



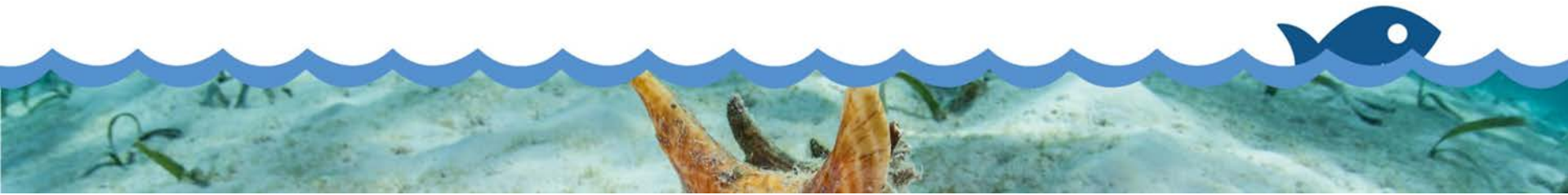
Blue BioTrade:

Harnessing trade and investment for sustainable use



8 June 2017, New York





Content of the presentation

- **What is BioTrade?**
- **Geographical scope and methodology**
- **BioTrade in numbers**
- **Potential Blue BioTrade Sectors**
- **Possible adaptation of principles**
- **The way forward...**



What is BioTrade?

BioTrade: activities of collection/production, transformation and commercialization of goods and services **derived from native biodiversity** under criteria of environmental, social and economic sustainability..

Mandates	BioTrade Principles	Approaches
MDGs, SDGs	P1. Conservation of biodiversity	Value chain
	P2. Sustainable use of biodiversity	
	P3. Equitable benefit-sharing	Sustainable livelihoods
UNCTAD XII, XIII, XIV	P4. Socioeconomic sustainability	
	P5. Legal compliance	Ecosystem approach
	P6. Respect for actors' rights	
CBD, CITES and other MEAS	P7. Clear land tenure and resources access	Adaptive management

Source: Adapted from UNCTAD, 2007a.



Legal & Economic Nature of BioTrade Principles & Criteria

1

International mandates



SDGs



THE GLOBAL GOALS



MEA

UNCTAD 14

other UN processes)

2

Developing value chains and sectors



More than 20 years of successful testing experience for developing value chains and sectors

3

Terrestrial biodiversity



While BioTrade P&C apply to all biodiversity, they were mainly designed on terrestrial biodiversity considerations

Legal & Economic Nature of BioTrade Principles & Criteria

1

Government and private sector action



Applicable through both government plans and private sector action

Entry requirements:

Precautionary principle
No Appendix I species
No invasive species or GMOs

2

Not "biding" but are verifiable



Not "biding" but are verifiable/certifiable if a business claims their application:

Further developed by a UEBT standard (ISEAL) and national and regional partners

A sustainable sourcing model mostly applied business to business (b2b) basis

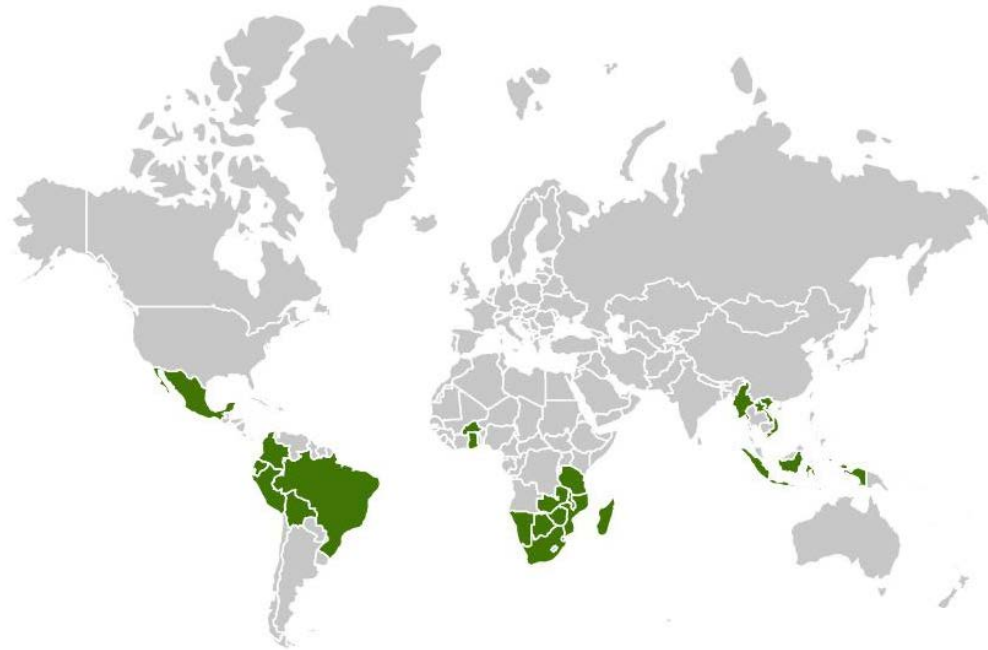
Tested for the first time in business to consumer relations in "biodiversity herbal teas"

Geographical Scope

Africa: Botswana, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe

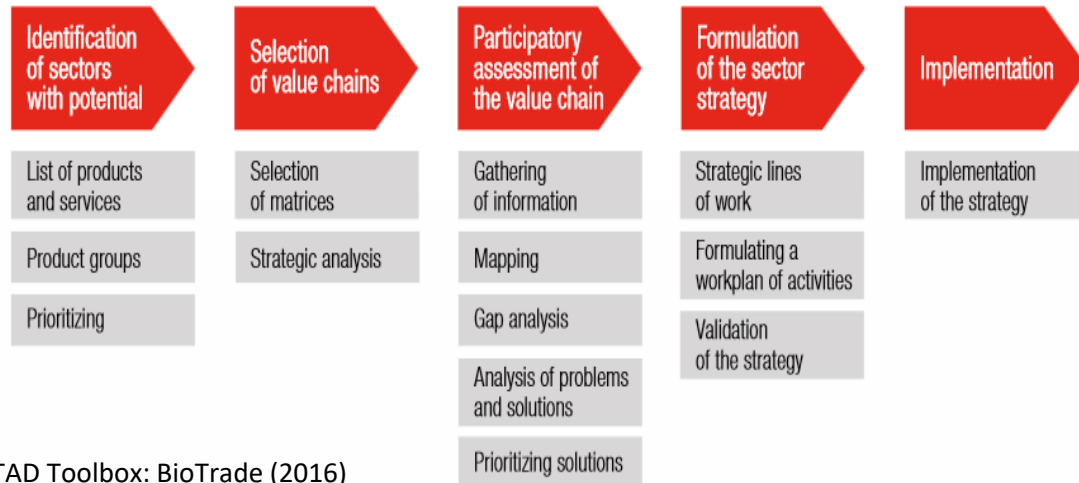
Asia: Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Viet Nam

Latin America: Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico and Peru.



Methodology

BioTrade value chain methodology



Source: UNCTAD Toolbox: BioTrade (2016)

BioTrade in Numbers

Sectors involved in BioTrade activities:

- Personal care
- Pharmaceuticals/phytopharma
- Food
- Fashion
- Ornamental flora and fauna
- Handicrafts
- Textiles and natural fibres
- Sustainable tourism
- Forestry-based carbon credit activities.



70%

of the world's poor depend directly on biodiversity.

7000

plant species are consumed by people as food.

17%

of plant species are used for medicinal purposes.

86%

of species (and their potential uses) are still unknown.

Business and biodiversity awareness

83% of consumers expect companies to have sourcing policies in place that respect biodiversity.

12 000 companies in more than **70** countries have signed up to the United Nations Global Compact, committing to greater environmental (and biodiversity) responsibility.

The number of companies that report on biodiversity in their annual reporting is growing. **36** of the top 100 cosmetic companies and **60** of the top 100 food companies now mention biodiversity.

BioTrade impact in figures

Sales of BioTrade beneficiary companies and associations

€4.3 billion
(2015)

A significant increase from US\$40 million in 2003

Number of beneficiaries
Around

5 million

worldwide

Producers/farmers, collectors/hunters, workers, among others

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011– 2020 and the Aichi Targets

BioTrade contributes directly to 13 of the 20 Aichi Targets

BioTrade contributes to almost all SDGs

Directly to 8 SDGs

Indirectly to 8 SDGs

BioTrade contributes to **94%** of the SDGs



BIOTRADE PRINCIPLES

1

Conservation of Biodiversity



Focus on living marine biodiversity (genetic resources (GRs), species, & ecosystems)

The concept of "native" is less important in the marine environment as many species migrate

Cross border effects of economic activities are higher

Consider interactions & functions of marine ecosystems

Resilience is an important approach to be added

2

Sustainable use of Biodiversity



BioTrade activities must include resource assessment

BioTrade activities must respect national management plans & marine protected areas

3

Equitable benefit sharing



Benefit sharing must take place all along the value chains

It should apply to genetic and biological resources, and their parts

If R&D over Marine GRs within national jurisdiction, actors must ensure PIC & MAT

BIOTRADE PRINCIPLES

4

Socio economic sustainability



Blue BT products and services should have a market potential

Harvesting must not exceed the MSY

Economic activities should not include practices that threaten marine and coastal biodiversity

Relay to the extent possible on Climate-friendly technologies (e.g. renewable energy sources)

5

Legal compliance



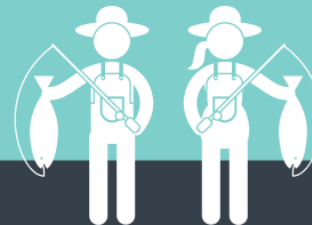
Consider the multilayer and multi-agency regulatory regime under UNCLOS (territorial waters, EEZs, continental shelf extension and ABNJs)

CBD, Nagoya Protocol & CITES principles must be read in light of the UNCLOS & other conventions

Guidance under FAO hard and soft law instruments linked to sustainable harvesting & IUU fishing must be considered

6

Respect for actors rights



Livelihoods of coastal populations must be respected & maintained

Rights of small scale and artisanal fishermen (SSF) must be respected

Enable the preservation & use traditional fishing methods and practices when supportive of sustainable fishing

BIOTRADE PRINCIPLES

7

Clear land tenure and access to resources



Access to resources and tenure rights needs to be regulated and defined in a marine & coastal spatial planning

Guidance under FAO instruments linked to tenure of rights and SSF must be considered



The way forward

- **Proposal for adaptation of BioTrade principles and criteria to the marine environment**
- **Test it with actual case studies (e.g. whale watching and queen conch harvesting & traceability systems)**
- **Creation of a Working group with stakeholders**
- **Revise draft Blue BT principles and criteria**
- **Define programmatic support at the country / value chain level by all partners**