



IPBES consultation and capacity-building workshop

Bonn, 4-6 June 2018



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Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Development Goals
Partnership



1.

Objectives and presentation of the agenda

Objectives

Objective 1: To facilitate greater engagement of governments in the review of the global assessment;

Objective 2: To allow for further discussion on the use of the concept of “nature’s contributions to people” within the global assessment;

Objective 3: To hold consultations regarding the strategic framework for the future work programme of IPBES.

Objective 1 To facilitate greater engagement of governments in the review of the global assessment

- In decision IPBES-6/1 on implementation of the first work programme (section II), the Plenary requested the Executive Secretary **to organize a capacity-building workshop for national focal points** of the Platform, with the participation of the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, the Bureau and co-chairs and coordinating lead authors of the global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services, **with the aim of facilitating greater engagement of Governments in the review of the second order draft of the global assessment.**
- Review of the global assessment launched on 30 April 2018
- Deadlines:
 - 29 June 2018 (2nd drafts of the chapters)
 - 9 July 2018 (1st draft of the summary for policymakers)
- **Documents:** SPM and chapters

Objective 1 To facilitate greater engagement of governments in the review of the global assessment

Today: focus is on **content**

Monday 4 June 2018	
Time	Activity
08:30 – 09:00	Registration
09:00 – 09:15	Welcome Introduction to the objectives of the workshop Presentation of the agenda
09:15 – 10:30	Objective 1: Review of the global assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Introduction to the global assessment (process, scope); Q&A; 45'▪ Introduction to the draft chapters; Q&A; 30'
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break
11:00 – 13:00	Objective 1 (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Introduction to the draft summary for policymakers; Q&A; 120'

16:30 – 18.00	Objective 1 (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Break out groups-session 1: Suggestions to increase the relevance of the summary for policymakers (60')▪ Report from session 1 (30')
18:00	Closing of day 1

Objective 1 To facilitate greater engagement of governments in the review of the global assessment

Tuesday 5 June 2018	
08:30 – 08:45	Introduction to day 2
08.45 – 09.45 09.45 – 10.30	Objective 1: Review of the global assessment (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Report from session 1 (continued) 60'▪ Introduction to the IPBES external review process; Q&A
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break
11:00 – 12:30 12.30 – 13.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Examples of government review processes; Q&A▪ Introduction to session 2: Sharing experiences and best practice on how governments can get organised to submit comments; Q&A
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 15:30 15.30 – 16.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Break-out groups-session 2▪ Report back from session 2
16:00 – 16:30	Coffee break
16:30 – 17:00 17.00 – 17.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Report back from session 2 (continued)▪ Next steps for the global assessment▪ Conclusions regarding objective 1
17:30	Closing of day 2

Tomorrow:
Focus will be
on the **review
process**

Objective 2 To allow for further discussion on the use of the concept of “nature’s contributions to people” within the global assessment

- In decision IPBES-6/1 on implementation of the first work programme (section IV), the Plenary requested the MEP and the Bureau to facilitate discussions among the co-chairs of the global assessment, the regional assessments and the assessment of land degradation and restoration, Governments and other stakeholders on the lessons learned from the ways in which the concept of “nature’s contributions to people” has been introduced and used in the regional assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services and in the assessment of land degradation and restoration, and how it has been received, in order to assist Governments and other stakeholders in their review of the second draft of the global assessment, noting that the concept is an evolving one
 - **Document:** Background document on the NCP concept and its use, and on implications for the global assessment
-

Objective 2 To allow for further discussion on the use of the concept of “nature’s contributions to people” within the global assessment

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Time	Activity
08:30 – 09:00	Registration
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09:15 – 10:30	Objective 1: Review of the global assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Introduction to the global assessment (process, scope); Q&A; 45’▪ Introduction to the draft chapters; Q&A; 30’
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break
11:00 – 13:00	Objective 1 (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Introduction to the draft chapters (continued); Q&A; 60’▪ Introduction to the draft summary for policymakers; Q&A; 60’
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 16:00	Objective 2: Nature’s contributions to people (NCP) <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Presentation of background document▪ Discussion▪ Conclusions regarding objective 2
16:00 – 16:30	Coffee break



Objective 3 To hold consultations regarding the strategic framework for the future work programme of IPBES

- In decision IPBES-6/2 on the future work programme, the Plenary requested the MEP and the Bureau, supported by the secretariat **to hold consultations to seek additional input** from, inter alia, Governments (...) on the draft strategic framework and elements of the work programme of the Platform; and **to encourage Governments to provide written comments** on the draft strategic framework and future elements of the work programme.
- A questionnaire was sent on 26 April 2018 with a deadline of 23 May 2018
- **Documents:**
 - Compilation of responses received
 - Draft summary of these responses

Objective 3 To hold consultations regarding the strategic framework for the future work programme of IPBES

Wednesday 6 June 2018	
08:30 – 09:00	Objective 3: Consultation on the strategic framework for the future work programme of IPBES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to the objectives of the consultation on the IPBES strategic framework
09:00 – 09:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of feedback received from the call for written input
09:30 – 10:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breakout groups – session 1: How to further strengthen and integrate the four functions of IPBES
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break
11:00 – 11:30 11.30-13.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Break out groups – session 1 (continued) Report back from session 1 and discussion
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 14.15 14.15 – 15:30 15:30 – 16:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to break out groups – session 2: How to further strengthen the institutional arrangements established to implement the functions of IPBES? Break out groups – session 2 Report back from session 2 and discussion
16:00 – 16:30	Coffee break
16:30 – 17:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report back from session 2 and discussion (continued)
17:00 – 18:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Next steps in the development of the future IPBES work programme Conclusions regarding objective 3 Overall conclusions of the meeting
18:00	Closing of the workshop



2.

Introduction to the global assessment

The IPBES Global Assessment

- The global assessment will critically assess the state of knowledge on past, present and possible future trends in multi-scale interactions between people and nature, taking into consideration different world views and knowledge systems.
 - Geographic area includes land, inland waters, coastal zones and oceans.
 - The global assessment is timed to contribute to the:
 - 5th edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook of the **CBD** (Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020) and
 - elaboration of the next Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2021-2030 and provide input to the SDGs.
-

The GA Scoping Questions

Chap. 1	Setting the stage	Scope, conceptual and analytical foundations, chapter organization, main themes
Chap. 2	Status & Trends: last 50 years	What is the status of and trends in nature , nature's benefits to people and indirect and direct drivers of change ?
Chap. 3	Assess Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs	How do nature and its benefits to people contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals ? What is the evidence base that can be used for assessing progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets ?
Chap. 4	Plausible future 10/20/30 years	What are the plausible futures for nature, nature's benefits to people and their contribution to a good quality of life between now and 2050?
Chap. 5	Desirable sustainable futures and possible pathways	What pathways and policy intervention scenarios relating to nature, nature's benefit to people and their contributions to good quality of life can lead to sustainable futures ?
Chap. 6	Opportunities, challenges and options for decision makers	What are the opportunities and challenges , as well as options available to decision makers, at all levels relating to nature, nature's benefit to people and their contributions to good quality of life?

Chapter 2: Drivers

Chapter 2: Nature

Chapter 2: NCP

The TEAM



Sandra Diaz (Argentina)



Josef (Sepp) Settele
(Germany)



Eduardo (Edu) Brondizio
(Brazil/USA)



Global
Assessment
TSU



- **150 Experts from 51 Countries**
- **36% (55) Females and 64% (95) Males**
- **52.7% (79) Natural sciences, 47.3% (71) social sciences, interdisciplinary social-ecological**
- **17 Review Editors**
- **1 Resource Person (David Cooper – CBD)**
- **16 Fellows**
- **6 Chapter Scientists**
- **+ Contributing Authors**
- **14 Management Committee Members (MEP & Bureau)**
- **Global TSU + ILK TSU + Scenarios TSU + Values TSU + K&D TSU + Capacity Building TSU**

GA: Process and Timeline

← Systematic Literature Review →
 ILK ONLINE - Call for Contributions

- Chapter Meetings:
- Ch 2-Nature : Germany
 - Ch 2-NCP : Germany
 - Ch 2-Drivers : Germany
 - Ch 3 : Germany
 - Ch 4 : France
 - Ch 5 : The Netherlands
 - Ch 6: Norway

- Cross-chapter Meetings:
- ILK authors: Hungary
 - Values: Hungary
 - SES Indicators: S. Korea

- Chapter Meetings:
- Ch 1: Argentina
 - SPM: Norway

2016 ● FAM

- Scoping Report
- Authors' selection

2017

ZOD/ FOD Internal review

External review

SAM

2018

SOD Internal review

ILK / IPLC Dialogues

External review

Meeting Governments: Bonn

TAM

Submission! →

2019

IPBES-7

Final government review

*UNPFII passed as resolution in support of the Global Assessment

- *UNPFII, April 2017, UN-NYC, USA
- Dialogue on Human rights Conservation, April 2017, Mt. Elgon, Kenya

- IIFB/CBD 8j, SBSTTA Dec. 2017, Montreal, Canada
- Int'l Ethnobiology May 2017, Montreal, Canada

-UNPFII, April 2018, UN-NYC, USA

- Community Conservation May 2018, Halifax, Canada

-Arctic Council, June 2018, Helsinki, Finland

-Int'l Ethnobiology, Aug. 2018, Belem+30, Brazil

-UNPFII, April 2019, UN-NYC

CHAPTER and CROSS-CHAPTER MEETINGS 2017



The Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

ILK Authors liaison group meeting

Second Author Meeting (Cape Town 18-22 September 2017)

Supported by the Government of South Africa

All co-chairs, CLAs, LAs, Res, Overall REs, MC, and fellows



The IPBES Global Assessment – ILK/IPLC Operationalization Strategy

i. Question- based approach	Systematic coverage of ILK/IPLC across chapters 3 Guiding questions 36 Chapter specific questions
ii. Systematic and inclusive review of published evidence and geospatial data	1) Systematic literature search in indexed journals and search engines (3,000 sources) 2) Other IPBES assessments 3) Proceedings of ILK Dialogue Workshops; 4) Geospatial data 5) On-line ‘Call for Contribution’ platform 6) Inputs from face-to-face consultations
iii. ILK Author’s Liaison group	28 authors (Coordinating Lead Authors and Las) 32 Contributing Authors
iv. Online Call for Contributions	International Online Call for Contributions - August and December 2017 363 contributors from over 60 countries 1200 bibliographic resources
v. Face-to-face consultation and dialogues	Consultations IPLC representative and experts Feedback on chapter questions Discussion of relevant topics, concerns, and issues for coverage

ILK/IPLC Operationalization Strategy for the Global Assessment

Ch 1	Introduction
Ch 2	Status & Trends: last 50 years
Ch 3	Assess Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs
Ch 4	Looking into plausible future 20/30 yrs
Ch 5	Looking into desirable sustainable futures and possible pathways 30/50 yrs
Ch 6	Evaluation of policy instruments

ILK-IPLC SYSTEMATIC COVERAGE

ACROSS CHAPTERS:

- 3 Guiding Questions**
 - Contribution to sustainable management and conservation
 - Features, pressures, and factors affecting IPLC
 - Policy response, measures, processes to strengthen IPLC
- 36 Chapter specific questions**

Example dialogue meeting CBD Dec. 9, 2017



Presentation of the ILK strategy in the Global Assessment

Four **working groups** discussing 4 questions informing chapters 2, 4, 5, 6.

-Preparation of a report for participants and authors;

-Dissemination of results and information

-Involvement in the review of the Second Order Drafts



ONLINE CALL FOR CONTRIBUTION ON ILK FOR THE IPBES GLOBAL ASSESSMENT

[Home](#)

/ Contribute to incorporating indigenous and local knowledge as part of the IPBES global assessment on biodiversity and ecosystems

Contribute to incorporating indigenous and local knowledge as part of the IPBES global assessment on biodiversity and ecosystems

Start Your info Contribution Description Suggestions Complete

0%

The purpose of this survey is to invite experts on indigenous and local knowledge, holders of indigenous and local knowledge, as well as their organizations and networks, to engage with and support the Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

[Read more](#) on the work of IPBES

[Read more](#) on the global assessment and the guiding questions of its 6 chapters

The work of IPBES is innovative in that it explicitly embraces different scientific disciplines (natural, social, engineering sciences), as well as diverse stakeholders (the scientific community, governments, international organizations, and civil society at different levels), and their different knowledge systems (western science, indigenous, local and practitioners' knowledge).

[Next Page >](#)

CALL CONTRIBUTIONS:

- August and December 2017
- 363 contributors from over ~60 countries
- 1200 bibliographic resources



3.

Introduction to the draft chapters

Chapter Goals:

1-Scoping Document

.Question

.Specific domains

.Timeframe

2-Build on each other's evidence

3-Ovearching themes, issues, threads across chapters

Ch 6: Options

Opportunities,
challenges and options
for decision makers

Ch 1: Introduction
-Scope of the Global
Assessment

Ch 2: Drivers

Status & Trends: last
50 years

Ch 5: Sustainable
Pathways

Desirable futures and
possible pathways

Ch 2: Nature

Status & Trends: last
50 years

Ch 4: Plausible

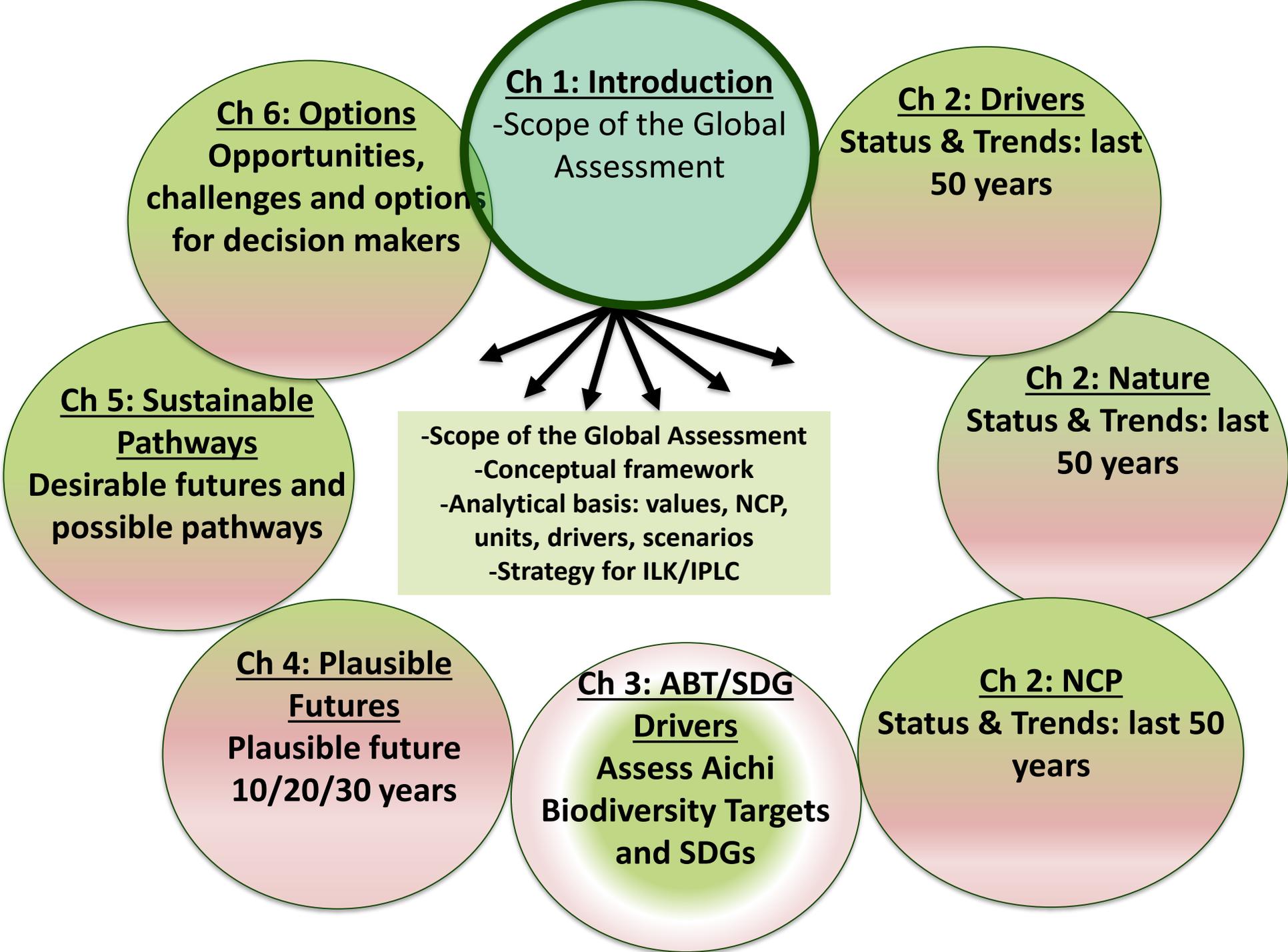
Futures
Plausible futures
10/20/30 years

Ch 3: ABT/SDG

Progress
Assess Aichi
Diversity Targets
and SDGs

Ch 2: NCP

Status & Trends: last
50 years



Ch 1: Introduction

-Scope of the Global Assessment

Ch 2: Drivers

Status & Trends: last 50 years

Ch 2: Nature

Status & Trends: last 50 years

Ch 2: NCP

Status & Trends: last 50 years

Ch 3: ABT/SDG

Drivers
Assess Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs

Ch 4: Plausible

Futures
Plausible future 10/20/30 years

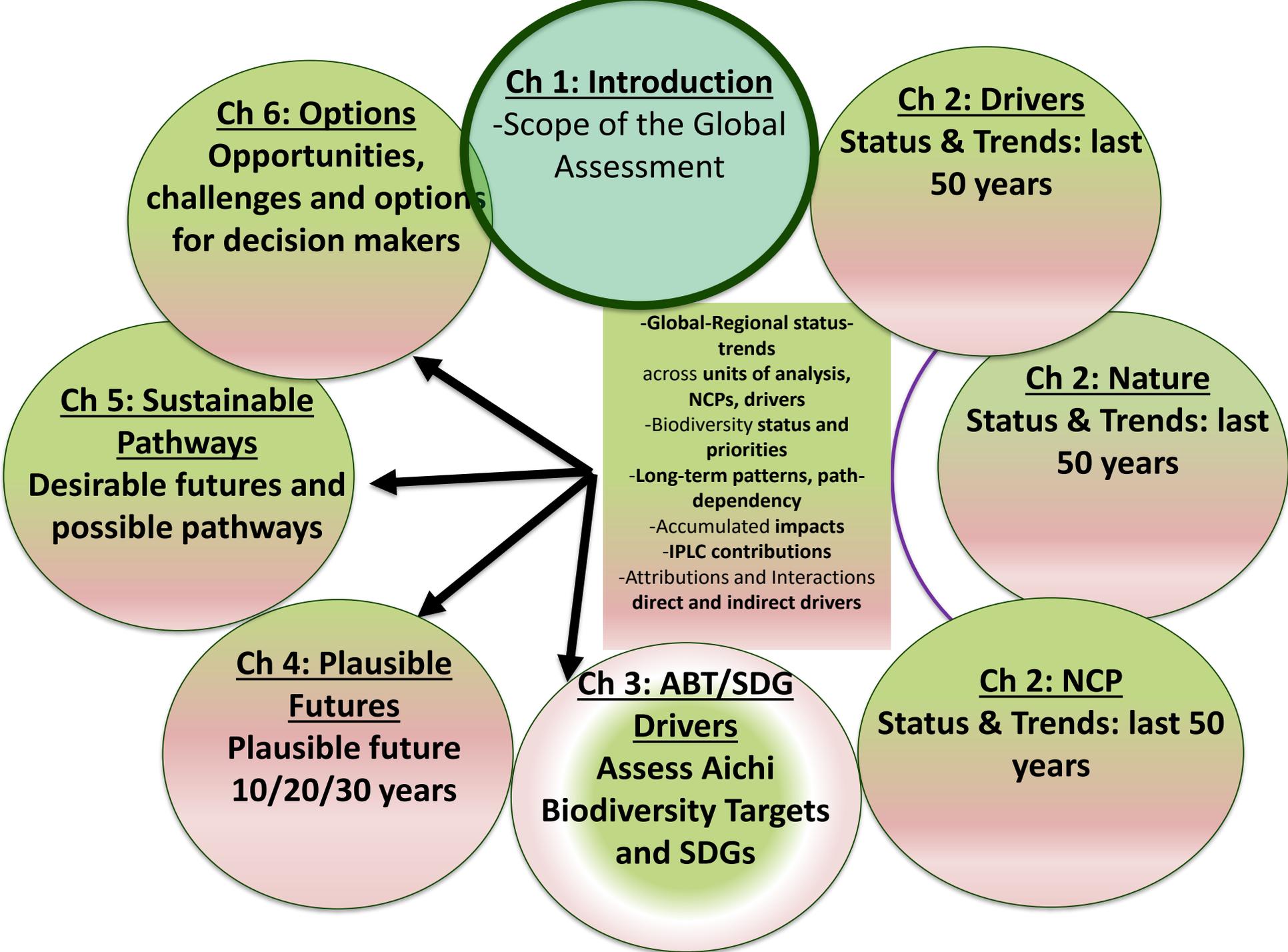
Ch 5: Sustainable Pathways

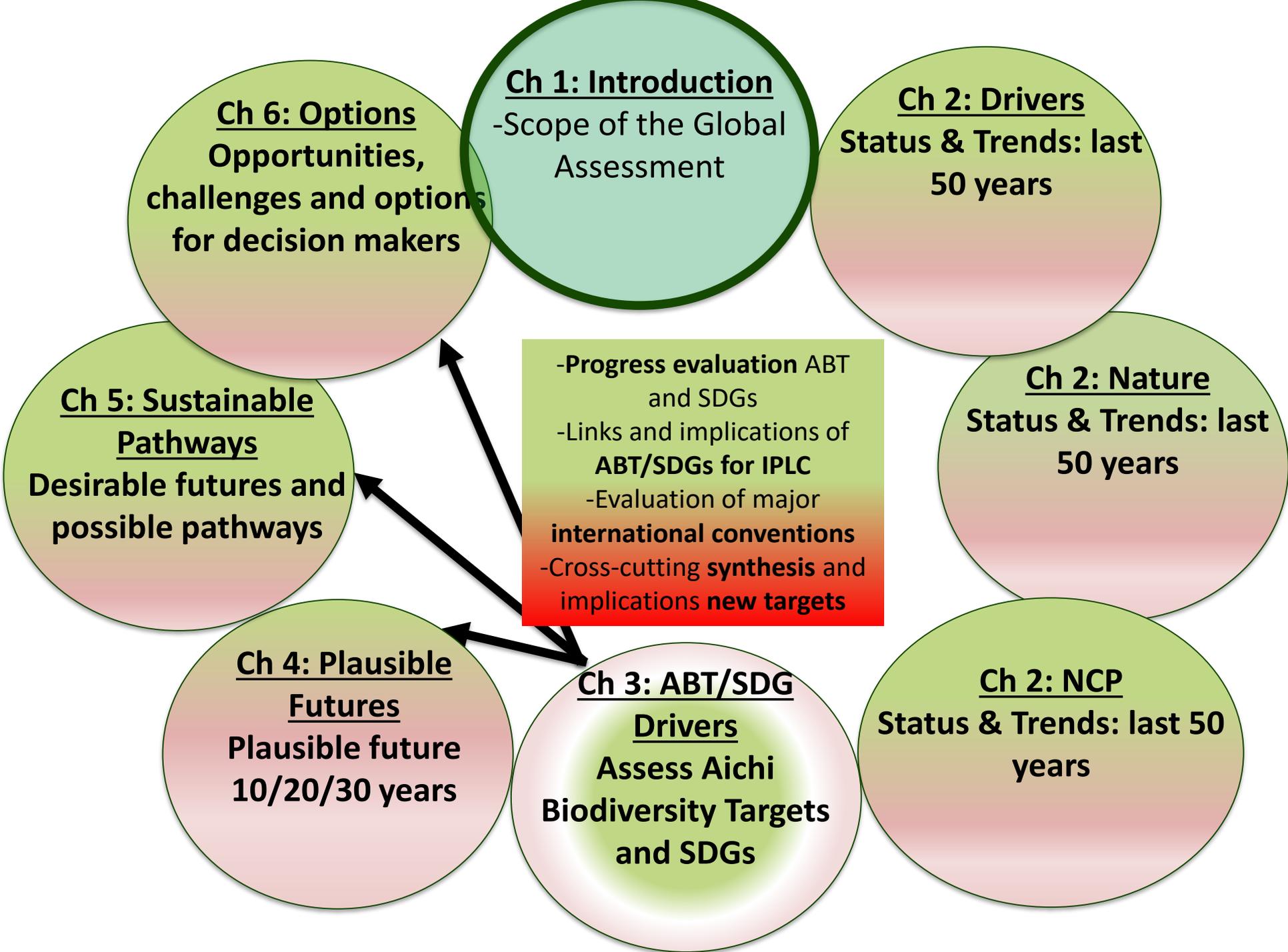
Desirable futures and possible pathways

Ch 6: Options

Opportunities, challenges and options for decision makers

-Scope of the Global Assessment
-Conceptual framework
-Analytical basis: values, NCP, units, drivers, scenarios
-Strategy for ILK/IPLC





Ch 1: Introduction

-Scope of the Global Assessment

Ch 2: Drivers

Status & Trends: last 50 years

Ch 2: Nature

Status & Trends: last 50 years

Ch 2: NCP

Status & Trends: last 50 years

Ch 3: ABT/SDG Drivers

Assess Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs

Ch 6: Options

Opportunities, challenges and options for decision makers

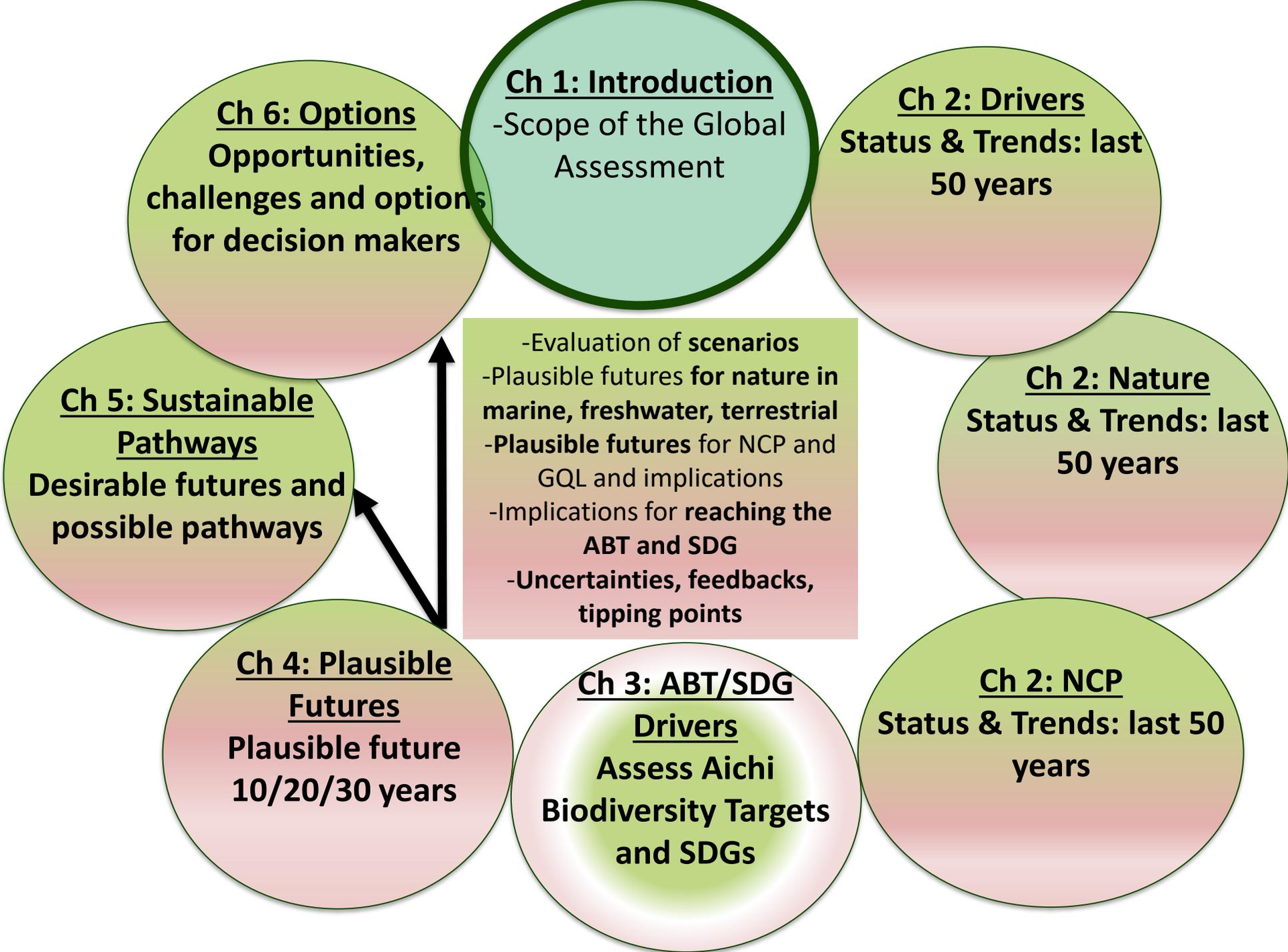
Ch 5: Sustainable Pathways

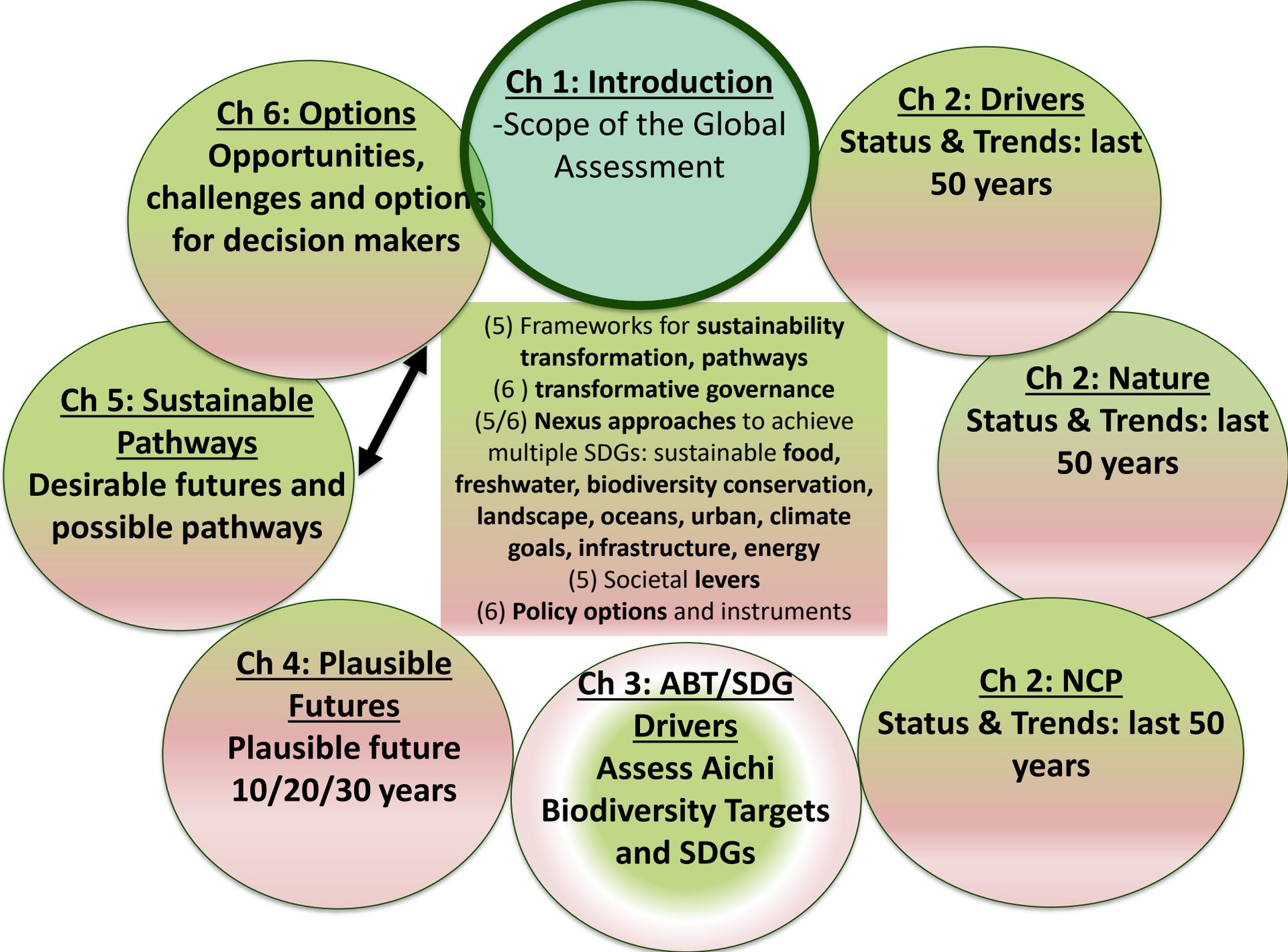
Desirable futures and possible pathways

Ch 4: Plausible Futures

Plausible future 10/20/30 years

-Progress evaluation ABT and SDGs
-Links and implications of ABT/SDGs for IPLC
-Evaluation of major international conventions
-Cross-cutting synthesis and implications new targets







Chapter Outlines and Examples

Scoping mandate:

“..set the stage for the assessment by outlining the elements in the relationship between people, nature, nature’s benefits to people, a good quality of life and indirect and direct drivers of change and anthropogenic assets and their major interactions, as defined in the Platform’s conceptual framework. ”

1 Chapter 1: Setting the Stage

IPBES framework and analytical tools used in the Global Assessment :

- IPBES **conceptual framework & NCP classification**
- IPBES core **glossary**
- IPBES **confidence framework**
- IPBES core and highlighted **indicators**
- IPBES **Units of Analysis**
- IPBES (GA) Typology of **Drivers**
- IPBES Preliminary guide regarding **diverse conceptualization of values** of nature and its contributions (deliverable 3 (d))
- IPBES approach to recognizing and working with **indigenous and local knowledge** and the global assessment **operational strategy** for integrating ILK

Scope of the Global Assessment

Genealogy of the Global Assessment

The conceptual and analytical basis of the IPBES Global Assessment

A Road Map to the Global Assessment

Major cross-cutting issues and themes across chapters

Scoping question:

What is the status of and trends in nature, nature's benefits to people and indirect and direct drivers of change?

(a) Analysis and synthesis of the Platform's regional, sub-regional assessments and other regional scale assessments, focusing on status and trends.

(b) Synthesis of prior global assessment

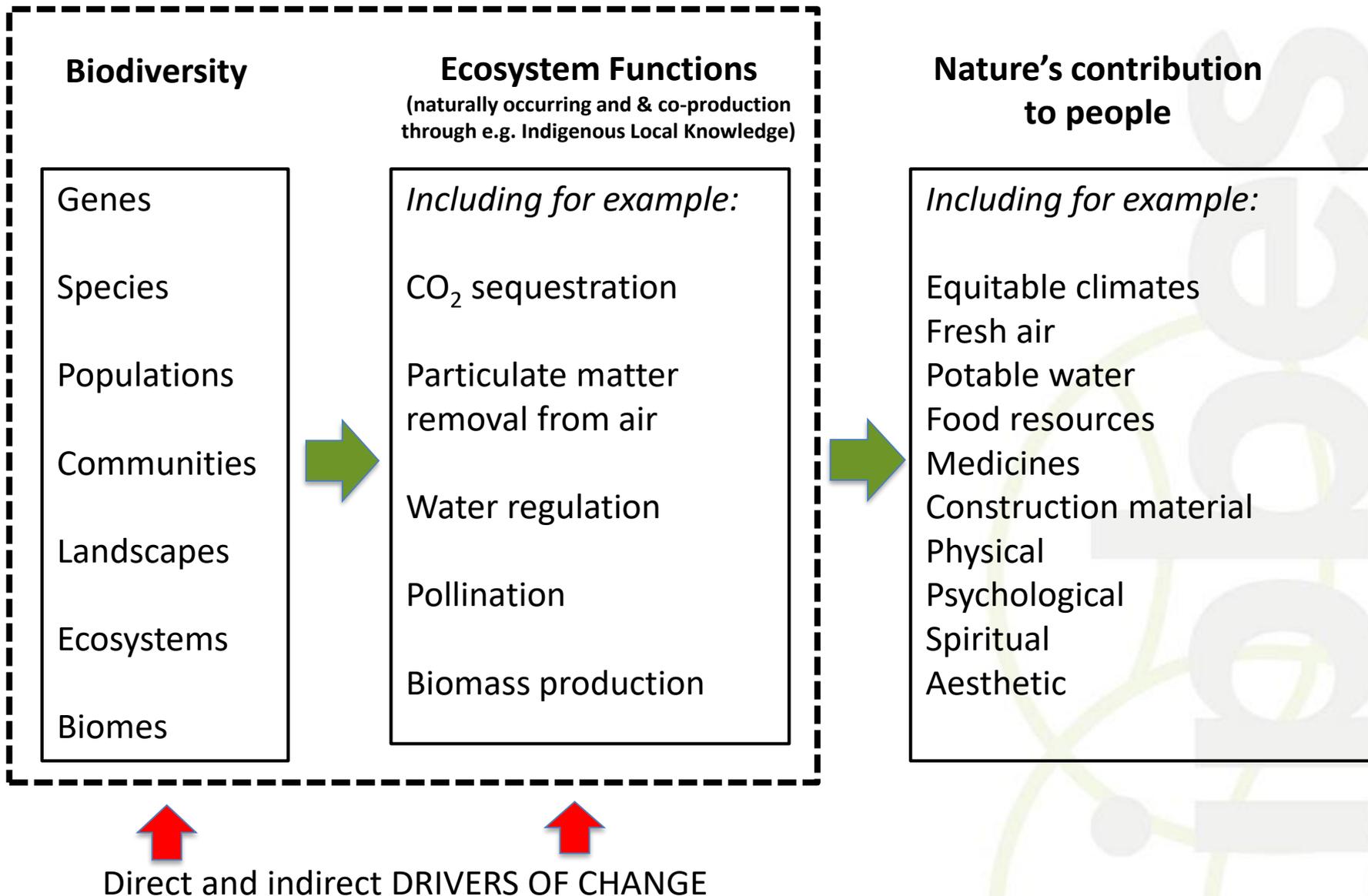
(c) institutional drivers .. such as investment initiatives, MEA, trade and health agreements,..

(d) Knowledge gaps and capacity building

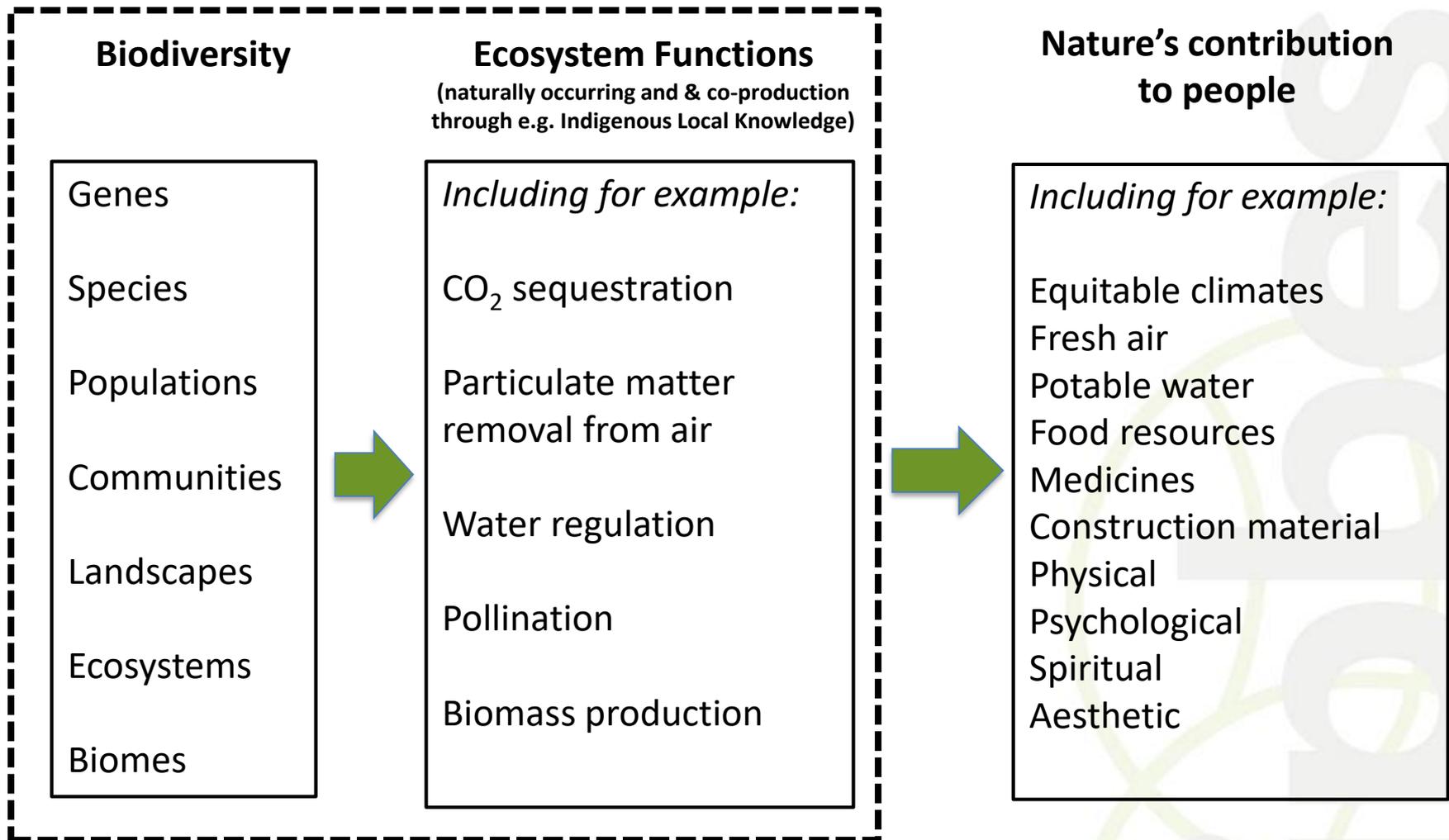
2.

**Nature
Nature's Contribution to People
Drivers**

NATURE



NATURE



INPUTS



OUTPUTS



Rainforest



Tropical rainforest

High biomass accumulation,
very **high** biodiversity =
NCP Outcome: excellent CO₂
sequestration



Eucalyptus plantation



Tropical eucalyptus plantation

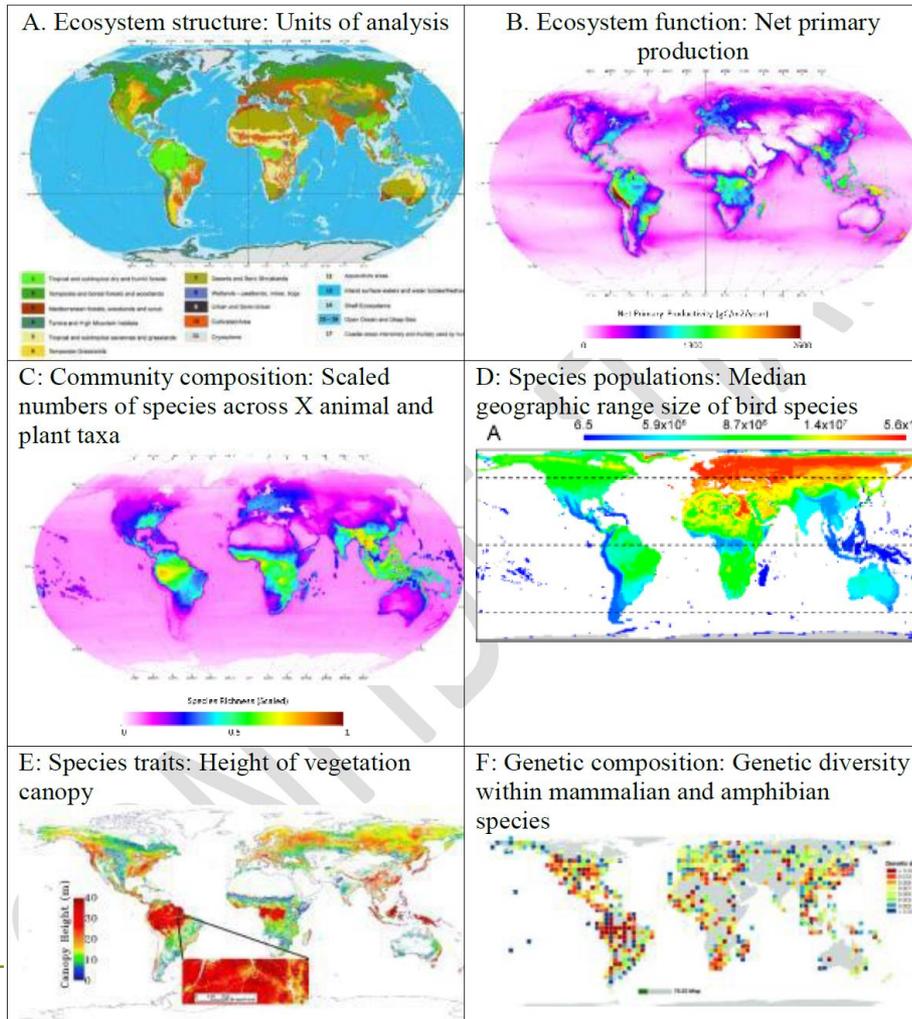
High biomass accumulation,
exotic monodominant forest,
very **low** biodiversity =
NCP Outcome: excellent CO₂
sequestration

Nature chapter split into 3 sections :



- Current global status of nature & trends over past 50 years
- Nature's contribution to people
- Drivers of change

i. Global status of nature & trends



- Used Essential Biodiversity Variable (EBV) framework to structure global descriptions of nature
- EBV cover key natural capital assets and ecosystem services
- Chapter describes the present status of key EBVs with data
- Also examines people's role in co-production of these assets and services
- Determines the trends in these EBVs over the past 50 years

ii. Nature's contribution to people

Regulation contributions

- Habitat creation
- Pollination & dispersal of seeds
- Air quality
- Climate
- Ocean pH and acidification
- Freshwater quantity
- Freshwater and coastal quality
- Formation, protection and decontamination
- Hazards
- Pests & pathogens

Material contributions

- Energy
- Food
- Material
- Medicinal, biochemical & genetic resources

Non-material contributions

- Learning & inspiring
- Physical
- Psychological
- Supporting identities
- Maintenance of options

Examines 18 categories of global NCPs and considers:

The current status of NCPs

- **Potential NCPs** – where nature defines capacity of a system to produce NCP
- **Realized NCPs** – where human-nature interactions modulate the quality of the potential

Trends in NCPs over the past 50 years

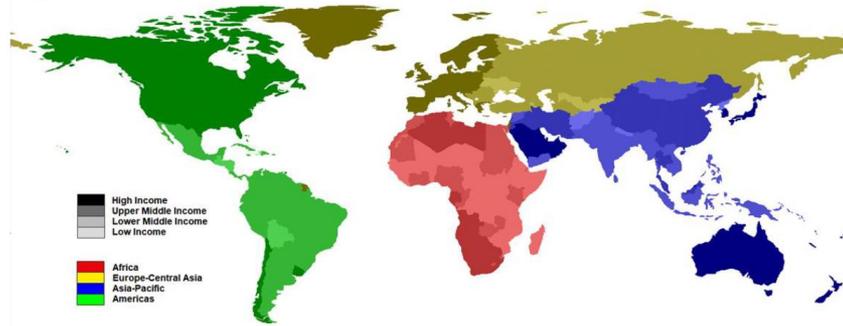
- Per Unit of Analysis (e.g. tropics, temperate regions etc.)
- Potential versus realized NCPs
- Trends according to social groupings

“NCPs are a result of the biophysical properties of the ecosystem and also human-nature interactions”

iii. Indirect and Direct Drivers of change

IPBES regions and income levels

b



Examines the impact of indirect and direct drivers on nature

Indirect drivers

- Demography & technological
- Economic development

Direct drivers

- Different way humans manipulate nature (e.g. fisheries, agriculture)
- Climate change
- Pollution
- Landscape/seascape change
- Resource extraction
- Invasive alien species



Scoping question:

“How do nature and its benefits to people contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals?”

What is the evidence base that can be used for assessing progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets?”



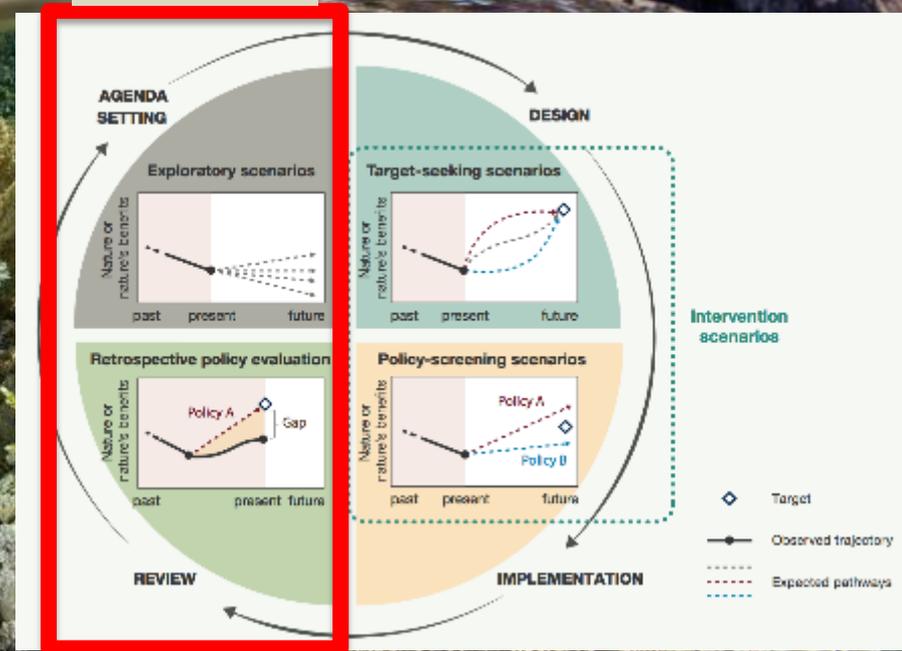
3 ■ Assessing progress towards meeting major international objectives related to biodiversity and ecosystem and services

Premises: ABT, SDG, global agreements, IPLC	
Progress towards the ABT: Each ABT and indicators analyzed	Assessment of progress globally
	Assessment of progress regionally, nationally
	ABT and IPLC
Progress towards the SDGs: SDG clusters are analyzed	SDG with direct relationship from nature
	SDG with complex relationship between targets and nature
	SDG with reciprocal relationships between targets and nature
	SDG as drivers of impact on targets and nature
	SDG and IPLC
Progress towards global agreements related to nature	Migratory species wild animals
	International trade of endangered species
	Wetlands
	Combat desertification
	World cultural and natural heritage
	Plant protection
	Treaty on plant genetic resources
	Law of the sea
Polar conventions	
Cross-cutting synthesis of target achievement	
Reasons for variation in progress [human, financial, governance,..]	
Implications for the development of a new strategy	
Knowledge gaps and needs for research and capacity building	

Scoping question:

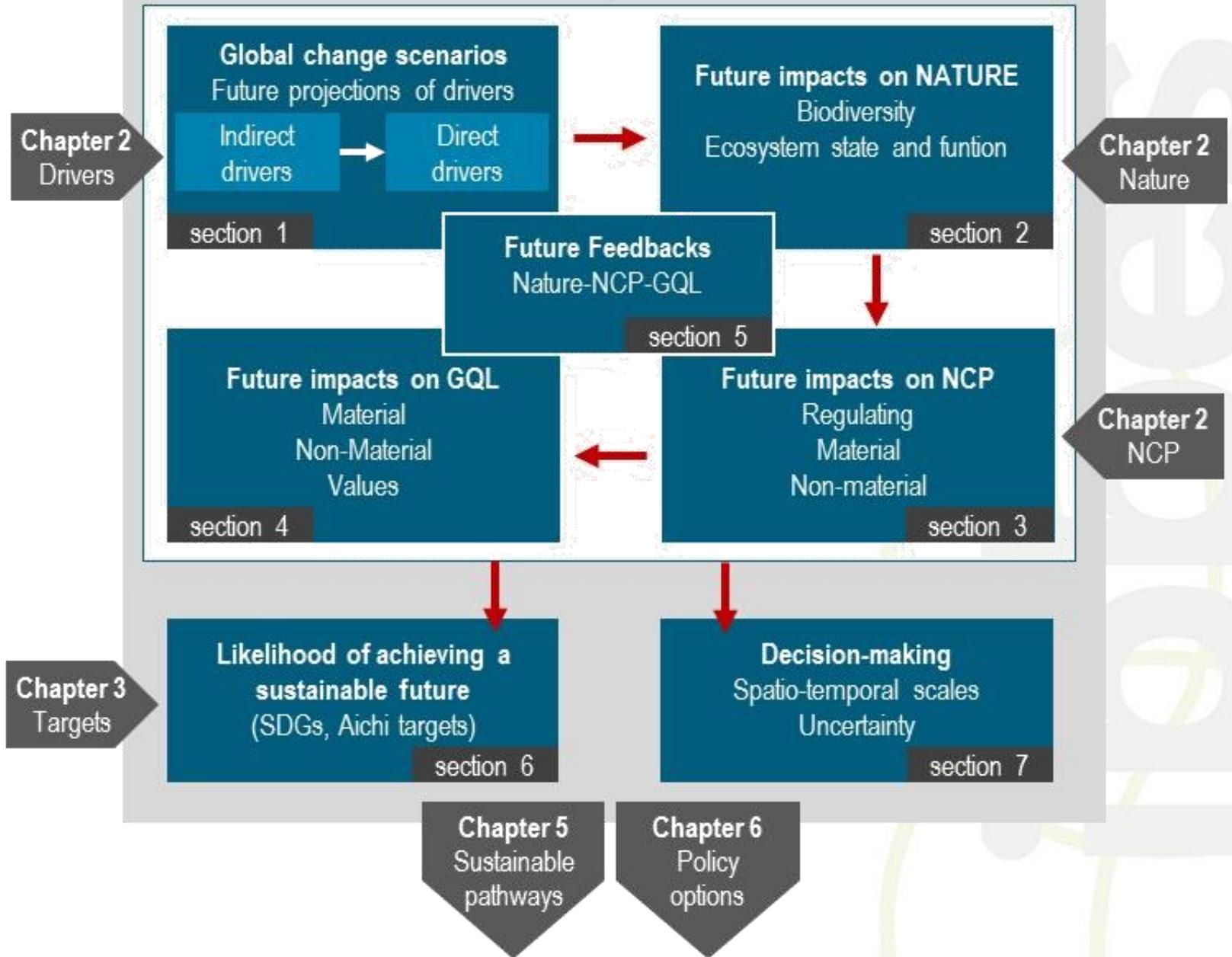
“What are the plausible futures for nature, nature’s benefits to people and their contribution to a good quality of life between now and 2050?”

Chapter 4



4. Plausible futures of nature, its contributions to people and good quality of life

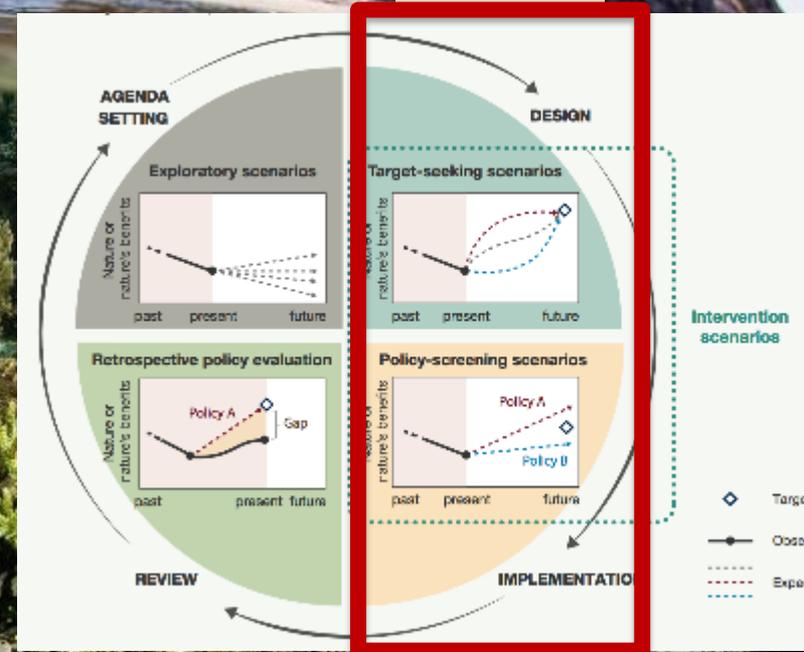
Chapter 4



Scoping question:

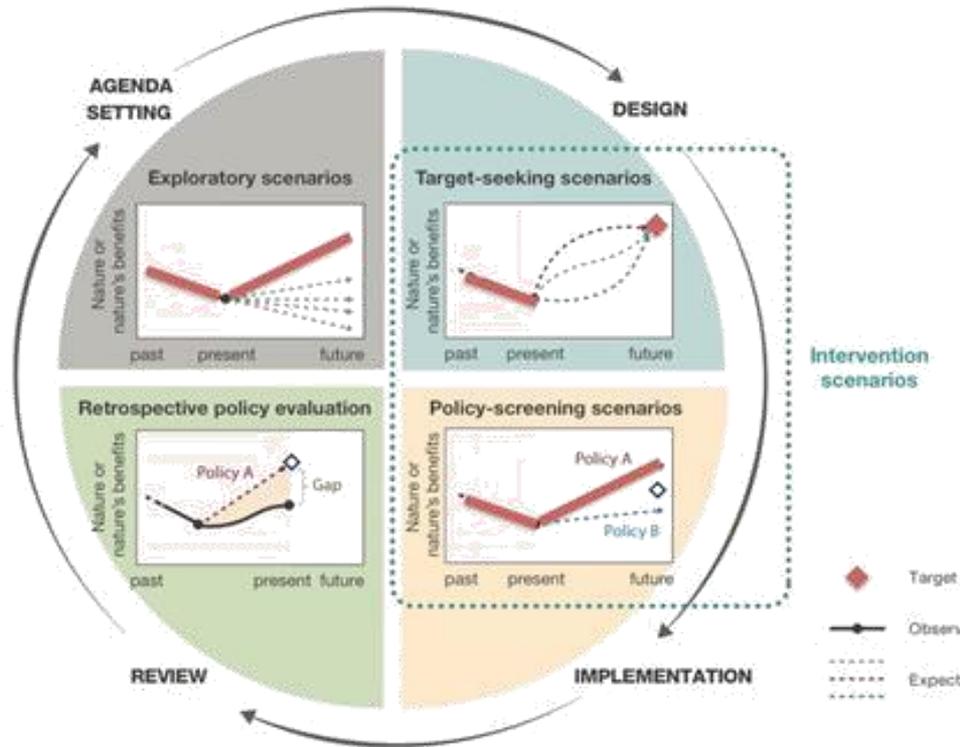
What pathways and policy intervention scenarios relating to nature, nature's benefit to people and their contributions to good quality of life can lead to sustainable futures?

Chapter 5



5. Scenarios and Pathways Towards a Sustainable Future

- Analyse paths of dependency and adaptive institutional and governance structures
- Build on analyses from the **IPBES' regional, sub-regional and thematic assessments.**
- Take into account information from **chapters 1–4**



Outline, Overview & Methods

5.1 Introduction

5.2 Overview of the Assessment Methods

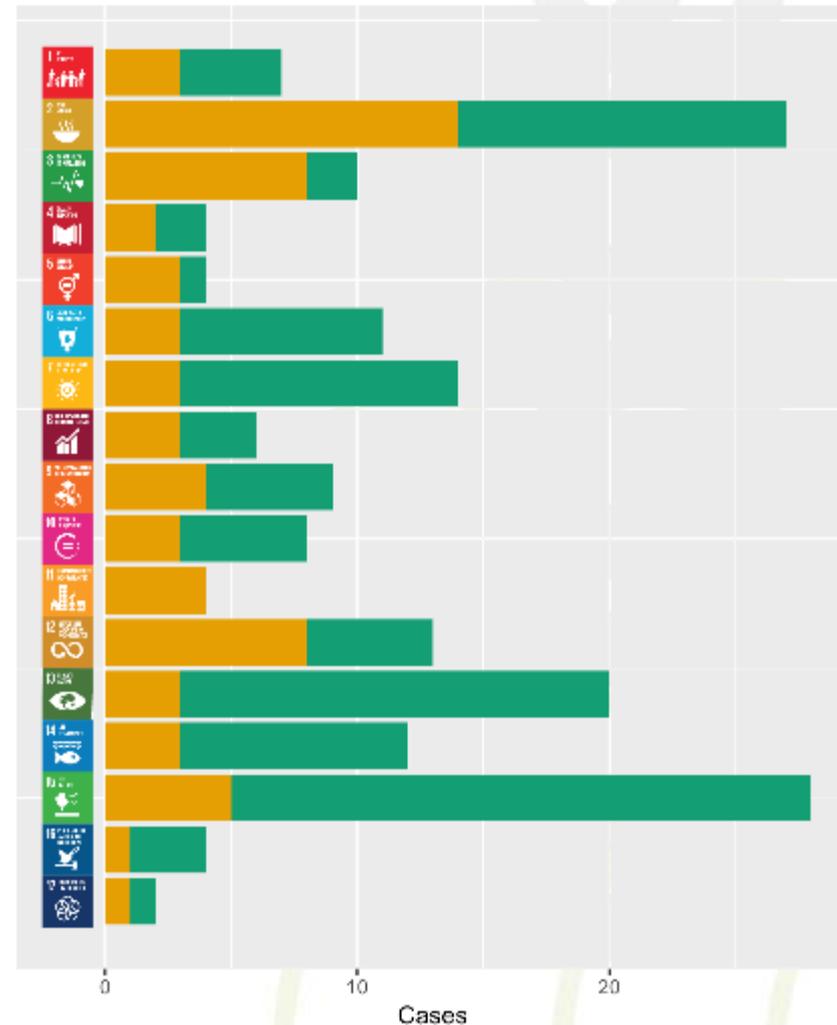
5.3 Pathways derived from the scenarios review process

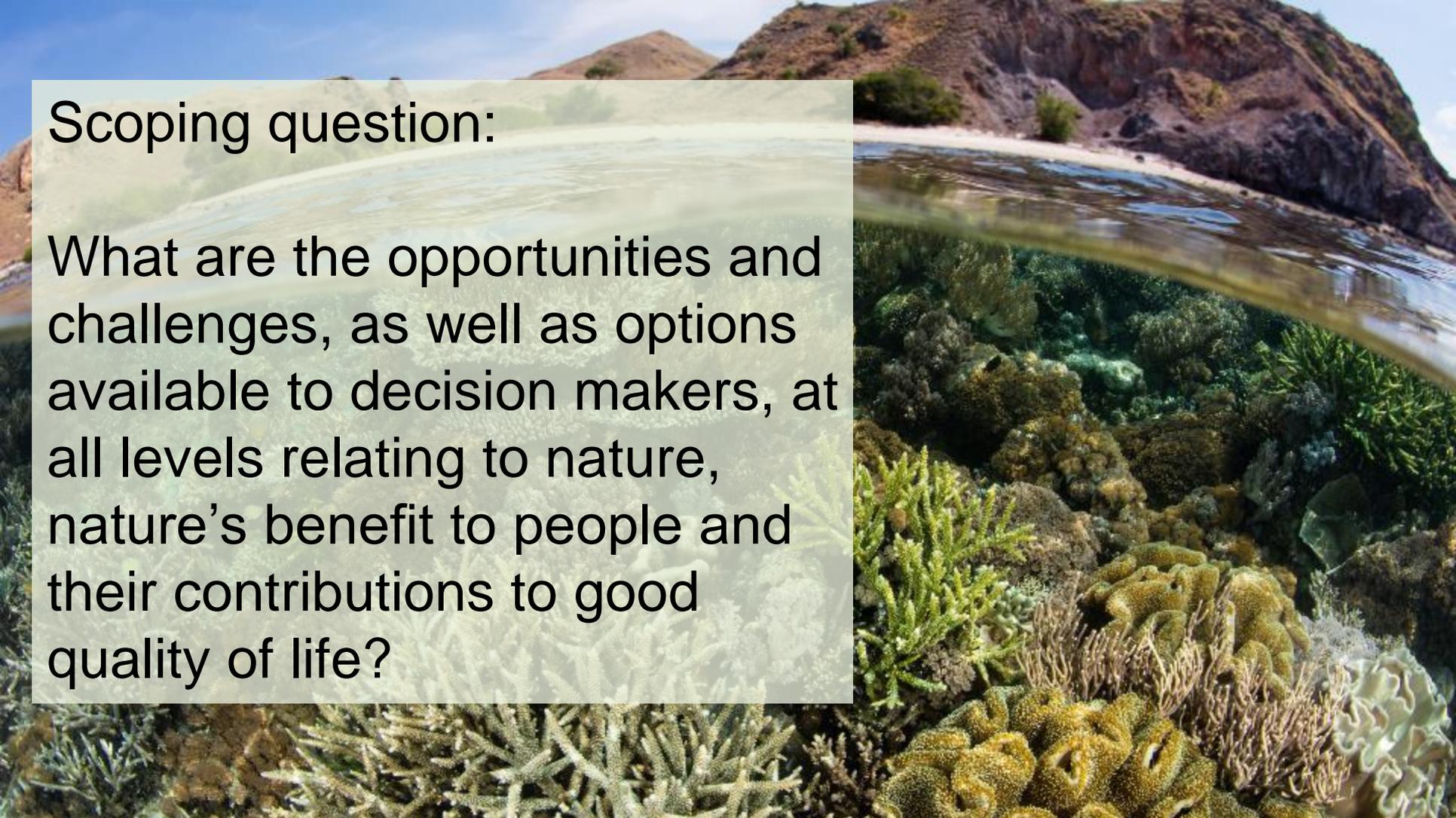
- Synthesis of global target oriented scenario studies
- Identify key-nexuses
- Synthesis of knowledge from of Regional Assessments

5.4 Cross-Cutting Key Findings Regarding Sustainable Pathways

- Identify key “levers” for decision making and policy support foster achieving SDGs and AICHI targets

5.5 Conclusion





Scoping question:

What are the opportunities and challenges, as well as options available to decision makers, at all levels relating to nature, nature's benefit to people and their contributions to good quality of life?

6. Options for Decision Makers



Decision makers

1	Global and regional (inter-)governmental organizations (UN, MEA secretariats etc.)
2	National, sub-national and local governments
3	Private sector
4	Civil society, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Citizens (households, consumers), community groups, farmers• NGOs (e.g. environmental, human development, consumer, trade unions)
5	IPLCs
6	Donor agencies (public and private)
7	Science and educational organizations

Next steps:

- External Review** May 14-June 29 (chapters), July 9 (SPM)
 - Internal review by co-chairs:** cross-chapter linkages, gaps, length
 - Third Author's meeting:** July 28-Aug 3, Frankfurt, Germany
 - Meeting with MEP:** October 2018
 - Revision and editing:** August – December 2018
-



5.

An overview of the summary
for policy makers

Discussion of the Global SPM

- **The draft SPM will be presented section by section**, showing how it links to both background chapters and the policy questions embedded in the scoping document
- **The contents of the SPM will be discussed in very broad terms.** Detailed comments on specific key findings will not be discussed in this meeting – detailed comments should be submitted as part of the expert/government peer-review process
- The co-chairs and the management committee of the global assessment want to **focus the SPM discussion around the following questions:**
 - Is the length appropriate – is it too long or too short?
 - Has ILK been addressed appropriately?
 - Is it understandable for policymakers or is it too technical?
 - Is it appropriately policy relevant or too academic?
 - Is it appropriately policy neutral, i.e., not policy prescriptive?
 - Does it adequately address the policy questions embedded in the scoping document?
 - Is the balance of the five sections (A-E) appropriate or would you suggest some sections being shorter and some longer?
 - Are the figures easily understood or too complex? (bearing in mind they are drafts)
 - Are there any big policy-relevant issues missing?

Discussion of the Global SPM

Goals:

1. To discuss the draft SPM, showing **how it links to both background chapters and the policy questions embedded in the scoping document.**

2. To discuss the **contents of the SPM in broad terms** and **to encourage the submission of detailed comments** as part of the expert/government peer-review process.

3. To **provide feedback** to the co-chairs, authors, and the Management Committee of the global assessment.

- ✓ *Is the **length appropriate** – is it too long or too short?*
- ✓ *Does it adequately address the policy questions embedded in the **scoping document**?*
- ✓ *Is the **balance of the five sections (A-E)** appropriate or would you suggest some sections being shorter and some longer?*
- ✓ *Is it **understandable** for policymakers or is it too technical?*
- ✓ *Is it appropriately **policy relevant or too academic**?*
- ✓ *Is it appropriately policy neutral, i.e., **not policy prescriptive**?*
- ✓ *Has **ILK** been addressed appropriately?*
- ✓ *Are the **figures easily understood** or too complex? (bearing in mind they are drafts)*
- ✓ *Are there any big policy-relevant **issues missing**?*

According to **Scoping Document**, the **Global Assessment** should address:

- (a) What are the **status and trends** in nature, nature's contributions to people and indirect and direct drivers of change?
- (b) How do nature and its contributions to people contribute to the implementation of the **Sustainable Development Goals**? What is the evidence base that can be used for assessing progress towards the achievement of the **Aichi Biodiversity Targets**?
- (c) What are the **plausible futures** for nature, nature's contributions to people and derived good quality of life between now and 2050?
- (d) What **pathways and policy intervention scenarios** relating to nature, nature's contributions to people and derived good quality of life can lead to sustainable futures?
- (e) What are the **opportunities and challenges, as well as options available** to decision makers, at all levels relating to nature, nature's contributions to people and derived good quality of life?

IPBES framework and tools within the Global Assessment that are used in the SPM:

- IPBES Conceptual Framework (including NCP classification)
- IPBES core glossary
- IPBES confidence framework
- IPBES core indicators (+ some highlighted indicators)
- IPBES Units of Analysis
- IPBES approach to recognizing and working with indigenous and local knowledge
and the Global Assessment Operational Strategy for Integrating ILK
- IPBES Preliminary Guide Regarding Diverse Conceptualization of Multiple Values

Overall structure of SPM

KEY MESSAGES

A total of 43, organized in five sections (A-E)

BACKGROUND MATERIAL TO KEY MESSAGES

- . Unpacks KM per section; provides confidence statements
- . Text anchored to specific chapter sections
- . Figures, tables and boxes



The SPM Sections

Section A. The importance of nature and nature's contributions to people for a good quality of life (6 KMs)

Section B. Trends in nature and nature's contributions to people (5 KMs)

Section C. Drivers of Change (8 KMs)

Section D. Can the major global policy goals be met? (14 KMs)

Section E. What is needed to confront the complex challenges and leverage opportunities and options (10 KMs)

The SPM contains both chapter-based and cross-chapter key messages, and addresses all key questions in the GA Scoping Document

Summary for Policymakers		Chapters (which closely follow the Scoping Document)
Section A. The importance of nature and nature's contributions to people for a good quality of life (6KMs)		Chapter 1. Introduction to and rationale of the global assessment
Section B. Trends in nature and nature's contributions to people (5KMs)		Chapter 2. Global and cross-regional status and trends of nature', nature's contributions to people and the drivers behind them
Section C. Drivers of Change (8 KMs)		Chapter 3. Assessing progress towards meeting major international objectives related to biodiversity and ecosystem services
Section D. Can the major global policy goals be met? (14 KMs)		Chapter 4. Plausible futures for nature, its contributions to people and their quality of life
Section E. What is needed to confront the complex challenges and leverage opportunities and options (10 KMs)		Chapter 5. Scenarios and Pathways towards a Sustainable Future
		Chapter 6. Options for decision makers

Overall structure of SPM

KEY MESSAGES

Each section contains:

- . Section name and title
- . **Section headline paragraph/s**
- . Section Key Messages (5-14 depending on section)



**The headline paragraphs capture the essence of the
SPM in <500 words**



The SPM Sections

Section B. Trends in nature and nature's contributions to people (5 KMs)



The SPM Sections

Section A. The importance of nature and nature's contributions to people for a good quality of life (6 KMs)

Section B. Trends in nature and nature's contributions to people (5 KMs)

Section C. Drivers of Change (8 KMs)

Section D. Can the major global policy goals be met? (14 KMs)

Section E. What is needed to confront the complex challenges and leverage opportunities and options (10 KMs)

The SPM Sections

Section A. The importance of nature and nature's contributions to people for a good quality of life (6KMs)

Today and in the future, **nature and its contributions to people underpin our quality of life**, both physical and psychological, and the richness of our experiences as individuals and societies. Although all humans share a common dependency on nature, the perception of, and access to its different contributions to quality of life varies within and across societies and regions.

- . Biological underpinnings of nature's contributions to people and major policy goals.
- . Low substitutability of NCP
- . Regional and cultural differences in importance of NCP
- . Links between biodiversity and cultural diversity
- . Biodiversity in IPLC territories
- . Protected areas
- .



The SPM Sections

Section C. Drivers of Change (8 KMs)



The SPM Sections

Section C. Drivers of Change (8 KMs)

- . Relative importance of different direct drivers, globally and regionally, now and in the future (plausible scenarios)
- . Telecoupling of drivers around the world
- . Climate change compared to other direct drivers
- . Indirect drivers: demographic, social, economic, lifestyle, trade, subsidies



The SPM Sections

Section D. Can the major global policy goals be met? (14 KMs)

- . CBD Aichi Targets**
- . UN Sustainable Development Goals**
- . Tradeoffs and synergies among different goals**
- . A number of global-scale goals and policy issues**



Food production
Human health





The global environmental commons:

- . The global climate system
- . The open oceans
- . The world's "genetic library"



An increasingly urban planet
Telecoupling of regions and processes
Food-energy-climate-biodiversity nexuses



The SPM Sections

Section E. What is needed to confront the complex challenges and leverage opportunities and options (10 KMs)



The SPM Sections

Section E. What is needed to confront the complex challenges and leverage opportunities and options (10 KMs)

.



GENERAL APPROACH TO FIGURES IN SPM

. A combination of conceptual and strongly quantitatively-based figures.

All based on underlying chapters,
but frequently a synthesis to show
cross-chapter messages



When global trends mask heterogeneities, we show the regional patterns





**Distillation of information from
original sources to the SPM**



The header features a green background with white line-art illustrations of a fingerprint, a plant, a nautilus shell, and a molecular structure.

**Systematic review of > 900
studies using repeatable search
terms**



**For each NCP there is a
supplement, based on
100-1500 original
references**

Tracing SPM Key Messages to different levels of evidence



SPM

MAIN REPORT

SUPP. MATERIAL (on line)

EVIDENCE BASE

We welcome your feedback on:

- ✓ Is the **length appropriate** – is it too long or too short?
 - ✓ Does it adequately address the policy questions embedded in the **scoping document**?
 - ✓ Is the **balance of the five sections** (A-E) appropriate or would you suggest some sections being shorter and some longer?
 - ✓ Is it **understandable** for policymakers or is it too technical?
 - ✓ Is it appropriately **policy relevant or too academic**?
 - ✓ Is it appropriately policy neutral, i.e., **not policy prescriptive**?
 - ✓ Has **ILK** been addressed appropriately?
 - ✓ Are the **figures easily understood** or too complex? (bearing in mind they are drafts)
 - ✓ Are there any big policy-relevant **issues missing**?
-



6.

Dialogue on the concept of nature's contributions to people



Nature's contributions to people

- At IPBES-6 (2018), Plenary requested the MEP and the Bureau to “facilitate discussions among the co-chairs of the global, regional and land degradation and restoration assessments, governments and other stakeholders on the lessons learnt from the ways in which the concept of nature’s contributions to people has been introduced and used in the regional and land degradation and restoration assessments, and how it has been received, in order to assist governments and other stakeholders in their review of the second draft of the global assessment, noting that the concept is an evolving one”.
 - The chair of IPBES, on behalf of the Bureau and MEP, in close consultation with the co-chairs of the regional, land degradation and restoration, and global assessments, prepared a discussion paper, which has been made available to national focal points.
 - This presentation, which is based on the discussion paper, serves as the basis for the discussion requested by Plenary.
-

Nature's contributions to people

- The goal of this meeting is not to challenge the concept of nature's contributions to people but to:
 - clarify the links and differences between the concept of nature's contributions to people and the concept of ecosystem goods and services, and explain the contexts in which they should each be used in IPBES assessments
 - reflect and understand how to communicate with policymakers who are not familiar with the term, nature's contributions to people
 - It is important to acknowledge that there is a debate in the academic community, which centers around whether the concept of ecosystem services already encompasses all aspects of nature's contributions to people or not, hence for them, they would argue that nature's contributions to people ecosystem services are the same.
-



Nature's Contributions to People

This presentation is split into three parts:

PART 1: Genesis of the concept

PART 2: Using and communicating the concept

PART 3: Implications for the global assessment





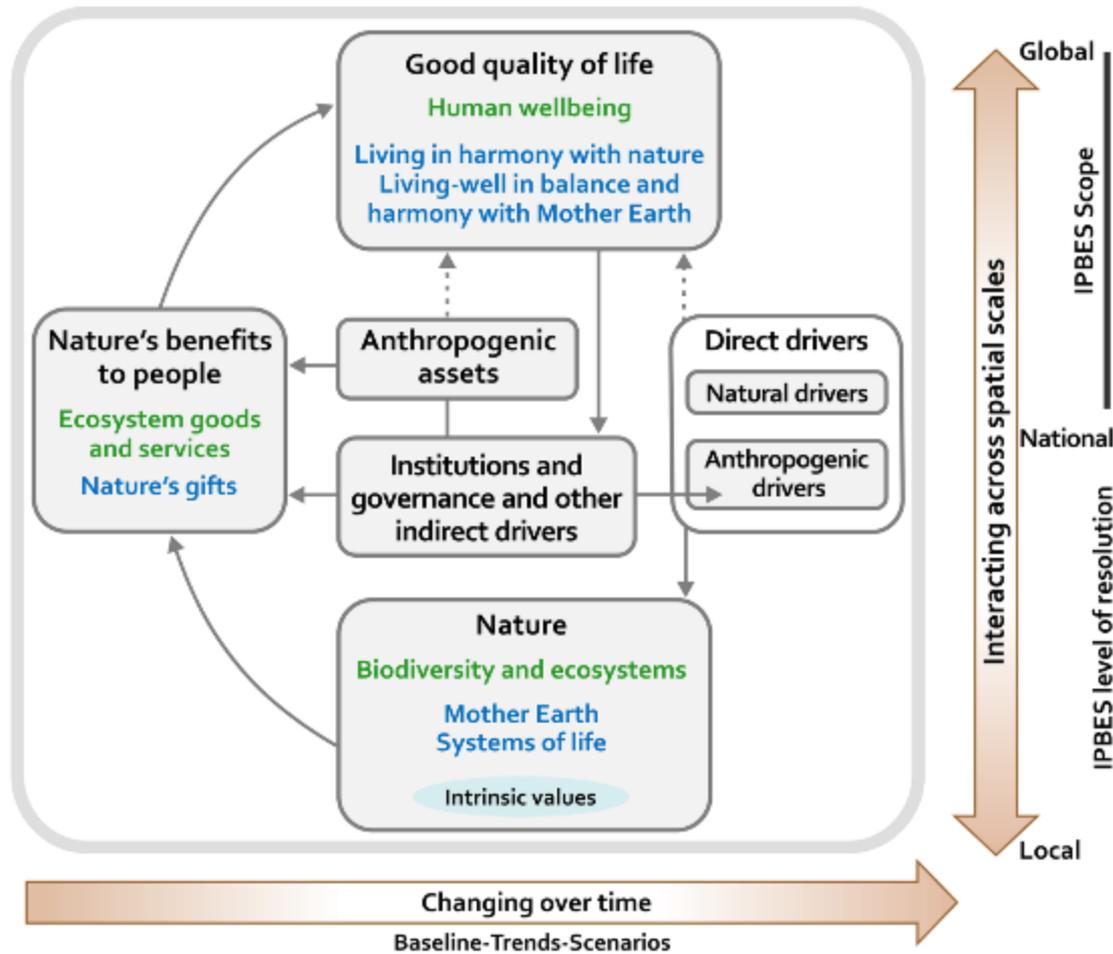
Part 1: Genesis of the concept



The Conceptual Framework

- The Plenary at IPBES-2 approved the conceptual framework, which recognized diverse world views:
 - a science-based perspective
 - other knowledge systems perspective
 - The conceptual framework included a box titled: Nature's benefits to people, which embraced two terms:
 - Ecosystem goods and services, and
 - Nature's gifts
 - Later, MEP and Bureau, without changing the definition, changed the term "nature's benefits to people" to "nature's contributions to people", because the term "benefits" implies that nature only provides beneficial effects, where-as "contributions" tends to be more neutral, acknowledging both beneficial and harmful effects on human well-being.
-

IPBES Conceptual Framework

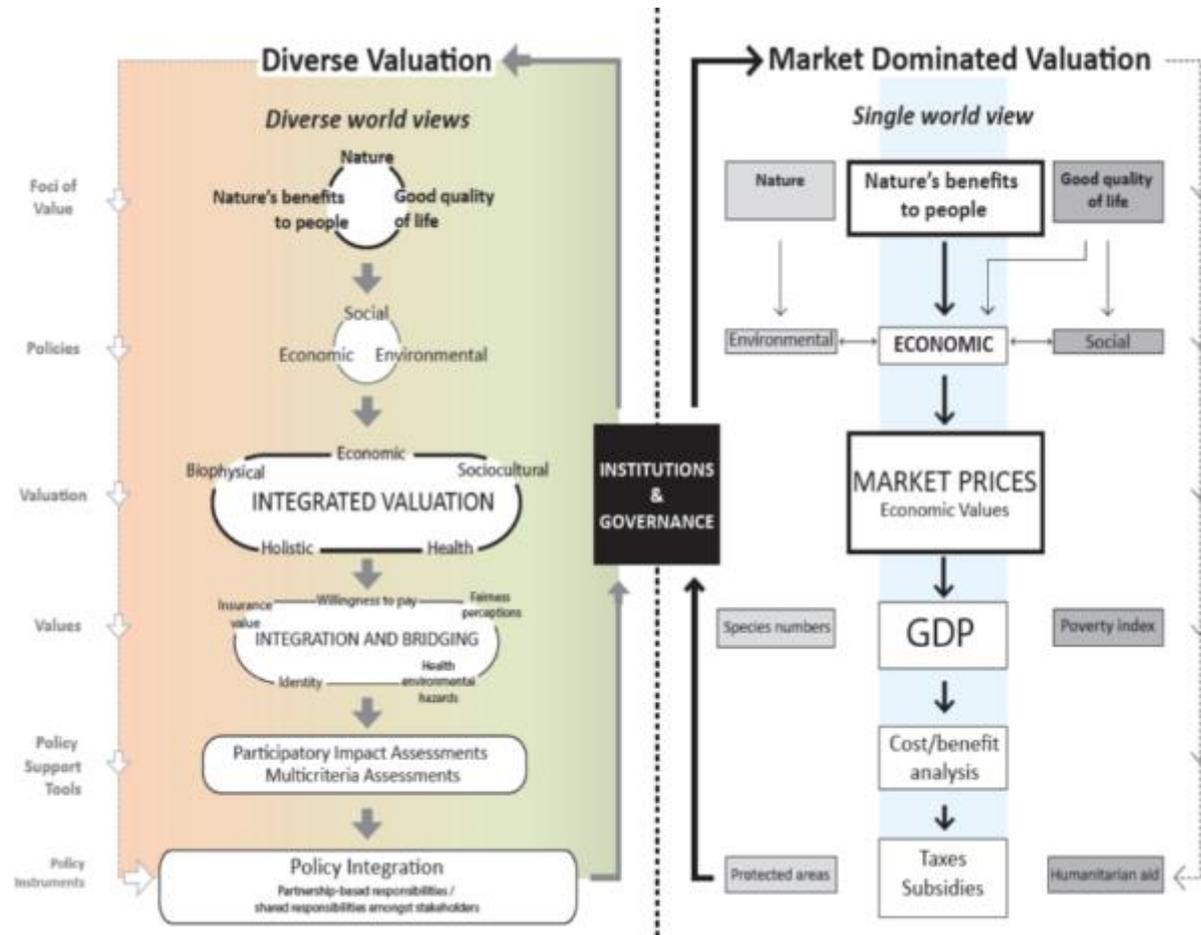




Diverse Conceptualization of Values

- Some academics and governments argue that the concept of ecosystem services tends to imply that nature has a price and that nature is being commoditized – this is not true. Both concepts, ecosystem good and services and nature’s contributions to people, recognize that nature has a set of diverse values
 - Nature’s contributions for people are associated with a wide diversity of values, and bridge notions of nature with good quality of life
 - IPBES embraces a pluralistic and balanced approach to valuation that acknowledges diverse world views, beyond economic dominated valuation approaches
 - The IPBES pluralistic approach to valuation recognizes three types of values: intrinsic, which are non-anthropocentric, and instrumental and relational, which are both anthropocentric
-

The implications of diversified valuations



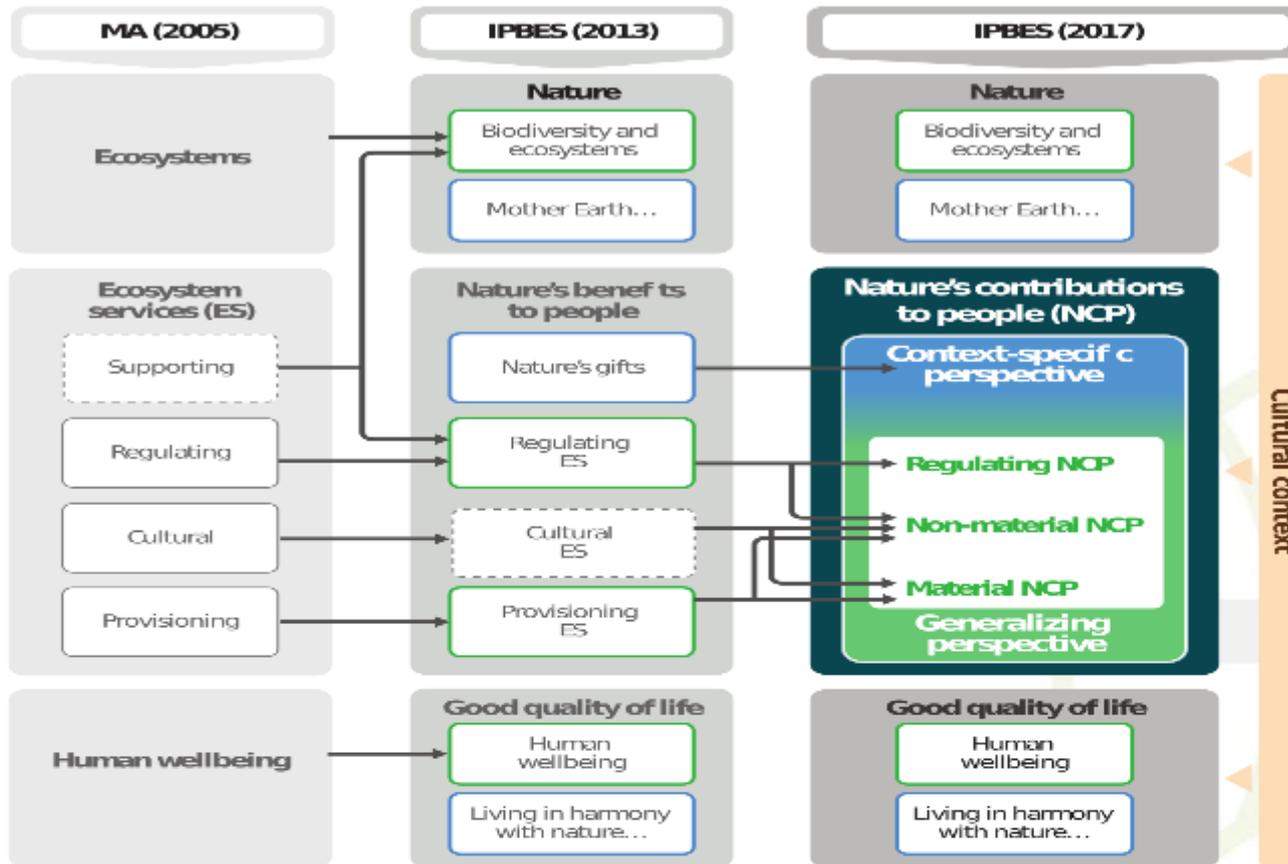
concepts are provided in the Annex.

FOCI OF VALUE	TYPES OF VALUE	EXAMPLES
NATURE	Non-anthropocentric (Intrinsic)	Animal welfare/rights Gaia, Mother Earth Evolutionary and ecological processes Genetic diversity, species diversity
	Anthropocentric	Instrumental
Relational		Physical and experiential interactions with nature, symbolic meaning, inspiration Physical, mental, emotional health Way of life Cultural identity, sense of place Social cohesion
NATURE'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO PEOPLE (NCP)		GOOD QUALITY OF LIFE

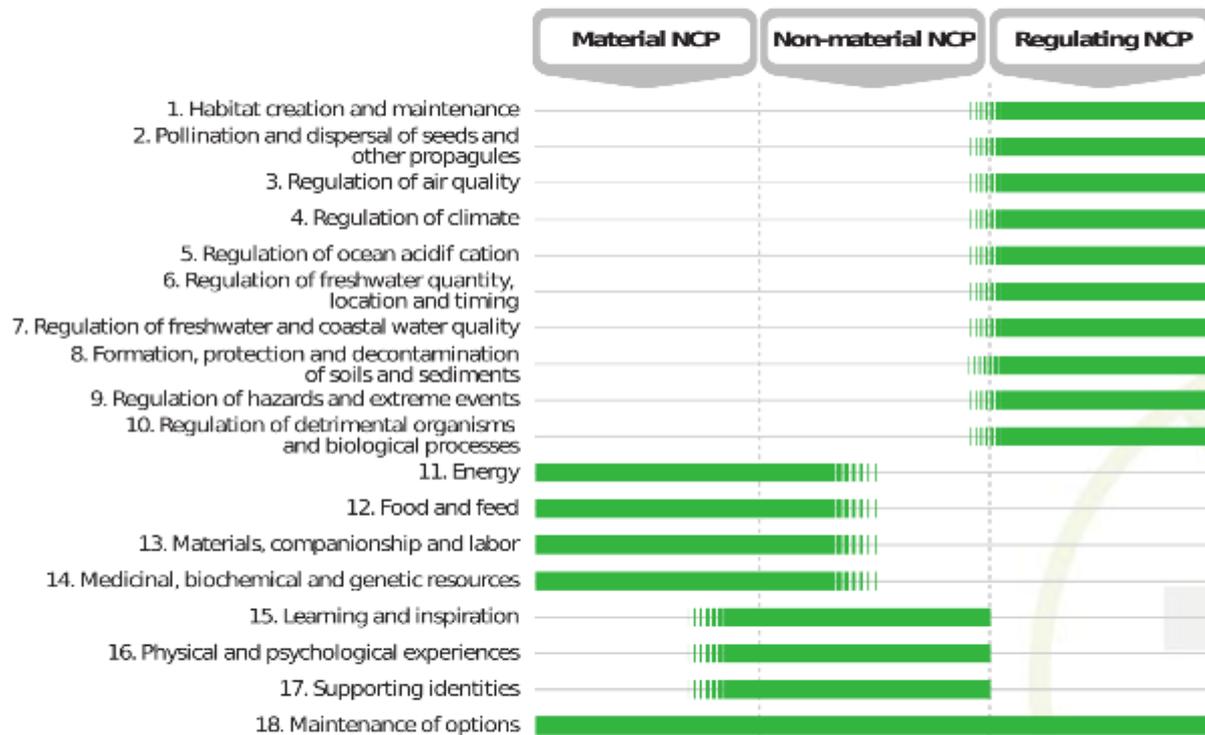
Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability

Evolution of the concept of nature's contributions to people

- The concept of nature's contributions to people has evolved from the ecosystem services concept (provisioning, regulating, cultural and supporting) developed in the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA)
- Since the MA, the academic community recognized that supporting ecosystem services were effectively embodied in biodiversity and ecosystems (ecosystem functioning) and regulating ecosystem services, thus the supporting category of services was deleted from the ecosystem services listed in IPBES (2013)
- The concept of nature's contributions to people:
 - was developed to be consistent with the IPBES conceptual framework, more prominently address cultural and spiritual impacts of biodiversity, and diverse ways in which different people perceive their link with nature and embrace the wider body of knowledge held by the social sciences, humanities and indigenous and local knowledge systems
 - embodies diverse descriptions of the way people relate to nature, such as ecosystem goods and services, nature's gifts, among others
 - comprises of a set of generalizing perspectives: material, regulating and non-material contributions, and context-specific perspectives
 - the 18 reporting categories for the generalizing nature's contributions to people are twin sisters of the ecosystem services identified in the millennium ecosystem systems, except for cultural services
 - culture is ascribed a more fundamental and pervasive role in the co-production of contributions and in the way in which the links with nature is conceived (e.g. unidirectional flow between strongly distinct people and nature, or reciprocal flows and obligations with a less stark division between the natural world and us)
 - the context-specific perspective is often, but not always, connected to indigenous and local knowledge
 - all of the eighteen reporting categories of nature's contributions to people, to differing degrees, fit within more than one category of contributions: material, regulating and non-material



Evolution of nature's contributions to people



Mapping of the 18 NCP reporting categories used in IPBES assessments onto three broad groups distinguished within the generalizing perspective



Is the concept of “nature’s contributions to people” different from the concept of “ecosystem services”?

It must be openly acknowledged that some eminent members of the academic community that work in the field of ecosystem services do not accept that the concept of “nature’s contributions to people” is any different from the concept of “ecosystem goods and services”. They believe that the concept of ecosystem goods and services fully embraces all aspects of nature’s contributions to people and fully encompasses the social sciences, the humanities, indigenous and local knowledge and thus diverse world views. Hence there is an intellectual debate within the academic community with respect to the concept of “nature’s contributions to people”.

This debate must not split the academic community nor policymakers.



PART 2:
Using and Communicating the Concept



MEP and Bureau guidance to the regional and land degradation and restoration assessments

- MEP and Bureau recommended the use of the concept of nature's contributions to people based on a series of presentations and draft papers prior to a paper being accepted for publication
 - The concept of nature's contributions to people, and paper, were developed in a highly participatory process with assessment authors and members of the MEP and Bureau and is fully consistent with the IPBES Conceptual Framework.
 - MEP and Bureau recommended that the assessments should use a consistent set of 18 generalizable reporting categories for the material, regulating and non-material nature's contributions to people
 - Unfortunately the list was only finalized late in the preparation of the assessments hence there a small number of inconsistencies between the final list in the published paper and those in the assessments
 - The MEP and Bureau recommended the authors be appropriately flexible in their use of the term "nature's contributions to people"
 - if the papers being assessed in the literature used the term "ecosystem services" then the authors should use that term in their chapters, and
 - recognize that the term "nature's contributions to people" is a more over-arching term
-

Experience in using the concept of nature's contributions to people in the regional, land degradation and restoration, and global assessments

- **Regional assessments:** In general, the experts involved in the regional assessments did not have any difficulty in using the concept of nature's contributions to people in both the chapters and SPMs in the flexible manner recommended by MEP and Bureau, although one co-chair believed the concept was introduced prematurely and some of the authors in the Asia-Pacific region used the term in a wholesale/indiscriminate manner. The one area of legitimate concern for many authors was that the list of the 18 generalizing categories of nature's contributions to people was finalized very late causing difficulties in preparing the assessments.
 - **Land degradation and restoration assessment:** The concept of nature's contributions to people was found to be easy to use in a flexible manner in the chapters, but was not used in the SPM. The term was used both in relation to ILK and when referring to people's values and value systems and non-monetary values.
 - **Global assessment:** The authors accepted the concept of nature's contributions to people and have not encountered any difficulties in using the term or the 18 generalizing categories of nature's contributions to people. Authors dealing with non-material and some material aspects of nature's contributions to people when related to the social-science and ILK literature have found the concept particularly useful. The term is used in both the chapters and draft SPM.
-

Experience in approving the regional, and land degradation and restoration assessments

- **Regional assessments:** With the exception of the Europe and Central Asia contact group, there was little or no discussion or debate concerning the use of the term “nature’s contributions of people”. This suggests that most national focal points had little or no difficulty in accepting the term on behalf of their governments.
 - In the Europe and Central Asia contact group there was a significant discussion regarding use of the term, nature’s contributions to people. Rather than challenge the concept, the concern revolved primarily around how to communicate the new concept and term.
 - Some member states, and one observer with enhanced status, from Europe and Central Asia felt that the term, nature’s contributions to people, was used too dogmatically at the expense of using the term ecosystem services.
 - It would appear that there is greater resistance to accepting and using the term nature’s contributions to people in some countries where the concept of ecosystem services is the basis for development of national policies and legislation.
 - **Land degradation and restoration:** There was no debate in the land degradation and restoration contact group concerning the lack of using the term “nature’s contributions to people” in the SPM
-



Communicating the concept of nature's contributions to people

- It would appear that the most significant concern of some governments is not so much accepting the concept of nature's contributions to people but communicating the concept and differentiating it from ecosystem goods and services.
 - It is important to note that policymakers are frequently exposed to new scientific concepts and terms that are policy relevant. For example, within the last decade, the following terms have evolved and gained acceptance by many policymakers nationally and internationally:
 - nature-based solutions
 - green economy
 - low-carbon economy
 - circular economy
 - ecosystem based adaptation
 - The majority of the public are still not familiar with the terms, biodiversity or ecosystem good and services, but are more familiar and comfortable with terms such as nature, and in general many have a reasonable understanding of why nature is important.
-



PART 3: Implications for the global assessment



Implications for the global assessment

- Given the authors of the global assessment accepted the concept of nature's contributions to people and have not encountered any difficulties in using the term or the 18 generalizing categories of nature's contributions to people, and the term encountered no negative feedback in the peer review of the first-order draft chapters, there is no reason not to continue to use the terms nature's contributions to people and ecosystem services as appropriate in both the chapters and SPM, as recommended by the Bureau and MEP.
 - As noted earlier, authors dealing with non-material and some material aspects of nature's contributions to people when related to the social-science and ILK literature have found the concept particularly useful.
 - Experts and governments will have an opportunity during the peer-review of the second-order draft of the chapters, and the first-order draft of the SPM, to reflect and comment on the use of these two terms.
-

The Bottom Line

It is clear that there is a divergence of opinion in the academic community regarding whether the concepts of nature's contributions to people and ecosystem services are different or synonymous with many scientists on both sides of the argument.

Those that believe that the concept of ecosystem services is all encompassing will continue to use the term ecosystem services, while those that acknowledge, primarily social scientists, the humanities and ILK holders, will use the term and concept of nature's contributions to people, as appropriate.

As with all new scientific concepts and terms, academics will publish in peer-reviewed journals and time will tell how these two concepts are embraced.

Therefore, there is no reason for this issue to split the academic or policymaking communities, given the concept of nature's contributions to people fully embraces ecosystem services.



7.

Break out groups session 1

Discussion of the Global SPM

- **The draft SPM will be presented section by section**, showing how it links to both background chapters and the policy questions embedded in the scoping document
- **The contents of the SPM will be discussed in very broad terms.** Detailed comments on specific key findings will not be discussed in this meeting – detailed comments should be submitted as part of the expert/government peer-review process
- The co-chairs and the management committee of the global assessment want to **focus the SPM discussion around the following questions:**
 - Is the length appropriate – is it too long or too short?
 - Has ILK been addressed appropriately?
 - Is it understandable for policymakers or is it too technical?
 - Is it appropriately policy relevant or too academic?
 - Is it appropriately policy neutral, i.e., not policy prescriptive?
 - Does it adequately address the policy questions embedded in the scoping document?
 - Is the balance of the five sections (A-E) appropriate or would you suggest some sections being shorter and some longer?
 - Are the figures easily understood or too complex? (bearing in mind they are drafts)
 - Are there any big policy-relevant issues missing?

Break-out groups

- Meeting rooms:

- Group 1 – AAH UCR – Bob, Ralf
- Group 2 – LE 2712 – Sandra, Kathy
- Group 3 – LE 2312 - Edu, Ingrid
- Group 4 – LE 1916 – Sepp, Pam



DAY 2



Report back

- Group 1 - Markus
- Group 2 - Luciana
- Group 3 - Edu
- Group 4 - Sepp

Discussion of the Global SPM – Group 1

Comments on length:

- Suggestion to have fewer messages, but with focused content around specific topics that are well linked to each other.
- Mixed feedback: yes the SPM should be **punchier, shorter and more readable**, however some Governments are reluctant to significantly shorten the SPM for the fear of losing valuable information.

Comments on structure to improve accessibility and communication:

- The structure so far **is too aligned with the chapters**. 5 sections ok, but SDG/ABT may be better in boxes to avoid repetitions. It would be important to improve the **storyline** of the SPM (and possibly to start with a short opening (high level key messages) that can stand on its own), then followed by a detailed narrative.
- Related to this are the integration of figures within the SPM. Currently they are too technical, and do not fit the storyline. The **figures should be able to tell the story of the SPM** (to be used in outreach / presentations).
- **More top-down planning**, completeness of and symmetry between issues would help

Discussion of the Global SPM – Group 1

Comments regarding content, policy relevance and usefulness:

- In general the text has a lot of good substance and is **understandable**.
- **Numbers** would help.
- **Some prescriptive language** needs to be changed.
- Assessment of **biodiversity** loss, relevance of biodiversity in underpinning NCP and HWB, governance, and pathways **should be more apparent**.
- Governments know largely what the problems are, the question is: **what can we do to address those problems?**
- **Add more suggestions** on future pathways, policy options and in particular cross-sectoral policy responses.
- **International agreed terms** should be used as much as possible, to make the text understandable to the policymakers. Other terms, such as ecological footprint, should be explained with their methodology in a footnote.
- **Show what** Governments are already doing **well, but also** point out **what is still lacking**. Example: protected areas are not the same as conservation of overall biodiversity.
- **Final table** should be complete in terms of aspirations and options (screen report). Say ~~more clearly to whom options speak (national Gvmt, MEA, others)~~

Group 2



Group 3



Group 4



- ✓ *Is the **length appropriate** – is it too long or too short?*
 - *Quite a bit too long*
 - *Reduce KMs to the most important ones and merge some of them*
 - *Reduce the non-bolded KM text for the background material and possibly reduce present background text and make more pointers/links to the chapter texts*
 - *Consider 1-2 pages of Summary of the SPM for the „real policymaker“ and also for the work of the NFPs; here one could highlight the „real“ highlights which otherwise might be too late in the text in order to achieve the necessary attention*

- ✓ *Does it adequately address the policy questions embedded in the **scoping document**?*
 - *No comment here – everybody satisfied?*

- ✓ *Is the **balance of the five sections** (A-E) appropriate or would you suggest some sections being shorter and some longer?*
 - *Balance ok, but balance of figures can be improved (very unequally distributed across Sections A-E)*

- ✓ *Is it **understandable** for policymakers or is it too technical?*
- ✓ *Is it appropriately **policy relevant or too academic**?*
 - *In principle ok, but some simplifications would be helpful; policymakers are normally not the prime persons to read this, but their staff/NFPs preparing material for the ministries etc.*

- ✓ *Is it appropriately policy neutral, i.e., **not policy prescriptive**?*
 - *Yes, always try to find balance between crispy- and punchiness vs. policy neutrality*

- ✓ *Has **ILK** been addressed appropriately?*
 - *Yes, and keep this level of treatment (thus: reviewers also should highlight the elements they liked very much in order not to lose them)*

- ✓ *Are the **figures easily understood** or too complex? (bearing in mind they are drafts)*
 - *More polishing and simplification needed*
Consider to increase the number of figures in order to replace awkward text elements which might be much more difficult to understand

- ✓ *Are there any big policy-relevant **issues missing**?*
 - *Corruption, tourism*
 - *(bear in mind that any element you want to have in the SPM in addition, needs to come from the chapter texts and their Exec. Summ., thus comment on the SOD of the main text as well)*

Provide this list of questions to the NFPs for their own use for the review

- ✓ *Is the **length appropriate** – is it too long or too short?*
- ✓ *Does it adequately address the policy questions embedded in the **scoping document**?*
- ✓ *Is the **balance of the five sections (A-E)** appropriate or would you suggest some sections being shorter and some longer?*
- ✓ *Is it **understandable** for policymakers or is it too technical?*
- ✓ *Is it appropriately **policy relevant or too academic**?*
- ✓ *Is it appropriately policy neutral, i.e., **not policy prescriptive**?*
- ✓ *Has **ILK** been addressed appropriately?*
- ✓ *Are the **figures easily understood** or too complex? (bearing in mind they are drafts)*
- ✓ *Are there any big policy-relevant **issues missing**?*



8.

Introduction to the IPBES external review process



Outline

1. Background information on the 2nd external review

- How are IPBES assessments structured?
- What does the review process consist of?

2. Government's involvement in this review

- Why is it important for Governments to review IPBES assessments?
- What resources are available to support Governments in their review?

3. How to review an assessment?

- Preparing for the review
 - Performing the review
-



Background information on the 2nd external review

What is an assessment ? How is it structured?

- **An assessment is:**

- A critical evaluation of the state of knowledge by selected experts, interacting with Governments and peers in a sequential/iterative process to ensure legitimacy, relevance and credibility.

- **An assessment report is composed of 4 main parts:**

- I- **Front matter** (Table of content, Foreword, Statement by key partners, Acknowledgements, Preface)
 - II- **Summary for policymakers** (includes key messages)
 - III- **Chapters** (and their executive summaries, + suppl. mat.)
 - IV- **Back matter** (Glossary; Acronyms; List of authors and review editors; List of expert reviewers)
-

The various drafts and their review (1:2)

The chapters

- The chapters of the assessment are produced first with opportunities for input in the first two rounds
- The chapters are reviewed twice

1- Review of the **1st order draft** by external experts (Global assessment: 12 Governments also submitted comments: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, the EU, India, New Zealand, Peru, Sweden, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom) and comments taken into account for 2nd order draft

 2- Review of the **2nd order draft** by external experts and Governments (comments taken into account for final draft)

The various drafts and their review (2:2)

The summary for policymakers (SPM)

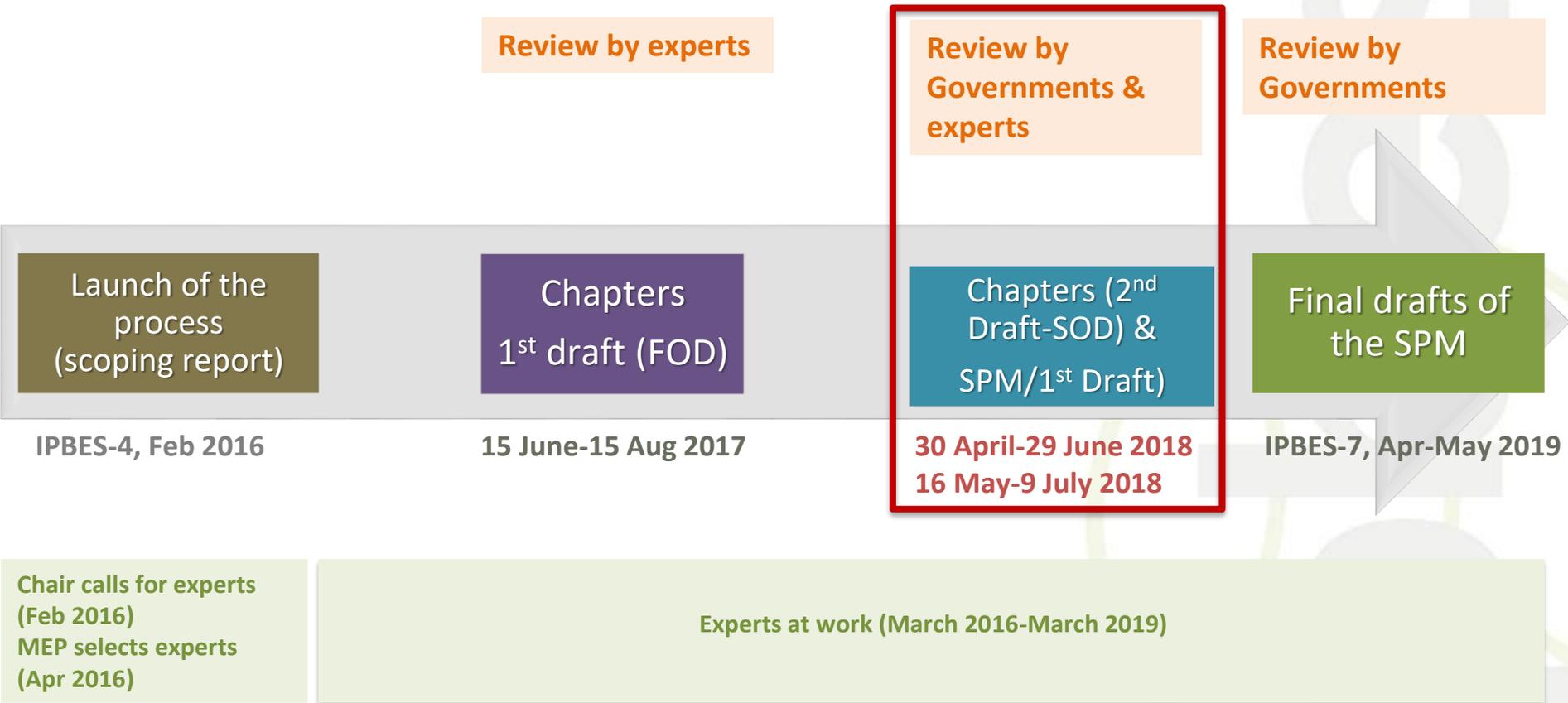
- The 1st order draft of the SPM is produced together with the 2nd order draft of the chapters (and based on the executive summaries of the chapters)
 - The SPM is reviewed two times with opportunities for input in each round
 - ➔ 1-Review of the **1st order draft of the SPM** by external experts and Governments (in parallel to the review of the 2nd order drafts of the chapters; comments taken into account for final draft)
 - 2-Review of the **final draft of the SPM** by Governments just before the Plenary (**no changes made to the draft SPM**)
-

The global assessment

Experts

- 134 selected experts (including 16 fellows)
- 263 contributing authors
- 17 review editors (including 3 overall review editors)

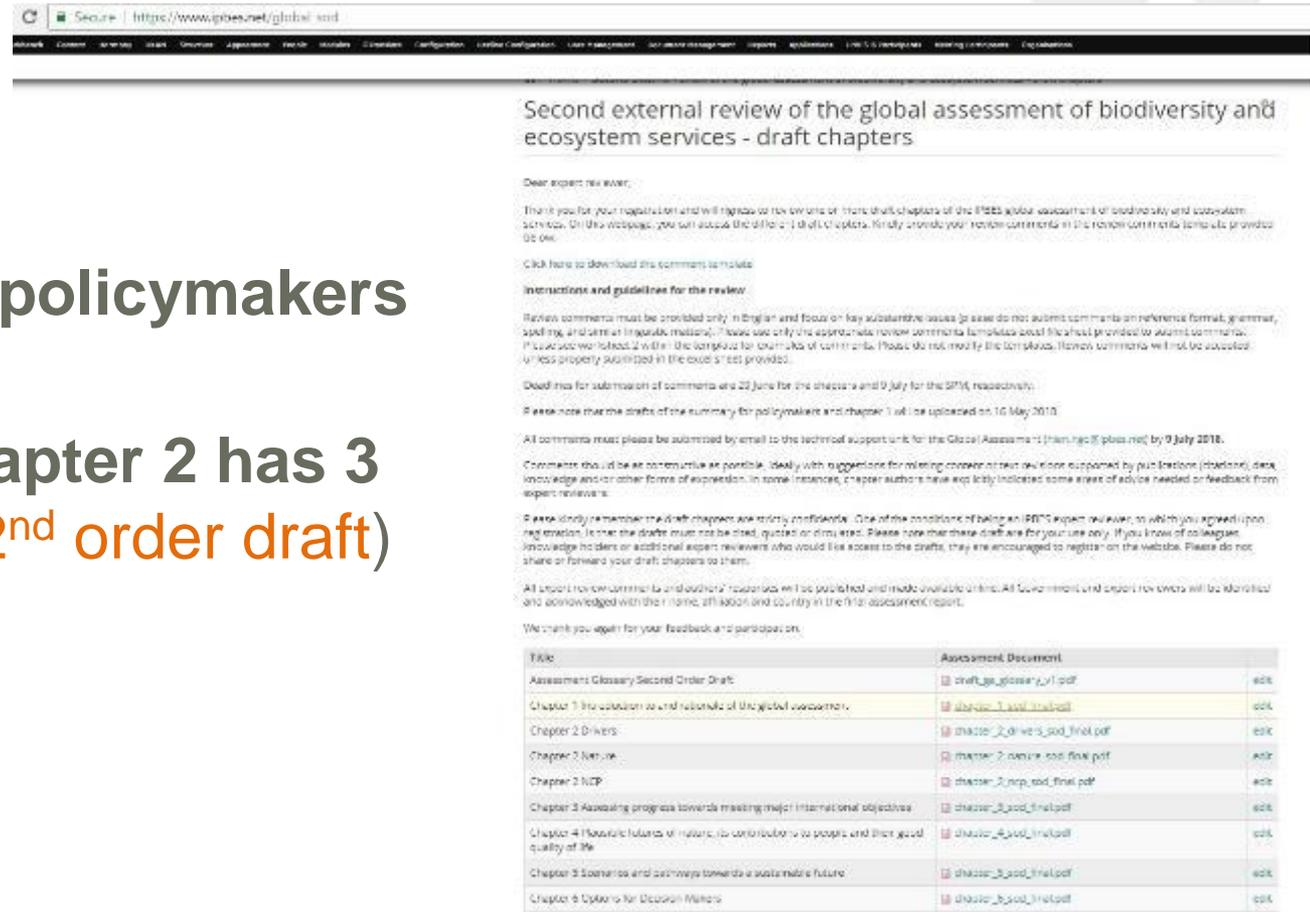
Process for the production of the global assessment



In summary: what is being reviewed during the 2nd external review?

-1 Summary for policymakers
(1st order draft)

-6 Chapters (Chapter 2 has 3
sub-chapters) (2nd order draft)



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.ipbes.net/global-assessment>. The page title is "Second external review of the global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services - draft chapters". The content includes a welcome message to expert reviewers, instructions on how to provide comments, a list of draft documents for review, and a table of the assessment documents.

Dear expert reviewer,

Thank you for your registration and will appreciate your comments on more draft chapters of the IPBES global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services. On this webpage, you will access the draft(s) of all chapters. Finally, provide your review comments in the review comments form as provided below.

Click here to download the comments template

Instructions and guideline for the review

Review comments must be provided only in English and focus on key substantive issues (please do not submit comments on reference format, grammar, spelling, and other technical matters). Please use only the appropriate review comments templates as set forth as provided to submit comments. Please do not exceed 2 words in the comments for comments. Please do not modify the templates. Review comments will not be accepted unless properly submitted in the exact format provided.

Deadlines for submission of comments are 20 June for the chapters and 9 July for the SPM, respectively.

Please note that the drafts of the summary for policymakers and chapter 1 will be uploaded on 16 May 2018.

All comments must please be submitted by email to the technical support unit for the Global Assessment (ipbesnet@ipbes.net) by 9 July 2018.

Comments should be as concise as possible, ideally with suggestions for wording changes or new revisions supported by justification (evidence, data, knowledge and/or other forms of expertise). In some instances, chapter authors have explicitly indicated some areas of advice needed or feedback from expert reviewers.

Please kindly remember the draft chapters are strictly confidential. One of the conditions of being an IPBES expert reviewer, to which you agreed upon registration, is that the drafts must not be cited, quoted or discussed. Please note that these drafts are for your use only. If you know of colleagues, knowledge holders or additional expert reviewers who would like access to the drafts, they are encouraged to register on the website. Please do not share or forward your draft chapters to them.

All expert review comments and authors' responses will be published and made available online. All Government and expert reviewers will be identified and acknowledged with their name, affiliation and country in the final assessment report.

We thank you again for your feedback and participation.

Title	Assessment Document	
Assessment Glossary Second Order Draft	draft_ga_glossary_v1.pdf	edit
Chapter 1: Introduction and rationale of the global assessment	chapter_1_intro_final.pdf	edit
Chapter 2 Drivers	chapter_2_drivers_sod_final.pdf	edit
Chapter 2 NKP	chapter_2_nkp_sod_final.pdf	edit
Chapter 2 NCP	chapter_2_ncp_sod_final.pdf	edit
Chapter 3 Assessing progress towards meeting major international objectives	chapter_3_sod_final.pdf	edit
Chapter 4 Healthy Islands of nature: its contribution to people and their good quality of life	chapter_4_intro_final.pdf	edit
Chapter 5 Scenarios and pathways towards a sustainable future	chapter_5_sod_final.pdf	edit
Chapter 6 Options for Decision Makers	chapter_6_sod_final.pdf	edit



Governments' involvement in the review

Why is it very important for Governments to review the assessments?

Governments have requested the global assessment, and their involvement will:

- Increase credibility & legitimacy of the global assessment
 - Ensure policy relevance
 - Stimulate ownership & uptake of outcome in policy making
 - Provide key opportunity to request changes to the texts and to add new perspectives
-

What resources are available to support Governments in this review?

1. Webinars / this presentation

<https://www.ipbes.net/webinars>

Webinar 1: the IPBES assessment process

2. This global dialogue meeting between IPBES National Focal Points & global assessment experts (June 2018)

Break-out groups

3. Fellow NFPs



How to review an assessment?

Prior to the review :

- Each Government would set up its own review processes (we will hear from several Governments)
- These steps are thus only **suggestions** based on lessons learnt during previous reviews

Dedicate staff/experts to review particular chapters & the SPM

Reach out to science & policy experts in the country to prepare them to review the drafts

During the review:

- **Access the drafts, review them and submit comments on the template provided**

Register on IPBES.net as reviewer to obtain access to the relevant drafts

Download template for submitting comments

Organise internal meetings to discuss particular key messages of draft SPM

Submit comments to the secretariat through designated NFPs

Access is granted on condition that the drafts are not cited, quoted or distributed

The review template

Template for comments for the external review of the Second Order Draft of the Global Assessment
The review runs from 30 April - 29 June 2018 (Chapters 2-6), 14 May - 09 July 2018 (SPM & Chapter 1)
Please send in the completed excel file to hien.ngo@ipbes.net by 29 June/09 July

Please provide all necessary information as per below and please do not modify this excel sheet

Affiliation:						
Country:						
Government representative (yes/no):						
Reviewer Name (Last, First)	Chapter	Page	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comment

Each Government has been invited to submit comments:

- on the IPBES **template** (see above)
 - through their designated **National Focal Points**
 - on **substantial aspects** (no editorial comments)
-

Practical information – how to register

1. **Register** as user of the IPBES website (www.ipbes.net/user/register?destination=registration_global_sod) if you have not already done so.
2. Apply to become an IPBES external reviewer **for individual chapters** of the global assessment **or for the summary for policymakers** at <https://www.ipbes.net/registration-second-externalreview-global-assessment> (***this will only work when logged in first as IPBES website user***).
3. Once registered, **you will immediately receive an email** providing confidential access to the draft chapters or SPM and will be requested to submit your comments in English using a comments template that is available on the same webpage.

If you need support on login, please contact maximilien.gueze@ipbes.net



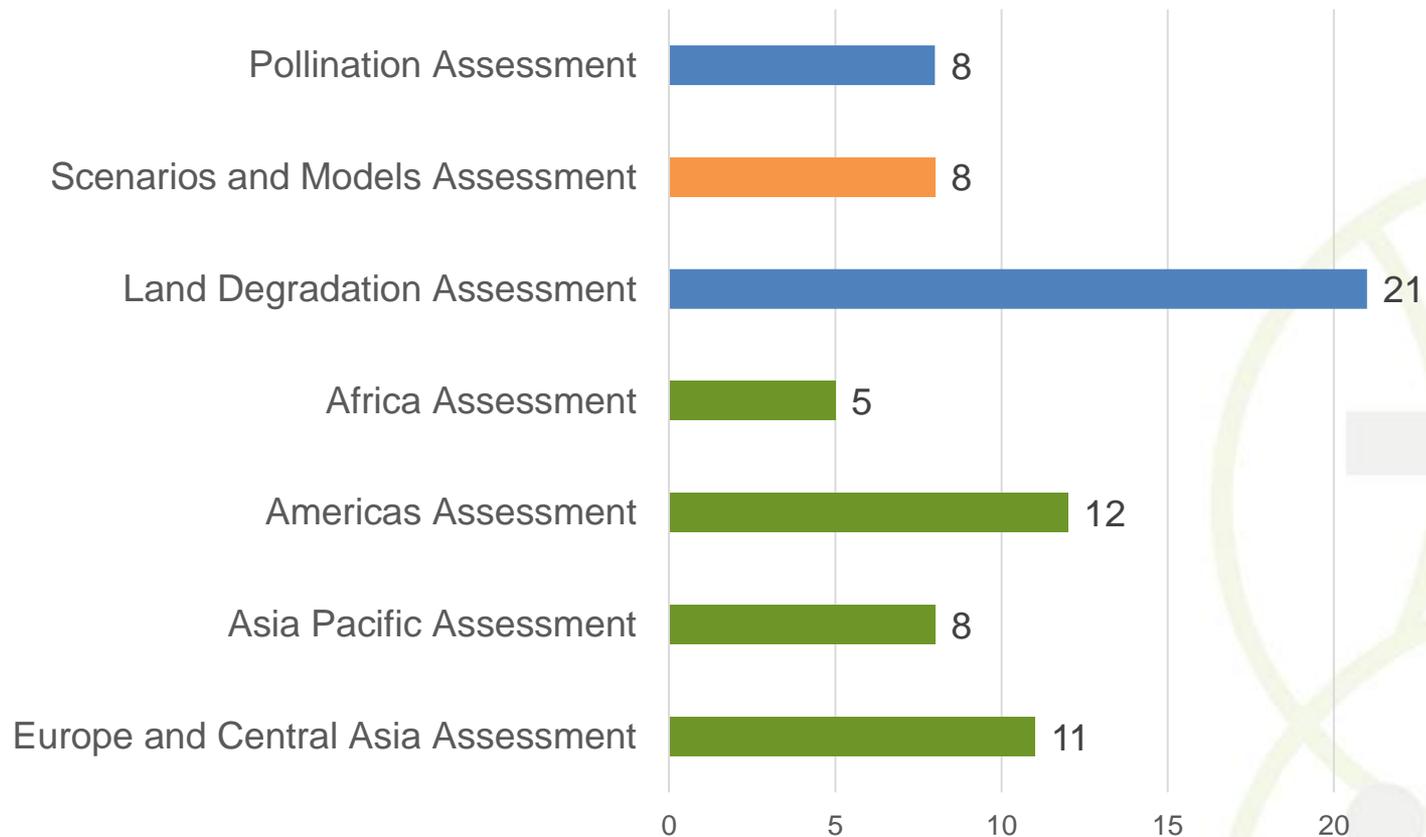
9

Examples of government review processes

Governments' involvement....

...in the production and use of IPES deliverables is key to increase credibility, quality and legitimacy of assessments, ensure policy relevance, and stimulate ownership and uptake of assessment findings.

of Governments providing comments during the second external review of IPBES assessments



Regional dialogue meetings 2017



Examples of previous national review processes

Document webpage for this meeting:

<https://www.ipbes.net/documents/nfpdialogue>

Example of Argentina

The National Advisory Commission for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity (CONADIBIO) in Argentina launched a call to inform scientific communities, civil society, and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development about the review of the Americas assessment. In addition, the CONADIBIO made a target call to the Ministry of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation (MinCyT), the National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET), the National Agricultural Technology Institute (INTA) and relevant universities. In the call, the experts were asked to submit comments directly to the IPBES Secretariat with copy to CONADIBIO to enable follow-up action. The national process of Argentina is described in the figure below.



Wide variety of approaches

- There is no “one process fits all”
- Process will vary depending on e.g.:
 - Time
 - Resources available/invested
 - Methods applied
 - Number and type of stakeholders involved
 - ...
- National review process will be dependent on the national context
- Sharing experiences – serve as inspiration for your own national review process

Examples of national review processes

All share their experiences and thoughts in the break-out groups

Short presentations:

1. Mexico
2. Japan
3. Bosnia and Herzegovina
4. UK
5. South Africa

Examples of government review processes

MEXICO

Examples of government review processes

JAPAN

Government review process in Japan

June 5, 2018

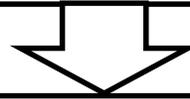
Kenji Nakajima
Deputy Director

Biodiversity Strategy Office, Nature Conservation
Bureau,
Ministry of the Environment, Japan

Actions in May

May 11

- Biodiversity Strategy Office (BSO), Ministry of the Environment (MoE) informed the current/past IPBES experts of the start of the external review by email.
- The researchers will send their comments directly to IPBES.



May 21

- BSO, MoE asked relevant ministries to submit comments on the draft by email.
- The ministries will comments on the draft from a viewpoint of correctness, clarity, importance of information, etc.
- The ministries may contact researchers for advise.
- Deadline of submission: June 16



May 28

- The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) held a briefing session to invite researchers to participate in the external review.



Actions in May and June



May 28

- BSO, MoE specified relevant paragraphs for each bureau in MoE and each division in our bureau, and asked them to submit comments on the draft by email.
- Each division will comment on the draft from a viewpoint of correctness, clarity, importance of information, etc.
- Each division may contact researchers for advise.
- Deadline of submission: June 16



June 16

- Deadline of submitting comments to BSO, MoE
- BSO, MOE will compile all the received comments
- If there are comments which are not clear enough, relevant, etc., BSO, MoE will ask the commenter to revise the comments.



Actions in June



June 19

- BSO, MoE will share all the comments to relevant ministries and divisions to see if those comments are all right for all of them.



June 25

- BSO, MoE will submit the draft comments to Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA).
- MoFA will finalize the comments from the viewpoint of English accuracy, etc.



June 29

- MoFA will approve the comments and submit them to IPBES.

Government bodies (ministries and scientific advisory institutions) involved in the process and their role

Government bodies

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)

Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI)

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT)

Ministry of the Environment (MoE)

These are participants of the national liaison meeting held twice a year to exchange information on IPBES since 2015.

Role (Interests)

Diplomatic issues (territory dispute, etc.)

Development of science

Agricultural/Forestry/Fishery practices

Biochemical industry, patent

Land management practices

Biodiversity conservation, climate change, and other environmental issues

In the Ministry of the Environment

Relevant bureaus and offices:

- ✓ Nature Conservation Bureau
 - Biodiversity Policy Division
 - National Park Division
 - Wildlife Division
- ✓ Global Environment Bureau
- ✓ Environmental Management Bureau (in charge of water and air)
- ✓ Environmental Regeneration and Material Cycles Bureau

Relevant Bureau	Relevant Division in Nature Conservation Bureau	Chapter/SPM	From Page (start)	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Environment Bureau • Environmental Management Bureau • Environmental Regeneration and Material Cycles Bureau 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the divisions 	SPM	2	1	3	59	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife Division 	SPM	16	685	16	699	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Regeneration and Material Cycles Bureau 		Chapter 6	37	1359	13	1361	

Lessons learnt, challenges and benefits of the previous national processes

Lessons learnt:

- MAFF usually have some comments.
- Except for the Nature Conservation Bureau which is in charge of biodiversity, few offices in MoE have comments.

Benefits:

- Scientifically wrong information will be corrected.
- Politically problematic information may be corrected.
- Information of interest may be highlighted.
- Reports, especially SPM, will be easier to use for policy makers.
- Other ministries and offices will at least understand what IPBES is doing.

Challenges:

- Insufficient time to check through all the chapters in detail.
- Specifying relevant paragraphs for bureaus and division take time.
- Few incentives for researchers to participate in the external review.

Examples of government review processes

Bosnia and Herzegovina

National process for engaging in the second external review of the IPBES Global Assessment



- ▶ Bosnia and Herzegovina as a small European country does not have enough capacity and is trying to organize its team of experts to join the IPBES Assessment
- ▶ Team of experts for the 6th national report to the UN CBD is prepared and is taking actions according to the needs of the national report
- ▶ Some parts of the draft document are sent to the team of experts that will also review draft documents for the IPBES global assessment
- ▶ Experts are mainly from academic institutions and will send their comments to the National Focal Point
- ▶ Draft SPM document for Global Assessment was sent to the experts for review
- ▶ National process for engaging in the second external review of the IPBES Global Assessment is taking actions but is still in progress in Bosnia and Herzegovina
- ▶ Ministry of forestry, water, agriculture and rural development



Examples of government review processes

UK

UK approach to seeking comments for SPMs

1. Send notification of consultation to UK experts held on the UK's IPBES Stakeholder Hub. Ask experts to send comments to the IPBES Secretariat and if they wish to the UK core team (which includes people from the environment ministry (Defra) and its advisory agency (JNCC) so these can inform the government's response.
2. Core group at Defra and JNCC read the SPM and determine key areas of interest by line (eg agriculture covered lines 259-268, or climate change etc). The core group identifies experts in various organisations – eg other ministries, academics etc who are experts on the key areas and sends them the SPM alerting them to the paragraphs of interest – this means they don't have to read the whole document.
3. Send out to identified experts and ask for comments – if necessary seek clarification of comments.
4. In some cases, it has been useful to hold a small workshop with experts to discuss comments and debate the issues further. This is also a good opportunity to raise the profile of the assessment to eg different ministries.
5. Core team go through comments and submit to the Secretariat.

Examples of government review processes

SOUTH AFRICA



Biodiversity and Conservation

SOUTH AFRICA'S NATIONAL PROCESS FOR
ENGAGING IN THE SECOND EXTERNAL
REVIEW OF THE IPBES GLOBAL ASSESSMENT
OF BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM
4-06 JUNE 2018



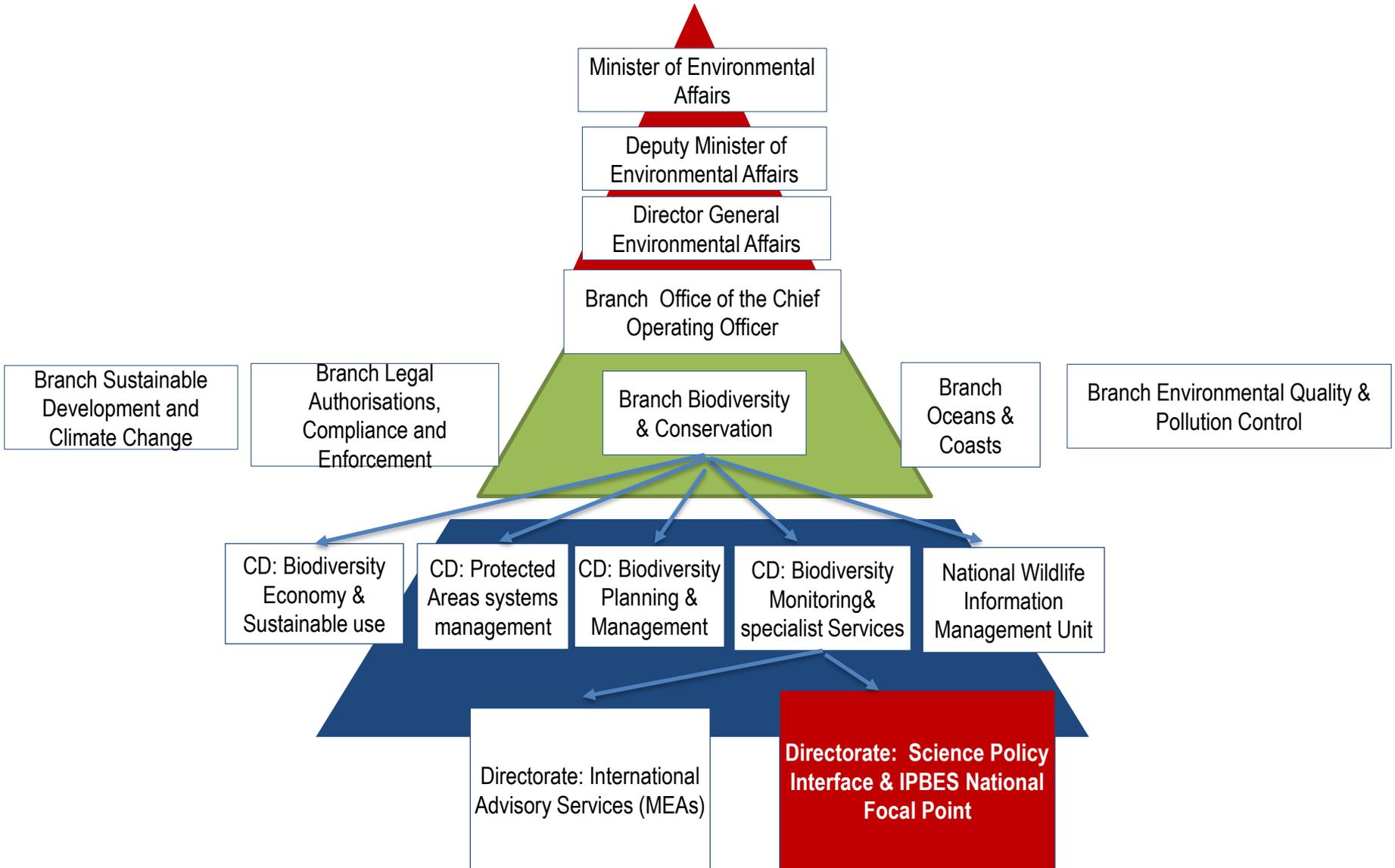
environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

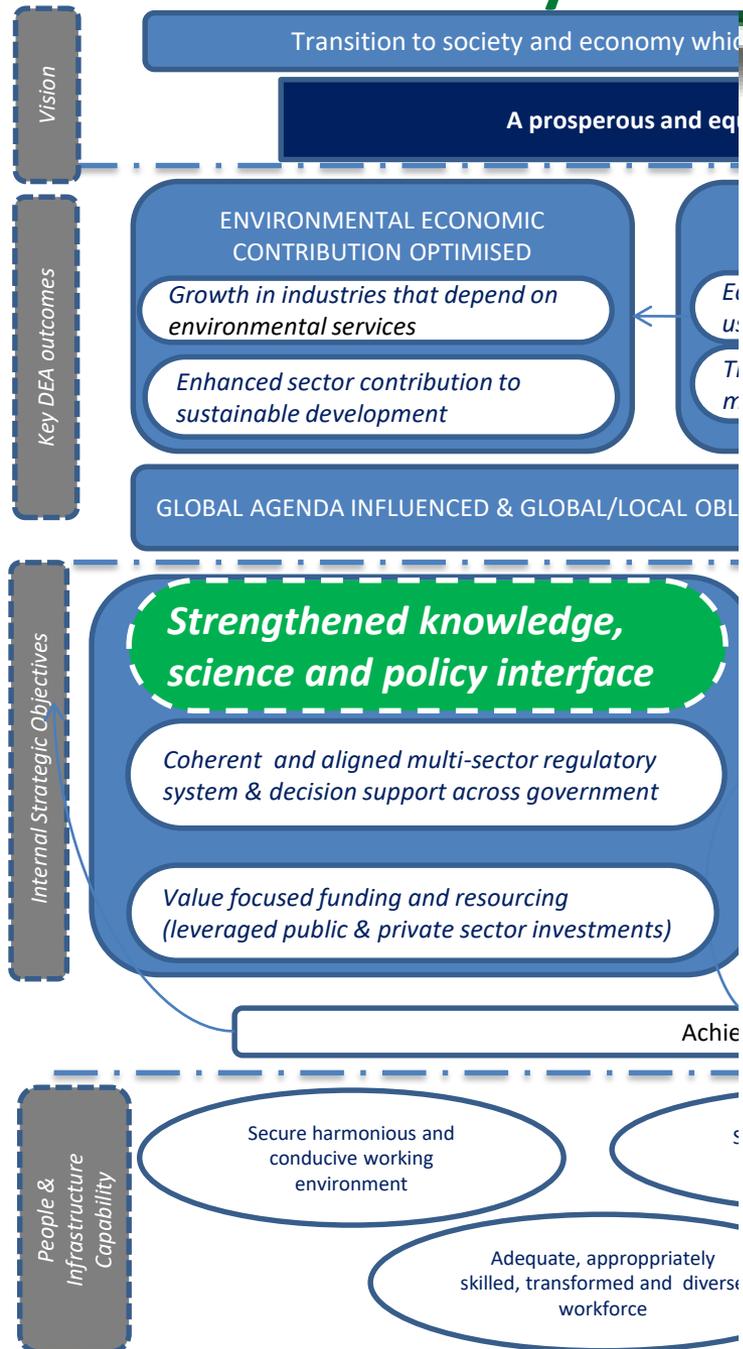


Situating the IPBES National Focal Point

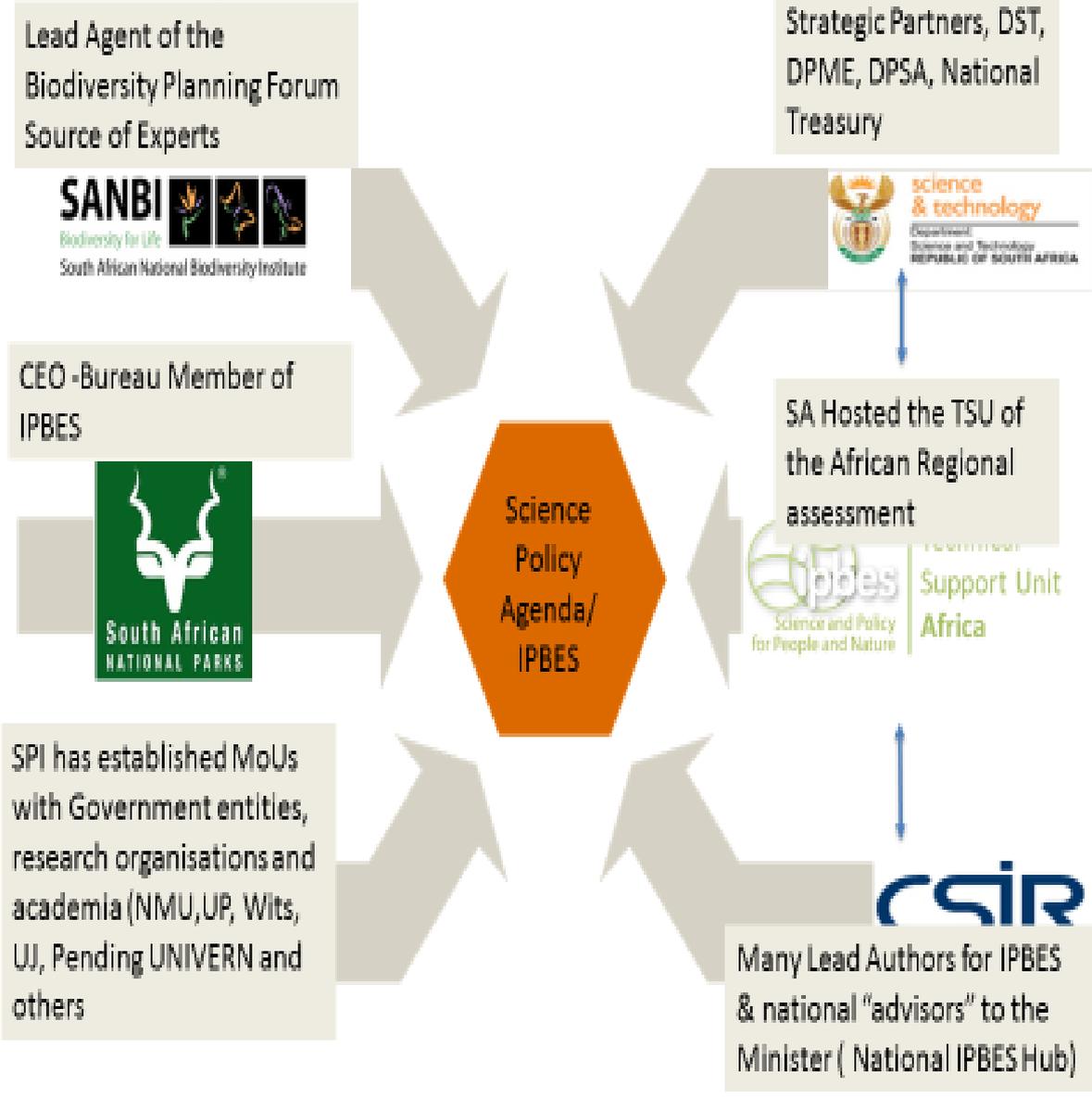
Organogram of the Department of Environmental Affairs



Key Strategic Deliverable of DEA



Supporting National Structures and Champions



Preparatory Activities and Initial Steps for the Request for Comments

- Initial call for Comments on the Global Assessment was loaded onto the SA IPBES website(<https://www.environment.gov.za/projectsprogrammes/ipbes>) on the 02 May 2018



environmental affairs
Department
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



30 April 2018

Dear Colleagues,

The second order drafts of the chapters and the first draft of the Summary for Policymakers of the IPBES global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services is open for external review. As a key stakeholder of this process, you and your organisation have been selected to provide your comments and inputs for this very important process.

The period for this second external review of the global assessment is from 30 April until 25 June, 2018.

This assessment will be the first global snapshot of the state of the world's biodiversity in more than a decade, since the release of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. The global assessment will provide decision makers with the state of knowledge regarding the planet's biodiversity, ecosystems and their contributions to people, as well as the options to protect and use these natural assets more sustainably. Furthermore, the global assessment will provide vital data to assess progress against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals.

This second review is addressed to governments and interested and qualified experts, including scientists, decision makers, practitioners and knowledge holders, and it is essential to ensure consistency and continuity after the first external comments have been addressed. Therefore, the widest-possible participation and most diverse engagement of experts in this second external review is vital to ensure the scientific quality and policy relevance of the global assessment.

You are therefore requested to provide your comments on the template provided and submit them for overall country coordination to the IPBES national Focal point by no later than the 22 June 2018.

If you have any further queries about this external review and for the submission of inputs please email the IPBES National focal point Klumben Naicker (knacker@environment.gov.za) or Sabela Ramafoko (sramafoko@environment.gov.za). Thank you again for your participation and assistance in strengthening the IPBES assessments through this external review.

Yours sincerely,

Preparatory Activities and Initial Steps for the Request for Comments

- Requests for Comments were also sent via Email to the following Data Bases and Networks
- Ministerial Working Groups (DEA has 13 Working Groups) including representatives from Provinces, Entities, relevant National Governments and Local Government Representatives, Planning Forum Delegates, Biodiversity Information Management Forum (BIMF) Foundational Biodiversity Information Programme (FBIP) Forum; CBD National Stakeholder Database and SA-IPBES Database including the nominated experts.
- Letters were customised and sent out to target recipients from the databases and networks above.
- On the 16 of May once documents were available, the office of the Focal Point downloaded the documents and sent them to a target audience:
 - 13 Internal + 17 external stakeholders and 84 Current experts in total there were 114 targeted individuals.
- A follow up reminder was sent on the 22 May 2018
- Comments to the national focal point are due on the 26 June for the Assessment chapters and 06 th July for the Summary for Policy makers.
- To date no comments have been received

Recipient Feedback

- Initial call for Comments elicited requests for the documents which were not available until mid May 2018
- Once the documents were sent to the target recipients feedback was diverse between stakeholders:

“I am not entirely sure why these documents comprising 1674 pages have been sent to me as I am not a registered IPBES expert reviewer and never have been.

Although these document are of immense interest to me, or at least will be when they are finalised and published, I do not regard myself as an expert on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Thus, without some form of explanation of what is expected of me, I can only assume that these documents have been forwarded to me for my information only”.

“It’s a great pleasure to contribute at this process of review”.



The screenshot displays the IPBES website interface. At the top left is the logo of the Department of Environmental Affairs, Republic of South Africa. To the right is the South African flag. A navigation bar includes links for Home, Projects and programmes, Parliamentary updates, Statutory bodies, and Geographic info, along with a search box. The main content area features a large banner for the 'CALL FOR NOMINATIONS OF EXPERTS' with the IPBES logo and the tagline 'Science and Policy for People and Nature'. Below the banner are sections for 'Intergovernmental (IPBES)' with images of a plant and a book, and 'IPBES call for nominations of experts' with a text box stating: 'All governments and relevant organizations or institutions are encouraged to submit nominations. Nominating organizations or institutions are not required to have been admitted to the Plenary of IPBES as an observer.' A 'read more...' link is provided at the bottom right of the text box.

Lessons Learned

- Group or database/network Email Requests are not very effective
- Targeted recipients are favourable and may result in comments provided but there is a need to explain further on the request for comments
- Follow up emails are required every two weeks and thereafter closer to the closing date more frequently
- Initial Requests without documents results in requests for the documents
 - Decision makers and policy makers do not have the time to register on the IPBES website, download documents and then provide comments
 - Also challenges with IT, access and technical know how (just navigating the website is challenging!
- National criteria for government nominated experts: need to provide feedback and report to NFP and assist with the comment process: But in practice it does not happen: Judge and Jury
- Robust process of Comment requests does not guarantee any feedback
- NFP are placed under pressure to respond and provide comments for fear of being named and shamed
- NFP need something like the Friends of the Focal Point: a group of individuals who will always provide comments on the call for comments etc.....

Contingency Plans

- Expand the reach to individuals on the:
- African Evidence Network
- Business & Biodiversity Network
- Presentation at the Biodiversity Planning Forum and the call for comments.....
- Follow up on the Biodiversity Information Management Forum (BIMF) and the Foundational Biodiversity Information Programme (FBIP) Forum
- Focus efforts on a few key individuals/ Organisations
 - Targeted letters of requests to senior officials

NFP need something like the Friends of the Focal Point: a group of individuals who will always provide comments on the call for comments etc.....



Thank You

Kiruben Naicker

Director: Science Policy Interface

IPBES National Focal Point

Department of Environmental Affairs

Email: knaicker@environment.gov.za



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





10.

Break out groups session 2



Sharing experiences on national review processes

Introduction to break-out groups

Sharing experiences on how governments can get organised to submit comments

- How can governments get organized to submit comments?
 - Discuss challenges and possible solutions to submitting comments
 - Lessons learnt from your previous national review process(es)
 - Share experiences on potential supporting “tools” (e.g. scientific advisory boards)
 - Which government sectors are (most) important to get engaged in the review process?
 - How to approach other government sectors and get their involvement?

Break-out groups

- Introduction to break-out groups:
 - Group 1 – AAH UCR, Marie.Katalin
 - Group 2 – LE 2712 Luthando, Madhav,
 - Group 3 – LE 2312 Max
 - Group 4 – LE 1916 Ana Maria, Asghar

Group 1: challenges

- SPMs should be more easily accessible to experts and governments for review.
- The documents (especially chapters) are too long for effective review.
- IPBES reports should include and explain synergies with UN agencies and UN reports dealing with biodiversity.
- Most countries experience resource constraints that hinder effective participation in the external review (both financial and human constraints)
- Bureaucracy also hinders the submission of comments, as the comments must go through various different levels of government.
- People do not believe that their feedback will have an impact (for some countries).
- Language barrier for countries that do not use one of the UN languages as their main language. Translation of the SPM in their local language is often needed to encourage external review of the content.
- Experts and Governments often see no clear incentives & added value for providing feedback.

Group 1: solutions

- Importance of the work of IPBES should become more prominently known, in order to increase interest in providing feedback.
- Capacity building necessary on what IPBES is and what the strengths of IPBES are.
- Involvement of experts for review by governments can increase a wider review audience.
- Collaboration with centers of excellence on biodiversity for the external review.
- Organization of hackaton, where people are locked up for a week to do the job.
- Create a competitive environment between ministries in order to get more comments from the different sectors.
- Governments to be more strongly engaged in the development of the assessments, to ensure that they are more relevant to them.
- EU provides presentations of the results of the assessments once finalized to create knowledge on the work of IPBES. Can be taken up by country level governance too.
- Organization of face to face meetings, rather than only communicating via email.

Group 3 - CHALLENGES

1) LANGUAGE topic is a big challenge (also for call for nomination, etc).

- Communication from IPBES could be more translated (at least emails) for NFPs (from secretariat) otherwise difficulties to read the emails.

Recommendations for NFP profile: tick a preferred language.

- Possible English classes for the NFPs, CB at a very basic level? (one of the functions of IPBES). Even experts from AF have huge difficulties to write.

- In the definition of TSU (rules), could it be asked to have language skills

Extend to submit comments in other languages: ?

2) Issue of WORKLOAD/CAPACITY of the NFP (works on several other topics more) – work on weekends, etc. + Deadlines with workload

3) FINANCIAL ISSUE on workshops, etc

Group 3 - POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- Inter-ministerial periodic meeting to identify the topics and bring their comments -> durable institutional partner
 - Roadmap for the implementation of IPBES> National institutional aspects competent for IPBES topics. Next step is a meeting for participation /contributions to IPBES.
 - > The first step is to have a institutional frame that compels the partners to participate , although this depends on financial means
 - Try to engage in more flexibility at the IPBES rules levels while NFPs are trying to improve their English skills.
 - NFPs also need to know about relevant policies to IPBES assessments
 - Strengthen references to IPBES assessments in the ministries websites. E.g. look at all the websites of the ministries and how they advertise IPBES assessments, remind NFPs to have links to IPBES reports on their respective websites.
-

Sharing experiences on national review processes

Introduction to break-out groups – GROUP 4

Sharing experiences on how governments can get organised to submit comments – wide range of experiences and institutional arrangements and challenges in the group

Challenges

- Lack of capacity (time, money etc.)
 - Institutional barriers (getting input from other sectors)
 - Getting access to and distributing documents (in a way that encourages reviewers to respond)
 - Lack of incentives for engaging in the review
-



Sharing experiences on national review processes

Introduction to break-out groups – GROUP 4

Sharing experiences on how governments can get organised to submit comments – wide range of experiences and institutional arrangements and challenges in the group

Lessons learned

- Institutional support in countries important (boards, committees etc.) as «friends of the NFP», preferably cross-sectorial
 - Draw upon related and established national processes for synergy effects and lessons learned
-

Sharing experiences on national review processes

Introduction to break-out groups – GROUP 4

Sharing experiences on how governments can get organised to submit comments – wide range of experiences and institutional arrangements and challenges in the group

Moving forward

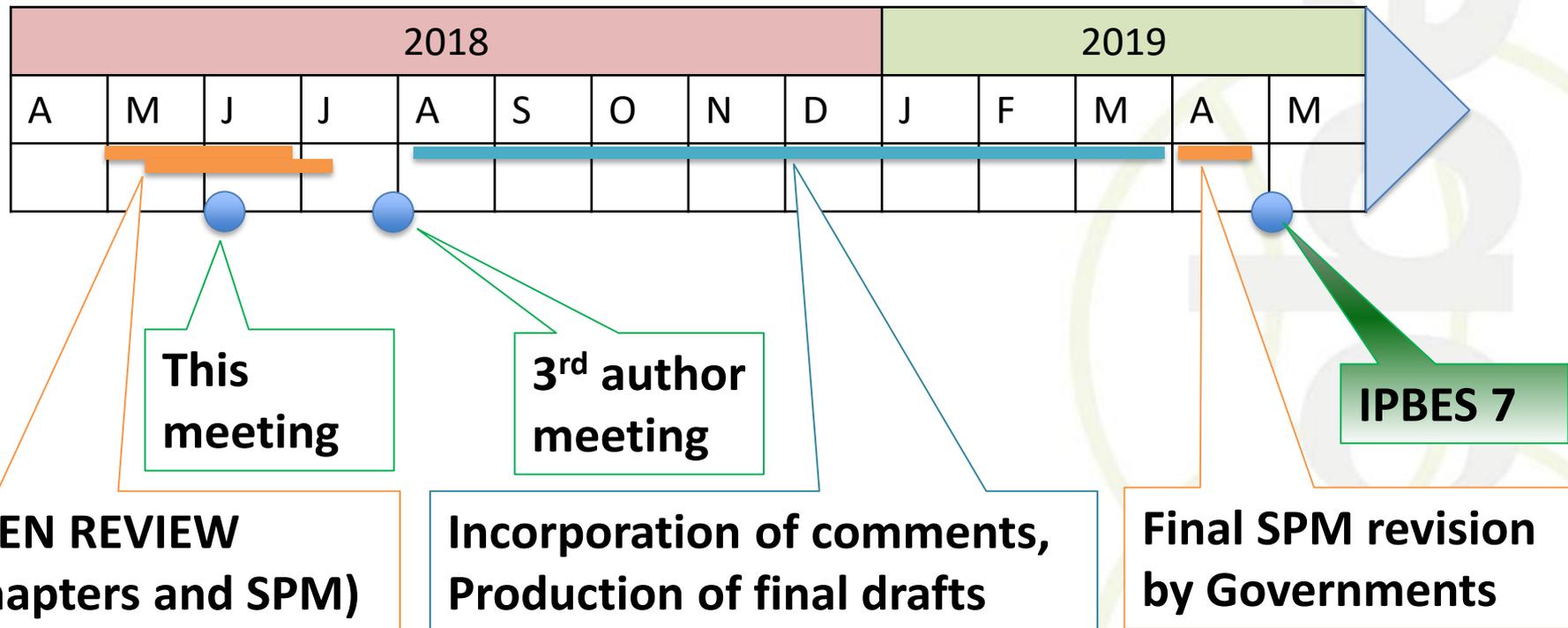
- Further develop capacities of both NFPs and national stakeholders
 - Networks and peer-learning between NFPs
 - Communication to raise profile of IPBES at national levels, who and how?
 - Establish incentives for reviewers to engage? Highlight impact of contribution. How do we recognise reviewers
 - **Don't give up**
-



11.

Next steps for the global assessment

Next steps for the global assessment



Next steps for the global assessment

- **Key dates for the Second Review period:**
 - Chapters: 30 April – 29 June 2018
 - SPM: 14 May – 9 July 2018
 - **Third author meeting (Frankfurt, Germany, 30 July – 3 August 2018)**
 - To consider comments received; and
 - To produce a revised draft of the chapters and the SPM
 - **Final review of SPM by Governments (April 2019)**
 - **IPBES-7 (April 29 - May 4, 2019)**
-



12.

Conclusions objective 1



Thank you!