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Platform on Biodiversity and  
Ecosystem Services**Distr.: General  
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**Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy  
Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services  
Third session**

Bonn, Germany, 12–17 January 2015

Item 5 (c) of the provisional agenda\*

**Initial work programme of the Platform: scoping  
documents for regional assessments, land  
degradation and restoration and the  
conceptualization of values****Information on the scoping process for the regional and/or  
subregional assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services  
(deliverable 2 (b))****Note by the secretariat**

In its decision IPBES-2/5, the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services requested 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. A time-bound and task-specific expert group was established to provide support to the Panel and the Bureau in the development of the full scoping that is required in order to adhere to the approved planned schedule. The expert group met once, in Paris, from 17 to 22 August 2014. The annex to the present note provides information on the composition and work of the expert group and sets out the guidance document that was provided to participants attending the meeting. It is presented without formal editing.

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\* IPBES/3/1.

## Annex

### Expert group for the regional scoping process

#### I. Composition of the expert group

1. Following a call for nomination of experts by governments and stakeholders to scope a set of regional and sub-regional assessments on biodiversity and ecosystem services, a time-bound and task-specific expert group of 128 experts was selected from a total of 339 nominations received from governments and other stakeholders. The selection process was performed by members of the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, with advice from Bureau members, together reviewing all nominations that had been submitted, based on examination of nomination templates and curricula vitae for each nominee. Selections were made on the basis of excellence and candidates' expertise with respect to relevant areas of the work programme. Once selected on merit, further selection was focused on balancing disciplinary, regional and gender diversity, as well as sectorial aspects (i.e. 80 percent of nominations to come from government nominations and 20 percent from stakeholder nominations).
2. The expert group selected included 18 percent of experts from Africa, 19 percent from Asia Pacific, 18 percent from Eastern Europe, 19 percent from Latin America and the Caribbean and 26 percent from Western European and Others Groups, with 80 percent nominations made by Governments and 20 percent by other Stakeholders, and an overall male to female ratio of 62% to 38%. In addition, the MEP and Bureau invited a number of resource persons representing institutions that are key to the science-policy interface on biodiversity and ecosystem services within the specific regions. The composition of the expert group is presented in Annex I.

#### II. Process followed

3. The Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and Bureau developed a document to provide guidance to scoping meeting experts. This draft guidance document was submitted for review by member states and observers in June 2014 in order to facilitate inputs to the joint regional scoping meeting. The final guidance document, as presented to the experts of the scoping workshop, is presented in Annex II to this document.
4. A joint regional scoping workshop bringing together experts from different regions, resources persons, and members of the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and Bureau, was held 17 – 22 August 2014 in Paris, France, at UNESCO. During the workshop, participants met in both a plenary setting and in regional breakout groups, co-chaired by members of the MEP and Bureau. They were asked to:
  - (a) Develop options for a regional and subregional assessment structure and approach, based on social and ecological considerations;
  - (b) Develop the proposed substantive scope of the assessment, including common generic issues across regions as well as more specific issues for each region/subregion, including through inputs from indigenous and local knowledge systems;
  - (c) Begin to identify capacity needs for undertaking a regional assessment;
  - (d) Identify administrative implications of undertaking the assessment, including possible institutional partnerships in the regions by building where possible on existing initiatives.
5. The joint regional scoping meeting produced a draft report on the regional scoping process and five draft regional scoping reports. All drafts were submitted to member states, observers and scoping experts on 19 September 2014, for their review, with a deadline of 3 October 2014. The IPBES Secretariat received more than 800 comments from governments, stakeholders, experts and strategic partners.
6. The comments received were taken into account by the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and Bureau, supported by the Secretariat, in developing the final set of reports as outlined in IPBES/3/6, including a generic scoping report for the regional/sub-regional assessments on biodiversity and ecosystems common to all regional/sub-regional assessments (IPBES/6/Add.1), and five complementary scoping reports for the five proposed regions: Africa, Americas, Asia-Pacific, Europe and Central Asia and Open Oceans (IPBES/3/6/Add 2-6).

## Annex I

### List of experts selected for scoping the regional and/or sub-regional assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services

Name	Affiliation	Nominating Country or Organisation
<b>Africa</b>		
Adjonou, Kossi	University of Lome	Togo
Andriamaro, Luciano	Conservation International	Madagascar
Arabi, Mourad	Institut National de recherche forestière	Algeria
Archer, Emma	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, University of the Witwatersrand	South Africa
Assogbadjo, Achille Ephrem	University of Abomey-Calavi	Benin
Aurgessa Teshome Soromessa	Addis Ababa University	Ethiopia
Biggs, Reinette (Oonsie)	Stellenbosch University and Stockholm University	DIVERSITAS
Celliers, Louis	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)	South Africa
Elfaki, Aisha	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rangelands	Sudan
Galega, Prudence	Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la Nature et du Développement Durable	Cameroon
Hackman, Kwame	CHF International Ghana	Ghana
Harhash, Khaled	Nature Conservation Sector	Egypt
Harris, Shael	Sebata Group	South Africa
Houdet, Joel	SYNERGIZ African Centre for Technology Studies	South Africa
Kasangaki, Aventino	Institute of Tropical Forest Conservation	Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network (GEO BON)
Kizito, Fred	International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
Mohammed, El Khitma	Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources	Sudan
Ndlovu, Mduduzi	University of Witwatersrand	South Africa
Nwosu, Francis	University of Calabar	Nigeria
Onyige, Chioma Daisy	Department of Sociology, University of Port Harcourt	International Council for Science (ICSU)
Pereira, Laura	University of Cape Town	International Social Science Council (ISSC)
Rajoelison, Gabrielle Lalanirina	University of Antananarivo; Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Agronomiques. Département des Eaux et Forêts	Madagascar
Reyers, Belinda	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	South Africa
<b>Asia-Pacific</b>		
Abd. Ghani, Awang Noor	University Pertanian Malaysia (UPM)	Malaysia
Acosta-Michlik, Lilibeth	Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) and University of the Philippines at Los Baños (UPLB)	ICSU
Adam, Nur Azura	University Putra Malaysia	Malaysia

Alassaf, Amani	The University of Jordan, Faculty of Agriculture	Jordan
Ali, Saleem	University of Queensland	Pakistan
Chua, Lillian Swee Lian	Forest Research Institute Malaysia	Malaysia
Darnaedi, Dedy	PROSEA (Plant Resources of South East Asia)	GEO BON
Gundimeda, Haripriya	Indian Institute of Technology Bombay	India
Huang, Yi	Beijing University	China
Joshi, Ganesh Raj	Ministries of Environment, Tourism, Agriculture and Forestry	Nepal
Hashimoto, Shizuka	Kyoto University	Japan
Kadoya, Taku	National Institute for Environmental Studies	Japan
Karim, Md Saiful	Faculty of Law, Queensland University of Technology	Australia
M Subramanian, Suneetha	UNU-IAS	United Nations University-Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)
Okubo, Satoru	National Institute for Agro-Environmental Sciences, The University of Tokyo	Japan
Paudel, Krishna Chandra	Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment	Nepal
Perveen, Anjum	University of Karachi	Pakistan
Singh, Tejpal	International Union for Conservation of Nature	IUCN
Sinniah, Uma Rani	University Putra Malaysia	Malaysia
Thwin, San	Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry	Myanmar (Burma)
Virk, Amjad Tahir	Sustainable Land Management Project, Climate Change Division	Pakistan
Wang, Bing	Chinese Academy of Forestry	China
Wang, Wenjie	Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences	China
Yahara, Tetsukazu	Kyushu University	Japan
<b>Eastern Europe</b>		
Adem, Çiğdem	The Public Administration Institute for Turkey & the Middle East	Turkey
Alexandrova, Nevena	Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia (FAO REU)	Bulgaria
Bagaturov, Mikhail	Children' contact zoo "Bugashechka" Zoological Institute RAS Russia	Russia
Benedek, Zsófia	Institute of Economics, CERS, Hungarian Academy of Sciences	Hungary
Bitsadze, Maka	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Caucasus Programme Office	Georgia
Čustović, Hamid	Faculty of Agricultural and Food Sciences, University of Sarajevo	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Guchgeldiyev, Oleg	Institute of Deserts, Flora and Fauna	Georgia
Jelic, Dusan	Croatian Institute for Biodiversity, Croatian Herpetological Society Institute for development and research of sustainable ecosystems IRES	Croatia
Karagöz, Alptekin	Aksaray University	Turkey
Kertész, Ádám	Geographical Institute, Research Center for Astronomy and Earth Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences	Hungary

Lengyel, Szabolcs	Hungarian Academy of Sciences Centre for Ecological Research Department of Ecology University of Debrecen	Hungary
Niedzialkowski, Krzysztof	Mammal Research Institute Polish Academy of Sciences	Georgia
Nikolaeva, Elena	Environmental Education Center, Zapovedniks	IUCN
Novitsky, Ruslan	National Academy of Sciences	Belarus
Piplas, Haris	ETH, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Salihoglu, Baris	Institute of Marine Sciences, Middle East Technical University	Turkey
Shkaruba, Anton	Central European University	Georgia
Tan, Ayfer	Ministry of food agriculture and livestock	Turkey
Tatić, Kasim	School of economics and business Sarajevo	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Türkeş, Murat	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs	Turkey
Venevsky, Sergey	Center for Earth System Sciences Tsinghua University	Center for Earth System Sciences, Tsinghua University, China
Zdunic, Goran	Institute for Adriatic Crops and Karst Reclamation	Institute for Adriatic Crops and Karst Reclamation, Croatia
Zlinszky, András	Centre for Ecological Research, Hungarian Academy of Sciences	Hungary
<b>Latin America and Caribbean</b>		
Aguirre, Luis Fernando	Centro de Biodiversidad y Genética, Universidad Mayor de San Simón Bolivian Bat Conservation Program	Bolivia
Almonte Perdomo, Jose Rafael	Ministry of Environment And Natural Resources Autonomous University of Santo Domingo	Dominican Republic
Barbaran, Francisco	Argentina's National Scientific & Technical Research Council (CONICET)	National University of Salta Institute of Economic Research
Bustamante, Mercedes	University of Brasília	Brazil
Castañeda Moya, Francisco	Center for Conservation Studies	Guatemala
Cruz Angón, Andrea	Comisión nacional para el conocimiento y uso de la biodiversidad (CONABIO)	Mexico
Garcia, Keisha	The University of the West Indies	Trinidad and Tobago
García, Jaime	Humboldt University	Colombia
Garcia Vasquez, Alfredo Arnoldo	Natural Resources management at 48 Cantones	Guatemala
Gutierrez-Espeleta, Edgar E.	University of Costa Rica	Costa Rica
Inchausti Beltran, Victor Hugo	IUCN for South America	IUCN
Juman, Rahanna	Institute of Marine Affairs, Oceanography and Coastal Processes Research Programme	Trinidad and Tobago
Kalin De Arroyo, Mary	Institute of Ecology and Biodiversity (IEB), Universidad de Chile	Chile
Lozoya, Juan Pablo	University of the Republic Interdisciplinary Centre on Integrated Coastal Zone Management	Uruguay
Mastrangelo, Matias Enrique	National Research and Technology Council of Argentina (CONICET)	Argentina
Moreno, Rodrigo	Instituto Alexander von Humboldt	Colombia
Munoz, Pablo	United Nations University	ICSU
Ometto, Jean Pierre	National Institute for Space Research	Brazil

Rodríguez Osuna, Vanesa	Center for Development Research (ZEF), Cologne University of Applied Sciences	Center for Development Research (ZEF)
Scarano, Fabio	Conservation International Federal University of Rio de Janeiro	Brazil
Secchi, Eduardo	Universidade Federal do Rio Grande	IUCN
Seixas, Cristiana	State University of Campinas	Brazil
Zaccagnini, María	Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria Universidad Nacional de Córdoba	Argentina
Zambrana Flores, Carlos Ivan	Universidad Mayor de San Andrés (UMSA) La Paz, Bolivia	Bolivia
<b>Western Europe and Others</b>		
Ausseil, Anne-Gaelle	Landcare Research	Landcare Research
Austrheim, Gunnar	Norwegian University of Science and Technology	Norway
Bunning, Sally	FAO	FAO
Coll, Marta	Institut de Recherche pour le Développement	France
Crossman, Neville	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)	Australia
Davies, Kirsten	Macquarie University	ICSU
Declerck, Fabrice	CGIAR: Water Land and Ecosystems	Bioversity International
Davies, Jocelyn	CSIRO	Australia
Elmqvist, Thomas	Stockholm University	The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences
Fischer, Markus	University of Bern	Switzerland
Friberg, Nikolai	Norwegian Institute for Water Research	Norwegian Institute for Water Research
Fürst, Christine	Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms Universität Bonn	Germany
Garbach, Kelly	Loyola University Chicago	United States of America
Hadly, Elizabeth	Stanford University	IUBS
Halpin, Patrick	Duke University	GEO-BON
Hicks, Geoff	Department of Conservation	New Zealand
Kozlov, Mikhail	University of Turku	Finland
Langner, Linda L.	U.S. Forest Service	United States of America
Lavorel, Sandra	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) French Academy of Sciences	France
Mace, Georgina	University College London	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Martín-López, Berta	Universidad Autónoma de Madrid	Spain
Murphy, Brett	The University of Melbourne	Australia
Olsson, Gunilla Almered	University of Gothenburg	Sweden
Rounsevell, Mark	University of Edinburgh	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sandlund, Odd Terje	Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA)	Norway
Sousa Pinto, Isabel	University of Porto Ciimar: Interdisciplinary Centre for Marine and Environmental Research	Portugal
Richard-Hansen, Cecile	Office National de la Chasse et de la Faune Sauvage (ONCFS) - DER	France
Ten Brink, Ben	PBL-Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency	Netherlands
Thebaud, Olivier	Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer (IFREMER) / Commonwealth	France

	Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)	
Verburg, Peter	VU University Amsterdam	ICSU
Visconti, Piero	Microsoft Research Computational Science Laboratory, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Italy
Wilson, Sara	Natural Capital Research & Consulting	Canada
Wolfgramm, Bettina	University of Bern, Centre for Development and Environment	Switzerland
Wüstemann, Henry	Chair in Landscape Economics, TU Berlin	Germany

MEP and Bureau members		
Adhikari, Jay Ram	Bureau	Nepal
Baste, Ivar Andreas	Bureau	Norway
Oteng-Yeboah, Alfred Apau	Bureau, Vice-Chair	Ghana
Watson, Robert	Bureau, Vice-Chair	United Kingdom
Zakri, Abdul Hamid	Bureau, Chair	Malaysia
Al-Hafedh, Yousef Saleh	MEP	Saudi Arabia
Báldi, András	MEP	Hungary
Demissew, Sebsebe	MEP	Ethiopia
Díaz, Sandra Myrna	MEP	Argentina
Erpul, Gunay	MEP	Turkey
Homer, Floyd	MEP	Trinidad & Tobago
Joly, Carlos	MEP	Brazil
Kutinara, Utis	MEP	Thailand
Leadley, Paul	MEP	France
Lonsdale, Mark	MEP	Australia
Moustafa Mokhtar Ali, Fouda	MEP	Egypt
Pataki, György	MEP	Hungary
Mikissa, Jean Bruno	MEP	Gabon
Pataridze, Tamar	MEP	Georgia
Pérez, Edgar	MEP	Guatemala
Shirayama, Yoshihisa	MEP	Japan
Thaman, Randolph	MEP	Fiji
Invited Resource Persons		
Amri, Ahmed	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)	MEP/Bureau
Bamba, Abou	Abidjan Convention	MEP/Bureau
Brown, Claire	Sub-Global Assessment Network (SGA)	MEP/Bureau
Chettri, Nakul	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)	MEP/Bureau
Mbitikon, Raymond	Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC)	MEP/Bureau
Nakayama, Naoki	Asia Pacific Biodiversity Observation Network (AP-BON)	MEP/Bureau
Plesnik, Jan	Standing Committee to the Bern Convention	MEP/Bureau

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Scheyvens, Henry	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)	MEP/Bureau
Tsujihara, Hiroshi	Asia Pacific Network (APN)	MEP/Bureau
Valles, Henri	University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus, St. Michael, Barbados	MEP/Bureau
Wugt, Frank Larsen	European Environment Agency (EEA)	MEP/Bureau
Zolyomi, Agnes	CEEweb for Biodiversity	MEP/Bureau



## Annex II

### Draft agenda of the scoping meetings for the IPBES regional and sub-regional assessments 17-22 August 2014, Paris

*NB: The week will be made of 2 parts: a first day, called “IPBES Orientation day” to exchange the latest information on progress in the implementation of IPBES, followed by 4 days dedicated to the regional scoping meetings.*

#### Objectives of the IPBES orientation day (17 August):

- To understand the objectives of IPBES, how it functions and the current work programme;
- To develop an understanding of scoping and developing an IPBES assessment;
- To gain knowledge on the key resources available to assist in scoping out and producing a Regional assessment, which will be presented in 2 sessions dedicated to on-going work that includes a guidance component (Values, Scenarios, Policy support tools; item 4-1<sup>st</sup> breakout sessions) and on-going work of task forces (Indigenous and Local Knowledge, knowledge and data, Capacity Building).

Sunday 17 August IPBES ORIENTATION DAY: INFORMATION AND RESOURCES FOR SCOPING REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS	
8.30	Registration
9.00-9.15	<b>1. Welcome , objectives of the day and brief introduction to the week ahead</b> <i>Co-Chairs</i>
9.15-9.30	<b>2. Update on implementation of IPBES work programme</b> <i>Anne Larigauderie, Executive Secretary for IPBES</i>
9.30-10.00	<b>3. The IPBES Conceptual Framework and how to use it</b> <i>Sandra Diaz, MEP</i>
10:00-10:15	<b>4. On-going work on IPBES Guidance documents</b>  This session will introduce on-going work in various part of the work programme which include a guidance component of relevance to the regional scoping meetings, as resources for the future assessments.  <div> <b>▪ Guide on Assessment</b>  <i>Ivar Baste (Bureau) and Sebsebe Demissew(MEP)</i> </div> <div> <b>▪ Conceptualisation and assessment of values</b>            Introducing the concepts around the multiple values of nature and its benefits and how to use these within an IPBES assessment  <i>Bob Watson (Bureau)/ Gyorgy Pataki (MEP)</i> </div> <div> <b>▪ Scenarios</b>            Introducing scenarios in the context of IPBES and guidance  <i>Paul Leadley (MEP)</i> </div> <div> <b>▪ Policy support tools</b>            Introducing the concepts around policy support tools and resources (Guide and catalogue)  <i>Julia Carabias (MEP)/ Sebsebe Demissew(MEP)</i> </div>
10:15-10:30	
10:30-10:45	
10:45-11:00	
11.00-11:15	
11:15-13:00	<b>Introduction to 1<sup>st</sup> session of break out groups</b> <b>Break out groups-Session 1 on item 4 (guidance documents)</b> Participants will be divided in 3 groups and invited to exchange with MEP and Bureau Members on the 3 topics presented above: <b>Values, Scenarios, Policy support tools (30 ‘ for each topic)</b>
13.00-14.00	Lunch

	<b>5. On-going work of the Task Forces</b> This session will introduce on-going work in Task Forces, which represent important resources for the future assessments.
14:00-14:15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Indigenous and Local Knowledge (ILK)</b> <i>Edgar Perez (MEP)/ Phil Lyver (MEP)</i></li> </ul>
14:15-14:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Knowledge and Data</b> <i>Mark Lonsdale (MEP)</i></li> </ul>
14:30-14:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Capacity Building</b> <i>Ivar Baste (Bureau)/ Carlos Joly (MEP)</i></li> </ul>
14:45-15:00	<b>Introduction to 2nd session of break out groups</b>
15:00-16:45	<b>Break out groups-Session 2 on item 5 (Task Forces)</b> Participants will be divided in 3 groups and invited to exchange with MEP and Bureau Members on the 3 topics presented above: <b>ILK, Knowledge and data, Capacity Building (30 ' for each topic)</b>
16.45	Close of capacity building day; Workshop continues next day.

NB: Morning and afternoon coffee available as agenda allows.

<b>Monday 18 August SCOPING WORKSHOP ON IPBES REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS</b>	
<i>Plenary</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Welcome and introductions</b> (co-Chairs)</li> <li><b>2. Goals of the meeting: The guidance document</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Brief presentation of all issues (section I to V of guidance doc)</li> <li>▪ Consideration of objectives &amp; modalities</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>3. Options for a regional structure and approach</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Introduction of item (section III of guidance doc)</li> <li>▪ First plenary discussion</li> <li>▪ Introduction to work in break out groups</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
12:30-13:30	<b>LUNCH</b>
<i>Regional groups</i> 13:30-15:30 15:30-16:00  <i>Plenary</i> 16:00-17:00 17:00-18:00	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>3. Options for a regional structure and approach</b> (continued)             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ First regional groups discussion</li> <li>▪ Groups move back to Plenary</li> </ul> </li> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Feedback from first regional groups discussion</li> <li>▪ Second plenary discussion (initial exchange)</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
Evening	<b>Drafting team to prepare first draft scoping paper</b>

NB: Morning and afternoon coffee breaks available as agenda allows;

Agenda is flexible and will be modified as necessary to adapt to discussions

<b>Tuesday 19 August</b>	
<i>Plenary</i> 9:00-10:30  <i>Regional Groups</i> 10:30-12:30	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>3. Options for a regional and sub-regional structure and approach</b> (continued)             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Second plenary discussion (continued)</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Second regional groups discussion</li> </ul>
12:30-13:30	<b>LUNCH</b>
<i>Plenary</i> 13:30-15:00 15:00-18:00	<b>3. Options for a regional and sub-regional structure and approach</b> (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Feedback from second regional groups discussion</li> <li>▪ Final Plenary discussion: agreement on regional &amp; sub-regional structure</li> </ul>
Evening	<b>Drafting team to prepare first draft scoping paper</b>

<b>Wednesday 20 August</b>	
<i>Plenary</i> 9:00-10:30	<b>4. Scientific and Technical scope of the assessments</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Summary from previous day (5')</li> <li>▪ Introduction of item (section IV of guidance doc)</li> <li>▪ First plenary discussion</li> <li>▪ Introduction to work in break out groups</li> </ul>
<i>Regional groups</i> 10:30-12:30	<b>4. Scientific and Technical scope of the assessments</b> (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ First regional discussion</li> </ul>
12:30-13:30	<b>LUNCH</b>
<i>Plenary</i> 13:30-15:00 15:00-16:00 <i>Regional groups</i> 16:00-18:00	<b>4. Scientific and Technical scope of the assessments</b> (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Feedback from regional groups discussion</li> <li>▪ Second Plenary discussion</li> <li>▪ Second regional discussion</li> </ul>
Evening	<b>Drafting team to prepare first draft scoping paper</b>

<b>Thursday 21 August</b>	
<i>Plenary</i> 9:00-10:30	<b>4. Scientific and Technical scope of the assessments</b> (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Final Plenary discussion</li> </ul>
<i>Plenary</i> 10:30-12:30	<b>5. Administrative elements for the assessments</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Introduction of item (section V of guidance doc)</li> <li>▪ First plenary discussion</li> <li>▪ Introduction to work in break out groups</li> </ul>
12:30-13:30	<b>LUNCH</b>
<i>Regional groups</i> 13:30-15:00 <i>Plenary</i> 15:30-17:00 17:00-18:00	<b>5. Administrative elements for the assessments</b> (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regional discussion</li> <li>▪ Feedback from regional groups</li> <li>▪ Plenary discussion</li> </ul>
Evening	<b>Drafting team to prepare first draft scoping paper</b>

<b>Friday 22 August</b>	
<i>Plenary</i> 9:00-10:00 <i>Regional groups</i> 10:00-12:30	<b>6. Completion of first draft of regional scoping documents</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Allocation of tasks for first draft</li> <li>▪ Groups work on first draft (individual, small groups)</li> </ul>
12:30-13:30	<b>LUNCH</b>
<i>Plenary</i> 13:30-15:30  <i>Drafting team</i> 15:30-18:00	<b>7. Closing Plenary</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Summary of conclusions</li> <li>▪ Next steps</li> <li>▪ Allocation of responsibilities</li> <li>▪ AoB</li> <li>▪ Closure of Plenary at 15:30 to allow drafting team to work</li> <li>▪ Drafting team to continue work on first draft scoping paper</li> </ul>

## Annex III

The guidance document included in this annex III was sent to experts ahead of the joint scoping meeting held 17-22 August 2014, in Paris.

### Guidance document for scoping of IPBES deliverable 2 b on regional and subregional assessments

Revised Draft (9 August 2014)

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#### I. Background

1. 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.<sup>1</sup>
2. The agreed functions of the Platforms<sup>2</sup> 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, 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.
3. The agreed operating principles of the Platform<sup>3</sup> include ensuring the credibility, relevance and legitimacy of the Platform; promoting the independence of the Platform; facilitating an interdisciplinary and

<sup>1</sup> UNEP/IPBES.MI/2/9, annex I, appendix I, sect. I.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

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.

4. The work programme of the Platform for the period 2014–2018<sup>4</sup> is designed to implement the objective, functions and operating principles of the Platform 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.<sup>5</sup> Deliverable 2b of the work programme sets out the preparation of regional/subregional assessments on biodiversity and ecosystem services established through a regionally based scoping process. The preparation of the assessments is scheduled to start in 2015 and be finalized in 2018, pending the approval of the scoping document(s) by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Plenary of IPBES in January 2015.

5. The procedures for the preparation of the Platform's deliverables<sup>6</sup> includes draft procedures for scoping which sets out that scoping is the process by which the Platform defines the objective of a deliverable and the information, human and financial requirements to achieve that objective. A full scoping process can only begin once requested by the Plenary on the basis of the recommendations of the Bureau and the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel (MEP).

6. The IPBES Plenary at its second meeting (December 2013) requested 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"*<sup>7</sup>.

7. This guidance document was developed by the MEP and Bureau for the scoping process in response to amongst others the concept set out in the IPBES draft scoping procedures (IPBES Decision 2/3, Annex II). A separate Guide on production and integration of assessments from and across all scales (deliverable 2a) is currently being developed by a group of experts and provides links to other guides being developed by other expert groups for IPBES. The purpose of this guidance for scoping regional assessments is to provide scoping experts with additional advice on what exactly is required from the scoping process.

## II. Objective and modalities of the scoping process

8. The intention of the scoping process is to develop the proposed scoping document(s) of the regional/subregional assessments for consideration to the third IPBES Plenary (January 2015) discussing and outlining options for a regional and subregional assessment structure and approach, a substantive scope of the assessments, capacity needs for undertaking regional/subregional assessments and administrative implications of undertaking the assessments. The process consists of the following steps:

- (a) Development by the Bureau and MEP of the current guidance document by mid July 2014 taking into account comments received on an early draft by member states, governments and observers in June 2014;
- (b) Convening in mid-August 2014 of a scoping workshop with 25 experts from each UN region selected from nominations made by Governments and relevant stakeholders with a view

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., sect. II.

<sup>4</sup> UNEP/IPBES/2/17, Decision IPBES-2/5, annex I.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., Decision IPBES-2/4, annex.

<sup>6</sup> UNEP/IPBES/2/17, Decision IPBES-2/3, annex.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., Decision IPBES-2/5/III.2.

to ensure an appropriate and multidisciplinary range of experts including from user groups, members of the Platform and regional institutions and initiatives to:

- i. develop options for a regional and subregional assessment structure and approach, based on social and ecological considerations;
  - ii. develop the proposed substantive scope of the assessments, including common generic issues across regions as well as more specific issues for each region/sub-region, including through inputs from indigenous and local knowledge systems;
  - iii. begin to identify capacity needs for undertaking a regional assessment;
  - iv. identify administrative implications of undertaking the assessment, including possible institutional partnerships in the regions by building where possible on existing initiatives;
- (c) Completion by the Bureau and MEP, based on outcome of the scoping workshop, of a draft scope of a set of regional and subregional assessments by mid-October, including through consultations with relevant regional bodies and initiatives, knowledge holders, reviews and meetings where appropriate.

9. A draft preliminary agenda and organization of work for the scoping meeting is provided in a separate document. It is envisaged that the workshop will meet in both a plenary setting and in regional breakout groups co-chaired by members of the MEP and Bureau. The plenary will hear introductions on the work of IPBES, discuss guidance, consider the overarching regional structure, and consider generic technical, thematic, administrative and partnership matters. The regional breakout groups will consider subregional structures and approaches and regionally specific thematic, administrative and partnership matters.

10. The considerations by the scoping workshop will serve as a basis for the completion by the Bureau and MEP of options for regional structure and approach in the draft scoping document for deliverable 2b for final consideration by the third session of the IPBES Plenary in January 2015. Further consultations with the regions will be undertaken as part of the regional scoping process.

### **III. Options for a regional and subregional assessment structure and approach**

11. The composition of membership in bodies under IPBES such as its Bureau and MEP is based on representation from the UN regions. The development for the consideration by the IPBES Plenary of options for a regional and subregional assessment structure and approach is however not meant to necessarily be confined to the UN regions.

12. The scoping workshop may, in identifying the regional and subregional assessment options want to consider a set of key questions and considerations as set out in annex 1. The first set of questions relates to how the polar areas should be covered. The second set of questions relate to how the marine areas should be covered. The last and main set of questions relates to the identification of regional and subregional assessment options.

13. In considering these options, participants may want to explore the following in plenary discussions:
- (a) The criteria, approach, number and composition of regions to be covered (see annex 1). This issue is a key one and will need to be discussed in-depth on the first day of the workshop.
  - (b) Whether subregional assessments should be stand-alone reports or be chapters in the regional assessment, and whether approaches in this respect could differ between regions. This issue is linked also to important administrative implications related to the organization and facilitation of the processes developing the assessment reports;

- (c) The modalities for how areas in regions, sub-regions or nations that do not receive funding from IPBES would be covered. Given its rules IPBES is only allowed to provide financial support to developing countries.

14. In the regional breakout groups, similar questions could be visited, but from a regional perspective, including:

- (a) The number and composition of subregions to be covered (see annex 1).
- (b) Whether subregional assessments should be standalone reports or be chapters in the regional assessment, and whether approaches in this respect could differ between subregions;
- (c) The modalities for how areas in sub-regions or nations that do not receive funding from IPBES would be covered;

15. The draft preliminary agenda and organization of work for the scoping meeting is set out in a separate document. It is envisaged that the scoping workshop in plenary will consider the overarching matters set out in annex 1 and paragraph 13 above. It will do so with a view to establish a first set of regional options and agree on a corresponding set of regional breakout groups. The regions will thereafter meet in breakout groups to undertake a first reading of matters set out in paragraph 14 above.

#### IV. Scientific and technical scope of the assessments

16. The scoping process will develop the proposed substantive scope of the assessments, including common generic issues across regions, as well as more specific issues for each region/sub-region. A template for the scoping document required for regional assessments is set out in Annex 2.

17. The scoping process would, in considering the scope, rationale, utility and assumptions of each assessment as set out in the template, address the following aspects:

- (a) The overall scope of the assessment(s), including specific issues for each region/sub-region, as well as common generic issues across regions and the link to the global assessment into which the regional assessments are to feed;
- (b) The rationale for addressing the identified issues and policy relevant questions for the particular region can amongst other build on the thematic requests received by IPBES as presented in document IPBES/2/3;
- (c) Utility in terms of what the assessment will deliver and who is envisaged to use the assessment and how drawing on the mandate of IPBES, its key functions and operating principles;
- (d) Assumptions underpinning the assessment including with respect to partnerships, ongoing knowledge generation initiatives and engagement of ILK-holders within each region.

18. The scoping document would first of all introduce the assessment in the context of the IPBES work programme. The work programme schedule sets out that the preparation of a set of regional and subregional assessments would start in 2015 and be finalized in 2017, allowing for three years to prepare, peer-review and approve regional and sub-regional assessments (MEP and Bureau decided to extend the duration of this assessment process by a year as a two-years duration was considered too short a time frame). It is envisaged that deliverable 2 (b) will provide critical input to a global assessment (2 (c)). The overlap of the deliverables by 2 years will provide great opportunities for useful interactions between the regional/subregional and the global assessments processes.

19. It is further proposed to couple the regional/subregional assessments (deliverable 2b) with three thematic assessments on land degradation and restoration (3bi), invasive alien species (3bii) and sustainable use of biodiversity (3biii) and address these thematic issues as cross cutting issues embedded within regional/subregional assessments while global or more general aspects of each of these thematic



assessments are addressed within a parallel ongoing assessment process. Annex 4 outlines the proposal of such a coupled approach.

20. The regional/subregional assessment process is further linked to the following other deliverables of the work programme:

- (a) The assessments will need to build on the guide to assessments provided by deliverable 2 (a). The overarching guide to assessment will set out key aspects such as dealing with scale, indicators, use of uncertainty terms, use of key methodologies (scenario analysis, consideration of value), how to address policy support tools and methodologies, and the identification of capacity needs, gaps in knowledge and data, and protocols with regard to the integration of diverse knowledge systems.
- (b) The key methodologies and concepts to be used within a regional assessment are being developed by different expert groups and task forces such as conceptualizing values (deliverable 3d), scenarios (deliverable 3d), working with ILK (deliverable 1c), and with regard to policy support tools and methodologies (deliverable 4c). These will be set out in their own guides, with summaries of them being included in the guide to assessments.
- (c) The regional assessments process is supported by and will have to interact with the three Task Forces on Capacity Building (deliverable 1a and 1b), on Indigenous and Local Knowledge Systems (ILK) (deliverable 1c), and on Knowledge and Data (deliverable 1d). They will have to 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).

21. The overall scope of the assessment(s) should reflect the conceptual framework of the IPBES (see separate background document) and should include:

- (a) the assessment of the status and trends (past to present) in indirect drivers, direct drivers, nature (biodiversity and ecosystems), nature's benefits to people (ecosystem services) and quality of life (human well-being);
- (b) the assessment of future risks related to indirect drivers, direct drivers, nature (biodiversity and ecosystems), nature's benefits to people (ecosystem services) and quality of life (human well-being) given plausible socio-economic futures; and
- (c) the assessment of the effectiveness of existing responses and alternative policy and management interventions, including the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the national biodiversity strategies and action plans developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

In doing so the regional/subregional assessments should also respond to requests received from governments and stakeholders (see separate document IPBES/2/3).

22. The scoping should also explore the chapters required for the assessment report to be able to present the information to answer the issues and policy questions identified. The development of annotated outline as part of the scoping process will assist in determining the scope of each chapter and the number of CLAs required and types of expertise (see Annex 3 for a possible Chapter Outline). Each chapter should include key findings, while key messages should be developed for the assessment as a whole and led by the Co-Chairs of the assessment.

23. During the scoping of regional assessments, consideration should be given to A Summary for Policy Makers (or Synthesis) and how it will be developed. The development of the structure for a Summary for Policy Makers is often an iterative process to be undertaken with the end users, however the development needs to be factored in during the development of the work plan for the assessment.

24. To carry out a regional assessment, teams will need to be interdisciplinary in nature (e.g. include natural scientists, economists, other social science experts, lawyers/policy experts). They should also include genuine indigenous and local knowledge (ILK) holders as well as scientists that have experience and good practice in working with such knowledge systems. It is further suggested to have specific dialogue meetings bringing together representatives of different ILK systems and each of the regional assessment expert groups (see also Annex 2). As for the author teams of these assessments the inclusion of individuals within an assessment is set out in decision IPBES-2/3. Key expertise required of individuals beyond their own specialties is the ability to assess data and synthesizing information and providing expert opinion when required. These skill sets are different to carrying out a literature review. It should be noted that regional assessments offer an opportunity to build future capacity by including young professionals working beside experts. Whether individual chapter teams are interdisciplinary should be determined during the scoping phase and in particular be linked to the issues and policy questions identified.

25. The scoping process should also consider the type and availability of knowledge that is required to address the policy questions identified. Thought should be given to how this knowledge will be accessed and by whom. Identification of knowledge gaps is an important part of the assessment process, and during the scoping process, thought should be given to how gaps will be assessed and prioritised and communicated. Suggestions on how to address these gaps, such as engaging with the scientific community (identification of potential partners, sources of funding) would be included, in collaboration with the data and knowledge task force.

26. It is envisaged that the scoping meeting will consider the issues in the paragraphs 17-25 above in the plenary of the scoping workshop. The more specific issues would be covered in the regional breakout groups. Being informed by the regional breakout group discussions, the plenary is envisaged to reconvene with a view to complete the discussion of paragraphs 17-25, along with other matters arising. The regional groups are then envisaged to reconvene and complete their discussion on how to complete the substantive part of the scoping template.

## **V. Procedural and administrative issues undertaking the assessments**

27. The scoping process will identify administrative implications of undertaking the assessment, including possible institutional partnerships in the regions by building where possible on existing initiatives. The template for the scoping document in Annex 2 sets out the elements that need consideration.

28. The key datasets that will be used in the assessment and their attributes will need consideration in the scoping process. Consideration of the management of data and information for a regional assessment should be considered during the scoping phase and reflect the work of the Task force on Knowledge and Data. An individual regional assessment may decide to have its own data and information plan. It is essential that experts across an assessment have access to the key datasets and are using the appropriate versions. The Technical Support Units (TSU) can help to play this role. However in some regions an organization might take on this role as a complement to the work of the TSU. During the identification of key datasets for use in a regional assessment, consideration should also be given to the aggregation of national datasets, as well as the disaggregation of global datasets when no regional datasets exist.

29. The strategic partnership and key initiatives that will help deliver the assessment and how they will be utilised also need consideration in the scoping process. The roles and responsibilities of the various entities to be involved, including the identification of strategic partners in delivering the activity; and the means by which the procedures for the implementation of the work programme will be carried out to ensure effective peer review, quality assurance and transparency needs attention.

30. The operational structure, including a graphic setting out the organisational structure for the assessment will need attention in scoping phase and operational structures will need to be identified that will best deliver a particular regional assessment. Additional groupings that might be considered to complement Co-Chairs, Chapter teams and Review Editors include: the MEP (working with the co-chairs to help ensure scientific credibility and policy relevance by providing guidance); the Bureau (to ensure policy

relevance and to promote the uptake of the key messages and findings of the assessment); stakeholder networks(s); other IPBES task forces and expert groups (e.g. ensuring consistent use of set data layers and indicators) and a technical support unit for a regional assessment (the technical support unit can carry out activities such as data access, organizational matters). The scoping of an assessment should clearly identify the terms of references of each group and relations with each other.

31. The process and timetable need to be developed in the scoping document. A generic timetable is presented in annex 2 based on document UNEP/2/2/Add.1. Actions which are specific to the regional/sub-regional assessment need to be added to the time frame.

32. Cost estimates are also required in the scoping document. The scoping meeting should identify potential sources of funding, including from the IPBES Trust Fund and other sources as appropriate. The total budget available for each regional assessment is fixed with USD 7,8 Mio. Cost estimates would need to be adjusted to the expected nature and level of activity of the regional assessment, while taking into account the following assumptions:

- (a) The process will be organised around up to five funded regions. The indicative assumption builds on 15 subregional assessments that will form the base of the regional assessment. Following approval of the scoping documents by the 3rd IPBES Plenary, up to 15 subregional assessments would be performed in parallel in 5 different regions over two years (2015-2016), each of the subregional assessment comprising 60 authors and 10 review editors.
- (b) In addition to the IPBES Secretariat, technical support is foreseen to be provided per region, assuming a need for in total 10 Full-Time-Equivalents (FTEs) for the entire set of regional and subregional assessments.
- (c) It is assumed that the assessments would be developed in close cooperation with relevant existing institutions at the regional and subregional levels, and these need to be identified in the scoping process. The IPBES secretariat would be in charge of setting up these agreements with partnership institutions for the provision of technical support as approved by the Bureau and based on Plenary decisions.

33. Communication, outreach activities, stakeholder engagement would need consideration in the scoping document. During the scoping of a regional assessment key communication and outreach activities should also be identified as well as a plan to develop a strategy. It is important to think of these activities that will be carried out during the assessment process (to increase understanding and transparency of the assessment) and those carried out towards the end or upon release of the assessment (to increase the uptake of the assessment findings). Thought could also be given to who should be informed of gaps in knowledge and capacity identified during the assessment and how stakeholders will be included and communicated to. This may influence the functions of a group within the operational structure.

34. Considerations on how development of capacity building will be integrated into the assessment process should also be given consideration in the scoping. The assessment process is an important source of information for the identification of priority capacity building needs. Furthermore capacity can be built throughout the process through involving participating experts in fellowships, exchange programmes, and training. Policymakers in the receiving end of the assessment could also receive capacity building on how to utilise assessments.

35. It is envisaged that the scoping meeting will consider the generic issues in paragraphs 25-31. The more specific issues to be covered in the regional breakout groups. Being informed by the regional breakout group discussions, the plenary is envisaged to reconvene with a view to complete the discussion of paragraphs 25-31, along with other matters arising. The regional groups are then envisaged to reconvene and complete its discussion on how to complete the administrative part of the scoping template.

## **Annex 1: Considerations of options for a regional and sub-regional assessment approach**

1. The scoping workshop may, in identifying the regional and sub-regional assessment options want to consider a set of key questions. The first set of questions relates to how the polar areas should be covered. The second set of questions relate to how the marine areas should be covered. The last and main set of questions relates to the identification of regional and subregional assessment options.
2. It is in line with the draft preliminary agenda and organisation of work set suggested that the scoping workshop first identifies a preliminary set of assessment regions and then meet in corresponding regional break out groups so as to identify options for a subregional assessment structure in those regions. It is thereafter envisaged that the workshop will reconvene in Plenary to identify the final options for a regional and subregional assessment structure.
3. The regional and subregional assessment approach may have implications for the coverage of crosscutting or common thematic themes, as some themes may be more relevant to some regions than others. The workshop may want to ensure that thematic implications of its regional and subregional assessment options are adequately reflected in the thematic scopes and chapter structures.
4. The budget of the IPBES work programme is based on the premise that support will be provided in up to fifteen subregional assessments organised in five regions of the world. It is anticipated that technical support to the sub-regions will be provided from regional Technical Support Units. It is also anticipated that IPBES will only support experts from ODA eligible countries and only provide technical support for subregions of ODA eligible countries. The workshop may want to ensure that the financial and administrative implications of its options for regional and subregional assessments are fully reflected under the cost estimate section of the scoping document.

### **I. Coverage of polar areas**

*What approach should IBPES take with regard to Antarctica?*

5. Considerations could be given to how biodiversity and ecosystem services in Antarctica and the Southern Oceans would be assessed. In so doing the scoping meeting may want to factor in ongoing work under the Antarctic Treaty<sup>8</sup>. The Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) is a committee of the International Council for Science (ICSU) and provides international, independent scientific advice to the Antarctic Treaty system and other bodies.

*What approach should IBPES take with regard to Arctic?*

6. Considerations could be given to how biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Arctic and the Arctic Ocean would be assessed. In so doing the scoping meeting may want to factor in ongoing work under the Arctic Council<sup>9</sup>. The Arctic Council working groups especially on Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF) and Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME) may be of particular relevance.

### **II. Coverage of marine areas**

7. Considerations could be given to how biodiversity and ecosystem services in marine areas would be covered. The Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic are assessing biodiversity. *The question to be considered by the scoping meeting is whether and how the IPBES regional and subregional assessments should complement the regular process.* The regular process includes a global approach to assessing the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Pacific, South Pacific, Indian Ocean, Open-ocean deep sea, Arctic Ocean, Southern ocean<sup>10</sup>. *A more specific question to be considered is whether IPBES*

<sup>8</sup> The 29 consultative members to the Antarctic treaty are: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Korea (ROK), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay.

<sup>9</sup> The members of the Arctic Council are Canada, Kingdom of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russian Federation and Sweden.

<sup>10</sup> From the Outline for the First Global Integrated Marine Assessment of the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects ([http://www.un.org/depts/los/global\\_reporting/Outline\\_eng.pdf](http://www.un.org/depts/los/global_reporting/Outline_eng.pdf))

should provide a more detailed assessment of relevant coastal areas of these marine areas. Other coastal marine areas that could be considered in the regional assessments are the Red sea and Gulf of Aden, Mediterranean Sea, ROPME/RECOFI Area, the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea.

### III. Criteria and options for a regional and subregional assessment approach

8. The scoping workshop may want to consider possible criteria for identifying options for regional and subregional assessment structure, including by having regard to the following socio-ecological considerations:

- (a) Biogeographic regions;
- (b) Geographic proximity;
- (c) Ecological and climatic similarities and barriers;
- (d) Shared terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and ecological features, such as migrating species;
- (e) Interdependencies on ecosystem services, such as water catchment and food production;
- (f) Social, economic, political, cultural and linguistic similarities.

9. The scoping workshop may want to consider several options for a regional and sub-regional assessment structure. Table 1 presents the UN regions with commonly used geographic sub-regions and the countries belonging to each UN region. In addition the table presents questions that may be addressed so as to identify options for a regional and subregional assessment approach. Options may include a UN region based approach and a continent based approach with subregions combined in different ways as illustrated below:

a) A UN region based approach: **Africa** (Northern Africa, Central Africa; Eastern Africa; Southern Africa; Western Africa; and Western Indian Ocean), **Asia and Pacific** (South Pacific; North-East Asia; South Asia; South-East Asia; West Asia, **Eastern European Group** (Central Europe; and Eastern Europe), **Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)** (Caribbean; Mesoamerica; South America), **Western European and Others Group (WEOG)** (Australasia, North America, Western Europe)

b) A continent based approach: **Africa** (Northern Africa and (part of) Western Africa; Central and (part of) Western Africa; Eastern Africa and Western Indian Ocean; Southern Africa), **America and the Caribbean** (Caribbean; Mesoamerica; South America; North America), **Asia and the Pacific** (Australasia and South Pacific; North-East Asia; South Asia; South-East Asia; West Asia, and **Europe and Central Asia** (Central Asia and Eastern Europe; Central and Western Europe)

Table 1. UN regions with sub-regions, countries and questions for consideration			
UN Region			
Africa	<b>Inter-regional considerations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Could West Asia on the grounds of ecological and social similarities be considered grouped with <b>Africa</b> in a subregional assessment with North Africa and part of Western Africa (Mauritania and Western Sahara)?</li> </ul>		
	<b>Sub-regions</b>	<b>Countries</b>	<b>Intra-regional considerations</b>
	Western Indian Ocean	Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles	Could Western Indian Ocean and Eastern African region be considered as one subregional assessment on the grounds of geographic proximity?
	Eastern Africa	Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Uganda	
	Southern Africa	Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe	
	Central Africa	Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe	Could Chad of Central Africa and Mali, Mauritania and Niger of Western Africa be considered a subregional assessment together with with Northern Africa based on ecological and climatic similarities?
	Western Africa	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia,	Could the remaining part of Central and

		Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Western Sahara	Western Africa be considered one subregional assessment based on the criteria of geographic proximity?
	Northern Africa	Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia	
Asia and Pacific	<b>Inter-regional considerations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Could Australasia on the grounds of ecological similarities and geographic proximity be considered <b>part of the Asia and Pacific region</b>?</li><li>• Could Central Asia on the grounds of ecological and social considerations be considered part of <b>an assessment region for Europe and Central Asia</b>?</li><li>• Could West Asia on the grounds of ecological and social considerations be considered grouped <b>with Africa</b>?</li></ul>		
	<b>Subregions</b>	<b>Countries</b>	<b>Intra-regional considerations</b>
	South Pacific	Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of Micronesia), Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Could Australasia on the grounds of ecological similarities and geographic proximity be considered grouped with South Pacific in a sub-regional assessment?
	South-East Asia	Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam	
	North-East Asia	China, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea	
	South Asia	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	
	West Asia	Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen (Arabian peninsula); Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, State of Palestine and Syrian Arab Republic (Mashriq)	Could West Asia on the grounds of ecological and social considerations be considered grouped in a subregional assessment with North Africa and part of Western Africa (Mauritania and Western Sahara) and possibly Central Asia?  Could West Asia on ecological, geographic and social grounds be subdivided in the Arabian Peninsular (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen) and Mashriq (Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic)?
	Central Asia	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan	Could Central Asia on the grounds of ecological and social similarities be grouped in a regional assessment with Eastern Europe (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation and Ukraine)?

Eastern European Group	<b>Inter-regional considerations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Could Central Asia on the grounds of ecological similarities and geographic proximity be considered part of <b>an assessment region for Europe and Central Asia?</b></li> </ul>		
	<b>Subregions</b>	<b>Countries</b>	<b>Intra-regional considerations</b>
	Central Europe	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey	
	Eastern Europe	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova (Republic of), Russian Federation, Ukraine	Could Eastern Europe on the grounds of ecological and social similarities be grouped in a subregional assessment with Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)?
Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)	<b>Inter-regional considerations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Could North America on the grounds of ecological similarities and geographic proximity be considered part of <b>an assessment region for America and the Caribbean?</b></li> </ul>		
	<b>Subregions</b>	<b>Countries</b>	<b>Intra-regional considerations</b>
	Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago	
	Meso America	Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama	
	South America	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Could South America on ecological grounds be subdivided into the Andean region, the Tropical Region, and the latter be further divided into Amazon sub-region, Chaco sub-region and Parana sub-region
Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	<b>Inter-regional considerations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Could Australasia on the grounds of ecological similarities and geographic proximity be considered part of <b>an assessment region for Asia and Pacific?</b></li> <li>Could North America on the grounds of ecological similarities and geographic proximity be considered part of <b>an assessment region for America and the Caribbean?</b></li> <li>Could Western Europe be considered part of <b>an assessment region for Europe and Central Asia?</b></li> </ul>		
	<b>Subregions</b>	<b>Countries</b>	<b>Intra-regional considerations</b>
	Australasia	Australia and New Zealand	
	North	Canada, United States of	Would North America be expected to

	America	America	<i>undertake a sub-regional or two national assessments?</i>
	Western Europe	Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	<p><i>Could Western Europe be grouped in a subregional assessment with Central Europe (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey)?</i></p> <p><i>Would Western Europe be expected to undertake or contribute to subregional, smaller subregional and/or national assessments?</i></p>

## Annex 2: Template for scoping of regional and subregional assessment

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### Scoping for the [insert name] Regional Assessment

#### I. Introduction

[In 150-200 words introduce the assessment in the context of the IPBES work programme]

#### II. Scope, rationale, utility and assumptions

##### A. Scope

[In 500 words setting out the objective of the assessment, the issues (generic and regionally specific) and policy relevant questions to be addressed]

##### B. Geographic boundary of the assessment

[List the countries and any subregional grouping included in this assessment]

##### C. Rationale

[400-500 words setting out the rationale for addressing the identified issues and policy relevant questions for the particular region]

##### D. Utility

[200-300 words outline what the assessment will deliver and who is envisaged to use the assessment and how]

##### E. Assumptions

[250-350 words outlining the assumptions underpinning the assessment including with respect to partnerships and ongoing knowledge generation initiatives]

#### III. Chapter outline

[Set out how the results will be presented of the assessment, including chapter headings and bullet points on the content of each chapter]

#### IV. Key datasets

[List the key dataset that will be used in the assessment and their attributes]



**V. Operational structure**

[300 words, including a graphic setting out the organizational structure for the assessment. Include the organization of chapter groups and support groups]

**VI. Strategic Partnership and Initiatives**

[500 describe the strategic partnership and key initiatives that will help deliver the assessment and how they will be utilized]

**VII. Process and timetable** [Add actions to the time frame below which are specific to this regional assessment]

The proposed process for undertaking the assessment and the timetable for carrying it out are outline in the following table.

Date	Regional/Subregional Assessments	Coupled with Thematic Assessments (Proposal, see Annex 4)
2014		
17/08 – 20/10	Scoping of regional/subregional assessments	Scoping of thematic assessments
20/10	A request for in-kind support (e.g. technical support units) related to the regional/subregional and coupled thematic assessments is sent to Governments and other stakeholders with a view to consider offers received at the IPBES Plenary at its third session	
30/11	The detailed scoping report is sent to Governments and other stakeholders for consideration by the IPBES Plenary at its third session	
2015		
12/01 – 17/01	IPBES-3 Plenary approves conducting the coupled assessments, i.e., regional/sub-regional and thematic assessments (land degradation, invasive alien species, and sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity), considers potential offers of respective in-kind technical support, agrees on the technical support units (TSU) for each of the regional/sub-regional and thematic assessments, and requests the Bureau and the secretariat to establish the necessary institutional arrangements to operationalize the technical support.	
19/01 – 27/03	Request for nominations for chairs, convening lead authors, authors and review editors for the regional/sub-regional and the thematic assessments (10 weeks)	
27/03 – 10/04	Secretariat compiles lists of nominations (2 weeks)	
13/04 – 17/04	MEP and Bureau select chairs, convening lead authors, authors and review editors for the regional, sub-regional and thematic assessments (1 week)	
18/04 – 15/05	Selected nominees contacted, gaps filled, and list of chairs, authors and review editors finalized (4 weeks) including a 3-day meeting of Co-Chairs and Secretariat/TSU to finalize selection and allocation of authors and review editors for each of the regional/sub-regional and coupled thematic assessments	

13/07 – 18/07	<p>First authors meetings to finalize author assignments and discuss the annotated outlines for two regional/sub-regional assessments - regions A and B (6 days)</p> <p>Representatives of primary ILK holders (20 per regional meeting) also attend the first author meetings to meet relevant authors in first of two dialogues to build trust and mutual understanding agree on priority issues within chapters to be addressed through ILK, jointly elaborate objectives that are meaningful for both ILK holders and authors, and discuss methodologies with regard to ILK for the assessment</p>	
27/07 – 1/08	<p>First authors meetings to finalize author assignments and discuss the annotated outlines for remaining regional/sub-regional assessments – regions C, D and E (6 days)</p> <p>Representatives of primary ILK holders (20 per regional meeting) also attend the first author meetings to meet relevant authors in first of two dialogues to build trust and mutual understanding agree on priority issues within chapters to be addressed through ILK, jointly elaborate objectives that are meaningful for both ILK holders and authors, and discuss methodologies with regard to ILK for the assessment</p>	
10/08 – 15/08		First authors meeting for the “generic” issues associated with the three thematic assessments (land degradation, invasive alien species and sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity) – 6 days to finalize author assignments, discuss the annotated outlines and plan how to interact with the regional/sub-regional assessments
<b>2016</b>		
21/02	First drafts of chapters prepared for regional/sub-regional and thematic assessments (generic issues) - 6 to 7 months – drafts sent to secretariat (TSUs) and regional and thematic chairs	
22/02 – 27/03	Compilation of chapters into first draft regional assessments with sub-regional sections and into integrated thematic assessments (6 weeks)	
28/03 - 1/05	Regional/sub-regional and thematic assessments sent for expert review (6 weeks)	

2/05 – 15/05	Collation of review comments by secretariat/TSUs for regional/sub-regional and thematic assessments and sent to authors (2 weeks)	
16/05 – 10/10	Second drafts of chapters and first drafts of SPMs prepared for regional/sub-regional and thematic assessments (5 months)	
25/05 – 30/05	Second authors meetings (Co-chairs and CLAs only) in a single location to finalize first draft assessments for expert review for all regional/sub-regional and thematic assessments (6 days)  Representatives of primary ILK holders (20 per regional meeting) also attend the first author meetings to meet relevant authors in second of two dialogues to review key findings from the ILK literature, regional case study reviews and from engagement with primary knowledge holders.	
10/10 – 19/12	Compilation of chapters into second draft regional assessments with sub-regional sections and thematic assessments, and associated SPMs (2 months)	
19/12 – 19/02	Regional/sub-regional and thematic assessments, including the SPMs, sent for expert and Government review (2 months)	
2017		
20/02 – 5/03	Collation of review comments for regional/sub-regional and thematic assessments, and SPMs, and then sent to authors (2 weeks)	
6/03 – 30/07	Third draft chapters prepared for regional/sub-regional and thematic assessments, including SPMs (5 months)	
20/03 – 25/03	Third authors meetings (including review editors), to finalize drafts of regional/sub-regional assessments, including SPMS, for expert and Government review – A and B regions (6 days)	
3/04 – 8/04	Third authors meetings (including review editors), to finalize drafts of regional/sub-regional assessments, including SPMS, for expert and Government review – C, D and E regions (6 days)	
17/04 – 22/04		Third authors meeting to finalize drafts of the “generic” issues associated with the three thematic assessments, synthesis of the issues addressed at the regional/sub-regional levels, and SPMs – 6 days

30/07 – 27/08	Final text changes to regional/sub-regional and thematic assessments, including SPMs (1 month)	
28/08 – 25/09	Translation of SPMs into 6 UN languages (1 month)	
3/10	Submission of regional/sub-regional and thematic assessments, including the translated SPMs to Governments – SPM for final review prior to Plenary (6 weeks)	
14/11 – Plenary	Final Government comments on the SPMs for consideration by authors prior to Plenary	
January 2018 (tbc)	Plenary to approve/accept regional/sub-regional and thematic assessments, including the SPMs	

### VIII. Cost estimate

[The total budget available for the assessments under deliverable 2b is fixed (USD 7.8 Mio)]

The table below shows an indication of the estimated costs of conducting and preparing the assessment report in one region with three subregions. Cost estimates would need to be adjusted to the expected nature and level of activity of the regional assessment.

(United States dollars)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cost item</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>	<i>Cost</i>
2015	3 first author meetings (60 co-chairs, coordinating lead authors, lead authors)	Meeting costs (13 x 1 week, 60 participants) (25 per cent in kind)	33 750
		Travel and DSA (3 x 45 x \$1,500 )	202 500
	Technical support	2 full-time equivalent professional positions (50 per cent in kind)	150 000
2016	3 second author meetings (60 co-chairs, coordinating lead authors and lead authors, plus 10 review editors)	Meeting costs (3 x 1 week, 70 participants) (25 per cent in kind)	45 000
		Travel and DSA (3 x 53 x \$1,500 )	238 500
	Technical support	1 full-time equivalent professional positions (50 per cent in kind)	75 000
2017	3 third author meetings (60 co-chairs, coordinating lead authors and lead authors, plus 10 review editors)	Meeting costs (3 x 1 week, 70 participants) (25 per cent in kind)	45 000
		Travel and DSA (3 x 53 x \$1,500 )	238 500
	Technical support	1 full-time equivalent professional positions (50 per cent in kind)	75 000
2018	Co-chairs' participation in the fifth session of the IPBES Plenary	Travel and DSA (5 x \$3,000)	15 000
	Dissemination and regional outreach (summary for policymakers (3 x 10 pages) and report (200 pages))	Translation of summaries for policymakers into all United National languages, publication and outreach	351 000
<b>Total</b>			<b>1 548 500</b>

**IX. Communication and outreach**

[500 words on communication, outreach activities, stakeholder engagement plans for the assessment and how gaps in knowledge and capacity will be communicated and to whom]

**X. Capacity building**

[500 words on how the development of capacity building will be integrated into the assessment process, including through identification of capacity building needs, and activities related to fellowships, exchange programmes, training]

### **Annex 3: Possible Chapter Outline for a Regional/Subregional Assessment**

A possible chapter outline has been set out below. This chapter outline has been developed based around the IPBES conceptual framework which has been adopted by the Plenary (IPBES/2/4) and the request to include an assessment of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets ([www.cbd.int/sp/targets](http://www.cbd.int/sp/targets)) and other assessment requests made.

The outline is underpinned by the following assumptions:

- a. Regional/subregional assessments are coupled with thematic assessments (i.e. land degradation and restoration (3bi), invasive alien species (3bii) and sustainable use of biodiversity (3biii)). The chapter outline presented below shows how and where the different thematic assessment elements for Land degradation and Invasive Alien Species could be embedded within the regional/subregional assessments (see the Annex 4 for a more detailed description of the coupling approach).
- b. It is anticipated that each regional/subregional assessment will highlight the importance of different issues for that region/subregion (e.g. why a particular driver is an important driver of change within a region)
- c. Subregional assessments are embedded within the Regional assessment chapters but could be presented as their own individual chapters
- d. Scenarios are currently included as a cross cutting issue embedded within chapters and given particular prominence in the last chapter.

## **CHAPTER 1: SETTING THE SCENE**

### **1.1 Policy Questions in the Context of the Conceptual Framework**

This subsection would outline how, in the context of the conceptual framework of IPBES, the assessment is responding to policy questions and requests IPBES has received and committed to address, including to provide the knowledge foundation and policy support to enhance the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and its Aichi Targets. [This in itself relates to [Aichi Target 19](#)]

### **1.2 Methodologies and Approaches**

This subsection would outline the main methodologies and approaches on which this assessment founds, including the inclusive approach to other types of knowledge systems [which relates to [Aichi Target 18](#)].

This subsection would also introduce the approach of coupling the Thematic assessments with the Regional/Subregional assessments. It would also address the role of scenario analysis and modelling and how these methodologies are embedded within the Regional/Subregional assessments outline.

## **CHAPTER 2: INDIRECT DRIVERS OF CHANGE**

This Chapter focuses on the indirect drivers aspect of the box of the conceptual framework on ‘Institutions and governance and other indirect drivers’. It relates to [Goal A of the Strategic Plan](#) (*Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society*) but is focused on the underlying causes of biodiversity loss rather than on addressing them by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society (this will be addressed in Chapter 7). It would assess how the different indirect drivers at different scales are impacting biodiversity through direct drivers. The chapter would assess the status and trends of these indirect drivers as well as future risks resulting from these indirect drivers in plausible futures. This subsection would also cover relevant aspects related to [the thematic assessment on sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity Chapter 4 and Chapter 5](#), both of which would be aggregated and integrated into a global thematic assessment report.

### **2.1 Change in economic activity**

This subsection would assess impacts of the change in economic activity on biodiversity and ecosystem services. This section also needs to address the activities and development occurring in different production sectors. As production of goods is a major driver of biodiversity change, the sectors where it is produced need to be addressed.

## 2.2 Population change

This subsection would assess impacts of population change on biodiversity and ecosystem services

## 2.3 Socio-political factors

This subsection would assess impacts of socio-political factors on biodiversity and ecosystem services

## 2.4 Cultural-religious factors

This subsection would assess impacts of cultural-religious factors on biodiversity and ecosystem services

## 2.5 Science and technology

This subsection would assess impacts of science and technology on biodiversity and ecosystem services

# CHAPTER 3: DIRECT DRIVERS OF CHANGE

This Chapter reflects the box of the conceptual framework on 'Direct Drivers'. It also matches **Goal B of the Strategic Plan** (*Reduce direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use*) and all of the issues addressed by the 6 Aichi Targets under this goal. The chapter would assess the status and trends of these drivers as well as future risks resulting from these drivers in plausible futures.

## 3.1 Habitat Conversion

This subsection would assess direct drivers of habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation and would address issues related to **Aichi Target 5**.

## 3.2 Use of aquatic resources including through Fisheries

This subsection would assess exploitation of fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants, including disturbance of deep ocean floor, and would address issues related to **Aichi Target 6**.

## 3.3 Agriculture, Aquaculture, Forestry and Use of Wild Species

This subsection would assess exploitation of land, freshwater, forests and of wild species and would address issues related to **Aichi Target 7**. This subsection would also cover relevant aspects related to **Chapter 3 of the thematic assessment on land degradation and restoration**, which would be aggregated and integrated into a global thematic assessment report. This subsection would also cover relevant aspects related to **Chapter 4 and Chapter 5 of the thematic assessment on sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity**, which would be aggregated and integrated into a global thematic assessment report.

## 3.4 Pollution

This subsection would assess pollution, including from excess nutrients, and would address issues related to **Aichi Target 8**.

## 3.5 Invasive Alien Species

This subsection would assess invasive alien species as drivers of biodiversity and would address issues related to **Aichi Target 9**. This subsection would also cover relevant aspects related to **Chapter 2 and Chapter 3 of the thematic assessment on invasive alien species**, which would be aggregated and integrated into a global thematic assessment report.

## 3.6 Climate Change

This subsection would assess impacts of climate change on nature and would address issues related to **Aichi Target 10**.

## CHAPTER 4: STATUS, TRENDS AND FUTURE DYNAMICS OF BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS

This Chapter reflects the box of the conceptual framework on 'Nature'. It also matches [Goal C of the Strategic Plan](#) (*Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity*) and all of the issues addressed by the 3 Aichi Targets under this goal. This chapter and its subsections would also include aspects of bio-cultural diversity. It would also need to cover relevant aspects related to [Chapter 4 of the thematic assessment on land degradation and restoration](#), [Chapter 2 of the thematic assessment on invasive alien species of biodiversity](#), and [Chapter 3 of the thematic assessment on sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity](#).

### 4.1 Structure, functioning and diversity of ecosystems

This subsection would assess status and trends of ecosystems and would address issues related to [Aichi Target 11](#).

### 4.2 Taxonomic, phylogenetic and functional diversity

This subsection would assess status and trends of species, larger taxonomic groups, lineages and functional groups of special concern and/or importance, and would address issues related to [Aichi Target 12](#).

### 4.3 Genetic Diversity

This subsection would assess status and trends of the genetic diversity within species and would address issues related to [Aichi Target 13](#).

## CHAPTER 5: BENEFITS TO PEOPLE

This Chapter reflects the box of the conceptual framework on 'Nature's Benefits to People' and the scientific understanding how essential ecosystem services contributes to human wellbeing. It also matches [Goal D of the Strategic Plan](#) (*Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services*) and all of the issues addressed by the 3 Aichi Targets under this goal. This chapter and its subsections would also cover relevant aspects related to [Chapter 4, Chapter 5 and Chapter 6 of the thematic assessment on land degradation and restoration](#), [Chapter 4 and Chapter 5 of the thematic assessment on invasive alien species of biodiversity](#), and [Chapter 3 of the thematic assessment on sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity](#).

### 5.1 Interrelationship between biodiversity, ecosystem functions and nature's benefits to people, including ecosystem services

This subsection would assess the interrelationship between biodiversity, ecosystem functions and their benefits to societies, including i.a. ecosystems goods and services and nature's gifts, considering different perspectives and worldviews.

### 5.2 Status, trend and value of nature's benefits to people

This subsection would assess the status and trends and the value of ecosystem goods and services / nature's gifts. This subsection would address issues related to [Aichi Target 14 and 15](#).

### 5.3 Restoration of nature to the benefit of the people

This subsection would assess the potential of restoration of ecosystems to provide essential benefits for people, ecosystem resilience, and contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification. This subsection would address issues related to [Aichi Target 14 and 15](#).

## CHAPTER 6: IMPACT ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE

This chapter reflects the box of the conceptual framework on 'Good quality life'.

### 6.1 Impact on Life Security and Health

This subsection would assess the status and trend of nature's contribution/impact with regard to food security, water security, energy security, livelihood security and health. This subsection would address issues related to [Aichi Target 14 and 15](#). This subsection would also cover relevant aspects of [Chapter 7 of the thematic assessment on land degradation and restoration](#), to [Chapter 4 of the thematic assessment on invasive alien species of biodiversity](#) and to [Chapter 3 of the thematic assessment on sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity](#), which would be aggregated and combined into a global thematic assessment report.

### 6.2 Issues of Equity, Social relationships, Spirituality and Cultural Identity



This subsection would assess nature's impact on the quality of life with in the context of equity, social relationships, spirituality and cultural identity.

## CHAPTER 7: INSIGHTS FROM SCENARIOS FOR ENHANCING GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABILITY

This chapter focuses on synthetic perspectives provided by scenarios and models that provide insights into development pathways, best practices and specific policies that can lead towards or away from sustainable futures (CBD 2050 vision). This chapter addresses issues related to [Goal A of the Strategic Plan](#) (*Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society*) this time focusing on the mainstreaming of biodiversity across government and society and the issues addressed by the 4 Aichi Targets under this goal. This section would also cover relevant aspects related to [Chapter 7 of the thematic assessment on land degradation and restoration](#), to [Chapter 5 and Chapter 6 of the thematic assessment on invasive alien species](#), and to [Chapter 6 of the thematic assessment on sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity](#), which would be aggregated and combined into a global thematic assessment report.

### 7.1 Key challenges for future sustainability

This subsection would focus on the key issues that will come to the forefront over the next 40 years that will determine the dynamics of nature. These include climate change, bioenergy production, food provisioning from land and water, water availability, etc.

### 7.2 Insights from scenarios into sustainable futures

This subsection would focus on the insights that can be provided by scenarios into the factors that contribute to sustainable future development pathways out to 2050 and beyond. In particular, sustainable pathways can be quite diverse, but all require changes in the trajectories of multiple drivers and all involve both synergies and tradeoffs between objectives. This section is, in part, a synthetic vision built on the scenarios discussion in many of the previous sections. This subsection would assess the awareness that people have of the multiple values of biodiversity and would address issues related to [Aichi Target 1](#). It would also explain how the value of biodiversity influences indirect drivers. This subsection would assess the integration of the value of biodiversity into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and the incorporation of the value of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems and would address issues related to [Aichi Target 2](#).

### 7.3 Future challenges for key sectors

This subsection would focus on how key sectors such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, water management, energy (including bioenergy), etc. can participate in creating a sustainable future. This would include a discussion of the possible institutional and governance changes required to meet the changes of moving towards sustainability. This subsection would also assess the incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity as well as positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and would address issues related to [Aichi Target 3](#). This subsection would also assess measures taken to achieve sustainable production and consumption of biodiversity and ecosystem services and would address issues related to [Aichi Target 4](#).

## Annex 4: Proposal to couple regional/sub-regional and thematic assessments

### Proposal

The proposal is to couple or interlink the delivery of the proposed thematic assessments on land degradation (deliverable 3bi), invasive alien species (deliverable 3bii) and sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity (deliverable 3biii) with the regional/sub-regional assessments (deliverable 2b) and later the overall global assessment (deliverable 2c).

This implies some changes in the envisaged processes and time table for the implementation of the work programme which are described in further detail below and reflected in Figure 1.

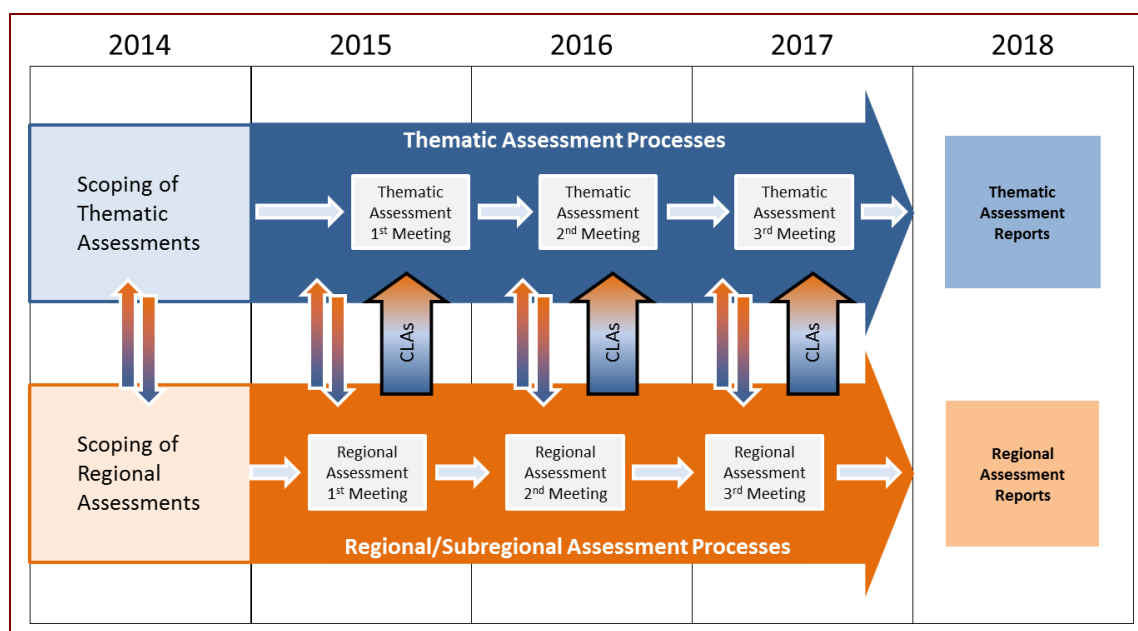


Figure 1: Schematic presentation of the coupling of thematic and regional assessments and links between regional and global assessment processes.

It is anticipated that regional assessments will consist of a series of sub-regional sections and a synthesis/aggregation of sub-regional findings into a regional perspective for a range of issues, including land degradation, invasive alien species, and sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity.

The consistent use of the IPBES conceptual framework for each regional/sub-regional assessment will make it possible to address common thematic issues, including land degradation, invasive alien species and sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, and issues specific to sub-regions (see Annex 3 for a possible chapter outline of the regional/subregional assessments).

The thematic assessments of land degradation, invasive alien species, and sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity will each consist of a set of generic issues, e.g., methodologies, and a synthesis/aggregation of issues addressed in the regional/sub-regional assessments (see Appendices to this Annex).

Scoping guidelines will support a consistent approach to each of the thematic issues being addressed in all regional and sub-regional assessments (as demonstrated in Annex 3). This implies that the themes of the three planned thematic assessments also will be subjected to a regional scoping process. The process will identify issues specific to regions and subregions and thereby result in an increased upwelling of information that the global thematic assessment can draw on and develop. The coupling will thus result in the themes being assessed at an increased level of resolution by IPBES. The thematic issues will be scoped, identifying a set of generic issues (issues not addressed in the regional/sub-regional assessments) and regional/sub-regional issues (issues that will first be addressed in the regional/sub-regional assessments and then synthesized/aggregated into the full thematic assessment).

A fully integrated assessment report on each thematic issue will be produced for each of the issues by assessing the generic issues and synthesizing/aggregating the thematic information contained within each of the regional and sub-regional assessments.

### Advantages of the proposed approach

There are a number of advantages of running the thematic and regional/subregional assessments as an interlinked process. These are:

- While the three thematic issues are of global concern, they are regional in nature, hence addressing these issues in the regional and sub-regional assessments will allow for the spatial dimensions of each of these issues to be more fully addressed – at a scale relevant to decision-makers;
- These three thematic issues are highly coupled to other biodiversity and ecosystem issues, hence they can be addressed in a more integrated manner within the regional and sub-regional assessments – conducting regional and sub-regional assessments without considering these issues would significantly limit the intellectual content of the regional and sub-regional assessments and policy relevance;

Coupling will allow a synthesis and aggregation of each issue from a bottom-up (regional to global) approach rather than a top-down approach

- Integration of Indigenous and Local Knowledge systems (ILK) might be more appropriate at the regional and sub-regional level given the often local nature of this knowledge;
- The proposed approach will result in cost savings for IPBES through the efficient use of human resources, and of appropriate technologies to assist in the scoping of thematic assessments. The detailed scoping of the invasive alien species and sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity thematic assessments will demonstrate the use of web-based consultation processes).

### Scoping the thematic assessments

The thematic assessments (land degradation, invasive alien species and sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity) will be scoped, identifying generic issues (issues not addressed in the regional/sub-regional assessments) and regional/sub-regional issues (issues that will first be addressed in the regional/sub-regional assessments and then synthesized/aggregated into the full thematic assessment).

The *thematic assessment on land degradation and restoration* will be scoped using the plenary approved process of a formal scoping by an expert panel, which was selected by the MEP in July 2014 following a nomination process (with a scoping document to be developed by October 2014). Based on the existing pre-scoping of this thematic issue a proposal has been developed how the suggested chapters could be addressed at regional/subregional and thematic (global) level respectively (see Appendix A for more detail).

Examples of land degradation issues first assessed in a sub-regional assessment and then synthesized/aggregated into a regional perspective and then synthesized/aggregated into a global perspective could include:

- (i) status of, trends in and drivers of land degradation, broken down by region and biome type;
- (ii) significance of land degradation for biodiversity and ecosystem services, broken down by region and biome type and contextualized scale and various knowledge and value systems; and
- (iii) land restoration, remediation and mitigation measures for various regions and biomes.

Examples of land degradation issues that would be addressed generically and not be addressed in a sub-regional assessment:

- (iv) concepts of land degradation;
- (v) methodologies for monitoring land degradation and its impacts in various regions, biomes and scales and in the context of various knowledge and value systems; and
- (vi) creating a framework for embedding a holistic systems approach in appraisals and policy- and decision-making processes.

For the *thematic assessments on invasive alien species and sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity* it is proposed to conduct the full scoping processes for through a web-based consultation process based on the initial scoping documents prepared by the MEP and presented to the Plenary in Antalya in December 2013. The scoping for these two thematic issues would be conducted between August and October 2014. This differs from the Plenary approved process which envisaged a full scoping for these 2 themes over the course of 2015 with a submission of the scoping document to IPBES-4 (Dec 2015/Jan 2016), and a full assessment in 2016-2017, that is, out of sync with the regional efforts which would already be quite advanced in 2016. Based on the existing pre-scoping of these

thematic issues proposals have been developed how the suggested chapters could be addressed at regional/subregional and thematic (global) level respectively (see Appendix B and C for more detail).

These scoping documents could then be reviewed by the Plenary in order to ensure the issues will be appropriately addressed. This would be part of the approval proposal for the regional, sub-regional and thematic assessments.

### **Nomination and Selection Process of assessment chairs, convening lead authors (CLA), lead authors (LA) and review editors (RE)**

Following the process set out in IPBES-2, nominations could be requested using the 3 step process outlined below:

- Step 1: A request to all Governments and approved scientific organizations for nominations for assessment chairs, convening lead authors, authors and review editors for the generic and regional/sub-regional issues associated with each of the thematic issues; and for all other issues to be addressed in the regional and sub-regional assessments;
- Step 2: Assessment chairs, convening lead authors, authors and review editors are chosen by MEP-Bureau, with the regional MEP and Bureau members selecting the regional/sub-regional experts, and the thematic MEP/Bureau members selecting experts for the generic issues;
- Step 3: The CLAs chosen for the thematic issues in each regional assessment (or sub-regional assessments) and for the generic issues will be responsible for developing the integrated thematic assessments;

The number of authors (Co-Chairs, CLAs, LAs and REs) envisaged for the three thematic issues (land degradation, invasive alien species, and sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity) ranged from 55 for invasive alien species, to 75 for sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, to 90 authors for land degradation, for a total of 220 for the three thematic issues, and about 900 authors for the 15 sub-regional assessments (60 authors per sub-region), altogether for a total of about 1120 authors for the regional assessments and the three thematic issues. Therefore, if there are 55-90 authors per thematic issue, some authors would address the generic issues, while others the regional/sub-regional issues.

The total number of authors needed to prepare the regional/sub-regional and thematic assessments in the proposed coupled manner is likely to be significantly lower than 1120, closer to 900-1000, thus reducing costs.

### **Timetable for the regional and sub-regional assessments coupled with the thematic assessments**

The proposed timetable (set out in Annex 3) facilitates the simultaneous preparation and review of the regional/sub-regional and thematic assessments. The thematic assessments will require assessing the generic issues and synthesizing/aggregating findings developed through the regional/sub-regional assessments.

The timetable allows three years to prepare, peer-review and approve regional and sub-regional assessments, in response to the MEP and Bureau decision that two years was too short a time frame.

It should be noted that the land degradation thematic assessment would be delayed by one year, which differs to what was discussed at the Plenary in Antalya. However the invasive alien species and sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity thematic assessments would be completed as previously discussed with Plenary.

### **Appendix A: A possible chapter outline of the thematic assessment on land degradation and restoration in the context of a coupled approach**

As outlined in document IPBES/2/16/Add.2, the initial scoping for the thematic assessment of land degradation and restoration, it is contemplated that the results of the thematic assessment will be presented in an eight-chapter report, as set out below. Included within this chapter outline is an indication which chapters of this assessment are suggested to be addressed at the global level alone, and which chapters are suggested to be addressed first at the regional/subregional level and then, in aggregated form, at the global level.

## Chapter Outline:

Chapter 1. **[GLOBAL THEMATIC ASSESSMENT ONLY]** Introduction to the concepts of land degradation and options for mitigation and remediation of land degradation for various regions and biomes:

- (a) The concept of land degradation;
- (b) Categories of land degradation;
- (c) Land degradation as an ecological phenomenon, including the role of soil biodiversity;
- (d) Impacts of land degradation on biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- (e) The context-dependency of concepts of land degradation and its impacts, taking account of various knowledge and value systems;
- (f) The scale-dependency (in time and space) of land degradation and its impacts;
- (g) Approaches to restoration, mitigation and remediation for biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- (h) Policy context of land degradation assessed in the report.

Chapter 2. **[GLOBAL THEMATIC ASSESSMENT ONLY]** Overview and assessment of methodologies for monitoring land degradation and its impacts in various regions, biomes and scales and in the context of various knowledge and value systems:

- (a) Methodologies for monitoring land degradation and its impacts;
- (b) Methodologies for characterizing diverse economic and social impacts (e.g., cultural, psycho-social and shared, spiritual and aesthetic benefits) of land degradation and ecosystem service loss;
- (c) Methodologies to allow comparison of results carried out in different biomes, and socio-economic contexts and at varying scales.

Chapter 3. **[THEMATIC ADDRESSED IN REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS THEN AGGREGATED INTO GLOBAL THEMATIC ASSESSMENT]** Global assessment of the status of, trends in and drivers of land degradation, broken down by region and biome type and contextualized for scale and different knowledge and value systems:

- (a) Overview of scale (large vs. fine scale) and contextual factors in monitoring land degradation;
- (b) Extent, trends and drivers, where possible, of land degradation;
- (c) Integration of assessment of land degradation with indigenous and local knowledge.

Chapter 4. **[THEMATIC ADDRESSED IN REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS THEN AGGREGATED INTO GLOBAL THEMATIC ASSESSMENT]** Global assessment of the significance of land degradation for biodiversity and ecosystem services, broken down by region and biome type and contextualized scale and various knowledge and value systems:

- (a) Overview of scale and contextual factors in assessing impacts as in chapter 3;
- (b) Extent, trends and drivers of land degradation and ecosystem service loss;
- (c) Assessment of negative or positive thresholds beyond which recovery is either not possible or can be considered successful;
- (d) Integration of assessment of land degradation impacts and recovery of biodiversity and ecosystem services with indigenous and local knowledge.

Chapter 5. **[THEMATIC ADDRESSED IN REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS THEN AGGREGATED INTO GLOBAL THEMATIC ASSESSMENT]** Introduction to the concepts of land restoration, remediation and mitigation for various regions and biomes:

- (a) The concept of land restoration, remediation and mitigation for various knowledge and value systems;
- (b) Approaches to restoration, mitigation and remediation for biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- (c) Categories of land restoration, remediation and mitigation;
- (d) Impacts of land restoration, remediation and mitigation on biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- (e) The scale-dependency (in time and space) of land restoration, remediation and mitigation and its impacts.

Chapter 6. **[THEMATIC ADDRESSED IN REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS THEN AGGREGATED INTO GLOBAL THEMATIC ASSESSMENT]** Global assessment of recovery measures for degraded land, including assessment of the installed capacity for land restoration, in various regions and biomes:

- (a) Assessment of areal extent, trends and policy context with regard to lands under active management aimed at mitigating or remedying land degradation;
- (b) Overview of options for recovery of degraded land, including biodiversity restoration and ecosystem services recovery and indigenous and traditional practices regarding biodiversity and ecosystem services management;
- (c) Overview of options for achieving a land-degradation-neutral world;
- (d) Scenarios and models to help evaluate the potential for restoration, the role of biodiversity in restoration and the effects of restoration on a range of ecosystem services, such as those related to the water cycle and carbon balance, feedback effects on regional climate and control of aerosols;
- (e) Identification of policy-relevant findings to support decision-making by Governments, indigenous and local communities, the private sector and civil society.

Chapter 7. [THEMATIC ADDRESSED IN REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS THEN AGGREGATED INTO GLOBAL THEMATIC ASSESSMENT] Appraisal of case studies of positive and negative impacts of land degradation and recovery efforts on economies and on human health and well-being and identification of policy-relevant findings for decision-making by Governments, indigenous and local communities, the private sector and civil society.

Chapter 8. [GLOBAL THEMATIC ASSESSMENT ONLY] Creating a framework for embedding a holistic systems approach in appraisals and policy- and decision-making processes. Deliverables would include a conceptual framework, a typology of tools, methodologies and an assessment of factors that impede and facilitate the embedding of an ecosystems approach in various types of appraisals.

## Appendix B: A possible chapter outline of the thematic assessment on invasive alien species and their control in the context of a coupled approach

As outlined in document IPBES/2/16/Add.3, the initial scoping for the thematic assessment of invasive alien species and their control, it is contemplated that the results of the thematic assessment will be presented in a six-chapter report, as set out below. Included within this chapter outline is an indication which chapters of this assessment are suggested to be addressed at the global level alone, and which chapters are suggested to be addressed first at the regional/subregional level and then, in aggregated form, at the global level.

### Chapter Outline:

Chapter 1. [GLOBAL THEMATIC ASSESSMENT ONLY] Introduction to the concepts of invasive alien species, including:

- (a) The current and future risks they pose;
- (b) Their diversity, origins, means and pathways of introduction and spread, ecology, seriousness of their impacts;
- (c) The need for awareness and appropriate pre- and post-border biosecurity policies to respond to their impacts and spread;
- (d) Methodologies and information systems to monitor their extent, spread and impact.

Chapter 2. [THEMATIC ADDRESSED IN REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS THEN AGGREGATED INTO GLOBAL THEMATIC ASSESSMENT] Overview of the types of invasive alien species, their means and history of spread and the types of impacts, broken down by region, that they have on biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being. Major taxonomic groups to be covered include:

- (a) Vertebrates (e.g., rats, mice, possums, mongooses, cats, goats, deer, pigs, horses, cattle, camels, foxes, rabbits, monkeys, snakes, lizards, turtles, toads and frogs, birds and fish);
- (b) Invertebrates (e.g., ants, mosquitoes, flies, wasps, aphids, beetles, termites, cockroaches, locusts, moths, crabs, snails, slugs and other molluscs, flatworms), especially colonial organisms such as ants and wasps and mosquito vectors of disease that seem to be extending their ranges;
- (c) Plants (e.g., trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, herbs, seaweeds and algae);
- (d) Diseases and micro-organisms (e.g., fungi, viruses, bacteria, cyanobacteria, protozoa, coral diseases, plankton, parasites).

Other issues to be covered in chapter 2 include:

- (a) Areal extent of and trends in loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services, land degradation and loss of food and livelihood security due to invasive alien species in all regions and subregions;
- (b) Assessment of thresholds and scale of change (both positive and negative), including the recent arrival of new invasive alien species;
- (c) Reconciliation of existing information with indigenous and local knowledge.

Chapter 3. **[THEMATIC ADDRESSED IN REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS THEN AGGREGATED INTO GLOBAL THEMATIC ASSESSMENT]** Global assessment of the direct and indirect drivers responsible for the increasing number and impacts of invasive alien species. This will be a critical analysis that will include:

- (a) An assessment of indirect drivers of change such as the increased movement of commodities and other materials by sea, air and land transport, trade and agricultural policies, including increasing monoculture and plantation forestry of potentially invasive species, and the spread of species valued by local communities for firewood and other purposes;
- (b) Climate change, which in several regions of the world is expected to increase the rate and impacts of invasions;
- (c) Inadequate awareness and international and national biosecurity procedures, including an assessment of direct drivers leading to the increasing dominance of invasive alien species such as land-use change and degradation, which favour invasion, and pesticide use.

Chapter 4. **[THEMATIC ADDRESSED IN REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS THEN AGGREGATED INTO GLOBAL THEMATIC ASSESSMENT]** Global assessment of the environmental, economic and social costs of invasive alien species, with particular focus on their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem services, including non-economic values, e.g., cultural, social and shared, recreational, scientific, spiritual and aesthetic. This would include global and regional case studies of impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity, ecosystem services and food, health and livelihood security and policy options.

Chapter 5. **[THEMATIC ADDRESSED IN REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS THEN AGGREGATED INTO GLOBAL THEMATIC ASSESSMENT]** Review of institutional arrangements, options and existing programmes, including their effectiveness, for global, national and local management of invasive alien species, including both pre-border and border approaches to strengthening biosecurity and building awareness of invasive alien species issues. This will be based on assessing best practices and the effectiveness of existing programmes to address risks, including national quarantine measures. The chapter will also consider and analyse the options for:

- (a) Preventing the international and intranational spread of invasive alien species, including the possible role of the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- (b) Eradicating or managing invasive alien species once they are present, including control options such as precision application of pesticides, baits and biological control and other best practices. Potential trade-offs and options for policy responses in relevant sectors and implications of inaction would also be assessed. This would include a comprehensive analysis of relatively common risks related to the absence of relevant policies for controlling invasive alien species such as a lack of customs controls, the lack of a precautionary approach to tourism and similar matters.

Chapter 6. **[THEMATIC ADDRESSED IN REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS THEN AGGREGATED INTO GLOBAL THEMATIC ASSESSMENT]** Creating or strengthening existing networks and national capacities for global awareness-raising, early warning systems on the diversity and seriousness of the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and rapid response strategies, with specific emphasis on strengthening international and intergovernmental networks and strategies and procedures for forecasting, preventing the spread of invasive alien species and eradicating and controlling them in order to conserve biodiversity as a basis for promoting human well-being.

## **Appendix C: A possible chapter outline of the thematic assessment of sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity and strengthening capacities and tools in the context of a coupled approach**

As outlined in document IPBES/2/16/Add.6, the initial scoping for the thematic assessment of sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity and strengthening capacities and tools, it is contemplated that the results of the thematic assessment will be presented in a six-chapter report, as set out below. Included within this chapter outline is an indication which chapters of this assessment are suggested to be addressed at the global level alone, and which



chapters are suggested to be addressed first at the regional/subregional level and then, in aggregated form, at the global level.

**Chapter Outline:**

Chapter 1. **[GLOBAL THEMATIC ASSESSMENT ONLY]** This chapter will provide background on sustainable use principles, including recognized standards on sustainable use of biodiversity; the precautionary approach; maximum sustainable yield theory; the importance of harvesting wild species to local communities and livelihoods; the contribution of sustainable harvesting to habitat and biodiversity conservation; and synergy with biodiversity-related conventions, specialized agencies and other stakeholders.

Chapter 2. **[THEMATIC ADDRESSED IN REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS THEN AGGREGATED INTO GLOBAL THEMATIC ASSESSMENT]** This chapter will identify the taxa to be studied, preferably groups of mainly harvested and commercially valuable wild species with similar management schemes or life forms representative of all regions (e.g., marine and fresh water fishes, birds, mammals, reptiles, timber and non-timber plants), and will outline their conservation status.

Chapter 3. **[THEMATIC ADDRESSED IN REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS THEN AGGREGATED INTO GLOBAL THEMATIC ASSESSMENT]** This chapter will feature an assessment of the ecological, economic, social and cultural importance of selected taxa.

Chapter 4. **[THEMATIC ADDRESSED IN REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS THEN AGGREGATED INTO GLOBAL THEMATIC ASSESSMENT]** This chapter will present an assessment of the impacts of socio-economic drivers of mainly harvested taxa in markets and local communities under different management regimes.

Chapter 5. **[THEMATIC ADDRESSED IN REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS THEN AGGREGATED INTO GLOBAL THEMATIC ASSESSMENT]** This chapter will assess the effect of harvest or exploitation on the conservation status of selected taxa, ecosystems, ecosystem services and other value systems under different management regimes.

Chapter 6. **[THEMATIC ADDRESSED IN REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS THEN AGGREGATED INTO GLOBAL THEMATIC ASSESSMENT]** This chapter will present a compilation of management guidelines and tools (including best practices, procedures, lessons learned and recommendations) on sustainable use for selected taxa with potential application for other species under similar management regimes.

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