

# Business and Biodiversity

Experiences from the BioTrade Initiative

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# What is BioTrade?



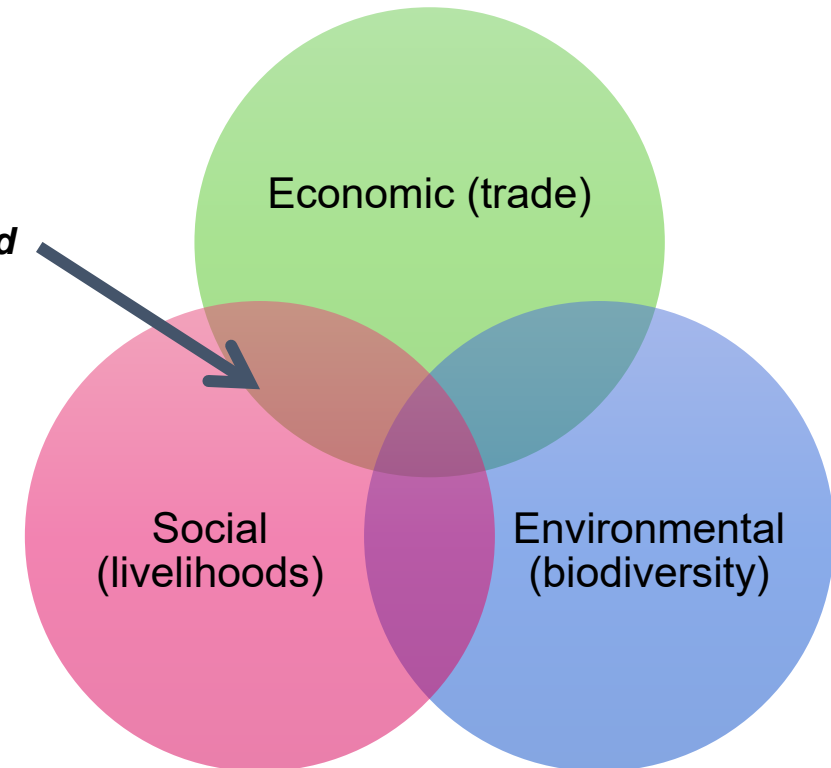
UNITED NATIONS  
UNCTAD

- 195 member States
- Created in 1964
- Part of UN Secretariat



Aim: To promote the trade of products and services derived from biodiversity through value chain development which can generate sustainable livelihoods.

*Connecting  
biodiversity,  
livelihoods and  
markets*



# BioTrade Principles and Criteria



Download the publication here



There are also 25 criteria that go along with the Principles

## BioTrade Principles



Principle 1: Conservation of Biodiversity



Principle 2: Sustainable Use of Biodiversity



Principle 3: Fair and Equitable Sharing



Principle 4: Socio-Economic Sustainability



Principle 5: Legal Compliance



Principle 6: Respect for the rights of actors



Principle 7: Clarity on right to use and access to natural resources

# Who we work and collaborate with\*

*\*Past and present, no specific order*

## Governments

- Ministry of Environment Peru
- Biodiversity Conservation Agency, Viet Nam
- Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development , Colombia
- Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment of South Africa

## NGOs/Grassroots organizations/Academia/Think tanks

- Union for Ethical BioTrade
- ISEAL
- Forum on Trade, Environment, & the SDGs (TESS)

## Private Sector

- Firmenich
- MANE
- Natura
- Vina Samex
- Yves Rocher
- Weleda
- Duc Phu

## Trade promotion agencies, cooperation agencies, other initiatives

- ABS Initiative
- Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation
- UNEP Trade Hub
- United Nations Forum on Sustainability Standards
- Satoyama Initiative

# BioTrade Sectors



# Where we work



Currently implemented in 100 countries  
Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe

Sales from BT companies / associations  
\$30 billion USD (2022)

# Complementary Approaches

**Both place strong emphasis on:**

Social, economic, and environmental aspects of biodiversity

Fair and equitable sharing of benefits

Traditional knowledge, indigenous and local communities

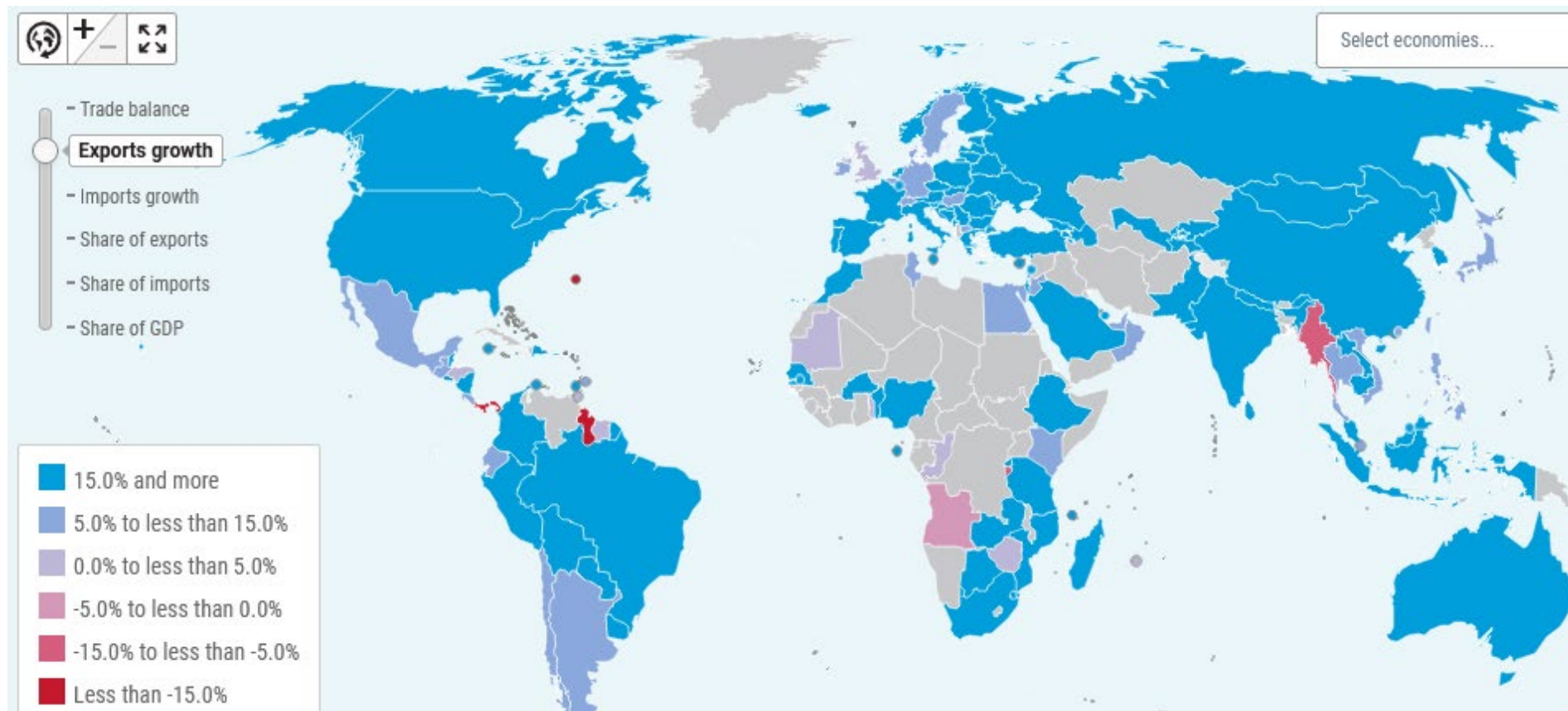
Inclusivity and dialog amongst all actors

Sustainable use of biodiversity





# From a global view, biodiversity-based products exports are growing



*Export growth of biodiversity-based products in 2021*

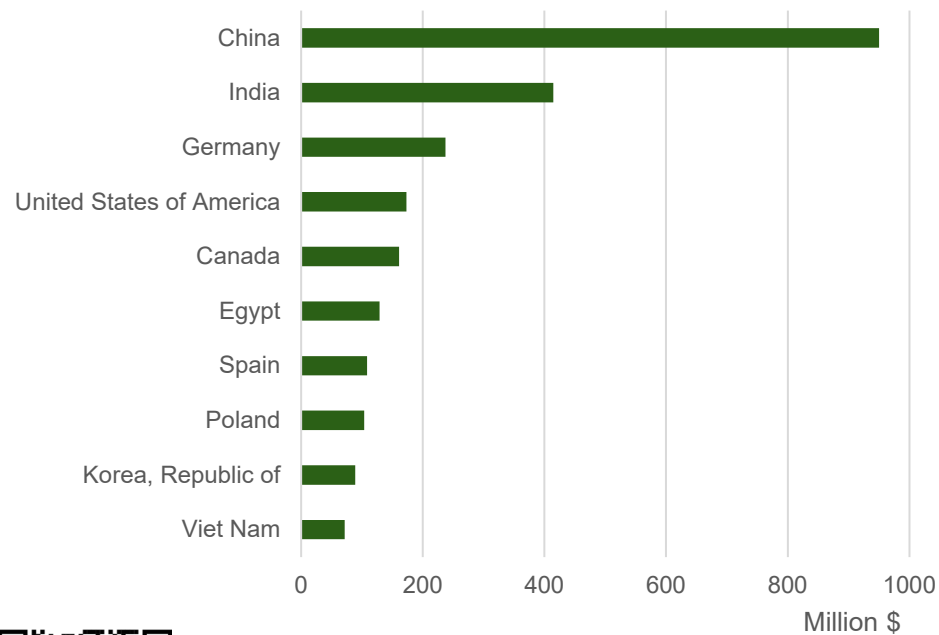


The UNCTAD Trade and Biodiversity Database is open access:  
<https://unctadstat.unctad.org/en/Biotrade.html>

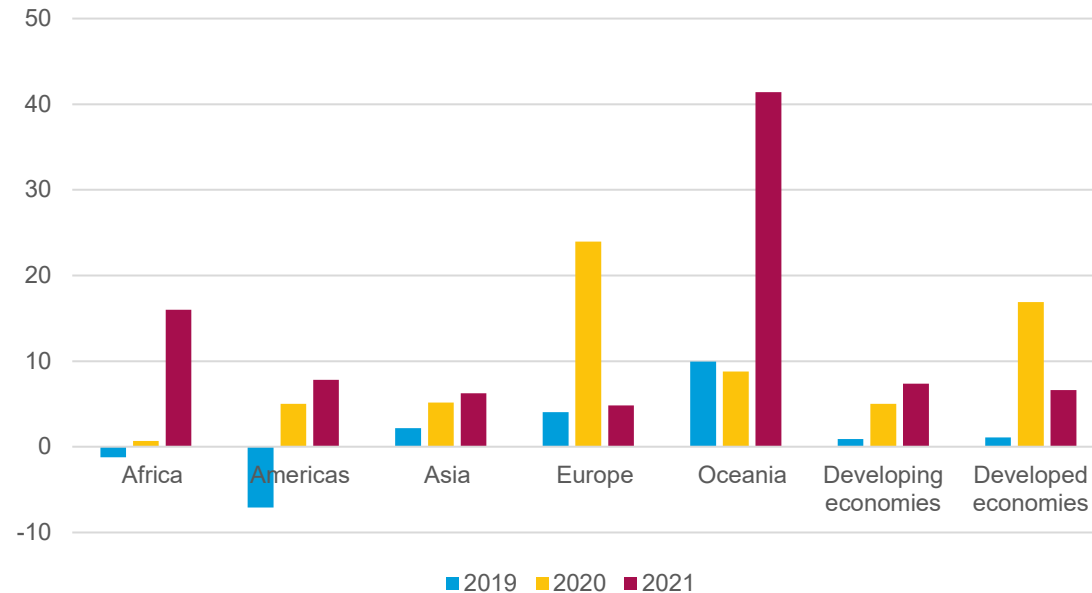
# TraBio information on Goal B, Complementary indicator: “Trends in the legal trade of medicinal plants”

(GBF’s Monitoring framework ([CBD/COP/DEC/15/5](#)))

Top 10 exporters of medicinal plants in 2021



Growth rate exports of medicinal plants 2019-2021



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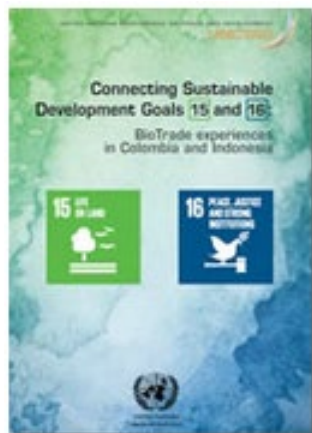


# Case study and the BioTrade Value Chain Approach

**Location:** Aceh (Sumatra region), Indonesia

**Sector:** Nutmeg

**Implementors:** UNDP, UNCTAD, National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS)

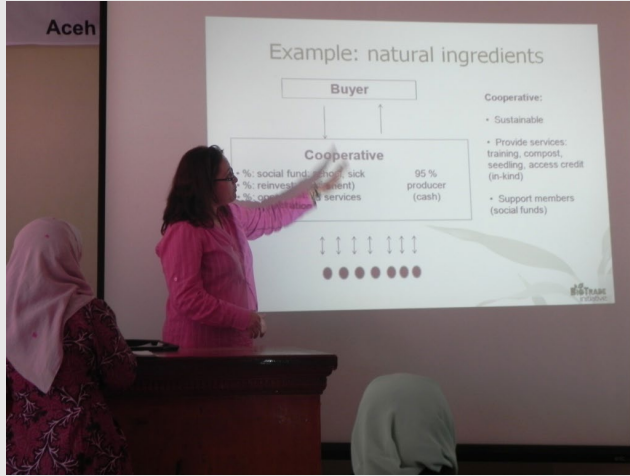


Publication on case study also available here



# Value Chain Model

## Workplan formulated



Implementation (including additional new nutmeg product sectors, capacity building)



Development of an assessment to identify potential sectors



Participatory assessment and value chain workshop organized



4. Strategy formulation

3. Participatory Assessment

chains

tion  
of

# Takeaway and recommendations

## Takeaway #1: Having a participatory structure is a must

- All participatory refers to ALL including : producers, processors, industry, government, academia, NGOs and international cooperation agencies (among others)
- Inclusion of vulnerable groups in the decision-making processes can bring their concerns and needs to the table and can be better addressed.
- Inclusion of indigenous groups: they can bring diverse perspectives to the development of sustainable value chains and can preserve their traditional knowledge while generating income which is a win-win-win situation

## **Takeaway #2: Sustainability of the value chain depends on developing the ownership and commitment of the stakeholders**

- Stakeholders need to empowerment, ownership and commitment of the stakeholders to work under a shared and common vision
- In the nutmeg value chain, capacity building and training that were conducted helped them increase their knowledge of the market which then increased demand for nutmeg products.
- Other actors were also willing to create incentives and opportunities for small business innovation and investment for the nutmeg factor.

## Takeaway #3: Important to work at the policy level

- Involving the local authorities within the process allowed them to also realize the issues, priorities, and needs that are involved for nutmeg sector to develop.
- As an example, this for led to the local government to issue a local regulation that prohibits catching specific bird species known to kill pests that feeds on the nutmeg.



## Takeaway #4: Participatory approach allows to identify problems and risks

- Detecting them at an early stage, allowing early intervention to prevent them or incorporate into the strategy and action plan
- Because potential pest for nutmeg was identified in the assessment phase, external experts were called to discuss prevention measures.
- Product diversification, market information, and enhancement of nutmeg quality were also topics brought up during the assessment and were incorporated into the strategy



Sustainable trade for people and biodiversity

# Thank you!



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