

**UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME / UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

Summary of International Workshop at Lechwe Lodge, Zambia, April 30 – May 4, 2001

**Integrating Biodiversity into National Environmental Assessment Processes: Results of
National Status Reports and Case Studies**

Participants:

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Mr. Essam Samson, Cameroon
Dr. Vinod Mathur, India
Ms Chinara Sadykova, Kyrgyzstan
Mr. John Caesar, Guyana
Dr. Helen Byron, UK
Mr. Dan Cogalniceanu, Romania
Mr. Ahmed Oumarou, Niger
Mr. Husein Sosovele, Tanzania
Ms Edith Anneveldt, Nepal
Ms Margreet Pasman, Nepal
Mr. Mohammed Albar Ali, Yemen
Mr. Janil Shah, UNEP Intern



Workshop participants at Lechwe Lodge, Zambia

Workshop schedule:

Monday	Introduction and Discussion on Biodiversity and Impact Assessment
Tuesday	Case Study Presentations
Wednesday	Remaining case study presentations. Impact Assessment and the Convention on Biodiversity (a.m.) / Biodiversity Planning and Assessment (p.m.)
Thursday	Components of biodiversity
Friday	Integrating Biodiversity Concerns with Impact Assessment

A more detailed workshop schedule can be found in Appendix 1.

Objectives

To discuss the results of the national status reports and case studies, to identify examples of good and practice and to explore guiding principles for the effective integration of biodiversity concerns with impact assessment procedures.

Monday, April 30

The workshop opened with welcoming remarks, introductions and an overview of the Biodiversity Planning Support Program (BPSP). This two-year program was created in May 1999 and funded through the Global Environmental Fund (GEF). The program entailed generation of biodiversity information and the creation of regional structures to disseminate it. Some BPSP regional representatives were participants at this workshop. The current goal is to develop packages and materials relating to biodiversity that country experts can draw on for their work. The outputs of the BPSP include a Guide to Best Practice and an email news group called BIOPLAN.

During the introductory session and discussions it was noted that the term ‘biodiversity’ and the role of ‘biodiversity planning’ need to be clearly defined, so that cross-sectoral issues can be addressed effectively within governments and throughout the land use planning process. Governments also need to identify biodiversity goals that are realistic and achievable.

Country Biodiversity Planners can assist by raising awareness of biodiversity in different government departments and also by providing information about the threats posed by different development sectors. They can also publicise the potential economic and social benefits of biodiversity conservation. National Biodiversity Planning Processes are important for identifying clear goals for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and making sure that these are clearly understood by different government ministries and development sectors. It is important to emphasise that impact assessment does not necessarily add to bureaucracy and delayed consent procedures: it can help to streamline the planning and development process through early identification of constraints, enhanced project design, reduced environmental management and mitigation costs etc.

Tuesday, May 1

Presentations were made by representatives from:

- Nepal
- Kyrgyzstan
- Tanzania
- Cameroon
- Romania
- Yemen
- Afghanistan
- Guyana
- India
- UK

Nepal: Nepal was the 35th country to ratify the CBD. It has National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP), but this is yet to be adopted. The country is experiencing severe monetary and capacity constraints to move forward on incorporating biodiversity issues into its EIA process. Nepal is also lacking baseline information and research infrastructure. In 1996 EIA legislation was passed that makes EIA mandatory. EIAs are always required in ecologically sensitive areas, but these are not necessarily defined from a biodiversity perspective. Nepal lacks capability for carrying out monitoring. Monitoring and post-development audit are rare. Shortcomings are therefore rarely highlighted. Future actions to strengthen biodiversity in EIA should include improvements in the

institutional framework (e.g., re-establish the Environmental Protection Council) as well as improvements in its legislation and guidelines (e.g., resolve discrepancies between the Environmental Protection Regulations and guidelines and revise provisions for public participation).

Kyrgyzstan. Kyrgyzstan developed its NEAP in 1995, ratified the CBD in 1996, and prepared its NBSAP in 1998, but it has not yet been passed by government. Presenter offered the lesson learned that stakeholder participation is required at an early stage. Kyrgyzstan has 10 laws and 70 acts regarding biodiversity but enforcement of the legislation is lacking. Provisions for EIA appear to be poorly understood and the extent to which biodiversity concerns are taken into account in the development planning process is unclear.

Tanzania: The country has ‘mega biodiversity’, and a relatively large proportion of the country’s area is protected (25%). There is a lack of reliable biodiversity information, especially in areas not protected. Tanzania has no comprehensive environmental legislation, but reference is made under some sectors. There is poor integration of sectors and agencies in relation to biodiversity concerns. The EIA process is fairly new and neither guidelines nor laws have yet been finalized. Some sectors have progressed further than others (Guidance for mining, fisheries, and forestry is in draft). Tanzania’s national policy expresses the importance of EIA and quite a lot of EIAs are being carried out in Tanzania, either because donor agencies require EIA or because they are considered necessary due to the magnitude of possible impacts.

- ❑ Government has prepared draft EIA guidelines. EIA procedures are more or less standard, but how biodiversity is addressed or incorporated into EIA varies. The draft EIA guidelines makes reference to biodiversity in the scoping process, but in practice, this approach may not be followed because of the lack of internal skills, or the fact that external consultants may carry out the work inadequate local knowledge. For example, an expatriate consultant carried out an EIA for a shrimp-farming project; the EIA was inadequate in addressing the impacts and has now been referred to the courts.
- ❑ Government may approve projects based on economic reasons even though the project may have significant biodiversity impacts e.g., a hydropower plant EIA identified negative impacts for a certain rare toad species. The Government allowed the project to proceed but required mitigation measures such as water diversion and spraying to ensure the toad has water. Some toads have been entered into a captive-breeding program in case on-site mitigation fails. Some aspects of biodiversity are considered in the EIA process, but the process needs to be more transparent. Tanzania needs to prepare and adopt an NBSAP, to increase local capacity for research (carry out inventories), to finalize the draft guidelines for EIA and to establish national and regional biodiversity databases that reflect the size and richness of Tanzania.
- ❑ There is a discrepancy between EIA practices for domestic projects versus internationally funded (donor funded) projects. In many cases international funding is the catalyst to carry out an EIA. Locally funded projects may or may not require an EIA; depending on the actors involved and politics.
- ❑ To ensure the EIA Guidelines will be effective, a legal framework will be required to safeguard process findings.

Cameroon: With a population of approximately 15 million and covering an area of 475 500 km², Cameroon’s biodiversity is threatened by poaching, forest exploitation, cultivation, desertification,

climate change, and uncontrolled bush fires. Unregulated development therefore has a significant impact on biodiversity. Cameroon drafted its NBSAP in 1998 but it has not yet been validated. Its NBSAP contains two parts: Part 1 focuses on strategy, actions, and institutions that are involved and Part 2 describes the actual state of biodiversity in the country. The draft NBSAP is available to the public. Integration of biodiversity with EIA is a relatively recent process that is growing, but it requires reinforcement. Failure to ensure biodiversity is considered is due in part to the lack of decrees requiring implementation of EIA. Institutional responsibilities are unclear with respect to biodiversity and development. There is limited experience and too many parties are involved without a clear understanding of roles and responsibilities.

Romania: Romania covers about 237 000 km² and has a population of 22.5 million. Romania is a critical migration area for birds and shares the second largest European wetland (Danube Delta) with the Ukraine.

Romania's protected areas are not representative of the country's different regions. The exact boundaries of internationally protected areas are unclear in some cases, and there is disagreement about the number of protected areas and the exact area they represent. Some key environmental concerns include soil erosion and degradation, pollution, habitat fragmentation, and conflict of interest within the tourism sector. The first "environmental protection" law was introduced in 1973 and mentioned the necessity to prevent and reduce the negative impacts on the environment. Presently, EA procedure steps include providing a description of the project indicating type of activity and request for project approval, project review; and approval issued/declined.

Romania has weak co-operation with its neighbouring countries, but biodiversity is significantly threatened by trans-boundary impacts. Within Romania there is also confusion regarding land ownership. EA infrastructure exists but lack of co-operation, co-ordination, and funding impedes the process. Realistic goals and responsibilities are often not stated clearly and overall management is highly deficient. National databases are lacking and therefore, a scarcity of easily available data exists.

Republic of Yemen: Yemen covers about 550 000km² and is rich in biodiversity when compared to the rest of the Arabian Peninsula. Vital database information has been collected on mammals and there is reasonably reliable information about birds. Yemen's Environmental Protection Council (EPC) was formed in 1990.

- ❑ Yemen's biodiversity is threatened by agricultural practices, woodcutting, overgrazing, soil salinization, wind erosion and sand dune establishment, construction, destruction of habitat, overhunting, road construction, and improper use of pesticides, ie there are many unregulated developments that pose a threat.
- ❑ Developing Yemen's NBSAP included stakeholder involvement and collection of existing data. Its NBSAP includes conservation of sustainable water management systems and rare mammals, and promotes policy development and biodiversity.
- ❑ Most EIAs completed by request of donor agencies. By-laws to regulate others do not exist. Based on economic benefits, government can override EIA findings for local projects. Reference is made to natural resources rather than biodiversity and data is not readily available.
- ❑ Proper development of appropriate legal instruments is needed to ensure rules regarding biodiversity are implemented and linked.

Afghanistan: Afghanistan covers 653 000 miles² and comprises of about 23 million people. It contains mountains, desert, and steppe plains. Afghanistan has seen its resources badly damaged because of the 23-year ongoing war. As a result of the ongoing effects of war, educational institutions are no longer functional, forests are being depleted (people are depending on vegetation for fuel), and natural environment is being stressed due to natural causes (such as drought) and man-made causes (such as land mines). Displaced persons are contributing to the environmental degradation. War has left the country in such a state that institutions are impaired and thus, accurate information regarding Afghanistan is lacking. Areas once protected are becoming unprotected because of the lack of money to allocate for patrolling, conservation, and monitoring resource usage.

- Environmental concerns, including biodiversity, are not considered important because the people of Afghanistan have focussed their efforts on staying alive. Afghanistan signed the CBD but did not ratify it. The current Taliban government is not recognized by the world, thus Afghanistan cannot access global initiatives such as GEF. An NGO presence exists and is trying to promote EIA, but government lacks the interest and the money to pay government workers or to fund government initiatives. Significant obstacles hindering advancement of biodiversity in the EIA process are that the Government of Afghanistan lacks the awareness, political will, and capacity, institutions, and skills.

Guyana: The country has the least amount of deforestation in the world. Biodiversity represents an important resource. In 1996, the Environmental Protection Act became law. The Environmental Protection Agency focuses on natural resources management, environmental management, and cross-sectoral programmes. Guyana has environmental strategies that relate to national development. Weekly educational programmes are delivered on television and radio with a focus on biodiversity. Considerable progress has been made raising public awareness of biodiversity needs and threats.

Guyana's biodiversity monitoring and assessment efforts have an emphasis on flora and mega fauna. There is a lack of expertise for lower plants, insects and soil flora and fauna despite their value as indicators of environmental change. Concentrate on flora and fauna, and not much on insects, etc. EIA teams often lack specific expertise in areas such as lichens, insects etc, resulting in EIAs that fail to take a full ecosystem approach. Therefore, methodologies need to be defined to support incorporation of biodiversity in EIA as well as conducting biodiversity inventory.

Niger: Of Niger's 257 000 km², 6 % is classified as protected. Ten million people live in this country. Niger signed and ratified the CBD and adopted an Environmental Code in 1998. There was representation from all sectors, regions, and levels of government.

Lessons learned to date are that the national program needs to take into account institutional realities to ensure appropriate goals and objectives are set, that stakeholder participation is essential to ensure support, and that implementation of international plans (such as climate change, CBD) requires political support.

Zambia: To advance biodiversity conservation as part of the EIA process, Zambia needs to better co-ordinate among government agencies, develop effective conservation networks, and involve key stakeholders in the process. Zambia remains a well forested country but weak institutions for

wildlife conservation contribute to growing problems of poaching and other unregulated developments.

India: India has conducted a complex and huge programme of national biodiversity action planning involving all levels and sectors of society. A deliberate ‘bottom-up’ approach has been taken to ensure full public involvement and participation.

Some high profile court cases about controversial development proposals have contributed to increased public awareness of biodiversity and the threats posed by development. The courts play an important part in maintaining standards of impact assessment in the country.

There are some very good examples where biodiversity concerns have been fully taken into account and others where commitments to undertake mitigation have proved to be ‘paper promises’ only.

United Kingdom: The UK has contributed to global biodiversity conservation through appropriate mechanisms. The country plans for species and habitats but needs new environmental legislation regarding the CBD and biodiversity. In 2004, a European Union revision is expected to require compulsory monitoring. Current EIA stages includes screening, scoping, and baseline data collection. EIA consultants need to consider the NBSAP.

Wednesday, May 2
GENERAL DISCUSSION

Open discussion:

1. *To what extent is an environmental management plan an essential requirement of the EIA process?, and*
2. *To what extent is biodiversity loss caused by “regulated development” versus “unregulated development?”*
3. *Is the EIA process adequate but not being applied, or does the EIA process itself need work/improvement to ensure that biodiversity considerations are addressed?*

Common problems and shortcomings identified

- Lack of capacity in several areas, including:
 - Qualified people such as scientists and technical specialists
 - Management and networks (facilitate establishment of biodiversity / EIA networks, e.g., Convention on Biodiversity Clearinghouse Mechanism, National EIA associations, regional affiliates of the International Association for Impact Assessment)
 - Ability to conduct or review
 - Sectoral expertise
 - Institutional (e.g., not enough “national” people who are familiar with EIA. EIA needs to be introduced in universities and all EIA courses should contain biodiversity information)
- Lack of public awareness (development and environment)
- Lack of training (“train the trainer”, scientists, public)
- Scarcity of data
- Limited post-project monitoring
- Inadequate legislation
- Lack of inter-sectoral and stakeholder co-ordination
- Lack of EIA methodologies

- ❑ Lack of transparency
- ❑ Lack of financial resources
- ❑ Lack of capacity for technical review

Workshop participants agreed that **technical review** is essential. Good practice entails:

- ❑ Assembling team with appropriate expertise (including biodiversity, if appropriate)
- ❑ Ensuring Terms of Reference (TOR) define EIA team and review committee
- ❑ Compiling rosters of experts to assist process (e.g., national EIA associations, SAREAA = South Asian Regional Environmental Assessment Association)
- ❑ Maintaining independent review process

Capacity is required at various levels in the EIA Process. Key players in the process need to know exactly what is expected or required of them with respect to biodiversity. These include:

- ❑ Project Manager / Proponents
- ❑ Technical specialists, practitioners / EIA and Biodiversity experts
- ❑ Technical reviewers
- ❑ Decision-makers
- ❑ Biodiversity specialists.

Requirements for good decision-making:

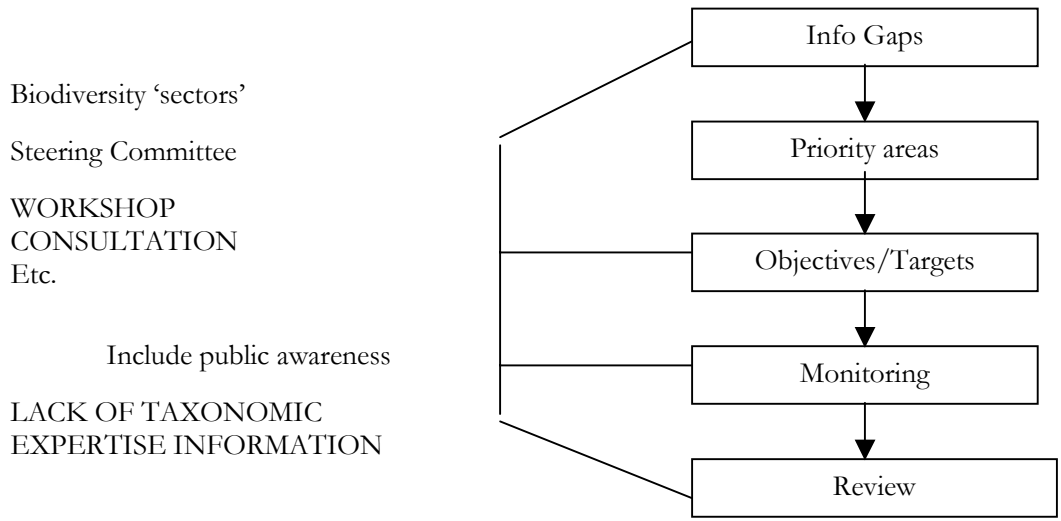
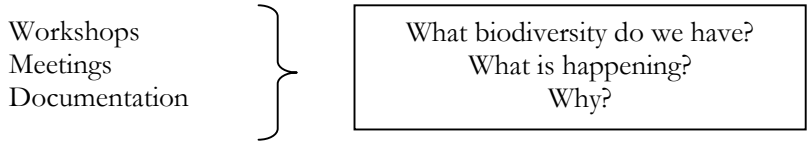
Independence	Objectivity
Competence /Understanding of issues	Accountability
Transparency / Openness	Time and resources
Authority / influence / respect	Cross-sectoral communication and influence.

Some possible measures to achieve accountability:

- ❑ Publish decision in a legally recognized Gazette/record and/or ensure record of decision open to free press (include the following information: what it is, who took it, what information, and justification for it)
- ❑ Ensure legal requirement to consult biodiversity / wildlife

**NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY ACTION PLAN (NBSAP)
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (NDS)**

1. Institutional structure
2. Available information
3. Biodiversity stock-taking



NBSAPs can be used to strengthen EIA and vice versa:

NBSAP		EIA
Taxonomic gaps/lack of expertise	→	EIA can't address unknown biodiversity
Bioinformatics	→	What species we expect to find & where
Traditional & local knowledge (Parataxonomists)	→	Local knowledge/locations & distributors & uses
NBSAP benefits, if mechanism exists for exchange	←	If little biodiversity information, EIA generates it
NBSAP benefits, if mechanism exists for exchange	←	EIA pragmatic rapid appraisal – number of species/standard survey time & technique
Protected areas & species	→	Locations known & primary data availability
Biodiversity stock-taking	→	Primary resource (EIA practitioners don't bother to look further)

Locations (sometimes), Distributions
Protected Status
National Lists (GAPs)
Legal Status

Cultural Status
Status (broad distributions & over time)
Ethical/Management Plan

	NSA (National Stock-taking Assessment)	NBSAP	EIA
Nepal	✓(1995)	Draft	✓(1997)
Tanzania	✓(1998)	Draft	—
Guyana	✓(1992)	✓(1999)	✓(1996)
Afghanistan	✓	—	—
Niger	✓(1997)	✓(1998) (2000)	✓(1997) (2000)
India	✓(1997)	Ongoing	✓(1994)
Cameroon	✓— (?)	Draft	✓(1994)
Romania	—	✓(1995)	✓(1995)
Kyrgyz	✓(1998)	✓Draft (1995)	✓Draft (1999)
Yemen	✓(1996)	✓(1999)	✓(1997) bylaws (2000)
UK		✓(1994)	✓(1998)
Eritrea	✓(1998)	✓(2000)	✓(1999)
Canada		✓(?)	✓(?)
Kenya	✓(1992)	✓(2001)	—

Summary of directions for case study countries:

	Future Direction of NBSAP	Main Constraints	NDS?
Tanzania	Sectoral integration	Funding Changing priorities (donors)	Vision 20025
Guyana	Need more enforcement	Funding Institutional capacity	✓(2000)
Kyrg	Adopt this year	Funds to implement (only partial now)	
Niger	Review to identify gaps	Funds -- none	Ongoing
Yemen	Partial → Implementation ←	Public awareness If funds, awareness	2025
India	By 2002, then partial implementation		✓ongoing
Cameroon	Soon?	Institutional roles & responsibilities Funds	Urgent action plan
Nepal	By 2002?	Huge financial gap (125\$mil)	Not likely
Romania	BMS+ regional programs Danube initiatives funds	Co-ordination	(✓)

May 3, 2001

Meaning of biodiversity can have political, coinage, or popular connotations:

1. CBD → biodiversity
2. Biodiversity → as a 'measure' (e.g., number of something per area)
3. Biodiversity → In effect: wildlife and ecological

Discussions centred around the use of guidelines:

India	Eco-sensitive sites guidelines Sittings of industry guidelines → identifies the no-go areas
Guyana	Case by Case 3 examples: conservation international/concession Iwokrama Reserve Kaieteur Falls Park
Eritrea	Sensitive areas need to be defined by ministries, which is used to define s/holder consultation within government.
Romania	Danube Delta (international protected sites) Relezat National Park
Krygys	Development regulated in protected areas.
Tanzania	Designated areas as prohibited; e.g., if mineral in National Park, law as is now can extract minerals with consultation procedures and with Parks Department and conduct EIA
Yemen	Same as Tanzania
Nepal	No no-goes, but require EIA
India	If your screening rules screen out small projects, could have negative effect. Rather than big scale, do many small projects Could weed it out by asking: "How many similar projects are occurring in defined space?" Need to have record of decision for planning and other decision making Federal notification of biodiversity no-go areas is important Sensitize to cumulative effects by asking how many projects lie within a certain distance Category B type EIA Who has questionnaire for screening? India: one for each sector and proximity

Which countries have questionnaire survey?

India	One for each sector
Eritrea	Proximity of other developments Presence of wildlife & important habitats Legal status
Guyana	(but not proximity)
Romania	clear cut if in law
KYR	clear cut if in law
Tanzania	Guidelines—where EIA is likely to be needed and includes wildlife considerations
Yemen & Cameroon	World Bank guidelines just type of project
Nepal	Law – which projects & EIA always in
Niger	Gazetted areas

Tick lists/check lists are not enough because they don't capture enough information. Need tools that:

- ❑ Preliminary screening
- ❑ Want more than yes/no
- ❑ Include explanations to assist answers (on-the-job-training)

Discussions regarding consultation with appropriate wildlife associations as part of EIA scoping process raised questions on including certain “sensitive” species that should be included in the TOR during the scoping stage. Timing of fieldwork may need clarification (e.g., surveying for migratory birds during wrong time of year, looking for nocturnal animals during daytime).

Workshop participants formed three breakout groups to discuss good and bad EIA and biodiversity practices:

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Vinod (Facilitator)	Asha (Facilitator)	John (Facilitator)
Debra (rapporteur)	Helen (rapporteur)	Jo (rapporteur)
Abdul	Margreet	Edith
Ali	Hussein	Chinara
Dan	Jinal	Ahmeed
Samson	David	Tente (translator)



Group 1 in discussion

Biodiversity is linked with biodiversity information management (BIM). If poor BIM, then integrating biodiversity into EIA won't be as successful.

Mr. Timothy Mushibwe – Guest Speaker (Deloitte & Touche)

- ❑ Mr. Mushibwe explained the process of organizing the Zambian Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) and obstacles that were encountered (e.g., lack of information sharing, poor communication). He also provided an overview of community-based resource management initiatives.

May 4, Friday

Workshop participants discussed key actions in the Convention on Biodiversity and how EIA is designed to balance environmental (including biodiversity), economic, and social considerations in development planning. The CBD gives explicit mandate for EIA and SEA as tools in minimizing adverse impacts on biodiversity. Project EIAs fails to address biodiversity issues effectively because:

- ❑ Screening may exclude small projects which have insignificant impacts in isolation but which constitute a significant collective threat
- Include direct reference to cumulative impacts in screening procedures
- How many?
- Distance to nearest equivalent?
- No go areas
- Predetermined limits/thresholds (ref air/water)
- Central database of approvals

- SEAs
 - Biodiversity issues not sufficiently clear-cut to be required at the scoping phase
- Use “biodiversity” once then more concrete terms (*e.g.*, ecosystem, habitat, gene, etc.)

Discussions about evaluation raised key point, such as:

If the method to evaluate an impact isn't decided, information collection is a waste of time.

Another topic discussed was the practicality of trying to achieve “no net loss” of biodiversity.

Cost / Benefit Analysis:

- Discuss impacts/implications
- Achieve consensus
- Determine “ecosystem health”
- Determine time scale
- Determine magnitude
- Identify effect
- Summarize restoration potential
- Explain operational, financial, technical, feasibility and people quantified

Bias affects the EIA process, including biodiversity. Main Sources of Bias (all parties bring biases, whether they be positive or negative, to the system) are:

- Proponent
- Government
- Practitioner
- Communities
- NGOs
- Donors

Therefore, it is important to discuss biodiversity so that biases can be identified and common goals can be determined and agreed upon.

Strategic Environmental Assessment creates a logical framework for biodiversity monitoring.

Wrap Up

Participants expressed their enthusiasm to pursue new initiatives in their work and to contribute to capacity building in their respective countries. They intended to continue to build processes and opportunities for incorporating biodiversity in impact assessment. Implementation of the CBD will require capacity and EIA practitioners and decision-makers will need to determine what is needed and will need to contribute to building the necessary capacity.

**UNEP Integration of Biodiversity in Environmental Impact Assessment
WORKSHOP AT LECHWE LODGE, ZAMBIA, April 30th – May 4th, 2001**

	Monday, April 30 th	Tuesday, May 1 st	Wednesday, May 2 nd	Thursday, May 3 rd	Friday, May 4 th
8h30					
9h00		Session 1	Session 1	Session 1	Session 1
9h30		8h30 – 10h15	8h30 – 10h15	8h30 – 10h15	8h30 – 10h15
10h00					
10h15	Arrival at Lechwe	<i>Morning Break</i>	<i>Morning Break</i>	<i>Morning Break</i>	<i>Morning Break</i>
10h30					
11h00		Session 2	Session 2	Session 2	Session 2
11h30		10h30 – 12h00	10h30 – 12h00	10h30 – 12h00	10h30 – 12h00
12h00					
12h30		<i>Lunch</i>	<i>Lunch</i>	<i>Lunch</i>	<i>Lunch</i>
13h00	<i>Lunch</i>	12h00 – 13h00	12h00 – 13h00	12h00 – 13h00	12h00 – 13h00
13h30	13h00 – 14h00	Session 3	Session 3	Session 3	Session 3
14h00		13h00 – 14h30	13h00 – 14h30	13h00 – 14h30	Break 14h15 – 14h30
14h30		Mike Bingham –	<i>Break 14h45 – 15h00</i>	Timothy Mushigwe	
15h00	Introduction	Guest Speaker (Zambia flora & fauna)		– Guest Speaker (Zambian Wildlife Authority)	Session 4
15h30	14h00 – 16h00	<i>Afternoon Tea 15h30 – 16h00</i>	Session 4	<i>Afternoon Tea 15h30 – 16h00</i>	14h30 – 16h30
16h00	<i>Afternoon Tea 16h00 – 16h30</i>	Guided walk led by	Session 4		
16h30	Guided Farm Tour	Mike Bingham	<i>Afternoon Tea 16h30 – 17h00</i>	Session 4	<i>Afternoon Tea 16h30 – 17h00</i>
17h00	16h30 – 17h30	16h00 – 17h30		16h00 – 18h00	
17h30					
18h00	Cocktails / Welcoming				

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