Second Stakeholders Steering Committee Meeting for BioTrade

7 May 2019
Room XV, Palais des Nations
Geneva
Welcome remarks

Christian Robin

Lucas Assunçao
## Agenda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session/Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00 - 9:15</td>
<td><strong>Welcome remarks</strong>&lt;br&gt;- SECO, UNCTAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:15 - 11:15</td>
<td><strong>Session I: Highlights of past activities and plan for upcoming months</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Moderator-UNCTAD)&lt;br&gt;Introduction by UNCTAD on the Programme – Overview of recent and future activities&lt;br&gt;Interventions by partners of past activities and plan for upcoming months (3min. each)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:15 - 11:30</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
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<td>11:30 - 13:00</td>
<td><strong>Session II: BioTrade Principles and Criteria (P&amp;C) in the post-Acichi and SDG Context</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Moderator-UNCTAD)&lt;br&gt;Presentations (10 min. each):&lt;br&gt;• Findings from UNCTAD consultations: UNCTAD BioTrade&lt;br&gt;• Findings from the UEBT standard consultation process: Union for Ethical BioTrade (UEBT)&lt;br&gt;• UNCTAD/ITC self-assessment tool for BioTrade P&amp;C: International Trade Centre (ITC)&lt;br&gt;Open discussion (60min.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00 - 14:30</td>
<td><strong>Working Lunch – Synthetic Biology: Implications for BioTrade (at the Delegates Restaurant)</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Synthetic Biology, BioTrade and ABS: UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative&lt;br&gt;Open discussion (60min.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:30 - 15:30</td>
<td><strong>Session III: Financing Mechanism for BioTrade</strong>&lt;br&gt;Presentations (10-15 min.):&lt;br&gt;• CAF Green rating tool for companies: Development Bank of Latin America (CAF)&lt;br&gt;• Biodiversity Pioneer Fund: WWF Switzerland / Triple Jump&lt;br&gt;Open discussion (30min.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:30 - 17:00</td>
<td><strong>Session IV: BioTrade under the post-2020 Biodiversity Framework</strong>&lt;br&gt;Presentations (10-15 min. each) &amp; Discussants (5min. each):&lt;br&gt;• State of play and next steps in the definition of the post 2020 framework: CBD Secretariat (via Skype)&lt;br&gt;• BioTrade contribution in the post-2020 framework: UNCTAD BioTrade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:00 - 17:30</td>
<td><strong>Next Steps and Emerging Issues</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:30 - 17:40</td>
<td><strong>Closing</strong>&lt;br&gt;- SECO, UNCTAD</td>
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Session I

Highlights of past activities and plan for upcoming months
Session 1: Highlights of past activities and plan for upcoming months

BioTrade team

Global BioTrade Programme - Linking Trade, Biodiversity and Sustainable Development
Roadmap

One monitoring tool under the programme

- One online tool to know WHO and WHAT
- Enables transparent and up to date information on partner’s activities
- Enhances knowledge sharing
- Further identification of synergies based on interest of partners
Knowledge and coordination (Comp 1)

Future cooperation

Coordination & monitoring mechanisms developed

- SSC meetings, Roadmap, events/webinars, Skype & emails
- Knowledge sharing mechanism: ITC and UNCTAD

Mainstreaming of BioTrade in international events

15 BioTrade partners currently working together

Synthetic Biology: implications for BioTrade and ABS (prioritized issue)

Case studies and sharing experiences

CITES and livelihoods
Knowledge and coordination (Comp 1)

Future cooperation

**Post 2020 Biodiversity process**

*Coordinated actions: joint submissions, messages and advocacy, CBD meetings & BT Congresses*

- SSC meetings, Roadmap, events/webinars, Skype & emails
- Knowledge sharing mechanism: ITC and UNCTAD

**Knowledge sharing mechanism operational**

and ABS (prioritized issue)

**Key events:** CITES CoP18, UNCTAD XV*, WTO Aid for Trade, BioTrade Webinar

15 BioTrade partners currently working together

**On-going efforts to continue mainstreaming BioTrade**

Conclude the SynBio study

**CITES and livelihoods**

**UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE**

*Knowledge and coordination (Comp 1)*

Future cooperation

**Post 2020 Biodiversity process**

*Coordinated actions: joint submissions, messages and advocacy, CBD meetings & BT Congresses*

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15 BioTrade partners currently working together

**On-going efforts to continue mainstreaming BioTrade**

Conclude the SynBio study

**CITES and livelihoods**
Policy environment for BioTrade (Comp 2)

2018 Highlights & Future cooperation

GEF projects in LAC (CAF)
2 UN Ocean Conference

ABS and BT policy frameworks

Model clauses for ABS/BT contracts (commercial purposes)

BioTrade-related information and statistics

Methodology
Pilot results (global & key countries)
Facilitate market linkages for companies (Comp 3)

2018 Highlights & Future cooperation

Weleda, Impacts of integrating Ethical BioTrade practices in company operations

Ethical sourcing
Exchange of views and experiences

Facilitated market linkages between buyers and BioTrade partners: Mekong & France

• Compilation of LAC’s P&C feedback
• P&C comparative analysis
  – UEBT
  – Colombia
  – Ecuador
  – Peru

Dissemination of business information & facilitate market linkages
Facilitate market linkages for companies (Comp 3)

*2018 Highlights & Future cooperation*

- Ethical Sourcing Exchange 2019
- 2019 Biodiversity Barometer for Viet Nam
- One practical case study on implementing biodiversity measures in supply chains

Facilitated market linkages between buyers and BioTrade partners: Mekong & France

- Finalized the P&C revision process (public consultation)
- Company self assessment tool of P&C
- Promote the tool to other partners and stakeholders

Dissemination of business information & facilitate market linkages
Focusing on unifying topics

Coordination and knowledge sharing

- Post 2020 Biodiversity framework process
- Model clauses for ABS contracts (commercial purposes)
- BioTrade Principles and Criteria and its self-assessment tools
- Business engagement and development of guidance tools for companies
We thank all the partners for the continued support.

BioTrade is supported by the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO, Governments of Norway, Spain, The Netherlands, as well as the UN Foundation and UN development account.
Linking trade, biodiversity and sustainable development

Forum for Law, Environment, Development and Governance (FLEDGE)
## Summary of Progress and Plans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organizing webinar(s)</td>
<td>Concept shared with UNDP to help 23 countries that are currently finalizing the national ABS frameworks</td>
<td>Expected to organize these during June/July 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to EMG Nexus Dialogue</td>
<td>Support provided in setting the agenda and chairing a session focusing on issues of biodiversity and development</td>
<td>Report published and contributions used for debates on designing the post 202 biodiversity framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post 2020 CBD process</td>
<td>Support being provided to the BioTrade team in finalizing the comments document and developing inputs to the Congress and the related</td>
<td>A session on ‘Business and Biodiversity’ being planned during the BT Congress</td>
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</table>
## Summary of Progress and Plans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support to Congress (Organizing the session focusing on business and biodiversity)</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>FLEDGE will work with UNCTAD team to develop the session to contribute to the post 2020 discussions using the outcomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inputs to post 2020 framework for CBD</td>
<td>2019-2020</td>
<td>Contribute to UNCTAD preparedness and inputs to the process (details to be discussed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studies on BT and SDG 15 and Synthetic Biology</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Contribution to the studies and mainstreaming the findings into national actions (for example, India)</td>
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</table>
Summary of Progress and Plans

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<th>Plan</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BioTrade India</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Follow up discussions for establishing a programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITES COP 18</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Contribute to UNCTAD preparedness and inputs to the process (details to be discussed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>To be identified during the SSC 2 meeting</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
“The ABS Capacity Development Initiative”

“ABioSA”

“BioInnovation Africa”
The overall objective of the ABS Initiative is to contribute – based on business partnerships between South and North at a “level playing field” – to poverty reduction, food security, technology transfer, social development including equity and rights, and biodiversity conservation through implementing the Nagoya Protocol on ABS and the third objective of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in its entirety.

Regional scope: ACP countries
ABS Capacity Development Initiative - core processes 2015-2020
Outcome 1: In 4 partner countries of the ABS Initiative ABS National Focal Points / Competent National Authorities have submitted drafts to the relevant decision makers for the institutional and legal framework of ABS on the national level.

Baseline: 3 drafts (2 pre- and 1 post-Nagoya) Status + 5 drafts / concepts

Outcome 2: In 4 partner countries and at least 5 cooperation countries of the ABS Initiative 20 new ABS agreements have been established.

Baseline: no baseline – Target: +12 ABS agreements – Status: +5 ABS agreements

Outcome 3: In 4 partner- and at least 3 cooperation countries of the ABS Initiative 12 ABS agreements are based on Biocultural Community Protocols (BCPs) or comparable instruments and promote the inclusion / participation of women in benefit-sharing.

Baseline: no baseline – Target: +12 ABS agreements Status: +5 ABS agreements
Key elements workplan 2019 / 2020

- Implementation / capacity development support for national institutional and regulatory ABS frameworks
- Workshops / Trainings: contract trainings, blended courses on ABS agreements; GR valorisation and value chain analysis
- Support to AU Commission - international coordination, ABS implementation in Africa
- 12th Pan-African ABS Workshop September 2019 (South Africa – value chain focus) & 13th Pan-African ABS Workshop 2nd quarter 2020 (COP 15 / MOP 4 focus)
- International engagement: CBD IAC on capacity building/development; post 2020 framework;
- Publications on: e.g. DSI primer, contribution of ABS/NP to Agenda 2030 and the SDGs, non monetary benefit-sharing and NBSAPs, ABS cases analysis
- Human Capacity building: e.g. ABS case simulation, paper on NP implementation options
ABioSA

ABS Compliant Biotrade in South(ern) Africa
(2018-2021)

In line with the objectives of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS a high-growth, jobs-rich, innovative biotrade sector compliant with national ABS regulations supports sustainable development goals and contributes to livelihoods of rural people and the sustainable use of South(ern) Africa's plant biodiversity.

Funded by:

Swiss Confederation
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederazione svizra

Federal Department of Economic Affairs FDFA
State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO
## Project components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main components</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Intervention approach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Component 1: <strong>Technical assistance</strong> to South(ern) African and Regional ABS compliant biotrade value chains</td>
<td>Outcome 1: SMEs access new global markets for biotrade products based on national and transboundary value chains with strong participation of IPLCs.</td>
<td>Project providing <strong>technical assistance</strong> to SMEs and IPLCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component 2: <strong>Financial assistance</strong> through the innovation facility</td>
<td>Outcome 2: SMEs use financial assistance designed specifically for biotrade innovation and growth whilst leveraging own resources and/or government incentive schemes.</td>
<td>Project innovation facility providing <strong>financial assistance</strong> through grants to SME to implement selected proposals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component 3: <strong>Policy dialogue</strong> and <strong>enabling environment</strong></td>
<td>Outcome 3: Improved ABS implementation framework supports the biotrade sector development in South Africa and the (sub-) region.</td>
<td><strong>Policy</strong> advise and technical support to Government and BSOs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Milestones in the current implementation phase since July 2018
(resource focus: marula, aloe ferox, vegetal oil cluster, essential oil cluster)

Component 1.1 – Regulatory Hurdles: Main regulatory market access hurdles for SA / regional key species in food / cosmetic sector analyzed; specific species gap analysis: partners / service providers for addressing regulations identified

Component 1.3: SME Training and Cap Dev Selection of approx 20 SME to be capacitated from RSA, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi, Namibia; identification of BSO by call, identification of (co-)financing) partner institutions, development of training material

Component 2 – Grant facility: Establishment OP of innovation grant facility for SME, BSO / laboratories; call for proposals in SA / region (70 / 30 %), average grant size R500k; up to R1.35 k for BSO / labs with sector impact, 10 to be supported (harvest, production, marketing, compliance)
Key activities for workplan 2019 / 20

• prepare market access dossiers and market reports (1.1)
• identify, train / support IPLCs implied in VCs (1.2)
• technical support of SME in performance (1.3)
• grant Facility round 2 – for „weaker“ SM(M)E (2)
• feedback to regulator (DEA, DST) on regulations addressing ABS / aTK issues (3.1)
• preparing industry sector guidelines / best practices (3.2)
• regional exchange (3.3)
BioInnovation Africa

Equitable benefit-sharing for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (2019-2022)

European-African collaborations for biodiversity-based innovations and products with equitable benefit-sharing for the conservation of biodiversity are developed.

funded by
Project summary

**Title:** BioInnovation Africa

**Period:** January 2019 to June 2022; *inception phase:* 1- 6/2019

**Framing:** German Marshall Plan with Africa

**Amount:** € 9 million

**Country focus:** Cameroon, Madagascar, Namibia & South Africa

**Implementation:** GIZ Headquarters, national projects

**On behalf of:** The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

**Status:** Inception phase / country missions / links with bilateral projects
BioInnovation Africa
Equitable benefit-sharing for the conservation of biodiversity

Implementation of national ABS frameworks
- ABS manuals for users and stakeholders (sector/actor specific)
- Enhanced negotiation skills for contracts (legal, business terms, strategy)
- IT-based permitting and monitoring system for CNA

Benefit-sharing for conservation & sustainable use
- CNA establishes ntl./regional guidelines on BS for conservation & sustainable use
- European users integrate guidelines into corporate policies
- Concepts for national mechanisms on BS supporting conservation & sust. use

Biodiversity-based value chains for local development
- Innovations, products and value creation
- European users invest in the development of new products
- Technology and know-how transfer for value creation in provider countries
- New jobs (for women) based on benefit-sharing contracts,

Biodiversity VC in development cooperation
- BMZ is a partner for biodiversity-based cooperation
- BMZ plays an active role in events that include a benefit-sharing contribution
- BMZ has incorporated the project’s advisory services in current and long term strategy
2006 – 2022

GP ABS CDI
financed and steered by:

BMZ
IDDF
EC DG DEV
[SECO]

+ regional representatives

Focus on (Africa):
1. Legal & institutional framework
2. ABS Agreements
3. IPLC participation

core partner countries:
Benin
South Africa
Ivory Coast
through GIZ bilateral Projects:
Algeria, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Morroco, Namibia

BMZ

2019 – 2022*

SP Bio Innovation
financed and steered by:
BMZ

Focus on:
1. Implementation of ABS frameworks
2. Benefit-sharing for conservation
3. Biodiversity-based value chains
4. BMZ is partner for biodiversity-based cooperation

partner countries (tbc):
Cameroon
Madagascar
Namibia
South Africa

*inception phase 1-6/2019

2017 – 2021

ABioSA
steered by:
SECO; DEA; ABS CDI Secretariat + observers

Country focus on South Africa with support to regional sector

2019 – 2022*

African Union Commission

financing

2006 – 2022

BMZ

IDDF
EC DG DEV
[SECO]

Focus on South Africa with support to regional sector

Technical and financial assistance for SMEs; political guidance

Country focus on South Africa

BMZ

Idif
EC DG DEV
[SECO]
Thank you!

...more on ABS, the ABS Capacity Development Initiative, ABioSA & BioInnovation:

www.abs-initiative.info
Session II

BioTrade Principles and Criteria in the Post-Aichi and SDG Context
Session 2: BioTrade Principles and Criteria (P&C) in the post Aichi and SDG context

Global BioTrade Programme - Linking Trade, Biodiversity and Sustainable Development

@BioTradeGroup
The rationale


BioTrade Principles

- P1. Conservation
- P2. Sustainable use
- P3. Equitable benefit-sharing
- P4. Socio-economic sustainability
- P5. Legal compliance
- P6. Respect for actors’ rights
- P7. Clear tenure & resources access

International agreements and development processes emerged and alignment
- Nagoya Protocol
- Agenda 2030 and SDGs
- Paris Agreement

Lessons learned from BioTrade P&C implementation and further adaptation to national circumstances and value chains

Market trends: Growth in Consumer demand

Tools to raise awareness and understanding of BioTrade and its P&C
What we have done

Comparative analysis on P&C

- UEBT (2012)
- Colombia
- Ecuador
- Peru
- PTA
## Use of BioTrade P&C by partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BioTrade partner</th>
<th>Scope and level of adaptations (principle/criteria/indicator)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UEBT</td>
<td>Adapted criteria and indicators specific to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Natural ingredients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>Adapted criteria and indicators specific to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Wildlife, timber, non-timber, animal breeding (zoocría)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>▪ Agroforestry/cultivation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>▪ Eco-tourism</td>
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<tr>
<td>MADS (Colombia)</td>
<td>Adapted principles, criteria and indicators considering green business classification based on G&amp;S derived from:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ (a) natural resources which relates to BioTrade</td>
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<td></td>
<td>▪ (b) industrial eco-products and (c) carbon-related</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioemprende (Ecuador based on Andean BT Programme)</td>
<td>Adapted criteria and indicators specific to:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Production from wild collection</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Production from cultivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adapted criteria and indicators specific to:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>▪ Sustainable tourism</td>
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<tr>
<td>PTA</td>
<td>Adapted principles, criteria and indicators specific to:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ PTA focal and pipeline species (cosmetic, pharmaceutical and nutraceutical ingredients)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Inputs from webinar & survey in LAC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Discussion points</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adaptability of P&amp;C</td>
<td>Overall good degree of adaptability to different sectors, geographical scopes, and at national, regional, programme- and company-based levels. Adaptable to the service sector (e.g. eco-tourism) can present more complex adaptations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gradual implementation</td>
<td>Capacity for compliance is a gradual process &amp; may facilitate VSS certification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confidentiality</td>
<td>If applicable, revisions to the P&amp;C should consider challenges in accessing company-based information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simplicity and interpretability</td>
<td>Practical/field implementation of the BioTrade P&amp;C can be challenging, hence these should remain simple and easily interpretable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nagoya Protocol</td>
<td>P&amp;C require alignment to Nagoya Protocol (NP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarity about tenure</td>
<td>Clarification on land tenure can be complex within certain national/regional contexts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate change</td>
<td>Some matrices include indicators related to climate change/GHG emissions (e.g. MADS and Ecuador/sustainable tourism)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall comments</td>
<td>Comments to criteria</td>
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<td>------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>UNCTAD P&amp;C Workshop</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>P 3 more in line with Nagoya Protocol (NP)</td>
<td>P 3 criteria: Revise to make more in line with NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 7 Tenure to encompass all ecosystems</td>
<td>P 5 criteria: Consider reference to NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LAC BioTrade partner survey and webinar</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 3 more in line with NP</td>
<td>P 3 criteria: Revise to make more in line with NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 7 Encompass to include marine environments</td>
<td>C 1.1: Consider ecosystem regeneration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C 4.1: Consider issues of commercial privacy</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BioTrade partner matrix comparative study</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 3 adaptations made in line with NP</td>
<td>P 1 criteria: include “restore”, not only maintain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 7 edits to encompass marine &amp; terrestrial activities</td>
<td>P1 &amp; P2 criteria: Adaptations related to tourism activities (ecosystems used vs. spps used)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P 3 &amp; P 5 criteria: Revise to make more in line with NP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Next steps

1. Compile comments and prepare updated P&C report: pending inputs from partners
2. Public consultation
3. Publish the updated P & C
4. Develop the company self assessment tool of P&C / enable benchmarking with other standards
5. Promote the tool to other partners and stakeholders
Thank you

BioTrade is supported by the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO, Governments of Norway, Spain, The Netherlands, as well as the UN Foundation and UN development account
Session II: Findings from the UEBT Standard consultation process

UEBT
Why revision?

- UEBT Ethical BioTrade standard needs to be revised every 5 years (e.g. ISEAL code of practice)
- UEBT STD was last revised in 2012
- Objectives current revision:
  - Improve effectiveness and applicability of UEBT standard and align with evolving UEBT vision and mission
  - Incorporate views and experiences of companies and other stakeholders that actively work with the standard
  - Encourage wide stakeholder participation, acceptance and recognition of the standard

**UEBT Vision**
Companies’ innovation and sourcing of natural ingredients contribute to a world in which people and biodiversity thrive.
• UEBT Board of Directors sets strategic goals for revision
• UEBT Standard Committee oversees the process
  ✓ Multi-stakeholder committee (representatives from social, environment and economic stakeholder groups, from developing, developed and emerging economies
  ✓ UNCTAD, GNF, ABS CDI, CRED (Vietnam), Indocert (India), VDB (Madagascar), Imaflora (Brazil), Natura, Kaite (Zimbabwe), Rainforest Alliance; Natura, Weleda, Candela, Martin Bauer
### Process

**2018:**
- 1st consultation on 2012 UEBT Standard
- Public consultation, benchmarking with other standards
- Consultation workshops: with local communities in Brazil (Amazon) and Madagascar, regional (Vietnam, Myanmar, Lao), Peru, Brazil, Madagascar, Paris
- Total: 223 comments from 80 organisations

**2019:**
- 2nd draft standard
- UEBT Secretariat elaborated and discussed
- Discussed with Standard and Assurance Committee

**June-July 2019**
- 2nd public consultation
- Public consultations
- Workshops (SEAsia, South Africa, Madagascar, Brazil, EU)
- Field tests

**Dec 2019**
- Final standard
Main changes 2012 vs 2019

- Up-date of the UEBT Theory of Change
- More detail: many indicators from UEBT field checklists now included in the standard
- Additional issues: e.g. climate change resilience of farmers
- Removed issues: financial accounting
- Alignment with regulatory trends: Nagoya Protocol/ABS
- More stepwise approaches and continuous improvement
- Inclusion M&E indicators
Some difference between 2019 (draft) UEBT standard and (2017) UNCTAD BT P&C

General
- UEBT does not focus solely on native biodiversity
- UEBT includes P, C, and many detailed indicators
- UNCTAD BT P&C are more open ended, UEBT STD needs to be certifiable

Principle 1
- UEBT introduces enhancement/restoration of biodiversity

Principle 2
- UEBT clearly recognizes value organic practices
- UEBT introduces climate change resilience

Principle 3
- UEBT includes here specific references to ABS, Traditional Knowledge, and contribution to local development

Principle 4
- UEBT introduced traceability

Principle 5
- UEBT includes reference to Nagoya Protocol

Principle 6
- UEBT introduced respect for ILO core conventions

Principle 7
- UEBT introduced conflict resolution mechanisms and UNDRIP
Session II: Self-assessment tool for BioTrade Principles & Criteria

Trade for Sustainable Development (T4SD), International Trade Centre (ITC)
BT P&C Self-Assessment Tool

The tool will enable companies to:

- Increase their **awareness** on the BT P&C.
- Self-assess their business practices with regard to the BT P&C and get a first **diagnostic report** of areas of improvement.
- **Benchmark** the BT P&C against other standards available in the ITC platform [www.sustainabilitymap.org](http://www.sustainabilitymap.org)
- Showcase their diagnostic report in their individual **profiles in Sustainability Map** and share with potential buyers.
Step-by-step: BT P&C Self-Assessment Tool

1- Access the customized page of the Self-Assessment Tool under ITC Sustainability Map
Step-by-step: BT P&C Self-Assessment Tool

2- Create a profile: *Producers, Companies, Government & other institutions*
Step-by-step: BT P&C Self-Assessment Tool

3- Compare the BT P&C against relevant standards, which can be identified through different filters: *sector/product, producing region, destination region, standard name etc.*
Step-by-step: BT P&C Self-Assessment Tool

4- Perform the self-assessment of the BT P&C
5- Upon completion of the self-assessment, users obtain a sustainability diagnostic report covering different sustainability areas: *environment, social, economic, quality and ethics*
Leveraging the Self-Assessment Tool

**BioTrade partners and relevant stakeholders can:**

- Invite their project beneficiaries (individual producers, associations, companies) to take the self-assessment and be part of Sustainability Map → visibility and market outreach.
- Collect data about their beneficiaries and create their own networks → endorsement of companies, and monitoring of diagnostic report
Working Lunch

Synthetic Biology: Implications for BioTrade
Lunch Session: Synthetic Biology and its Potential Implications for BioTrade and ABS

Second Stakeholder Steering Committee Meeting, 7 May 2019

Mr. Frederic Perron-Welch
ABS Consultant, BioTrade Initiative

Global BioTrade Programme - Linking Trade, Biodiversity and Sustainable Development
Synthetic biology (SynBio) was identified as an emerging issue meriting further research at the 1st BioTrade SSC meeting in 2018.

This study on the implications of SynBio for BioTrade and ABS was subsequently developed in order to provide guidance and further comprehension of the subject.
What is Synthetic Biology?

There is no universally agreed upon definition, but COP 13 acknowledged the following as a useful starting point for further discussions in the context of the CBD and its Protocols:

“a further development and new dimension of modern biotechnology that combines science, technology and engineering to facilitate and accelerate the understanding, design, redesign, manufacture and/or modification of genetic materials, living organisms and biological systems.”
What is Synthetic Biology?

Two key technologies:
1. Next-generation sequencing (NGS) technologies for “reading” DNA, producing genetic sequence data.
2. DNA synthesis technologies for “writing” DNA using genetic sequence data.

The recent development of ground-breaking technologies for design, assembly, and manipulation of genes and metabolic pathways allows for an ever greater manipulation of biological systems.
Digitization of plant biology → Re-creation of plant chemistry in microbes → Fermentation

- Fragrances
- Pharmaceuticals
- Sweeteners
- Cosmetics
- Flavors

The problem with vanilla: After vowing to go natural, food brands face a shortage of the favored flavor” (2016) 94 (36) Chemical & Engineering News 38 at 40.
The labelling of SynBio products is an important issue in terms of its implications for BioTrade.

**Main question**: Should a product of SynBio organisms be considered as a natural ingredient due to its production in a living organism?

In both the US and Europe, they can be (rather than a GMO or artificial ingredient).
Regulatory Aspects

- To fill the regulatory gap, a number of third-party voluntary certifications have emerged in the food and cosmetics industries.
- These standards exclude the use of ingredients produced by synthetic biology/GM organisms.
Is there a Risk to BioTrade from Synthetic Biology?

• SynBio does have potential implications for BioTrade, but risks are largely confined to certain BioTrade sectors
  – Cosmetics
  – Fragrances and flavourings
  – Pharma/phytopharmaceutical

• The risk is the displacement of naturally sourced ingredients with ingredients produced through the use of synthetic biology.
Is there a Risk to BioTrade from Synthetic Biology?

• Displacement in may be limited, as consumers purchasing products with BioTrade ingredients are looking to purchase these types of products.

• Most implications remain prospective because many synthetic biology companies are not at the point of producing economically competitive products.

• Given this, it is an opportune time for BioTrade actors to take a proactive approach to this matter, particularly in the revision of the P&C.
• Provider countries may want to consider conducting socioeconomic impact assessments for important value chains when a SynBio alternative appears to determine its potential impact on jobs and livelihoods.
• Where there is a significant risk, provider countries may want to assist producers to transition to different BioTrade value chains to prevent the resulting impacts on livelihoods and biodiversity.
Recommendations

- Consider defining “natural product” or “goods and services derived from native biodiversity” in the context of BioTrade.
- Consider explicitly addressing the broad issue of whether products fabricated using GM/SynBio organisms are allowable inputs for BioTrade products (express prohibition vs case-by-case approach).
Recommendations

- Consider whether a case-by-case approach is appropriate where they are demonstrably more sustainable than their naturally derived counterparts (e.g. CITES trade ban).
- If a case-by-case approach is adopted, consider the development of a traceability mechanism for ingredients that are derived from CITES-listed species to prove that they have been fabricated using SynBio processes.
Thank you for your attention

If you have further questions, you may contact me at:

frederic.perron-welch@unctad.org

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Session III

Financing Mechanism for BioTrade
Session III:
Financing Mechanisms for BioTrade companies: *Development Bank of Latin America (CAF)*

_Federico Vignati, Principal Executive_
Vicepresidency of Sustainable Development
Division of Sustainability, Inclusion and Climate Change
Green Business Unit - CAF
CAF belongs to 19 Latin American, Caribbean and European countries.

14 private Banks from the Andean Region are also CAF`s shareholders.
“Banks base their decisions on financing on the characteristics of the client and, in particular, the guarantee available to them”

"Incentives are required for financial analysts"

“The best way to achieve the development objective is to provide technical assistance"

“Reporting should be reduced and simplified”

“Dissemination of best practices and other public goods must be made”

Tools and technical assistance
Financing through lines of credit for NV and EE-D

Development of capacities to FIs and their officials.

Mobilization of resources from a third party green source.

Support in design and execution of public policies and market access strategies.
Value proposition

1. Financing
   Use of ecosystem goods or services, under a value chain approach, incorporating criteria of economic, social and environmental sustainability.

2. Support tools for credit evaluation
   Mainstreaming of good practices that seek to optimize and reduce energy consumption and emissions in production processes.

3. Technical assistance
   Gree Business
   Energy Efficiency
1. FINANCING FOR GB AND EE

Reach 20% of the green portfolio - USD $ 1.2 billion from the credit lines so that the FIs act as financial intermediaries to smaller companies in NV and EE-D.

It is estimated that within a period of five years, IFs that have an environmental management system will be assigned to evaluate their operations.

Terms:

- Current CAF rates. Possible reduction,
- Benefits: Training and access to information
2. GREE RATING - CAF

Tool developed through the PEGASIF to evaluate ESG performance of FI’s, as well as of the final clients (companies NV and EE)

Objective:

• Identify best practices □ Publicly recognize the best actors;
• Identify points of improvement □ Provide support to FIs and companies participating in the rating to improve their practices; (PGASIF *)
• Recognition of CAF in international financial markets.

*Programa CAF que apoya en identificación, evaluación y gestión de los riesgos ambientales y sociales dentro del proceso de crédito, la ecoeficiencia corporativa, riesgos y oportunidades del cambio climático y el apoyo a la creación de líneas verdes.  
http://www.pgaisf.com/quienes-somos/
3. SUPPORT TOOLS FOR CREDIT EVALUATION

For Companies

Technical manuals

For Analysts at FI’s

✓ Technical manuals
✓ Guides

Gree Business
Energy Efficiency
### Green Business value chains per country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colombia</th>
<th>Ecuador</th>
<th>Perú</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flores</td>
<td>Flores</td>
<td>Granos andinos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecoturismo en parques naturales</td>
<td>Ecoturismo de litoral (Marino costero)</td>
<td>Ecoturismo rural comunitario</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reforestación</td>
<td>Reforestación</td>
<td>Industria de la madera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Café y cacao</td>
<td>Café y cacao</td>
<td>Café y cacao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frutas de exportación</td>
<td>Frutas de exportación</td>
<td>Frutas de exportación</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Three tools developed:

**Technical manuals of value chains**: Gives information on sectors and their items in NV value chains in Col, Ecu, Peru.

**Financing guide**: Provides tools for the bank to evaluate, projects or green business plans with certifications or with social and environmental criteria.

**Guide for the generation of social and environmental value in business plans**: Diagnosis for entrepreneurs, which allows them to know the current state of assimilation, shows possible practices to be implemented and evaluates criteria to be presented to the bank.
**Training And Technical support FIs** and its clients to identify and evaluate investments in EE and NV.

Through two mechanisms:
- WEB Application
- In-person Training

**Financing** of investments in EE and NV to companies, through the lines of credit that CAF issues to FIs. (USD1,200)

**Rating verde CAF:** Assessment of financial institutions in their management of environmental, social and corporate governance risk (ESG).

**Development of Tools (Guidelines and Manuals)** to generate capacities in FIs for the evaluation of NV and EE.

**Tools developed:**
- Energy efficiency
  - 10 sector manuals for FIs’ mission
  - 10 Industry manuals for entrepreneurs
  - 12 Technology Guides by sector
- Green Business
  - Technical manuals of value chains: Funding Guide
  - Guide for the generation of social and environmental value in business plans

**Tools developed:**
- WEB Application
- In-person Training
  - 6 countries, 18 banks in the region

**Prioritization of financial institutions by country**
**Qualification of the FIs prioritized**
**Assessment of the environmental and social management system of each FIs**
**Adequacy of approved credit lines**
**Adequacy of Agreements**

**Analysis Matrix**
- 3 dominios
  - Financial institutions
  - Green Business
  - Energy efficiency
- 15 criterios
- 80 indicadores

**Program major advances**
Value chain evaluation manuals

**Objective:** to provide information and technical details to identify and outline financing opportunities for companies that operate in links of value chains with the potential to generate positive social and / or environmental impacts.
Financing guides

**Objetive.** to suggest to the involved of the banks in the decision making to grant credits, methodological criteria of evaluation of green credits based on certifications and environmental and social criteria for its granting and follow-up.
Business plan guides

Diagnostic tool that allows to know the current state of assimilation of environmental and social considerations and complement a conventional business plan in a green business plan.
4. Technical Assistance for FI’s

From two components:

1. **Web App:**
   - Overall training through online course in GB and EE
   - Tools for FI’s control and evaluation
   - Green Rating Methodology and tools

2. **Trainings:**
   - 6 countries
   - 18 banks
   - 3000 people

[http://scioteca.caf.com/handle/123456789/1250](http://scioteca.caf.com/handle/123456789/1250)
>3500 People trained in ESRA & Sustainable Finance

Support for the creation of 2 national green protocols

4 Diagnostic studies of Sustainable Finance in LAC’s Financial Systems

>14 Fls adopted ESG practices

Green Products in 10 Fls

4 editions of the Award for sustainable finance in Latin America
Strengthening alliances

Support in capacity building and/or green financial products
Gracias por su atención

Fvignati@caf.com

Más información:
ENNVERDES@caf.com
Session III: WWF Impact Ventures and Triple Jump

Zamir Wiget, Head WWF Impact Ventures
Sybille Borner, Senior Portfolio Manager WWF
Nicolas Baumgartner, Advisor Triple Jump

For Discussion – Not for Public Distribution
Session IV

BioTrade under the Post 2020 Biodiversity Framework
Process towards the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

Bianca Brasil, CBD Secretariat
UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative
Second Stakeholder Steering Committee
7 May 2019
Global Biodiversity Framework – stepping stone towards the 2050 vision “Living with harmony with nature”

Supported by coherent, comprehensive and innovative communication strategy

Invites Parties, other Governments and all relevant organizations and stakeholders

Under the leadership of two co-chairs and overseen by the COP bureau

OEWG, SBSTTA, SBI, and WG8J: to be mutually supportive

Co-chairs: Mr. Francis Ogwal (Uganda) and Mr. Basile van Havre (Canada)

Co-chairs to ensure coherence and complementarity with other international processes, in particular the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
Process towards post-2020 framework

➢ Overarching Principles
  ➢ Participatory
  ➢ Inclusive
  ➢ Gender responsive
  ➢ Transformative
  ➢ Comprehensive
  ➢ Catalytic
  ➢ Visible
  ➢ Knowledge-based
  ➢ Transparent
  ➢ Efficient
  ➢ Results-oriented
  ➢ Interative
  ➢ Flexible
Process towards post-2020 framework

- Consultation Process
  - Online discussion – discussion document and inputs
  - Regional workshops
  - Thematic workshops
  - Outcomes will be made publicly available
  - Outcomes will be taken to open ended intersessional group
Main upcoming events

- Regional consultations (Jan - May 2019)
- Conventions workshop (10 – 12 Jun, Geneva)
- 1st meeting OEWG (27 – 30 Aug, Nairobi)
- 11th meeting WG article 8 (20 – 22 Nov, Montreal)
- 23rd SUBSTTA (25 – 29 Nov, Montreal)
- 24th SUBSTTA (18 – 22 May, Montreal)
- 3rd SBI (25 – 29 May, Montreal)
- 24th SUBSTTA (27 – 31 July, tbc)
Process towards post-2020 framework

Action Agenda
➢ Available online
➢ Commitments will be visible and public
https://www.cbd.int/action-agenda/

Post 2020 Framework
https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020
Session IV: BioTrade Contribution in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Second Stakeholder Steering Committee Meeting
Room XV, Palais des Nations,
Geneva, 7 May 2019
Overview

• The rationale for a BioTrade contribution

• Considerations on content:
  – Main elements
  – Possible entry points
  – Indicators

• Strategic considerations on process:
  – Participation in the consultation process
  – Engaging with policy makers
  – Outreach to the broader community

• Next steps
The rationale for a BioTrade contribution to the Post 2020 Process

- Shape the direction of policies and interventions;
- An opportunity to mainstream BioTrade and give it global recognition;
- Fill a gap in current framework;
- Strengthen government and donor support;
- Foster interest of global financing facilities;
Considerations on content

Overall objective:
References to / endorsement of BioTrade through a specific target supported by objective monitoring indicators

A few pragmatic considerations:
• Build on Aichi and SDGs with only limited “tinkering”
  Identify relevant existing targets (Aichi or SDG) as possible “entry points”
• First mover disadvantage
  Focus on building the case (as opposed to drafting language) and develop it with key delegations
• The risk of a push back on trade
  Use BioTrade definition instead: “the collection, production, transformation, and commercialization of goods and services derived from native biodiversity under the criteria of environmental, social and economic sustainability”.

BioTrade Contribution in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
### Possible “entry points”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topics</th>
<th>Example of existing targets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incentive measures</td>
<td>• <strong>Aichi target 3</strong>: Positive incentives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable use</td>
<td>• <strong>Aichi target 16</strong>: Nagoya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>SDG 15.6</strong>: Fair and equitable benefit sharing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Aichi target 4</strong>: Sustainable production and consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Means of implementation</td>
<td>• <strong>Aichi target 20</strong>: Financial resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private sector engagement</td>
<td>• <strong>SDG 12.6</strong>: Companies adopt sustainable practices</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Possible Target and Indicators

Possible target:
• Example building on Aichi target 4 (sustainable use)
  – By 2030, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption, including through the collection, production, transformation, and commercialization of goods and services derived from native biodiversity under criteria of environmental, social and economic sustainability [...].

Indicators of progress:
• The challenge of using certification schemes as indicator:
  – A fragmented landscape, with over 400 VSS;
  – Measuring different things and of different quality;
  – Using private schemes may prompt push back by some delegations.
• Alternative approach: governments to report on the steps they have taken and plans they have implemented;
• Use national reports and updated NBSAP;
• Encourage reporting by private sector.
National Support for BioTrade Sectors and Statistics/Data Reporting: 2 Best-practice examples

Promperu (Peru)

**National Support for BioTrade Sectors**
- Inter-institutional partnership to implement Peru National BioTrade Promotion Programme (NBPP).
- Assistance to productive companies and organizations for the development of projects and activities fulfilling BioTrade principles and criteria.
- Focus on: (i) Development of a competitive supply (ii) Promotion and Market Access (iii) Fostering Research and Innovation (iv) Political Advocacy and Institutional capacity-building.

**Statistics and Data reporting**
- Identification of key species, priority products and HS codes (national tariff lines).
- Sales data for NBPP BioTrade initiatives

MADS (Colombia)

**National Support for BioTrade Sectors**
- *Programa de Generación de Negocios Verdes*-assisting green (including BioTrade) firms towards business strengthening, marketing assistance and entrepreneurship development.
- Diagnosis of compliance of enterprises with various SDGs.
- Verification and evaluation guide of green business criteria developed by MADS with the support of GIZ

**Statistics and Data reporting**
- Data on annual sales of green enterprises
- Data on employment (including women employed) and no: of families benefited
- Data on percentage of economic, social and environmental targets realized
Examples of possible statistical information to be produced based on government reporting

- Export values
- Sales
- Employment
- Livelihood
- Share of production VSS certified
- Growth in VSS certification
- Trade in CITES species
- Trade in biodiversity-based services (eco-tourism)
Considerations on process: a four stream approach

1. Supporting material to build the case.
   Next step: Submission on revised text to be issued by CBDS.

2. Participating in the consultation process and open-ended working group.
   Next step: Consultations with GRULAC and with Biodiv. Conventions.

3. Engaging with selected delegations to refine the approach and build a coalition of countries championing the idea.
   Next step: Informal meeting at the margin of Trondheim.

4. Outreach to the broader BioTrade community at key events.
   Next Step: UEBT annual conf., BioTrade Congress.
Next Steps and Emerging Issues
Closing Remarks

Christian Robin

Lucas Assunçao
Thank you!

All presentations and notes shared will be available at

http://www.unctad.org/biotrade