

Business and Biodiversity Assessment

#BizBiodiversity

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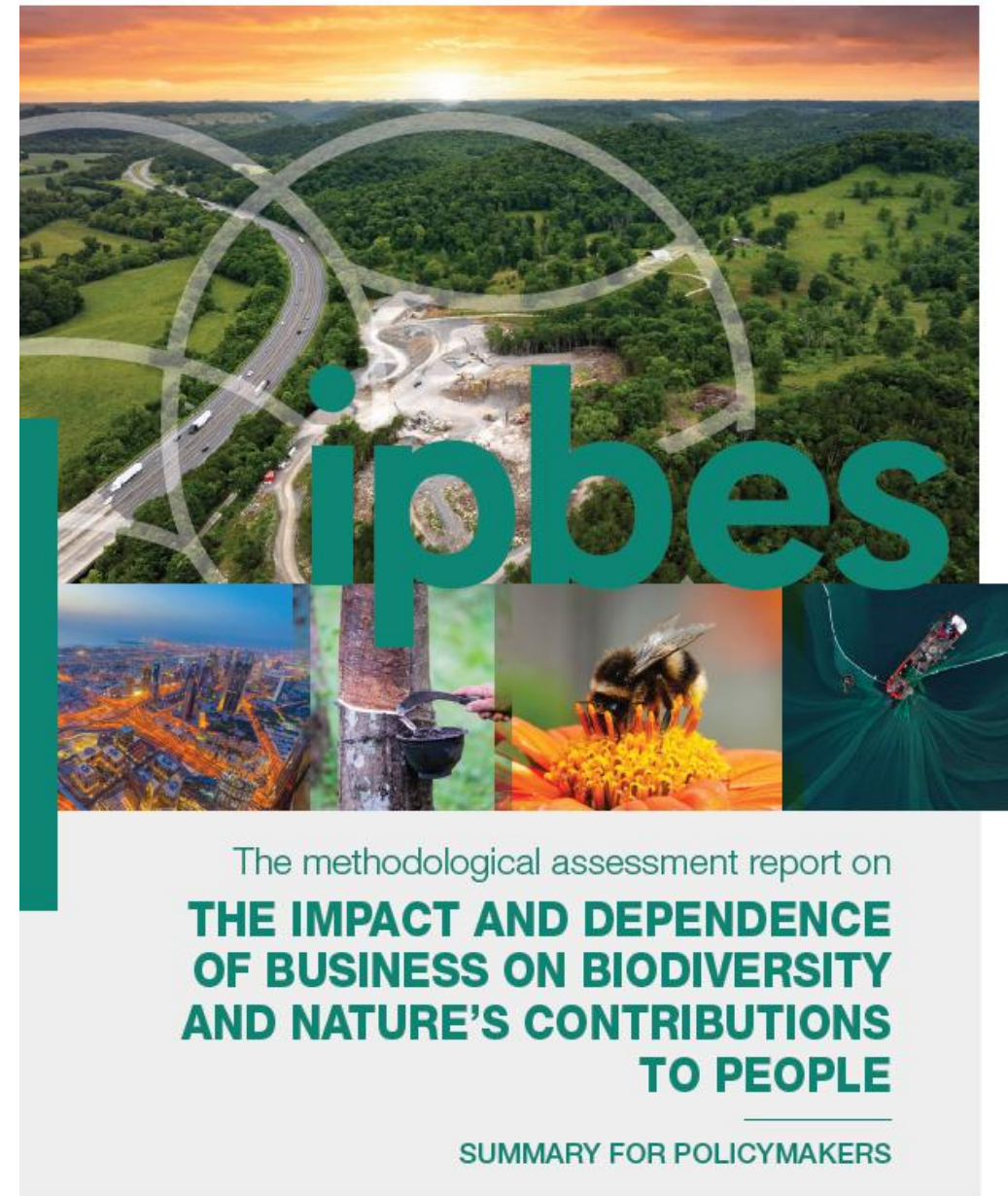


The IPBES Business and Biodiversity Assessment Summary for Policymakers was approved by the IPBES Plenary in February 2026.

Produced over three years by 79 experts from 35 countries

The first globally authoritative assessment of the methods to assess impact and dependence of businesses on biodiversity

<https://www.ipbes.net/business-impact>



Insight Driving Action

Engagement with the Report since Launch

- **Businesses and financial institutions acknowledge nature loss as a financial risk & adopt new strategies**

- New guides to biodiversity finance, corporate reporting, ESG and/or risk assessment created by and for businesses
- Report considered at key **private sector events**
- **Taking action:** pilot funding schemes for private sector projects on biodiversity

- **Policymakers use findings for new business-relevant approaches**

- Consideration by national and regional decision-makers to inform strategies that integrate biodiversity
- Uptake by academia, advocacy NGOs, international organizations and consultancy firms urging businesses to act

Over 1,000 news articles, in 70 countries

SPM downloaded 24,000 times

Chapters downloaded 3,500 times





The loss of biodiversity is one of the most serious **threats to business** and society. Yet many current economic systems are unsustainable and **drive nature's decline**.

Each year, up to **\$7.3 trillion** in global financial flows support activities that drive biodiversity loss, while only **\$220 billion** is spent on activities for nature restoration, conservation and sustainable use.



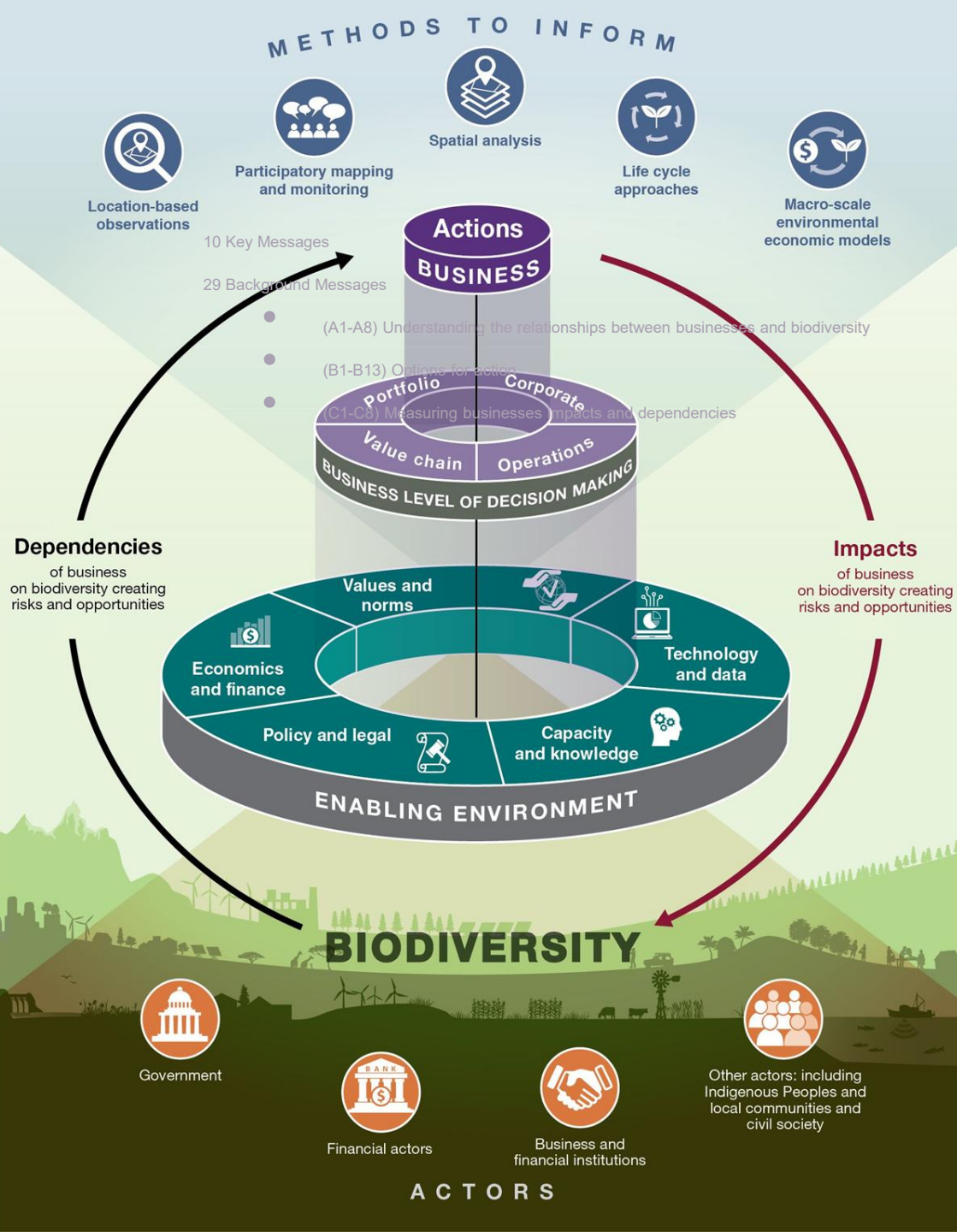
This Report provides businesses, financial actors, governments and others **with methods to measure** impacts and dependencies and **options for immediate action** to address their impacts and dependencies.

It also highlights **long-term systemic change** response options available to all of society to create an enabling environment for businesses to contribute to a just and sustainable future.





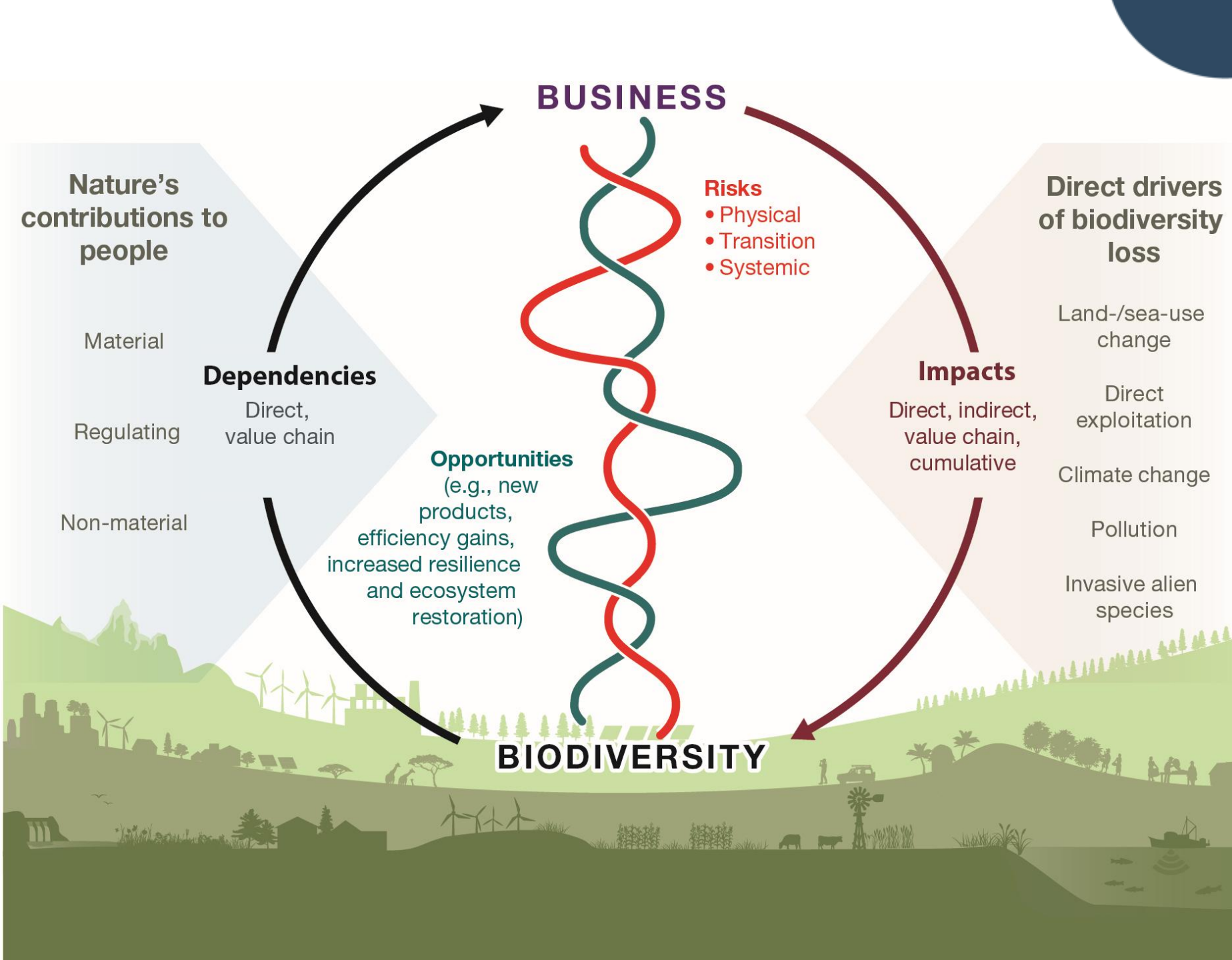
These response options to create an enabling environment are highly relevant to **all four long-term goals for 2050** of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework related to the **2050 Vision for biodiversity** and to **each of the 23 targets for 2030**



10 Key Messages

29 Background Messages

- **(A1-A8)** Understanding the relationships between businesses and biodiversity
- **(B1-B13)** Options for action
- **(C1-C8)** Measuring businesses impacts and dependencies



KM.1 All businesses depend on and impact biodiversity and can be agents of positive change



KM.2 The current external conditions in which businesses operate are not always compatible with achieving a just and sustainable future and perpetuate systemic risks

**KM.3 Collaboration,
collective and
individual actions
are essential to
create an enabling
environment where
businesses
contribute to a just
and sustainable
future**





KM.4 All businesses have a responsibility to address their impacts and dependencies





KM.5 Existing methods, knowledge and data for measuring impacts and dependencies already and can further inform decisions and actions, directly and in the value chain

Level of business decision-making	Purpose of measurement	Method categories				
		Location-based observations  Involves direct measures at specific locations, such as through field observations and remote sensing	Participatory mapping and monitoring  Involves collaboration with external stakeholders, rights holders or communities including Indigenous People and local community	Spatial analysis  Includes overlays of spatial data layers, ecological and hydrological modeling	Life cycle approaches  Includes full life cycle assessments and various forms of environmental footprinting	Macro-scale environmental economic models  Includes qualitative and quantitative approaches

Operations  Business operations that take place in sites under the direct control of the business entity		➡➡	➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡➡	✕
		➡➡	➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡➡	✕
		➡➡	➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡➡	✕
		➡➡	➡➡	➡➡➡	✕	✕
Value chain  Activities beyond the direct control of an individual business entity, involving suppliers, manufacturers, distributors, retailers and customers		✕➡➡	✕➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡	✕
		✕➡➡	✕➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡➡	✕
		➡➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡➡	✕
		➡➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡➡	✕	✕
Corporate  A business or group of business entities, typically within an industry, which is governed as a single organization		✕➡➡	✕➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡	➡➡
		✕➡➡	✕➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡➡
		✕➡➡	✕➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡➡	✕
		✕➡➡	✕➡➡	✕➡➡	✕	✕
Portfolio  A group of investments owned by a financial institution or a group of business units owned by a conglomerate		✕➡➡	✕➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡	➡➡
		✕➡➡	✕➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡➡	✕➡➡
		✕➡➡	✕➡➡	✕➡➡	➡➡➡	✕
		✕➡➡	✕➡➡	✕➡➡	✕	✕

KM.6 Different methods to measure and manage impacts and dependencies are needed for different sectors, levels of decision-making and business purposes

Purpose of measurement



Screening: identifying priorities requiring further analysis or action



Comparing options: evaluating potential impacts and dependencies of business activities relative to alternatives



Tracking potential changes in impacts/dependencies: measuring change in pressures over time as part of an impact assessment, or the change in reliance of business activities on nature's contributions to people over time as part of a dependency assessment



Observing change in nature: showing positive or negative changes in biodiversity and nature's contributions to people that can be attributed or linked to the business activities or action on biodiversity

Level of applicability



Available and applicable



Proceed with caution: methods can be applied provided sufficient accuracy, coverage and responsiveness



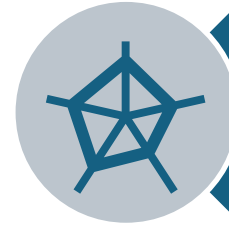
Not currently feasible



Not applicable



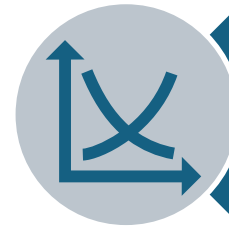
KM.7 Appropriate methods to measure and manage business impacts and dependencies can be selected based on coverage, accuracy and responsiveness



Geographic and temporal scale, extent of impacts and dependencies



Degree to which results describe what is being measured



Ability to detect change attributable to actions and activities of the business



KM.8 Businesses could better measure and manage their impacts and dependencies by appropriately engaging with science and Indigenous and local knowledge, methods and practice



KM.9 The existing knowledge base needs to be strengthened by addressing important gaps in knowledge and its application

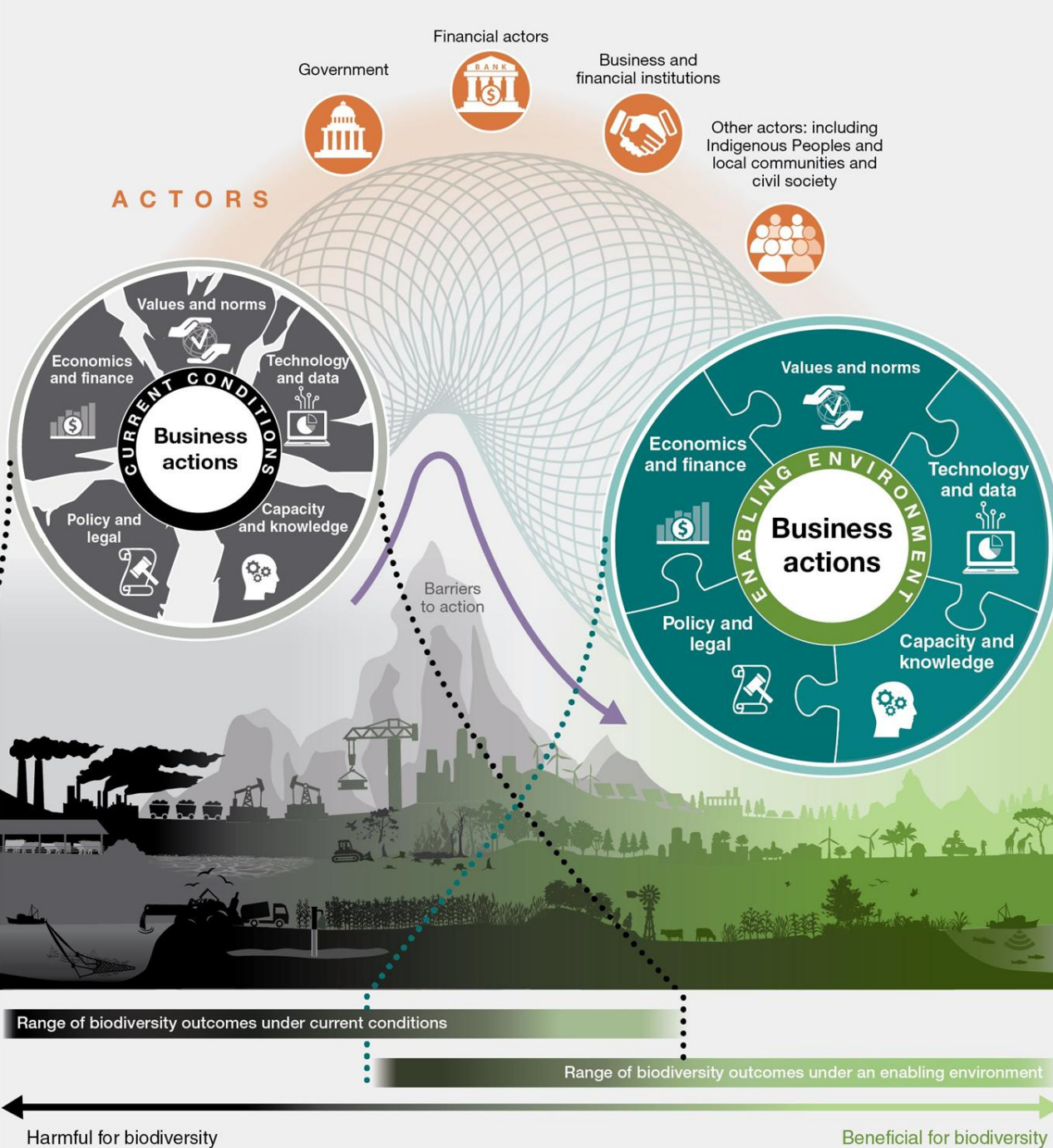
business-relevant
data

completeness of
evidence

applicability of
methods

data accessibility and
transparency

adoption of methods



KM.10 Creating an enabling environment can incentivise actions that are beneficial for businesses, biodiversity and society for a just and sustainable future

SBSTTA and COP17



2. Invites parties to

- a) *To use the findings of the business and biodiversity assessment to support the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in particular to achieve Target 15, including through the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and relevant policy and regulatory frameworks*
- b) *To provide or enhance enabling environments for sustainable business practices through the implementation of the needed actions listed in the assessment*
- c) *To identify gaps in knowledge and the application of knowledge for measuring business impacts and dependence on biodiversity*
- d) *To address such gaps*
- e) *To strengthen engagement and collaboration with business and financial sectors and other actors, including indigenous peoples and local communities, consumers, non-governmental organizations, international organizations and academia, to address gaps in knowledge and the application of knowledge, as described in the assessment, and to engage in conservation restoration or the sustainable use of biodiversity*

3. *Encourages business and financial actors to identify and use appropriate existing methods to measure and manage the impacts and dependence of businesses on biodiversity and to use that information to guide decision-making and actions aimed at improving biodiversity outcomes, in line with Target 15 of the Framework*

KM5-7 identify need for diverse methods, fit for purpose of existing methods and criteria for selection

Relevant actions are summarised in Table SPM.1 and KM3, B1-B6

Consider gaps in knowledge and its application identified in C8 and with actions identified in C4-C7

KM2 and KM3 identify need for collaboration, collective and individual actions

KM4, Table SPM.2 and B8-12 identify actions that can be taken immediately by businesses and financial institutions



Policy and Legal



A.1.1

Set and enforce policy, legal and regulatory frameworks that incentivize or mandate actions by businesses and financial institutions for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use {B2}

A.1.2

Ensure that policies are equitable, inclusive and aligned with international obligations and national capabilities {B2}

A.1.3

Integrate biodiversity criteria into land/marine spatial planning, permit issuance, public procurement and corporate governance {B2}

A.1.4

Develop and enforce environmental impact assessments, strategic environmental assessments and biodiversity strategies {B2}

A.1.5

Engage in international and regional policy coordination to integrate biodiversity considerations into trade policies and value chains {B2}

A.1.6

Incentivize or mandate corporate disclosure and reporting on biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts {B2}

A.1.7

Ensure regulatory coherence across government agencies, ministries and levels of governance, as well as across timelines, to mainstream biodiversity {B2}

A.1.8

Implement controls on advertising to prevent greenwashing and combat misinformation {B2}

A.1.9

Ensure fair and equitable benefit-sharing, particularly with Indigenous Peoples and local communities, in accordance with national legislation (...) {B2}



Economics and Finance



Government

A.2.1

Align fiscal policies and financial flows with biodiversity and sustainability goals {B3}

A.2.2

Through government agencies and central banks, coordinate with other financial actors to align incentives with positive biodiversity outcomes {B3}

A.2.3

Design and implement economic and financial instruments that incentivize conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity {B3}

A.2.4

Eliminate, phase out or reform harmful subsidies {B3}

A.2.5

Support and enhance capacity in research, monitoring, education and nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches {B3}

A.2.6

Establish and support financial instruments such as green and blue bonds, conservation funds and public-private partnerships {B3}

A.2.7

Collaborate with financial institutions and actors and with civil society to promote innovative and blended finance for biodiversity {B3}





Values and Norms



A.3.1

Foster inclusive and equitable decision-making frameworks that respect free, prior and informed consent {B4}

A.3.2

Promote ethical and sustainable business practices through the regulation of sustainability reporting, standards and incentives for sustainability adoption {B4}

A.3.3

Support awareness and education initiatives that encourage cultural shifts towards sustainability, including sustainable consumption choices {B4}

A.3.4

Promote the use of methods and metrics that allow the representation of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem services {C1, C2}

Government



Technology and data



A.4.1

Generate and provide robust biodiversity data using advanced technologies and other data-collection methods {B5}

A.4.2

Develop and maintain decision-support systems (e.g., forecasting toolkits and national information systems) to help businesses assess their impacts and dependencies on biodiversity {B5}

A.4.3

Facilitate biodiversity monitoring systems and provide regulatory incentives to encourage data-sharing frameworks that strengthen evidence-based decision-making {B5}

A.4.4

Collaborate with businesses, financial institutions and civil society to develop business-relevant, trusted and streamlined data infrastructure and governance systems for biodiversity information {B5}

A.4.5

Link biodiversity data to national economic accounts, through frameworks such as the United Nations System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, to integrate biodiversity considerations into policy and planning {B5}

A.4.6

Promote the generation of practical and actionable information through standardized, transparent and interoperable approaches, including the need for common data standards and interoperability of data sets {B5}

Government





Capacity and knowledge



A.4.1

Encourage national institutions and government agencies to coordinate intercultural education programmes to strengthen understanding between stakeholders {B3}

A.4.2

Lead capacity-building efforts through education, training and public awareness campaigns focused on measuring business impacts and dependencies on biodiversity {B6}

A.4.3

Support mutual learning and collaboration among actors, including businesses, financial institutions and civil society {B6}

A.4.4

Foster research to address gaps in knowledge and its application at the intersection of business and biodiversity {B6}

A.4.5

Develop sector-specific and landscape-/seascape-level training programmes to engage multiple sectors in biodiversity management {B6}

A.4.6

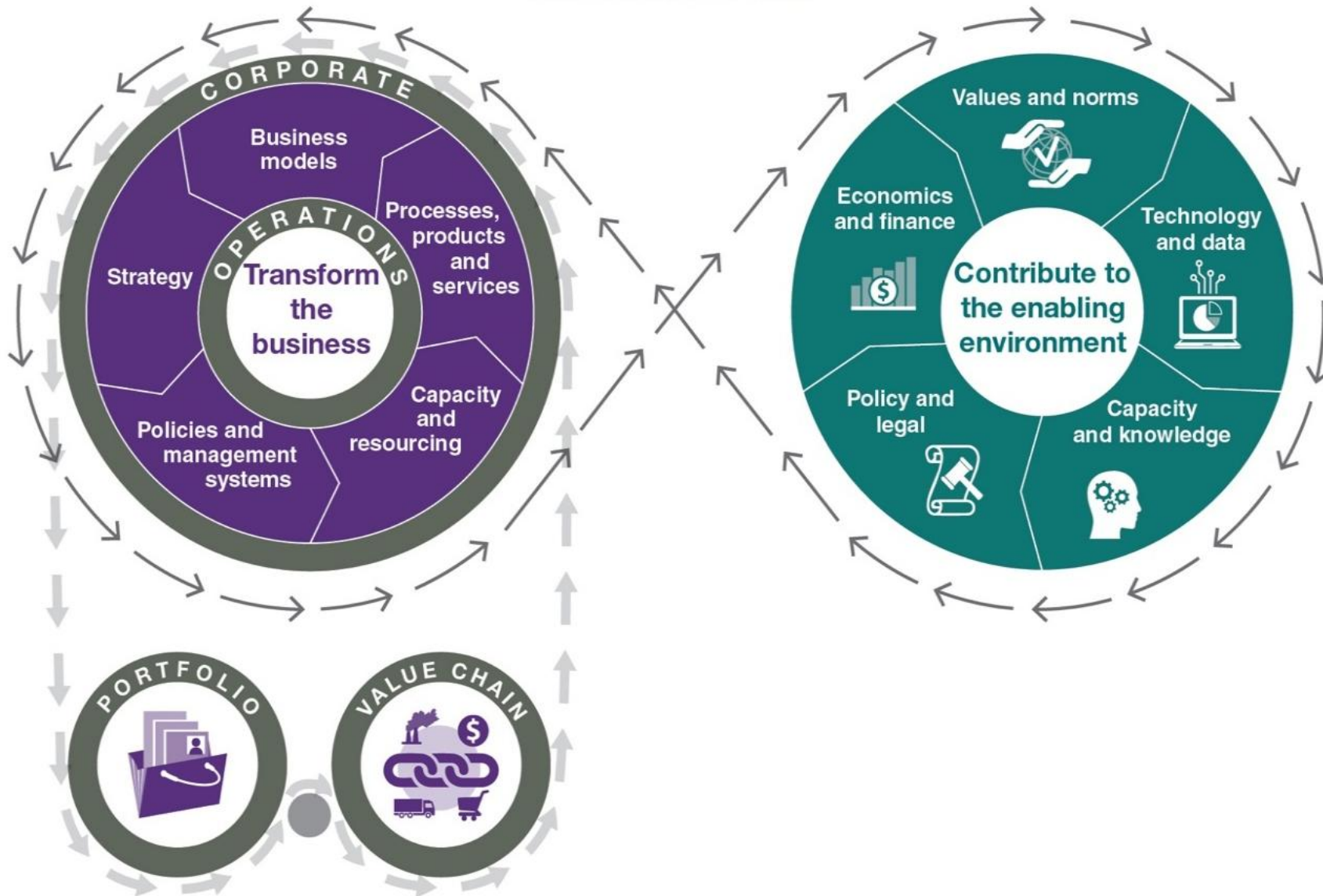
Weave Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' knowledge into capacity-building frameworks, with due respect for their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation {B6}

Government





BUSINESS ACTIONS





Comply with biodiversity-related policies, laws and regulations

Set ambitious commitments and targets and integrate biodiversity into corporate strategy

Integrate biodiversity-related risks, opportunities, costs and benefits into business decision-making and financial planning

Create policies, develop management systems and clarify requirements for engagement, measurement, monitoring, reporting, disclosures and assurance

Establish mechanisms for the participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in decision-making

Establish policies and standards to comply with access and benefit-sharing and consent mechanisms, including free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation

Weave Indigenous and local knowledge into operations, resource management and sustainability strategies

Corporate



**Businesses
inc. Financial
institutions**





Build staff capacity and board-level environmental leadership

Establish auditing, monitoring and performance assessment

Transition the business, build capacity and ensure adequate resourcing to implement policies and achieve targets

Introduce innovative processes, products and services

Explore and adopt alternative business models

Set requirements for clients to address impacts and dependencies (Finance Institutions only)

Commit resources to the use of instruments such as blended finance, green or sustainability-linked bonds, and impact investing (Finance Institutions only)

Corporate



**Businesses
inc. Financial
institutions**





Operations

Conduct environmental and social impact assessments and develop management plans

Develop baselines and monitoring that recognize the multiple values of nature

Apply the mitigation hierarchy to achieve no net loss of biodiversity (or better)

Measure and monitor biodiversity impacts and outcomes of actions

Identify and meaningfully engage with stakeholders

Seek free, prior and informed consent, particularly from Indigenous Peoples and local communities, in accordance with national legislation

Go beyond impact mitigation to engage in landscape conservation, restoration and sustainable management



**Businesses
inc. Financial
institutions**





Map value chain actors and ensure traceability to prioritize and inform action

Use supplier management systems to set expectations, monitor performance and address non-compliance

Build relationships and partnerships to improve capacity and drive performance through training, knowledge exchange and innovation

Integrate communities into value creation activities, such as sourcing, production and distribution

Engage, educate and incentivize downstream customers, clients and consumers

Value Chain



**Businesses
inc. Financial
institutions**





Portfolio



Assess biodiversity impacts and dependencies

Engage with businesses within the portfolio to foster actions that improve performance in terms of biodiversity impacts and dependencies

Manage biodiversity risks and impacts, for example through stewardship, divestment and/or exclusion

**Businesses
inc. Financial
institutions**

Questions





Group Work

Which of the actions to create an enabling environment are most relevant in your national context?

Which actions that businesses can take do you think your government could encourage to be most impactful?



OVERVIEW OF ONGOING IPBES ASSESSMENTS

**Workshop on recently completed
assessments of IPBES**
25 July 2026, Nairobi

www.ipbes.net
Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform
on Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services



Methodological assessment on monitoring biodiversity and nature's contributions to people

(Monitoring assessment)





Context



Mandate

The undertaking of the assessment was approved at IPBES 10 (September 2023, Bonn, Germany), and the assessment is scheduled to be considered at **IPBES 13 (3rd quarter 2027)**

Scope

- **Assess capacity to monitor biodiversity, nature's contributions to people (NCP), and the direct and underlying causes** of the observed changes
- **Assess capacity to monitor progress towards the goals and targets** of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements
- **Assess existing data and systems:** evaluate availability, gaps, and biases in biodiversity and NCP data
- **Evaluate capacity and resources:** review national and global capabilities for data collection, analysis and sharing, with attention to challenges faced by developing countries
- **Identify opportunities for strengthening monitoring:** options for improving cooperation, data sharing & integration into global networks and platforms
- **Consider diverse knowledge and value systems:** incorporate scientific and Indigenous and local knowledge, following the IPBES conceptual framework

Assessment team

Expert group

- 3 co-chairs
- 12 coordinating lead authors
- 50 lead authors
- 8 review editors
- 8 fellows



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**Maurizio
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- **Yongyut Trisurat** (Bureau)
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Technical support unit
Hosted by **McGill University** (Canada)

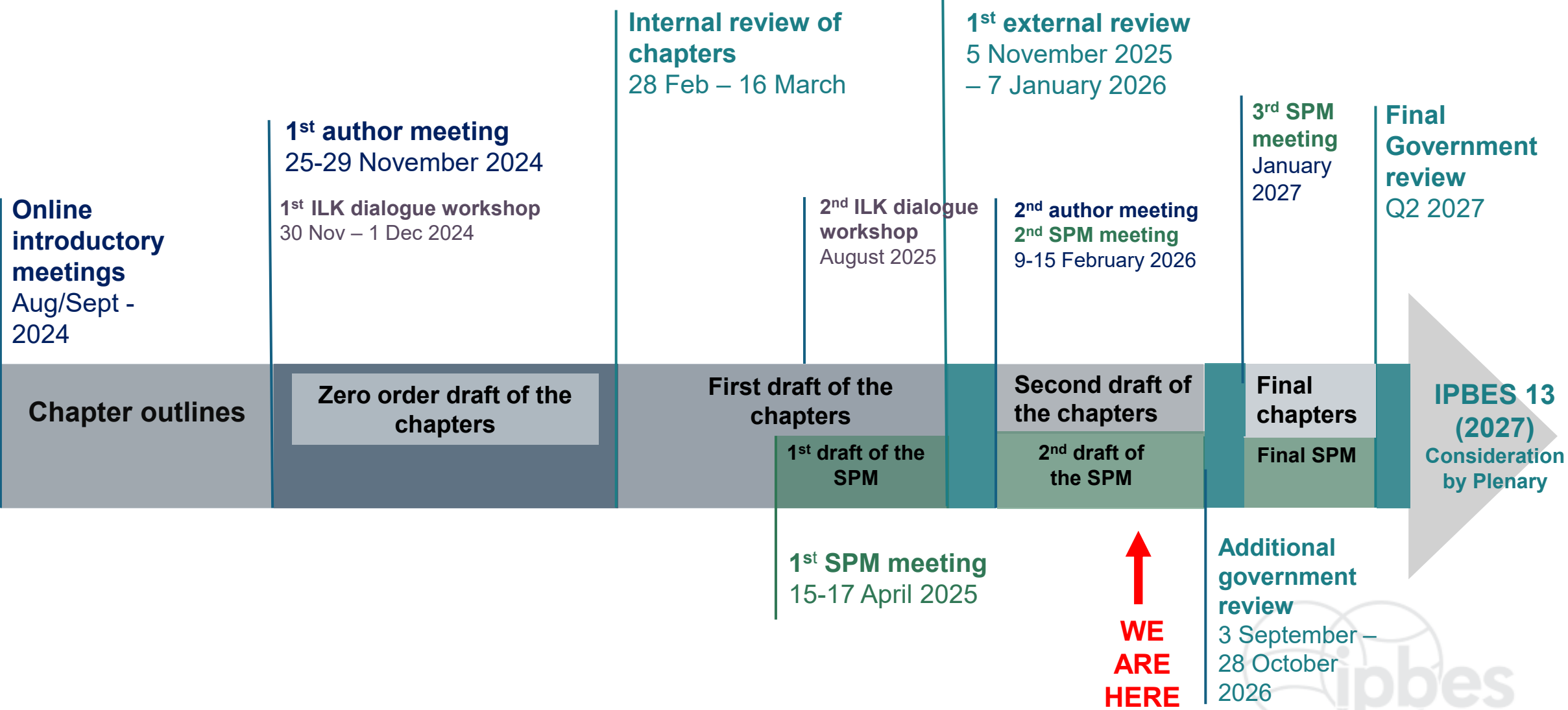


Structure of the monitoring assessment – chapter description



Chapter 1 Setting the scene	Chapter 2 Data needs	Chapter 3 Monitoring challenges	Chapter 4 Strengthening capacity
▪ Describes the purpose, intended audiences, and needs ▪ Links to the IPBES conceptual framework ▪ Provides an overview of the assessment structure	▪ Assesses data, indicator, and model needs to inform implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework ▪ Integrates multiple knowledge systems	▪ Assesses current data systems and coverage (geographic, taxonomic, and temporal) ▪ Explores the findability, accessibility, interoperability and reusability of existing data ▪ Explores data gaps and biases, and interoperability ▪ Assesses capacity, capability, and infrastructure available ▪ Highlights key challenges for coherence among existing systems that prevent the aggregation of local and national indicators into global indicators	▪ Assesses financial, institutional, human and capacity needs, and options to meet these needs to establish and reinforce sustained, long-term monitoring projects and programmes ▪ Identifies pathways to enhance scientific and technical cooperation, capacity-building and technology transfer ▪ Assesses the economic costs and benefits of strengthening options and the requirements to realize these options

Assessment timeline



Next steps

Milestone	Date
Additional government review	3 September – 28 October 2026
Online dialogues with Governments in support of the additional review	28 September 2026
Third meeting to develop the summary for policymakers	January/February 2027, dates TBC
Final government review	8 weeks ahead of IPBES 13
13 th session of the IPBES Plenary	3rd quarter of 2027





Methodological assessment of integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and ecological connectivity

(Spatial planning and connectivity assessment)





Background

Mandate

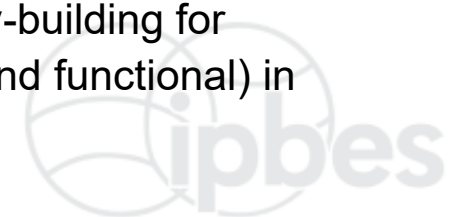
- The undertaking of the assessment was approved at IPBES 10 (Sept 2023, Bonn, Germany)

Context

- The assessment addresses use and change in land, waters and sea and is particularly relevant to the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention)

Scope

- The assessment will provide options for improving planning for effective conservation, restoration and sustainable use of nature and its contributions to people across spatial and temporal scales
- It will cover methods, guidance, tools, scenarios, models, data, knowledge and capacity-building for integrating biodiversity considerations into and promoting connectivity (both structural and functional) in spatial planning, across sectors and scales



Assessment team

Expert group

- 3 co-chairs
- 12 coordinating lead authors
- 47 lead authors
- 10 review editors
- 12 fellows



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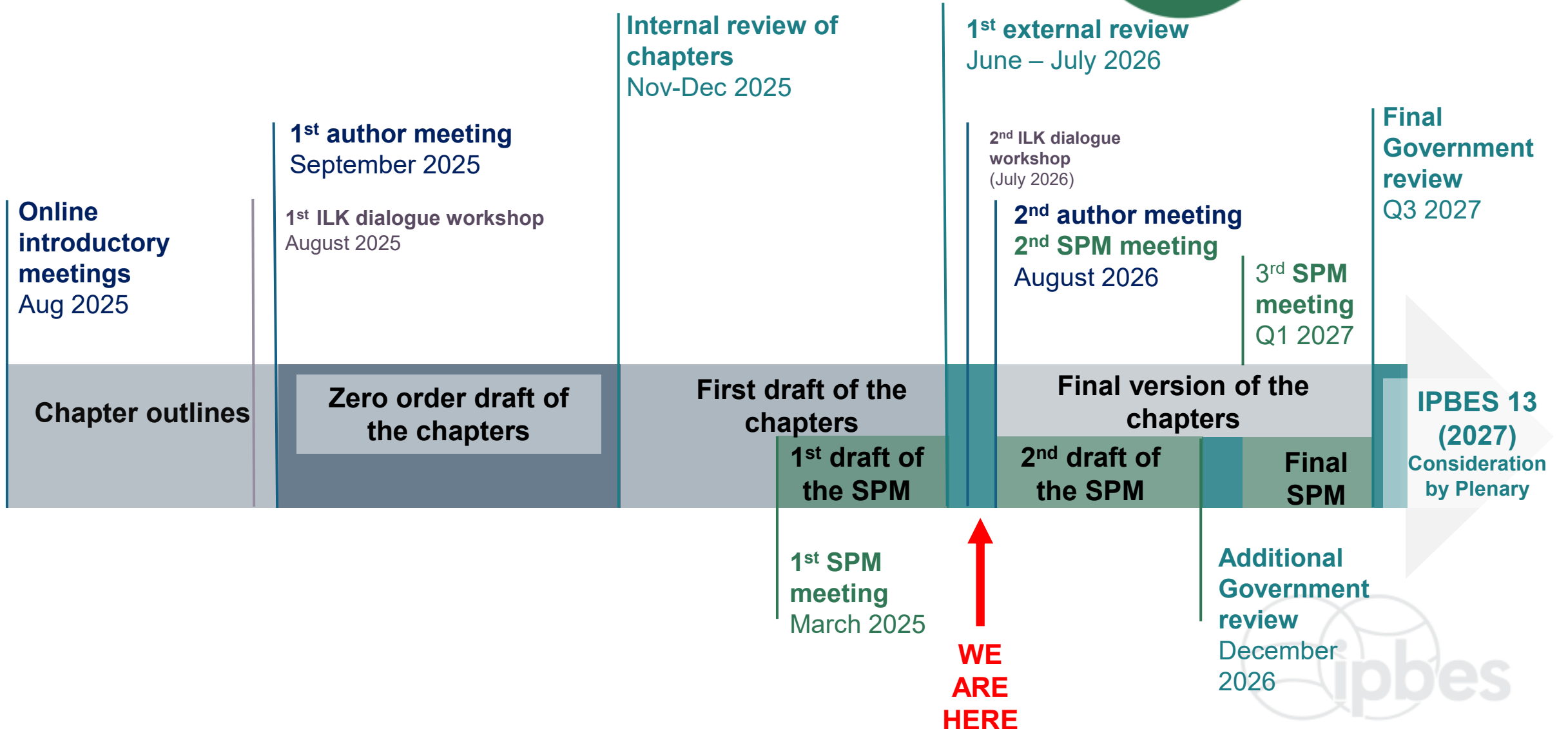


Technical Support Unit

Hosted by **Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam**
(Kingdom of the Netherlands)



Assessment timeline





Structure of the assessment

(Chapter description)

Summary for policymakers	Chapter 1	Setting the scene: defining spatial planning in the context of biodiversity conservation, ecological connectivity and provision of nature's contributions to people
	Chapter 2	Implementing Target 1 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) on biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning
	Chapter 3	Implementing Targets 2 and 3 of the KMGBF, on restoration and protected areas and other area-based conservation measures
	Chapter 4	Maintaining, restoring and enhancing ecological connectivity
	Chapter 5	Spatial planning for the future
	Chapter 6	Creating an enabling environment for integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and ecological connectivity

Next steps



Milestone	Date
Second author meeting and second meeting to develop the summary for policymakers (Monteverde, Costa Rica)	23-28 August 2026
Additional government review of the summary for policymakers	December 2026
Third meeting to develop the summary for policymakers	January/February 2027, dates TBC
Final government review	8 weeks ahead of IPBES 13
13 th session of the IPBES Plenary	3rd quarter of 2027





Second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services

(Second global assessment)



Context



Mandate

The undertaking of a second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services (second global assessment) was approved at IPBES 11 (December 2024, Windhoek)

Scope

Its main objective is to assess relevant knowledge that has become available since the publication of the first Global Assessment and assess progress towards achieving the goals of sustainability and living in harmony with nature. It also has **3 specific objectives**:

- To support Governments and other actors in implementing the objectives of relevant MEAs and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals;
- To support the assessment of progress towards the achievement of the global targets for 2030 and the global goals for 2050 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and of relevant Sustainable Development Goals and targets;
- To assess the scientific and technical basis as well as different knowledge systems and policy-relevant information for the additional efforts needed in the current and subsequent decades to achieve the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

The assessment report will be composed of 5 chapters and a summary for policymakers.



Assessment team

Expert group

- 3 co-chairs
- 19 coordinating lead authors
- 69 lead authors
- 10 review editors
- 12 fellows



Zhi Lu



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Becky Chaplin- Kramer

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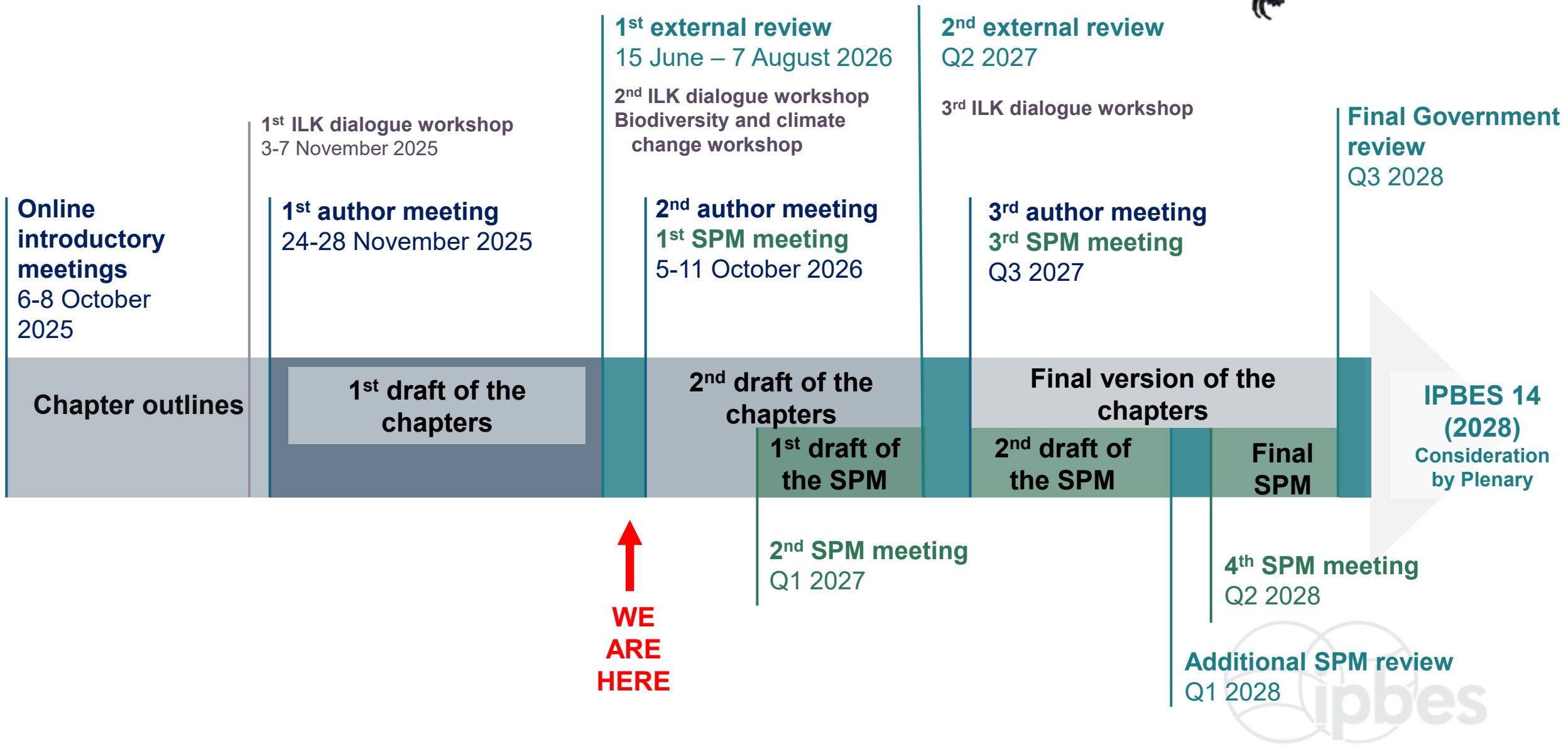


Technical support unit

Hosted by the **IPBES secretariat** (Bonn, Germany)



Assessment timeline





Structure of the assessment

(Chapter description)

Summary for policymakers	Chapter 1	Setting the scene
	Chapter 2	Different knowledge systems and the role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities
	Chapter 3	Status and trends • Good quality of life in harmony with nature • Drivers of change • Nature • Nature's contributions to people
	Chapter 4	Future pathways
	Chapter 5	Options for action to address direct drivers and underlying causes of biodiversity loss and harm to nature

Cross-cutting themes

- IPBES conceptual framework
- Coastal and marine systems
- Units of assessment
- Case studies
- Climate change
- Transformation
- Glossary
- Indigenous and local knowledge



Next steps



First external review

- 15 June – 7 August 2026

Biodiversity and climate change workshop (18-20 August 2026, Berne, Switzerland)

Second author meeting and first meeting to advance the summary for policymakers

- 5-9 October and 10-11 October 2026 (respectively; in-person; Bangkok)

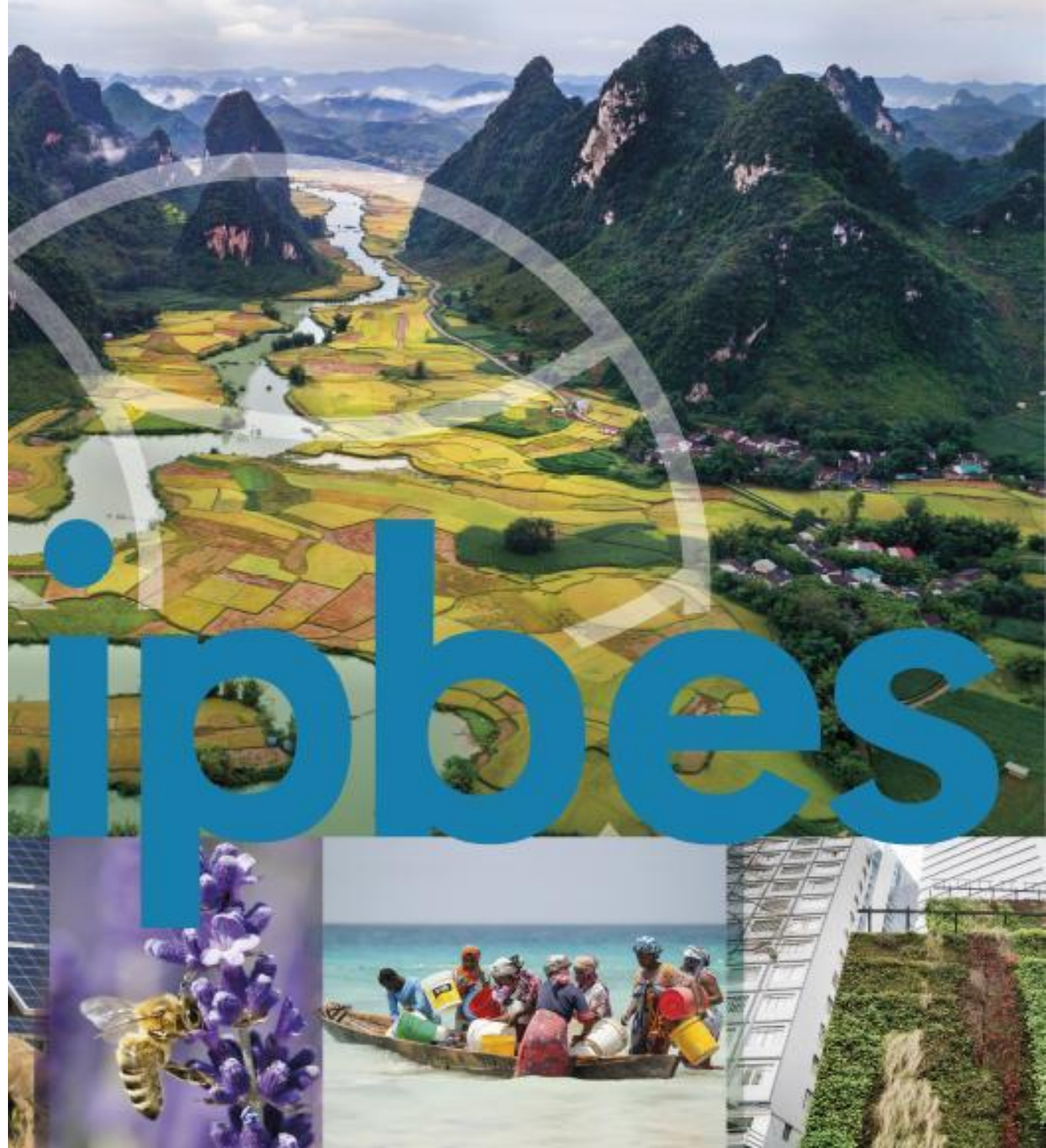
Second meeting to develop the summary for policymakers

- February/March 2027, dates TBC





Indigenous and local knowledge in IPBES



IPBES and Indigenous and local knowledge

- Since its inception, IPBES **recognizes the importance** of Indigenous and local knowledge (ILK) to the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems and the roles of Indigenous Peoples and local communities
- Work with ILK is enshrined in IPBES **deliverables and objectives**
- The IPBES **conceptual framework** explicitly considers multiple knowledge systems and types of values



ILK task force

- 14 members, 10 Indigenous
- Technical support unit based at UNESCO
- Developing and overseeing methods

Task force members:

Co-chairs:

Nicholas Rahiri Roskruge

Hiroe Ishihara

Members:

Wilfredo Alangui, Myrle Ballard, Joji Cariño, Binota Moy Dhamai, Guadalupe Yesenia Hernández Márquez, Mariaelena Huambachano, Paulina Karim, Pius Loupa, Q"apaj Conde, Ethel Chisomo Kamba Chikoti, Kanembwa Mukoma, John Scott, Nataliya Stryamets, Kyle Whyte



IPBES and Indigenous and local knowledge

- The task force developed an “**approach to recognizing and working with ILK in IPBES**” that was approved by the IPBES Plenary at its 5th session in 2017. This provides an agreed upon foundation for our work
- The task force has also developed a **methodological guidance** to enhance implementation of this approach and **participation by Indigenous Peoples and local communities**
- We are always **learning** through assessments and other activities, reviewing our progress and trying to develop further (e.g., through an ILK methods workshop in November last year)



Methods within assessments

- Authors form an “ILK liaison group” for each assessment (a group of authors tasked with working on ILK)
- Key ILK questions / themes are developed for each chapter
- Reviews of literature and other material (e.g., community reports, videos, art...)
- Online call for contributions and library
- Contributing authors
- Co-developing figures and concepts



ILK Methods within assessments

- **4 dialogue workshops** (2 for “fast track” assessments):
 - **Scoping workshop** (online, before an assessment starts)

During the assessment:

- 1. Framing / key ILK themes and concepts**
- 2. Reviewing first drafts**
- 3. Reviewing second drafts and summary for policymakers**
 - Discussions and community visits
 - Comments for external reviews
 - Validation and discussion of findings
 - Reports available [online](#), cited in assessments



Methods within assessments (continued)

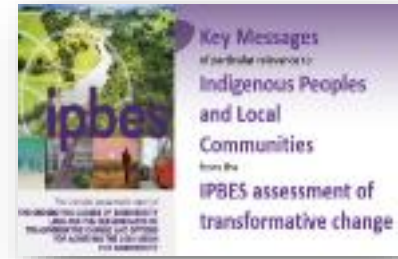
- Free, prior and informed consent processes developed and implemented
- Data management processes and Indigenous data sovereignty principles enshrined in the IPBES data management policy



Benefits to Indigenous Peoples and local communities

Striving to ensure benefits:

- Bringing issues and priorities from Indigenous Peoples and local communities to the attention of policymakers and decisionmakers
- Opportunities for sharing among Indigenous Peoples and local communities
- Catalyzing new research by and with Indigenous Peoples and local communities
- Assessments and other products as tools for negotiation, funding applications, educational resources...
 - IPBES produces materials, webinars and fact sheets for Indigenous Peoples and local communities



Ongoing work / Ways forward

- **Chapter 2 of the second global assessment**
“Different knowledge systems and the role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities”
 - More Indigenous authors / leadership
 - Techniques and methods drawn from Indigenous and local traditions and knowledge systems
 - Other ways of reflecting knowledge, including languages, videos, pictures, audio records, artworks and rituals
 - Foundation for concepts, framings and a narrative that will run throughout the assessment



Thank you!

