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PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT • PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL MEDIO AMBIENTE
ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ

Report of the Second International Steering Committee Meeting on Integrated Assessment of Trade-Related Policies and Biological Diversity in the Agricultural Sector

31 May 2006
Geneva, Switzerland



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I. Overview

On 31 May 2006, the United Nations Environment Programme's Economics and Trade Branch (UNEP-ETB) convened the Second International Steering Committee (ISC) Meeting for the four-year *Initiative on the Integrated Assessment (IA) of Trade-related policies and Biological Diversity in the Agriculture Sector*. The meeting was held back-to-back with two meetings convened in parallel on 30 May: (1) a Workshop for African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP Group) Country Representatives on Integrated Assessment of Trade-related Policies, and (2) the Meeting of the Core Advisory Group for the initiative.

In the ISC meeting, approximately 25 representatives of governments of ACP countries, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), research institutions, and international and regional organizations discussed the progress of the initiative, which is funded by the European Union (EU). At the core of the initiative, six ACP group countries will assess the economic, environmental and social opportunities and impacts of trade liberalization in the agricultural sector with a special focus on biodiversity.

Participants discussed and commented on the completion of the first phase of the initiative, which focused on the development of the first draft of a Reference Manual on Trade and Biodiversity. The Reference Manual provides material describing linkages between trade policies, the agricultural sector, ecosystem services and biodiversity, and provides step-by-step guidance on how to conduct an IA of trade-related policies with a focus on biodiversity, including biodiversity indicators and valuation techniques. Participants also discussed the initiative's next phase, which involves the selection of six ACP countries, who will receive technical and financial support to conduct an integrated assessment of a trade policy or trade negotiation affecting the agricultural sector and biodiversity (such as the ongoing EU-ACP economic partnership agreement negotiations). Additional meeting documents, including a background document, copies of the presentations, and the reports, are available on ETB's website (www.unep.ch/etb). A summary of the discussion is provided below.

II. Opening and Background

a. Welcoming Remarks

Hussein Abaza, Chief of UNEP-ETB, welcomed participants to the 2nd meeting of the ISC and noted the progress made from meetings convened the previous day. He described IA as a



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tool that helps countries design and implement policies that address the impacts and opportunities brought forward by the rapid pace of trade liberalisation. Calls for action from the international community and the need to address trade, environment and poverty linkages are strong motivators for refining the IA framework in light of the continued challenges policymakers face to develop mutually supportive trade, environment and poverty reduction policies. He highlighted the importance of country-level applications of IA and the need to assess the effects of trade policies on other national policies.

He encouraged participants to take this opportunity to comment on the draft Reference Manual and to make it as useful as possible for the implementation of national-level projects. In conclusion, he recognized and appreciated the partnerships with the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Secretariat, and expressed his hopes in this meeting's potential to launch the next steps of the initiative.

b. Progress Report on the UNEP Initiative

Benjamin Simmons, UNEP-ETB, confirmed that once the trade and biodiversity Reference Manual is completed, UNEP plans to launch country projects by the end of August of this year with implementation beginning in October and November. He referred to the recent CBD report that identified the shortcomings of past assessment frameworks to assess policies' impacts on biodiversity. Taking this finding into account, UNEP-ETB launched this project in support of developing effective methodologies to identify policy impact on biodiversity. The UNEP initiative was launched in July 2005 and aims to clarify the linkages between trade, agriculture and biodiversity, support ACP countries in sustainable development, poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation objectives, and ultimately, determine how to utilize biodiversity to support trade liberalisation. The planned activities for years 3 and 4 include, national and international workshops for feedback and exchange of ideas between country teams and international advisors, the development of policy responses and national action plans, the finalisation of reports, and the organisation of a side-event at the Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the CBD (COP-9).

Mr. Simmons summarised the expected outcomes of the initiative, which include strengthened capacity for coordination, strengthened implementation of the CBD, further refinement of biodiversity assessment methodologies and indicators, and implementation of policy recommendations to promote sustainable trade liberalisation policies. He encouraged the active participation of ISC members to provide comments and feedback on the initiative to steer the project in the interest of all stakeholders

c. Update by CBD Secretariat on Recent Activities and Decisions

David Cooper, CBD Secretariat, referred to recent CBD decisions, which this initiative aims to implement. He presented an overview of CBD objectives, including the conservation, sustainable use, and fair and equitable sharing of biodiversity resources. To this end, Parties at the Sixth CBD Conference of Parties (COP-6) adopted the 2010 Challenge to achieve a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national levels as a contribution to poverty alleviation. To monitor progress toward reaching 2010 Challenge targets, a monitoring framework of a set of 15 indicators has been developed as well as tools for valuation to assess the change of the value of biodiversity resources and its functions and associated ecosystem services, and guidelines on how to incorporate biodiversity into assessment tools such as IA. In relation to the UNEP-ETB led initiative, he also made note of the CBD mandate to work on impact assessment, stemming from Article 14 and decisions from COP-4 and COP-5.



Regarding recent CBD activities, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) report found that the main driver of biodiversity loss until at least 2050 will be land use change, and the main driver of land use change will be agriculture, which is also the greatest contributor to nitrogen loading and eutrophication. In response to this finding, Parties urged dialogue among different sectors to address cross-sector linkages, requested the Secretariat to assist Parties in the development of regionally based response scenarios, and encouraged Parties to conduct national assessments making use of the MA conceptual framework. Parties also had an opportunity to review the status of national biodiversity strategies and action plans. In conclusion, Mr. Cooper expressed the Secretariat's hope that this initiative can be a side-event at COP-9 to increase its profile and bring it to the greater attention of CBD parties.

d. Overview on IAIA's Trade and Biodiversity Programme

Jo Treweek, International Association of Impact Assessment (IAIA), first described how IAIA's work complements this initiative. IAIA's biodiversity and trade sections have begun to work together to determine how to use impact assessment to promote sustainable development. Ms. Treweek discussed the IAIA's project on Capacity Building on Biodiversity and Impact Assessment (CBBIA), of which she is the technical manager. The CBBIA project is focused on Southern Africa, Latin America, the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Asia, and includes a small grants and bursaries program, as well as a proposed leadership programme to help stakeholders attend and participate in meetings. It also promotes the use of economic valuation tools, as well as manuals and trainings to promote good practice in biodiversity impact assessment.

Ms. Treweek provided some examples of impact assessments that have helped countries assess various national policies including assessment of the development of the oil and gas sector in the Nigerian Delta and community participation in protected wetlands in Cameroon. Another example of a project at the Tana Delta in Kenya was given, which measured the cost of the loss of biodiversity services as a result of the construction of a hydroelectric dam, with the overall aim to measure the sustained impact on local communities. She noted that IAIA is still exploring ways to successfully apply the ecosystem approach and to best articulate non-market values in assessments.

IAIA has also been working with the World Conservation Union (IUCN) to identify beneficiaries and losers in the context of biodiversity, trade and agriculture. Ms. Treweek noted that the fundamental problem of carrying out impact assessment is the members' lack of capacity to utilize available tools and implement recommendations. Currently, IAIA is looking into examples of projects that can quantitatively assess losses and gains.

e. Overview on WCMC's Biodiversity and Assessment Activities

Philip Bubb, UNEP-WCMC, discussed the work of WCMC, which is complimentary to the work of this initiative. WCMC provides early warnings of emerging threats to biodiversity and monitors, analyses and reports on the state and value of biodiversity using international as well as national approaches. One of its priorities is to provide support to countries that are striving to reach the 2010 CBD targets. One way it has contributed to this end is through its world database on protected areas.

In the area of assessment methodology, WCMC has been working to define and identify biodiversity indicators for national use. One example given was the work that Ukraine has been doing; 70% of Ukraine is agricultural land and it has recently begun to produce biodiversity data to be incorporated into its policymaking processes. WCMC is also involved



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with developing scenarios and modelling as part of the GLOBIO partnership. It is also working to produce assessment manuals in partnership with other organisations, such as UNEP-ETB to follow-up on the MA. He noted the work of UNEP-ETB as an opportunity to further contribute to capacity building that is vital for the incorporation of biodiversity concerns into the design and implementation of policies.

The floor was then opened to ISC members who did not give formal presentations but wanted to discuss the work that their organisations have been working on, as well as to comment on the presentations given.

f. Overview on Other Programmes Related to Trade and Biodiversity

Jan Joost Kessler, AID Environment, provided information on its international biodiversity project whose purpose is to better identify and understand interactions between poverty and biodiversity and to develop related guidelines and a toolbox. It is supported by the Dutch Ministries of agriculture, environment and foreign affairs. Case studies are being conducted by a consortium in various developing countries including Vietnam, Costa Rica, Ghana, Kenya, Brazil, and Ecuador, with a national and local focus on understanding how biodiversity affects poverty and vice versa. The aim of these case studies is to develop models that illustrate the dynamics of the two. A generic predictive model will be developed that can illustrate how local and national level changes impact each other; such a model would be linked to the GLOBIO model and provide innovative information for policy design and implementation.

Mr. Kessler mentioned the work being done in Brazil in which studies have found that soil exploitation has a high negative impact on biodiversity; however, socio-economic indicators show a link between soil exploitation and an improvement in social and economic indicators. On the other hand, indicators also show an increase in the displacement of people. It is hoped that a model can be developed in which two main mechanisms are clustered together – one that shows poverty driven changes such as a lack of job opportunities and another that shows capital driven changes such as export driven growth.

Isatou Gaye, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), mentioned the study on the economic and welfare impacts on Africa of the EU-ACP Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs), conducted by the Trade and Regional Integration Division of the Commission. She noted that the Sustainable Development Division has just recently begun working on the interface of trade and environment, and that its work enjoys a high level of support from UNEP-ETB. In response to the earlier presentations, she noted that the regional level is still important for studies and capacity building, especially in the scope of negotiations when countries tend to develop regional positions.

She praised the work of a NGO called Capacity Linkages for Environmental Assessment in Africa, who partners with the IAIA and suggested the possibility of involving this organisation at a regional level. She also mentioned the development of new partnerships for Africa's development, which is very important for the agricultural sector. In response to the presentation by the CBD Secretariat, Ms. Gaye noted that she was pleased to hear that there will be a review of national level biodiversity goals as there is a real need in the draft Reference Manual to give governments a reason to get involved in UNEP's initiative. A clear and strong definition of the link between agriculture and biodiversity is still needed in the UNEP Reference Manual as well. It would be important to present monetary impacts to policymakers to further promote the involvement of government officials at the highest levels.



Alice Ruhweza, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Uganda, drew attention to the importance of assessing onsite and offsite impacts on biodiversity, which NEMA has begun to do. These are often overlooked but are fundamental in addressing biodiversity in its entirety.

Moustapha Kamal Gueye, International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD), shared a project from the Institute of Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) in which he was previously engaged. This assessment project is conducting country studies to develop strategic environmental policy options for promoting sustainable development in the context of the East Asia Economic Integration process involving fifteen countries in East Asia. He also provided an update on ICTSD activities, focusing on the Bridges BioRes publication that analyses the link between trade and biodiversity issues. ICTSD is interested in expanding the scope of BioRes to include reporting on more technical aspects of assessment.

III. Session 1: Draft Trade and Biodiversity Reference Manual-Overview and Discussion

a. Overview of the Trade and Biodiversity Reference Manual

Philip Bubb and Claire Brown, UNEP-WCMC, provided an overview of the structure and content of the draft trade and biodiversity Reference Manual. One of the main challenges was to make sure that its content is relevant to the policy-making process. This area will be strengthened building on comments from the ISC.

The main purpose of the Manual is to inform negotiators of the implications of trade policies on agriculture and biodiversity. The end objective is to have policy makers implement sustainable development policies and to develop appropriate policy measures building on the results of the IA. The Manual is written for a wide variety of stakeholders, including, planners, managers, experts, government ministries, researchers, policy makers, NGOs, and civil society.

The content of the Manual currently consisted of the following four sections: Section A – Introduction and Rationale; Section B – IA Process; Section C – Methods and Tools; Section D – Annexes.

The key questions addressed by the first section are:

- What we mean by biodiversity and ecosystem services?
- How do agriculture, biodiversity and ecosystem services interact?
- What are the linkages between trade policy, agriculture and biodiversity?
- What are the linkages between biodiversity, agriculture, trade policies and livelihoods?

To answer these questions, one must first define agricultural biodiversity. The Manual adopts the CBD definition, which is “a broad term that includes all components of biological diversity of relevance to food and agriculture, and all components of biological diversity that constitute the agro-ecosystem: the variety and variability of animals, plants and micro-organisms, at the genetic, species and ecosystem levels, which are necessary to sustain key functions of the agro-ecosystem, its structure and processes.” This definition describes the fundamental role of agriculture in sustaining biodiversity; hence, it is not something to be protected just for the sake of it.



Following this presentation, participants were asked to provide their comments and suggestions on the Reference Manual.

b. Discussion and Main Recommendations for Structure of Manual

One participant noted that the scope of trade policy examined was not evident in the Manual. Considering trade policy in the context of the negotiations on a regional or bilateral level is especially important since ACP countries are currently in negotiations with the EU on pertinent issues such as investment and government procurement. These are issues that could have a significant impact on environment. Analyzing the scope of these regional negotiations are more important than considering the impact of multilateral negotiations occurring within the World Trade Organization (WTO) since least-developed countries (LDCs) are currently exempt from having to reduce tariffs; whereas, in the context of regional negotiations, these countries will inevitably have to reduce tariffs. Tariff reduction in agricultural products has a direct impact on change of production, which would impact biodiversity directly.

Another important issue to consider includes non-tariff barriers (NTBs), such as technical barriers to trade (TBTs) and sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures (SPS), which include import controls and disguised protectionist measures, such as a ban on genetically modified organisms (GMOs). Other trade-related issues that the Manual should more deeply consider include the role of intellectual property rights (IPRs), especially on traditional knowledge, and the relationship between multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and the WTO. UNEP-ETB noted the next draft would integrate more trade-related policy issues in the handbook.

Another participant asked when a final draft of the Manual would be available for countries to be able to start using at the national-level. UNEP-ETB responded by saying that although the Manual is a work in progress until the end of the initiative, another draft should be out by the end of July, which countries would be able to use at the national level.

Concerning timing of the project, one participant asked if the Manual would also be useful for those wanting to take on a rapid assessment. The experts responded by saying that the Manual is flexible enough to allow for a rapid assessment. However, the feasibility of conducting a rapid assessment may also depend on how much information is still needed for a country to consider.

Conducting a rapid assessment is also dependent on whether the country has identified the objective of the policy to be assessed, as the Manual cannot improve the status quo without already knowing the objective of the policy. To make this Manual more useful for countries, the country must have greater clarity of the social, economic and environmental objectives of the policy before assessing it. Another expert responded by noting that strategic environmental assessment (SEA) should cover the goal of conducting a more rapid assessment and that the Manual covers this area in some detail in the chapter covering the analytical process.

Building on a recommendation from the meeting of the Core Advisory Group (30 May), participants agreed that the Manual should be split into two sections. One section will contain reference materials, while the other will be a more practical guide for undertaking an IA. The objective of the practical guide will be to directly feed into the policy-making process. Another component that the next draft will contain is more analyses on trade policy and how these trade policies may impact biodiversity.



IV. Session 2: Review of the Trade and Biodiversity Analytical Process

Before the start of Session 2, **Professor Anthony Clayton** of the Sir Arthur Lewis Institute for Social and Economic Studies at the University of the West Indies shared Jamaica's experience with assessing trade liberalization. He pointed out the difficulty of focusing exclusively on trade-related issues; broader questions such as who are the clients of these assessments and what they would like to get out of these assessments should also be considered. In addition, he emphasized the different starting points for different countries. For some countries, he noted, impact assessments have been done and problems are known. In these cases, he suggested that the focus of assessment should be on solutions, with a focus on how to utilize biodiversity and new technology to diversify the economy. He gave an example of Jamaica, which – by valuing biodiversity – developed its nutraceutical market. The ensuing discussions focused on the issues of making trade-offs and feeding the results from solution-oriented assessment into trade negotiations. A related question raised during the discussions is whether countries will have the capacity to implement the solutions identified through the assessment work.

a. *Overview of the Analytical Process*

Philip Bubb of UNEP-WCMC then started the session by highlighting a proposed analytical process, which consists of 5 stages: 1) preliminary analysis and scoping; 2) assessment of the baseline; 3) assessment of impacts; 4) policy recommendations; and 5) monitoring and feedback.

b. *Discussion and Main Recommendations for Analytical Process*

During the discussions, there were suggestions to include an implementation phase after “policy recommendations”. It was emphasized that the path from “policy recommendations” to “policy implementation” can be quite challenging. The key is to cultivate a strong constituency to get policy recommendations into the policy agenda. Another issue raised in the discussions was the need for stakeholder participation throughout the process. It was cautioned, however, that stakeholders should be more carefully defined to ensure proper representation, efficiency, and effectiveness.

The discussions on the stages of analysis were further elaborated by a description of eight steps in implementing an integrated assessment: 1) determine what is to be assessed (including scene setting and scoping); 2) determine why to assess it (this will help focus the “what”) and specify indicators of concern; 3) determine how to assess it (i.e. which conceptual framework); 4) collect baseline data; 5) construct scenarios (range under negotiation); 6) assess the impacts of scenarios on indicators (using tools such as valuation); 7) summarise analytical results; and 8) make recommendations (for negotiations and domestic responses). Stakeholder participation should be tailored to these different steps. It was also pointed out that whether recommendations would be taken up or not by policymakers might be beyond the control of the analysts, but efforts should be made to strategically engage policymakers and other key stakeholders in the analytical process.

V. Session 3: Review of the Trade Liberalization Conceptual Framework

a. *Overview of the Conceptual Framework and Links to Scenario Building, Indicators and Valuation*

Philip Bubb, UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC), presented an illustrative outline of the conceptual framework, which starts with proposed changes in



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international trade agreements, which are expected to lead to changes in the prices of agricultural products. Responses to such price changes are expected to lead to changes in land use, which would in turn lead to changes in biodiversity and ecosystem services that are underpinning various aspects of human well-being. It was emphasized that the development of the conceptual framework will be a continuous process throughout this initiative and that countries are encouraged to develop their own frameworks on the basis of the generic one. Participants were also encouraged to send in samples of conceptual frameworks used in the past.

b. Discussion and Main Recommendations for Conceptual Framework

During the discussions, questions were raised as to whether other drivers such as demographic changes should be included in assessment. This has to do with the scope of assessment. Most participants felt that to be able to conduct any analysis, there is a need to focus on major variables or policy interventions while holding other things constant. The key is to determine what are the key factors to include. For the purpose of this initiative, it is clear that trade agreements are the triggers of assessment, as highlighted in the draft conceptual framework. Apart from this issue of what to include in the assessment, many participants also felt the need to consider the dynamic effects of policies by including feedback loops. It was noted, however, that when resources and capacity are constrained, as in many UNEP-sponsored projects, conducting dynamic assessment might not be feasible.

In the discussions, it was pointed out that the effects from trade agreements are not transmitted only through price changes. These agreements may, for example, include the required changes in national policies and institutions such as the giving national treatment to foreign investors. This type of transmission mechanism also needs to be included in the analytical framework.

In addition, it was noted that the draft conceptual framework is based on the broad framework used in the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA), a common reference point by all major organizations working on the development-environment nexus. As David Cooper from the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) introduced, the MA framework has identified indirect drivers (policies, institutions, technologies, etc.), which are linked to direct drivers (e.g. changes in production), which lead to changes in ecosystem services and consequently human well-being. It was agreed that the MA framework provides a sound basis for developing the conceptual framework for the purpose of this initiative. The research team, with the help from the CBD Secretariat, will develop the framework further on the basis of the discussions.

Finally, the discussions focused on the issue of indicators. It was felt that different types of indicators are often confused. Some indicators, such as level of tariff, prices and level of production, are used to facilitate analysis; these are of primary interest to analysts. Other indicators such as loss of species, health risks, and levels of income measure the outcomes of policies and are of interest not only to analysts but also to the end users of assessments particularly policymakers and other stakeholders. To make this distinction, it was proposed to characterize two types of indicators: analytical indicators and policy indicators. Analytical indicators are determined, to a large extent, by policy indicators, which should be selected through stakeholder processes. Participants were also encouraged to send in samples of conceptual frameworks used in the past.

c. Theory to Practice – Moving to National Implementation



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Vera Weick, UNEP-ETB, presented the main steps of starting implementation at the national level by summarizing the main outcomes of the workshop held on 30 May. Currently, the project is in its second year, beginning with implementation of the projects in six ACP countries. The steps so far taken include the identification of relevant ACP countries and organization of the First Workshop for Country Representatives (30 May). During this workshop, government representatives were asked to fill in a questionnaire on issues related to trade, agriculture, and biodiversity, as well as the national institutional setting in their countries. This workshop aimed to inform government representatives on the initiative, the main elements of integrated assessment, and the project's next steps. During the workshop, the government representatives were asked to think of a particular sector in their countries that is impacted by a trade policy and to develop a conceptual framework for this situation. At the end of the workshop, government representatives agreed upon the main action to be taken at the national level in the next weeks, including to:

- Select government ministry taking the lead
- Coordinate with other relevant ministries
- Select national institution to facilitate the project
- Draft country project proposal
- Sign MOU between UNEP, lead agency and national institution
- Set up steering committee
- Organise first stakeholder workshop

d. Discussion and Main Recommendations

It was noted that UNEP-ETB should try to focus as much as possible on implementing projects in Africa given its size relative to the other countries in the ACP region. UNEP-ETB responded that it would forward the project proposals to other African countries to try and stimulate interest there. Participants in the meeting advised that more should be done to train on integrated assessment on the national level. UNEP-ETB responded by assuring that resources are currently being shifted to allow for more training at the national level.

VI. Concluding Remarks

Fulai Sheng, UNEP-ETB, concluded the meeting by thanking all participants and confirming that the meeting did indeed reach its objectives by receiving insight and comments on the Reference Manual and steering the direction of the project for the next phase, which is to begin implementation at the national level.



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Annex I. Agenda of the Workshop

Second International Steering Committee Meeting

31 May 2006

International Environment House II, Aare-Rhone Room
Geneva, Switzerland

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|---------------------------|--|
| 09:00 – 09:15 | Welcoming Remarks
Hussein Abaza, <i>UNEP Economics and Trade Branch</i> |
| 09:15 – 09:45 | Progress Report on the UNEP initiative
Benjamin Simmons, <i>UNEP Economics and Trade Branch</i> |
| 09:45 – 10:00 | Update by CBD Secretariat on recent activities and decisions
David Cooper, <i>CBD Secretariat</i> |
| 10:00 – 10:15 | International Association of Impact Assessment – Overview of outcomes from its trade and biodiversity programme
Joanna Treweek, <i>International Association of Impact Assessment</i> |
| 10:15 – 10:30 | UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre – Trade and biodiversity projects and activities
Philip Bubb, <i>UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre</i> |
| 10:30 – 10:45 | Discussion |
| 10:45 – 11:00 | Coffee Break |
| SESSION 1: | Draft Trade and Biodiversity Reference Manual– Overview and Discussion |
| Session Moderator: | Vera Weick, <i>UNEP Economics and Trade Branch</i> |
| 11:00 – 11:30 | Overview of the Trade and Biodiversity Reference Manual
Philip Bubb and Claire Brown, <i>UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre</i> and Joanna Treweek, <i>International Association of Impact Assessment</i> |
| 11:30 – 12:30 | Discussion |
| 12:30 – 13:30 | Lunch |
| SESSION 2: | Review of the Trade and Biodiversity Analytical Process |
| Session Moderator: | Fulai Sheng, <i>UNEP Economics and Trade Branch</i> |
| 13:30 – 14:00 | Overview of the Analytical Process
Philip Bubb and Claire Brown, <i>UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre</i> and Joanna Treweek, <i>International Association of Impact Assessment</i> |
| 14:00 – 14:45 | Discussion |



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14:45 – 15:00

Coffee Break

SESSION 3: Review of the Trade Liberalization Conceptual Framework

Session Moderator: Benjamin Simmons, *UNEP Economics and Trade Branch*

15:00 – 15:30

Overview of the Conceptual Framework and Links to Scenario Building, Indicators and Valuation

Philip Bubb, *UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre* and
Joanna Treweek, *International Association of Impact Assessment*

15:30 – 16:15

Discussion

16:15 – 16:45

Theory to Practice - Moving to National Implementation

Vera Weick, *UNEP Economics and Trade Branch*

16:45 – 17:00

Concluding Remarks

Fulai Sheng, *UNEP Economics and Trade Branch*



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