and regional scales

Source: Pereira and others, 2010.

Note: Dotted lines indicate important interactions and feedbacks that have been infrequently treated in assessments.

6. Considerable preparation and thought is required to structure scenarios and modelling activities for the Platform to ensure that comparisons can be made across assessments, especially important when comparing regional and global projections, and that a standard of high quality is maintained in all assessment activities. In addition, a number of significant knowledge gaps remain that must be filled to enable better quantification of uncertainty, to incorporate institutions and governance in scenarios, to account for the plurality of conceptualizations across knowledge systems, including feedbacks between the multiple interactions between the natural world and human societies (see figure) and to increase the policy relevance of scenarios and modelling assessments (Leadley and others, 2010, De Groot and others, 2010). The assessment, guidance, promotion and catalysing activities in this deliverable are intended to provide a basis for such preparation at the very start of the Platform's operation so that all activities relying on scenarios and models are built on a solid foundation.

7. This deliverable responds to requests, inputs and suggestions from France, Mexico, the International Council for Science and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

C.   Assumptions

8. All phases of this deliverable will build on scenarios and modelling experiences under other global, regional and national environmental assessments. Particular attention will be paid to the most recent developments in socioeconomic scenarios and models used in global assessments, for example the "shared socioeconomic pathway" and "shared policy assumption" scenarios used by working group III of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in preparing its contribution (due out in 2014) to the Panel's fifth assessment report and the Convention on Biological Diversity Global Biodiversity Outlook 4 (due out in 2014), as well as regional and national assessments such as the national ecosystem assessments.

9. To improve the involvement of decision makers and a variety of knowledge holders in the process, there will be a focus on participatory methods (Coreau and others, 2009), "backcasting" methods that work backwards from agreed-upon future goals and other methods that reinforce the science-policy and science-stakeholders dialogue.

10.   Particular attention will be paid to collaborating with observation networks and data holders as data is critical for developing, parameterizing and validating scenarios and models. The availability of adequate data is often a limiting factor in model development and use.

11.   Particular attention will also be paid to the integration of biodiversity scenarios across spatial scales of relevance to multiple types of decisions, including closer involvement of stakeholders in the definition, development and use of scenarios, and stronger consideration and integration of the multiple dimensions of biodiversity and ecosystem services in scenarios and models. This is particularly important for the Panel because assessment activities will start with regional and subregional scale assessments, which must be both pertinent at national levels and sufficiently coherent across regions to provide the building blocks for a global assessment.

12.   The scenarios and modelling assessment and follow-up activities will provide an unprecedented opportunity to capitalize on the synergies between the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. The Platform will also work closely with other bodies involved in global environmental assessment such as UNEP, including its programme on the economics of ecosystem services and biodiversity, and the International Union for Conservation of Nature. In addition, there is a broad scientific community that can be mobilized and involved in the development of these methodologies. This deliverable will therefore require substantial mobilization of resources outside of the Platform's remit and close collaboration with such international research programmes as Future Earth, funders of international research such as the Belmont Forum and the scientific communities involved in assessments undertaken by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and UNEP.

III. Chapter outline

13. It is contemplated that the results of the assessment will be presented in a 10-chapter report, as set out below:

Chapter 1. Overview of socioeconomic scenarios and models and critical review of their use in previous biodiversity and ecosystem assessments

Chapter 2. Scenarios of the indirect drivers of change in biodiversity and nature's benefits to people including ecosystem services

Chapter 3. Models of direct drivers of change in biodiversity, ecosystem function and nature's benefits to people, including ecosystem services

Chapter 4: Models of the impacts of drivers on biodiversity and nature's benefits to people, including ecosystem services

Chapter 5. Examining the feedbacks between biodiversity, nature's benefits to people, good quality of life, institutions and governance, and using scenarios and models

Chapter 6. Compatibility and comparison of scenarios and models, including a discussion of how the use of a core set of socioeconomic scenarios and models can be combined with the use of multiple scenarios and models. This chapter would also include a discussion on how to address the issue of multiple spatial and temporal scales with scenarios and models

Chapter 7. Building capacity for the development, use and interpretation of scenarios and models, including through the use of participatory and "backcasting" methods

Chapter 8. Scenarios and models as currently used in decision-making and communication

Chapter 9. Guidelines for improving the broader use of scenarios and models for decision support

Chapter 10. Guide for the use of scenarios and models in assessments and other activities of the Panel

Annex VII

Confirmed in-kind contributions to meet the costed elements to support implementation of the work programme, received as at 14 December 2013

Contributor	*Contribution*
Brazil	• In-kind support to the value of $144,000 in 2014, in particular for supporting regional activities.
Germany	• 600,000 euros worth of in-kind contributions in 2014 and 2015 (300,000 euros each year) to support the implementation of the work programme in terms of meetings and/or technical support as specified in the work programme
Norway	• A technical support unit with 3 positions for capacity building for the first Work Programme of IPBES, co-located with the Norwegian Environment Agency in Trondheim, Norway
Republic of Korea	• A technical support unit for the first Work Programme of IPBES, located in the Republic of Korea
German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research - iDiv	• One meeting and support for travel worth 25,000 euros for a meeting as specified in the work programme
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	• 0.5 full-time equivalent of IUCN staff for each year for the entire period 2014–2018 to provide technical support for assessments or the work of the task forces as specified in the work programme • 0.5 full-time equivalent of IUCN staff to support stakeholder engagement for 2014–2016 • Facilities for 10 meetings for up to 30 participants during 2014–2018 as specified in the work programme
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	• Hosting the task force on indigenous and local knowledge systems with one full-time equivalent of UNESCO staff • Technical support for the task force on knowledge and data (25 per cent full-time equivalent of UNESCO staff)
United Nations Environment Programme	• Full-time position of Programme Officer seconded to the Platform secretariat