

ENRTP STRATEGIC COOPERATION AGREEMENTS
ANNEX 4 – PROGRESS PROJECT REPORT

Reporting Period **September 2011-December 2012**

DESCRIPTION

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|
| ENRTP Priority | SCP | EC Directorate General | ENV |
| Programme of Work | UNEP Sub-programme 6: Resource Efficiency and Sustainable Consumption and Production | | |
| Project's Title | International Resource Panel | | |
| Location | Global/Normative; Regional; National | | |
| Total duration | 36 months | | |
| Responsible Entity | UNEP DTIE (SCP/IRMU) | | |
| UNEP/MEA Project Manager | Shaoyi Li | | |
| EC Project Manager | Werner Bosmans | | |

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|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Date of EC Approval: | 9 th July 2012 | | |
| EC Allocation (EUR): | 786,370 | | |
| Date of Allocation/Transfer: | 16 th April 2012 | | |
| Amount (USD) | 891,219 | Exchange Rate: | 0.75 ¹ |
| Total Expenditures (USD) | 719,806 (including support costs) | Total Expenditures (EUR) | 539,855 (including support costs) |

SUMMARY PROJECT STATUS

Summarize: i) the status of implementation of the project at the time of reporting (global overview on the project implementation since its start); ii) progress towards achieving the project's objectives; iii) performance remarks and highlights.

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to a scientific understanding of the issues related to sustainable resource management that can be used as a basis for policy and decision making and to elevate the awareness of the importance of resources for development and for the well-being of people and planet.

Specific objectives include:

- a. providing independent, coherent and authoritative scientific assessments of policy relevance on the sustainable use of natural resources and their environmental impacts over the full life cycle;
- b. contributing to a better understanding of how to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation.

Between the International Resource Panel's launch in 2007 and the beginning of the project in 2011, five reports were published by the Panel. This first series of reports covered biofuels, priority economic sectors and materials for sustainable resource management, metals stocks in society and their rates of recycling, and finally the unsatisfactory state of untapped potential for decoupling resource use and related environmental impacts from economic growth.

Following its establishment the Panel first focused much of its research on the use, stocks and scarcities of a few key resources which have the greatest environmental impacts (such as metals, land, water) as well as to the development and application of the perspective of 'decoupling' economic growth from natural resource use and

¹ The Progress Financial Report for 2012 is presented in Euros using a UN Operational Rate of Exchange of 0.75 EUR for 1 USD. Please notice the overall budget included in the approved Project Document was presented in US dollars, using an exchange rate of 0.763. Hence, the slight difference between figures in the Progress Financial Report for 2012 and figures in the Project Document budget.

environmental degradation. Building upon this knowledge base, the Panel has now begun to examine systems approaches to resource use. While technological innovation and efficiency are important they are not sufficient to achieve the required decoupling between economic growth, resource use and emissions from a lifecycle perspective. In many cases, efficiency improvements will need to go hand in hand with systems innovation in activities that have high resource use and emissions. These include the direct and indirect (or embedded) impacts of trade on natural resource use and flows, and the city as a societal 'node' in which much of the current unsustainable usage of natural resources is socially and institutionally embedded. The sustainable management of land and its related resource nexus considerations, land potential and soil quality are also the foci of upcoming reports. In a similar vein it has become apparent that the resource use and requirements of the global food consumption call for a better understanding of the food system as a whole, and in particular its role as a node for resources such as water, land, and biotic resources on the one hand and the varied range of social practices that drive the consumption of food on the other. The years to come will therefore focus on and further deepen these work streams.

This reporting period has therefore seen a strong intensification of the IRP's workload and broadening in the scope of work covered, with 2011-2012 being the most productive period for the International Resource Panel in terms of its assessment work. The Panel's sixth report on Water Accounting in a Green Economy was launched in 2012, three further reports on Metals Recycling Technologies, Environmental Impacts of Metals and City-Level decoupling were completed and approved for publication in November 2012, to be launched in early 2013. The first drafts of two further reports on Sustainable Land Management and Decoupling Policies and Technologies were completed in 2012 and approved for peer review. There are now in the final stages of development, to be launched during the first half of 2013. Two new study proposals were adopted during the 11th meeting of the International Resource Panel in November 2012, on food systems and on land and soils (land potential and soil quality).

Three further study proposals are currently being developed, for consideration during the 12th meeting of the IRP in April 2013, for an assessment on REDD+ in a green economy, an Integrated Scenarios Analysis for the Panel, and a Material Flow and Resource productivity database.

In addition to deepening the knowledge of the Panel in certain areas through further assessment work, it has become clear that for the Panel to reach its objective of having authoritative scientific assessments on global resource use and decoupling of environmental degradation from economic growth introduced into government decision-making, it needs to upscale its efforts in terms of disseminating its findings to policy-makers at all levels through outreach and communication activities. With its first wave of assessments completed, the Panel has been able to begin to strengthen its visibility and thus impact on policy-making. Intensified outreach and dissemination efforts during the reporting period yielded excellent results in terms of uptake of the Panel's work and its growth reputation within the international community. In 2012 the IRP was referenced in over 100 scientific and policy journals and conference papers and received 1,000,000 downloads of its products, which were among the most downloaded publications from UNEP's website. Events during the Rio +20 process disseminated the main messages of the IRP, including a high-level dialogue on science-policy interface and sustainable management of natural resources, and launched a Synopsis report of its findings. One highlight and important signal of recognition of the IRP's work was that the Panel featured in the draft outcome document for the Rio +20 conference and the final text refers to strengthening the science-policy interface, building upon relevant panels.

Now that its assessment work has reached a certain level of maturity, and 6 assessments have already been published, the Panel can also ensure greater uptake of its work by decision-makers through ensuring greater understanding of its findings. It has begun doing so through supporting capacity building at the regional and national levels, in particular in developing countries, and this is one area where efforts will be strengthened over the next reporting period.

Efforts to ensure the scientific vigour and quality of the assessment work of the Panel were also strengthened with the development and adoption of procedures for report development, panel and steering committee membership and responsibilities, and a rigid process for external peer review. Implementation of all three sets of procedures has begun, and where areas for improvement have been identified these have been introduced.

CHALLENGES, MANAGEMENT ACTIONS, RISK MITIGATION PLAN:

Summarize main implementing challenges, if any, and strategy/actions which have been adopted to address them. List potential risks (internal and external) that may jeopardize the implementation of activities and/or the achievement of outputs and outcomes; please explain which actions have been planned to mitigate the identified risks.

- 5 years following establishment, the IRP has launched 6 successful reports and succeeded in developing a solid reputation, generating strong interest and increased demand. Meeting expectations will require strengthening the policy relevance and scientific rigour of its work, expanding its expert base, strengthening linkages between its work streams, and increasing the impact of its work.
- Last year the Panel adopted written procedures for membership of the Panel and of the Steering Committee, for report development and for the external peer review process. While those procedures have considerably contribute to improving the policy relevance and scientific credibility of the Panel's work, the challenge remains to implement these and fine-tune certain aspects. The Secretariat is examining ways of attracting more suitable peer reviewers, and is identifying future needs and gaps in terms of expertise.
- Some of the IRP's reports are technical in nature. The Secretariat is therefore rendering the reports more reader-friendly to policy-makers through targeted editing and production of policy-specific information tools. It is also examining how to increase the impact of the Panel's work through increased dissemination.
- As the majority of challenges associated with natural resource use are encountered by developing countries, efforts are underway to reach out to policy-makers within governments and engage more experts from developing countries.
- When IRP's assessments touch upon strategically important and politically sensitive topics, the Secretariat maintains active communication with partners and seeking inputs from the government representatives of its Steering Committee to ensure that concerns are adequately considered, while maintaining the independence of the Panel and its experts.

OUTCOME SUMMARY

Provide for each outcome listed in the project document the description, the indicator, progress made/result achieved (focus on the current reporting period only).

| 1. Project Outcome = Expected Accomplishment or PoW Output | Indicators ² | Means of Verification |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Increased availability and acceptance of independent, authoritative, policy relevant scientific assessments on the sustainable use of resources over the full life cycle and scientific advice on how to decouple.</p> <p>Broader awareness about resource issues and improved understanding of the scientific basis for decoupling.</p> | <p>Number of instances the IRP's findings are used by international organisations, governments, NGOs and businesses in their discussions and decisions on establishing new policies in the area of sustainable consumption and production and in decision making related to the transition to a green economy.</p> <p>The main indicator is the response to the findings of the published assessments and the outreach and capacity building events.</p> | <p>Monitoring and evaluation reports. Meeting reports of the International Resource Panel</p> |

The increasing policy impact of the IRP:

The Panel is able to demonstrate a growing impact on policy-development at international, regional, national and city-levels, with a large number of instances where the IRP's findings were used by international organisations, governments, NGOs and civil society organisations and businesses in their discussions and decisions on establishing new policies in the area of resource efficiency, sustainable consumption and production and in decision making related to the transition to a green economy.

At the international level:

A number of references in the outcome documents of high-level international policy dialogues on sustainable development represent a clear signal of member states' appreciation for the work of the Panel and of its impact among policy makers at the highest levels.

- The International Resource Panel was mentioned by member states and included in the **draft negotiating text for Rio +20** (March 2012 version).
- During the 19th session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, it was suggested that the International Resource Panel convened by UNEP could provide scientific guidance to the **10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production**, adopted in 2012 at Rio+20².
- **UNEP's Governing Council decision SS.XII/7 on Sustainable Consumption and Production** (February 2012) calls to make use of the scientific and policy knowledge base and relevant international science policy mechanisms, including the International Resource Panel.
- The **High-level Panel on Global Sustainability (GSP)** report "Resilient People, Resilient Planet: A Future Worth Choosing" cites the IRP's report on Decoupling Natural Resource Use and Environmental Impacts from Economic Growth.
- One of the members of the IRP, in his capacity as member of the Panel, is invited to participate in an expert group to inform the work of the Open Working Group on **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**.

The IRP's assessments are also known and used by a number of international organisations. For example, the OECD has cited the work of the IRP and its relevance in reports, including:

- "Resource Productivity in the G8 and OECD - A Report in the Framework of the Kobe 3R Action Plan
- "Towards Green Growth Monitoring Progress- Study on green growth indicators"

The Panel's work has also been used by a number of key research institutions, think tanks, networks and fora that have an influence on policy development at international, regional and national levels, for example:

- **World Economic Forum** : "More with Less: Scaling Sustainable Consumption and Resource Efficiency"
- **World Resources Forum Background paper for the Urban Eco-efficiency Lab at COP11**

² Report of the 19th Session of the Commission on Sustainable development: www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/CN.17/2011/20&Lang=E

At the regional level:

The impact of the Panel at the regional level can also be discerned from reports commissioned by DG Environment or DG Development within the European Commission and produced by leading research institutes and think tanks, which make large use of the Panel's findings:

- The **African Development Bank (AfDB)** report summarising a policy dialogue on "Resource Efficiency in Africa: Opportunities for Development" (November 2010 in Cape Town) acknowledged the important work of the IRP³. The Bank is currently developing a green growth strategy, with papers leading to its development published in 2012 highlighting the need to decoupling economic growth and environmental harms in line with the work of the IRP on decoupling⁴.
- In developing the **European Commission's Roadmap to a Resource Efficiency Europe**, the IRP's work on Decoupling Natural resource Use and Environmental Impacts from Economic Growth, Priority Products and Materials and Metal Stocks in Society and Recycling Rates of Metals was used⁵. This represents an important contribution to one of the EU's core environmental strategies.
- An **Assessment of Resource efficiency Indicators and Targets by the European Commission** (June 2012), prepared by the BIO Intelligence Service (BIO), the Institute for Social Ecology (SEC) and Sustainable Europe Research Institute (SERI) makes extensive reference to the work of the IRP and uses it as a benchmark⁶.
- An **Analysis of Innovation Drivers and barriers in Support of Better Policies: Addressing Climate Change, Resource Scarcity and Demographic Change to 2030** prepared for the **European Commission Directorate-General Enterprise** uses the scientific findings from the IRP's decoupling report and points to the need of good comprehensive studies and the positive example that the IRP gives in that respect.
- A policy paper prepared by the **Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP), Towards a 7th Environment Action Programme: Priorities and action needs**, September 2012, developed as part of a policy dialogue process dedicated to discussing the future strategic framework for EU environmental policy and the role and purpose of a 7th Environment Action Programme made several references to the IRP reports.

At the national-level:

Several governments have provided feedback to the IRP Secretariat of the use of the Panel's work in national-level policy development.

- **Japan's Fundamental Plan for Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society**⁷ adopted in 2008 and now in its implementation phase states that it will: "support the International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management set up by United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) with the aim of providing scientific assessments of the impact of use of natural resources on the environment. **Japan's "New Action Plan for Accelerating the Establishment of Sound Material-Cycle Societies Internationally through the 3Rs action Plan"** identifies specific actions for the promotion of the Sound Material Cycle Society, including "Disseminating the progress and achievements of the work of...the International Panel on Sustainable Resource Management to Asian countries. As part of their implementation Japan hosted the IRP's biannual meeting in 2012, organising a series of outreach events, interactive sessions with the Panel and stakeholders from within the country and region, and organising interviews and media outreach with the Panel members.
- The **German Resource Efficiency Programme (ProgRes)** (February 2012), states that "The Federal Government intends to continue at a high level the German involvement in international bodies, such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) backed International Resource Panel (IRP).⁸ The programme also refers to the Decoupling report from 2011 as an authority⁹.

³ <http://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/article/afdb-unep-policy-dialogue-on-resources-efficiency-in-africa-opportunities-for-development-7546/>

⁴ 2012 discussion paper from the AfDB: Facilitating Green Growth in Africa: <http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/Facilitating%20Green%20Growth%20in%20Africa%20-%20Perspectives%20from%20the%20African%20Development%20Bank%20June%202012.pdf>

⁵ The Panel's report on *Decoupling Natural resource Use and Environmental Impacts from Economic Growth* is cited in this respect in the analysis of the Commission Staff Working paper accompanying the Roadmap (Part I):

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/resource_efficiency/pdf/working_paper_part1.pdf

⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/environment/enveco/resource_efficiency/pdf/report.pdf

⁷ www.env.go.jp/en/recycle/smcs/2nd-f_plan.pdf

⁸ Informal translation from the original German text.

⁹ Ibid

- A “**Survey of resource efficiency policies in EEA member and cooperating countries country profile for Sweden**”, from 2011 highlights the Metal Stocks in Society report of the IRP in defining the area as being of high interest and topic to be followed.
- A technical paper - **Survey of Green Growth / Environmental Sustainability Accounting and Indicators commissioned by the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom, 2012**, refers to the IRP in its chapter “Accounting frameworks and indicators for green growth / sustainability”²⁰.

At the city-level:

- Upon consultation with expert members of the IRP from the cities working group, the **City of Johannesburg developed its Growth and Development Strategy (GDS)** in 2011. In framing the Strategy’s principles and vision, the city-level authorities drew upon the decoupling work of the IRP²¹.

Within the UN system:

- **UN-REDD Programme** approached the International Resource Panel proposing to form a new working group under the IRP to develop a global, authoritative report making the 'business case' for REDD+ in the context of a Green Economy²².
- The work of the Panel was used to inform the **UNIDO Green Industry Initiative**, launched in 2012.
- **UNCTAD**, in their 2012 “**Economic Development in Africa Report – structural transformation and sustainable development in Africa**” adopts decoupling as a key concept for African sustainable development, referring to the IRP’s scenario work.

Within UNEP

- The **Report of the Executive Director Progress on the implementation of decision SS.XII/7 on work by the United Nations Environment Programme on sustainable consumption and production, (2012)** affirms that “24. Progress has been achieved on the strengthening of the scientific basis of resource efficiency...including through the reports of the International Resource Panel and technical reports on sustainable consumption and production and poverty alleviation”.
- UNEP’s Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, in producing a report on “**Resource Efficiency-Economics and Outlook for Asia and the Pacific**” refers to the decoupling report of the IRP²³.
- The Secretariat is also working closely with the **10 Year Framework of programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, UNEP’s Green Economy Initiative Advisory Services and Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)** as well as the **SWITCH Asia policy component** to identify ways that the IRP’s findings may feed into advisory projects at the national level.

Uptake from the Private Sector and business associations

There has been some uptake of the work of the Panel by the private sector, as well as business associations and online platforms providing news and information for the private sector:

- In the run-up to the RIO+20 conference, environmental services multinational **VEOLIA Environnement** published an article referring to the IRP’s decoupling report²⁴.
- The **Business of Mining** (business insights into the mining industry) mentions the work of the IRP on the estimation of metal stocks in society and recycling rates. The article presents the Panel and emphasizes the importance of its work²⁵.
- **Metal Bulletin** (an intelligence service for metals and steel) cited the IRP’s Metal Stocks in Society report²⁶.
- **Justmeans** (platform for news, information and connections for the sustainable business industry) cites key findings from the IRP’s Decoupling report²⁷.
- An online article “Current context – Materials” from the **World Business Council for sustainable development**, refers to the Decoupling report²⁸.

²⁰ <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/DFID-green-growth-indicators.pdf>

²¹ http://www.joburg.org.za/gds2040/pdfs/2040_gds.pdf

²² http://www.un-redd.org/REDD_in_Green_Economy_Global_Symposium/tabid/105931/Default.aspx

²³ http://www.unep.org/dewa/Portals/67/pdf/Resource_Efficiency_EOAP_web.pdf. While the report itself does not expressly refer to the IRP or its 'decoupling report' it elaborates the concept of decoupling and in doing so the authors used the IRP’s work on decoupling. Media information released upon the launching of the report, makes reference to the decoupling report and contains a link to the report.

²⁴ <http://www.veolia.com/en/medias/focus-on/rio-20.htm>

²⁵ <http://thebusinessofmining.com/about-2/>

²⁶ <http://www.metalbulletin.com/Article/2564826/Copper-all/UN-report-highlights-disparities-in-global-metals-stocks.html>

²⁷ <http://www.justmeans.com/Slow-Down-Planet-Eaters-UN-Proposes-Decoupling-Economic-Growth-from-Resource-Consumption/51024.html>

Uptake from Civil Society

Similarly, there has been uptake of the work of the IRP from a variety of civil society organisations, networks and online platforms. Examples include:

- **The Resource Cap Coalition (RCC)** explains the need for a cap of resource use by referring to the IRP's work on decoupling¹⁹.
- **Population Matters** highlights key findings from the decoupling report²⁰.
- **H2o** highlights the IRP's water accounting report²¹.
- **The Global Transition 2012** highlighted the International Resource Panel as *"an important part of the overall discourse around a Green Economy, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in the lead up to Rio+20"*²².
- Independent eco blog **"Global Warming is Real"** made reference the decoupling report²³.

During the five years since its establishment the IRP has consolidated its institutional foundation and operational procedures to ensure the scientific quality of its assessments, and has strengthened the policy relevance of its work by assessing persistent and emerging challenges and selecting strategically important topics. It has so far published six reports, and with five further reports to be launched in the course of 2013 and outreach and dissemination efforts being upscaled, the impact and visibility of the Panel's work is expected to significantly increase during the next reporting period.

**More detailed information on the above examples are included in annex I.*

¹⁸ <http://www.wbcsd.org/changing-pace/current-context/materials.aspx>

¹⁹ http://www.ceeweb.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/RCC_brochure_web.pdf

²⁰ <http://www.populationmatters.org/about/>

²¹ <http://www.h2ome.net/en/2012/05/world-suffer-40-fresh-water-deficit-2030-warns-irp-report/>

²² <http://globaltransition2012.org/about-us/>

²³ <http://globalwarmingisreal.com/tag/international-resource-panel/>

- **OUTPUT PERFORMANCE**

Provide for each output listed in the project document the description, indicators and progress made/any result achieved (focus on the current reporting period only)

Provide brief information on main activities undertaken; reason for modifications of planned activities (if applicable) and list of activities which were planned but not implemented, explaining the reasons.

Kindly include as annexes, any supporting documents which can be provided to the donor as means of verification for each of the outputs achieved and other relevant activities' documentation (if files can be downloaded, please provide below the link).

| Project Outputs: | Indicators |
|--|---|
| A) ASSESS. Authoritative scientific assessments on resource use over product life cycles are developed and used to support decoupling of environmental degradation from production and consumption of goods and services | Number of Assessment Reports and range of topics of the International Resource Panel. Active involvement of wide range of experts, governments and CSOs in the Assessment process. |

Increased number and scope of the IRP's assessment reports

2011-2012 has been the most productive period to date for the International Resource Panel in terms of its assessment work. While five reports were launched during the first four years of the Panel's existence, from 2007-2011, a further 6 will have been completed between 2012-2013, representing a strong intensification of the Panel's work.

- The IRP launched a new assessment on Water Accounting in a Green economy in May 2012 in Copenhagen, during the 10th meeting of the IRP.
- Three further reports were completed and approved for publication at the 11th meeting of the IRP, in November 2012 – Environmental Risks and Challenges of Metals, Recycling Opportunities of Metals and City-Level Decoupling. The publication process for all three of these is currently underway, and their launch is expected during the second quarter of 2013.
- The second drafts of two further reports – Sustainable Land Management and a report on policies and technologies for Decoupling (as a follow-up to the first flagship report of the IRP on decoupling – are to be presented for approval for publication at the next IRP meeting in April 2013, to be launched during the second quarter of 2013.
- Two new study proposals were adopted during the 11th meeting of the International Resource Panel in November 2012, on food systems and on land and soils (land potential and soil quality).
- Three further study proposals are currently being developed, for consideration during the 12th meeting of the IRP in April 2013, for an assessment on REDD+ in a green economy, an Integrated Scenarios Analysis for the Panel, and a Material Flow and Resource productivity database.

Strengthened stakeholder participation in the assessment process:

The Biannual Panel meetings are increasingly used as an opportunity to engage with national stakeholders within the host country through interactive sessions between the experts of the IRP and national experts and other stakeholders, the organisation of press conference and media events, interviews with the national media. The International Resource Panel (IRP) held its 11th bi-annual Meeting on 6-10 November 2012 in Tokyo, co-hosted by UNEP, the Ministry of Environment of Japan and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES). Two new work assessments on food systems and on land and soils were also adopted. During the main session of the meeting, Mr. Ryutaro Yatsu, Vice Minister for Global Environmental Affairs of Japan, provided an overview to participants of national resource efficiency efforts. The meeting also featured a special interactive session between the Panel's experts and Japanese stakeholders, including industry representatives. An open seminar organized back-to-back to the meeting on the 6th of November gathered more than 150 Japanese stakeholders and members of the

International Resource Panel to share the main findings of the work of the Panel and to discuss the future direction of resource efficiency policies and business opportunities for Japan and other Asian countries.

Industry involvement in the development of the assessments was strengthened for two of the reports completed in 2012, on the Environmental Impacts of metals and Metals Recycling technologies. The first included a survey among key industry representatives providing an opportunity to provide inputs to the report, while for the second industry representatives were heavily involved in the drafting of the report, which is extremely technical and benefits from detailed data provided by industry. In the same vein, preparations for the 12th meeting of the IRP, to be held in Berlin, are underway, and will optimize the presence of relevant industry representatives to launch both reports and hold an **interactive high-level discussion with industry and media** on the topic, which is of great importance to the private sector in the host country.

The adhesion of the International Chambers of Commerce to the Steering Committee is being explored, which would ensure that the private sector perspective is taken into account in the development of the assessment reports, while also increasing the dissemination of the findings of the Panel and increasing awareness of the Panel and its work among private sector organisations.

During the reporting period strategic partnerships were created with:

- The **World Resource Forum (WRF)**, an important outreach and dissemination platform for the Panel due to the high level policy representatives that participate.
- The **Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)**, an international research institute conducting practical and innovative research for realising sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region, will provide substantive contributions to the work of the IRP through a Memorandum of Understanding and collaborated with the IRP in organising interactive sessions between the IRP and Japanese experts, industry representatives and stakeholders during the 11th meeting of the IRP in Tokyo.
- The IRP is exploring collaboration with the **World Resources Institute (WRI)**, an independent non-profit organization best known for its biennial publication: the World Resources Report (collection of data and in-depth analysis on current environmental issues) on issues such as land use change, which would feed into the IRP's new study proposal on food systems.
- During the reporting period the IRP strengthened its collaboration with the **Chinese Academy of Sciences**, who have proposed Chinese experts who can contribute to the IRP's studies.
- During the reporting period a partnership was established with the **Sustainable Europe Research Institute (SERI)**, a Pan-European think tank exploring sustainable development options for European societies, to work together on a study on material flows and material flow data as well as resource efficiency issues generally.

| Project Outputs: | Indicators |
|--|--|
| B) COMMUNICATE. Awareness raising events and materials to communicate the assessment findings into digestible information for the target audiences | Media clippings on the assessment reports launched. References made to assessments by international organizations, governments and business in their discussions and decisions on establishing new policies in the area of sustainable consumption production and on making investments for a green economy. # presentations made by project partners at public events # events managed by UNEP # and type of information products developed based on the IRP Assessment Report findings |

Outreach highlights during the reporting period:

- Over 1,000,000 downloads of IRP reports and information products from UNEP's website in 2012
- Over 100 References to the assessments of the IRP in online and printed scientific, academic and policy articles by different stakeholders
- Launch of IRP report "Responsible Resource Management for a Sustainable World: Findings from the International Resource Panel" and dissemination of findings at Rio +20 and publication of postcards with the Panel's main messages for dissemination in Rio
- Launch of IRP Assessment on Water Accounting at a press conference in Copenhagen with the participation of the Danish Environment Minister, receiving good media coverage and downloads At least 8 articles in 3 languages on the IRP Water Accounting report upon its launch, May 2012
- Strategic partnership developed between IRP and World Resources Forum with session on IRP organised at annual WRF

Restructuring of IRP website

The IRP Secretariat has re-structured the IRP website in order to make it more user-friendly and appealing, in the follow-up of ongoing UNEP-wide process for the re-structuring of the design of the UNEP website. This process provided the ideal opportunity to re-design the IRP website, allowing for the inclusion of further information on the structure of the IRP, on its policies and procedures and on relevant facts and figures related to core indicators from the International Resource Panel's first Decoupling report. The website of the IRP was also updated with regard to information on its members and partners, meetings and related events, a process that is foreseen to be concluded during November 2012.

Statistics for downloads and references:

IRP assessments were referenced in at least 100 scientific journals, policy papers and conference papers by different stakeholders during 2012²⁴. Journal articles have included: The Journal for Industrial Ecology, Science, Minerals, Waste Management and Research, Journal of Chemical Technology and Biotechnology, Climate and Development, Sustainability: Science, Practice and Policy, SAPIENS, Springer Briefs in Economics, Ecological Indicators, Social Science Research Network, Globalizations, Mineral Economics, Natural Resources Forum.

Download statistics from UNEP's website for January-October 2012 contains 920,000 downloads of the IRP's reports and information products (statistics for the year would likely exceed 1,000,000), exceeding by far the target for the whole biennium, which was 200,000. The IRP's flagship report, *Decoupling Natural Resource Use and Environmental Impacts from Economic Growth*, was in the top 10 UNEP downloads for the first half of the year, and in the top 20 for the second half, along with the IRP's report on *Priority Products and Materials*. This interest in the Panel's work, in particular on decoupling, which is at the core of its assessments, is a clear sign of enhanced understanding by stakeholders of the need to address resource-related issues.

A large amount of the IRP's impact on policy making can be attributed to its contribution to high-level policy discourse where the Panel, its Co-Chairs or the panel members have been involved. The following is not an exhaustive list, but provides examples of high-level fora and events which were convened or co-convened by the IRP:

²⁴ Based on searches using Google Scholar for 2012.

At the global level:

- Side Event at the First Round of 'Informal-Informal' Negotiations on the Zero Draft of the Outcome Document and Third Intersessional Meeting of the UN Conference: High-level event on "*Strengthening the Science-Policy Interface for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources*" (March 2012, New York)²⁵
- Side Event at the Second Round of 'Informal' Negotiations on the zero draft of outcome document of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD or Rio+20): High-level event on "*Scientific Policy Messages on the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources*" (May 2012, New York)²⁶
- Side event during the Third Prep Com of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD or Rio+20): Science for SCP at Rio+20 - Advance findings from the International Resource Panel (May 2012, New York)
- Side-event at Rio+20: "*From resource efficiency to resource potential – understanding the hidden opportunities for people, planet and prosperity*" (June, Rio de Janeiro)²⁷
- Side-event at the 6th Session of the World Urban Forum: "*Facilitating Urban Infrastructure Transitions: Decoupling Resource Use from Urban Economic Development*" (September 2012, Naples, Italy)²⁸
- UNEP Science-Policy Continuum session at the Global Environmental Facility (GEF)'s International Waters Science Conference (IWSC 2012): "*Science-policy interface across the water system - some perspectives from the UNEP International Resource Panel*" (September 2012, Bangkok)
- Special briefing workshops at the World Resources Forum 2011 and 2012
- ICSU conference: Forum on Science, Technology & Innovation for sustainable development (June 2012, New York)
- Global Economic Symposium and Resources Summit (October 2011, Kiel, Germany)

At the regional level:

- UN ESCAP (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific): Expert Dialogue on the Quality of Growth Organized by ESCAP and CSIRO (November 2012, Bangkok).
- IRP Session at the 12th edition of Green Week "Sustainable water management for a green economy - in partnership with the International Resource Panel" (May 2012, Brussels).
- European Resources Forum Berlin, November 2012

At the national-level:

- Annual conference of German speaking environmental authorities ("Jahrestagung der deutschsprachigen Umweltämter Re-source"), St.Gallen. November 2011.
- Symposium "Growth, prosperity, quality of life, a new compass for politics and society" of the Finding Committee of the German Bundestag "growth, prosperity, quality of life"
- Meeting at the Austrian Ministry of the Environment "Achieve more with less - decoupling as a prerequisite for global quality of life- Presentation of the new report of the UNEP Resource Panel

***More detailed information on the above examples are included in annex II.**

| Project Outputs: | Indicators |
|---|---|
| C) TEACH. Capacity built amongst target audiences | Number of capacity building events Number of participants Quality of feedback from participants |

²⁵ <http://www.iisd.ca/uncsd/ism3/enbots/pdf/enbots2722e.pdf>

²⁶ <http://www.iisd.ca/uncsd/iinzod2/enbots/may1.html>

²⁷ <http://www.uncsd2012.org/index.php?page=view&type=13&nr=1148&menu=23>

²⁸ <http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/ProgrammeWUF6.pdf>

Capacity building activities are essential to increase both the impact and visibility of the Panel. Knowledge exchange may allow innovative perspectives to emerge, contextualizing IRP findings into specific global, regional and/or national scenarios where theory meets practice. These activities also help shape the IRP messages to political and civil audiences and constitute a singular communications and outreach tool that can support the creation of important multi-stakeholder networks for future cooperation.

Identified as a priority by IRP Steering Committee and Panel members, two important capacity building events were held in November 2011 and in April 2012.

- **South Asia: Bundelkhand, India (23-25 November, 2011)**
- **Asia Pacific: Bangkok, Thailand (3-4 April, 2012)**
- The Secretariat is also working closely with **UNEP's Green Economy Initiative Advisory Services and Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)** as well as the **SWITCH Asia policy component** to identify ways that the IRP's findings may feed into advisory projects and capacity building at the national level.

**More detailed information on the above examples are included in annex III.*

With the maturing of the assessment work of the Panel, and increasing visibility of the Panel's work, the Secretariat will now be able to strengthen the capacity building aspect of its work, expanding these activities to Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa, with the support of UNEP's regional offices. It can also further develop training materials based on the new wave of assessment work to be completed during the next reporting period.

| Project Outputs: | Indicators |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| D) MANAGE. Institutional Coordination | Operational procedures implemented for operation of the Panel, membership management, assessment and publishing and peer review. Work plans developed and approved. Narrative and financial reporting completed accurate and on time. Monitoring and Evaluation activities undertaken. |

Adoption and implementation of operational procedures

The operational procedures for the International resource Panel were adopted during the 9th IRP meeting in November 2011, after having been developed by the secretariat with inputs from external experts, and reviewed by the Panel and its Steering Committee during several months, including through discussions during two bi-annual meetings of the Panel.

Implementation of the procedures began immediately, beginning with a strategic discussion at the 9th meeting of the IRP in New Delhi to define priority areas for the Panel's work. The exercise included a SWOT approach to the Panel and its assessment work. The Panel also assessed persistent and emerging challenges in order to identify emerging priority areas for Panel for the following next three years, including food, soil, urbanisation, metals and minerals. Decoupling and poverty eradication were identified as cross-cutting issues to be examined in the Panel's assessments.

The procedures for peer review have been applied to all reports that have reached the first draft stage during this reporting period. The procedures have contributed to safeguarding the quality and scientific vigour of the reports, while also permitting the Panel to reach out to relevant external expertise, and partners have welcomed the initiative. In implementing the peer review procedures, however, it has become apparent that the process may require some support in the form of incentives to attract quality reviewers and thorough reviews of the reports.

Following several months of implementation, suggestions for improvements to the procedures on report development were made in mid-2012 during the 10th meeting of the IRP. After consultation with the Steering Committee, some slight modifications were thus made to the procedures in order to strengthen coherence between the different stages of report development process.

Work plans developed and approved.

The project is strongly reflected in UNEP's Programme of work for 2012-2013, and will continue to appear as an important part of the resource efficiency sub-programme under the new mid-term strategy for 2014-2017 and Programme of Work for 2014-2015.

Monitoring and Evaluation activities undertaken.

UNEP monitors progress in the project through a results based management system supported by institutional software for project monitoring and evaluation. The Secretariat has also put in place measures to record and evaluate the Panel's outreach and dissemination efforts, uptake of the Panel's work by various stakeholders, and thus evaluate the impact of the Panel's work. In addition, UNEP plans to undertake another evaluation in 2013 to assess the impacts of the IRP work.

Strengthening the policy-relevance of the IRP's work:

Means of strengthening the policy-relevance of the Panel's work are being explored. In addition to strategic discussions during the Panel's biannual meetings to identify priorities and frame overarching aspects of the Panel's work, the next reporting period will aim to enhance discussions on the policy relevance of the reports. One means of doing so is by requesting papers from lead authors at first draft and second draft stage that present the policy-relevant messages of the reports as a basis for discussions between the Panel members and Steering Committee members during the joint meetings. This will provide a greater focus for discussions and inputs from Steering Committee members, while also ensuring that the authors of the reports adequately consider the policy relevance of their reports during their development and finalisation.

RESOURCES AND BUDGET

Provide: i) any remark on the overall budget based on the financial report for the current reporting period; ii) indicate if there is a delay in spending the funds, please clarify reasons; iii) mention resources to be mobilized yet, if any; iv) additional resources leveraged by UNEP and/or partners as a result of the project

- i. The Progress Financial Report for 2012 is presented in Euros using a UN Operational Rate of Exchange of 0.75 EUR for 1 USD. Please notice the overall budget included in the approved Project Document was presented in US dollars, using an exchange rate of 0.763. Hence, the slight difference between figures in the Progress Financial Report for 2012 and figures in the Project Document budget.
- ii. According to the approved Project Document, Year 1 starts on 19 September 2011. To reflect this agreement, the reporting period was set from 19 September 2011 to 31 December 2012.
- iii. For Year 1 of the Project (19 Sept 2011-18 Sept 2012), a total of USD 891,219 was allocated on 16 of April 2012. This amount corresponds to 85% of the total amount agreed for Year 1 (EUR 800,000) converted at a UN Operational Rate of Exchange of 0.763. The direct cost allocation after the 7% for Project Support Cost was USD 832,915 (EUR 635,514). This amount only became available on 21 August 2012 due to required internal project review process.
- iv. Additional financial contributions received from bilateral donors in 2012 amount to USD 897,626 or EUR 673,220 (at at 0.765 exchange rate). A similar level of financial resources is expected to be mobilized for 2013.

WORK PLAN FOR THE NEXT REPORTING PERIOD:

Summarize: i) activities scheduled – including any key milestones*²⁹ and lead responsibilities; ii) main outputs to be achieved in the upcoming reporting period and iii) forecast of expected expenditures.

| |
|--|
| <p>Project Milestones:</p> <p>Assessments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Publication and launch of Assessment Report on City-Level Decoupling at the 5th BRICS Summit in cooperation with the South Africa Department of Environment (Durban, 26 March 2013)• 12th Resource Panel meeting (Berlin, 22-26 April 2013), including joint meeting between government representatives and the experts of the Panel on policy-relevance of the Panel's work• Publication and launch of reports on Environmental Risks and Challenges of Anthropogenic Metals Flows and Cycles, and Metals Recycling Technologies, in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment of Germany (Berlin, 24 April 2013)• Publication and launch of Assessment Report Sustainable Land Management (June-July 2013, exact date and venue TBC)• Publication and launch of Assessment Report Decoupling Technologies and Policies (June-July 2013, exact date and venue TBC)• 13th Resource Panel meeting, including joint meeting between government representatives and the experts of the Panel on policy-relevance of the Panel's work (November 2013, exact venue and date TBC)• Completion of the second draft of assessment report on natural resources in trade (December 2013)• Completion of the second draft of assessment report on trade offs in greenhouse gas mitigation technologies (December 2013)• Initiation of assessment work on food systems, soils, and Integrated Scenarios Analysis (duration of the reporting period) |
| <p>Communicate:</p> <p>Launches, awareness raising events and information materials around key work streams to communicate the assessment findings into digestible information for policy-makers and other target audiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Publication and launch of Assessment Report on City-Level Decoupling at the 5th BRICS Summit in cooperation with the South Africa Department of Environment (Durban, 26 March 2013)• Publication and launch of reports on Environmental Risks and Challenges of Anthropogenic Metals Flows and Cycles, and Metals Recycling Technologies, in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment of Germany (Berlin, 24 April 2013)• Participation and presentation by the IRP Secretariat at the International Ecology Congress, 22-23 May, Berlin• Organisation of session on the IRP during the European Union's Green Week (Brussels, June 2013)• Publication and launch of Assessment Report Sustainable Land Management (June-July 2013, exact date and venue TBC)• Publication and launch of Assessment Report Decoupling Technologies and Policies (June-July 2013, exact date and venue TBC)• Co-operation with the World Resources Forum and organisation of session on the IRP (October 2013) |
| <p>Capacity Building:</p> <p>Dissemination of IRP Assessment Reports on sustainable management of natural resources and decoupling in relevant regional fora and capacity building events to develop understanding of resource-related issues among target audiences, organised in collaboration with other relevant initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Capacity building and outreach event (Asia and the Pacific (June 2013)• Capacity building and outreach event (Africa) (November 2013) |

²⁹ A milestone is not equal to a summation of tasks or activities. Rather it represents the achievement of a feasible project management stage and be strictly answerable as yes or no answer.

VISIBILITY:

Describe communication, visibility and outreach activities undertaken at project level, if any.

Through its bi-annual meetings the International Resource Panel (IRP) brings together its expert members, government representatives, and external experts so that a) the Panel's experts can better understand the challenges faced by policy-makers and respond to key information gaps when developing their assessments, and b) policy-makers better understand resource-related issues and can make informed decisions based on policy-relevant scientific information. The Biannual Panel meetings are increasingly used as an opportunity to engage with national stakeholders within the host country through interactive sessions between the experts of the IRP and national experts and other stakeholders, the organisation of press conference and media events. During the 11th Meeting of the IRP in November 2012, the hosts, the Japanese Ministry of Environment and their partner organisation, the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) organised two outreach events which allowed the Panel members to exchange with various Japanese academia, industry and policy-makers on resource-related issues:

- Tuesday 6th November: An open seminar gathered more than 150 Japanese stakeholders and members of the International Resource Panel to share the main findings of the work of the Panel and to discuss the future direction of resource efficiency policies and business opportunities for Japan and other Asian countries (Panel members Ernst von Weiszacker, Stefan Brinzeu, Yuichi Moriguchi, Steering Committee member Werner Bosmans, and UNEP representative Arab Hoballah participated)³⁰.
- Thursday 8th November – A special interactive session between the Panel members and Japanese stakeholders from academia, industry and government, was organised.
- Television and newspaper interviews were also organized with senior members of the Panel and senior UNEP officials³¹.

Dissemination of the Panel's main findings and messages beyond the Steering Committee members and their networks is ensured through strategic launches of its reports, in the form of press conferences, press releases and launching at high-level events, targeting policy-makers at all levels. A number of information products are developed based on the full assessments that are tailored to policy makers, such as executive summaries for policy-makers, factsheets and presentations outlining the main policy-relevant findings and messages. In 2012 the Secretariat and Panel members scaled up these outreach efforts.

The IRP has also partnered with a range of organisations in order to hold dialogues on the work of the Panel in key resource-related policy fora, including the World Resources Forum, with which it has built an official partnership, the European Resource Forum³², the World Urban Forum³³ and European Green Week³⁴. Events organised in New York during the Rio +20 preparatory process disseminated the messages of the IRP³⁵, and an event during the Conference itself launched a Synopsis report of its key findings³⁶. The expert members of the IRP are also often invited to speak at various policy-related events and dialogues, often representing the IRP or drawing upon its assessments in their presentations. Over the past reporting period, several members have presented at high level policy dialogues such as the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development³⁷, and the European Parliament³⁸.

As demonstrated in the section above on the output performance for "Output 2: Communications", during this reporting period, the IRP's outreach and communications efforts have intensified and the Secretariat has engaged with communications experts to strategically enhance its outreach efforts. As highlighted in the section on the project outcome, the Panel's work has gained in impact and visibility at international, regional and national levels, and the findings of the Panel are being increasingly used by a variety of stakeholders, including policy-makers, think tanks and research institutions, civil society organisations, as well as the academic and scientific community. The Panel's increasing reputation is highlighted by the fact that it has been mentioned in high-level policy processes at the global level, including the Rio +20 process.

³⁰ See agenda, background documents and images at the following link: www.iges.or.jp/en/wmr/activity20121106.html

³¹ Television interview with Sylvie Lemmet, Director of UNEP's Division of Technology, Industry and Economics and Co-Chair of the Steering Committee: www.ubraintv.com/watch.php?id=544; television interview with Panel member Ernst von Weiszacker: www.ubraintv.com/watch.php?id=539; newspaper interview with Panel Co-Chair Ernst von Weiszacker: www.nikkei.com/article/DGXNZO48631550Q2A121C1000000/

³² http://www.resourcesforum.eu/images/ppt/1_02_von_Weizsaecker.pdf

³³ <http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/ProgrammeWUF6.pdf> <http://www.worldresourcesforum.org/workshops/unep/>

<http://www.worldresourcesforum.org/archive/preliminary-program-wrf-2011-overview>

³⁴ <http://greenweek2013.eu/>

³⁵ <http://www.iisd.ca/uncsd/iinzod2/enbots/may1.html>

³⁶ <http://www.uncsd2012.org/index.php?page=view&type=13&nr=1148&menu=23>

³⁷ http://www.unep.org/resourcepanel/Portals/24102/Science-policy_sustainable_management_natural_resources_26_March.pdf

³⁸ <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/document/activities/cont/201202/20120221ATT38833/20120221ATT38833EN.pdf>

FINAL REMARKS:

Describe: i) lessons learned during project design and implementation; ii) stakeholder participation and level of engagement/satisfaction; iii) where applicable, outline any links and synergies developed with other projects; iv) main issues and recommendations for the attention of the donor; v) overall observations on project performance and whether the projects has had any unforeseen positive or negative results.

The initial reports of the six thematic working groups framed the main issues of their respective topics. These 'framing' studies have now paved the way for a series of new, additional reports focusing on specific questions identified, and areas where it has become apparent that further research is required. While following its establishment the IRP devoted much of its research to issues related to the use, stocks and scarcities of individual resources, the Panel can now, building upon this knowledge base, examine systematic approaches to resource use. Work streams on the sustainable management of land and its related resource nexus considerations and on resource flows related to trade are examples of more holistic approaches to resource use that the Panel is examining.

Lessons have been drawn from the 2010 Evaluation of the project, in particular the following recommendations have been addressed as follows:

- 1) Assure a continued attention to and improvement of a geographical balanced composition of the Resource Panel and the Steering Committee.**

Improving geographic balance of the Steering committee:

Steering Committee target countries identified for 2011-2014 in the project document included Kenya, Vietnam, Indonesia, Colombia, and Australia. The aim was to improve the geographical balance within the steering Committee, while keeping its size reasonable.

Kenya, Vietnam, the Philippines, and Belgium were approved as Steering Committee members of the International Resource Panel during the report period. The Secretariat has been communicating with relevant officials from Australia, Colombia, Sweden, and Vietnam, as well as the International Chamber of Commerce, who have all demonstrated their interest in becoming members of the Steering Committee and have begun identifying potential representatives and participating in the bi-annual meetings with a view to requesting membership. Kazakhstan, after a period of absence, resumed its role as an active member of the Steering Committee.

Expanding the expert base of the International resource Panel:

In November 2011 formal procedures were adopted for the IRP's management of membership of the Panel, and the Steering Committee recommended expanding the Panel's expert base in order to strengthen its expertise in areas of new work streams, respond to the intensification of the Panel's work, and enhance the geographic and gender balance among members.

In 2012 these procedures were implemented for the first time, with the Panel identifying strategic areas for the Panel's work and based upon this the Secretariat carrying out an expertise mapping exercise to identify the needs of the Panel. The secretariat then collected nominations for new members from the existing members, Steering Committee and UNEP's regional offices. In accordance with the procedures, an open call for interest was also posted on the IRP and UNEP websites. The Secretariat also researched expert databases and scientific networks globally and regionally in order to identify suitable experts and develop a shortlist. In developing the shortlist, attention was paid to geographic representation and gender balance in addition to the thematic expertise and potential contribution of the candidates according to the needs of the Panel.

The first round of membership renewal, in accordance with the procedures, was carried out in November 2012, with five members having reached the end of their first three-year membership term. Three members were renewed, given their dedication and important contributions to ongoing work streams of the Panel. One new member, who had contributed substantially to the work of the IRP as an external expert and whose solid work and visionary thinking had been appreciated by the existing Panel members was appointed, and who could lead a newly adopted work stream on soils.

It is expected that two rounds of appointment of new members will take place during the course of 2013 to nominate 5-10 new members from the shortlisted candidates.

2) Develop an outreach strategy (incl. communication, awareness raising, etc.) and foster capacity-building, using the 'outputs' of the Project.

In 2011 a communications expert was engaged in order to develop a communications strategy for the International Resource Panel, identifying target stakeholders and targeted actions and messages per stakeholder group (including government, industry, press and public, NGOs and civil society organisations, and academia), key products based on the Panel's work streams, key communications media, and a calendar of priority events. This has contributed to upscaling and targeting the Panel's outreach efforts over the past two years.

A communications and outreach expert with experience in working with international organisations, the United Nations and public sector organisations, and who has experience in particular in working on supporting the science-policy interface (working for organisations such as the IPCC) has been engaged to revise the communications and outreach strategy in 2013. Tasks include:

- Mapping of, and approach to engage strategic stakeholders and experts, potential partnerships, relevant regional/global initiatives and opportunities (i.e. events, conferences, etc.) that would facilitate engagement of top-notch experts and dissemination of IRP results at the global level and in regions like Latin America, Africa and Asia.
- Development of a brand identity for the IRP using existing logo, website and communications service products (presentations, brochures, videos, e-book).
- Advice on and preparation of IRP messaging for target audiences, including general messages; messages per workstream (decoupling; environmental impacts, water, Land/soil/biofuels/food; and metals); and specific messages related to findings from upcoming reports on environmental impacts of metals; metals recycling technologies; e-book on metals; city-level decoupling; decoupling in practice; and sustainable land management.

The secretariat of the IRP has also strengthened its cooperation with UNEP's Division of Communication and Public Information, who will support the IRP in its launch and outreach events, and who have also approached the IRP Secretariat to explore the opportunity of organising a global UNEP campaign on resource efficiency, largely based on the findings of the IRP, and engaging its expert members in the outreach activities.

3) Expand a format for increased stakeholder participation in a continued and systematic way.

Increased stakeholder participation has been achieved through the improved website, scaling up outreach at intergovernmental, regional and national fora, and through partnerships with key resource-related fora such as the World Resource Forum and European Resource Forum.

The Biannual Panel meetings are increasingly used as an opportunity to engage with national stakeholders within the host country through interactive sessions between the experts of the IRP and national experts and other stakeholders, the organisation of press conference and media events, interviews with the national media.

4) Pay attention - within the broader context of the International Resource Panel initiative - to the catalytic role and – in particular – the replication of the outcomes of the Project through 'horizontal and vertical' as well as 'internal and external' 'integration' actions.

The IRP Secretariat within UNEP is working closely with the other UN and UNEP initiatives to ensure that the findings of the IRP are understood and used by relevant programs within the UN and UNEP that undertake policy advisory services, as well as capacity building and environmental monitoring. In this respect, it is collaborating with the Secretariats of the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, UNEP's Green Economy Advisory Services and the UNEP/ ILO /UNIDO/UNITAR Partnership for Action on a Green Economy and the UNEP-led SWITCH Asia policy component to ensure that the findings of the IRP feed into the work of these initiatives. The International Resource Panel regularly provides updates to internal colleagues on relevant work streams and activities, and consult with projects of relevance to the Panel's work. The IRP is therefore becoming a research and scientific platform for the entire UNEP Resource Efficiency sub-programme, responding to the needs of and creating linkages with work under other projects of the sub-programme, such as food, metals and cities work streams and the Green Economy Initiative, Switch Asia Project and 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production.

The Secretariat also reports on a regular basis to UNEP's Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR) through the reports of its Executive Director on progress in the IRP's work. In 2013 an information note from the Executive Director presenting a summary of the main findings of the Panel's first wave of reports was prepared

for the first Governing Council of UNEP and Global Ministerial Environment Forum (GC/GMEF) with universal membership.

UNEP will continue to partner with key initiatives such as the World Resources Forum to ensure improved outreach.

5) More attention should be paid to effective monitoring and supervision.

UNEP monitors progress in the project through a results based management system supported by institutional software for project monitoring and evaluation. In addition, UNEP plans to undertake another evaluation in 2013 to assess the impacts of the IRP work. The Secretariat has also put in place measures to record and evaluate the Panel's outreach and dissemination efforts, uptake of the Panel's work by various stakeholders, and thus evaluate the impact of the Panel's work.

6) Improve financial reporting.

Reporting on the budget to the Steering Committee at the biannual meetings has been improved, so that the budget is presented in a more detailed manner, providing sufficient time for review by the Steering Committee members, and the budgets presented have been converted to an output oriented reporting system.

5 years following establishment, the IRP has succeeded in developing a solid reputation, generating strong interest and increased demand. While the Secretariat has made progress in improving the internal procedures and expert base for ensuring the quality of the Panel's work, improving the policy-relevance of the Panel's assessments and increasing its outreach and dissemination efforts to ensure uptake of the Panel's findings, it will continue during the next reporting period to strive to strengthen the scientific rigour of its work (in particular through strengthening the external peer review process), expand and strengthen its expert base, strengthen linkages between its work streams, and increase the impact of its work.

The outcome document of Rio +20, The Future We Want, recognizes the need to facilitate informed policy decision-making on sustainable development issues and, in this regard, to strengthen the science-policy interface. The outcome on strengthening and upgrading UNEP also includes the promotion of a strong science-policy interface, building on existing international instruments, assessments, panels and information networks. Further, the sustainable management of natural resources was a recurrent theme throughout the discussions, and this is reflected in the outcome document. The International Resource Panel stands ready to contribute to this process through further engaging with policy-makers in identifying key knowledge gaps, and in up-scaling and deepening its work in order to render accessible and comprehensible the scientific knowledge required by decision-makers in designing policies on sustainable resource management.

ANNEXES:

Please list supporting documents included as annexes, if any.

UNEP/MEA Project Manager: SHAOFI LI

Signature: Li

Date of Submission: 22 March 2013

Annex I: Examples of the policy impact of the International Resource Panel

At the international level:

A number of references in the outcome documents of high-level international policy dialogues on sustainable development represent a clear signal of member states' appreciation for the work of the Panel and of its impact among policy makers at the highest levels.

- The International Resource Panel was specifically mentioned by member states in the **draft negotiating text for Rio +20** during the preparatory process for the Conference (version from March 2012) and in inputs from individual member states to the negotiating text. Since during the later stages of negotiations governments agreed to refrain from referring to individual initiatives, the final Rio +20 outcome document, adopted in June 2012, simply calls to strengthen the science-policy interface, "building upon relevant panels"³⁹.
- In 2011, during the 19th session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, it was suggested that the International Resource Panel convened by UNEP could provide scientific guidance to the **10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production**, which was later adopted at Rio+20 as a global framework for enhancing international cooperation to support regional and national initiatives accelerating the shift towards SCP in both developed and developing countries⁴⁰. The text of the 10-Year Framework established at the nineteenth session of the CSD and adopted at Rio +20 "70. *Decides that the functions of the 10YFP include the following: (...) (g) Make use of the scientific and policy knowledge base and relevant international science policy mechanisms*". The IRP is working closely with the Secretariat for the 10YFP to examine how its assessment work can feed into and support the thematic and cross-cutting programmes under the framework.
- **UNEP's Governing Council decision SS.XII/7 on Sustainable Consumption and Production**, adopted in February 2012, calls upon the Executive Director, with the cooperation of Member States, to make use of the scientific and policy knowledge base and relevant international science policy mechanisms, including the International Resource Panel.
- When the Sherpas of the **High-level Panel on Global Sustainability (GSP)** Members met in Madrid on 13-14 April 2011 a member of the IRP was invited as an external expert in their function as a member of the "UNEP International Resource Panel" to brief the Sherpas on their area of expertise. Page 63 of the final report: of the GSP, "Resilient People, Resilient Planet: A Future Worth Choosing" cites the IRP's report on decoupling natural resource use and environmental impacts from economic growth in a section on decoupling production and consumption from natural resource use and environmental degradation.
- One of the main outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) was the agreement by Member States to launch a process to develop a set of **sustainable development goals (SDGs)**. A 30-member open working group (OWG) of the General Assembly is tasked with preparing proposals on the SDGs. One of the members of the IRP, in his capacity as member of the Panel, has been invited to participate in an expert group meeting that has been organised to provide an entry-point for natural and social science communities and to inform the work of the Open Working Group on SDGs, providing an excellent route for the Panel's work to inform the preparation of the goals.

The IRP's assessments are also known and used by a number of international organisations:

- In its report on "**Resource Productivity in the G8 and the OECD - A Report in the Framework of the Kobe 3R Action Plan**", 2011, the OECD highlights the Panel as a key international initiative promoting resource efficiency, and cites its reports on metal recycling rates and Decoupling. In the section on better Policies, it recognises the importance of reinforcing linkages between the OECD and initiatives such as the International resource Panel, including on material flow and resource productivity data. The IRP is presented as an important partner in the promotion of greater resource productivity and a sustainable materials management. The report states that continued efforts are being undertaken by the OECD to assist in the

³⁹ www.uncsd2012.org/content/documents/727The%20Future%20We%20Want%2019%20June%201230pm.pdf

⁴⁰ Report of the 19th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development:
www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/CN.17/2011/20&Lang=E

further development and use of MF and RP data and indicators, both in OECD work and in OECD member countries, and to promote the exchange of related experience with non members. This is done in collaboration with UNEP and its Resource Panel, Eurostat and several research institutes. For the future, the OECD report expresses the view that “more links could also be established and reinforced between the OECD’s work on SMM and other international initiatives directly or indirectly related to materials management, such as the UNEP Resource Panel...”.

- Another report from the OECD “**Towards Green Growth Monitoring Progress- Study on green growth indicators**” refers to the work of the IRP in terms of existing work and experience on green growth indicators, with UNEP framework for green economy indicators including indicators on “*Decoupling and Efficiency*” *assessing resource efficiency and productivity, and the decoupling of economic activity from resource use and related environmental impacts, at both sector and economy-wide levels, building on the work of the International Resource Panel.*

The Panel’s work has also been used by a number of key research institutions, think tanks, networks and fora that have an influence on policy development at international, regional and national levels:

- Report from the **World Economic Forum** on “More with Less: Scaling Sustainable Consumption and Resource Efficiency” in the context of demonstrating that GDP growth, resource extraction and environmental impact continue to be linked refers to the IRP’s decoupling report.
- A **Background paper from the World Resources Forum for the Urban Eco-efficiency Lab at COP11** presents the IRP as a Panel that “*tackles global resource issues through identifying interlinkages and gaps, and provides scientific impetus for decoupling economic growth and resource use from environmental degradation*”. The paper makes reference to the synopsis report of the IRP, launched at Rio +20, in presenting the urgency in terms of the increase of global extraction of natural resources to 60 billion tonnes annually and that this extraction rates would triple by 2050 if the consumption continues at the current level of developed countries.

At the regional level:

- The **African Development Bank** (AfDB) participated in a policy dialogue on “Resources Efficiency in Africa: Opportunities for Development” organized from 24-25 November 2010 in Cape Town, South Africa by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), South Africa’s Department of Environmental Affairs, and the Sustainable Institute. The dialogue’s main purpose was to generate input for the High-Level Panel on Global Sustainability set up recently by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. Co-chaired by South African President Jacob Zuma and Finnish President Tarja Halonen, the High-Level Panel is expected to deliver a report by the end of 2011. A AfDB summary of the meeting acknowledges that during the dialogue, participants from national, regional and international organizations acknowledged the important work of the International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management (Resource Panel) on biofuels, the environmental impact of consumption and production, metal stocks in society, and most importantly, decoupling wealth and resource use from environmental degradation⁴¹. The Bank is developing a green growth strategy in partnership with Harvard University with support from GTZ, the German international cooperation enterprise. The strategy aims to create a political vision and strategic orientation to support Africa’s economic development through efficient use of natural capital and adoption of best practices and sound policies. Papers leading to the development of the strategy so far, published in 2012, highlight the need to decoupling economic growth and environmental harms in line with the work of the IRP on decoupling, demonstrating the impact of the work of the Panel on the strategy⁴².
- Launched at the end of 2011, the **European Commission’s Roadmap to a Resource Efficiency Europe**, defines medium and long-term objectives for the 27 Member States of the European Union and means for achieving them as part of the Europe 2020 Strategy and its flagship initiative “A Resource Efficient Europe”. In developing the Roadmap, the IRP’s work on Decoupling Natural resource Use and

⁴¹ <http://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/article/afdb-unep-policy-dialogue-on-resources-efficiency-in-africa-opportunities-for-development-7546/>

⁴² 2012 discussion paper from the AfDB: Facilitating Green Growth in Africa: <http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/Facilitating%20Green%20Growth%20in%20Africa%20%20Perspectives%20from%20the%20African%20Development%20Bank%20June%202012.pdf>

Environmental Impacts from Economic Growth was used in demonstrating the need to address resource use in Europe⁴³. The Commission also took into account the work of the IRP on Priority Products and Materials in defining the priority sectors of mobility, housing and food for the strategy, and draws upon the data and figures developed by the Panel in examining the significance of resource use in these sectors⁴⁴. It also draws upon data and figures from the Panel's reports on Metal Stocks in Society and Recycling Rates of Metals in analysing stocks and imports of materials. This represents an important contribution to one of the EU's core environmental strategies.

- An **Assessment of Resource efficiency Indicators and Targets published by the European Commission** in June 2012, prepared by the BIO Intelligence Service (BIO), the Institute for Social Ecology (SEC) and Sustainable Europe Research Institute (SERI) makes extensive reference to the work of the IRP and uses it as a benchmark. The assessment investigates how indicators and targets for resource use can be used to increase resource efficiency in the EU as part of the Initiative for a Resource Efficient Europe and also draws upon several of the IRP's reports and uses its definitions of resources and decoupling⁴⁵.
- An **Analysis of Innovation Drivers and barriers in Support of Better Policies: Addressing Climate Change, Resource Scarcity and Demographic Change to 2030** prepared for the **European Commission Directorate-General Enterprise** in 2011 uses the scientific findings from the IRP's decoupling report and points to the need of good comprehensive studies and the positive example that the IRP gives in that respect. This report, prepared by a number of European research institutes (Austrian Institute of Economic Research, WIFO, Vienna, (coordination, Fraunhofer Institut für System- und Innovationsforschung, ISI, Karlsruhe, Greenovate! Europe, Brussels, NIFU Step, Oslo, UNU-MERIT, Maastricht, MCI Innsbruck, Innsbruck, (subcontractor)) highlights that in the context of resource scarcity and climate change a lack of good comprehensive studies exists. Although there are important synergies between sustainable resource management and climate change protection but analysis of these synergies has barely begun. The IRP is mentioned as a positive example going in this direction.
- A policy paper prepared by the Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP), **Towards a 7th Environment Action Programme: Priorities and action needs**, September 2012, developed as part of a policy dialogue process dedicated to discussing the future strategic framework for EU environmental policy and the role and purpose of a 7th Environment Action Programme made several references to the IRP reports. In highlighting the need for the EU to achieve absolute decoupling, the Decoupling report from 2011 is referred to as proposing the three following strategies: Dematerialization of the delivery of a function or service; Increased material (reuse, recycling, and substitution) and energy efficiency; Promoting sustainable consumption patterns to avoid rebound effects. The priority products and materials report is referred to as stating that the scope of action for decoupling needs to be clear and to include material resources such as biomass/biotic materials and agricultural products, construction minerals, ores and industrial minerals, and fossil fuels as well as other resources such as water, soils and land.
- **Global Poverty Summit Johannesburg, background paper on "Africa and the MDGs"** (2010). H Russel Botman explores some of the challenges and opportunities for Africa, providing concrete proposals to enable the continent to achieve the MDGs. One chapter discusses, in reference to IRP member Mark Swilling's work on the importance of resource efficiency and decoupling for poverty eradication in Africa.

⁴³ The Panel's report on *Decoupling Natural resource Use and Environmental Impacts from Economic Growth* is cited in this respect in the analysis of the Commission Staff Working paper accompanying the Roadmap (Part I) :

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/resource_efficiency/pdf/working_paper_part1.pdf

⁴⁴ The analysis accompanying the Roadmap contained in the Commission Staff Working paper accompanying the Roadmap (Part II) contains several references to the International resource Panel's report on *Priority Products and Materials* as well as references to reports on *Metal Stocks in Society* and *Recycling Rates of Metals*: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/resource_efficiency/pdf/working_paper_part2.pdf

⁴⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/environment/enveco/resource_efficiency/pdf/report.pdf

At the national-level:

Several governments have provided feedback to the IRP Secretariat of the use of the Panel's work in national-level policy development.

- **Japan's Fundamental Plan for Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society**⁴⁶ adopted in 2008 describes that Japan, concerning its efforts towards the establishment of an SMC society on the international level, aims at improving resource productivity and other material flow indicators so that they will become common indicators that are more accurate. For that purpose, it states that it will actively engage in international joint research with a view to environmental impact assessment and: "Specifically it will support the International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management set up by United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)" with the aim of providing scientific assessments of the impact of use of natural resources on the environment. In the chapter "Interactions of Resources" a diagram from the IRP is reproduced (probably from the priority products and materials report) demonstrating the relative importance of the impacts of resources viewed by certain metrics of impact. **Japan's "New Action Plan for Accelerating the Establishment of Sound Material-Cycle Societies Internationally through the 3Rs action Plan"** is based on the Fundamental Plan for Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society and identifies specific actions to be taken for the promotion of the Sound Material Cycle Society. Actions include: "(4) Actions to Establish a Sound Material Cycle Society at Regional Level in Asia: (...) "Towards resource productivity and reduce environmental impacts associated with resource consumption in Asian countries by: - Disseminating the progress and achievements of the work by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on material flow analysis and resource productivity and the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) International Panel on Sustainable Resource Management to Asian countries. As part of their implementation Japan hosted the IRP's biannual meeting in 2012, organising a series of outreach events, interactive sessions with the Panel and stakeholders from within the country and region, and organising interviews and media outreach with the Panel members.
- The Federal Cabinet adopted the **German Resource Efficiency Programme (ProgRess)** in February 2012. The goal of the Programme is to continuously increase raw material productivity in German industry through market incentives, research and innovation, and advice, and thus to promote a further decoupling of our growth from resource consumption. ProgRess is the first comprehensive programme by the German government to address the sustainable use of raw materials. One of its action points states that "The Federal Government intends to continue at a high level the German involvement in international bodies, such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) backed International Resource Panel (IRP).⁴⁷ In the section "Where do we stand? 2.1 More growth, prosperity, Quality of life - with increasing ecological damage" the programme refers to the Decoupling report from 2011 as authority for its statements⁴⁸. In the respective press release, the IRP is directly referred to as example for the international engagement in resource efficiency of the German government, and its report on decoupling natural resource use and economic growth is referred to.
- A "**Survey of resource efficiency policies in EEA member and cooperating countries country profile for Sweden**", from 2011 points to the Metal Stocks in Society report of the IRP as an area of high interest and topic to be followed, in order to explore policies for management of stocks of resources in society.
- A technical paper - **Survey of Green Growth / Environmental Sustainability Accounting and Indicators commissioned by the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom**, prepared by the research institute ECORYS, refers to the IRP in the chapter "Accounting frameworks and indicators for green growth / sustainability". Different types of indicators for green economy are identified and analysed, including indicators used under UNEP's Green economy Initiative which rely on the information provided by the International Resource Panel: indicators measuring the decoupling of economic productivity and human well-being from resource and emission intensity, including eco-efficiency, re-use and recycling, doing more with less, substitution and material flow indicators.

⁴⁶ www.env.go.jp/en/recycle/smcs/2nd-f_plan.pdf

⁴⁷ Informal translation from the original German text.

⁴⁸ Ibid

At the city-level:

- Upon consultation with expert members of the IRP from the cities working group, the **City of Johannesburg developed its Growth and Development Strategy (GDS)** in 2011. In framing the Strategy's principles and vision, the city-level authorities drew upon the decoupling work of the IRP and in launching the strategy executive mayor Parks Tau indicated that the city would need to arrest key infrastructure backlogs that have emerged, while seeking to decouple the city from its current resource-intensive economic trajectory.

Within the UN system:

- UNDP, FAO and UNEP together created the **UN-REDD Programme** in 2008 with the aim of supporting Member States in their efforts to implement REDD+ activities. The UN REDD Policy Committee recently decided to set up an expert panel to examine scientific and economic issues related to REDD+. Given the strong linkages with work being undertaken by the IRP, they approached the International Resource Panel, proposing to form a new working group under the IRP to develop a global, authoritative report making the 'business case' for REDD+ in the context of a Green Economy. This is a key signal of the IRP's reputation within the international community, and represents an important step in strengthening cooperation between the IRP and other UN initiatives.
- The work of the Panel was used to inform the **UNIDO Green Industry Initiative**, launched in 2012, with the objective of mainstreaming social and environmental considerations into the operations of enterprises, inter alia through more efficient use of energy and raw materials, innovative practices, and applications of new green technologies. The Think Tank "Ecologic institute" produced a study commissioned by UNIDO on resource efficiency targets and indicators in order to provide analytical support and to contribute to discussions on potentially relevant indicators for sustainable industries within the Platform. In the introductory explanation of the background of the study, it is stated that "Concerning the environmental dimension, a broad variety of well-developed resource use indicators exist both at product and country level and can be used to measure the degree of "decoupling" of resource use and economic growth and the associated environmental benefits", referring to the IRP, its Decoupling report and definition on decoupling. Several presentations held by Members of the Ecologic Institute in relation to their study show the influence of the Panel's work on their report, drawing upon figures from the IRP's Decoupling report.
- **UNCTAD**, in their 2012 "**Economic Development in Africa Report – structural transformation and sustainable development in Africa**" adopts decoupling as a key concept for African sustainable development and discusses the opportunities for and importance of decoupling. The IRP's scenario work is referred to for explaining the imperative of decoupling and why Africa should promote sustainable structural transformation, highlighting the usefulness of the IRP's work is particularly useful from a policy standpoint.

Within UNEP

- The **Report of the Executive Director Progress on the implementation of decision SS.XII/7 on work by the United Nations Environment Programme on sustainable consumption and production**, (2012) affirms that "24. Progress has been achieved on the strengthening of the scientific basis of resource efficiency, providing better understanding of how resource use and related environmental impacts correlate with our production and consumption patterns, and identifying development opportunities which flow from the sustainable management of natural resources, including through the reports of the International Resource Panel and technical reports on sustainable consumption and production and poverty alleviation".
- UNEP's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, in producing a report on "**Resource Efficiency-Economics and Outlook for Asia and the Pacific**" refers to the decoupling report of the IRP in stating that per capita resource consumption of 'materials' in the region, such as construction minerals and fuels, needs to be around 80 per cent less than today if sustainable development is to be achieved. In the article on the launching of the report, reference was made to the decoupling report of the IRP, whereby without world-wide action global resource consumption could triple by mid-century to 140 billion tonnes.
- The text of the **10 Year Framework of programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production** established at the nineteenth session of the CSD and adopted at Rio +20 includes the following: "70. Decides that the functions of the 10YFP include the following: (...) (g) Make use of the scientific and policy knowledge base and relevant international science policy mechanisms". During the discussions of the Commission on

Sustainable Development the International Resource Panel was specifically mentioned for this role. The IRP Secretariat is working with the Secretariat of the 10YFP to examine ways in which the IRP's findings can be used to support the thematic and Cross-cutting programmes of the 10YFP, and feed into the science and research community of the SCP clearinghouse.

- The Secretariat is also working closely with **UNEP's Green Economy Initiative Advisory Services and Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)** as well as the **SWITCH Asia policy component** to identify ways that the IRP's findings may feed into advisory projects at the national level.

Uptake from the Private Sector and business associations

There has been some uptake of the work of the Panel by the private sector, as well as business associations and online platforms providing news and information for the private sector. Examples include:

- In the run-up to the RIO+20 conference, environmental services multinational **VEOLIA Environnement** published an article describing its role in the pathway to a green economy and its efforts to reduce its environmental footprint through striving for the development of "*solutions to decouple natural resource use from economic growth, providing customers with expertise in managing scarcity*", referring to the IRP's decoupling report.
- The **Business of Mining** describes itself as a non-commercial site offering business insights into the mining industry. One entry under the headline "Recycling & the Future of Mining" mentions the work of the IRP on the estimation of metal stocks in society and recycling rates. The article presents the Panel and emphasizes the importance of its work: "*The United Nation Environmental Program's International Resource Panel is working on an extensive study to get a grasp of the key numbers in this equation, analyzing current recycling rates, available stocks of metal, and resource intensity. Most of these parameters are amazingly unknown. We do know how much old scrap is used as input in production processes, but the estimates about how much metal is available in the world, either in use or in landfills, vary wildly. The organization uses a number of key terms to describe the fundamentals of recycling*".
- **Metal Bulletin**, an intelligence service for metals and steel that provides news, pricing information, expert market commentary and statistics cited the IRP's Metal Stocks in Society report in highlighting that enormous disparities in global metals stocks exist between developed and developing nations, including Brazil, China and India.
- **Justmeans** provides a platform for news, information and connections for the sustainable business industry. In doing so, its articles have cited key findings from the IRP's Decoupling report.
- An online article "Current context – Materials" from the **World Business Council for sustainable development**, refers to the Decoupling report from 2011 in providing an overview over the problem of hidden global resource flows.

Update from Civil Society

Similarly, there has been uptake of the work of the IRP from a variety of civil society organisations. Examples include:

- **The Resource Cap Coalition (RCC)** is an open platform for organizations advocating a global resource cap. In presenting the mission of the Coalition its website explains the need for a cap of resource use by referring to the IRP's work on decoupling.
- **Population Matters** is a UK based membership organization working for providing a good standard of living for all and environmental sustainability. In the online article "*Rising resource use threatens future growth, warns UN*" relating to the launch of the decoupling report, key findings from the decoupling report (2011) are highlighted.
- **H2o** is committed to serving the region's water sector with relevant news, interviews, technical articles, case studies and innovative solutions for municipal, industrial and build environment water/wastewater applications. The online article on "*World may suffer 40% fresh water deficit by 2030, IRP report warns*" provides a summary of the water accounting report, highlighting the urgency of the question of water and providing the major conclusions of the report.
- **The Global Transition 2012** is an international network of organisations and leading thinkers from the Global North and South. On the launch of the decoupling report it is stated that : "*This report by UNEP's International*

Resource Panel is an important part of the overall discourse around a Green Economy, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in the lead up to Rio+20. It provides empirical evidence on the levels of natural resources being consumed by humanity and the likely consumption levels if past trends are mirrored into the future, and brings forward the powerful and urgent concept of 'decoupling' as a key action in order to catalyse a dramatically different path".

- The Article "Is sustainable development viable?" on the independent eco blog "**Global Warming is Real**" makes reference to the decoupling report (2011) in the introduction of the article in the following terms to highlight the unsustainable current rates of consumption of resources.

Examples of uptake by Academia:

- **"Africa 2050 Africa 2050 –Growth, Resource Productivity and Decoupling"**
In this article, Mark Swilling makes reference to the IRP's work and the decoupling report throughout the whole article.
- **Mark Swilling (2013) "Economic crisis, long waves and the sustainability transition: An African perspective", Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions**
In this article, which is going to be published in 2013, Mark Swilling refers to the Panel for several aspects.
- **M. Fischer-Kowalski et al (2012) "Greening Growing Giants. A Major Challenge of Our Planet", 16 Journal of Industrial Ecology**
This article refers to the decoupling report concerning the calculation of 3 global scenarios of materials resource use up to the year 2050, based on observations for the whole 20th century. In this context the article reproduces the figure on Scenarios of global materials extraction 1900–2050.
- **Mark Swilling et al (2011) "Reshaping Urban Infrastructure Material Flow Analysis and Transitions Analysis in an Urban Context", Journal of Industrial Ecology**
This article refers to the decoupling report from 2011 and acknowledges the work of the panel.
- **Raimund Bleischwitz et al (2011) "The challenges of resource efficiency and appropriate strategies", 4 S.A.P.I.EN.S**
The article draws attention to the finding of the IPR priority products and materials report that the environmental relevance of not only fossil fuels but also of agricultural goods, biotic materials, and metals such as iron, steel and aluminum is of high relevance.
- **Steve H. Mohr et al (2012) "Lithium Resources and Production: Critical Assessment and Global Projections", 2 Minerals**
In this article reference is made to the recycling rates of metals report from 2011. The article refers to the report concerning the estimation that the fraction of lithium supply being recycled is currently estimated at less than 1%.
- **Raimund Bleischwitz et al (2012) Prologue to the special issue "Resources, energy and eco-innovation", 24 Mineral economics**
The authors refer to the priority products and materials report. The report is referred to as indicating that mass materials such as iron ore, aluminum and steel are as environmentally intensive as fossil fuels if their full life cycle is taken into account and that producing and using them in the most sustainable manner thus is a key requirement towards any sustainable growth.
- **Henning Friege (2012) "Review of material recovery from used electric and electronic equipment-alternative options for resource conservation", 30 Waste Management and Research**
Henning Friege from the AWISTA "Society for Waste Management and Sanitation" (*Gesellschaft fuer Abfallwirtschaft und Stadtreinigung*) from the private sector refers to the recycling rates of metals report.
- **Järmo Stablo et al (2012) "The Integration of Energy Conservation into the Political Goal of Renewable Energy Self-Sufficiency—A German Case Study Based on a Longitudinal Reconstruction" , 4 Sustainability.** The article refers to the decoupling report from 2011.

- **Ricardo Abramovay (2012) "Desigualdades e limites deveriam estar no centro da Rio+20", 26 Estudos avançados**

In his article Abramovay, who is University professor at the department of Economics at the FEA University of São Paulo, Brazil, comments on the RIO+20 outcome. In this context, he also makes reference to the decoupling report.

Examples of uptake by think tanks and research institutions

- **"Analysis Of Innovation Drivers And Barriers In Support Of Better Policies- Economic And Market Intelligence On Innovation Integrated Innovation Policy For An Integrated Problem: Addressing Climate Change, Resource Scarcity And Demographic Change To 2030"** prepared for the European Commission Directorate-General Enterprise by a number of European research institutes (inter alia WIFO, Fraunhofer Institut, ISI) (2011). This report makes reference to the IRP in its analysis of the interconnection between resource scarcity and the climate change problem.
- **"Survey of resource efficiency policies in EEA member and cooperating countries- country profile: Sweden"** prepared by the European Environment Agency (2011)
The study prepared by the EEA points to the Metal Stocks in Society report as an area of high interest and topic to be followed, in order to explore policies for management of stocks of resources in society. This reference is made under the heading: topics of interest and information needs for follow up work.
- **"Respecting environmental limits – A challenge for the 7th Environmental Action Programme"** prepared by the German Advisory Council on the Environment (Sachverstaendigenrat fuer Umweltfragen (SRU)) (2012). In this recommendation paper SRU identifies as one of the key challenges for the 7th EAP the need for a well-functioning science-policy interface and calls for a greater support of the IRP.
- **"Critical Materials for sustainable energy applications"** prepared by the Resnick Sustainability Institute (2011)
The study from 2011 refers to the metals recycling report as highlighting the potential for metals recycling by stating that out of the 37 "specialty metals" considered in the report, only four have a recycling rate higher than 1%. A figure showing the Production Lifecycle with Losses is reproduced.
- **"Sustainable Bioenergy:Key Criteria and Indicators"** prepared by the Oeko Institute (2012)
The study refers to the IRP in a footnote as a source of recent **critical** discussion of biofuels.
- **"Socio-ecological transitions: definition, dynamics and related global scenarios"** prepared by the Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (2012)
In this study, reference is made to the IRP in general, the decoupling report from 2011, the report on biofuels.
- **"International Resource Politics- New challenges demanding new governance approaches for a green economy"** prepared by Heinrich Boell Stiftung (2012)
The Heinrich Boell Stiftung makes reference to the IRP reports on priority products and materials, decoupling and metal stocks and presents the Panel.
- **"Resource Revolution: Meeting the world's energy, materials, food, and water needs",** Mc Kinsey (2011)
The McKinsey report analyses the current considerable barriers to achieving the resource revolution. One of the main findings is that tackling barriers needs to start with a shift in institutional mind-sets and mechanisms and in this context takes up findings from the IRP decoupling report.

Annex II: Examples of communications and outreach activities during the reporting period

At the global level:

- **Side Event at the First Round of 'Informal-Informal' Negotiations on the Zero Draft of the Outcome Document and Third Intersessional Meeting of the UN Conference: High-level event on "Strengthening the Science-Policy Interface for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources"** (March 2012, New York)⁴⁹
Presented by the Permanent Mission of Germany to the UN, the South African Department for Environmental Affairs, US State Department, ICSU and UNEP this side event addressed scientific needs by policy makers and looked at how the science community can support decision-making in a joint path towards a sustainable future. Ashok Khosla, Co-Chair of the International Resource Panel, highlighted the role of credible and authoritative scientific support for specific areas of policy-making.
- **Side Event at the Second Round of 'Informal' Negotiations on the zero draft of outcome document of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD or Rio+20): High-level event on "Scientific Policy Messages on the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources"** (May 2012, New York)
With the participation of Germany, ICSU, India, South Africa and the USA in addition to Panel Co-Chair Ashok Khosla, the side event highlighted the International Resource Panel (IRP) as an example of working with the scientific community to narrow knowledge gaps and provide the best science available for policy making. It also served as a forum for scientists and policy-makers to debate and explore an effective approach to strengthening the science-policy interface. Participants called for a strengthening of the science-policy interface on resources and urged the IRP to do more to fill the science-policy gap. Specific recommendations included strengthening the policy capacity of scientists so that they can be directly contribute to decision making, supporting governments in developing databases which underscore assessment.
- **Side event during the Third Prep Com of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD or Rio+20): Science for SCP at Rio+20 - Advance findings from the International Resource Panel** (May 2012, New York)⁵⁰
This side event, with the participation of Germany, South Africa, Denmark and the Panel Co-Chairs, aimed to channel the IRP's scientific findings to a policy making audience involved in Rio+20 negotiations, in order to introduce additional scientific basis to some of the most common debates that are related to resources. Questions from the audience revealed that there is an interest in better understanding alternative development paths that integrate decoupling strategies.
- **Side-event at Rio+20: "From resource efficiency to resource potential – understanding the hidden opportunities for people, planet and prosperity"** (June, Rio de Janeiro)⁵¹
The side event, with the participation of the South African Minister of Environment and both IRP Co-Chairs, presented the synopsis of IRP's key findings and messages to a variety of stakeholders attending the UNCSD. The side event highlighted the pivotal role of sustainable resource management and decoupling in transition to a green economy, acknowledging the importance of the science-policy interface and IRP's central role in providing best science available and up-to-date information on resource/environment and facilitating this interface for developed and developing countries. The report presented the main conclusions of the IRP's first series of assessments, including Decoupling Economic Growth from Environment Degradation, Metal Stocks in Society, Recycling Rates of Metals, Priority Products and Materials, and Assessing Biofuels, highlighting the Panel's significant contributions to resource efficiency and environmental sustainability.
- **Side-event at the 6th Session of the World Urban Forum: "Facilitating Urban Infrastructure Transitions: Decoupling Resource Use from Urban Economic Development"** (September 2012, Naples, Italy)⁵²
This side event aimed at presenting the Initial Findings of the IRP Cities Report: "City-Level Decoupling: Urban Resource Use and the Governance of Infrastructure Transitions" to the diverse participants attending

⁴⁹ <http://www.iisd.ca/uncsd/ism3/enbots/pdf/enbots2722e.pdf>

⁵⁰ <http://www.iisd.ca/uncsd/iinzod2/enbots/may1.html>

⁵¹ <http://www.uncsd2012.org/index.php?page=view&type=13&nr=1148&menu=23>

⁵² <http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/ProgrammeWUF6.pdf>

the 6th Session of the World Urban Forum. Mark Swilling delivered a presentation on behalf of the IRP's Cities Working Group which focused on why it will be necessary to reconfigure urban infrastructures in order to decouple resource use from economic growth and social development. Drawing from the dynamics of 30 local case studies four typical modes of transition were identified and presented to participants of the side-event, along with an analysis of the dynamics of transition processes and of the key roles to be played by intermediaries as change agents.

- **UNEP Science-Policy Continuum session at the Global Environmental Facility (GEF)'s International Waters Science Conference (IWSC 2012): "Science-policy interface across the water system - some perspectives from the UNEP International Resource Panel"** (September 2012, Bangkok)
GEF's International Water Science Conference (IWSC) is a key forum aimed at sharing with a wider audience key findings and success factors in enhancing the use of science in GEF International Waters projects. The conference aimed to provide a science-policy interface to enhance the use of science in addressing critical issues regarding the status and management of water systems at the global, regional and local level. In this regard, the Science-Policy Continuum session organized by UNEP was an opportunity to share with IWSC conference participants the work of the IRP on decoupling and water efficiency.
- **Special briefing workshops at the World Resources Forum 2011 and 2012**
The World Resources Forum (WRF) is an independent, international expert platform to discuss the economic and political implications of current resource use trends, and to promote and facilitate innovation for resource productivity by building bridges between scientists, researchers and consultants and policymakers, business, NGO's, media and the public. The WRF bi-annual conference provides a platform to exchange knowledge about scientific, technological, economic, political and environmental implications and is a major outreach and dissemination opportunity for the IRP. Given the synergies between the objectives and focus of the WRF and that of the IRP, UNEP became an official partner of the WRF and was actively engaged in the conference in 2011 and 2012. Recent achievements of the Panel were presented at a dedicated briefing workshop on UNEP's latest findings in Resource Efficiency, with a particular focus on decoupling, metals, and cities. IRP members also delivered presentations at different plenary sessions during the conference.
- **ICSU conference: Forum on Science, Technology & Innovation for sustainable development** (June 2012, United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio de Janeiro).
This event, organized by the International Council for Science (ICSU) aimed at establishing the research, technology and policy agendas that would be required for Rio+20 follow-up. In his capacity as Co-chair of the International Resource Panel, Ashok Khosla co-convened a session on "sustainable consumption and production". The aim of the session was to provide examples of research on Sustainable Consumption and Production from different regions of the world and from different perspectives; to engage in a discussion on a global research program; and how to reach out to and interact with policy makers, business and civil society.
- **Global Economic Symposium and Resources Summit (October 2011, Kiel, Germany)**
The Global Economic Symposium (GES) is an annual conference organized by the Kiel Institute for the World Economy and the Bertelsmann Stiftung in cooperation with the German National Library of Economics (ZBW) – Leibniz Information Centre for Economics – that seeks to address global problems and formulate socially desirable responses. José Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission is the Patron of the GES. The Resources Summit in 2011 was held by Veolia Umweltservice, together with the Kiel Institute. Ernst Ulrich von Weizsäcker participated in its capacity as the co-Chair of the Panel as one of the speakers. Other participants were inter alia Dr. Thorsten Grenz, CEO of Veolia Umweltservice, and Prof. Dennis J. Snower, president of the Kiel Institute. In the summary of the conference, Ernst Ulrich von Weizsäcker is quoted as stating that sliding increases in the prices of primary resources are needed: "It is technologically and economically possible to increase resource productivity fivefold within one generation," said Ernst Ulrich von Weizsäcker.

At the regional level:

- **UN ESCAP (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific): Expert Dialogue on the Quality of Growth Organized by ESCAP and CSIRO** (November 2012, Bangkok).
At this Expert Dialogue on the Quality of Growth Organized by ESCAP and Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), panel member Marina Fischer-Kowalski gave a presentation on "Social transformation, resource use and *sustainability transitions*". Participants of this event were Government, regional and international experts, members of civil society and the private sector (inter alia: Dr. Jayant Menon Lead Economist, Asian Development Bank) and regional institutions involved in Rio+20 follow up, the development of a post 2015 Development Agenda, and the development of indicators related to sustainable development and a green economy.
- **IRP Session at the 12th edition of Green Week "Sustainable water management for a green economy - in partnership with the International Resource Panel"** (May 2012, Brussels).
The European Union's annual Green Week promotes discussion on a broad range of policy issues related to environmental governance and international cooperation. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has partnered with the European Commission since 2009 to organize sessions on the IRP related to its work streams. In 2012 Panel members Jacqueline McGlade and Kevin Urama presented findings from the IRP Working Group on Water as related to water accounting methodologies and innovative approaches to decoupling water use from economic growth. The IRP is also currently preparing a session for Greenweek 2013.
- **European Resources Forum Berlin, November 2012**
The forum was hosted by the German federal environmental agency. Participating policy makers were the Estonian Minister of the Environment; the Hungarian State Minister for Environment, the German President of the Federal Environment Agency (UBA) as well as several members from the European Parliament. Ernst-Ulrich von Weizsäcker was invited in his capacity as Co-Chair of the IRP to give a presentation during the workshop on "Perspectives of a green, resource efficient economy", in which he provided an overview over the IRP and its key findings.
- **UNECA's 8th African Development Forum (October 2012, Addis Ababa)**⁵³
The African Development Forum (ADF) is a biennial event of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). It is convened in collaboration with the African Union Commission (AUC), the African Development Bank (AfDB), and other partners. The 8th African Development Forum was held in Ethiopia under the theme "Governing and Harnessing Natural Resources for Africa's Development". As part of the IRP contribution to the discussions, a presentation was delivered by Jean-Claude Guillaneau, of the French *Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières*, in coordination with Panel member Patrice Christmann, to share with ADF participants the work of the International Resource Panel and relevant findings related to its work on metals.
- **2nd South African-German Dialogue on Science for Sustainability, "Innovation for Sustainability in a Changing World"** (October 2009, Pretoria, South Africa)⁵⁴
At this event organized by the German Ministry of Education and Research in Pretoria, Panel member Mark Swilling gave a presentation on "*Decoupling and Sustainable Resource Management – A South African Perspective*".
- **European parliament Workshop on "Resource Efficiency"**, (January 2012, Brussels)⁵⁵
This workshop, organized by the European Parliament, DG for Internal Policies, Policy Department: Economic and scientific policy was held in the context of the adopted "Roadmap for a resource-efficient Europe". The workshop discussed the challenges and best practices in the light of the upcoming European Parliament's INI Report on "A resource-efficient Europe". Ernst U. von Weizsäcker was invited in his capacity as co-chair of the International Resource Panel and as expert on resource efficiency.

⁵³ <http://www.uneca.org/adf>

⁵⁴ http://www.fona.de/mediathek/pdf/BMBF_Innovation_for_Sustainability_Changing_World.pdf#page=23

⁵⁵ <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/document/activities/cont/201202/20120221ATT38833/20120221ATT38833EN.pdf>

At the national level:

- **Annual conference of German speaking environmental authorities ("Jahrestagung der deutschsprachigen Umweltämter Re-source"), St.Gallen. November 2011.**
Panel member Marina Fischer-Kowalski gave a presentation on "The possibility of decoupling resource use and economic growth? The outcomes from the recent assessment by the IRP".
 - **Symposium "Growth, prosperity, quality of life, a new compass for politics and society" of the Finding Committee of the German Bundestag "growth, prosperity, quality of life"**
Panel member Marina Fischer-Kowalski was invited to speak at the symposium and gave a presentation on „Nachhaltigkeit und Wachstum - ein Widerspruch?“ ("Sustainability and growth - a contradiction?")
 - **Meeting at the Austrian Ministry of the Environment "Achieve more with less - decoupling as a prerequisite for global quality of life- Presentation of the new report of the UNEP Resource Panel**
At this event, which was convened by the Austrian Ministry of the Environment and the social ecological institute from the University of Vienna, Marina Fischer-Kowalski presented key issues from the report and held a discussion with the participants.
-

Annex III: Examples of Capacity building activities

- **South Asia: Bundelkhand, India (23-25 November, 2011)**

After the conclusion of the 9th meeting of the International Resource Panel, the capacity building workshop TARAGram Yatra (TGY) 2011 was conducted in association with Development Alternatives (DA), entitled "Resource Efficiency and Green Transformation: Driving Change in Asia". The event's activities facilitated networking between IRP Panel members, the Development Alternatives team, development experts and representatives of partner organisations from South Asia and South East India. The Yatra likewise exposed participants to the DA Group's sustainable resource management approaches and on-the-ground practices in green development, enabled deliberation on the subject of sustainable growth, and provided a foundation for key policy shifts in the areas of green job creation, conservation and resource management.

Group consultations resulted in the production of three concept notes outlining the way forward in future international efforts on streamlining resource use, sharing scalable technologies, implementing ecologically responsible habitat construction and addressing poverty and deprivation in developing regions.

- **Asia Pacific: Bangkok, Thailand (3-4 April, 2012)**

The First International Seminar on Resource Efficiency and Decoupling Approach "Scientific findings from the International Resource Panel: Creating Opportunities for a Sustainable Tomorrow" was organized by the IRP through UNEP's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific office. The seminar brought together more than 45 high-level policy makers, scientists and experts from 17 Asian countries. The main objective was to highlight opportunities for resource efficiency and decoupling by engaging policy-makers, policy advisors, and expert researchers who are familiar with challenges faced by Asia-Pacific countries regarding resource use, economic growth and environmental sustainability. Scientists and experts, including Panel member Sangwon Suh, presented to policy makers key findings and messages of IRP and other relevant assessment reports, and engaged in an interactive dialogue with participants during the seminar.

Annex IV: Further examples demonstrating the increased visibility of the International Resource Panel

Outreach with stakeholders within the host country during the bi-annual meetings of the IRP

The Biannual Panel meetings are increasingly used as an opportunity to engage with national stakeholders within the host country through interactive sessions between the experts of the IRP and national experts and other stakeholders, the organisation of press conference and media events. During the 11th Meeting of the IRP in November 2012, the hosts, the Japanese Ministry of Environment and their partner organisation, the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) organised two outreach events which allowed the Panel members to exchange with various Japanese academia, industry and policy-makers on resource-related issues:

- Tuesday 6th November: An open seminar gathered more than 150 Japanese stakeholders and members of the International Resource Panel to share the main findings of the work of the Panel and to discuss the future direction of resource efficiency policies and business opportunities for Japan and other Asian countries (Panel members Ernst von Weizsacker, Stefan Brinquez, Yuichi Moriguchi, Steering Committee member Werner Bosmans, and UNEP representative Arab Hoballah participated)

➤ See agenda, background documents and images at the following link:
www.iges.or.jp/en/wmr/activity20121106.html

IGES Open Seminar: Green Economy and Resource Efficiency - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.iges.or.jp/en/wmr/activity20121106.html

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Open Seminar
Green Economy and Resource Efficiency
- Scientific Knowledge of UNEP International Resource Panel and the latest trends of Resource Efficiency Policy -

The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) jointly held a public open seminar with the Ministry of the Environment, Japan and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), on 6 November 2012 in Tokyo. The objectives of this seminar were to share the assessment work done by the International Resource Panel and to discuss the future direction of resource efficiency policies and business opportunities for Japan and other Asian countries. The experts on resource efficiency were invited for speeches and a panel discussion.

The keynote speech looked towards future development, outlining the importance of resource efficiency and giving practical examples to achieve this. It also presented the leapfrogging model as a roadmap for developing countries. The panel discussion discussed resource efficiency policies and the development of resource production indicators in Japan and Europe, as well as ways to achieve sustainable development on a national level through enhancing resource efficiency and reducing resource consumption.

Date & Time 6 November 2012, 13:30-16:30 (Doors open at 13:00)

Venue Tokyo Conference Center Shinagawa
 Area Shinagawa 3rd, 4th&5th Floor 1-9-26 Konan, Minato-ku Tokyo,
 108-0075 Japan

Organisers Ministry of the Environment, Japan
 United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
 Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

Languages English and Japanese with simultaneous interpretation

Fee Free

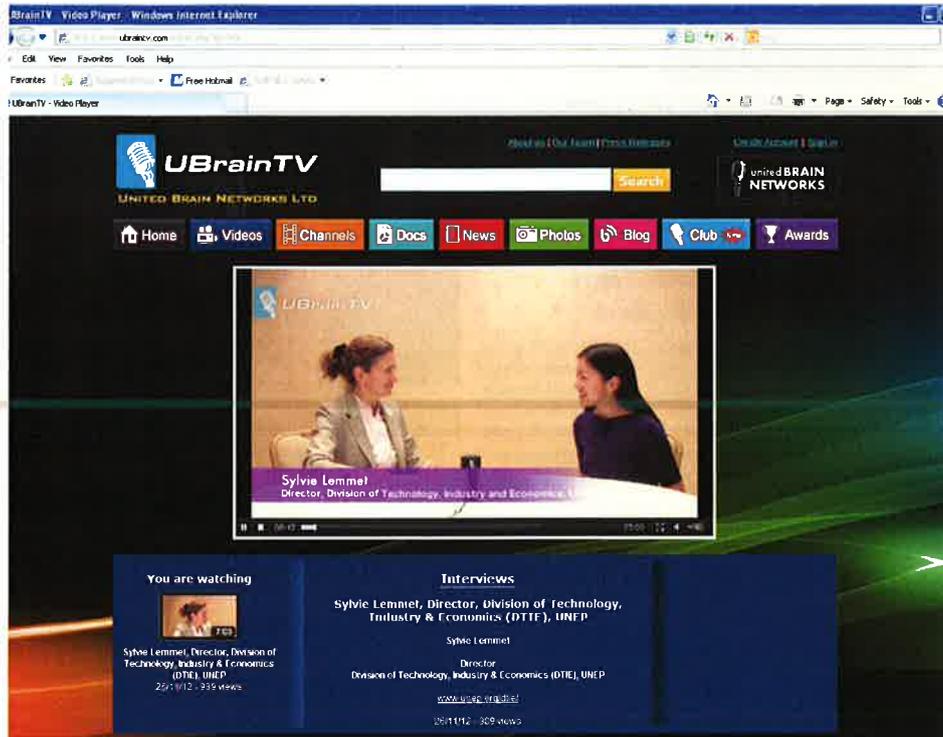
Participants 165

Documents Presentation Materials

Photos:

- Ernst von Weizsacker
- Stefan Brinquez
- Yuichi Moriguchi
- Werner Bosmans
- Arab Hoballah

- Thursday 8th November – A special interactive session between the Panel members and Japanese stakeholders from academia, industry and government, was organised.
- Television and newspaper interviews were also organized with senior members of the Panel and senior UNEP officials:
 - Television interview (UBrain TV – online televisionchannel) with Sylvie Lemmet, Director of UNEP's Division of Technology, Industry and Economics and Co-Chair of the Steering Committee (989 views as of 15th March 2013): www.ubraintv.com/watch.php?id=544;

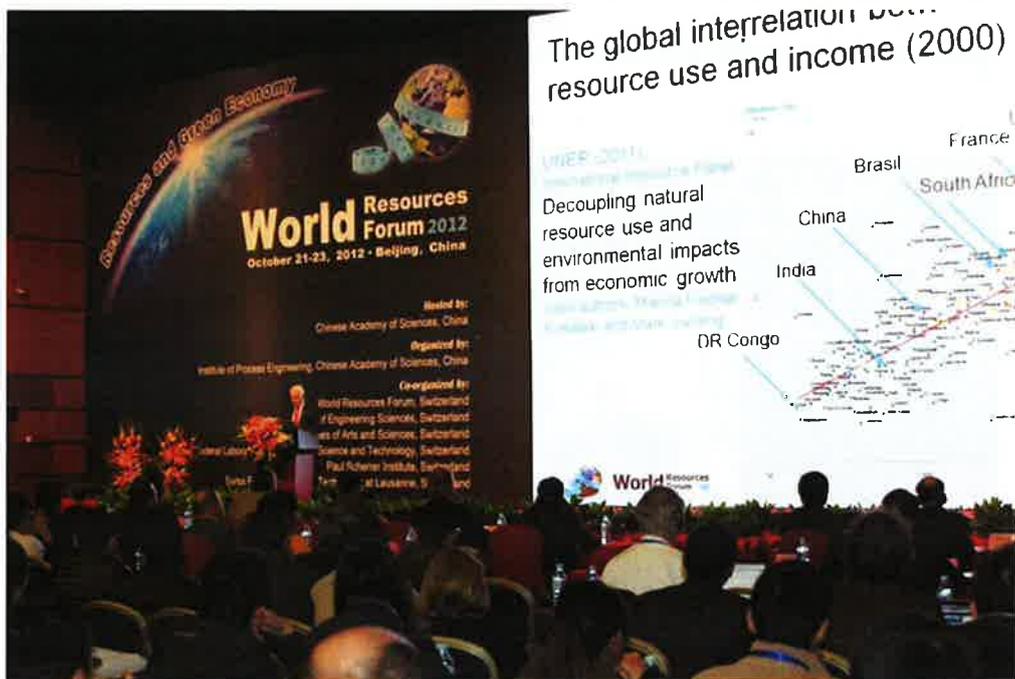


- Television interview (UBrain TV Online TV Channel) with Panel Co-Chair Ernst von Weizsäcker (1680 views as of the 15th of March 2013) www.ubraintv.com/watch.php?id=539;



➤ Newspaper interview with Panel Co-Chair Ernst von Weiszacker:
www.nikkei.com/article/DGXNZO48631550Q2A121C1000000/

World Resource Forum, Beijing, November 2012



Presentation of the International Resource Panel's findings on decoupling during the opening session of the 2012 World Resources Forum.

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Special Briefing on UNEP's latest findings in Resource Efficiency

UNEP International Resource Panel

Draft Workshop Outline
22 October 2012
China National Convention Centre, Beijing, China

Special Briefing on UNEP's latest findings in Resource Efficiency:
Global resource efficiency science on Metals, Cities, and Decoupling, and an update on resource efficiency policy support in the Asia Pacific region

Introduction and Topic

Natural resources are essential to livelihoods and well-being of human society. According to UNEP's International Resource Panel, empirical evidence shows that over the last century, resource use increased by factor 3, underpinning the global economic growth by a factor 23. With rapid increases in world population and accelerated urbanization, the

Special briefing on the latest findings of the International Resource Panel during the World Resources Forum 2012

European Resources Forum, Berlin, November 2013

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Programme

DAY 1 12 November 2012

13.30h Towards a resource efficient Europe
Welcome and moderation: Jochen Flasbarth President of the Federal Environment Agency (UBA), Germany
Jo Leinen Member of the European Parliament
Reinhard Bütikofer Member of the European Parliament
Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy Member of the European Parliament
Keit Pentus-Rosimannus Minister of the Environment, Estonia
Zoltan Tilos State Minister for Environment, Hungary

15.00h Coffee & tea break

15.30h Perspectives of a green, resource efficient economy
Moderation: Harry Lehmann General Director, Federal Environment Agency (UBA), Germany
Ernst-Ulrich von Weizsäcker Co-Chair of UNEP International Resource Panel, Co-President Club of Rome, Germany
Kersten Barth Head of Corporate Sustainability, Siemens AG, Germany
Hubert Rhomberg CEO, Rhomberg Bau GmbH, Austria
Kirstie McIntyre Director, Environment, ENEC, Hevelby-Packard, UK

17.00h The financial sector as a driver for resource efficiency
18.30h Moderation: R. Andreas Kraemer Director & CEO, Ecologic Institute Berlin;

Programme booklet

Programme booklet

Co-Chair of the International Resource Panel, Ernst Ulrich von Weizsäcker, participating in one of the main sessions of the European Resources Forum on "Perspectives of a green, resource efficient economy, November 2012.

