Background

IUCN has for 75 years served as a science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services, with its scientific excellence delivered by its independent expert Commissions, and its policy demand delivered from its Membership of States and government agencies and of national and international NGOs and indigenous peoplesô organisations. The governance structure of the Union is neatly complementary with that of IPBES, as a wholly intergovernmental mechanism. Given the similarity of functions of the two institutions, IUCNôs Members adopted Resolution 118 at the 2012 IUCN World Conservation Congress, mandating ñA significant role for IUCN in IPBESò. Since 2016, IUCN and IPBES have operationalized this collaboration through a strategic partnership including substantial in-kind support to stakeholder engagement (see Table 3.2 in IPBES/11/4, and IPBES/11/INF/20 Annex Paragraphs 2 & 35), including in facilitating the Open-Ended Network of IPBES Stakeholders (ONet) and providing in-kind and financial support to the organization of the Stakeholder Days preceding the IPBES plenary. IUCN is grateful to the Government of France for their

robustness of population indicators (Leung et al. 2020 Nature), it would be appropriate to add text to the end of the sentence Lines 40-42 to read ñ, while the Red List Index reveals that global species extinction risk has increased by around 4% per decade over the last 30 years {2.3.3, Figure 2.13}ò

Annex KM-A2. It would be useful to change ñland- and sea-use changeòto read ñurbanisation, agriculture and aquaculture, extractive industries, transportation, disturbance, natural system modificationò, given the importance of sectoral specificity. The traceable accounts for this are {2.3.1.1, 2.5.2.1}.

Annex KM-B1. Scenarios project outcomes rather than provide ñresultsò. Moreover, these predictions are not necessarily negative, but rather are broadly sub-optimal (as clear from the subsequent text in this paragraph). Thus, suggest change ñé result in negative outcomes for other nexus elementsé òto read ñé project sub-optimal outcomes for other nexus elementsé ò. The traceable account for this is {3.7.1}.

Annex Background Message A1. Change ñland- and sea-use changeòto read ñurbanisation, agriculture and aquaculture, extractive industries, transportation, disturbance, natural system modificationò, given the importance of sectoral specificity. The traceable accounts for this are {2.3.1.1, 2.5.2.1}.

Figure SPM.4. Given the inclusion of extinction risk as a core indicator of both the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as concerns about the robustness of intactness indicators (Martin et al. 2019 Nature Ecol Evol) and of population indicators (Leung et al. 2020 Nature), it would be appropriate to include a panel in the figure for

Item 7(b) of the provisional agenda - Thematic assessment of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and the determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity (IPBES/11/6)

Annex KM-A1. Transformative change is also essential to prevent species extinctions ï which are irreversible. Suggest therefore adding text to read ñé