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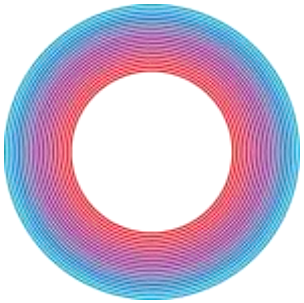
Exploring synergies between BioTrade and REDD+ for climate change mitigation and adaptation



UNCTAD / CAF side event at the UNFCCC COP 20
Bio Trade, market innovation and social inclusion in climate diverse scenarios
December 10th, Perú Auditorium/Pabellon Perú

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- The most important drivers of biodiversity loss are habitat loss, climate change, invasive species, overexploitation, and pollution (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005)

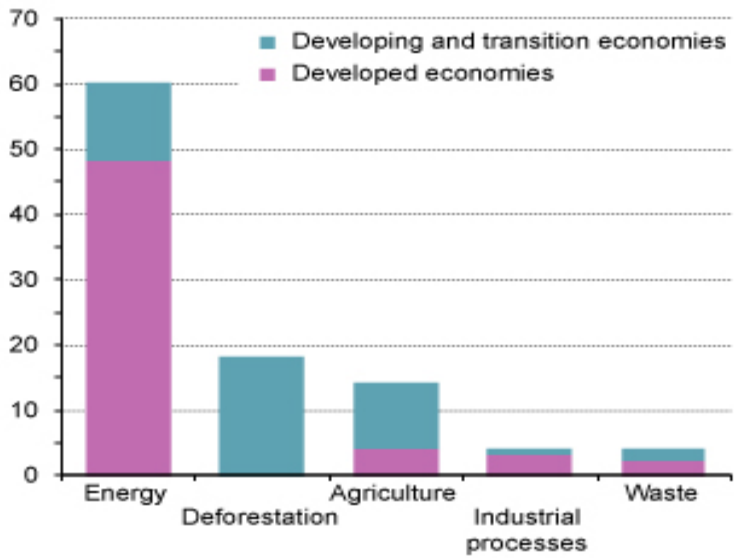
- At the same time, biodiversity loss undermines the production of ecosystem services crucial for mitigation and adaptation

Year	Deforestation	Use of Fuelwood	Total
1990	0.83	0.11	0.94
1995	1.41	0.12	1.53
2000	1.04	0.12	1.16
2005	1.58	0.13	1.71
2010	1.81	0.14	1.93
2015	2.16	0.15	2.31

Source: IPCC (2000). **CARBON EMISSIONS IN GT YR-1 FROM DEFORESTATION**

Sources of current greenhouse gas emissions, 2008

(Percentage of total GHG emissions)



Source: UNCTAD, *TDR 2009* (Chart 5.1) based on Von Braun, 2008

Note: Agriculture excludes land use changes.

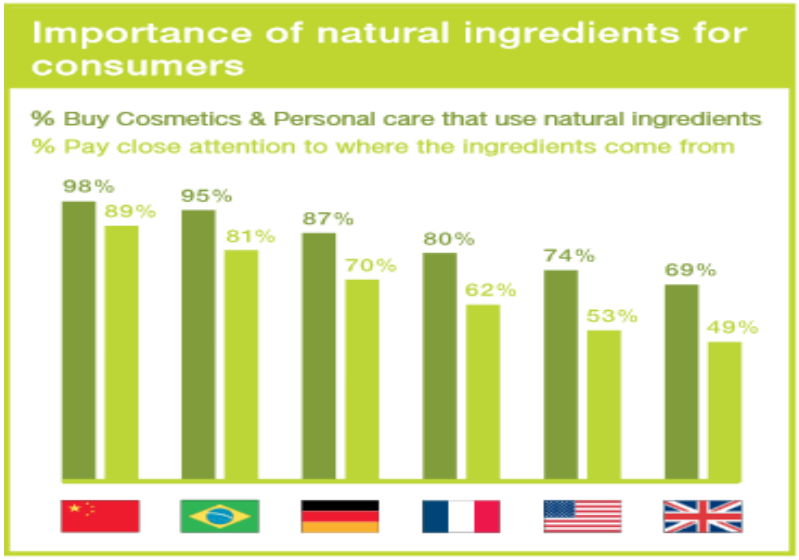
Market trends in BioTrade

BioTrade 2012

- Sales US$4.2 billion (€3.2 billion)
- Employment 30,000+ individuals @ first stage of the value chain (suppliers)
- Area of influence: 19,3+ million ha

What do companies say about biodiversity?	Beauty companies			
	Top 100			Top 20
	2009	2014	Variation	2014
Companies reporting on sustainable development	44	60	+ 16	19
Companies reporting on biodiversity	13	31	+ 18	16
Companies reporting on biodiversity sourcing practices in supply chains.	9	27	+ 18	16
Companies mentioning biodiversity related issues like traditional knowledge or intellectual property rights.	2	6	+ 4	5

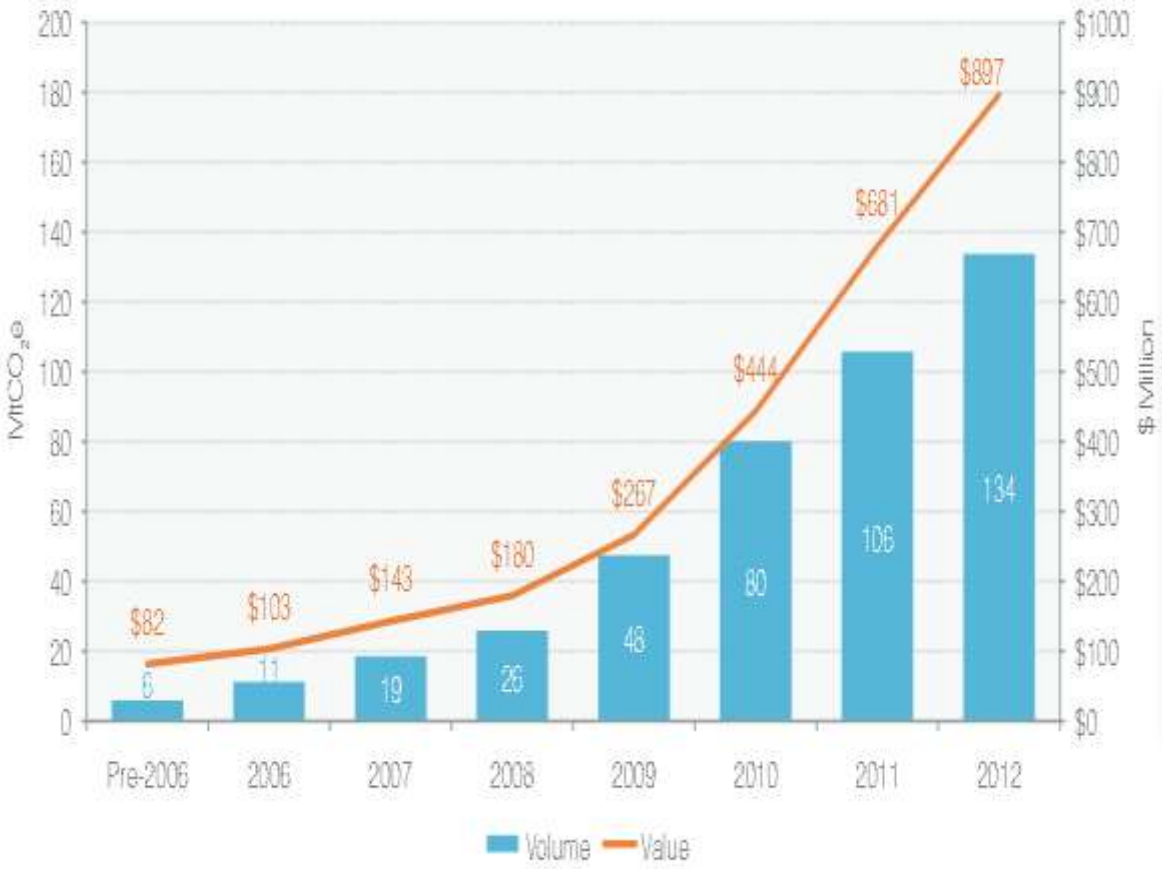
Basis: UEBT analysis based on WWD top 100 beauty companies (August 2016).



Basis: All respondents - Feb 2013 - France, Germany, UK, USA, Brazil, China

Source: UEBT Barometer (2013 and 2014)

Market trends in REDD+



90% of the purchases of offsets volumes are contracted by the private sector

Companies are looking for projects with an for carbon offset+ components

FOREST TRENDS' ECOSYSTEM MARKETPLACE AND BLOOMBERG NEW ENERGY FINANCE, 2013.

STATE OF THE VOLUNTARY CARBON MARKET 2013

Why to devise parallel incentives: BioTrade and REDD+?

- Increase value of standing forests
- Use the same geographical areas for multiple economic/financial activities without affecting carbon stock capacity
- May allow co-sharing of project costs
- Generate revenues from sustainable use of forests and new lines of non timber forest products
- Attract private sector investments to sustainable products + REDD+ certificates
- They have different benefit cycles: BioTrade (short and medium term) and REDD+ (longer term)
- Enhance livelihoods and poverty alleviation (both goals of BioTrade and REDD+)

BioTrade Principles and REDD considerations

BioTrade Principles	Description	REDD+ considerations
1 and 2	Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use	• Both schemes allow the use of biodiversity without reducing species reproduction carbon absorbing capacity of forests
3	Fair and equitable sharing of the benefits derived from the use of biodiversity	• BioTrade benefits will arise from the sales of non timber biodiversity based products. • REDD+ will introduce a revenue streams from the sale of carbon credits.
4	Socio-economic sustainability	• The assessment of socio-economic sustainability will require the consideration of REDD+ activities. • It is envisaged that the extra revenue stream from carbon credits will help make both activities more economically viable. • The REDD+ and BioTrade activities should also increase the number of social and economic roles in project implementation.
5	Compliance with national and international regulations	• Both BioTrade and REDD+ must comply with national and international regulations.
6	Respect for the rights of the actors involved in BioTrade activities	• Free Prior Informed Consent is required by every REDD+ project where communities are involved.
7	Clarity about land tenure, use and access to natural resources and knowledge	• This principle is a basic requirement for REDD+

Assessing preparedness: case of cocoa and agroforestry

AVERAGES ± STANDARD ERROR FOR THE TAXONOMY

Upper-Stem	Chakra	Monoculture
Families	7.7	1.4
	±0.9	±0.7
Genera	8.9	1.4
	±1.2	±0.9
Species	9.3	1.5
	±1.4	±0.8

B. TORRES, Presentation at the National workshops on Integrating REDD+ and BioTrade in Ecuador (2013)

AVERAGE ± STANDARD ERROR FOR CARBON SEQUESTRATION

Storage Components (mg C/ha)	Chakra	Monoculture
Aerial Biomass	52.8	5.7
	± 8.1	± 2.5
Root Biomass	15.3	1.8
	± 2	± 0.8
Total Biomass	68	7.6
	± 10.3	± 3.2
Necromass	4.1	2.8
	± 0.4	± 0.6
Organic Soil	69.2	74.9
	± 4.9	± 6.8

COCOA CHAKRA SYSTEM

COCOA MONOCULTURE SYSTEM

UNCTAD BIOTRADE AND REDD+ COLOMBIA WORKSHOP PRESENTATION (2013)

UNCTAD's Work on REDD+ and BioTrade

- 3 National studies in 2013 (Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador)
- 1 International knowledge sharing event (II BioTrade Congress)
- Development of a methodology for joint development and implementation BioTrade and REDD+ projects
- E-Learning course in English and Spanish
- Lessons learned and training manual on combining REDD+ and BioTrade projects

Joint BioTrade and REDD+ projects are a green investment with multiple benefits

Thank you

For further information: www.biotrade.org

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