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## Summer Edition 2010



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## New publications:

### Green Economy Initiative



## 1. Green Economy

### **13th African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, 21-25 June 2010, Bamako, Mali**

In the run-up to the 16th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Conference Climate Change, which will take place in November-December 2010 and the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to be held in October 2010, African Ministers of environment met in Bamako at their 13th Session under the theme of “Enhancing the interrelationship between climate change, biodiversity and desertification for sustainable development”.

The 13th session was hosted by Mali, taking over the presidency from South Africa. In addition to African ministers and delegates, the AMCEN 13 was attended by the Minister of the Environment of Mexico, host of UNFCCC COP 16; the special envoy of the President of the United States of America on climate change; the French State Minister, Minister for Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development, Sea, in charge of Green Technologies and Climate Change Negotiations; the European Union Commissioner for Climate Change; the President of the Pan-African Parliament, the Commissioner for Environment of the African Union Commission and UNEP Executive Director. It was opened by President Amadou Toure of Mali.

Ministers and delegates adopted the “Bamako Declaration on the Environment for Sustainable Development” as well as 6 decisions related, to the up-coming COP 16 on climate change and COP 10 on the CBD.

The Bamako Declaration calls upon African countries to promote national initiatives on Green Economy. It calls on UNEP and other regional and international institutions to support efforts by national governments including in the context of the preparation for the Rio +20 conference.

For full AMCEN documents:

[http://www.unep.org/roa/amcen/Amcen\\_Events/13th\\_Session/default.asp](http://www.unep.org/roa/amcen/Amcen_Events/13th_Session/default.asp)

For accessing the Bamako Declaration on the Environment for Sustainable Development:

[http://www.unep.org/roa/amcen/Amcen\\_Events/13th\\_Session/Docs/AMCEN-13-CRP-2\\_ENG.pdf](http://www.unep.org/roa/amcen/Amcen_Events/13th_Session/Docs/AMCEN-13-CRP-2_ENG.pdf)

For the compilation of Decisions adopted at AMCEN 13:

[http://www.unep.org/roa/amcen/Amcen\\_Events/13th\\_Session/Docs/Compilation\\_decisions.pdf](http://www.unep.org/roa/amcen/Amcen_Events/13th_Session/Docs/Compilation_decisions.pdf)

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### **G20 Summit, 26-27 June 2010, Toronto, Canada**

Under the theme of “Recovery and New Beginnings,” the G20 Toronto Summit focussed on recovery from the global economic and financial crisis and the implementation of commitments from previous G20 summits, while laying the foundation for sustainable and balanced growth. To inspire G20 leaders to follow up on green components of stimulus packages, moving on to mainstream the Green Economy into government budgets and policies, UNEP released a booklet of Green Economy Success Stories on June 25, highlighting a number of existing sectoral initiatives from developing and emerging economies. The booklet was announced in a syndicated editorial through Reuters: <http://uk.reuters.com/article/idUKTRE65N68120100624>

and an exclusive interview with UNEP Executive Director, Achim Steiner and Green Economy Project Leader, Pavan Sukhdev: <http://news.stv.tv/environment/184250-green-economy-lags-g20-can-be-new-spur-unep/>

A pdf of the booklet is available through the UNEP website on the Green Economy website together with a rather dynamic presentation: <http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/SuccessStories/tabid/4652/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

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## **International Workshop on the Green Economy Report, 5 - 6 July 2010, Geneva, Switzerland**

In October 2008 at the height of the global financial crisis, UNEP launched a green economy initiative, which consists of a number of research activities and country advisory services in partnership with a range of stakeholders. In much of 2009, our focus was on the promotion of a Global Green New Deal, which calls upon governments to invest part of their fiscal stimulus packages to green sectors such as renewable energy, public transport, and water conservation. This work has had an impact - out of some \$3 trillion stimulus funds, about 16% has been allocated to broadly defined green sectors. Although the effects of such green investment have yet to be evaluated, the theme of a green economy has been established in the international agenda. It is now one of the two major themes for the Rio+20 (the other theme is international environmental governance).

In late 2009, we started working on a global Green Economy Report, which looks beyond green responses to the financial and economic crisis and makes a case for, and provides guidance on investing in specific environmentally significant sectors as a medium and long-term economic strategy. This research has involved over 70 research institutes around the world, covering the following chapters: renewable energy, industry, transport, cities, buildings, waste management and recycling, fisheries, water, forests, agriculture, tourism, finance, modelling, and enabling conditions.

In light of the above a workshop was organized where the authors of the Green Economy Report shared their initial results/key messages and responded to questions and comments from a broad range of stakeholders. The issues discussed at the workshop together with comments from a technical peer review process will be assembled for guiding the final revisions of the various chapters.

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## **2. TEEB (The Economics of Ecosystems & Biodiversity)**

### **Launch of the 'TEEB report for business' at the 1st Global Business of Biodiversity Symposium, 12-14 July 2010, London, United Kingdom**

The "TEEB for Business" report was launched for public consultation on 13 July at the Global Business of Biodiversity Symposium in London, UK. The report provides practical guidance on the issues and the opportunities created by the inclusion in mainstream business practices of ecosystem- and biodiversity-related considerations. It is aimed at a wide array of enterprises, including those with direct impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity, such as mining, oil and gas and infrastructure; for those businesses that depend on healthy ecosystems and biodiversity for production, such as agriculture and fisheries; for industry sectors that finance and undergird economic activity and growth, like banks and asset managers, as well as insurance and business services; and for businesses that are based on ecosystem services or biodiversity-related products such as eco-tourism, eco-agriculture and bio-carbon. Comments on the Executive Summary and full report are invited by 6 September.

More information on the symposium: <http://www.businessofbiodiversity.co.uk/>

Download Executive Summary and individual chapters of the report at <http://teebweb.org/ForBusiness/tabid/1021/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

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### **TEEB Advisory Board Meeting, 11-12 August 2010, Leipzig, Germany**

The high level Advisory Board, established under TEEB Phase I and extended in Phase II regularly meets with the Study Leader, Pavan Sukhdev and core team. This team includes UNEP staff, the 'lead author' for each TEEB report as well as representatives of the funding organizations. The members, which include the Executive Director of UNEP, ensure scientific quality, support the communication of TEEB results and provide input to strategic decisions.

This 11th meeting of the Advisory Board includes an update on progress of each of the TEEB deliverables. The August meeting of the Board will also include a discussion on the strategy of TEEB and its future role and structure after presenting the TEEB Synthesis report and final results at the CBD COP 10, Nagoya, Japan, in October.

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## **3. Sustainable Trade**

### **Patents and Clean Energy Side Event, UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies Sessions, 9 June 2010, Bonn, Germany**

Enhancing technology transfer to developing countries has been an integral part of the global climate change regime since the inception of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The role of intellectual property (IP) in the transfer of climate

change mitigation technologies has emerged as a particularly contentious issue. In 2009, UNEP, the European Patent Office (EPO) and the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) joined forces to undertake an empirical study of patents and climate change technologies in the field of energy generation in order to understand better the role of IP in the transfer of such technologies and to inform the policy debate.

The project consisted of three main parts: a mapping study of key climate change technologies; a patent landscape based on selected technologies (solar photovoltaic, solar thermal, wind, geothermal, hydro/marine, biofuels, carbon capture and storage, and integrated gasification combined cycle); and a survey of related licensing practices. The final report of the joint study will be published in autumn 2010.

UNEP, EPO and ICTSD, in collaboration with the UNFCCC Secretariat and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), convened a joint side event on Patents and Clean Energy at the UNFCCC Subsidiary Body Sessions on 9 June 2010. At the event, ICTSD gave an overview of the joint study, and EPO demonstrated their new patent classification system for energy technologies that was developed pursuant to the project. The event also included presentations by the UNFCCC Secretariat, on the state of the technology transfer negotiations, and by WIPO, on their patent landscapes project and other WIPO activities in the field of climate change.

Presentations delivered at the side event may be accessed at: <http://ictsd.org/i/events/dialogues/77464/>.

Once published, the final report of the joint UNEP/EPO/ICTSD study will be available for download on the ETB website: <http://www.unep.ch/etb/>.

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### **Meeting on Fisheries, Trade and Sustainable Development, 16 June 2010, Geneva, Switzerland**

UNEP, in collaboration with the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) organized an international dialogue on Fisheries, Trade and Sustainable Development, bringing together around 60 WTO negotiators, policy-makers and experts from intergovernmental organizations and civil society.

Against the backdrop of serious global concerns regarding over-capacity and over-fishing with risks of dire consequences for millions of people who depend on fishery resources for food security, employment and livelihood, participants discussed the fisheries negotiations under the WTO Doha Round as a promising avenue for dealing with some of the underlying issues that have led to the fisheries crisis – subsidies in particular.

The current slowdown of the Doha Round allows for more thorough analysis of key issues and for careful crafting of a compromise text that all WTO Members can agree on. In addition, emerging and related issues including the potential for a Green Economy approach to the fishery sector and the likely effects of climate change on the fishery sector and adaptation strategies in this regard were considered. Participants converged on the point that given the economic significance of the sector, facilitating market access for developing country exports represents a real opportunity in the non-agricultural market access (NAMA) negotiations. Similarly, ongoing work on Aid for Trade should be geared to fit the needs of fisheries sectors in developing countries.

Documents and presentations delivered at the meeting can be accessed at the following website: <http://ictsd.org/i/events/dialogues/75670/?view=documentation>

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### **WTO Regional Workshop on Trade and Environment for French-speaking Africa countries, 6-8 July 2010, Dakar, Senegal**

As part of its inter-agency partnerships, UNEP participated in a Regional Workshop on Trade and Environment organized by the World Trade Organization, in Dakar, Senegal. The workshop brought together some 50 representatives of 23 African countries, from capitals and Geneva-based trade negotiators.

Under the theme of Green Economy Opportunities and Challenges in the context of trade policy and trade liberalization, which was one of the sessions of the workshop, participants identified several areas of trade, in particular in the area of natural resources where African countries could gain from better management of such resources and sustainable patterns of trade and investment.

While natural capital appeared to be an essential component of Africa's participation in international trade, participants noted that value-addition, overcoming technical barriers to trade and economic diversification remain challenges facing many countries. Nonetheless, the emerging markets for environmentally-friendly goods and services, including in the area of sustainable agricultural products could potentially provide new production and export opportunities given that some African countries have already proven the potential to become key players in the global market for organic agricultural foods and drinks.

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