

ITC Roundtables on Deforestation-free Global Value Chains

#deforestation

#trade

#sustainability

Roundtable #4

Paving the road towards deforestation-free global value chains

6 December 2022, Brussels

Summary of panel discussions

The International Trade Centre (ITC) hosted its 4th Roundtable on Deforestation-free Global Value Chains on 6 December 2022, with panellists from the World Resources Institute (WRI); WWF European Policy Office, DG Environment and DG Trade from the European Commission, the Mission of Ecuador to the European Union, as well as private sector representatives from Ferrero and FEDIOL, COCERAL and FEFAC.

Building on the previous three events, this session offered the unique opportunity, in addition to the panel discussion, to engage in thematic breakout rooms on the following topics: Partnerships, Traceability and Inclusiveness. These took into account producing countries' experiences, best practices, concerns, and challenges, as well as solutions and practical actions taken by policymakers and the private sector to protect forests and landscapes globally, beyond national and regional interests.

It has been a key objective of the roundtables to explore the best possible ways to develop partnerships across sectors, countries, and regions to work towards and achieve deforestation-free Global Supply Chains.

In view of the coming legislation on deforestation-free products (EUDR), ITC has taken an active role through 2022 to bring the voice of producing countries, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), and inclusive policies and initiatives to the table, thereby leading a constructive dialogue with international partners. ITC is pleased to offer its expertise and its convening power as an agency of the United Nations to support an inclusive policy dialogue towards achieving the best possible outcomes in light of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Key messages from the roundtable participants include the following:

- Legislation on deforestation-free products is absolutely **necessary** (WWF).
- The new European deforestation-free products regulation is **not a ban** excluding products from entering the EU market; it is **not discriminatory**; and it is compliant to **WTO rules** (European Commission – DG Trade).
- The new EU regulation needs to have **appropriate means of implementation** on the ground (WWF)

- The new legislative efforts of the EU are welcome and should / will likely **inspire other markets** to join the movement and adopt similar regulations – e.g. USA, UK, Australia, China, and India (WRI)
- **MSMEs** in producing countries need to be considered as **part of the solution** and at the centre of partnerships to tackle deforestation (Auro Chocolate Ltd., Philippines)
- **Clarity and transparency** are required to enter EU markets, as the fundamental element to tackle such important global issue (European Commission – DG Environment)
- Mechanisms must be in place to **ensure the continuity of trade and investment in countries where there is a risk of deforestation** (European Commission – DG Environment)
- **Legislation** is needed and welcome; it **complements ongoing efforts and product certification programs** (Ferrero)
- Implementation of deforestation-free practices in global value chains can be **complex and require a lot of time**, depending on the starting point, certainly more than the 18-month transition period foreseen in the coming new EU regulation (Ferrero)
- **Data management and progress monitoring are critical** and imply a number of questions about privacy, data collection and ownership, verification processes, and accreditation of such processes, which do not yet seem to be clearly addressed in the draft EU regulation. (WRI)
- **Commodity and country specificities need to be fully recognized** in the implementation guidelines of the new EU regulation: there is no one-size-fits-all magic process (Cargill)
- National policies in producing countries already address many objectives of the new EU regulation; these national policies need to be recognized as the protection of forests and landscapes is not a new area, and **most producing countries are already actively engaged in protecting and preserving forests** (Embassy of Ecuador)
- Solutions exist to **avoid sacrificing the productivity and competitiveness of our enterprises (that secure core national development objectives) against green environmental objectives; these can go hand in hand** (Ecuador)
- The new EU regulation on deforestation-free products has the potential to address at scale the issue of deforestation caused by commodities trading, but in order to be successful, it will have to be based on **solid partnerships with producing countries** (European Commission – DG Trade)

Annex 1: Agenda

Annex 2: Summary of the session

Annex 3: Snapshots of workshops results on Traceability / Inclusiveness / Partnerships

ANNEX 1: Agenda – 6 December 2022

13:45 – 15:15 **High-Level Opening panel**

This panel will discuss the state of play of the proposed new regulations and potential implications in 2023 and beyond. The panel will also come back to some key lessons learned during the previous roundtable sessions events, namely on perceived risks, challenges, existing approaches, and opportunities for producing countries.

Speakers:

- **Ms. Tina Schneider**, Deputy Director Forest Legality and co-lead of the Supply Chain initiative, World Resources Institute
- **Mr. Anke Schulmeister-Oldenhove**, Senior Forest Policy Officer, WWF European Policy Office
- **Ms. Astrid Ladefoged**, Head of Unit for Planetary Common Goods, Universal Values & Environmental Security, DG Environment, European Commission
- **Ms. Delphine Sallard**, Trade & Sustainable Development, Green Deal, DG Trade, European Commission
- **Mr. Xavier Aliaga Sancho**, Ambassador, Deputy Chief of Mission of Ecuador to the European Union
- **Mr. Mark Ocampo**, Co-founder and Managing Director, Auro Chocolate Ltd., Philippines
- **Ms. Marta Zuluaga Zilbermann**, VP Government Relations Europe, Middle East and Africa, Cargill (on behalf of Fediol/Coceral/Fefac)
- **Mr. Stefano Severi**, Head of raw materials responsible sourcing, Ferrero

Moderator:

- **Mr. Adrian Greet**, Director & Owner A. Greet Co. Ltd, Senior advisor Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership

15:15 – 15:30 **Coffee & Tea Break**

15:30 – 17:00 **Three parallel roundtable workshops**

I. Traceability

Building on insights from the opening panel, this group of experts will dive deeper into existing and new approaches that support traceability, including chain-of-custody models and assurance processes. Experts will develop a short list of concrete practical tools and approaches to be considered in traceability of deforestation-free products.

Facilitator: *Mr. Mathieu Lamolle, Senior Advisor, ITC*

Discussants:

- *Mr. Alexander Döring, Secretary General, European Feed Manufacturers' Federation – FEFAC (on behalf of Fediol/Coceral/Fefac)*
- *Mr. Patrick Houdry, Head of Sales Agriculture & Forest Solutions, Airbus*
- *Ms Beatriz Fernandez Hernandez, Trade, Development and Environment Hub" (TRADE Hub), UNEP*

II. Inclusiveness

To support effective and smooth implementation of deforestation-free global value chains, local stakeholders and smallholders in producing countries must be at the table of discussions and be an integral part of implementation plans. Experts will develop a short list of key points that need to be considered to ensure inclusion of local stakeholders, considerations of local realities (both from geographic and sectoral perspectives).

Facilitator: Ms Marianne Kettunen, TESS Forum

Discussants:

- Ms. Eline Blot, Policy Analyst, SDGs and Global Challenges, Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP)
- Mr. Marcello di Maria, University of Reading and Mr. Mody Lacour, University of California Irvine Department of Earth System Science

III. Partnerships

Sharing the same vision of protection of the forests is not sufficient to make it happen. Experts will discuss models of partnerships and identify a short list of “must haves” to ensure efficient, inclusive, productive partnerships & collaborations towards implementation of deforestation-free global value chains.

Facilitator: Ms. Vanessa Erogbogbo, Chief Green & Inclusive Value Chains, ITC

Discussants:

- Ms. Veronique Bovee, Deputy Director, Responsible Sourcing, proforest
- Ms. Indra Van Gisbergen, Forest & Consumption Campaigner, FERN

17:00 – 17:30

Closing session – looking forward to 2023 (plenary)

ANNEX 2: Transcript of the interventions and contributions to the Roundtable discussions:

1. WWF European Policy Office

The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) recognizes the importance of the challenges addressed by the new deforestation regulation. WWF also acknowledges that legislation of this nature often takes time to effectively address all issues associated with deforestation.

The WWF believes that legislation on deforestation-free products is crucial in addressing current global market trends but must be complemented by other measures to effectively address deforestation. These measures include the EU Commission's 2019 communication on the impact of the EU on forests and the accompanying legislation aimed at addressing the underlying challenges faced by producing countries.

It is important to note that legislation alone is not sufficient to address all the problems related to deforestation. Instead, the regulation is a crucial step forward that should be part of a larger package of measures aimed at improving the situation in producing countries.

This new regulation is the first to address deforestation and forest degradation globally, not just within the legislative framework of individual countries. It shows that the EU has taken seriously its commitments to the CBD / Paris Agreement / SDGs.

An important challenge will be to make the law more than a “paper tiger”, that it can be enforced on the ground, with sufficient quality checks and a modus operandi that supports driving change where necessary.

2. World Resources Institute

The WRI is pleased to see this new EU regulation moving forward. It is expected to also inspire action in other markets.

Complementary to such regulations, voluntary programs provide an opportunity to test different approaches and determine what works and what doesn't. This understanding is useful in shaping effective regulation. However, not all individuals or companies will participate in voluntary action, therefore, these are not sufficient. The WRI is working on various initiatives, trying to engage with governments and companies, but not all parties are always willing to cooperate. Regulation is necessary to incentivize those who would not otherwise participate in necessary action.

Implementing regulations in the commodities market is very important. The EU sets important market signals, but a lot of the market in other countries is not yet regulated. The EU continues to engage with the UK, Australia, the US, China, and India in the hope of encouraging action in these countries. Discussions in the past have already taken place, with a focus on getting regulations into force and focusing on the most important issues such as broad alignment on the scope of commodities covered, type of actors covered, and definitions used.

The WRI emphasizes that it is less important for all regulations to focus on broad sustainability requirements, as long as there is political will to regulate the legality of commodities. The

motivations for engaging in supply chain work in China will be different, but productive conversations around sustainability and food security for the Chinese market, as well as carbon neutrality commitments, could be held. WRI has collaborated with CCICED (cciced.net) on soft commodity supply chains, with different political ecologies, and some interest from actors in China.

The new EU regulation needs to complement voluntary approaches with effective partnerships in producing countries. Such partnerships emphasize the importance of transparency in participation commitments and the involvement of civil society. The EU should therefore actively engage in dialogue with producing countries.

Improvements in supply chains largely depend on regulatory maturity in relevant markets, with clearer guidance being provided at each level of value chains. WRI is focusing on using data and monitoring tools for better monitoring of cocoa and palm oil supply chains, with companies sharing data to improve transparency. There is also a forest data partnership in place with organizations such as WRI, NASA, Google, Unilever, FAO, and the US State Department working to align datasets, although there are still challenges with diverging definitions.

3. Auro Chocolate Ltd., Philippines

Chocolate production in the Philippines is a relatively new industry. Production is based on maintaining long-lasting relationships with small producers in the country and promoting quality and consistency for premium prices. Community programs aimed at improving the quality of the farms and the livelihoods of farmers are a core component of the operations.

However, deforestation is a major problem in the Philippines, which has recorded a significant reduction of forest coverage in recent years. This has led to unpredictable shortages during harvest season and is driven by land conversion, urbanization, illegal logging, and mining. These issues are not addressed by the new EU proposed regulation, so the chocolate industry continues to face a tremendous challenge in the country. It is crucial to act now to ensure the sustainable growth of the young chocolate industry.

Producers need to be key part of the solution to tackle deforestation, and an inclusive roadmap is needed to support necessary growth in developing countries.

4. European Commission – DG Environment

The European Commission expressed that this Regulation is only one of the elements in the EU toolbox. It comes in addition to all other international action and cooperation instruments, in line with the [2019 Communication on Stepping up Action to Restore and Protect the World's Forests](#). This action plan is in line with the EU objective to halt global forest cover loss by 2030, with the help of private sector leadership and expertise.

The new regulation has undergone a thorough impact assessment and has been supported through a political agreement between all three EU institutions, although it still needs formal validation in the EU Council and Parliament.

The proposed regulation includes strict traceability to the plot of land, to ensure that only deforestation-free products enter the EU market. The Regulation also foresees a number of tools: a due diligence statement, an electronic information system or a country benchmarking that will ensure that the resources are used in a targeted and efficient way. The aim is not to ban commodities but to respond to the demand from EU consumers for products not associated with deforestation. Transparency is requested for all commodities and products targeted by the Regulation, produced outside or inside the EU.

The hope is to inspire legislation in other jurisdictions to follow suit and to maintain close dialogue with countries such as the US and China.

After its formal adoption by the EU Council and Parliament, the regulation is expected to be published and thereby enter into force in the second quarter of 2023. From the date of publication, the private sector will have 18 to 24 months to comply. The European Commission expects intensive work to support and guide the process, in order to make implementation as smooth as possible.

5. Ferrero Group

The responsible sourcing approach and strategy employed by Ferrero is based on a long-term partnership with various actors in the value chain and aims to ensure that the products are affordable but still meet standards and are safe for consumers.

The company applies a due diligence process to all its suppliers, with third-party audits conducted annually. The company has visibility into its full, segregated supply chains and is able to trace 200,000 tons of palm oil back to the single estate.

All their suppliers are certified, and the company has mapped roughly 400 single estates and 30,000 smallholders. The company is committed to preventing deforestation and has a credible verification process through Airbus monitor, which monitors one million hectares twice a day all year round.

The supply chain is also under constant satellite monitoring to ensure that it is 100% deforestation free.

Tackling deforestation in global value chains takes a lot of time. Ferrero committed to the traceability of their supply chains in 2011 and its realization took until 2015. The process was very much a "learning by doing" experience and included getting its suppliers and other stakeholders (i.e. NGOs) on board and making necessary investments in facilities.

The company made progress, and in 2015, the entire supply chain was monitored via satellite. The company learned through the process and has now reached a higher level of maturity compared to 2011. The company's competitors and suppliers have also invested a lot in sustainability. However, 18 months is considered a tight deadline for further improvement.

One request to the EU is "don't leave anyone behind" as a commitment to ensuring that all members of a supply chain, particularly smallholder farmers, are supported and not left behind during expansion and growth. This is important because the expansion of supply chains, driven by the need for more food in other countries, often relies on smallholder farmers. The ongoing

crisis in Ukraine also highlights the importance of supporting smallholder farmers in these supply chains. All actors in the supply chain must work together to provide support to these smallholders.

6. Cargill Government Affairs, on behalf of Fediol/Coceral/Fefac

Several sector approaches aim to enhance transparency and address underlying problems in supply chains, with deforestation having been a top priority for many years.

There is a renewed emphasis on transparency and data, as well as ongoing partnerships with initiatives on the ground to protect forests.

The goal is to end deforestation through collaboration with partners and government efforts, and address underlying issues, including supporting smallholders.

A good regulation is one that considers the objective and operational realities on the ground, while minimizing the administrative burden. For example, the EU General Food Law sets the objective for food safety but allows industry to determine the best way to achieve it within their areas of expertise.

It is important as well to recognize the diversity of supply chains and commodities and to appreciate differences at the local level. This is key to avoiding unintended consequences.

The industry has no wish of moving away from high-risk areas, while implementing appropriate due diligence and good business practices. The key will be to create incentives to keep business in high-risk countries while continuing to protect what needs protecting.

My ask to the EU in the context of the new legislation: Improving sustainability in commodity supply chains requires several steps, including:

- Enhancing supporting measures
- Improving partnerships with producing countries
- Improving government-to-government collaboration
- Creating commodity-specific guidelines

On the last point, one main goal is to make sure that data can be easily collected, analysed and shared throughout the supply chain on a commodity by commodity basis, from small-scale farmers to larger operations. The ultimate goal is to provide incentives for the industry and operators to make these improvements happen.

7. Mission of Ecuador to the European Union

Ecuador is a megadiverse country that places a strong emphasis on protecting its natural habitats, including the Galapagos Islands and its ocean waters, through measures such as extending marine preserves and implementing restrictions on fishing.

The government has also established a mechanism in the Amazon region to promote traceability and fight against deforestation, in alignment with its national policy and global goals. The system

is based on digital tags and QR codes that enable the user to follow the whole supply chain. Being connected to Ecuador's national monitoring system of deforestation, the tracking system is an integral part of the national policies fighting deforestation.

In light of the EU regulation, there are concerns, including the potential for trade barriers and the need for policies aimed at sustainable development. The US has a new approach to agricultural policies, known as "farm to fork," which seeks to promote greener policies without sacrificing productivity. The impact of these policies on trade and productivity will have to be evaluated.

The agricultural model must change to address food safety, biodiversity, and contamination, and everyone shares the concerns about the consequences of climate change and deforestation.




8. European Commission DG Trade






The new proposed regulation on deforestation-free products is neither a "ban" nor is it discriminatory. Any country will be able to export its products to the EU if they are produced in compliance with the regulation. The regulation is WTO compatible, legitimate, and necessary.

The new regulation has been developed in full compliance with WTO rules, is based on scientific evidence, and is not discriminatory. It will offer implementation guidelines, and it will create new opportunities for product development and support trade partners, especially in developing countries.






DG Trade is actively reaching out to stakeholders in producing countries and is open to discussing how to implement the regulation in the most efficient way. The framework for implementation of the regulation is being put in place at the moment, and the discussions are just starting.





Speaker Profiles

	<p>Ms. Pamela Coke-Hamilton, Executive Director, ITC, Switzerland</p> <p>Pamela Coke-Hamilton has served as Executive Director of ITC since October 2020. Since then, she has led to agency to meet the economic and trade challenges posed by the Covid-19 pandemic and subsequent global supply chain disruptions.</p> <p>Ms. Coke-Hamilton has a breadth of experience and expertise in trade-related capacity-building and sustainable development and a deep understanding of the challenges faced by vulnerable economies such as the small island developing states and least developed countries.</p> <p>Ms. Coke-Hamilton has worked extensively with the private sector and academia across African, Caribbean and Pacific countries to build trade-related institutional strength within member States. She began her career in Jamaica’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, and later also served as Director of Trade, Tourism and Competitiveness of the Organization of American States (OAS) and Executive Director of the Caribbean Export Development Agency (CEDA).</p>
	<p>Ms. Tina Schneider, Deputy Director Forest Legality and co-lead of the Supply Chain initiative, World Resources Institute</p> <p>Tina is the Deputy Director of the Forest Legality Initiative (FLI), a project which aims to reduce illegal logging and promote better forest management and trade. Tina also coordinates WRI's engagement on demand-side policies related to forest and commodity supply chains.</p> <p>Before joining WRI in 2014, Tina spent two years in the Lao PDR. In Laos, she conducted research on land tenure and community forestry for the German aid agency GIZ as part of a Fulbright grant. She also managed the Responsible Asia Forests and Trade (RAFT) partnership activities in Laos for TRAFFIC and researched the impact of demand-side forest legality measures on smallholder timber plantations for Chatham House.</p> <p>Previously, Tina worked for the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund at Conservation International, where she administered grants supporting civil society engagement in biodiversity conservation across Latin America, the Caucasus and Polynesia-Micronesia. She also worked in Ecuador on cacao and coffee value chain development supporting smallholder farmers through the GIZ, and on payments for environmental services with the municipal water fund FONAG.</p> <p>Tina holds a Master of Forestry from the Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies, and a Bachelor of Arts from Reed College.</p>
	<p>Mr. Anke Schulmeister-Oldenhove, Senior Forest Policy Officer, WWF European Policy Office</p>

	<p>Ms. Astrid Ladefoged, Head of Unit for Planetary Common Goods, Universal Values & Environmental Security, DG Environment, European Commission</p> <p>Astrid Ladefoged is Head of Unit for Planetary Common Goods, Universal Values & Environmental Security within DG Environment at the European Commission. The unit aims to enhance the understanding of the environment equity-stability-peace nexus and its link to resource management and pursues a better integration of the importance to protect the natural resource base in both EU and global policy responses on climate, energy, development, trade, and foreign and security policy. This includes promoting sustainable forest management and combating illegal logging. It also comprises work on the UNECE water convention and, more broadly, with the International Resources Panel and other bodies aiming to enhance the science-policy interface and to support international initiatives for resource efficiency and an international uptake of circular economy.</p> <p>Ms Ladefoged has more than 20 years of professional experience working on the EU's policies including at national level in a ministry, at European level in a think-tank and finally for more than 15 years in the European Commission in various departments and in a cabinet.</p>
	<p>Ms. Delphine Sallard, Trade & Sustainable Development, Green Deal, DG Trade, European Commission</p> <p>Delphine Sallard is senior expert, responsible for trade and environment policy coordination and development in the Trade department of the European Commission. Delphine has a long-standing career in the European institutions. Until September 2022, she was Minister Counsellor, head of Trade and Economic Affairs at the Delegation of the European Union to Canada. Before that, she was head of the Transparency and Evaluation and of the Internal Audit and Evaluation units in the Trade department of the European Commission in Brussels. She has also worked as economist and head of the Financial Sector Analysis sector in the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs of the European Commission</p>
	<p>Mr. Xavier Aliaga Sancho, Ambassador, Deputy Chief of Mission of Ecuador to the European Union</p> <p>Xavier Aliaga Sancho is the Ambassador, Deputy Chief of Mission of Ecuador to the European Union. His Excellency has plenty of experience in Ecuadorian commercial and trade collaboration, including in negotiating roles. He has served in many different functions of the Ecuadorian external services in a range of duty stations, such as Italy, Mexico and the Netherlands. He holds a PhD in law from the Pontifical Catholic University of Ecuador.</p>
	<p>Mr. Mark Mendoza Ocampo, Co-founder and Managing Director, Auro Chocolate Ltd., Philippines</p> <p>Mark Mendoza Ocampo is the co-founder and managing director of Auro Chocolate which is an internationally awarded tree-to-bar company from the Philippines that sustainably sources cacao beans directly from Filipino farming communities.</p>
	<p>Ms. Marta Zuluaga Zilbermann, VP Government Relations Europe, Middle East and Africa, Cargill</p> <p>Marta Zuluaga Zilbermann is Vice President of Government Relations for Cargill in the EMEA region. In her role, Marta designs and implements government affairs and advocacy strategies for Cargill across the region.</p> <p>Marta is based in Brussels and represents Cargill in a number of industry trade associations contributing to the design and deployment of sectoral advocacy and communication strategies. She is currently Vice-Chair of the AmCham EU Agro-Food Committee, Chair of FEDIOL Environment Committee and Vice-Chair of COCERAL Food and Feed Safety Committee.</p>

	<p>Marta obtained her Law and business degree at the Universidad Pontificia Comillas, ICADE, Madrid, and has an LL.M degree in European Law from the Institut d'Etudes Européenes, ULB, Brussels.</p>
	<p>Mr. Stefano Severi, Head of raw materials responsible sourcing, Ferrero</p> <p>Stefano is HO Raw Material Responsible Sourcing for the Ferrero Group. Define strategic guidelines for raw material responsible sourcing and support, with his team, the central procurement in order to manage responsible sourcing along all the different raw materials value chain and the brands and their initiatives on sustainability. He Represent Ferrero in commodity specific sustainability platforms</p> <p>Master's Degree in Chemistry and Diploma in Sustainable Business at BSL. Active in the food sector for more than 20 years, deal with cocoa & palm oil since ever. He is one of the founder in 2012 of Ampelos, an Italian NGO operating in East Africa.</p>
	<p>Mr. Adrian Greet, Director & Owner A. Greet Co. Ltd, Senior advisor Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership</p> <p>Adrian is a sustainability practitioner who recognises that true success for sustainability is achieved through collaboration, transparency and innovation. Currently supporting a range of organisations as they develop and progress their own key business and sustainability challenges.</p> <p>Working to support Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership (CISL) as a Senior Advisor, Adrian is providing support to CISL's Business and Nature portfolio objectives including the Business and Nature Leadership Group, "Investing in Nature" projects with We Mean Business and UKRI CGRF Trade, Development and the Environment Hub (Trade-Hub).</p> <p>As a member of the Executive Committee for over 7 years and then as President, Adrian led the work on SAI Platform's Vision, Mission and Strategies. In the role of Director General, Adrian drove these strategies and developed the organisation in support of member value and growth, and towards a sustainable future for agriculture on a global scale.</p> <p>During a career of over 33 years with Mars Incorporated, Adrian has led positive change across various areas and in many roles: most recently as one of the leading architects of the Mars Sustainable in a Generation Plan. He is an experienced public speaker and a highly experienced manager, who takes a value-driven approach to creating a culture, ethos and team that thrive on improvement and empowerment.</p>
	<p>Mr Mathieu Lamolle, Senior Advisor Sustainability Standards & Value Chains, ITC</p> <p>Mathieu Lamolle has over 15 years of experience in international trade, market access and sustainable development issues. He holds a master's degree in International Economics and Management from the Solvay Brussels School of Economics and Management (SBS) and speaks English, French and Spanish.</p> <p>Mathieu works at the International Trade Centre (ITC) as senior advisor on sustainability standards and global value chains. He leads the development of the Standards Map global repository of sustainability standards, codes of conduct and audit protocols (www.standardsmap.org) and he coordinates partnerships with private industry groups, companies and NGOs on the use of Standards Map. He delivers technical assistance and offers advisory services to develop sustainable sourcing strategies, helping companies to integrate sustainability in their supply chains and access international markets.</p>
	<p>Mr Alexander Döring, Secretary General, European Feed Manufacturers' Federation – FEFAC (on behalf of Fediol/Coceral/Fefac)</p> <p>Alexander Döring graduated as an Agricultural Economist at the University of Bonn (1991). He is Secretary General of FEFAC for over 25 years, being appointed in 1994. In his working experience as FEFAC Secretary General, he has been a regular participant to European Commission Advisory & Civil Society Dialogue Groups, EFSA stakeholder platforms meetings, EC seminars & training workshops on Feed Hygiene, EU- TAIEX workshops on Feed Safety management as well as meetings of international Organisations including Codex Alimentarius, FAO, OIE and IFIF.</p>

	<p>Mr. Patrick Houdry, Head of Sales Agriculture & Forest Solutions, Airbus</p> <p>Patrick is currently Head of Agriculture & Forest solutions in Airbus - Intelligence and has been working in the field of Remote Sensing Applications for more than 20 years. He has led the development of Starling solution in collaboration with Earthworm foundation to support companies to deliver their NO DEF commitments.</p>
	<p>Ms Beatriz Fernandez Hernandez, Trade, Development and Environment Hub" (TRADE Hub), UNEP</p> <p>Beatriz is the Associate Programme Management Officer at the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), where she drives initiatives to advance the multilateral agenda at the nexus of environment and trade, collaborating with governments, policymakers, WTO Members and the private sector. Beatriz manages UNEP's partnership in the UKRI GCRF TRADE Hub Project, focusing on trade policy solutions to alleviate negative impacts that trade of agricultural commodities have on biodiversity through land use and deforestation, while promoting sustainable social and economic development.</p> <p>A sustainability professional, Beatriz is experienced in advancing agendas and action on environment and trade, sustainable consumption and production, resource efficiency, climate change, technology and innovation.</p>
	<p>Ms Marianne Kettunen, Senior Policy Advisor and Head of Partnerships at the Forum on Trade, Environment & the SDGs (TESS)</p> <p>Marianne Kettunen is a Senior Policy Advisor and Head of Partnerships at the Forum on Trade, Environment & the SDGs (TESS). She has over 15 years of experience on the science-policy interface for sustainable development in Europe and globally.</p> <p>During her career Marianne has worked on multiple climate, environment and trade policy agendas, including those related to sustainable land-use and deforestation. She is a knowledgeable policy advisor and has led numerous multi-stakeholder projects and initiatives aimed at supporting policy- and decision-making in Europe and globally. She is an experienced speaker, convener and facilitator, and author of several topical policy-oriented publications on sustainable trade with links to circular economy, biodiversity and climate. Before joining TESS she was leading the Programme on Global Challenges and SDGs at the Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP).</p>
	<p>Ms. Eline Blot, Policy Analyst, SDGs and Global Challenges, Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP)</p> <p>Eline is a Policy Analyst in IEEP's Global Challenges and SDGs team where she focuses on the external impacts of the EU's environmental policy. Eline works on topics such as trade and circular economy, deforestation, and sustainability embedded in trade agreements.</p> <p>Eline holds a MSc in Economics, specialising in environmental policy and development economics from the University of Ghent. She is a native speaker in both English and Dutch and also speaks French.</p>
	<p>Mr. Marcello di Maria, University of Reading</p> <p>Marcello De Maria is a Postdoctoral Researcher based at the <i>School of Agriculture, Policy and Development – University of Reading</i>. In 2019, he successfully defended his PhD thesis titled '<i>Essays on the Economics of Large-Scale Land Acquisitions</i>' and joined the UKRI GCRF TradeHub, where he is currently working with a coalition of 50 institutions to promote the transition toward a more sustainable trade system.</p> <p>With over 10 years of experience as academic researcher and freelance analyst collaborating with a variety of NGOs, research institutes, national and international organisations, his work sits at the intersection between science, policy, and decision-making. Marcello's research interests include sustainable governance of natural resources, international trade policy, agricultural commodity supply chains, sustainable development, ICTs, innovation, and open data.</p>

	<p>Mr. Mody Lacour, University of California Irvine Department of Earth System Science</p> <p>Dr Mody Ayompe Lacour is a Research Specialist in the Department of Earth Systems Science, University of California Irvine, USA. He is a renewable energy and energy efficiency expert with over 15 years of sustainability research in the water-food-energy nexus including experience in industry and teaching, energy auditing, distributed energy resources, renewable energy technologies, energy efficiency systems and energy policy. His current research interest is on the socio-economic impacts of agricultural commodity trade and energy access using renewable energy systems on human livelihoods.</p>
	<p>Ms. Vanessa Erogbogbo, Chief Green & Inclusive Value Chains, ITC</p> <p>Vanessa Erogbogbo is Chief, Green and Inclusive Value Chains section at the International Trade Centre and a member of the Management Action Group. She has over 20 years of experience in trade and private sector development having worked in both international development and the private sector. She oversees ITC's work on sustainable value chains, comprising the Alliances for Action, Trade for Sustainable Development, and Trade and Environment programmes, as well as driving the sustainability agenda of ITC including through mainstreaming.</p> <p>Vanessa is a member of the advisory board of the Geneva Trade Platform housed within the Geneva Graduate Institute's Centre for Trade and Economic Integration, a member of the steering committee of the Forum on Trade, Environment and the SDGs, a member of the advisory board of the Ford Foundation Plus Fund Initiative. She founded ITC's SheTrades initiative and was chair of ISO/IWA 34 on women's entrepreneurship.</p> <p>She previously held positions at the International Finance Corporation, Standard Chartered Bank, and as an entrepreneur. She holds an MBA from London Business School, an MSc Information Technology and a B.Eng. Hons in Civil Engineering from Loughborough University, and an executive certificate of Climate Change Policy: Economics and Politics from the Harvard Kennedy School.</p>
	<p>Ms. Veronique Bovee, Deputy Director, Responsible Sourcing, proforest</p> <p>Veronique has a background in climate change and worked for 10 years on the Kyoto flexible mechanisms for EcoSecurities. She established and was Director of their Dutch and Malaysian offices. Subsequently she worked for WWF in Gabon on REDD+ in the Congo Basin and public-private partnerships in Gabon. She was responsible for setting up the palm oil programme for WWF Gabon.</p> <p>Veronique is fluent in Dutch, English and French, and holds a master's in Law and Environmental Studies.</p>
	<p>Ms. Indra Van Gisbergen, Forest & Consumption Campaigner, FERN</p> <p>Indra is a former member of the Bar of Brussels with 23 years' NGO-experience in the field of migration, business, human rights and social and environmental justice with an emphasis on Africa. Her present focus is improving forest governance in Cameroon. Before joining Fern in 2010, the trained human rights lawyer and photographer worked for Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and Lawyers Without Borders.</p>

PAVING THE ROAD TOWARDS
DEFORESTATION-FREE
GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS

Fourth ITC Roundtable
on Deforestation-free Global Value Chains
6 December 2022

Breakout Sessions

**BUILD ON
EXISTING
MECHANISMS**

*Clarify requirements &
responsibilities/
expectations of actors
across supply chains*

FINANCE

*Loss & damage fund for
deforestation; targeted
financial assistance for
smallholders comply and to
address poverty as a driver
of deforestation*

**LOCAL
INCENTIVES**

*Create local incentives
beyond the global value
chain, which requires
resources, technology and
know-how*

**INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY**

*Sharing agro-technology for
efficient and sustainable
agro-production: EU-led
transfer of technology to
producers, IP waiver for
important machinery*

INCLUSIVENESS

Inclusiveness is key to fighting deforestation.

How can be ensured that nobody is left behind?

BENCHMARKING

*Maintain small scale /
medium / large distinction
even within "high risk"
countries, unless trade
happens via large players*

**PROPERTY
RIGHTS**

*Need for clear property
rights & land
ownership for working
capital and investments*

**PARTNERSHIPS
& DIALOGUE**

*Transparent involvement
of domestic partner country
civil society, awareness
about inclusion
mechanisms*

GENDER

*Policies directed to women
(great role in preventing
deforestation), for example
in terms of childcare
network, access to finance*

BUILD ON EXISTING MECHANISMS

Partnerships should acknowledge the many local certifications, policies and initiatives working towards deforestation-free GVCs.

ONE SIZE WON'T WORK FOR ALL

Partnerships need to acknowledge differences among countries, commodities and supply chains and leave room for flexibility.

PARTNERSHIPS

Deforestation is a universal concern.

How can partnerships contribute to deforestation-free GVCs?

COST & TRANSITION TIME

Adaptation requires time and resources. Partnerships are build and strengthened through support for the smallest players, MSMEs.

DIALOGUE & ENGAGEMENT

Long-term partnerships are build on a political and technical dialogue and need to go beyond information sharing.

**STANDARDIZE
PROCESSES &
DATA**

*Ensure information can
be easily understood and
shared by all actors*

**USE
TECHNOLOGY**

*Blockchain, RFID and
barcodes can be used to
automate the process while
ensuring accurate
information*

**ENSURE DATA
PRIVACY &
SECURITY**

*Ensure that sensitive
information is protected
and confidential to
maintain trust in the
supply chain.*

TRACEABILITY

Traceability enables due diligence for
deforestation-free GVCs.

What are the best practices?

COLLABORATE

*Collaboration with suppliers
and partners is key to
establish a common
understanding of traceability
processes and share
information.*

**MONITOR &
IMPROVE**

*Regular monitoring &
continuous improvement of
traceability processes are
necessary to address issues
and ensure effectiveness
over time.*

**IMPLEMENT
ACCOUNTABILITY
MEASURES**

*Audits and certifications
can help ensure that
agreed-upon processes and
standards are followed by
all actors.*