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MEMORANDUM

FOR : **The Directors**
Forest Management Bureau
Biodiversity Management Bureau
Mines and Geosciences Bureau
Ecosystems and Research Development Bureau

FROM : **The OIC Director**
Policy and Planning Service

SUBJECT : **CALL FOR EXPERT REVIEWERS FOR THE GLOBAL RESOURCES OUTLOOK 2024**

DATE : 11 MAY 2023

This refers to email from the International Resources Panel Secretariat dated 3 April 2023 regarding their call for expert reviewers for the Global Resources Outlook 2024.

The International Resource Panel (IRP) is a global science-policy platform launched by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) in 2007 to build and share knowledge needed to improve our use of natural resources worldwide. It consists of eminent scientists, highly skilled in resource management issues from both developed and developing regions, civil society, industrial and international organizations. One of its landmark publications is the Global Resources Outlook, which reports on the state and impact of, and outlook for resource use globally.

The next edition of the Global Resources Outlook (GRO 2024) will be released during the Sixth United Nations Environment Assembly on February 2024. In this regard, the IRP Secretariat is inviting the nomination of expert reviewers to ensure the publication of the GRO 2024 is peer-reviewed and uses solid data, appropriate methodologies. The expert review is expected to take place in the 2nd Quarter of 2023 and will be coordinated by IRP member Keisuke Nansai, the Panel's Review Editor.

In line with this, may we kindly request the names of experts, if any, that can serve as expert reviewer for the GRO 2024.

For your information and consideration, please.

CHERYL LOISE T. LEAL

MEMO NO. 2023 - 410

DENR

1036

Undersecretary for Policy, Planning and International Affairs <ouppia@denr.gov.ph>

Call for Expert Reviewers for the Global Resources Outlook 2024

UNEP-irpsecretariat <unep-irpsecretariat@un.org> Mon, Apr 3, 2023 at 5:42 PM
Cc: Hala Razian <hala.razian@un.org>

Dear IRP Members,

The next edition of the Global Resources Outlook (GRO 2024) will be released around UNEA 6 (February 2024).

As per IRP Policies and Procedures, an External Expert Review (Peer Review) will be conducted to ensure that the scientific publications of the IRP use solid data, appropriate methodologies and robust process as a means to uphold the Panel's credibility.

The expert review for the GRO 2024 is expected to take place in Q2 2023, and will be coordinated by Panel Member Keisuke Nansai, who has been appointed by the Panel Co-Chairs as the Review Editor.

In line with IRP policies, we invite members of the Panel, Working Group, Steering Committee, and Secretariat to recommend candidates to participate as Expert Reviewers. **Nominations are invited until COB 21 April 2023. Kindly complete the table below and return it by reply email to the IRP Secretariat, with CC to Hala Razian (hala.razian@un.org).**

Information about the qualifications of expert reviewers requested, as well as the GRO 2024, are included below.

About the nominee						Relevant Chapters					
Name	Gender	Region	Expertise	Link to webpage	Email	All	Chapter 1: Introduction	Chapter 2: Pressures	Chapter 3: Impacts	Chapter 4: Outlook (Scenario Modelling)	Chapter 5: Responses

With best regards,

IRP Secretariat

About Expert Reviewers:
Expert Reviewers are external experts tasked to review and comment on the accuracy and completeness of the scientific assessment and on the overall balance between its scientific and socio-economic content. Their main task is to consider whether, in their judgment, the evidence and arguments are sound, the methodologies used are robust and the report is responsive to the approved terms of reference.

Expert Reviewers shall meet the following requirements:
(a) Proven specialist knowledge and experience in one or more areas relevant to the topic of the scientific study and assessment.
(b) Availability to carry out a thorough review of the scientific assessment.
(c) No conflict of interest including direct involvement in the development of the study and assessment.

Expert reviewers are not paid and remain anonymous throughout the process, and unless they wish to be acknowledged in the final publication.

The IRP aims at having a balanced and diverse composition of Expert Reviewers in terms of expertise, gender, and regional representation.

About the Global Resources Outlook 2024:

GRO 2024
intends to provide information, assessments and proposals for action. These can help operationalize a transition towards sustainable and just resource use, to trigger
and support the changes needed urgently to resolve the triple planetary crisis.

Chapter 1 of the report sets the scene for the remaining
content – reflecting on the severity of the triple planetary crisis, intergovernmental responses, and clarifying conceptual frameworks of the report, including on provisioning systems and the links to wellbeing.

Chapter 2 presents the historical trend of material use, from a production and consumption perspective, and its drivers for the globe, the seven UNEP world regions and the four World Bank country income groups. This covers trends in environmental pressure indicators for materials (minerals, fossil fuels, biomass, non-metallic minerals), emissions, water, and land use including affluence, population and technology. The chapter covers the period 1970 – 2024 and includes: historical population and urbanization trends; national and per-capita GDP; domestic extraction of materials and trade; the physical trade balance and domestic material consumption in absolute and per-capita values; material footprints disaggregated by provisioning system; data for GHG emissions, land, and water use; material productivity trends, emission intensity trends and an IPAT (and Kaya) analysis of drivers.

Chapter 3 uses a life-cycle
perspective to estimate the potential environmental impacts linked to the extraction of resources, covering the following impact categories: climate change, land-use related biodiversity loss (including specifically of the mining sector), water stress, health
impacts (PM2.5), and water eutrophication. It includes the extraction of minerals, fossils and biomass, and their processing to materials, fuels,
fibres and food, and the impacts of the downstream use and disposal of materials, fuels, fibres and food. Downstream uses are assigned to provisioning services and their
impacts are counterplayed to wellbeing indicators. This analysis aims to assess "wellbeing decoupling" and identify "good-practice" cases in which a high level of wellbeing is achieved with relatively low environmental impacts.

Chapter 4 presents scenarios for future material use and impacts employing an integrated
modelling framework which includes the Global Trade and Environment Model (GTEM), the Integrated Model to Assess the Global Environment (IMAGE) and the Global Biosphere Management Model (GLOBIOM). Taken together these models cover all relevant economic and
environmental dynamics for GRO 2024 including overall economic effects (GTEM), material demand (GTEM,

IMAGE, GLOBIOM), GHG emissions (IMAGE, GTEM) and the energy (IMAGE, GTEM), food and land (GLOBIOM, GTEM), housing (IMAGE) and mobility (IMAGE) provision systems.
A combination of ambitious macroeconomic policy settings for resource efficiency, greenhouse gas abatement and land use change in combination with policies for specific provisioning systems are modelled.
Projections will include a footprint perspective for material and perhaps also for GHG emissions; a disaggregation of scenario results for
provisioning systems to the extent possible and in relation to the material constituents of human wellbeing which are delivered by each provision system; and an assessment of environmental impacts resulting from the projected environmental pressures
for the two main scenarios.

Chapter 5
draws on findings from previous chapters to develop a call for action for policy makers and intergovernmental bodies. Principles to guide action are proposed, and based on these principles, critical action pathways for a just transition to sustainable resource
use across country contexts are explored. These action pathways may include (among others): (1) integrating resources in intergovernmental agreements and institutions; (2) redirecting financial flows to serve the transition; (3) transforming trade to be an
engine of sustainable resource use; (4) planning for sustainable industrialization and a circular economy; and (4) enabling sustainable consumption across contexts. The Chapter ends with a call to action for policymakers.

Some of the specifications listed above may change as the first draft continues to evolve.