

## **Call for nominations of experts for i) the assessment on values and ii) the assessment of the sustainable use of wild species for Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)**

As per the circular letter from Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), this ministry has to nominate candidates for the **assessment on values and the assessment of the sustainable use of wild species**.

**Interested Nepalese Professionals/experts having following competencies are encouraged to apply:**

Nominees having expertise in one or more disciplines of natural science, social science or the humanities, be indigenous and local knowledge experts or have expertise in indigenous and local knowledge systems, or be policy experts and practitioners, working within interdisciplinary, international and/or global contexts. Experts with a scientific and/or practical background in: ecological and environmental economics, environmental and sustainability sciences, environmental ethics and philosophy, environmental sociology and anthropology, environmental psychology and behavioral science, environmental history, science and technology studies, political ecology, human geography, human ecology, cultural ecology, environmental policy and law, political sciences and trade, and from other fields related to integrative approaches to human-nature relations and linking knowledge to policy and practice.

Expertise of candidates should match the needs of one of the two assessments, and be in line with the themes and skills required in the chapters of their respective scoping documents **(please check below to access the scoping documents of value assessment theme - Scoping for the methodological assessment regarding the diverse conceptualization of multiple values of nature and its benefits, including biodiversity and ecosystem services (deliverable 3 (d)) and here for sustainable use of wild species theme - Scoping report for a thematic assessment on the sustainable use of wild species: deliverable 3 (b) (iii))**

Nominees are invited to fill out the application form and attach their curriculum vitae through the dedicated web portal ([www.ipbes.net](http://www.ipbes.net)) (To access this page, you will need to log in with your IPBES web site login credentials or Nominees not yet registered on the IPBES web site will need to do so by clicking on the "Create new account".)

Interested experts (Nominees) are requested to fill out their application form by **no later than 1 June 2018**.

**More information on the work of experts and on financial support available to selected experts can be found below. Guidance on IPBES assessments for newly nominated experts**

## Decision IPBES-4/1, Annex VI

### **Scoping for the methodological assessment regarding the diverse conceptualization of multiple values of nature and its benefits, including biodiversity and ecosystem services (deliverable 3 (d))**

#### **I. Scope, rationale, utility and assumptions**

##### **A. Scope**

1. The objectives of the proposed methodological assessment are to assess: (a) the diverse conceptualization of values of nature and its benefits, including biodiversity and ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating and cultural) consistent with the Platform's conceptual framework;<sup>1</sup> (b) the diverse valuation methodologies and approaches; (c) the different approaches that acknowledge, bridge and integrate the diverse values and valuation methodologies for policy and decision-making support; and (d) knowledge and data gaps and uncertainties.<sup>2</sup>

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

2. The assessment will enable valuation to be incorporated into decision-making at any geographic scale from local to global.

##### **C. Rationale**

3. At present, the design of governance, institutions and policies rarely takes into account the diverse conceptualization of multiple values of nature and its benefits to people.<sup>3</sup> The advantages of taking into account the diversity and complexity of these multiple values include: (a) making visible the different types of values and the wide spectrum of benefits derived from nature; (b) choosing and designing appropriate valuation methodologies and approaches; (c) identifying and addressing inherent conflicts that may arise due to different perspectives on values and valuation; (d) empowering individuals and groups whose voices are typically unheard or not attended to in discussing values; and (e) providing a wide, balanced, view of the mechanisms contributing to the construction of value from existing multiple values that extends the use of valuation beyond conventional economic approaches. Valuation, if carried out in a context-sensitive way, can be a significant resource for a range of decision makers, including Governments, civil society organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, managers of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and the private sector, in making informed decisions.

4. Therefore, a critical evaluation of the strengths and weaknesses of the concepts and methodologies regarding the diverse conceptualization of multiple values of nature (including biodiversity and ecosystem structure and functioning) and its benefits (including ecosystem services) will provide the knowledge base for guiding the use of existing policy support tools and the further development of such tools, and will assist in the assessment of sources of information for assessments, taking into account different world views, cultural traditions and national policy frameworks and circumstances. The assessment will take into account the degree of confidence of the values and valuation methods.

5. This assessment will build upon the revised preliminary guide for the methodological assessment regarding the diverse values of nature and its benefits.<sup>4</sup> The preliminary guide did not critically assess different valuation methodologies or approaches to how to integrate and bridge, where appropriate, the diversity of values, or how different world views and values have been included in decision-making or have led to the evaluation of policy support tools and policy options. The assessment, which will also take into account experiences learned during the regional and thematic assessments, will result in revised practical guidelines.

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<sup>1</sup> Decision IPBES-2/4, annex.

<sup>2</sup> Using the Platform's confidence framework in the Platform's guide on assessments (IPBES/4/INF/9).

<sup>3</sup> The conceptual framework defines the term "nature and its benefits to people" and its use in the context of the Platform (decision IPBES-2/4, annex).

<sup>4</sup> (IPBES/4/INF/13).

6. The assessment and revised guidelines will facilitate the undertaking, in a consistent manner, of Platform assessments and other activities. The assessment and revised guidelines should also facilitate national assessments and national and international policy formulation and implementation, including with regard to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
7. The assessment may catalyse the development of tools and methodologies for incorporating an appropriate mix of biophysical, social and cultural, economic, health and holistic (including indigenous and local community-based) values into decision-making by a range of stakeholders, including Governments, civil society organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, managers of ecosystems and the private sector. The consideration of biophysical values, in accordance with the preliminary guide, will acknowledge, but will not involve a detailed assessment of, the mechanistic links between ecosystem processes and functions and the delivery of benefits to people, which are the subject of other assessments of the Platform.
8. This work will be directly applicable to the work of the Platform. It will help identify relevant gaps in knowledge, including scientific and indigenous and local community-based knowledge, and in practical policymaking as well as in capacity-building needs. In addition, it will highlight approaches and methodologies, including scenarios and models that are particularly helpful for acknowledging and bridging the diverse conceptualization of multiple values of nature and its benefits to people.
9. The assessment will be based on the recognition of culturally different world views, visions and approaches to achieving a good quality of life in the context of the conceptual framework of the Platform.

#### **D. Assumptions**

10. The work will be carried out by a multidisciplinary group of experts with a range of backgrounds such as, inter alia, anthropology, biology, communication science, ecology, economics, environmental science, geography, law, philosophy, political science, policy implementation, psychology, sociology and relevant fields of interdisciplinary inquiry, as well as stakeholders and practitioners relevant to biodiversity and ecosystem services decisions (e.g., business, Governments and non-governmental organizations) and holders of indigenous and local knowledge with a range of cultural traditions. These experts will be nominated by Governments and Platform stakeholders and selected by the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel in accordance with the procedures for the preparation of the Platform's deliverables and will build upon previous and ongoing relevant initiatives (see paragraphs 19 and 20).

## **II. Assessment outline**

11. The assessment report will comprise a summary for policymakers and six chapters, each with an executive summary of the key findings and messages most relevant to decision makers.
12. Chapter 1 will consist of an introduction that makes explicit the relevance of a diverse conceptualization of values of nature and its benefits for governance and institutional and policy design in different decision-making contexts, as well as the links to the conceptual framework. The chapter will also provide an explanation of how it can be used in connection with the Platform's catalogue of policy support tools and methodologies<sup>5</sup> (deliverable 4 (c)).
13. Chapter 2 will, in accordance with the Platform's conceptual framework and the preliminary guide, assess the coverage of diverse conceptualizations of values with regard to nature and nature's benefits to people. The assessment will use scientific literature through, for instance, systematic reviews and meta-analysis. The assessment will also draw on qualitative case studies associated with indigenous and local knowledge, as well as practical policymaking, among other sources of information. This work will identify the way in which different world views associated with different types of values have been included in decision-making contexts. In accordance with the Platform's conceptual framework and the preliminary guide, values considered will focus on nature, nature's benefits to people and a good quality of life and will be intrinsic and instrumental (including, e.g., use and non-use values, bequest values, option values and relational values). The assessment will consider, inter alia, the values involved in situations of uncertainty and risks of catastrophic events.
14. Chapter 3 will assess different valuation methodologies and approaches, including (a) biophysical, social and cultural, economic, health and holistic (including indigenous and local community-based) and (b) approaches to the integration and bridging of different types of values. The perspective of different genders and generations will also be considered. It will be based on a broad

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<sup>5</sup> IPBES/4/INF/14.

review of valuation methodologies and approaches that have been applied in the different specialized sources of information. It will highlight those methods and approaches that allow for articulation, integration and bridging among valuation approaches and the acknowledgement of the inherent differences between valuation approaches considering different world views and knowledge systems. Part of this will be the consideration of how different methods and approaches help in acknowledging and dealing with potential conflicts, synergies and trade-offs between the values of different aspects of nature to different stakeholders and sectors. Key findings will be identified, especially those related to assessing the links between different types of values according to different world views and those linking nature, nature's benefits and a good quality of life.

15. Chapter 4 will assess both quantitatively and qualitatively the main findings and lessons learned on valuation methodologies and approaches, covered in chapters 2 and 3, for decision-making and policymaking at different levels and in different contexts (including community, private, and public). This will allow for the identification of the most commonly used methods and the methods that may effectively be used under various constraints (e.g., financial or time constraints) for linking the diverse conceptualization of multiple values of nature and its benefits to governance, institutional and policy design. The chapter will also assess and interpret how valuation methodologies and approaches address various socially shared values, including those associated with different notions of intra-generational and intergenerational equity (including procedural, recognition and distributional aspects) as well as the methodological implications of addressing equity between social actors who value an entity (nature and its benefits, in this case) differently, even when agreeing on the types of values underlying the process of valuation. Special importance will be placed on those methods that have been regarded as successful by decision makers in particular contexts or at particular spatial, temporal or social-organization scales. Key findings will be identified, especially those related to the identification of policy support tools, such as scenarios and models, as well other approaches that have proven to be successful. It will also consider how ecosystem accounts have been incorporated into national policies and accounting and reporting systems, as well as relevant accounting standards as appropriate to national circumstances. It will also provide qualitative and quantitative information on how the inclusion of diverse values into decision-making contexts has been addressed across (a) spatial scales, (b) temporal scales, (c) social-organization scales and (d) types of stakeholders and the diversity among people, and on how the impacts of (a) environmental change, (b) social change and social learning, (c) power relations, (d) inclusion and agency and (e) institutions, both formal and informal, have affected the values at stake in decision-making processes. In addition, opportunities for decision-making through the uptake of lessons learned will be identified.

16. Chapter 5 will highlight knowledge and data gaps and uncertainties in terms of the bridging and integration of diverse conceptualizations of values of nature and its benefits to people into governance, institutional and policy design relevant to policymaking and decision-making. It will emphasize (a) the types of conceptualizations of the value of nature and its benefits to people that have not been explicitly addressed or have not been explicitly incorporated into decision-making; (b) the types of valuation approaches, as well as their articulation, integration and bridging, that are underdeveloped or have not been explicitly incorporated into decision-making; (c) the challenges that have hindered the incorporation of diverse conceptualizations of values of nature and its benefits in a range of decision-making and policymaking contexts and levels as well as their implications for sustainability; and (d) the implications for different stakeholders of applying a subset of values rather than the full suite of relevant biophysical, social and cultural, economic, health-related and holistic (including indigenous and local community-based) values when those values are at stake.

17. Chapter 6 will highlight capacity-building needs and the steps required to respond to those needs, including capacities for policy uptake, development and implementation. It will draw on the findings of previous chapters and emphasize the kinds of capacity-building needed for (a) the explicit acknowledgment of the different types of conceptualization of nature and its benefits; (b) the different types of valuation methodologies and approaches that are needed to reflect them; and (c) their explicit incorporation into decisions and policymaking at different levels and in different contexts.

### **III. Key information to be assessed**

18. All sources of relevant information will be assessed, including peer-reviewed literature, grey literature, and indigenous and local knowledge.

### **IV. Operational structure**

19. The operational structure will consist of a technical support unit (at least one full-time equivalent professional-level staff member and 1 full-time equivalent administrative staff member).

The Multidisciplinary Expert Panel will select 2 or 3 co-chairs, 60 authors and 12 review editors, in accordance with the procedures for the preparation of the Platform's deliverables. The co-chairs and the technical support unit will have proven abilities in facilitation to ensure the communication across disciplines and sectors, as well as the incorporation of different types of knowledge held by the participants.

20. The co-chairs will come from different backgrounds, i.e., biophysical/geographical, social sciences and the humanities, with strong experience in incorporating a diversity of values of nature and its benefits. Each of the chapters will include 2 coordinating lead authors, up to 8 lead authors and 2 review editors. The experts will come from among academia, key stakeholder groups and indigenous and local knowledge holders to ensure broad coverage of a diversity of world views. The authors will cover the five United Nations regions, a range of disciplinary backgrounds, and will be invited to lead different sections of each chapter.

21. The management committee will consist of the technical support unit, the co-chairs and one coordinating lead author per chapter, as well as two Panel and one Bureau members.

## **V. Process and timetable**

22. Proposed revised process and timetable for preparing the assessment report, including actions, milestones and institutional arrangements, taking into account lessons learned from completed and ongoing assessments, are set out in document IPBES/6/8 on pending assessments.

## **VI. Cost estimate**

23. A revised cost estimate for this assessment is set out in document IPBES/6/8, and taken into account in document IPBES/6/9 on financial and budgetary arrangements for the Platform.

## **VII. Communication and outreach**

24. The assessment report and its summary for policymakers will be published and the summary for policymakers will be available in the six official languages of the United Nations. These reports will be made available on the Platform's website ([www.ipbes.net](http://www.ipbes.net)). In accordance with the Platform's communication strategy, relevant international forums will be identified with a view to presenting the findings of the report and its summary for policymakers. Such forums will include national and international scientific symposiums, and meetings of biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements, United Nations entities, the private sector and non-governmental organizations.

## **VIII. Capacity-building**

25. Capacity-building activities will be undertaken in accordance with the implementation plan of the capacity-building task force (for example, the fellowship programme).

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## Decision IPBES-5/1, Annex IV

### Scoping report for a thematic assessment on the sustainable use of wild species: deliverable 3 (b) (iii)

#### I. Scope, coverage, rationale, utility and methodological approach

##### A. Scope

1. The objective of the proposed thematic assessment is to consider various approaches to the enhancement of the sustainability of the use of wild species of all organisms within the ecosystems that they inhabit and to strengthen related practices, measures, capacities and tools for their conservation through such use. The assessment will focus on the sustainability of the use of wild species, and will recognize the inherent interdependencies between the use of wild species and its wider socio-ecological contexts. The assessment will be solution-oriented, with the overall aim of identifying challenges and opportunities to establish or further strengthen measures and conditions that ensure and promote the sustainable use of wild species and the halting of their unsustainable use. Relevant dimensions of the sustainable use of wild species will be analysed, and the status of and trends in the sustainable use of wild species will be assessed along with direct and indirect drivers of change and the contributions that they provide. The assessment will further explore future scenarios for the use of wild species and the consequences for wild species and their evolutionary fate and will examine the range of challenges to and opportunities and policy options for the further enhancement of ensuring that the use of wild species is sustainable. The time frame of analyses will cover current status, trends up to 2020 (going back as far as 50 years) and plausible future projections, with a focus on various periods between 2030 and 2050.
2. The assessment will result in the elaboration of a common understanding of the term “wild species” that is consistent with the assessment’s overall approach and the IPBES conceptual framework and takes into account existing definitions used under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international bodies, as well as various knowledge systems recognizing that, depending on the context, there is often a continuum between what is considered wild and what is considered domestic or captive. As a starting point, the term refers to non-domesticated species and wild populations of domesticated species. The assessment will therefore not address, for example, the management of crops or livestock on farms or of populations in aquaculture facilities or in artificial plantations except insofar as they may provide alternatives to the use of wild populations.
3. The assessment will recognize the inseparable unity of nature and humanity, including ecosystem functions and nature’s contributions to people and a good quality of life, as outlined in the IPBES conceptual framework. It will therefore take into account not only the positive and negative ecological and social effects of the use of wild species but also the effects of various approaches, practices and technologies in a range of sociopolitical contexts and their relationship to various knowledge systems, including indigenous and local knowledge and practices.
4. The assessment will focus on the consumptive and non-consumptive uses of a number of wild species across a representative group of taxa and uses. The assessment will take into account a wide range of aspects of the actual use of wild species, including spatial and temporal scales; subsistence, commercial and recreational purposes; and customary, legal and illegal contexts. To reflect the breadth and complexity of the uses of wild species, the assessment will cover a range of the IPBES terrestrial and aquatic units of analysis, including marine ones, and their contiguity and connectedness. The assessment will not replicate the work of other assessments, but will review existing work in the context of the mandate of IPBES and the present scoping report.
5. Building on internationally recognized definitions and principles of sustainable use, such as the definition and recommendations for the sustainable use of biodiversity under article 2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, adopted by its Conference of the Parties (decision VII/12), and the concept of “non-detriment findings” under CITES, and on the guidance developed for their formulation in accordance with the various species characteristics, the assessment will include the elaboration of what could reasonably be

included under the sustainable use of wild species in the context of international targets such as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals.

6. The assessment will identify opportunities and challenges in respect of the establishment or further strengthening of the conditions and measures conducive to promoting the sustainability of the use of wild species within the ecosystems that they inhabit. The assessment will be based on the understanding of sustainable use of wild species that are important elements in the present and future functioning of ecosystems and their contributions to people. Where the assessment finds that the use of wild species is not sustainable, it should explore possible policy options as to what level of use (if any) could be sustainable and when all use should be curtailed in order for species to recover, taking into account the ecological conditions for such recovery. Drawing on lessons learned from a wide range of perspectives and knowledge systems, the assessment will analyse the strengths and weaknesses of relevant governance systems, legislative and trade regimes, methodologies and practices.

7. The assessment will address the following questions of relevance to decision makers dealing with the sustainable use of wild species:

- (a) How can the sustainable use of wild species be appropriately conceptualized and operationalized (chapter 2)?
- (b) What methods and tools exist for assessing, measuring and managing the sustainable use of wild species (chapter 2)?
- (c) What are the positive and negative impacts of various uses of wild species and other direct drivers on nature and nature's contributions to people (chapter 3)?
- (d) Who is likely to be the main beneficiaries of the sustainable use of wild species (chapter 3)?
- (e) What are the indirect drivers that affect the sustainability of the use of wild species, including systemic obstacles and perverse incentives preventing sustainable use (chapter 4)?
- (f) What are the different scenarios related to the sustainable use of wild species (chapter 5)?
- (g) What policy options and governance pathways relating to various scenarios of the use of wild species, including socioeconomic and ecological considerations, can lead to the achievement of sustainability of the use of wild species in the ecosystems they inhabit (chapter 5)?
- (h) What policy responses and methods and tools for assessing, measuring and managing sustainable use of wild species have proved to be appropriate and effective, in which contexts and over what time frames? To what extent can they be replicated in other contexts (chapter 6)?
- (i) What gaps in data and knowledge regarding status, drivers, impacts, policy responses and policy support tools and methods need to be addressed in order to better understand and implement the variety of options and opportunities for enhancing conservation through the sustainable use of wild species (chapter 6)?
- (j) What opportunities does the sustainable use of wild species offer with regard to alternative land uses (for example, replacing less sustainable land use activities) (chapter 6)?

## **B. Geographic coverage of the assessment**

8. The coverage of the assessment will be global, including terrestrial and aquatic (including marine) socio-ecological systems at a range of spatial scales, from local to global.

## **C. Rationale**

9. There is a need for a comprehensive assessment of the status of and trends in the use of wild species, and of possible future scenarios of such use, in terms of the sustainability of current use in its socio-ecological context as well as the status of and trends in the direct and indirect drivers that affect that sustainability. The assessment will take into account the multiple worldviews, knowledge systems, cultural traditions and values that operate within different socio-ecological contexts.

10. The use of wild species is of critical importance to all communities, particularly those that live in biodiversity-rich countries or regions earmarked for global conservation efforts. The assessment provides an opportunity to address good quality of life, including the needs of indigenous peoples and local communities. For many countries the very essence of the cultures and livelihoods of their people is based on the natural resources to which they have access and the ecosystems of which they form a part. Many species are also used by populations outside the countries where they are located – for example, through international trade and tourism.

11. There is a general desire to protect wild species from extinction and decline, especially in the case of the most visible mammal and bird species. The use of these species is regarded, and publicly criticized, as a major cause of their decline. If improperly managed the use of wild species can lead to extinction, yet the sustainable use of wild species can also be a driver for long-term conservation. The sustainable use of wild species, rather than non-use, is an important aspect of sustainable and socioeconomically just development and policy that conserves the biodiversity on which people depend.

12. The assessment will yield options for policy scenarios and governance pathways that could promote the conservation of biodiversity and the maintenance of socio-ecological functions such as nature's contributions to people. The assessment will contribute to the development of a strengthened knowledge base relating to both the concept of sustainable use of wild species and the direct and indirect drivers of unsustainable practices and ways of countering those practices. It will focus both on existing policy instruments and policy support tools and on their effectiveness and will catalyse the development of additional policy support tools and methodologies.

#### **D. Utility**

13. The assessment will provide users and the general public, including Governments, multilateral organizations, the private sector and civil society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, and non-governmental organizations, with a relevant, credible, legitimate, authoritative, evidence-based and comprehensive analysis of the sustainable use of wild species based on the current state of knowledge stemming from scientific and other knowledge systems, including indigenous and local knowledge.

14. The assessment will contribute to the second objective of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which focuses on the sustainable use of biodiversity. It will also support the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and Aichi Biodiversity Targets 6 (on sustainable consumptive use of fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants) and 12 (on conservation of threatened species) and elements of targets 3 (on incentives), 4 (on sustainable consumption and production), 7 (on sustainable management in particular of forests), 16 (on the Nagoya Protocol) and 18 (on customary use of biological resources). The assessment will also support the implementation of a number of decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, including on the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and on the differentiation of subsistence uses, legal and illegal hunting, overharvesting and domestic and international trade in specimens of wild species and products.

15. The assessment will contribute to attainment of the goal of CITES, which is to ensure that international trade in endangered wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival in the wild. The assessment will contribute by providing information to CITES parties that they may use in the issuance of permits. It will also provide information as to whether international trade will be detrimental or beneficial to the survival of species and will demonstrate the importance and value of sustainable practices for species conservation. The assessment will take into account the knowledge needs of national scientific and management authorities to foster the use of applied science for the implementation of CITES, including the making of non-detriment and legal acquisition findings and related trade decisions. It will also contribute to the exploration of the conditions that contribute to the sustainable use of wild species and the identification of methods and tools for assessing, measuring and managing the sustainable use of wild species.

16. Countries could make use of the assessment while working to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically goals 2 (on ending hunger), 12 (on sustainable production and consumption), 13 (on combating climate change), 14 (on conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources), 15 (on sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems) and 17 (on revitalizing the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development). In addition, the assessment aims to contribute to efforts to

counter the unsustainable and illegal use of wild species, which undermines the achievement of broader societal goals and targets. It will also contribute to goals 1 (on ending poverty), 3 (on ensuring healthy lives and well-being), 5 (on achieving gender equality), 6 (on sustainable water and sanitation), 7 (on sustainable energy) and 16 (on peaceful and inclusive societies).

## **E. Methodological approach**

17. The assessment will be based on existing scientific literature, national assessments and sources from other knowledge systems, including indigenous and local knowledge, and will draw on the work of existing institutions and networks (see section IV below, on relevant stakeholders and initiatives). It will consider relevant work such as CITES advances on the context of non-detriment findings and the definition of sustainable use and trade of wildlife. It will also take into account the IPBES regional and global assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services, as well as its assessment of land degradation and restoration, which cover many aspects of sustainable use. The assessment should also take into account the preliminary guide on the conceptualizations of values of biodiversity and nature's contributions to people (IPBES/4/INF/13). Materials collected during the scoping process, including references to published and grey literature, will be available to the assessment expert group. The preparation of the assessment will follow agreed procedures. Confidence terms, as outlined in the IPBES guide for assessments, will be assigned to all key findings in the executive summaries of the technical chapters in the assessment report and to the key messages in the summary for policymakers.

18. The assessment expert group should ensure disciplinary, regional and gender balance, should represent a diversity of worldviews and will comprise 2 co-chairs, 12 coordinating lead authors, up to 48 lead authors and 12 review editors, who will be selected in accordance with the procedures for the preparation of the Platform's deliverables following a call for nominations after approval of the scoping report by the Plenary.

19. Technical support for the assessment will be provided by a technical support unit working as part of the secretariat.

20. The assessment will be prepared over three years. The preparation process and timetable are outlined in section VI below.

## **II. Chapter outline**

21. The thematic assessment will consist of a set of six chapters and their executive summaries and a summary for policymakers drawing key messages from those chapters. The assessment will also include a glossary with all relevant terms and definitions.

### **Chapter 1. Setting the scene**

22. Chapter 1 will set the scene for the assessment by outlining how the sustainable use of wild species and their contributions will be addressed in the context of the IPBES conceptual framework. Chapter 1 will define what is meant by "wild species", taking into consideration definitions used under CITES, FAO, the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international bodies, as well as various knowledge systems, and their sustainable use, taking into account biological, ecological and evolutionary aspects.

23. This chapter will provide a road map and overarching rationale for the sequence of chapters in the assessment, as well as for the focus on consumptive and non-consumptive uses of a number of wild species across a representative group of taxa and uses. The assessment will take into account a wide range of aspects of the actual use of wild species, including spatial and temporal scales; subsistence, commercial or recreational purposes; and customary, legal and illegal contexts. The chapter will explain the integrative socio-ecological approach taken, recognizing the inseparable unity of nature and humanity, including ecosystem functions and nature's contributions to people and a good quality of life. The chapter will outline how the assessment will strengthen related practices, measures, capacities and tools and help to achieve relevant internationally agreed targets and goals such as the CITES goals, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals.

## **Chapter 2. Conceptualizing the sustainable use of wild species**

24. Chapter 2 will elaborate on the conditions that are necessary for the sustainable use of wild species and on the criteria and elements that are essential to ensure that the impacts of wild species use are socially sound and within ecological limits. The chapter will provide a critical assessment of sustainable use principles, including recognized standards for the sustainable use of wild species.

25. Building on internationally recognized definitions, principles and concepts of sustainable use, the chapter will elaborate on what sustainable use of wild species means in the context of international targets such as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals and its implications for conventions such as CITES. It will reflect on the methods and tools needed to assess, measure and manage the use of wild species sustainably, as well as the contributions that they provide, taking into account a wide range of aspects of their actual use, including spatial, temporal and quantitative scales, subsistence commercial or recreational purposes, sustainable customary use, legal or illegal contexts, how they are perceived and classified by local people and other considerations. It will also consider the non-anthropocentric value of sustainable use of species, particularly for maintaining the evolutionary perspectives of ecosystems and species. The chapter will draw on the preliminary guide on the conceptualizations of values of biodiversity and nature's contributions to people.

## **Chapter 3. Status of and trends in the use of wild species and its implications for wild species, the environment and people**

26. Chapter 3 will assess the use of wild species and its effect on their conservation status and trends and the positive and negative environmental aspects of the various categories of consumptive and non-consumptive uses introduced in chapter 1 with regard to a selection of wild species covering a range of taxa, and relevant terrestrial and aquatic units of analysis, including marine ones. This will be done in relation to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals. Thus it will undertake an analysis of the sustainable use of wild species covering all of the IPBES regions, taking a balanced approach to the treatment of taxa and of species in each taxon and building on relevant work such as CITES non-detriment findings. Criteria for the selection of wild species could entail risk of extinction, importance to communities, examples of best practices, and division into consumptive and non-consumptive use.

27. The chapter will assess knowledge on what levels of use (if any) could be sustainable and/or when management is required in order for species to recover, taking into account ecological conditions for such recovery. Looking at various management practices, in particular those promoted in the context of CITES, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals and other relevant conventions, as well as assessments carried out by FAO and regional fisheries management organizations, the chapter will assess the impact of the use of selected wild species on nature, including its effects on the ecology, dynamics and genetic diversity of species populations or on corresponding ecosystem functioning. In assessing the environmental context of the use of wild species, the chapter will also take into account relevant direct drivers such as degradation, land-use change, habitat conversion, urban development, pollution, acidification, eutrophication, invasive alien species and climate change.

28. Chapter 3 will also assess the implications of the use of wild species with regard to nature's contributions to people and to a good quality of life, taking into account the conditions, criteria and elements of the sustainability of their use elaborated in chapter 2. The chapter will draw on the preliminary guide on the conceptualization of values of biodiversity and nature's contributions to people.

## **Chapter 4. Indirect drivers of the sustainable use of wild species**

29. Chapter 4 will assess the positive and negative indirect drivers of the sustainable use of wild species, exploring institutional arrangements, governance regimes and the sociopolitical, economic, legal, cultural and technological context of the use of wild species across scales. It will assess conditions such as tenure systems, urban management, land-management practices and relevant environmental legislation and schemes of illegal use. The indirect drivers considered will include demography, income levels, consumption patterns, value systems and others. Consideration will be given to how institutional and governance arrangements contribute positively and negatively to changes in the use of wild species, interactions among drivers and environmental outcomes.

### **Chapter 5. Future scenarios of the sustainable use of wild species**

30. Chapter 5 will present possible future scenarios for sustainable use and its effects on the conservation of wild species in their wider socio-ecological context. In assessing trends in and scenarios for the use of wild species, the chapter will take into consideration the conditions, criteria and elements fundamental to the sustainability of such use elaborated in chapter 2 and the analysis of the direct and indirect drivers as assessed in chapters 3 and 4. In considering the scenarios, the chapter will also draw on the IPBES methodological assessment of scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem services (decision IPBES-4/1, section V, paragraph 1 and annex IV), the preliminary guide to the conceptualizations of values of biodiversity and nature's contributions to people and the assessment of the effectiveness of policy responses provided in chapter 6. It will make use of exploratory scenarios for plausible futures for wild species and the contributions they provide, subject to levels of use, and will also examine policy-screening scenarios and governance pathways that could lead to more sustainable futures. The possible futures and scenarios for the sustainable use of wild species will take into account regional specificities, including those of small island States.

### **Chapter 6. Policy options and responses**

31. Chapter 6 will assess knowledge on the effectiveness of policy responses with regard to the sustainable use of wild species and will outline possible options for and impediments faced by decision makers regarding the policy-relevant issues discussed in the preceding chapters. Options explored will include various policy instruments, including legal and regulatory instruments, and best practices. Options explored should also include communication measures that promote sustainable use through awareness-raising, networking and capacity-building. In addition, the combining of policy instruments and their integration with other environmental policy and governance pathways will be emphasized as policy strategies for promoting the sustainable use of wild species and their habitats.

32. The chapter will explore options at various hierarchical, spatial and temporal scales, looking at a range of governance systems and considering knowledge about who would gain from them or bear the costs and benefits of their implementation. It will look at knowledge on both statutory and traditional tenure systems and at the role of informal institutions and will also identify existing data, the enabling environments and limitations for policy uptake and lessons learned, including solutions and methods for ensuring success and capacity-building needs in diverse contexts.

## **III. Indicators, metrics and data sets**

33. With support from the IPBES task force on knowledge and data, and taking into account the core and highlighted indicators selected for the regional and global assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services and the assessment of land degradation and restoration, the assessment will review the use and effectiveness of existing indicators for assessing sustainable use, such as those developed by the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, and will explore other possible indicators and data sets that could be used.

34. The assessment will survey the extent to which data are available and current and will determine data and knowledge gaps. Data selected for use in the assessment should allow for disaggregation according to relevant variables such as biotope, taxa and level of income. Attention will be given, in accordance with the data and information management plan of IPBES, to ensuring access to metadata and, whenever possible, to the corresponding underlying data, through an interoperable process to ensure comparability between assessments. In addition, the task force on data and knowledge will develop recommendations and procedures to ensure that data and information used in the assessment is widely available for future IPBES assessments and other uses.

35. The assessment will also identify and seek access to any other relevant data and information sources that may exist or emerge. Such sources include global, regional and national institutions and organizations, as well as literature by scientific and indigenous and local communities. The requirements of the assessment process will be communicated widely in order to identify and encourage the sharing of relevant data and information.

36. The task force on indigenous and local knowledge systems, together with relevant indigenous and local knowledge-holders and experts, will guide the procedures for the analysis and use of indigenous and

local knowledge. The collective ability to perform these tasks will be strengthened through capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and international collaboration.

#### **IV. Relevant stakeholders and initiatives**

37. Under the operating principles of IPBES, partnerships are important in order to avoid duplication and promote synergies with ongoing activities. Strategic partnerships are a critical subset of the many possible forms of partnership with IPBES. In the context of the assessment on the sustainable use of wild species, strategic partnerships are those that promote, for example, relationships with multiple relevant bodies under a single global umbrella. Strategic partners for the assessment process should be identified in accordance with the IPBES guidance on the development of strategic partnerships and other collaborative arrangements (decision IPBES-3/4, annex III). Other interested organizations are invited to engage with the assessment process.

38. Indigenous and local people generally possess significant knowledge on the wild species that surround them, including knowledge about their habitat, seasonal availability, species ethology in the case of animal species and other matters, and they often use them for subsistence and other purposes. Consequently, indigenous and local people are major stakeholders and key partners for national Governments and international agencies seeking to safeguard biodiversity through conservation measures or regulatory interventions. The livelihoods of indigenous and local people are often strongly intertwined with the use of wild species. Incentives for the sustainable use of wild species can be used by local populations as tools for the sustainability of the use of wild species.

#### **V. Capacity-building**

39. A key objective of the assessment is to support the development and improvement of approaches to ensure that the use of wild species is sustainable and to strengthen related practices, measures, techniques, capacities and tools. The assessment will aim to strengthen the scientific underpinnings of informed decision-making on this issue. It will provide the basis for capacity-building activities to improve human, institutional and technical capacities to foster the implementation of its key messages. This includes building capacities to provide the science-based data necessary to determine the sustainability of wild species use. Capacity-building will aim in the long term at the development and use of policy support tools and methodologies and improving access to the necessary data, information and knowledge and to indigenous and local knowledge systems.

40. In addition, capacity-building activities will be designed to enable the effective participation of experts from developing countries in the assessment. The assessment will be supported by the task force on capacity-building, in particular through the implementation of the IPBES capacity-building rolling plan. In line with the plan, capacity-building will also include strengthening the effectiveness of the contributions of indigenous and local knowledge systems to assessments.

#### **VI. Process and timetable**

41. Proposed revised process and timetable for preparing the assessment report, including actions, milestones and institutional arrangements, taking into account lessons learned from completed and ongoing assessments, are set out in document IPBES/6/8 on pending assessments.

#### **VII. Cost estimate**

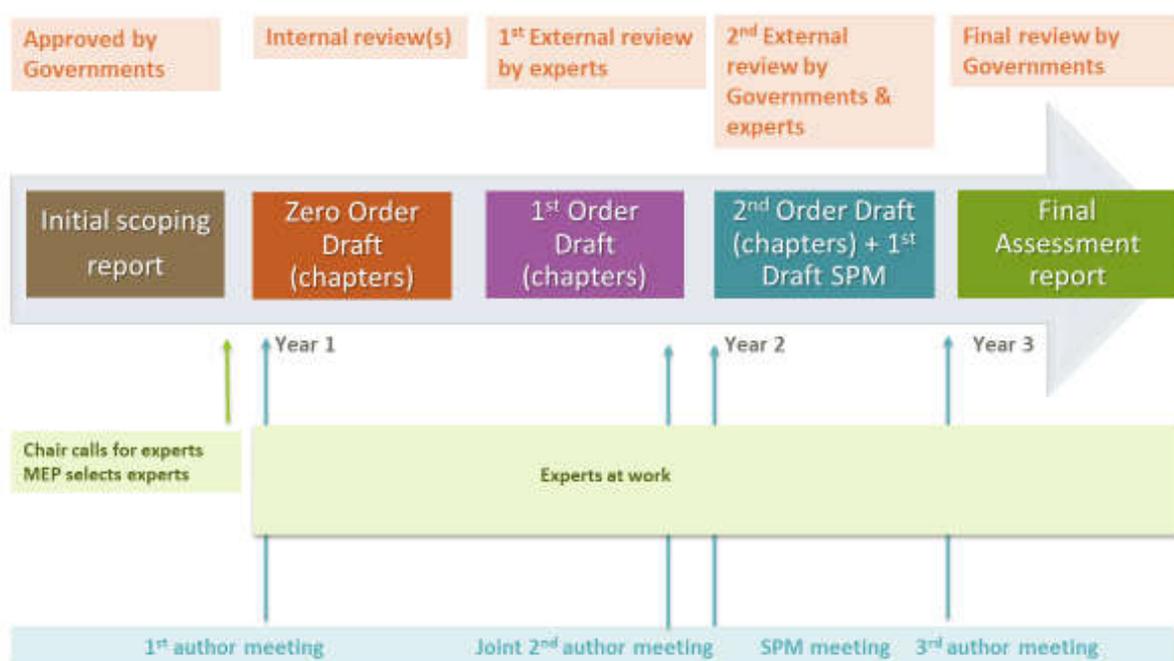
42. A revised cost estimate for this assessment is set out in document IPBES/6/8, and taken into account in document IPBES/6/9 on financial and budgetary arrangements for the Platform.

## Guidance on IPBES assessments for newly nominated experts

IPBES assessments synthesize and critically evaluate peer-reviewed scientific literature, grey literature and other available knowledge such as indigenous and local knowledge. The assessments include a review and synthesis, as well as an analysis and an expert judgement of available knowledge. Experts are guided in this work by a conceptual framework outlining the interaction between people and nature and by guidance on the conceptualization of values of biodiversity and nature's contributions to people. An assessment does not involve the undertaking of new primary research but may include re-analysis of data and models to address specific questions. Figure 1 shows the different steps that an IPBES assessment process goes through.

Figure 1: overall IPBES assessment processes

### Overall IPBES assessment processes



IPBES assessments are made up of a selection of nominated experts namely:

- The assessment co-chairs
- The coordinating lead authors (CLAs) of the assessment chapters
- The lead authors (LAs) of the chapters
- The review editors (REs) of the chapters

They are complemented by:

- The IPBES fellows (normally one per chapter)
- Contributing authors (who are not formally nominated, but who are requested to contribute to a specific part of the chapter based on their expertise)

The different roles and responsibilities of the different types of nominated experts are listed in the table 1 below. It is to be noted that experts that are nominated and selected for a role within an IPBES assessment, accept the relevant conditions for the assessment. This includes that the time contributed to IPBES is committed on a pro-bono basis. Experts from developing countries as well as from economies in transition do however receive financial support to attend relevant IPBES meetings, such as the author meetings. This financial support covers the travel costs and the per diem for the days spent at the meeting. Selected experts of developed countries are to secure their own funding to participate in the meetings. Selected experts are expected to participate at least in all three author meetings, and will be asked to participate in other IPBES meetings as described in the final paragraph of each specific role in the table below.

*Table 1: Roles and responsibilities of experts within IPBES assessments*

Role	Responsibilities in the assessment	Advice for playing this role
<b>Assessment co-chairs</b>	<p>The role of co-chair is normally shared between two and sometimes three experts. An assessments co-chair's role is to assume responsibility for overseeing the preparation of an assessment report, as well as its summary for policymakers (SPM) and ensuring that the report is completed to a high standard and addresses the key scoping questions. A co-chair is senior in their field and has experience in coordinating work of experts. Besides overseeing the development of the assessment, the co-chair can also contribute text to one (or more) chapters.</p> <p>The co-chair is also responsible for collaborating and coordinating with the coordinating lead authors (CLAs) to ensure that the chapters are delivered in a timely manner and with a high standard and addresses the key scoping questions. The co-chair will ensure that the chapters feed into each other and that their messages are not contradicting.</p> <p>The co-chair participates in the setting of the agenda and the chairing of the author meetings. He/ she will work together with the management committee of the assessment to ensure that issues within the assessment are being solved and that the assessment is prepared according to the decisions and guidelines of the IPBES. Once the assessment and summary for policy makers are finalized, co-chairs also engage in the outreach for those deliverables.</p> <p><b>Assessment co-chairs are expected to contribute 30% of their time to the coordination of their dedicated assessment. They are expected to participate approximately 4 IPBES related meetings per year, for example: the author meetings, IPBES taskforce meetings, MEP meetings or Plenary and outreach events.</b></p>	<p>Get up to speed with the IPBES rules and procedures, as well as other assessments and deliverables Read other relevant assessments on biodiversity and ecosystem services (available in the catalogue of assessments)</p> <p>Organize regular skype meetings with chapter CLAs to stay in touch with the development of the chapters</p> <p>Invest in building trust amongst the authors as well as a sense of pride and ownership of the assessment process</p> <p>Review and check the key messages of the chapters in order to prepare the SPM</p>
<b>Coordinating Lead Authors (CLAs)</b>	<p>A coordinating lead author's role within an IPBES assessment is to assume overall responsibility for coordinating a chapter of the assessment report.</p> <p>Coordinating lead authors are lead authors who, in addition to their responsibilities as a lead author, have the responsibility of ensuring that the chapters of a report are completed to a high standard and are collated and delivered to the report co-chairs in a timely manner and conform to any overall standards of style set for the document. They are thus to coordinate the work of the lead authors, fellows and contributing authors involved in their chapter to ensure the</p>	<p>Organize regular communication between the different LAs and fellows in your chapter</p> <p>Review the text received and structure information to create a flowing chapter</p> <p>Put deadlines for the author team to deliver text timely for</p>

	<p>quality of the chapter as a whole.</p> <p>Coordinating lead authors also play a leading role in ensuring that any cross-cutting scientific, technical or socio-economic issues of significance to more than one section of a report are addressed in a complete and coherent manner and reflect the latest information available.</p> <p>CLAs coordinate the pulling out of key messages of their chapter and the writing of the executive summary of the chapter. They contribute to the writing of the SPM.</p> <p><b>CLAs are expected to contribute 20% of their time to the coordination of their chapter. They are expected to participate in approximately 3 IPBES meetings per year, being the author meetings, relevant chapter meetings, taskforce meetings and outreach meetings and to coordinate the work of their chapter at the author meeting.</b></p>	<p>the delivery of the different order drafts</p> <p>Identify gaps in the chapter author team and search for potential CAs to fill those gaps</p>
<p><b>Lead Authors (LAs)</b></p>	<p>The role of a lead author is to assume the responsibility of producing designated sections or parts of chapters that respond to the work programme of the Platform on the basis of the best scientific, technical and socio-economic information available.</p> <p>Lead authors typically work in small groups that together are responsible for ensuring that the various components of their sections are put together on time, are of a uniformly high quality and conform to any overall standards of style set for the document.</p> <p>The essence of the lead authors' role is to synthesize material drawn from the available literature, fully-justified unpublished sources, contributing author's stakeholders and experts where appropriate.</p> <p>Lead authors can identify contributing authors who can provide additional technical information or graphics on specific subjects covered in the chapter.</p> <p><b>LAs are expected to contribute 15% of their time to producing relevant sections and parts to their dedicated chapters. They are also expected to participate actively in the annual author meetings and could be invited to approximately 1 other IPBES meeting each year (normally being a taskforce meeting).</b></p>	<p>Actively participate in discussions within the chapter team about the content of the chapter</p> <p>Divide tasks amongst lead authors and identify the areas that each will write about</p> <p>Get familiarized with previous IPBES assessments to learn about the style and overall standards expected</p> <p>Collect peer reviewed literature for the author team to use</p> <p>When gaps are experienced in the chapter, consider where you could use a contributing author for to fill those gaps</p>
<p><b>Review editors (REs)</b></p>	<p>Review Editors are seniors in their field, and may represent a range of scientific, technical and socioeconomic views, and therefore have expertise in one or more natural and social scientific disciplines, and represent or have expertise in indigenous and local knowledge. The review editors get involved as of the review phase of the first order draft and help the author teams to address review comments during the second and third author meeting, and help to ensure that confidence terms are used consistently throughout the executive summary of the related chapter.</p> <p>In general, there will be two review editors per chapter, including its executive summary. It is also possible that an assessment has one or more overall review editors that review the entire report. Review editors are not actively engaged in drafting reports and may not serve as reviewers for text that they have been involved in writing.</p>	<p>Get accustomed to the content of the chapter of which you are the review editor well before the Second Author's Meeting</p> <p>Consider who would be suitable candidates for performing the expert review</p> <p>Refrain from imposing changes in the text to the author team</p> <p>Review the responses by authors to comments received</p>

The review editors' main tasks are: (i) to assist the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel in identifying reviewers for the expert review process, (ii) ensure that all substantive expert and government review comments are afforded appropriate consideration, (iii) advise lead authors on how to handle contentious or controversial issues and (iv) ensure that genuine controversies are adequately reflected in the text of the report concerned.

Responsibility for the final text of the report remains with the relevant CLAs and LAs.

Review editors must submit a written report to the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and, where appropriate, will be requested to attend a meeting convened by the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel to communicate their findings from the review process and to assist in finalizing summaries for policymakers and, as necessary, synthesis reports. The names of all review editors will be acknowledged in the reports.

**Review editors are expected to participate in 2 meetings in total, being the second and third author meetings. They are expected to spend 10% of their time on the IPBES assessment, after the first order draft review stage onwards.**

Be a good sparring partner to the author team and make good judgement calls

Be open to different perspectives and world views