

**SIXTIETH SESSION OF THE IPCC**  
**Istanbul, Türkiye, 16 – 19 January 2024**

IPCC-LX/INF. 8  
(20.XII.2023)  
Agenda Item: 11  
ENGLISH ONLY

**MATTERS RELATED TO UNFCCC AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES**

**Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)**

(Prepared by the IPBES Secretariat)

(Submitted by the Secretary of the IPCC)

## Matters relating to UNFCCC and other international organizations

(Prepared by the IPBES Secretariat)

This note describes the outcomes of the tenth session of the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), held from 28 August to 3 September 2023 in Bonn, Germany, including with regard to the engagement of IPBES with IPCC.

### 1. 10<sup>th</sup> session of the IPBES Plenary: IPBES assessments

IPBES is currently in the process of implementing its rolling work programme up to 2030, adopted by the IPBES Plenary at its seventh session in 2019 (available at: <https://www.ipbes.net/resource-file/27458>). The Plenary, at its tenth session, adopted a number of decisions to advance the implementation of the work programme.

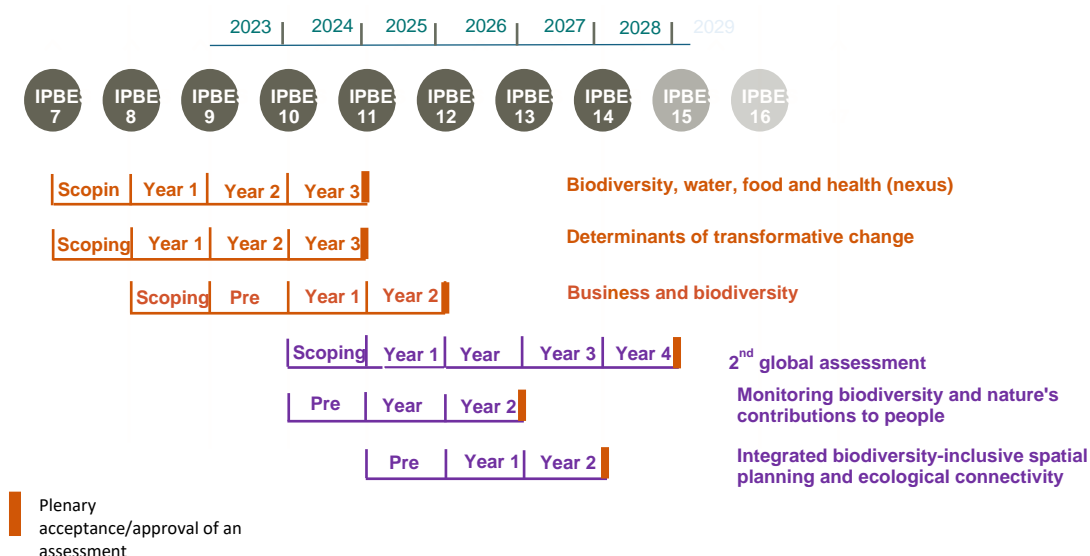
This included the approval of the summary for policymakers and acceptance of the chapters of the Assessment of Invasive Alien Species and their Control. The assessment found that alongside dramatic changes to biodiversity and ecosystems, the global economic cost of invasive alien species exceeded \$423 billion annually in 2019, with costs having at least quadrupled every decade since 1970. In 2019, the IPBES Global Assessment Report found that invasive alien species are one of the five most important direct drivers of biodiversity loss – alongside changes in land- and sea-use, direct exploitation of species, climate change and pollution. The Assessment of Invasive Alien Species and their Control was produced by 86 experts from 49 countries over four and a half years. It draws on more than 13,000 references, including contributions from Indigenous Peoples and local communities, making it the most comprehensive assessment ever carried out of invasive alien species around the world. The assessment is available at: <https://www.ipbes.net/ias>

The Plenary also decided to add two fast-track assessments to the work programme up to 2030:

- A methodological assessment on monitoring biodiversity and nature's contributions to people, as outlined in the scoping report for the assessment set out in annex I to decision IPBES-10/1, for consideration by the Plenary at its thirteenth session. A call for the nomination of experts has been issued and will close on 6 January 2024;
- A methodological assessment of integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and ecological connectivity, as outlined in the scoping report for the assessment set out in annex II to decision IPBES-10/1, for consideration by the Plenary at its fourteenth session. A call for the nomination of experts will be issued later in 2024.

Furthermore, a scoping process for a second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services was started and will be completed by the eleventh session of the Plenary (10-16 December 2024, Namibia). The assessment is expected to be similar in scope to the first IPBES Global Assessment of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and is planned to be conducted between 2025 and 2028. A call for the nomination of experts to assist with the scoping closed in November 2023 and experts will be selected in early 2024. An external review of the draft scoping report is planned for May 2024.

Figure 1 illustrates the six assessments currently ongoing or planned in the period up to 2030.



## 2. 10<sup>th</sup> session of the IPBES Plenary: Engagement with IPCC

In decision IPBES-10/1, the Plenary also addressed IPBES' engagement with IPCC.

At its ninth session in 2022, the Plenary had invited national focal points of IPBES to engage with their IPCC counterparts to jointly consider potential means of increasing scientific cooperation and information sharing and improving understanding of relevant processes, procedures and workplans. At its tenth session, the Plenary invited IPBES national focal points to continue this engagement.

Also at its ninth session, the Plenary had encouraged IPBES members, relevant stakeholders, scientific bodies and research organizations to undertake knowledge development and research regarding the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change, including the impacts of climate change. At its tenth session, the Plenary recalled this encouragement.

At its tenth session, the Plenary invited the IPBES Bureau and Executive Secretary to continue to explore with IPCC, early in its seventh assessment cycle, concrete approaches for cooperation and potential joint activities between IPCC and IPBES, including as part of the seventh cycle of IPCC, reaffirming the need for transparency of any activity, in conformity with the decisions of IPCC and IPBES and their respective policies and procedures.

For IPBES 8, in 2021, the secretariat had prepared a note ([IPBES/8/6](#)), which included options for different forms of collaboration with IPCC. The note provided an overview of the procedural requirements for each form of cooperation, including joint assessments, joint technical papers, co-sponsored workshops and liaison groups. In 2022 and 2023, calls for thematic or methodological issues related to biodiversity and climate change that would benefit from collaboration between IPCC and IPBES were issued, in response to decisions IPBES-8/1 and IPBES-9/1, and the resulting submissions compiled in documents [IPBES/9/INF/26](#) and [IPBES/10/INF/20](#). At its tenth session, the Plenary requested the Executive Secretary to issue an additional call for suggestions, which has been issued on 8 November 2023, with a deadline of 15 February 2023. The submissions received in response to this call will be compiled together with the submissions received in response to the two earlier calls, and the options outlined in section II of document IPBES/8/6. In line with decision IPBES-10/1, the compilation is planned to be made available for peer review in April 2024, in time for a proposal to be finalized for consideration and further action by the IPBES Plenary at its eleventh session.

Already at its eighth session in 2021, the Plenary had thanked the organizers of and participants in the workshop on biodiversity and climate change, co-sponsored by IPBES and IPCC, appreciated the significant effort that went into the report, and invited the experts who prepare the IPBES nexus assessment (thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health) and transformative change assessment (the thematic assessment of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and the determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity) to consider the report, as appropriate, in the undertaking of those assessments, in line with the procedures for the preparation of IPBES deliverables. In particular the IPBES nexus assessment, which is undergoing its second external review until 18 January 2024, is drawing on the outcomes of the co-sponsored workshop.

### **3. 10<sup>th</sup> session of the IPBES Plenary: Other outcomes**

The IPBES Plenary, in decision IPBES-10/1, also approved workplans with activities on capacity-building, data and knowledge management, knowledge generation catalysis, Indigenous and local knowledge, policy support and scenarios and models.

Furthermore, terms of reference for a mid-term review under the rolling work programme of IPBES up to 2030 were agreed; and an internal review will be conducted in the course of 2024, with an external review to follow in 2025.