
Meeting of the Bureau of the Ad hoc open-ended working group on a science-policy panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution
Monday, 26 June 2023
16:00 – 18:00 (EAT; GMT + 3)
Online meeting

OEWG.2/6 Relationship with relevant key stakeholders Annotated outline

1. Introduction

- UNEA Resolution 5/8
 - Overall mandates and the OEWG process
 - Para 5(d) – OEWG to prepare proposals on the relationships of the panel with relevant key stakeholders, including governmental and non-governmental organizations and civil society
- OEWG 1.2 outcomes
 - Working document on Para 5(d) on examples
 - Webinars followed by informal consultations / brainstorming
- Aim of this document
 - to provide background information on key stakeholders and approaches for consideration by the OEWG and SPP itself with regard to relationships with key stakeholders, building on existing examples (links to the Annex/INF doc)
- Structure of the paper
 - Potential roles of various stakeholders in the operationalization of the SPP
 - Different approaches that existing science-policy panels have taken to address relationships with key stakeholders, with links to Doc 5 and 7
 - A brief analysis of key factors that OEWG may wish to take into account
 - Questions for the OEWG to consider

2. Potential roles of various stakeholders in the operationalization of the SPP

Note: this section aims to be comprehensive, but not necessarily exhaustive.

- Support the SPP at the organizational level: using the example of IPBES and its 4 UN organizations sponsors
- Support the SPP in fulfilling its objectives
 - Discuss potential roles of various stakeholders in individual functions (except for putting the functions of horizon scanning and assessment together) – possible figure / table
 - Stakeholders may play important roles in 3 aspects: providing inputs and supporting the SPP's work, facilitating dissemination and uptake of SPP's outputs at all levels, and fulfilling certain delegated functions (e.g., capacity building at the national and regional levels using SPP's outputs, as done under IPBES)

3. Different approaches that existing science-policy panels have taken

Note: currently, it builds upon a review of IPCC, IPBES and IRP, which is provided in the Annex / INF doc outline below. The review will be further extended to WHO, OECD and AMAP in a next step.

- Existing science-policy bodies generally differentiate formal and informal relationships with key stakeholders: for some activities/roles, informal interactions would be sufficient, and for some activities/roles, formal relationship should be established.
- Means of stakeholder engagement (these means are not mutually exclusive and can be combined)
 - A stand-alone strategy, with examples of IPBES adopted after its establishment (stakeholders into 3 groups: UN entities/sponsors; MEAs; everyone else) and others
 - Embedment in the rules of procedure (links to Doc 5) and work-related processes and procedures (links to Doc 7), with examples of IPCC, IPBES, IRP and others
 - Embedment in the work programme, with example of IPBES

3. Brief analysis of key factors that OEWG may wish to take into account

- Review of IPCC's and IPBES's effectiveness evaluation outcomes
- Review of scientific literature on the matter

4. Questions for the OEWG to consider

- Agreement on potential roles of stakeholders
- Modalities of the stakeholder relationships
 - For which types of activities/roles, informal interactions would be sufficient, and for which types of activities/roles, formal relationship should be established
 - preferred modalities of relationships with stakeholders, as far not covered in rules of procedure and/or work-related procedures and processes, and/or in work programmes.
 - Should relationships with some institutions/entities be prioritized (including as strategic partners), noting that UNEA resolution has highlighted UNEP, WHO and relevant multilateral agreements, other international instruments and intergovernmental bodies?
- Whether the OEWG in its recommendation to the intergovernmental meeting on the proposals to establish the SPP, should invite governing bodies of relevant MEAs, IGOs or other relevant intergovernmental processes to contribute to the work of the panel.

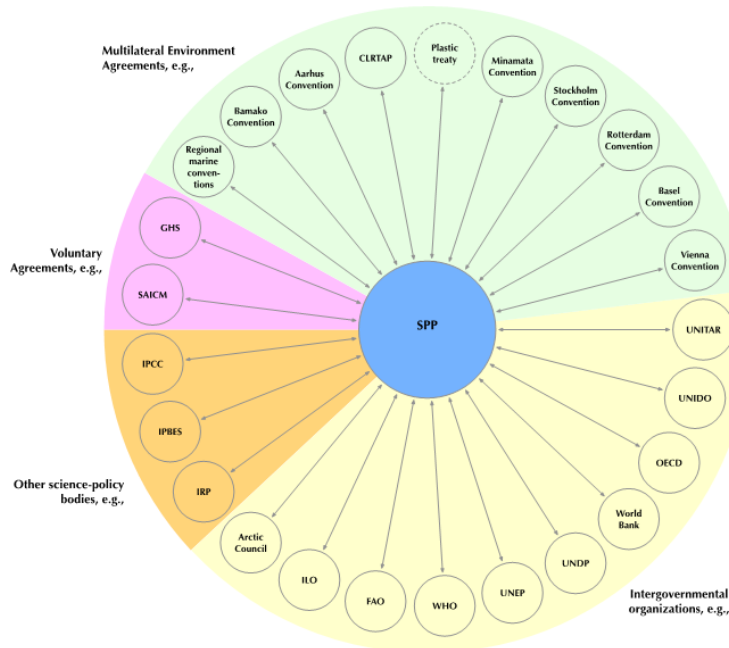
Annexes or Information Document OEWG.2/INF.3:

I. A comprehensive, but not exhaustive mapping of relevant stakeholders

- Building upon UNEP/SPP-CWP/OEWG.1/INF/4, key stakeholders can be divided into two levels:

- **International stakeholders**

Figure from OEWG.1/INF/4



+ additional stakeholders: those in the field of pollution, e.g., nitrogen group derived from UNEA 5 resolution; regional organizations; development banks and agencies; those in the space of climate change and biodiversity (e.g., those who are working on the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework), etc.

Section on WHO and others that are highlighted in the UNEA resolution, etc.

- **National**

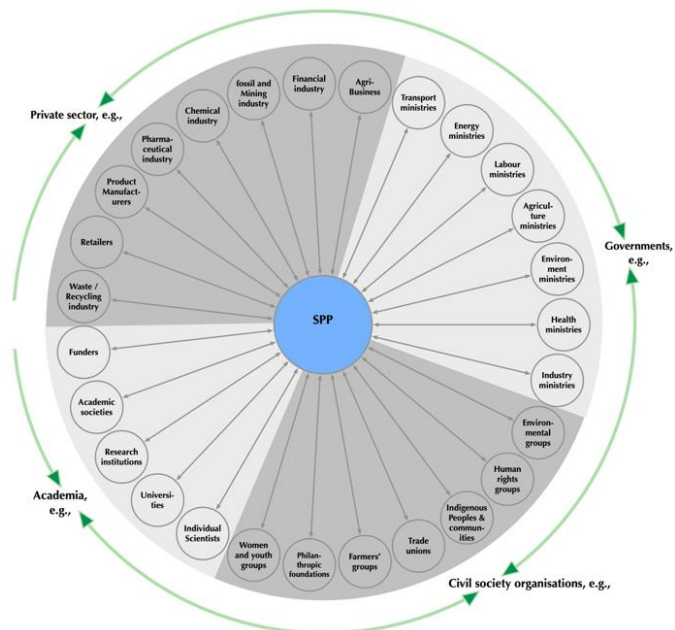


Figure from OEWG.1/INF/4

+ additional stakeholders: journalists/press; scientific publishers; parliamentarians and judges; mayors; etc., highlighting multi-disciplinarity

II. Brief overview of stakeholder relationships under the IPCC, IPBES and IRP

1. IPCC

- Stakeholders: *IPCC policy and process for admitting observer organizations*
- UNFCCC
 - (COP) has repeatedly expressed its appreciation for the IPCC's work and called on the Convention bodies, in particular the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), to continue its cooperation with the IPCC and to seek its advice.
 - It has also urged Parties to contribute financially to the IPCC's work, as well as to nominate and support experts for the IPCC, especially from developing countries.
 - Article 21.2, the Secretariat “will cooperate closely with [IPCC] to ensure that the Panel can respond to the need for objective scientific and technical advice.”

2. IPBES

- **UN organizations:** At its second session in 2014, IPBES adopted a decision on collaborative partnership arrangement to establish an institutional link between IPBES and UNEP, UNESCO, FAO and UNDP:
https://www.ipbes.net/sites/default/files/downloads/Decision%20IPBES_2_8_0.pdf
 - Linkages with the institution/secretariat arrangements
 - Links to the decisions by the respective governing bodies of the UN organizations
- **Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs):**
 - Relationships in some areas already defined by the “rules of procedure for sessions of the plenary” and the “procedure for receiving and prioritizing requests put to IPBES”
 - governing bodies of several MEAs have developed procedures for or taken decisions regarding their engagement with IPBES
 - In its decision IPBES-4/4, IPBES was requested to finalize memoranda of cooperation between the secretariats of IPBES and several MEAs (CBD, CMS, Ramsar Convention, CITES, UNCCD)
 - Links to the decisions by the respective governing bodies of the MEAs
- **Stakeholders in general:** At its third session in 2015, IPBES adopted a stakeholder engagement strategy and a guidance on the development of strategic partnerships and other collaborative arrangements
https://www.ipbes.net/sites/default/files/downloads/Decision_IPBES_3_4_EN_0.pdf
 - developed after the Memorandum of Cooperation between IPBES and CBD
 - The guidance on the development of strategic partnerships and other collaborative arrangements considered the following elements
 - Purpose of strategic partnerships in supporting the work programme
 - increasing alignment of activities; providing direct support; building and managing relationships; facilitating stakeholder engagement
 - recognizing areas that can be undertaken without entering into more formal partnership arrangements: liaising and communicating; recognizing what others produce or do as contributions to the platform; promoting cooperation and coordination; informing and potentially influencing the priorities of others; informing and potentially influencing working practices
 - Key considerations to be taken into account in establishing strategic partnerships:
 - criteria;
 - potential roles and responsibilities of the different partners;
 - specific deliverables and terms of reference;

- necessary time frames;
 - existing partnership rules and policy of the hosting institution;
 - contract contents (purpose and objective; commitments of each party; conflict of interest; liability; intellectual property rights; confidentiality; representation and use of logos; amendment; entry into force; termination; settlement of disputes);
 - procedures and operating principles of the Platform (both in choosing partnerships and later implementation);
 - review process
- Form of strategic partnerships
 - Memorandum of understanding on intent, areas of common interest ...
 - Joint project document or work programme
 - Transfer of funds or not
 - Contract
- Categories of strategic partnership and processes for their identification
 - Bodies identified in the functions, operating principles and institutional arrangements: United Nations System and Multilateral Environmental Agreements
 - Technical support for implementation of the work programme: supporting the work of task forces; supporting thematic and global, regional and subregional assessments; policy support, including that related to methodological assessments; communications, outreach and stakeholder engagement
- The stakeholder engagement strategy considered the following elements
 - Context: how it is different from the communication strategy
 - Oversight: institutional arrangement for the implementation
 - Purpose and objectives: eight items on outreach, bringing diverse perspective, attracting knowledge holders, strengthening support, balancing contributions, delivering high-quality products, mobilizing resources for capacity-building, and mobilizing in-kind support
 - Definitions of stakeholders
 - Scope: noting that work-related processes and procedures will define stakeholder engagement in these areas, and stakeholder engagement strategy would focus on other areas without specific rules and procedures yet (e.g., capacity-building, indigenous and local knowledge, and knowledge and data under IPBES)
 - Incentives and disincentives: drawing on previous studies/surveys
 - Risks: conflict of interest/dissent; lack of funding; participation fatigue; unmet expectations; unequal levels of engagements → IPBES Secretariat seek feedback from stakeholders and draft a policy for identifying and addressing risks
 - Evaluation: proposed 6 indicators; annual survey; part of the independent evaluation of IPBES
 - Initial implementation plan: identification of stakeholders; needs analysis; preparation of how-to guides and translations; preparation of fact sheets and translations; engage hard-to-reach stakeholders; collaboration with existing networks and hubs; facilitation and establishment of new networks and hubs; use of social media and e-mailing lists; use of information and communications technology tools; stakeholder events; annual surveys, etc.
- Implementation, including through work programmes
 - Formal – Memorandums of understanding as strategic partners – IUCN, Future Earth, the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), the Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI)
 - Informal – Self-organised stakeholder networks
 - IPBES encourages the self-organization of an inclusive, open-ended network of stakeholders, guided by the stakeholder engagement strategy

- Presently, there are two: the Open-Ended Network of IPBES Stakeholders (ONet) and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IIFBES), which co-lead the preparations for the IPBES Stakeholder Day(s) as well as facilitation the event with inputs from the secretariat.
- Informal – Stakeholder days: open to all, have been organized in advance of each previous Plenary session as opportunities for a wide range of interested organizations to get updates on the IPBES process and to discuss their engagement in IPBES through informal exchange of views on specific aspects of the Plenary session’s agenda.
- Informal – stakeholder registry, both to assist stakeholders with their networking activities and to enable the secretariat to directly share breaking news, announcements, calls and other important information
- Informal – National and regional platforms and networks
 - IPBES developed “opportunities for national platforms and networks to engage with and contribute to the work of IPBES” (<https://www.ipbes.net/sites/default/files/inline-files/National%20platforms%20and%20networks%20-%20opportunities%20to%20engage%20with%20and%20contribute%20to%20the%20work%20of%20IPBES.pdf>)
 - Introduction
 - Why they are important to the work of IPBES
 - How they can engage with and contribute to IPBES
 - How IPBES promotes them
 - Background – the role of the task force on capacity-building
 - IPBES organized online dialogue workshop with them: https://www.ipbes.net/sites/default/files/2022-06/IPBES_TF_CBG_WSP_2022_3_2_Meeting%20report_annexes_web_site_0.pdf
- Informal – collaborative supporters – organizations and institutions supporting the work of IPBES during its first work programme
 - Support to the organization of workshops for IPBES fellows, for meetings of assessment authors, for dialogue workshops to support the implementation of the IPBES approach to recognizing and working with indigenous and local knowledge, or to meetings to advance the work of IPBES on scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem services;
 - The organization of events or the preparation of information materials to support the uptake of IPBES products at the national and regional level, in particular completed IPBES assessments and the preliminary guide on multiple conceptualizations of values;
 - Amplification of IPBES communications and outreach activities, especially through print and broadcast media and social media channels, as well as through support to IPBES branding, public relations and audio-visual activities;
 - Support to or organization of workshops and activities to build the capacity of governments and stakeholders to engage in the work of IPBES, for example the review of IPBES assessments, the undertaking of national and (sub)regional assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services and the establishment of national and (sub)regional platforms or networks;
 - The provision of information and data for indicators used in IPBES assessments;
 - The provision of information about the work of IPBES as part of activities and events.

- IPBES-6/1: welcomed the efforts of partner organizations in support of capacity-building initiatives under the rolling plan, invited other organizations to join those efforts by offering technical and financial contributions that match identified capacity-building needs; welcomed the efforts of indigenous peoples and local communities and partner organizations
 - Collaborative supporters
- Relevant lessons learned from the Effectiveness Review (IPBES/7/5)

3. IRP

- “Strategic partners” are defined through the rules of procedure (https://www.resourcepanel.org/sites/default/files/documents/document/media/policies_and_procedures_of_the_irp.pdf)
 - Definition and scope of strategic partners
 - Selection process of the Strategic Partners
 - Roles of the Strategic Partners
 - Participation modality of the Strategic Partners in IRP
 - Reporting of the Secretariat