Catalysing science-based action on SCP

Task group

16 December 2019
1. **Introduction and tour de table (10 min)**
   Cecilia Lopez y Royo, coordinator, 10YFP secretariat
   Maria Jose Baptista, Economic Affairs Officer, IRP secretariat

2. **Overview of the task group: deliverables, timeline, composition (10 min)**
   Cecilia Lopez y Royo, 10YFP secretariat
   Maria Jose Baptista, Economic Affairs Officer, IRP secretariat

3. **Overview of key IRP reports (20 min)**
   Maria Jose Baptista, Economic Affairs Officer, IRP secretariat

4. **Discussion and next steps (30 min)**

5. **AOB**
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Mandate of the task group

**UN environment assembly resolution on** “Innovative pathways to achieve sustainable consumption and production” (UNEP/EA.4/L.2).

Request to: **establish, within existing resources and building on work already undertaken without duplication of efforts,**

- a time-limited task group comprising the International Resource Panel and the One Planet Network,
- to provide insights on the management of natural resources and raw materials in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable consumption and production, as well as to identify, taking into account national circumstances, technical tools, best practices, policy options, sustainable technologies and innovative business models, and finance flows in this regard. Requests further that the task group
- completes its work in time to present the results to the United Nations Environment Assembly at its 5th session…”
The **International Resource Panel – IRP** was launched in 2007 with the idea of creating a **science-policy interface** on the sustainable use of **natural resources** and in particular their environmental impacts over the full life cycle.
Who is the International Resource Panel?

IRP set up and partners

Prepares scientific assessments and advice, supports dissemination in scientific networks

Scientific Panel
Over 35 scientists

Provides support in the development, implementation and dissemination of reports, leads work on strategy for impact, ensures compliance with IRP policies and procedures

Steering Committee
28 Governments, European Commission & UNEP

Provides strategic guidance, political support, ensures regional synergies, supports dissemination in policy networks

Secretariat (UNEP)

Provides support in the development, implementation and dissemination of reports, leads work on strategy for impact, ensures compliance with IRP policies and procedures

Science-Policy Interface

Strategic Partners

- World Business Council for Sustainable Development
- Ellen MacArthur Foundation
- World Economic Forum
- International Science Council
- OECD
Panel members

[Images of panel members]
Strategic partners

**Intergovernmental Platforms**
- HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
- UNEA
- ipbes
- IPCC
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

**Regional Platforms**
- ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS
- ESCAP
- African Union
- UNECE
- ESCWA
- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

**Economic Platforms**
- G7 France 2019
- G20 Japan 2019
- OECD

**Academic Networks**
- WORLD RESOURCES FORUM
- IIASA
- International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
- IUCN
- International Science Council

**Private Sector Platforms**
- GLOBAL BUSINESS COALITION
- WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE
- ICC

**Others**
- PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency
- SUN Institute
- World Business Council for Sustainable Development
- ELLEN MACARTHUR FOUNDATION

**Environment Programme**
12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.

8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead.
Who we are:

- An implementation mechanism of sustainable Development Goal 12
- The One Planet network: a multi-stakeholder partnership for Sustainable Development
- A network that leads the shift to sustainable consumption and production, providing unified and coherent direction, tools and solutions

Who is the One Planet network?
Who is the One Planet network?

- 646 Programme Partners
- 21 UN entities in the 10YFP Inter-Agency Coordination Group
- 136 National Focal Points

United Nations / Intergovernmental organisation: 6.1%
Scientific and technical organisation: 16.7%
National government: 17.8%
Local government: 0.7%
Civil society: 39.8%
Business: 19.0%
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5. **AOB**
**Aim:** increased uptake of the International Resource Panel’s reports by the One Planet network (governments, business, and other stakeholders) and beyond

**Focus:**
- Natural resource use trends in key sectors and value chains: Construction, Agri-Food and potentially textiles.
- Strengthen the understanding on the critical role of sustainable resource management for climate, biodiversity and socio-economic development;
Activities & outputs of the task group

1. Identify information to prioritise action on SCP and natural resource management.
   Output: Key messages that are action oriented and evidence based

2. Role of natural resources in strategic high level agendas.
   Output: 1 to 3 briefs on natural resources & climate, biodiversity and development.

3. Dissemination & Advocacy
   Output: communication products
Timeline of the task group

5th UN Environment Assembly: 22-26 February 2021
All materials and reports to be finalised by October 2020
(except communication products)

Timeline

▪ December 2019: Establishment of the Task Group
▪ February 2020: Set of agreed key messages
▪ TBD – specific timelines for briefs
▪ 4-9 May 2020: International Resource Panel meeting in Thailand
▪ May 2020: One Planet network Executive Committee meeting in Paris
▪ October 2020: final consolidation of key messages & all briefs;
▪ October 2020: International Resource Panel meeting in Canada
▪ 10 November: submission for consideration at the CPR meeting
▪ January 2021: Materials for digital outreach in preparation for UNEA5
Composition of the task group

Task group composition
- Argentina
- Finland
- The Netherlands
- South Africa
- UNDP
- UN-Habitat
- European Commission
- Centre for Responsible Business
- Saudi Green Building Forum
- WWF
- World Resources Forum
- Co-chair of the International Resource Panel
- International Resource Panel experts
- UNEP

The task group will:
1) provide inputs and information on the identification of priority information,
2) represent the stakeholder group / programme / organisation they are nominated for and ensure consultations within that group,
3) champion the key messages within their stakeholder group and relevant events.
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5. **AOB**
With a forecast human population of 9.2 billion by 2050 accompanied by continuing world economic growth, the International Resource Panel has the urgent task of helping to transform how we use, and re-use, resources.

Our mission

How can we protect the environment, reduce poverty and maintain economic growth?

By **Decoupling**: breaking the link between resource use and economic growth

Using less land, water, energy and materials to maintain economic growth is: **Resource decoupling**

Using resources wisely over their lifetime to reduce environmental impact is: **Impact decoupling**

- Human well-being
- Economic activity (GDP)
- Resource use
- Environmental impact

**Resource decoupling**

**Impact decoupling**
The Panel’s research

- Identify global issues of sustainability in need of independent scientific assessment
- Build scientific teams
- Assess the existing science
- Prepare reports and provide advices

**Relevance**
- Responds to demand
- Covers the entire assessment process

**Credibility**
- Based on research that is done peer-reviewed

**Legitimacy**
- Balance, transparency, political acceptability, accessibility and trust

Examples of research themes:
- Food, Land & Biodiversity
- Climate Change
- Decoupling & Resource Efficiency
- Cities
- Governance
- Metals
- Marine and Water Resources
- Industrial Processes
- Global Resource Outlook

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More than 25 published reports

And many more at:
http://www.resourcepanel.org/reports
About Resource Efficiency: What Have We Learned from the International Resource Panel
What is resource efficiency
Global resource demand and use is increasing at an unsustainable pace

- **1970**: 7 billion tonnes
- **2017**: 90 billion tonnes
- **2050**: 186 billion tonnes

World consumption of primary materials is expected to go up to 186 billion tons by 2050 if current consumption trends continue.

- **4/9** planetary boundaries have been surpassed.
- **33%** soil degradation
- **20%** overexploited aquifers
- **29%** commercial fish overfished
- **Less than 1/3** of existing metals have a recycling rate above 50%
- **Most speciality metals** have a recycling rate of less than 1%.

Source: International Resource Panel
© Icons: www.freepik.com
Resource use varies among countries

**Did you know?**

Resource use per capita varies globally by a factor of 24

www.unep.org/resourcepanel
Inequality in global resource use

Natural resource use and its environmental impacts are unequally distributed among world regions

High-income countries use 10 times more natural resources than low-income G20 countries

1% of world’s resource consumption comes from the 1.2 billion poorest people

30-40% of urban population lives without access to basic services

In high-income countries

In low-income countries

the billion richest consume 72% of the world’s resources

11% of world population are undernourished

>50% are in Asia

By 2030, food requirements will increase 60%.

By 2050, global cropland will increase 55%.

By 2030, water use will increase 40%.

Source: International Resource Panel © Icons: www.freepik.com
Aligning resource efficiency with Climate and Sustainable Development Goals requires system-wide transformations.

Source: UN Environment, Economic Division
Cities can play a role in decoupling. They are centres of innovation where transport, water, sanitation, waste, energy and housing can be provided more efficiently to improve the lives of growing populations. Currently:

- ... 80% of global GDP is produced in cities.
- ... cities consume 60-80% of global energy.
- ... cities generate 75% of carbon emissions.
- ... cities consume more than 75% of the world’s natural resources.

But, city dwellers – at comparable income levels – need fewer resources than rural dwellers. Against century-long trends, higher density cities are more energy and resource efficient, when sustainable development policies are put in place.

CITY-LEVEL DECOUPLING requires policies for sustainable urban resource flows and governance of infrastructure transitions.

Public investments should support infrastructure that stimulate low-carbon, resource-efficient and equitable urban development.

Cities should set specific targets to use resources more efficiently and formulate plans to achieve them.

Private sector needs to be engaged in translating innovations into city-wide projects.

Relevant micro and city level innovations need to be actively supported and networked.

Environmental sustainability needs to be effectively mainstreamed in urban development policy frameworks.
The multiple benefits of resource efficiency

- Reduce natural resource use globally by **28%** by 2050
- Reduce global greenhouse gas emissions globally by **63%** below 2015 levels by 2050
- More than offset the economic costs of ambitious climate action
- Deliver annual economic benefits of USD **2 trillion** globally by 2050
The multiple benefits of resource efficiency: Material Efficiency Strategies can help decrease our emissions from homes.

ME strategies can reduce GHG emissions in the material cycle of residential buildings in 2050.

- **G7 countries**: reduce 80-100%
- **China**: reduce 80-100%
- **India**: reduce 50-70%
The multiple benefits of resource efficiency: Material Efficiency Strategies can help decrease our emissions from cars.

ME strategies can reduce GHG emissions in the material cycle of passenger cars in 2050.

- **G7 countries**: reduce 57-70%
- **China**: reduce 29-62%
- **India**: reduce 39-53%
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   Izabella Teixera, co-chair IRP

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5. **AOB**
Next steps

1. **Key messages:**
   - Volunteer for 1 of the 7 IRP reports
   - Extract key messages that are action oriented and evidence based – i.e. messages that would help you in your work
   - Present at the next call early 2020

2. **Defining the briefs**
   - Who do we want to influence?
   - To do what?
   - How do we do that?
   - Key sectors: construction, agri-food and potentially textiles

3. **Next call**
   - Last week of January?
1. **Global Resources Outlook 2019**: Natural Resources for the Future We Want. [GRO 2019](#)
5. **Food Systems and Natural Resources**, 2016. [Food systems report](#)
7. **Resource Efficiency and Climate Change**, 2019