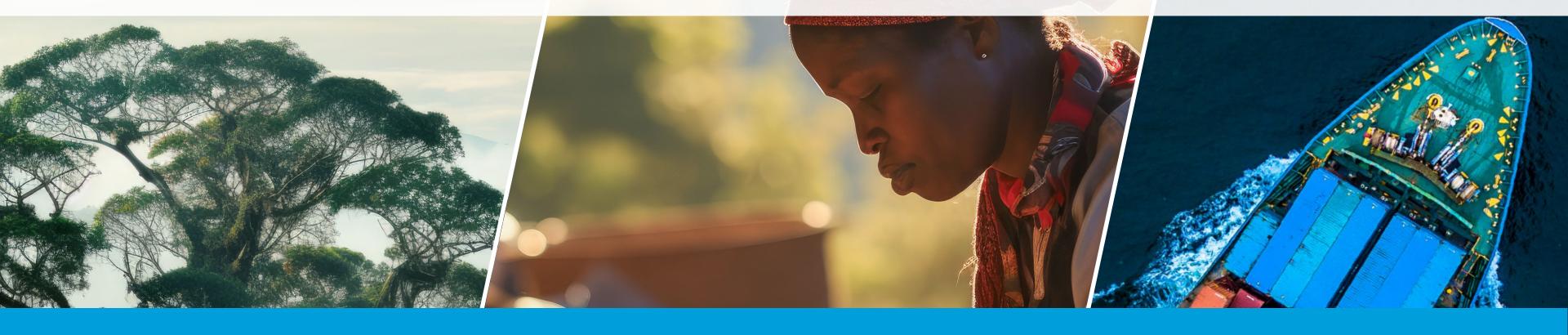
7th BioTrade Congress: Global governance for trade and biodiversity

25-26 March 2024, Palais des Nations, Geneva





Regional BioTrade Achievements and Way Forward Christiaan de Leeuw, Manager, Nedspice Farmers Partnership Program-NFPP, Nedspice































Overview UEBT project

Located in Yen Bai, Vietnam. Harvest certified from 2023.

UEBT certification includes

Biodiversity conservation

Respect for people

Traceability and transparency

Cultural respect

Environmental stewardship

Ethical trade practices

Consumer trust

243 farmers, 500 metric tons of cassia



Location: Yen Bai, Viet Nam

Timeline: 2022-2023.

Farmers: 243

Volume: 500 mt

Area: 520 ha







UEBT can be called

Rainforest Alliance (RA)



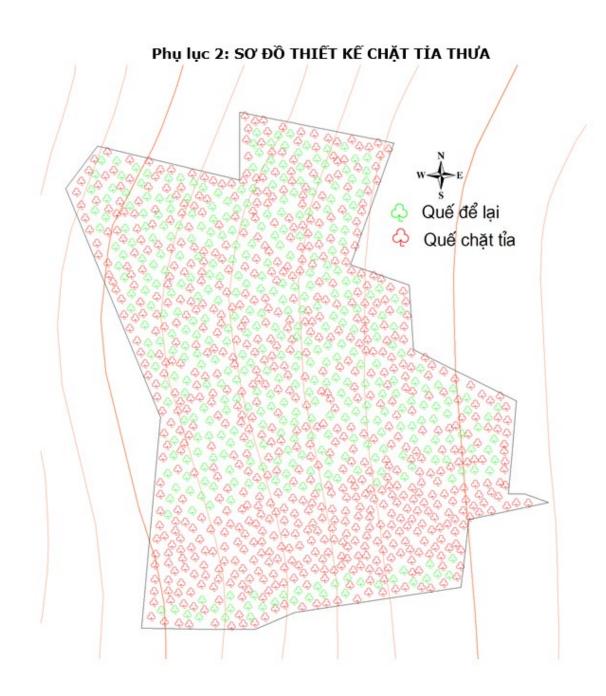






Striving for constant improvement

- Making the step beyond "regular" UEBT/RA certification
- Moving away from monoculture, working towards regenerative agriculture practices
- Pilot to reduce number of trees per hectare, either through intercropping or live borders with native trees
- Goals include increasing biodiversity and reducing the risk of disease outbreaks



Challenges and benefits for farmers

- Intercropping has costs and benefits:
 - Reducing overall cassia output (disregarding risks of disease outbreaks etc.)
 - Allows for short term income from other crops
 - Challenge to find suitable cash crops
 - Impact on CO₂ footprint of product
 - Less or more carbon capture?
- Unique challenges cassia: what other crop takes
 15 years to harvest?
 - Outcome of pilot studies take time
 - Risk of oversupply in the future
- How to get farmers on board?





Challenges further in the supply chain

- Logistical challenges with sourcing directly in remote areas
- A working model is crucial: farmers trust farmers
- Incentivizing farmers typically means paying a premium
 - Compensate for smaller crop output
 - Plus: costs of running programme
 - Can certification help to get consumers on board?

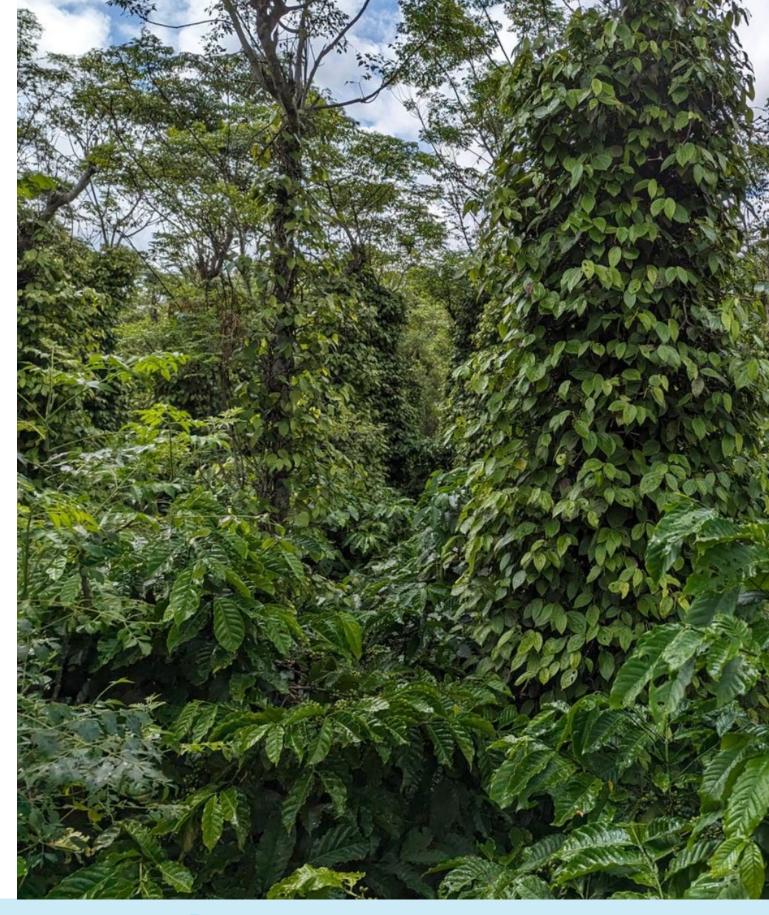






Opportunities for the future

- Vietnam historically has a strong basis for regenerative/agroforestry practices
- Common intercropping models include coffee, pepper, fruit trees
- While relatively labour intensive, these practices are sustainable and have high productivity per hectare
- As production costs increase, sustainability can be USP when competing with conventional agriculture





To conclude

- We're proud and happy to work together to improve sustainability in the spice supply chain
- Sustainable certification is not an endpoint
- Agroforestry models can be highly productive but are typically more labour intensive

Crucial to get consumers involved



