





WEBINAR SERIES | ROAD TO OEWG 2

Science-Policy Panel to Contribute Further to the Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste and to Prevent Pollution



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Towards OEWG 2 on a science-policy panel on chemicals, waste and pollution prevention



Developing Operating Principles of the Science-Policy Panel on Chemicals, Waste and Pollution Prevention



26 APR 23 | 13:00 - 14:30 CEST **ONLINE (WEBEX)**

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SPEAKERS



Gudi ALKEMADE



Chair, OEWG | Deputy Permanent Representative to UN Environment Programme, Netherlands



Jacqueline ALVAREZ UN®

Chief, Chemicals and Health Branch, UN Environment Programme | Moderator



KO BARRETT





Mar VIANA





Vice Chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change | Senior Advisor for Climate, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration



Co-chair, Multidisciplinary Expert Scientific Advisory Group, Global Environment Outlook Institute of Environmental Assessment & Water Research, Spanish Research Council



Hala RAZIAN



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Co-Chair, Global Assessment, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

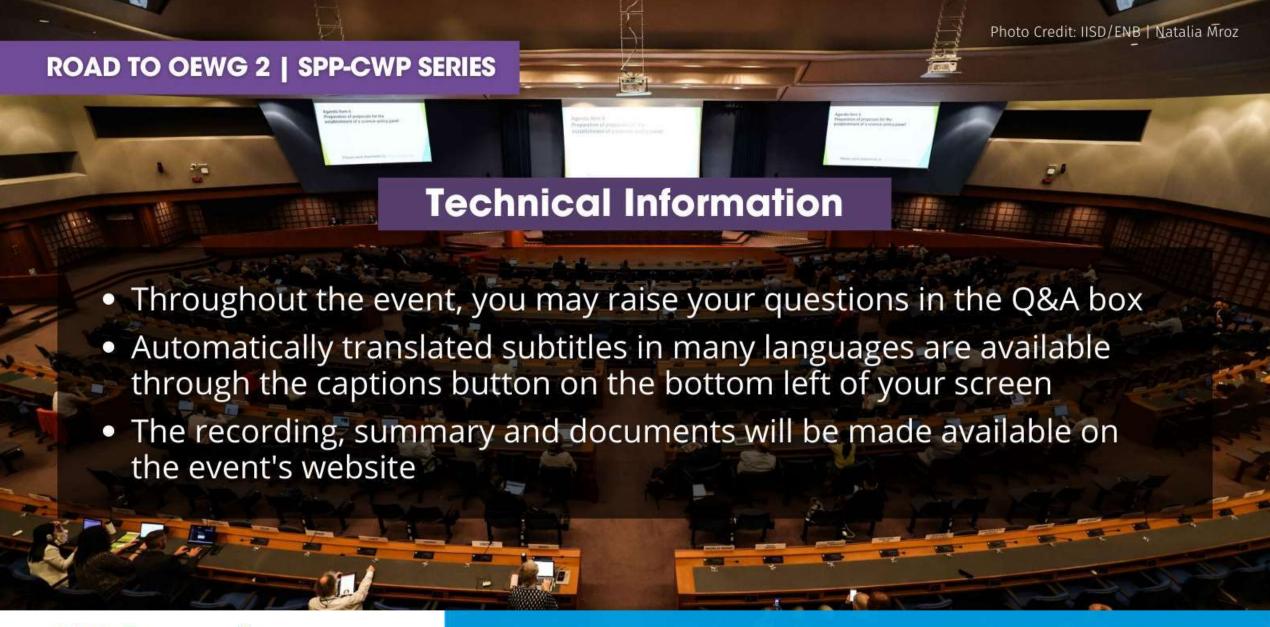






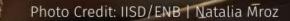
OiC Head of Secretariat, International Resource Panel











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Developing Operating Principles of the Science-Policy Panel on Chemicals, Waste and Pollution Prevention

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Invitation for Submissions on Operating Principles

Q&A





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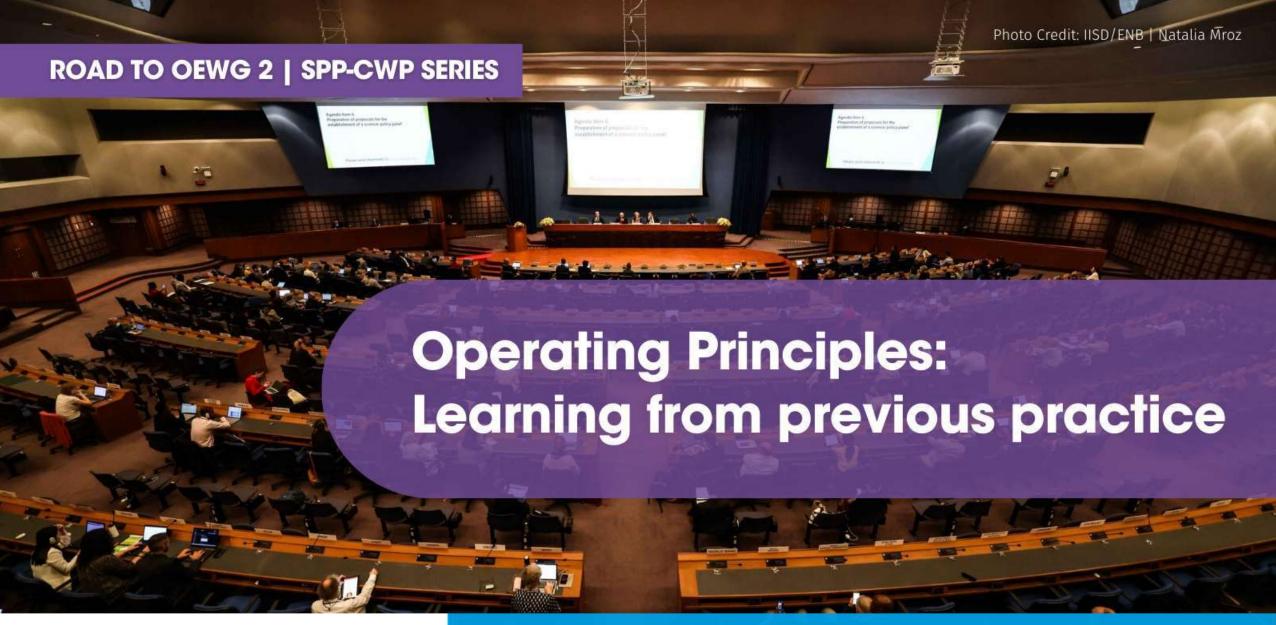
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Operating Principles

Learning from previous practice



What are operating principles?

- Means of recognizing agreement on several overarching priorities, characteristics, values or understandings that shape the panel's work and output
- ► Also called guiding principles, operational principles, principles governing work....
- ► Accompanied by more detailed rules, procedures, and/or guidelines



Principles: learning from previous practice

- Varied approaches with respect to:
 - Which principles are listed
 - The way in which the principles are described or explained
 - The degree of separation between a discussion of principles and document(s) spelling out detailed rules, procedures, or guidelines ...
- Next, brief overview of principles under:
 - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
 - Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)
 - ► International Resource Panel (IRP)
 - Global Environment Outlook (GEO)



Four approaches to principles: IPCC

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING IPCC WORK

Approved at the Fourteenth Session (Vienna, 1-3 October 1998) on 1 October 1998, amended at the Twenty-First Session (Vienna, 3 and 6-7 November 2003), the Twenty-Fifth Session (Mauritius, 26-28 April 2006), the Thirty-Fifth Session (Gen eva, 6-9 June 2012) and the Thirty-Seventh Session (Batumi, 14-18 October 2013)

INTRODUCTION

1. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (hereinafter referred to as the IPCC or, synonymously, the Panel) shall concentrate its activities on the tasks allotted to it by the relevant WMO Executive Council and UNEP Governing Council resolutions and decisions as well as on actions in support of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change process.

ROLE

- 2. The role of the IPCC is to assess on a comprehensive, objective, open and transparent basis the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to understanding the scientific basis of risk of human-induced climate change, its potential impacts and options for adaptation and mitigation. IPCC reports should be neutral with respect to policy, although they may need to deal objectively with scientific, technical and socio-economic factors relevant to the application of particular policies.
- 3. Review is an essential part of the IPCC process. Since the IPCC is an intergovernmental body, review of IPCC documents should in volve both peer review by experts and review by governments.

ORGANIZATION

- 4. Major decisions of the IPCC will be taken by the Panel in plenary meetings.
- 5. The IPCC Bureau, the IPCC Working Group Bureaux and the Bureaux of any Task Forces of the IPCC shall reflect balanced geographic representation with due consideration for scientific and technical requirements.
- 6. IPCC Working Groups and any Task Forces constituted by the IPCC shall have clearly defined and approved mandates and work plans as established by the Panel, and shall be open-ended.

PARTICIPATION

- Participation in the work of the IPCC is open to all WMO and UN Member countries.
- 8. Invitations to participate in the sessions of the Panel and its Working Groups, Task Forces and IPCC workshops shall be extended to Governments and other bodies by the Chairman of the IPCC.
- 9. Experts from WMO and UN Member countries or international, intergovernmental or non-governmental organisations may be invited in their own right to contribute to the work of the IPCC Working Groups and Task Forces. Governments should be informed in advance of invitations extended to experts from their countries and they may nominate additional experts.

PROCEDURES

- 10. In taking decisions, and approving, adopting and accepting reports, the Panel, its Working Groups and any Task Forces shall use all best endeavours to reach consensus. If consensus is judged by the relevant body not possible: (a) for decisions on procedural issues, these shall be decided according to the General Regulations of the WMO; (b) for approval, adoption and acceptance of reports, differing views shall be explained and, upon request, recorded. Differing views on matters of a scientific, technical or socio-economic nature shall, as appropriate in the context, be represented in the scientific, technical or socio-economic document concerned. Differences of views on matters of policy or procedure shall, as appropriate in the context, be recorded in the Report of the Session.
- 11. Conclusions drawn by IPCC Working Groups and any Task Forces are not official IPCC views until they have been accepted by the Panel in a plenary meeting.
- 12. Invitations to participate in the sessions of the Panel and its Working Groups, Task Forces and IPCC workshops should be extended at least six weeks in advance of the opening of the session.
- 13. Major reports, including Assessment Reports, Special Reports and Methodology Reports, basic documentation and other available reports for consideration at the sessions of the Panel and its Working Groups shall normally be made available by the IPCC Secretariat at least four weeks in advance of the session and, to the extent possible, in all official UN languages.
- 14. Interpretation into all official UN languages shall be provided for all sessions of the IPCC meeting in plenary, of its Bureau and its Working Groups. Should members of the IPCC Bureau or government representatives participate in a session of the Bureau via video conferencing or other electronic means the interaction with these members of the Bureau and government representatives may be in English only. Such arrangements will be subject to agreement by the Bureau, in advance of the meeting, and availability of technical facilities.
- 15. The scheduling of the sessions of the Panel and its Working Groups and Task Forces shall be co-ordinated, to the extent possible, with other related international meetings.
- 16. These Principles shall be reviewed at least every five years and amended as appropriate.
- 17. Procedures for the preparation, review, acceptance, approval, adoption and publication of IPCC reports are given in Appendix A.
- Financial procedures for the IPCC are given in Appen dix B.
- 19. Procedures for the Election of the IPCC Bureau and Any Task Force Bureau are given in Appendix C.



Four approaches to principles: IPBES

Functions, operating principles and institutional arrangements of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

Adopted by the second session of the plenary meeting to determine the modalities and institutional arrangements for IPBES, held from 16 – 21 April 2012 in Panama City, Panama

I. Functions of the Platform

- 1. The Platform's objective is to strengthen the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human wellbeing and sustainable development, with the following functions:
- (a) Focusing on Government needs and based on priorities established by the Plenary, the Platform responds to requests from Governments, including those conveyed to it by multilateral environmental agreements related to biodiversity and ecosystem services as determined by their respective governing bodies. The Plenary welcomes inputs and suggestions from, and the participation of, United Nations bodies related to biodiversity and ecosystem services as determined by their respective governing bodies. The Plenary also encourages and takes into account, as appropriate, inputs and suggestions made by relevant stakeholders, such as other intergovernmental organizations, international and regional scientific organizations, environment trust funds, nongovernmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities and the private sector. To facilitate this, and to ensure that the work programme of the Platform is focused and efficient, a process to receive and prioritize requests, inputs and suggestions will be established by the Plenary;
- (b) The Platform identifies and prioritizes key scientific information needed for policymakers at appropriate scales and catalyses efforts to generate new knowledge by engaging in dialogue with key scientific organizations, policymakers and funding organizations, but should not directly undertake new research;
- (c) The Platform performs regular and timely assessments of knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services and their interlinkages, which should include comprehensive global, regional and, as necessary, subregional assessments and thematic issues at appropriate scales and new topics identified by science and as decided upon by the Plenary. These assessments must be scientifically credible, independent and peer-reviewed, and must identify uncertainties. There should be a clear and transparent process for sharing and incorporating relevant data. The Platform maintains a catalogue of relevant assessments, identifies the need for regional and subregional assessments and helps to catalyse support for subregional and national assessments, as appropriate;
- (d) The Platform supports policy formulation and implementation by identifying policyrelevant tools and methodologies, such as those arising from assessments, to enable decision makers to gain access to those tools and methodologies and, where necessary, to promote and catalyse their further development;
- (e) The Platform prioritizes key capacity-building needs to improve the science-policy interface at appropriate levels and then provides and calls for financial and other support for the highest-priority needs related directly to its activities, as decided by the Plenary, and catalyses financing for such capacity-building activities by providing a forum with conventional and potential sources of funding.

II. Operating principles of the Platform

- 2. In carrying out its work the Platform will be guided by the following operating principles:
- (a) Collaborate with existing initiatives on biodiversity and ecosystem services, including multilateral environment agreements, United Nations bodies and networks of scientists and knowledge holders, to fill gaps and build upon their work while avoiding duplication;

- (b) Be scientifically independent and ensure credibility, relevance and legitimacy through peer review of its work and transparency in its decision-making processes;
- (c) Use clear, transparent and scientifically credible processes for the exchange, sharing and use of data, information and technologies from all relevant sources, including non-peer-reviewed literature, as appropriate;
- (d) Recognize and respect the contribution of indigenous and local knowledge to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems;
- (e) Provide policy-relevant information, but not policy-prescriptive advice, mindful of the respective mandates of the multilateral environmental agreements;
- (f) Integrate capacity-building into all relevant aspects of its work according to priorities decided by the Plenary;
- (g) Recognize the unique biodiversity and scientific knowledge thereof within and among regions and the need for the full and effective participation of developing countries and balanced regional representation and participation in its structure and work;
- (h) Take an interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approach that incorporates all relevant disciplines, including social and natural sciences;
 - (i) Recognize the need for gender equity in all relevant aspects of its work;
- (j) Address terrestrial, marine and inland water biodiversity and ecosystem services and their interactions;
- (k) Ensure the full use of national, subregional and regional assessments and knowledge, as appropriate, including by ensuring a bottom-up approach.
- 3. The Platform's efficiency and effectiveness will be independently reviewed and evaluated on a periodic basis as decided by the Plenary, with adjustments to be made as necessary.

III. Institutional arrangements for the Platform

A. Plenary

4. The Plenary is the Platform's decision-making body.

1. Membership

5. The Platform is open to States Members of the United Nations, who may become members by expressing their intent to do so.





Four approaches to principles: IRP



Ref: IRP-PP-2016

Policies and Procedures of the International Resource Panel

Approved at the Nineteenth Meeting of the International Resource Panel (Paris, 15-18 November 2016)

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SECTION I. OBJECTIVE AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- 3. The objective of the IRP is to contribute to a better understanding of sustainable development from a natural resources perspective, providing science-based policy options on how to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation while enhancing human well-being. In order to achieve this, the IRP will use a systems approach to:
 - (a) Prepare independent, coherent and authoritative scientific studies and assessments of policy relevance on the sustainable use and management of natural resources and in particular their environmental impacts over the full life cycle;
 - (b) Inform international policy discourse and development on emerging challenges and opportunities for the sustainable use and management of and equitable access to natural resources.
- The work of the IRP is guided by the following principles:

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Ref: IRP-PP-2016

- (a) **Policy relevance**. The IRP provides scientific knowledge and science-based policy options in a non-prescriptive manner responding to requests from its Steering Committee as well as from intergovernmental bodies including the United Nations Environment Assembly, the UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and other institutions as deemed relevant and appropriate by the Steering Committee
- (b) Independence. Panel members carry out their research with impartiality; Steering Committee members provide input to IRP scientists so as to enhance policy relevance without compromising the independent nature of the research.
- (c) **Inclusiveness**. The IRP aims at striking and maintaining a balanced and diverse composition of the Panel, Steering Committee and Working Groups in terms of expertise, gender, and regional representation.
- (d) Objectivity. The IRP undertakes critical, unbiased studies and assessments of best available science, follows robust methodologies and peer review processes, and ensures open and transparent decision-making processes.
- (e) **Integrity**. Panel members maintain the integrity of the scientific process and avert any conflicts of interest as per Annex II of this document.



Four approaches to principles: GEO

Global Environment Outlook (GEO

Intergovernmental and expert-led scientific assessment procedures

1 Introduction

The United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) initiates GEO assessments and provides overall oversight for the GEO process. The GEO process is undertaken by the Executive director of UNEP with the guidance of the Intergovernmental and Multistakeholder Advisory Group (IMAG) and the Multidisciplinary Expert Scientific Advisory Group (MESAG), while periodically consulting with the Committee of Permanent Representatives on important elements of the Global Environment Outlook process. Resolution EA.5/3:

"Requests the Executive Director, with guidance from the intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder advisory group, to convene an intergovernmental, multi-stakeholder and expert meeting to establish a set of procedures that reflects the objectives and core function of the Global Environment Outlook process outlined above"

The draft procedures in this document¹ have been reviewed and adopted by an intergovernmental, multistakeholder and expert meeting convened by the Executive Director of UNEP from Sept. 19 – 22 2022, pursuant to Environment Assembly resolution UNEP/EA 5/Res 3

2 Overall orientation of the GEO

2.1 Objective

The objective of the GEO² process is to keep the world environmental situation under review in order to periodically inform and support collective and individual action by United Nations Member States and stakeholders³, while strengthening the science-policy interface of the United Nations Environment Programme

2.2 Functions

As stated in UNEP/EA.5/RES.3, the core function of the Global Environment Outlook process should be

regional specificities. This assessment should track trends, evaluate the effectiveness of the global policy response, evaluate future perspacetives for all five environmental themes addressed in previous Global Environment Outlook assessments, and evaluate the drivers of environmental change and the interactions across these environmental themes. The assessment should benefit from but not duplicate existing assessments, and be supplemented, as needed, by Global Environment Outlook thematic assessments at the request of the Environment Assembly, to fill knowledge⁴ gaps.

The Global Environment Outlook process should identify intergovernmentally defined needs and terms for the provision of support for capacity-building, knowledge generation and policymaking, in line with the mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme, and should provide support services for addressing those needs, in partnership with relevant institutions. as appropriate.

2.3 Operational principles

The GEO procedures have been drafted to ensure:

- (a) Mandate consistency and comparability across editions of GEO:
- (b) The relevance (or salience) of GEO in terms of responding flexibly to the needs of Member States and stakeholders, for example for improving the effectiveness of environmental policy;
- (c) The legitimacy of GEO, as an assessment accepted by Member States and stakeholders as authoritative, produced through unbiased, representative and defensible procedures,
- (d) The credibility of GEO as a robust and rigorous assessment based on scientifically accepted methods and analysis, from multiple official sources;To ensure team compositions that are balanced with respect to geography, gender and discipline;

- (e) The accessibility of GEO, meaning that its outputs and the underlying methodologies, knowledge base and environmental data are accessible by Member States and stakeholders to support policymaking, decision-making and strengthening of the science-policy interface;
- (f) The added value of GEO, in terms of ensuring that it responds to UNEP's mandate, that it avoids duplication with other global assessment processes, while addressing interlinkages and cross-cutting issues and identifying gaps and emerging issues:
- (g) The overall feasibility of GEO, including continuity of operations for the periodic production of the report and in terms of the implications for administrative, financial and collaborative structures and other initiatives across the UNEP science-policy interface;
- (h) Transparency of the GEO process, to support the scientific credibility and legitimacy criteria. Key tools to increase transparency can be incorporated into the process through the digital transformation efforts for GEO-7:
- (i) All assessment products are strongly evidencebased and supported by authoritative data and knowledge. Data and knowledge tools can be incorporated into the process through the digital transformation of the GEO-7 assessment; and
- (j) Active outreach and awareness raising to inform outside audiences about the key steps in the GEO process and the impact of the main findings. GEO supporting services can serve as outreach and awareness raising activities.

3 Definitions and Terminology

3.1 Deliverables

"Reports" means the main deliverables of GEO.

a collective and iterative review, synthesis, analysis, critical evaluation and judgement of policy relevance, including confidence levels in the available knowledge from peer reviewed scientific literature and other relevant knowledge sources and knowledge systems5. The preparation is undertaken by a gender, disciplinary and geographically balanced team of independent experts selected on the basis of their merits. The experts interact with representatives of Member States, observers and stakeholders at the initiation, scoping, review, consultation and endorsement stages of the assessment. Assessment reports consist of a scientifically referenced full report with several chapters which presents the state of knowledge accompanied by confidence level statements (see section 11) and a Summary for Policy Makers (see definition below). The report is attributed to the selected experts and staff who have contributed to the assessment in accordance with their role and contributions.

"Summary for policymakers (SPM)" is a component of GEO intergovernmental and expert-led assessment reports, providing a policy-relevant summary of that report. It highlights key messages and summarised findings either in a separate section up front or integrated in the summary of policy relevant findings. The findings are presented with formal confidence statements and references to the analysis in relevant chapters of the full assessment report. The summary is prepared by and attributed to the experts who have contributed to the summary in accordance with their role and contributions. The summary is submitted for review and approval by representatives of Member States at ad hoc open-ended meetings convened by the Executive Director upon request by UNEA.

"Thematic assessments" are prepared on topics deemed important by UNEA.

"Supporting material from service-oriented activities" is material resulting from service-oriented activities and may include proceedings, reports and electronic tools.



Learning from previous practice: comparison

- Each approach has successfully supported its panel
- Review shows many principles in common across panels, in general aiming at:
 - Credibility
 - ► Relevance/Salience
 - Legitimacy
- Some variation in wording or in how detailed/explicitly principle is presented (and in which document)
- Next: brief comparisons of examples across documents
- Comparison also with text of UNEA Resolution 5/8 on Science-policy panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution



Example 1: Policy Relevant, not Policy Prescriptive

- SPP-Resolution 5/8: 3: Also considers that the panel should be an independent intergovernmental body ... to deliver policy-relevant scientific evidence without being policy prescriptive;
- ▶ IPCC: 2. ... IPCC reports should be neutral with respect to policy, although they may need to deal objectively with scientific, technical and socio-economic factors relevant to the application of particular policies.
- ▶ IPBES: (e) **Provide policy-relevant information, but not policy-prescriptive advice**, mindful of the respective mandates of the multilateral environmental agreements;
- ▶ IRP. (a) Policy relevance. The IRP provides scientific knowledge and science-based policy options in a nonprescriptive manner ...
- ▶ GEO: to ensure (b) **The relevance (or salience) of GEO** in terms of responding flexibly to the needs of Member States and stakeholders ...



Example 2: Inclusivity/Balance of Representation

- > SPP Res 5/8: 6(b): Is interdisciplinary, ... has inclusive participation, including indigenous peoples; and has geographical, regional and gender balance
- ▶ IPCC: 5. The IPCC Bureau, the IPCC Working Group Bureaux and the Bureaux of any Task Forces of the IPCC shall reflect **balanced geographic representation** with due consideration for scientific and technical requirements
- ▶ IPBES: (d) Recognize and respect the contribution of indigenous and local knowledge ... (g) Recognize ... the need for the full and effective participation of developing countries and balanced regional representation and participation in its structure and work; (h) ... incorporates all relevant disciplines, including social and natural sciences; (i) Recognize the need for gender equity ...
- ▶ IRP. (c) Inclusiveness. The IRP aims at striking and maintaining a balanced and diverse composition of the Panel, Steering Committee and Working Groups in terms of expertise, gender, and regional representation.
- GEO: to ensure (d) ... To ensure team compositions that are balanced with respect to geography, gender and discipline;



Example 3: Integrity/ Objectivity/ Independence/Lack of Bias (conflict of interest)

- ➤ SPP Res 5/8: 3: Also considers that the panel should be an **independent** intergovernmental body ...6(f) Has the ability to **address potential conflicts of interest**
- ▶ IPCC: (2). ... assess on a comprehensive, **objective**, open and transparent basis the scientific, technical and socio-economic information ... IPCC reports ... may need to deal **objectively** with scientific, technical and socio-economic factors relevant to the application of particular policies.
- ► IPBES: (b) Be **scientifically independent** and ensure credibility, relevance and legitimacy through peer review of its work and transparency in its decision-making processes;
- ▶ IRP. (d) **Objectivity**. The IRP undertakes critical, **unbiased** studies and assessments of best available science, follows robust methodologies and peer review processes, and ensures open and transparent decision-making processes.
 - (e) Integrity. Panel members maintain the integrity of the scientific process and avert any conflicts of interest
- GEO: to ensure (c) The legitimacy of GEO, as an assessment ... produced through unbiased, representative and defensible procedures



Potential principles from UNEA Resolution 5/8

Credibility

- ightharpoonup Robustness/Rigour (para 6(c))
- ▶ Integrity/ Objectivity/ Independence/Lack of Bias (conflict of interest) ($para\ 3$; $para\ 6(f)$)
- ▶ Interdisciplinary/Multidisciplinary/Balance of disciplines $(para\ 6(b))$

Relevance/Salience

ightharpoonup Policy relevant, not policy prescriptive (para 3; para 6(a))

Legitimacy

Inclusivity/Balance (geographic/regional, gender, of indigenous and local knowledge) (para 6(b))

Cross-cutting themes

- ightharpoonup Transparency (para 6(c))
- ightharpoonup Flexibility (para 6(g))
- ▶ Coordination (without duplication)/complementarity ($para\ 5(c)$; $para\ 6(d)\ and\ (e)$)
- ightharpoonup Cost-Effectiveness (para 6(h))



Other concepts that might potentially be included under principles of the panel

- Promote innovation (raised at OEWG1.2)
- Comprehensive/Holistic/Integrative (included in IPCC, IPBES, IRP)
- Consensus-based (included in IPCC)
- Accessible (and/or that its outputs be accessible) (included in GEO)



Call for written submissions

- Member States and interested stakeholders are invited to provide written submissions.
- An official communication is being sent to Member States, Focal points to the SPP OEWG, and stakeholders
- Submissions due no later than 6 June 2023
- In support of the request for written submissions, a background document to support discussions on operating principles has been made available

The following elements are included in Resolution 5/8. Please indicate by clicking on the box(es) where you believe these elements should be included (i.e., operating principles, rules of procedure, guidelines, or other relevant documents, or if they are not relevant). Some key terms have been grouped together for the purpose of this tabular analysis, there is inevitably some everlap across principles.

		Roles of Procedure	Goudelines	Other	Not relevant
CREDIBILITY					
Robustness Rigour		D	D	Ω.	.0
Integrity/Objectivity /	- 2	-	22	2	20

(avoiding conflicts of inten-Interdisciplinary / Multidus Balance of disciplines

RELEVANCE/SALIENC

Policy-relevant (and not po-

LEGITIMACY Inclusivity Balance

- indigenous inclus

- Beofisbarc paper

- regional balance

- gender balance -- balance of disciplo

Credibility/Interdisciplinary
CROSS-CUTTING THE

Transparency Flexibility

Coordination (without day

Complementarity

Cost-Effectiveness

Please provide any relevant o

Click or tap here to enter be-

Operating Principles Governing the Work of the Panel Request for Written Submissions from Member States and Resevent Stakeholders

Mescher states, during the resumed first session of the Open-ended Working Group (OEWOLZ), requested the

Messber states, during the resulted first sension of the Open-readed Working Group (OE/WGL2), requested the flooreduring of the OE/WG to select worthen estimate on from Minuther States and relevant stakeholders regarding the operating principles governing the work of the pased.

In support of this respect, the Secretarist conducted a verbine (on 26 April 2023) dedicated to the issue of operating principles. In advance of the verbiant, the Secretarist released a background document which provides a comparative overview of operating principles of referred, exacting somes-pointy passets (PCC, PRESS, IEP and GOLO-7). The recording of the swelmer can be found on the methods, when wouldfo, and the background document is conducted in this limit.

A nearety of potential operating principles are presented below, based on the analysis performed fits this lookatomed decourse. The following questions in no vow attempt to rank or preclude considerations of the operating principles of the future 1979, rother, they draw focus the agreed test of floodation. 3's and other existing, referred science-policy bodies, so well as the discountions at the OEWO. You may also suggest relevant potential questing promoting the table was not been discounted out.

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To view the background document or download the submission form, visit:

https://www.unep.org/events/working-group-meeting/oewg-2-science-policy-panel-contribute-further-sound-management





Developing Operating Principles of the Science-Policy Panel on Chemicals, Waste and Pollution Prevention



26 APR 23 | 13:00 - 14:30 CEST ONLINE (WEBEX)

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Q&A





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Developing Operating Principles of the Science-Policy Panel on Chemicals, Waste and Pollution Prevention



The operational principles of the Global Environment Outlook

Road to OEWG 2 | Developing Operating Principles of the Science-Policy Panel on Chemicals, Waste and Pollution Prevention / SPP-CWP Series



 Objective: keep the world environmental situation under review to periodically inform and support collective and individual action by Member States and by stakeholders, while strengthening the science-policy interface of UNEP. To be done through

An intergovernmental, expert-led assessment, produced every 4 years



Three key points about GEO





UNEP's flagship intergovernmental and expert-led integrated environmental assessment.

- Viewed by Member States as the foundation of UNEP's sciencepolicy interface.
- Must be politically legitimate, policy relevant and scientifically credible.



GEO should underpin UNEA decisions and UNEP's next Medium Term Strategy (MTS).

- Findings in GEO are meant to support major global policy decisions, negotiations, major shifts in thinking.
 - E.g. The types of decisions that established the Paris Agreement or those for the post-2020 biodiversity framework.



GEO can asses policy effectiveness through an integrated approach

- Can look at systemic policy solutions that achieve social and economic outcomes, because of its integrated approach.
- Can develop innovative outlooks/foresight approaches which explain more of the 'how to' rather than the 'what if'.
- Can perform risk assessment, scenarios and outlooks on different social/economic issues.

Legitimacy – Saliency – Credibility: At the basis of GEO

- Policymakers need science that can be directly applied to their policy problem (relevant, salient)
- To encourage collective action, science must be viewed as legitimate (independent, views are geographically and gender balanced).
- Scientists must be seen to produce evidence through a credible process (peer reviews, published, etc.)

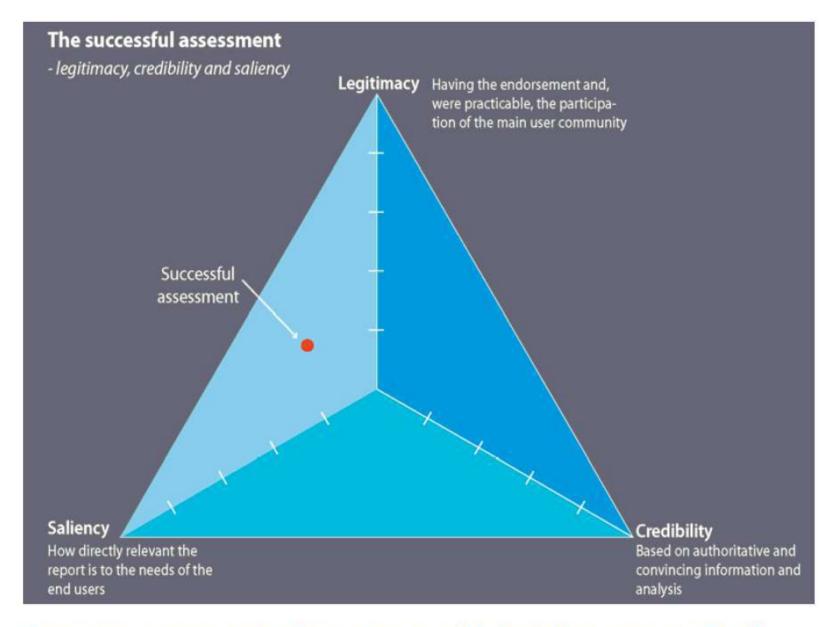
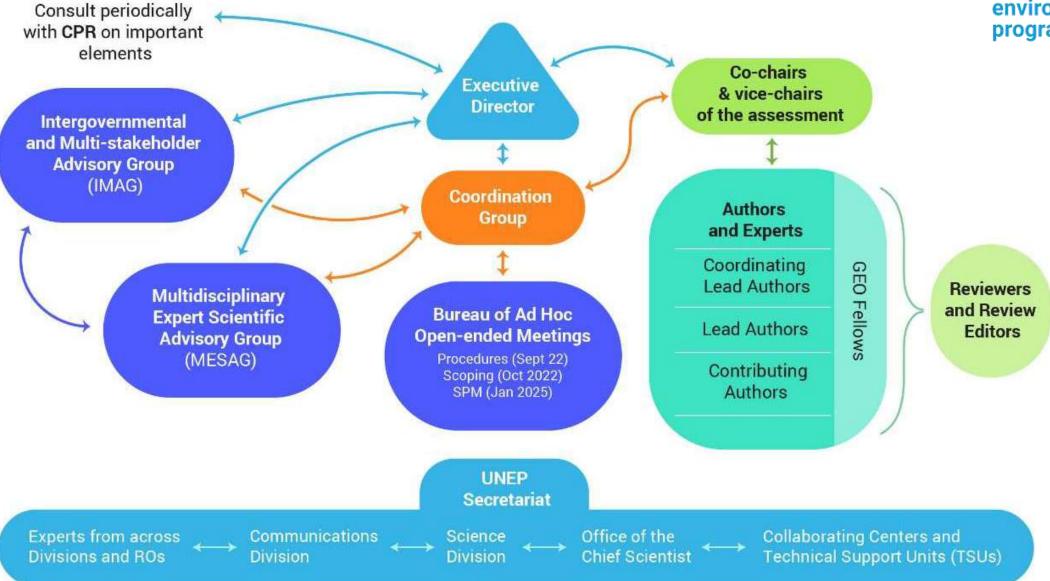


Figure 2.1: Legitimacy, Credibility, Saliency model (adapted from Cash et al. 2002)

GEO-a process of collaboration and co-creation

With governments, stakeholders, outside experts and expertise from across the house







Available here

UN (6)

 Approved in September 2022 at an ad hoc open-ended meeting, with experts, Member State and representatives from the Stakeholder groups

To ensure

- Consistency and comparability across editions of GEO
- Relevance to the needs of Member States and stakeholders
- **Legitimacy**, produced through unbiased, representative and defensible procedures
- Gender, geographical and expertise balance in the teams composition
- Accessibility of outputs and methodologies
- Added value (avoid duplication and address interlinkages and cross-cutting issues)
- Transparency of the process (also through the digital transformation of the process)
- Feasibility (financially, operationally and administratively)
- That the report is evidence-based and supported by authoritative data and knowledge

Clarifies and guides

- Definitions and terminology deliverables (SPMs, reports, assessments)
- Clearance and endorsement process
- Governance and implementation structures
- Process of conducting comprehensive and thematic assessments (including peer-reviews and approval steps)
- Additional functions
- Scoping and design of GEO
- Nomination and selection of experts
- Interaction among different actors
- Outreach and awareness raising
- Assessment of confidence
- Addressing possible errors following the publication

<u>here</u>





ROAD TO OEWG 2 | SPP-CWP SERIES

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Developing Operating Principles of the Science-Policy Panel on Chemicals, Waste and Pollution Prevention





International Resource Panel

https://www.resourcepanel.org/about-us

Who is the IRP?



The International Resource Panel –
IRP was launched in 2007 by the
United Nations Environment
Programme 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

Climate Change



Biodiversity Loss



Natural Resources











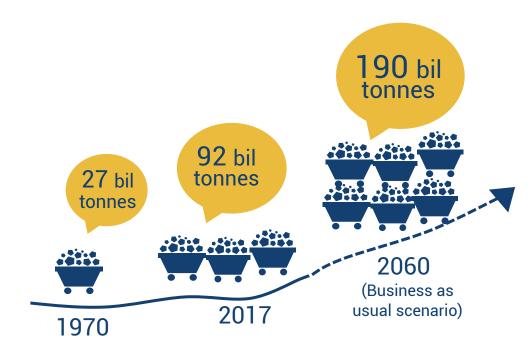






Over the past five decades, our global population has doubled and the use of natural resources has more than tripled. The extraction and processing of natural resources accounts for more than 90% of our biodiversity loss and water stress and approximately 50% of our climate change impacts. If we continue with the current trends, the use of natural resources will further double by 2050 and cause irreversible consequences.

The IRP has the urgent task of helping to transform how we use, and re-use resources.



Source: IRP Global Resources Outlook, 2019

Policies and Procedures



Policies and Procedures of the International Resource Panel

Approved at the Ninateenth Meeting of the International Resource Panel (Paris, 15-18 November 2016)

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SECTION II. INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

SECTION III. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

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III.2. Steering Committee

III.3. Secretariat

SECTION IV. SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

IV.1 Global Assessment on Natural Resources Use and Management

IV.2 Thematic Study and Assessment

IV.3 Rapid Study and Assessment

IV.4 Think Piece

IV.5 Supporting Materials

ANNEX 1. Definitions

ANNEX 2. Conflict of Interest Policy

ANNEX 3. Guidelines on External Expert Review Process

ANNEX 4. Guidelines on the Use of Literature in IRP Publications

ANNEX 5. Protocol for Addressing Possible Errors in IRP Publications

INTRODUCTION

- The International Resource Panel (hereinafter referred to as the IRP) is a science-policy interface that promotes responsible use and management of natural resources in pursuit of sustainable development. Its establishment follows the criteria and guidelines for partnerships as decided at the eleventh session of the United Nations Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD 11, 2003).
- 2. The policies and procedures promulgated in this document shall govern the management and operation of the IRP and are applicable to all of its activities. The Steering Committee of the IRP reviews and approves the Policies and Procedures and any amendments thereof. The Secretariat will be responsible for the interpretation of Policies and Procedures in consultation with the Steering Committee as appropriate, and it will ensure their observance and implementation.

SECTION 1. OBJECTIVE AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- - (a) Prepare independent, coherent and authoritative scientific studies and assessments of policy relevance on the sustainable use and management of natural resources and in particular their environmental impacts over the full life suche.



Approved in 2016



Govern the management and operation and are applicable to all activities.



The Steering Committee reviews approves any amendments.



The Secretariat interprets in consultation with the Steering Committee and ensures observance and implementation.

SECTION I. Objective & Guiding Principles



The objective of the IRP is to contribute to a better understanding of sustainable development from a natural resources perspective, providing science-based policy options on how to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation while enhancing human well-being.

SECTION I. Objective & Guiding Principles



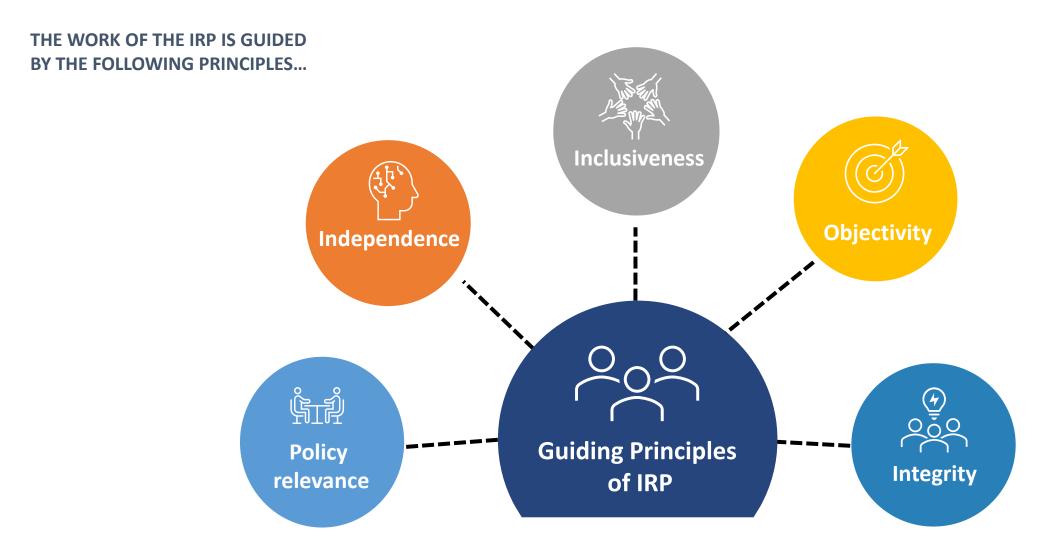
In order to achieve this, the IRP will use a systems approach to:

Prepare independent, coherent and authoritative scientific studies and assessments of policy relevance on the sustainable use and management of natural resources and in particular their environmental impacts over the full life cycle;

Inform international policy discourse and development on emerging challenges and opportunities for the sustainable use and management of and equitable access to natural resources.

... And Guiding principles of the IRP





Guiding principles of the IRP





Policy relevance

IRP provides scientific knowledge and science-based policy options in a nonprescriptive manner responding to requests from its Steering Committee, intergovernmental bodies including the United Nations Environment Assembly, the UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and other institutions.



In practice

- > Steering Committee:
 - Approves programme of work
 - Requests new study topics
 - Consider and approve requests from intergovernmental and other bodies
 - Review the policy relevance and approve the terms of reference
 - Provide input and recommendations to the Panel on the policy relevance of studies and summaries

IRP Impact





German Env Agency (UBA)

Report Monitoring International

Resource Policy















Lafarge Holcim - GIZ processing of Waste in Cement Production

ENOVA - SINTEF ENOV Report: Study of the Potential for Lower GHS Emissions and Adjustment to a Low Emission Society Through Circular Economic Strategies



industry &

other stakeholders Selected from Mar 2019-Mar 2021

Industry initiative: The Creative Industry Pact for Sustainable Action References to the IRP by



828 Saudi Arabia Energy, Sustamubility & Climate -Policy Paper 2020



Report: Resource-light Business Models for a Circular Economy

Report: Rethinking the Road to the Circular Economy

H



Circle Economy Report: The Circular Gap Report 2020

Marrakech Partnership Climate Action Pathway - Human Settlements



Policy & Strategy

references

to the IRP

Selected from Mar 2019-Mar 2021

WTO Staff Working Paper: Trade Policies for a

European Parliament Resolution on Climate Change (2019/2582(RSP))

European Green Deal

- + Circular Economy Action Plan
- . Critical Raw Material Action Plan + Renovation Wave Strategy

G20 Osaka Blue Ocean Vision



UN System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA)
Report The Use of Natural Resources in the
Economy. A Global Manual on Economy Wid
Moterial Flow Accounting



UN ESCAP

MESCAP Report: Economic and Social Survey of Asia-Pacific 2020



UNIDO

Report: The circular economy in Latin America and the Caribbean Opportunities for building resilience



OECD Working Party on Integrating Environmental and Economic Policies Report: Policy scenarios for a transition to a more resource efficient and circular economy



Joint Ministerial Statement

of the Green Group at COP25



Green Spark Group





Guiding principles of the IRP





Independence

Panel members carry out their research with impartiality; Steering Committee members provide input to IRP scientists so as to enhance policy relevance without compromising the independent nature of the research.



In practice

- > Panel members
 - Have defined terms
 - Are not remunerated
 - Serve in individual capacity
 - Approve IRP research drafts for external review and final studies for publication
- > Group of Scientific reviewers
 - Approve new members and renewals according to procedures
- > Funding structure:
 - Private funds cannot exceed public funding

The Panel's research





Identify global issues of sustainability in need of independent scientific assessment



Build scientific teams



Assess the existing science



Prepare assessments and provide policyrelevant recommendations

Examples of research themes



Food, Land & Biodiversity



Climate Change



Efficiency



Cities

Marine and

Water

Resources



SDGs & Resources





Material Flow Analysis & Trade



Global Resource Use

© Icons/ Freepik.com

Guiding principles of the IRP





Inclusiveness

The IRP aims at striking and maintaining a balanced and diverse composition of the Panel, Steering Committee and Working Groups in terms of expertise, gender, and regional representation.



In practice

- > Funding structure
 - Some expenses are covered
 Differentiate OECD & non-OECD
- The Panel Co-Chairs: one from a developed country and one from a developing country
- Panel membership & Steering Committee membership

IRP's ambitions to increase our Steering Committee



IRP Steering Committee Members





Guiding principles of the IRP





Objectivity

The IRP undertakes critical, unbiased studies and assessments of best available science, follows robust methodologies and peer review processes, and ensures open and transparent decision-making processes.



In practice

- External Expert Review
- Final approval for publication rests with scientists (minimum quota)

Guiding principles of the IRP





Integrity

Panel members maintain the integrity of the scientific process and avert any conflicts of interest.



In practice

- > The IRP will seek the support of the InterAcademy Council
- > Panel members & Co-Chairs submit conflict disclosures





Thank you

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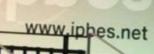


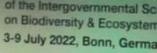
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Photo Credit: IISD/ENB | Diego Noguera















Developing Operating Principles of the Science-Policy Panel on Chemicals, Waste and Pollution Prevention

II. OPERATING PRINCIPLES OF THE PLATFORM



- 2. In carrying out its work the Platform will be guided by the following operating principles:
 - a) Collaborate with existing initiatives on biodiversity and ecosystem services, including multilateral environment agreements, United Nations bodies and networks of scientists and knowledge holders, to fill gaps and build upon their work while avoiding duplication;
 - (b) Be scientifically independent and ensure credibility, relevance and legitimacy through peer review of its work and transparency in its decision-making processes;
 - (c) Use clear, transparent and scientifically credible processes for the exchange, sharing and use of data, information and technologies from all relevant sources, including non-peer-reviewed literature, as appropriate;
 - (d) Recognize and respect the contribution of indigenous and local knowledge to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems;
 - (e) Provide policy-relevant information, but not policy-prescriptive advice, mindful of the respective mandates of the multilateral environmental agreements;
 - (f) Integrate capacity-building into all relevant aspects of its work according to priorities decided by the Plenary;

II. OPERATING PRINCIPLES OF THE PLATFORM



2. (cont.)

- (g) Recognize the unique biodiversity and scientific knowledge thereof within and among regions and the need for the full and effective participation of developing countries and balanced regional representation and participation in its structure and work;
- (h) Take an interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approach that incorporates all relevant disciplines, including social and natural sciences;
- (i) Recognize the need for gender equity in all relevant aspects of its work;
- (j) Address terrestrial, marine and inland water biodiversity and ecosystem services and their interactions;
- (k) Ensure the full use of national, subregional and regional assessments and knowledge, as appropriate, including by ensuring a bottom-up approach.
- 3. The Platform's efficiency and effectiveness will be independently reviewed and evaluated on a periodic basis as decided by the Plenary, with adjustments to be made as necessary.

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Call for written submissions

- Member States and interested stakeholders are invited to provide written submissions.
- An official communication is being sent to Member States, Focal points to the SPP OEWG, and stakeholders
- Submissions due no later than 6 June 2023
- In support of the request for written submissions, a background document to support discussions on operating principles has been made available

The following elements are included in Resolution 5/8. Please indicate by clicking on the box(es) where you believe these elements should be included (i.e., operating principles, rules of procedure, guidelines, or other relevant documents, or if they are not relevant). Some key terms have been grouped together for the purpose of this tabular analysis, there is inevitably some everlap across principles.

		Roles of Procedure	Goudelines	Other	Not relevant
CREDIBILITY					
Robustness Rigour		D	D	Ω.	.0
Integrity/Objectivity /	- 2	-	22	2	20

(avoiding conflicts of inten-Interdisciplinary / Multidus Balance of disciplines

RELEVANCE/SALIENC

Policy-relevant (and not po-

LEGITIMACY Inclusivity Balance

- indigenous inclus

- Beofisbarc paper

- regional balance

- gender balance -- balance of disciplo

Credibility/Interdisciplinary
CROSS-CUTTING THE

Transparency Flexibility

Coordination (without day

Complementarity

Cost-Effectiveness

Please provide any relevant o

Click or tap here to enter be-

Operating Principles Governing the Work of the Panel Request for Written Submissions from Member States and Resevent Stakeholders

Mescher states, during the resumed first session of the Open-ended Working Group (OEWOLZ), requested the

Messber states, during the resulted first sension of the Open-readed Working Group (OE/WGL2), requested the flooreduring of the OE/WG to solical worthen estimates on from Messber States and colevant stakeholders regarding the operating principles governing the work of the pearst.

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 Outlook | Institute of Environmental Assessment & Water Research, Spanish Research Council
- Hala RAZIAN | OiC Head of Secretariat, International Resource Panel
- Eduardo BRONDIZIO | Co-Chair, Global Assessment, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

Invitation for Submissions on Operating Principles

A&A











Developing Operating Principles of the Science-Policy Panel on Chemicals, Waste and Pollution Prevention

Developing Operating Principles of the Science-Policy Panel on Chemicals, Waste and Pollution Prevention



26 APR 23 | 13:00 - 14:30 CEST **ONLINE (WEBEX)**

tiny.cc/GEN26Apr23

THANK YOU FOR JOINING!



Gudi ALKEMADE



Chair, OEWG | Deputy Permanent Representative to UN Environment Programme, Netherlands



Jacqueline ALVAREZ UN®

Chief, Chemicals and Health Branch, UN Environment Programme | Moderator



KO BARRETT



Mar VIANA

Co-chair, Multidisciplinary Expert Scientific Advisory Group, Global Environment Outlook Institute of Environmental Assessment & Water Research, Spanish Research Council



Hala RAZIAN



Eduardo BRONDIZIO

Co-Chair, Global Assessment, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services







OiC Head of Secretariat, International Resource Panel

Vice Chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change | Senior Advisor for

Climate, National Oceanic and

Atmospheric Administration









WEBINAR SERIES | ROAD TO OEWG 2

Science-Policy Panel to Contribute Further to the Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste and to Prevent Pollution



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Science-Policy Panel on Chemicals, Waste and Pollution Prevention: Building the Linkages from Science to Action

2 May 2023 | 13:15 - 14:45 CEST | CICG (Room B) & Online >>>> tiny.cc/GEN2May23



GEN @ 2023 BRS COPS





CONFERENCE

Science Policy Panel on Chemicals, Waste and Pollution Prevention: Building the Linkages from Science to Action I BRS COPs 2023 Side Event / SPP-CWP Series

02 MAY 2023 13:15 - 14:45 CICG | Room B & Online OEWG SPP CWP, GEN

O SDG3 | SDG12



CONFERENCE

Advancing a Human Rights-based Approach to Pollution for People and the Planet | BRS COPs 2023 Side Event

10 MAY 2023 13:15 - 14:45 CICG | Room C & Online OHCHR, UNEP, UNDP, ILO, UNECE, FAO, Minamata Convention on Mercury, UN EMG, GEN

Chemicals and Pollution | Human Rights and Environment

O SDG12



CONFERENCE

Unlocking MEAs'
Potential: Supporting
Parties' Environmental
Action through Data and
Knowledge Management
| BRS COPs 2023 Side
Event

10 MAY 2023 18:15 - 19:45 CICG | Room 11-12 & Online BRS, Minamata Convention on Mercury, CITES, InforMEA, GEN

Chemicals and PollutionSDG17







GENEVA BEAT PLASTIC POLLUTION DIALOGUES



BRIEFING ON THE 2ND SESSION OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE TO DEVELOP AN INTERNATIONAL LEGALLY BINDING INSTRUMENT ON PLASTIC POLLUTION (PLASTIC POLLUTION INC-2)

27 APRIL 2023 | 15:00 - 16:30 CEST | IEH II & ONLINE

>>> tiny.cc/GEN27Apr23



WHAT'S NEXT?





CONFERENCE

Briefing on the 2nd
Session of the
Intergovernmental
Negotiating Committee
to Develop an
International Legally
Binding Instrument on
Plastic Pollution (Plastic
Pollution INC-2)

27 APR 2023 15:00 - 16:30 International Environment House II & Online | Webex

Plastics | Chemicals and Pollution
 SDG3 | SDG12



CONFERENCE

Decent Work in Naturebased Solutions

04 MAY 2023 15:00 - 16:30 Online | Webex GEN, IUCN

O SDG8 | SDG13



VIRTUAL

Understanding the
Circular Economy:
Measuring, modelling,
and monitoring circular
jobs | Launch of the ILOCircle Economy-World
Bank Initiative

09 MAY 2023 13:30 - 15:00 Online | Webex ILO, World Bank Group, Circle Economy, GEN

Green Economy

O SDG8



CONFERENCE

Innovating and Unlocking Finance for Nature-based Solutions

11 MAY 2023 16:00 - 17:30 Palais des Nations | Room XXIV & Online EU, IUCN, GEN

⊙ Green Economy | Nature

O SDG8 | SDG9



Developing Operating Principles of the Science-Policy Panel on Chemicals, Waste and Pollution Prevention