



Convention on Biological Diversity

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Item 16 of the provisional agenda*

Scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including implications for the programmes of work of the Convention

Updated information on the work of the Intergovernmental Science- Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services**

Note by the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. In paragraph 1 of recommendation [26/3](#), the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice requested the Executive Secretary to prepare, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting, proposals to be considered for inclusion in the work programme towards 2030 of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.
2. At its ninth Plenary session, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services decided to consider additions to its rolling work programme at its tenth session, on the basis of requests, inputs and suggestions received. At its twelfth Plenary session, to be held in 2025, the Platform will determine the topic of a future fast-track assessment to be completed by 2028.
3. Further to the invitation from the Platform, the Conference of the Parties may wish to convey further requests to the Platform. Accordingly, the Secretariat has prepared draft requests to the Platform for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties.¹ Additional information on these requests is provided in the tables below, according to the requirements set out in the *Procedure for receiving and prioritizing requests put to the Platform* established by the IPBES Plenary.²

* CBD/COP/16/1.

** The present document is being issued without formal editing.

¹ The draft requests are available in document CBD/COP/16/2, as new elements, shaded in grey, under item 16, para. 3 (a) to (e) of the draft decision on matters related to the programme of work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

² [Decision IPBES-1/3](#); see paragraph 7 which list the 10 areas of information requested, as reflected in the tables annexed to the present note.

Table 1

Additional information regarding a fast-track assessment on pollution and biodiversity

<i>IPBES consideration</i>	<i>Information related to the request</i>
(a) Relevance to the objective, functions and work programme of IPBES;	The proposed assessment addresses one of the key drivers of biodiversity loss identified by the Platform and responds directly to needs of one MEA and indirectly to others.
(b) Urgency of action by IPBES in the light of the imminence of the risks caused by the issues to be addressed by such action;	A fast-track approach is needed to provide the information as soon as possible to help Parties and other actors reach and track progress towards a number of targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
(c) Relevance of the requested action in addressing specific policies or processes;	Directly related to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals, the Global Framework on Chemicals, the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, and the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Plastic Pollution.
(d) Geographic scope of the requested action, as well as issues to be covered by such action;	Global, with due regard to the need for flexibility to meet differing national circumstances.
(e) Anticipated level of complexity of the issues to be addressed by the requested action;	Complex. Such an assessment would include approaches for the identification of the main sources of pollution that impact biodiversity, including impact on different taxonomic groups, and ecosystem services and of ways to avoid, reduce and mitigate such impacts, including response options and enabling environments and pathways to limit the use or the impacts of pollutants. The assessment would focus on those sources of pollution that have the greatest impacts on biodiversity and in turn people, including on indigenous people and local communities, women and youth. The assessment would also need to take into account the cumulative, biomagnification and synergistic effects, on pollutants that are not being addressed through other processes and on recently identified pollutants types that have not been subject to global level assessments, such as so called ‘forever chemicals’, wastewater and microplastics.
(f) Previous work and existing initiatives of a similar nature and evidence of remaining gaps, such as the absence or limited availability of information and tools to address the issues, and reasons why IPBES is best suited to take action;	The proposed assessment would address a clear gap in information available to Parties and actors. It would draw upon existing data on pollution. It would also bring together information from other processes addressing specific pollutants in an integrated manner. The broad expertise available, global scope and the robust processes of the Platform make IPBES best suited. The work would be undertaken in a manner to

	complement any work pursued under the proposed Science-Policy Panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution.
(g) Availability of scientific literature and expertise IPBES to undertake the requested action;	There is widespread but potentially disparate information and expertise available, as well as Indigenous and local knowledge, to undertake the assessment.
(h) Scale of the potential impacts, and potential beneficiaries of the requested action;	The assessment will enable effective action to address one of the key direct drivers of biodiversity loss and provide information relevant to target 7 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
(i) Requirements for financial and human resources, and potential duration of the requested action;	A fast-track two-year process envisaged.
(j) An identification of priorities within multiple requests submitted.	Priority of the CBD COP representing 196 Parties including nearly all members of IPBES.

Table 2

Additional information regarding a fast-track assessment on cities and biodiversity

<i>IPBES Consideration</i>	<i>Information related to the request</i>
(a) Relevance to the objective, functions and work programme of IPBES;	More than half of the world's population lives in cities. As such cities, their infrastructure, connections to other ecosystems and their populations are major causes of land use change and over exploitation, two of the key drivers of biodiversity loss identified by the Platform. The assessment would also directly respond to the needs of one MEA and indirectly to others.
(b) Urgency of action by IPBES in the light of the imminence of the risks caused by the issues to be addressed by such action;	A fast-track approach is needed to provide the information as soon as possible to help Parties and other actors reach and track progress towards a number of targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
(c) Relevance of the requested action in addressing specific policies or processes;	Directly related to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and processes under UN Habitat, including the New Urban Agenda.
(d) Geographic scope of the requested action, as well as issues to be covered by such action;	Global, with due regard to the need for flexibility to meet differing national circumstances.
(e) Anticipated level of complexity of the issues to be addressed by the requested action;	Complex. Such an assessment would include approaches for the identification of the ways in which cities and similar urban and densely populated areas directly and indirectly affect biodiversity and ecosystems services and ways to mitigate these. The

	assessment would also need to identify the dependency of urban communities on ecosystems and the connections between cities and nearby and distant ecosystems and ways in which the sustainable management of cities and urbanization, among other approaches, could be used to address these.
(f) Previous work and existing initiatives of a similar nature and evidence of remaining gaps, such as the absence or limited availability of information and tools to address the issues, and reasons why IPBES is best suited to take action;	The proposed assessment would address a clear gap in information available to Parties and actors. It would draw upon existing data on trends in urbanization and population dynamics and combine this with information on the status and trends of biodiversity. The broad expertise available, global scope and the robust processes of the Platform make IPBES best suited.
(g) Availability of scientific literature and expertise IPBES to undertake the requested action;	There is widespread but potentially disparate information and expertise available.
(h) Scale of the potential impacts, and potential beneficiaries of the requested action;	The assessment will enable effective action to address two of the key direct drivers of biodiversity loss and provide information relevant to targets 1 and 12 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Further it will also indirectly support action towards all targets under the Framework addressing land use change and sustainable consumption.
(i) Requirements for financial and human resources, and potential duration of the requested action;	A fast-track two-year process envisaged.
(j) An identification of priorities within multiple requests submitted.	Priority of the CBD COP representing 196 Parties including nearly all members of IPBES.

Table 3
Additional information regarding a fast-track assessment on poverty and biodiversity

<i>IPBES Consideration</i>	<i>Information related to the request</i>
(a) Relevance to the objective, functions and work programme of IPBES;	If current trends continue it is estimated that 575 million people will be living in extreme poverty by 2030. People living in poverty are often heavily reliant on biodiversity for their daily needs and the realization of their human rights. Further poverty, in all its dimensions, can be an indirect driver of biodiversity loss. As such better understanding the interlinkages between biodiversity and poverty is essential for addressing both challenges in an effective manner. The assessment would also directly respond to the needs of one MEA and indirectly to others. It would also directly contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
(b) Urgency of action by IPBES in the light of the imminence of the risks caused	A fast-track approach is needed to provide the information as soon as possible to help Parties and other

by the issues to be addressed by such action;	actors reach and track progress towards a number of targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
(c) Relevance of the requested action in addressing specific policies or processes;	Directly related to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and many processes under the United Nations addressing issues related to poverty.
(d) Geographic scope of the requested action, as well as issues to be covered by such action;	Global, with due regard to the need for flexibility to meet differing national circumstances.
(e) Anticipated level of complexity of the issues to be addressed by the requested action;	Complex. Such an assessment would include diverse approaches for the identification of the multiple ways in which poverty, in all its dimensions, interacts with biodiversity. This would include both the ways in which people living in poverty depend on and use biodiversity to meet their basic needs and realize their human rights, how the loss of biodiversity impacts people living in poverty and how, how poverty can affect the drivers of biodiversity. The assessment would also need to take into account the specific circumstances of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
(f) Previous work and existing initiatives of a similar nature and evidence of remaining gaps, such as the absence or limited availability of information and tools to address the issues, and reasons why IPBES is best suited to take action;	The proposed assessment would address a clear gap in information available to Parties and actors. It would draw upon existing data on trends on poverty, in all its dimensions, combine this with information on the status and trends of biodiversity. The broad expertise available, global scope and the robust processes of the Platform make IPBES best suited.
(g) Availability of scientific literature and expertise IPBES to undertake the requested action;	There is widespread but potentially disparate information and expertise available.
(h) Scale of the potential impacts, and potential beneficiaries of the requested action;	The assessment will enable effective action to address and track progress towards target 11 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. It would also be indirectly relevant to many of the targets in the Framework, including targets 9 and 14, as well as to its 2050 Vision and Goal B
(i) Requirements for financial and human resources, and potential duration of the requested action;	A fast-track two-year process envisaged.
(j) An identification of priorities within multiple requests submitted.	Priority of the CBD COP representing 196 Parties including nearly all members of IPBES.

Table 4

Additional information regarding a fast-track assessment on biodiversity and climate change

<i>IPBES Consideration</i>	<i>Information related to the request</i>
(a) Relevance to the objective, functions and work programme of IPBES;	The proposed assessment addresses one of the key drivers of biodiversity loss identified by the Platform. It would also look at ways in the loss of biodiversity contributes to climate change and its impacts. The assessment responds directly to the needs of two MEAs and indirectly to others, for example the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.
(b) Urgency of action by IPBES in the light of the imminence of the risks caused by the issues to be addressed by such action;	A fast-track approach is needed to provide the information as soon as possible to help Parties and other actors reach and track progress towards a number of targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and in particular targets 8 and 11.
(c) Relevance of the requested action in addressing specific policies or processes;	Directly related to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change and the Paris Agreement.
(d) Geographic scope of the requested action, as well as issues to be covered by such action;	Global, with due regard to the need for flexibility to meet differing national circumstances.
(e) Anticipated level of complexity of the issues to be addressed by the requested action;	Complex. Such an assessment would include approaches for the identification of the multiple ways in which climate change and biodiversity interact and of how biodiversity can contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
(f) Previous work and existing initiatives of a similar nature and evidence of remaining gaps, such as the absence or limited availability of information and tools to address the issues, and reasons why IPBES is best suited to take action;	The proposed assessment would address a clear gap in information available to Parties and actors. It would draw upon existing data, trends and models on climate change, combine this with information on the status and trends of biodiversity. The broad expertise available, global scope and the robust processes of the Platform make IPBES best suited. Further the assessment could build from the results of the IPBES-IPCC Co-Sponsored Workshop on Biodiversity and Climate Change which is also being used as an input to the nexus and transformative change assessments.
(g) Availability of scientific literature and expertise IPBES to undertake the requested action;	There is widespread but potentially disparate information and expertise available.
(h) Scale of the potential impacts, and potential beneficiaries of the requested action;	The assessment will support effective action to address and track progress towards targets 8 and 11 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. It would also be indirectly relevant to many of the targets in the Framework given that climate change is one the

	key drivers of biodiversity loss identified by the Platform.
(i) Requirements for financial and human resources, and potential duration of the requested action;	A fast-track two-year process envisaged.
(j) An identification of priorities within multiple requests submitted.	Priority of the CBD COP representing 196 Parties including nearly all members of IPBES.

Table 5

Additional information regarding a fast-track assessment on rights-based approaches, including those related to gender, to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources

<i>IPBES Consideration</i>	<i>Information related to the request</i>
(a) Relevance to the objective, functions and work programme of IPBES;	The proposed assessment addresses issues previously identified by the Platform in its reports as relevant to biodiversity and responds directly to needs of one MEA and indirectly to others.
(b) Urgency of action by IPBES in the light of the imminence of the risks caused by the issues to be addressed by such action;	A fast-track approach is needed to provide the information as soon as possible to help Parties and other actors reach and track progress towards a number of elements of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework including its considerations for implementation and Targets 1, 3, 21, 22, and 23.
(c) Relevance of the requested action in addressing specific policies or processes;	Directly related to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity and to other international processes addressing the environment and human-rights.
(d) Geographic scope of the requested action, as well as issues to be covered by such action;	Global, with due regard to the need for flexibility to meet differing national circumstances.
(e) Anticipated level of complexity of the issues to be addressed by the requested action;	Complex. Such an assessment would require the identification of different conceptualizations of rights-based approaches and how these can be applied to address the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources. It would also need to consider issues related to, inter alia, human rights law, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities, traditional knowledge and gender equality.
(f) Previous work and existing initiatives of a similar nature and evidence of remaining gaps, such as the absence or limited availability of information and tools to address the issues, and reasons why IPBES is best suited to take action;	The proposed assessment would address a clear gap in information available to Parties and actors. It would draw upon existing research on rights-based approaches and explore how such approaches have or can be used to address the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources.

	The broad expertise available, global scope and the robust processes of the Platform make IPBES best suited. Further the assessment could build from the results from a number of previous IPBES assessments including the values assessment.
(g) Availability of scientific literature and expertise IPBES to undertake the requested action;	There is widespread but potentially disparate information and expertise available.
(h) Scale of the potential impacts, and potential beneficiaries of the requested action;	The assessment will enable effective action to address and track progress toward several elements of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and in particular Section C which outlines considerations for implementation and Targets 1, 3, 21, 22 and 23 which explicitly reference rights.
(i) Requirements for financial and human resources, and potential duration of the requested action;	A fast-track two-year process envisaged.
(j) An identification of priorities within multiple requests submitted.	Priority of the CBD COP representing 196 Parties including nearly all members of IPBES.