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ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ

CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP ON INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT OF TRADE RELATED POLICIES AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

GENEVA, 25-27 OCTOBER 2006

WORKSHOP REPORT

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0. Executive Summary

UNEP's Economics and Trade Branch (ETB) organised a capacity-building workshop on 25-27 October 2006 in Geneva as part of its initiative on Integrated Assessment of Trade-related Policies and Biological Diversity in the Agricultural Sector. It was attended by representatives from governmental ministries and research institutes in six ACP countries that were selected to participate in the project.

The main objective of the workshop was to prepare country teams for national project implementation. The workshop covered various aspects of integrated assessment, including the interlinkages between trade, agriculture and biodiversity, the different stages of the integrated assessment process, techniques and tools that may be used to assess trade-related impacts, and the main challenges related to project implementation and stakeholder participation.

The main outcomes of the workshop included:

- A shared understanding of the overall objectives and expected results of the initiative, and how the country projects will contribute to achieving these objectives.
- Identification of key challenges that may arise in communicating project objectives and results, conducting the integrated assessment, and implementing projects on the ground.
- A common approach for developing and conducting the integrated assessment, including the development of a conceptual framework, the elaboration of distinct stages of the assessment process, and the identification of possible tools and techniques that may be used to assess and value impacts of trade-related policy on biodiversity.

This is the first time that such a capacity building workshop has been conducted prior to the launching of the country projects. Participants noted that they found the workshop to be a useful exercise in preparing for project implementation.

1. Introduction

UNEP's Economics and Trade Branch (ETB) organised a capacity-building workshop on 25-27 October 2006 in Geneva as part of its initiative on Integrated Assessment of Trade-related Policies and Biological Diversity in the Agricultural Sector (for further information about this initiative, please visit: <http://www.unep.ch/etb/areas/biodivAgriSector.php>).

The main objective of the capacity building workshop was to prepare the country project teams for the implementation of the integrated assessment project at the national level. Six ACP countries have been identified for sector-based project work. These are: Jamaica, Cameroon, Mauritius, Uganda, Madagascar and Papua New Guinea. Three representatives from each country, usually from the lead Government Ministry and from the designated research institute, attended this workshop (see Annex 1, List of Participants).

The capacity-building workshop came at an important time in the implementation of the trade and biodiversity initiative as activities will now focus on testing and applying the overall framework for integrated assessment developed during Phase I (see section 5, References, for more information on the draft Reference Manuals). This workshop was held 5 months after the first meeting organised for country representatives in May 2006 in Geneva, which aimed to introduce the initiative and solicit interest from country representatives. Further to this meeting, project proposals were sent to UNEP ETB and six proposals were selected.

The capacity-building workshop lasted for three days and consisted of a balanced mix of presentations and group work exercises (see Annex 2, Workshop Agenda). The workshop focused on the following three challenges that country teams will face during project implementation:

- a. Communication: how to present and communicate about the project in each country context?
- b. Analysis: understanding integrated assessment and how to conduct such assessment?
- c. Organisation: how to launch the project and get started with activities?

The workshop covered various aspects of integrated assessment, including analytical tools and valuation techniques, the interlinkages between trade, agriculture and biodiversity and the main challenges of project implementation and stakeholder participation. Section 2 of this report summarises the main issues raised during the workshop and key achievements (as per the three above-mentioned challenges).

2. Highlights of workshop and key achievements

2.1. Communication

The workshop aimed to enhance the capacity of country teams to explain the focus, objectives and planned activities of the project to partners, stakeholders and a wider audience at the national level. On the first day, each country team presented its project based on a PowerPoint presentation prepared in advance. This helped to clarify the rationale and objectives of conducting an integrated assessment of trade-related policies in the agricultural sector. It emerged from the presentations that:

- Almost all countries face new and potentially significant challenges in their agricultural sector due to ongoing negotiations with the European Commission on Economic Partnership Agreements.
- Current agricultural trade policies are having serious impacts on biodiversity (e.g. loss of mangroves due to shrimp aquaculture in Madagascar; loss of genetic biodiversity of local cash crops in Papua New Guinea) that need to be better documented and studied.
- There is a need to build capacities at the national level to understand the impacts of trade on the economy, society and the environment, including biodiversity, and to develop policies that take these three dimensions into account.

In terms of communication, the following challenges were mentioned:

- The importance of raising awareness about the project and sustaining the interests of stakeholders during the entire project duration.
- The resistance to change and the fact that policy recommendations stemming from the integrated assessment may suggest a new orientation for the sector under review (Jamaica raised the problem of a possible end to the sugar industry following drastic cuts in EU prices due to reforms in the EU-ACP Sugar Protocol).
- The difficulty in ensuring that results and recommendations developed as a result of the assessment exercise will be translated into actions on the ground, such as in the form of a new set of sectoral policies.

The issues presented above were discussed at different times during the workshop, notably during the sessions on interlinkages, conceptual framework and stakeholder participation. With respect to the latter, participants throughout the workshop mentioned a number of key challenges:

- How to identify who is a stakeholder and who is not, and the difficulty of choosing a representative set of stakeholders for the project.
- The importance of considering stakeholders who have influence on policy and decision-making processes, as well as stakeholders who are likely to be positively and negatively affected by the policy, including those whose voice may not usually be heard.
- The difficulty to gather different groups of stakeholders together who may never had interacted before and who may have diverging views on the project and the trade policy under review.
- The importance of raising stakeholders' interests in the project: what would motivate them to be part of this project?

Main achievements

- Possible linkages between trade, agriculture and biodiversity have been clarified

Participants have acquired a better understanding of the potential economic, environmental and social impacts of trade policies, notably by undertaking a group work exercise focused on identifying such linkages (see also points below about conceptual framework).

- Country teams have defined the trade-policy focus of their integrated assessment

The table below provides a summary of each main trade policy that will be assessed by the six country projects. Participants were able to explain to others in the workshop the rationale for choosing a specific trade policy and for deciding to study its impacts on a particular agricultural sector.

Country	Sector	Trade Policy reviewed
Cameroon	cacao	2001 International Cacao Agreement
Madagascar	shrimps	Quality norms and other non-tariff measures of national trade policies
Uganda	horticulture	EU-ACP negotiations on Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)
Mauritius	sugar	EU-ACP Sugar Protocol and reforms notably cut in price
Jamaica	sugar	EU-ACP Sugar Protocol and reforms notably cut in price
PNG	Staple crops	Tariff reductions affecting export cash crops

- Country teams have acquired confidence in presenting project proposals to others

Throughout the workshop, country teams were given an opportunity to report on group work exercises. As all group exercises focused on the project proposals, this contributed to building confidence in speaking about the project and answering questions.

- Main project stakeholders identified

Country teams have identified the main stakeholders that will be involved in the assessment process, as well as those that are likely to be positively and negatively affected by the trade policy under consideration. In addition, discussions throughout the workshop helped clarify the likely positions, interests and views of different stakeholders vis-à-vis the project and the policy/decision making context in the different countries.

2.2. Analysis

A great part of the workshop was spent on reviewing and understanding the main stages of integrated assessment, including the tools and techniques that need to be used such as criteria and indicators, scenario building, baseline analysis and valuation techniques.

Much of the discussion focused on the elaboration of a draft conceptual framework and the development of criteria and indicators for the purpose of the integrated assessment.

Group work exercises on the conceptual framework clarified the importance of mapping the causal chain linking the trade measure/policy/agreement, its impacts on demand and supply and related changes in land use, and in turn potential effects on biodiversity, ecosystem services, and different aspects of human well-being. Discussions highlighted the following challenges:

- Ensuring that the conceptual framework is well balanced between economic, social and environmental, including biodiversity, dimensions.
- Accounting for all possible external factors that may disrupt the conceptual framework.
- Establishing the point of departure for integrated assessment in terms of which trade policy/measure/agreement is chosen for review.
- Incorporating dynamic elements (such as those related to time) in a framework which is largely static and which aims to provide the picture of a situation at a certain point in time.
- Choosing the right techniques to start identifying potential impacts and changes (e.g. scenario building and planning).
- Developing alternative scenarios if the proposed policy fails.

- Identifying potential winners and losers in the context of the analysis of impacts of trade policy, and the importance of considering long-term effects on the well-being of society as a whole.

The sessions dedicated to criteria and indicators highlighted the importance of value judgements in the assessment process. A criterion is used to judge whether a state of affair or outcome of a measure/policy/action is desirable/satisfactory or not. This varies depending on stakeholders and their respective interests, views and positions. The decision about criteria and indicators is based on personal, cultural and national (to name but a few) value-systems. At the same time, it is crucial to identify techniques and tools that will help assess the changes in indicators so that they can be measured against the criteria. A group work exercise was also dedicated to the choice of appropriate techniques and tools for assessment, as well as the identification of different policy options.

The following challenges were raised:

- How to choose the most relevant criteria and indicators for assessment, and the fact that it may be difficult to get indicators for each dimension (economic, social and environmental) depending on data availability.
- The importance of selecting a manageable set of criteria and indicators: a middle ground should be found between a very narrow set of criteria which reflects the views of a limited number of stakeholders, such as one or two ministries, and a broad, open list of criteria which represents all stakeholders' views.
- The need to identify the baseline, i.e. the point in time from where changes are measured, and the importance of stating the limitations of the assessment process such as in terms of its geographical focus, data availability, etc.
- The fact that criteria/indicators selection depends to a great extent on who is consulted (which views are represented in the process) and thus the risk that stakeholders can be part of the problem instead of being part of the solution.
- How to integrate the concerns of future generations in the process of criteria/indicators selection.
- The fact that a fixed set of tools and techniques for conducted integrated assessment does not exist, and the difficulty to choose the most appropriate techniques.
- The difficulty of putting a monetary value on issues/factors that may not be easily quantified, such as in the case of biodiversity.
- The importance of including elements of uncertainty in valuation techniques (e.g. sensitivity analysis).

Main achievements

- Draft conceptual frameworks were developed

All country teams were able to develop a draft conceptual framework for their project. This is a major step as it provides a common understanding to each country team members on how to represent in a logical and analytical manner the linkages between trade, agriculture and biodiversity in the context of the specific sector chosen for study. In short, the framework for conducting the integrated assessment process has been defined and can now be further refined at the country level through discussions with other stakeholders.

- Draft analytical process for integrated assessment developed

During group work exercises on criteria/indicators and policy options, country teams were able to develop a draft outline of the analytical process that will be applied to their respective sectors and countries. This exercise also helped acquaint participants with some of the main analytical tools available for assessment.

2.3. Organisation

The last day of the workshop dealt with concrete and practical issues related to project implementation, in particular the organisation of the launch and capacity-building workshops at the national level. The launch workshop is useful to get the project started and to inform a wide range of stakeholders. The capacity-building workshop is aimed at bringing a level playing field to key stakeholders on issues related to integrated assessment. Group work exercise focused on drafting a draft agenda for both meetings. The following challenges were raised:

- The risk of underestimating the work that needs to be done prior to these workshops to ensure that everybody shares a similar level of understanding about the project's objectives and planned activities.
- How best to sequence these two workshops and which one should be held first.
- Questions related to the National Steering Committee and how to choose the most appropriate type of committee, e.g. rather technical or political body?
- The importance of making sure that the project steering committee is up to speed before the project goes public.

Main achievements

- Draft agendas developed for launch and capacity-building workshops

All country teams were able to go back to their countries with a draft agenda, including a draft participants' list, for the launch and capacity-building workshops. In some cases, countries decided to conduct them back to back for reasons of practicality and costs. In other cases, the two events will be done separately.

- A better understanding of the role of the National Steering Committee

A substantial part of the discussion focused on the National Steering Committee, its composition and role. This allowed country teams to clarify the different types of committees that may exist (e.g. technical, political, informal or formal, etc.) and the need for each country team to decide what is most suited to their needs. The possibility of having both a technical and political committee was also identified as an option by some countries.

3. Summary by session

FIRST DAY

3.1. Introduction to the workshop

Fulai Sheng of UNEP ETB opened the workshop with some welcome remarks emphasising that this workshop provides a unique opportunity for a joint learning experience between UNEP ETB and country project teams in the context of implementing the initiative on integrated assessment of trade related policies and biological diversity in the agricultural sector.

Vera Weick of UNEP ETB presented the main objectives of the workshop and gave an overview of the workshop agenda. The overall purpose of the workshop is to prepare country teams for implementation of country projects at the national level.

Benjamin Simmons of UNEP ETB gave a summary of the initiative, its objectives, planned activities and expected results. One of the main outcomes of the initiative is to strengthen the capacity for coordination and harmonisation of sustainable development, poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation objectives at national and international levels in the context of agricultural trade liberalisation.

3.2. Session 1: Presentation of country project proposals

Each country team presented their integrated assessment project focusing on the objectives and expected results, partners, planned activities and major challenges that they anticipate. It is interesting to note that a good majority of projects focus on the likely impacts of EU-ACP negotiations of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) in key agricultural sectors, notably sugar for Jamaica and Mauritius. They all referred to the need for enhanced capacity at the national level to undertake integrated assessment of trade policy and the importance of ensuring adequate stakeholder participation in the project.

3.3. Session 2: Trade and trade-related policies

Objectives

This session aimed to help country teams understand the nature of trade policy and to specify which trade-related issues/policies are most relevant to their project. The purpose was also to equip country teams with key selling points for communicating about their projects back home.

Main points discussed

The presentation focused on the different types of trade policies that may be developed and implemented at national, regional and international levels. It also provided background and more in-depth information about the EU-ACP Economic Partnership Agreements, and the negotiations on agriculture in the context of these regional agreements. A table summarising the main trade policy reviewed by each project, as well as the overall trade policy context, was presented and discussed (see also section 2.1. of this report). It emerged from the table that two countries have chosen the same sector for review (Jamaica and Mauritius will look at sugar); two countries focus on national trade policies (tariff reduction for PNG and non-tariff measures for Madagascar); Mauritius, Uganda and Jamaica are looking at EU-ACP negotiations on EPAs while Cameroon is focusing on the 2001 international Agreement on Cacao.

3.4. Sessions 3 and 4: Economic, social and environmental impacts of trade policies, and introduction to biodiversity issues

Objectives

The objective of these two sessions was to provide some understanding of possible economic social and environmental impacts of trade, with a particular focus on biodiversity-related impacts.

Main points discussed

On the basis of a case-study exercise, participants identified possible economic, social and environmental impacts of trade. Discussions focused on the different linkages that could be drawn between these different types of impacts. This provided the basis for the next session on the conceptual framework, which is an analytical representation of such linkages.

3.5. Session 5: Introduction to Integrated Assessment and Conceptual Framework

Objectives

This session aimed to introduce briefly the main stages of an integrated assessment and to focus on the stage where it is recommended to develop a conceptual framework.

Main points discussed

Much of this session and related group work exercise was spent on the development of a draft conceptual framework based on each country project. A number of questions were considered such as:

- How would the trade policy selected in the project affect the demand and supply of the targeted crop?
- What would be the change in land use resulting from the change in production of the crop (e.g. intensification, extensification, changing to another crop)?
- What would be the resulting change in biodiversity and ecosystem services?
- And what major dimensions of human well-being would be affected?

Participants were reminded of the importance of having a conceptual framework before starting the research work for the integrated assessment. This session also highlighted a number of challenges and difficulties associated with the development of such a framework (see section 2.2 above).

2ND DAY

3.6. Session 6: Introduction to integrated assessment

Objectives

This session presented the six main stages of integrated assessment as defined in Reference Manual vol.II.

Main points discussed

The following questions were considered:

- Why do an integrated assessment and what is it?
- What can be achieved?
- Who needs to be involved, who will be doing what?
- What are the main stages?

The importance of focusing on the three pillars of sustainable development - social, economic and environment – in terms of both impacts and opportunities was emphasised.

3.7. Session 7: How to do an integrated assessment

Objectives

The objective of this session was to go step by step through an integrated assessment and explain the different tasks that need to be completed at each stage, as well as provide some information on the tools that are available to complete these tasks. It also provided participants with a better understanding about biodiversity indicators and valuation techniques, and how they can be used in the integrated assessment process.

Main points discussed

The session started with a review of the first two stages of integrated assessment: understanding the policy context and determining the focus. Country teams when drafting the project proposals have more or less already completed these stages.

The bulk of the work focused on criteria and indicators, as well as policy options/scenarios. Some explanation was given about criteria and indicators. A criterion provides judgment on a state of affair/outcome and indicators are used as a way of measuring whether a criteria has been met or not. Country teams were asked to consider the perspectives of different groups of stakeholders such as the biodiversity community, the trade ministry, the interest of large and small farmers, and the related processing industry. For each of these groups, country teams discussed the most important criteria that reflect the concerns or wishes of the stakeholder groups with respect to the policy measure targeted by their assessment project, and indicators that could be used.

The discussion then focussed on the policy options/scenarios that may need to be developed during the assessment process, and the tools and techniques used to identify and value such options. Finally, a number of valuation techniques and analytical tools were introduced in order to conduct the assessment analysis. It emerged from the discussion that it is important to establish a baseline to assess the policy options and to measure changes related to the chosen indicators (see also section 2.2 above for discussion on other key challenges).

3rd DAY

3.8. Session 7 (cont.): How to do an integrated assessment

This session introduced the final stages of integrated assessment, namely developing policy recommendations, issuing these recommendations and establishing a mechanism for monitoring and feedback. Although country teams will deal with these issues at a much later stage in the project implementation, this session aimed to provide a general introduction of these stages so that the full assessment process is covered during the workshop.

3.9. Session 8: Stakeholder participation

Objectives

This session aimed to identify the main groups of stakeholders likely to be affected by the trade policy chosen for review and to start the process of identifying stakeholders' positions/interests and possible consultation/participatory techniques to be used and timing issues.

Main points discussed

Participants worked in groups and considered a number of questions to enable them to identify stakeholders likely to be affected both positively and negatively by the policy such as:

- Which stakeholders are likely to be most relevant/important to project development and why?
- How will stakeholders be consulted?
- At what point in the development of the project will country teams seek their participation?
- How will project teams get stakeholder views represented in the project?

(see also Section 2.1. above for challenges identified and Annex 3 results of stakeholder mapping exercise).

3.10. Session 9: Project implementation and organisational aspects

Objectives

This session aimed to identify key issues related to the organisation of the launch and capacity building workshops and to enable country teams to prepare the first steps for organising these workshops at national level.

Main points discussed

The following issues were discussed:

- objectives of the workshops and participants
- topics to cover, and background material to prepare
- the target audience and number of participants
- workshop design and its organisation (who is responsible for what?)

Draft agendas of both workshops were prepared during the group work exercise.

4. Conclusions

The workshop proved to be a very useful exercise to all participants, including project teams and UNEP ETB. It is important to note that it is the first time that such a capacity building workshop has been conducted before country projects are launched.

The main outcomes of the workshop include:

- A shared understanding of the overall objectives and expected results of the trade and biodiversity initiative, and how the country projects will contribute to achieving these objectives.
- Discussion and identification of key challenges that may arise in the context of communicating about the project, conducting the integrated assessment and implementing the project on the ground.
- A common approach for developing and conducting the integrated assessment, including through the development of a conceptual framework, the elaboration of distinct stages of the assessment process, and the identification of possible tools and techniques that may be used to assess and value impacts of trade-related policy on biodiversity.

In addition, the following draft documents were prepared by country teams and will be used for implementation at the national level:

- A draft conceptual framework for each country project.
- A draft outline of the analytical process for integrated assessment based on the sector and trade policy chosen for review, and including a selection of criteria, indicators and possible policy options and analytical tools to consider.
- An initial mapping of the main stakeholders likely to be positively and negatively affected by the trade policy under consideration in each country project.
- A draft agenda for capacity building and launching workshops.

As reported by participants in the workshop evaluation sheets, the format of the workshop was appreciated. It included a balance between presentations and group work exercises, which allowed for the general themes discussed to be related to the specific needs and constraints of the countries (as group exercises were conducted per team/country). The background material distributed prior to the workshop, together with the different capacity building techniques used, can also now be utilised by the teams in the context of their own project activities.

5. References and Annexes

Reference Manual on Integrated Assessment

Draft copies of the following documents were distributed to participants of the workshop:

- Biodiversity in Integrated Assessment of Trade Policies in the Agricultural Sector, Reference Manual, Vol.I.
- Biodiversity in Integrated Assessment of Trade Policies in the Agricultural Sector, Reference Manual, Vol.II.

This Reference Manual has been developed during the first phase of the Trade and Biodiversity Initiative with the help of the UNEP World Conservation and Monitoring Centre. The Manual (volume I and II) aims to support the implementation of the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) by providing guidance on how to assess, design and implement trade related policies in the agriculture sector, in order to promote development and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The Manual is a living document as work undertaken in the context of the six country projects will help refine the proposed tools, techniques and approaches suggested for integrated assessment.

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Annex 2. Workshop Agenda

Wednesday, 25 October (Room RHIN)

Time	Session
8:30- 9:00	Registration
9:00-9:15	<i>Welcome remarks</i> Fulai Sheng, UNEP-ETB
9:15-9:30	Introduction to workshop (objectives and programme) Vera Weick, UNEP-ETB
9:30-9:45	Overview of UNEP initiative on Integrated Assessment of Trade-related Policies and Biological Diversity in the Agricultural Sector Ben Simmons, UNEP-ETB
9:45-11:00	<i>Session 1: Presentation of country project proposals</i> <i>Six country project teams</i> (Cameroon, Madagascar, Mauritius, Uganda, Papua New Guinea, Jamaica)
11:00-11:15	Coffee break
11:15-11:45	<i>Session 2: Trade and trade-related policies</i> Ben Simmons and Mireille Perrin Decorzent, UNEP-ETB – Presentation and discussion
11:45-12:30	Session 3: Economic, social and environmental impacts of trade policies Ben Simmons and Mireille Perrin Decorzent, UNEP-ETB – Group exercise and discussion
12:30-13:30	Lunch in cafeteria (International Environment House 1)
13:30-14:30	<i>Session 4: Introduction to biodiversity issues</i> Philip Bubb, WCMC – Presentation and discussion
14:30-16:15	Session 5: Introduction to integrated assessment and conceptual framework Fulai Sheng, UNEP-ETB – Presentation and discussion – <i>Group work:</i> Country teams to prepare conceptual framework for the suggested country projects.
16:15-16:30	Coffee break
16:30-18:00	Session 5 (continued): Introduction to integrated assessment and conceptual framework – Presentation and discussion of group work results

Thursday, 26 October (Room RHIN)

Time	Session
9:00-9:15	Summary of the first day and programme for the second day
9:15-9:30	<i>Session 6: Introduction to integrated assessment</i> Vera Weick, UNEP-ETB
9:30-10:00	Session 7: How to do an integrated assessment (analytical process) Mireille Perrin Decorzent, UNEP-ETB <i>(This session will continue step by step from morning to afternoon with presentations and discussion as well as several breakout groups giving participants the opportunity to work on the analytical process within the context of their country project.)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Stage A: Understanding the policy context- Stages B: Determining the focus
10:00-10:30	<i>Session 7 (continued): How to do an integrated assessment</i> Fulai Sheng, UNEP-ETB and Philip Bubb, WCMC <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Stage C: Assessing the impacts (criteria and indicators)
10:30-10:45	Coffee break
10:45-12:30	<i>Session 7 (continued): How to do an integrated assessment</i> Fulai Sheng, UNEP-ETB and Philip Bubb, WCMC <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Stage C: Assessing the impacts (criteria and indicators)- <u>Group work</u>: Country teams to work on criteria, social, economic and environmental indicators and biodiversity indicators for their projects.
12:30-13:30	Lunch in cafeteria (International Environment House 1)
13:30-16:00	<i>Session 7 (continued): How to do an integrated assessment</i> Fulai Sheng, UNEP-ETB <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Stage C (continued): Assessing the impacts (policy options (scenarios), tools and techniques, valuation)- <u>Group work</u>: Country teams to work on policy options, appropriate tools and techniques, including valuation, and national level capacity building workshops.
16:00-16:15	Coffee break
16:15-18:00	<i>Session 7 (continued): How to do an integrated assessment</i> Presentations by country teams on the main results from the two group work sessions

Friday, 27 October (Room INN)

Time	Session
9:00-9:15	Programme of third day
9:15-9:45	<i>Session 7 (continued): How to do an integrated assessment</i> <i>Cristina Gueco, UNEP-ETB</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Stage D: Issuing policy recommendations- Stage E: Implementing policy recommendations- Stage F: Monitoring and evaluation
9:45-11:00	<i>Session 8: Introduction to main aspects of stakeholder participation</i> Mireille Perrin Decorzent, UNEP-ETB <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Presentation and discussion- <u>Group work</u>: Country teams to do a stakeholder mapping and analysis for their suggested country projects.
11:00-11:15	Coffee break
11:00-12:00	<i>Session 8 (continued): Introduction to main aspects of stakeholder participation</i> Mireille Perrin Decorzent, UNEP-ETB <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Presentation of group work results
12:00-13:00	Lunch in cafeteria (International Environment House 1)
13:00-13:45	Session 9: Project implementation and organisational aspects <i>Vera Weick, UNEP-ETB</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Presentation and discussion (Setting up national steering committees, launching workshops, country project report, etc.)
13:45-16:00	Session 10: Planning of next steps: national level capacity building and launching workshops <i>Vera Weick, UNEP-ETB</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>Group work</u>: Country project teams to prepare plan for the national level launching and capacity building workshops.- Presentation and discussion of group work results
16:00-16:15	Closing of workshop and evaluation Hussein Abaza, Chief of UNEP-ETB
16:15	Coffee break