

**National Strategies to Strengthen Trade Related Capacities Presented by member States at the First Donor Meeting for
Implementation of the Hemispheric Cooperation Program (HCP) of the FTAA**

Summary of Capacity Building Needs in the areas of Environment and Sustainable Development

Country/ Region	Capacity building needs in environment and Sustainable Development	Priority¹	Project profiles
Andean Community	<p>Andean energy market development and support for the biodiversity strategy in the context of FTAA.</p> <p>Support for implementing the strategy on biodiversity is sought only along the following lines of action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Combine efforts and develop capacities for the conservation and sustainable use of the region's adapted native agro-biodiversity. -Strengthen and promote subregional trade and investment, and any capacities in general that add scientific and technological value as a competitiveness factor to support conservation and sustainable use. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop the energy market and electrical link-ups. 2. Support the development of the regional biodiversity strategy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Capacity to conserve the adapted native agro-biodiversity of the region and ensure its sustainable use. 3. Identify important areas for conservation. 	1	
	Assess, identify, and systematize the potential use of genetic resources.	1	
	Develop regional mechanisms for market development, use of products, and practices that value the region's agro-biodiversity and promote its conservation <i>in situ</i> , as identified.	1	

¹ According to explanations in some of the National Strategies, 1 represents "top priority" projects, 2 represents "priority" projects; and 3 represents "important" projects. Some countries may have assigned higher numbers, as the numbers increase the level of priority decreases.

	Develop national and subregional scientific and technical capacities to use and conserve agro-biodiversity.	2	
	Program for conserving, accessing, generating, and distributing the benefits of agro-biodiversity.	2	
	Establish and/or strengthen national systems to conserve genetic research.	2	
	Design joint promotional strategies for biodiversity products and services with good environmental practices.	1	
	Exchange experiences on regulation and development of sustainable trade.	1	
	Exchange experiences on regulation and attracting investment.	2	
	Develop specialized human resources to support sustainable trade in the region.	1	
	Establish an investment fund for bio-trade projects.	1	
	Establish and exchange experiences on research and development policies and programs.	2	

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Antigua and Barbuda	1. Information exchange on provisions on environment in trade agreements.	2	<i>Information exchange on provisions on environment in trade agreements. Assessment of the impact of trade-related environmental commitment.</i>
	2. Assessment of the impact of trade-related environmental commitments.	1	
Argentina			
Bahamas	1. Enhance knowledge and strengthening personnel capacity on environmental issues (through workshops, exchanges of technical experts and technical information and literature). 2. Strengthening the Ministry of Environment to implement environmental cooperation agreements.		
Barbados	Sustainable Development, the Environment and Trade. In depth study to investigate environmental concerns that need to be considered at a macro-economic policy level as well as the environmental dimension of the trade growth and sustainable development nexus in Barbados. Assessment of how well the country stands with regards to development and enforcement of environmental regulations.	3	<i>Sustainable Development, the Environment and Trade</i>
Belize	1. Assistance with the creation of the Sustainable Development council.	1	<i>Strengthening capacity to enforce the provisions of Multilateral Environmental Agreements.</i>
	2. Assistance with attending the WTO meetings of the Committee on the Environment.	3	
	3. Strengthening Personnel Capacity to enforce provisions of MEAs.		
Bolivia			
Colombia	1. Financing for the design and the implementation of a promotional plan of environmental services and regional ecotourism. Sustainable use of natural sites and scenarios in the context of increased trade in the hemisphere is essential. Part B: 2. Strengthening of capacities in the matter of trade. 2.1 Participation: General and Specific Needs Horizontal Needs: Capacity building for the understanding of the relationship between trade and environment in the FTAA process Considering that Colombia is a megadiverse country, for the government it is a priority to develop capacities that identify the relationships and effects of the FTAA negotiations on the environment and its biodiversity wealth, through an adequate treatment, analysis and study of the implications and effects of the final result of the hemispheric integration that can have on the environment and	2	
		3	

	<p>sustainable development.</p> <p>2.3 Adaptation: General and Specific Needs</p> <p>2.3.2 Improvement of the corporate productivity</p> <p>Adjustment to international competition standards</p> <p>Environmental Impact Assessment of the FTAA</p> <p>Further to the multilateral commitments in the matter of environment and sustainability as to the commitments in the Summit of Johannesburg, with regards to the need to measure environmental impacts of trade, it is relevant to develop a study that allows through models and indicators to identify the environmental impact of the FTAA for Colombia.</p> <p>Development program of sustainable productivity</p> <p>The objective of this program is to introduce the variable environmental sustainability in the Colombian productive apparatus, giving priority to the training and education of mechanisms and methods of production that respect and protect the environment, among others.</p> <p>Study on the environmental impact of the FTAA agreement</p> <p>2.3.4 Infrastructure, logistics and services</p> <p>Capacity building on energy efficiency for industrial and residential sectors</p> <p>Design and build projects on sustainable use of energy resources</p> <p>2.3.5 Biodiversity</p> <p>The Colombian government, recognizing the natural and diverse wealth of its country, like its obligation to adopt a model of development that protects and promotes sustainability, has defined as priority the definition of a basket or projects that reflect the promotion, preservation, and the adequate use of such resources. As the definitions of necessities and priorities become defined, more will be included in this basket.</p>	3	
		2	
Costa Rica	Sustainable development programs, including assistance to encourage the use of clean production techniques, modern-waste-management methods, and managerial skills aimed at promoting a rational and sustainable use of available resources.		
Dominica, Commonwealth of	Training in trade-related environmental issues.	3	<i>Training in trade – related environmental issues.</i>
Dominican Republic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hold public consultations with the private sector and civil society. 2. Support in the formulation of environmental standards. 3. The trade-environment relationship, technical assistance for studies and evaluation of the environmental impact of trade in specific goods and services. 4. Inter-institutional coordination and consultation with the private sector and civil society: Continue to pursue the SEMARN strategy on public consultations. Improve coordination and 		

	<p>increase participation of SEMARN in trade-related working groups.</p> <p>5. Interagency coordination: To strengthen ties between the environment and trade, and to enhance the SEMARN's participation in trade-related working groups.</p> <p>6. Trade and investment related regulatory process: The SEMARN's capacity to regulate processes and draft regulations must be strengthened, particularly insofar as the environment is concerned, so as to better control the impact of human activity, which includes some of the ways in which services are provided and goods are produced.</p> <p>7. Trade and environment relationship: Environmental management services; and exhaustive diagnosis of the sector; review of and support for the drafting of necessary regulations. Evaluations of the impact of trade on given goods and services.</p> <p>8. Ability to project increased production and potential effect on the environment (air, water, soil): Training. Projections and forecasts allow for more realistic planning with greater possibilities for success, especially with limited resources.</p> <p>9. Environmental regulations: Support in formulating and implementing environmental standards and the regulations for the enforcement thereof.</p> <p>10. Regulatory enforcement capability and compliance certification: To enhance the capacity of human and technological monitoring and control.</p> <p>11. Ability to monitor changes in the environment and adverse environmental practices: Technicians must be trained; the availability of required technology must be increased; social networks responsible for ongoing monitoring must be created.</p> <p>PowerPoint Presentation "National Strategy of Capacity in the Trade Area."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Capacity of the personnel of the State Secretariat of Environment and National Resources in themes tied to trade negotiations. -To improve the capacity of the realization of public consultations and the articulation of other governmental instances. -To support the elaboration of environmental norms. -Capacity building on Trade-Environment relation. -Technical assistance for the studies and evaluation of the environmental impact of trade in certain goods and services. 		
Ecuador			
El. Salvador	<p>1. Cleaner production in El Salvador: i) a program for developing technical and legal standards for cleaner production in El Salvador, including ii) a program for institutional strengthening in the effective application of technical and legal standards related to cleaner production in El Salvador; iii) a comprehensive training program on the application of technical and legal standards for cleaner production in El Salvador: iv) an incentive program for applying cleaner production in El Salvador.</p> <p>2. Conservation and Protection of the Biodiversity in El Salvador: i) Species in danger of</p>		<p><i>Comprehensive training program on the application of technical and legal standards for cleaner production in El Salvador.</i></p> <p><i>Incentive program for applying cleaner production in El Salvador.</i></p> <p><i>Species in danger of extinction in</i></p>

	<p>extinction in the “Los Cóbanos” reef, and proposals for sustainable management; ii) Sustainable manage of the wetlands of Guija Lake, Olomega Lake, Cerrón Grande and El Jocotal with purpose of the Sweetwater birds and marine coastal birds of El Salvador; iii) Sustainable manage of 7 nest colonies for the reproduction of the Sweetwater birds and marine coastal birds of El Salvador; iv) Protection and conservation of the biodiversity of the Barra de Santiago Complex protected natural area; v) Strengthening the technical and institutional capacity within the framework of managing and working with the rescue and rehabilitation of wildlife (fauna silvestre); vi) Data base of the marine biological diversity of El Salvador; vii) Strengthen environmental education, directed towards citizen participation and the environment, water resources, protected natural areas, and solid waste management; viii) Strengthening and development of the technical-scientific capacity of the National Land Studies.</p> <p>3. Strengthening of Institutional Framework: i) Enhancing knowledge and strengthening personnel capacity on environmental issues (through workshops, exchanges of technical experts and technical information and literature); ii) Strengthening the Ministry of Environment to implement environmental cooperation agreement, iii) Enhancing knowledge and strengthening personnel capacity on environmental issues (through workshops, exchanges of technical experts and technical information and literature).</p>		<p><i>the “Los Cóbanos” reef and proposals for sustainable development.</i></p> <p><i>Sustainable management of the Lago de Olomega, Cerrón Grande and El Jocotal wetlands for the conservation of freshwater and coastal-marine birds in El Salvador.</i></p> <p><i>Sustainable Management of 7 nesting colonies for the reproduction of freshwater and coastal-marine birds in El Salvador.</i></p> <p><i>Protection and conservation of the biodiversity of the Barra de Santiago Complex protected natural area. Strengthening the technical and institutional capacity within the framework of managing and working with the rescue and rehabilitation of wildlife.</i></p> <p><i>Strengthen environmental education, directed towards citizen participation and the environment, water resources, protected natural areas, and solid waste management.</i></p> <p><i>Strengthening and Development of the Technical-Scientific Capacity of the National Land Studies Service.</i></p>
Grenada	Information exchange on provisions on the environment in trade agreements.	1	<i>Information exchange on provisions on environment in trade agreements.</i>

Guatemala	Capacity Building Issues during preparation and participation and during implementation. This issues have been classified by agencies.		
	Chamber of Industry Increase the productive efficiency, competitiveness and environmental performance of food processing industries Implementation of cleaner production in food processing industries to comply with national environmental regulations. Improve the environmental performance to control the impact of processed foods and production processes on the environment Implementation of the Environmental Management System ISO 14001 in food & beverage processing industries.		
	MINRE Intra-government coordination.	1	
	MINRE current staff experience.	2	
	MINECO (Foreign Trade Administration Office) Inter-agency coordination and consultation with private sector and civil society.	1	
	MINECO (Foreign Trade Administration Office) Staff experience levels and participation in international bodies.	2	

	MINECO (Foreign Trade Administration Office) Trade and investment related regulatory process.	3	
	MINECO (Foreign Trade Administration Office) Intra-government coordination.	4	
	CIEN Intra-government coordination.	1	
	CIEN Staff experience levels and participation in international bodies.	2	
	CIEN Inter-agency coordination and consultation with private sector and civil society.	3	
	CIEN Trade and investment related regulatory process.	4	
	CIEN Transparency requirements and notification procedures.	5	
	MINECO (Economic Policy Office) Trade and investment related regulatory process. Relationship between foreign trade and environment.	1	

	MINECO (Economic Policy Office) Staff experience levels and participation in international bodies.	2	
	MINECO (Economic Policy Office) Transparency requirements and notification procedures.	3	
	MINECO (Economic Policy Office) Inter-agency coordination and consultation with private sector and civil society.	4	
	MINECO (Economic Policy Office) Intra-government coordination.	5	
	SEGEPLAN Transparency requirements and notification procedures.	1	
	SEGEPLAN Staff experience levels and participation in international bodies.	2	
	SEGEPLAN Trade and investment related regulatory process.	3	
	SEGEPLAN Inter-agency coordination and consultation with private sector and civil society.	4	

Jamaica			
Nicaragua	The nation’s environmental vulnerability		

Panama	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intergovernmental coordination 2. Levels of personnel experience and the participation of international organizations. 3. Regulatory processes with trade and investment. 4. Requisites of transparency and notification of procedures. 5. Inter-institutional coordination and consultations with the private sector and civil society. 6. Trade-environment relation: Institutional strengthening on negotiation in the environment– trade field. 7. Sustainable development. 8. Capacity to project an increase in production and its potential effect in the environment (air, water, ground)/ Industrial Conversion (Cleaner Production). 9. Capacity to monitor changes in the environment and adverse environmental practices / Handling of dangerous waste products. 10. Capacity for the application of norms and the completion of certifications/ Institutional Strengthening. 11. Environmental regulations / Implementations of norms. 12. Capacity to implement multilateral agreements about the environment. 13. Assistance in cooperation for the strengthening of negotiating functionaries. 14. The preparation of the negotiations of the opening of goods and environmental services. <p>Points from the Powerpoint presentation, “National Strategy for the Strengthening of Capacities Related with the Panamanian Trade.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The creation of the national center for a cleaner production of Panama. a. the strengthening of the governmental management of the state versus the private sector. b. the promotion of projects of investment in a cleaner production and/or environmental technologies in companies. 		
Paraguay	Cleaner, efficient, and environmentally sustainable production.		<i>Competitive Clean Industrial Production</i> <i>Sustainable Development Of the Paraguayan Chaco</i> <i>Rural Development and Environment of Sur del Pilar</i> <i>Administration of Natural Resources.</i>
Peru	<p>Part 1: General Panorama</p> <p>Chapter 4: General and specific needs related with the implementation of trade commitments.</p> <p>4.2.7 Environment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inter-institutional coordination and consultations with the private sector and civil society. To 	1	

	<p>establish programs of national and regional networks of information and environmental monitoring. To establish mechanisms of responsible participation into the private sector and civil society in the environmental decision –making and the monitoring of its fulfillment.</p> <p>2. Trade-Environment Relation: To contribute to the design and consolidation of the National Strategy of Trade and Environment.</p> <p>3. Sustainable Development: To establish evaluation methods of the efficient use and preservation of ground, subsoil, water and air, avoiding environmental externalities.</p> <p>4. Environmental regulations: To implement a system of National Environmental Accounting. To Implement the National System of Environmental Management. To regulate the elimination of contamination.</p>	1 2 2	
St Kitts and Nevis	<p>1. Assistance is needed in the development of appropriate land strategies and policy as it faces the challenge of converting to alternative land usage associated with agricultural diversification, the diversification of tourism product and housing.</p> <p>2. Assistance is needed in the drafting of specific legislation for soil conservation to extend the coverage of this issue beyond what exists in legislation on forestry and land tenancy.</p> <p>3. Assistance in the development and implementation of an appropriate housing strategy by the National Housing Authority to offset the non-environmentally friendly practices of squatters.</p>		
St Lucia	<p>1. Sustainable tourism and disaster preparedness and management to minimize income loss from natural disasters (St. Lucia is vulnerable to hurricanes, floods and landslides).</p> <p>2. The management of land and water</p> <p>3. Assistance is needed in the development of appropriate land use strategies for its agriculture sector which is based on cultivation on steep and difficult terrain.</p> <p>4. Land-use policies are also likely to be impacted upon by agricultural diversification programmes.</p>		
St. Vincent and the Grenadines			
Trinidad and Tobago			
Uruguay			