

## UNCTAD PROPOSAL FOR COMMENTS BY BIOTRADE PARTNERS AND OTHER INTERESTED STAKEHOLDERS

**Guidelines and template for the review of the draft monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework**

### TEMPLATE FOR COMMENTS

<b>Review comments on the draft monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework</b>				
<i>Contact information</i>				
<b>Surname:</b>	Jaramillo			
<b>Given Name:</b>	Lorena			
<b>Government (if applicable):</b>				
<b>Organization:</b>	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); International Trade Centre (ITC); United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS); Ministry of Environment and Water (MAAE) of Ecuador; Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; PromPerú, development bank of Latin America (CAF); Union for Ethical BioTrade (UEBT); ABS Capacity Development Initiative; FLEDGE)			
<b>Address:</b>	UNCTAD Palais des Nations 8-14 Avenue de la Paix 1211 Geneva 10			
<b>City:</b>	Geneva			
<b>Country:</b>	Switzerland			
<b>E-mail:</b>	<a href="mailto:biotrade@un.org">biotrade@un.org</a> ; <a href="mailto:lorena.jaramillo@un.org">lorena.jaramillo@un.org</a>			
<i>Comments</i>				
<b>Table</b>	<b>Page</b>	<b>Column letter</b>	<b>Row number</b>	<b>Comment</b>
1 and 2		C		In the case of using certification as indicator, we recommend considering other certifications along with FSC. This applies to indicators for GA3, GA6, GB1, GB3, T2.2, T3.1.
1	6	C (GB2)	67	We propose to add the indicator 'Trends in the legal trade of medicinal plants'. Please refer to our input to the indicator table for further information.
2	12	C (T4.1)	59	We propose to add the three indicators to this monitoring element: 'Number of UEBT-certified ingredients', 'Volumes of UEBT-certified ingredients' and: 'Number of biological resources harvested in line with BioTrade Principles and Criteria'. Please refer to our input to the indicator table for further information.
2	13	A (T4.2)	61-63	Sustainable trade is understood as the legal and traceable commercial exchange of goods and services which generates social, economic and environmental benefits

				<p>and thereby contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and biodiversity objectives.</p> <p>The shift to sustainable trade is essential to address underlying cause of biodiversity loss identified by the IPBES Global Assessment. We welcome therefore component T.4.2, but we recommend adding 'traceable' to the component so that it would read: Trade is legal, <b>traceable</b>, sustainable and safe for human health and biodiversity.</p>
2	13	C (T4.2)	56-57	We propose to add the indicator 'Proportion of biological resources traded legally. Please refer to our input to the indicator table for further information.
2	13	B (T4.2)	61	We recommend adding an <b>additional monitoring element</b> to component T.4.2.: "Trends in exports and imports of biodiversity-based products that is sustainable (for instance in line with BioTrade Principles & Criteria and/or CITES requirements)" in order to track progress on trade flows of biodiversity-based and sustainably sourced products. This addition is needed to reflect the scope of component T.4.2 with corresponding monitoring elements.
2	13	C (T4.2)	61	<p>This additional monitoring element can be informed by the following indicators:</p> <p>1: Value and trends of exports/imports in biodiversity-based products</p> <p>2: Trends of trade and commercialization in biodiversity-based products that is sustainable and legal</p> <p>3: Number of countries where UEBT members source ingredients from</p> <p>More information on these suggested indicators can be found in the other document on indicator review.</p>
2	19	C (T8.2)	114-116	We propose to add the indicator 'Trends in the legal trade of medicinal plants'. Please refer to our input to the indicator table for further information.
2	26	C (T.13.2)	158	We would propose to add the indicator 'Number of countries having adopted a harmonized National Tariff Line nomenclature for biodiversity-based products'. Please refer to our input to the indicator table for further information.
2	27	C (T13.3)	159-161	<p>The additional indicators we are proposing are:</p> <p>1.The number of countries that have incorporated the BioTrade Principles &amp; Criteria.</p> <p>Please find more information on the BioTrade Principles &amp; Criteria on this website  <a href="https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DITC/Trade-and-Environment/BioTrade/BT-Principles-Criteria.aspx">https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DITC/Trade-and-Environment/BioTrade/BT-Principles-Criteria.aspx</a></p> <p>2.Number of countries that have trade, export or other related strategies that foster the sustainable trade of biodiversity-based products and services, such as BioTrade.</p> <p>Please refer to our input to the indicator table for further information.</p>
2	29	C (14.3)	177	We recommend expanding the scope of this indicator with other certification schemes and we propose the indicator 'Number of prioritized and certified supply chains' by

				UEBT. Please refer to our input to the indicator table for further information.
2	29-30	C (T14.3)	179	<p>We propose to add the indicator ‘Number of supply chains that are implementing/aligned with BioTrade Principles and Criteria’. Please refer to our input to the indicator table for further information.</p> <p>Please also note: Trends in proportion of supply chains which are legal and sustainable, shows MSC Certified Cash. However, in the document Indicators for the post 2020 global biodiversity framework, it is under T14.2/Monitoring element Trends in certification of supply chains under line 177.</p>
2	27-30	A		Making supply chains sustainable will only work when trade becomes sustainable. Trade should be explicitly mentioned under one of the components of the 2030 target, ideally as <b>additional component T14.4.:</b> Supply chains promote sustainable trade
2	27-30	B		Accordingly, the shift to sustainable trade should be reflected as a monitoring element under the new component T14.4.: Trends in efforts to shift to sustainable trade
2	27-30	C		<p>We propose the following indicators for that additional component 14.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Countries supporting Business Support Organizations (governmental Trade Promotion Organizations but also private sector association) in exporting products produced under sustainable criteria, such as BioTrade P&amp;C</li> <li>• Number of companies that have incorporated the BioTrade Principles &amp; Criteria into their business practices</li> <li>• Trends of trade and commercialization in biodiversity-based products that is sustainable and legal (for instance, in line with BioTrade Principles and/or CITES requirements)</li> </ul> <p>The details about these indicators can be found in the indicators comment table.</p>
2	31	C (T15.3)	193	We propose the indicator ‘Trends of exports in biodiversity-based products’.
3				Please add the indicators proposed by the UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative through the ‘indicators comment template’ to this table.

#### **ABOUT THE UNCTAD BIOTRADE INITIATIVE**

The BioTrade Initiative was launched in 1996 by UNCTAD, the United Nations trade agency, to promote sustainable trade in biological resources for development in support of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The BioTrade Initiative mobilizes resources for biodiversity through sustainable trade. BioTrade refers to the collection, production, transformation, and commercialization of goods and services derived from biodiversity under environmental, social, and economic sustainability principles and criteria which are known as the BioTrade Principles and Criteria P&C). <https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DITC/Trade-and-Environment/BioTrade/BT-Principles-Criteria.aspx>

For over 20 years, the BioTrade Initiative has been working through national, regional and international partners to enhance the economic self-reliance and resilience of communities and small and medium-size

enterprises. UNCTAD BioTrade and its partners have worked on strengthening biodiversity-based sectors and diversifying countries exports, while safeguarding biodiversity. It has positively contributed to the livelihoods of approximately 5 million people in over 60 countries in Asia, Africa, the Americas and Europe. It is transitioning from a niche market to a more vigorous sector within the economy with sales reported at US\$40 million in 2003 to US\$6.7 billion (€5,149 billion) in 2019.

The **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)** is the main United Nations body dealing with trade, investment and development issues. Its 195 member States have regularly affirmed that trade in sustainably sourced biodiversity products can play an important role in enhancing development. The BioTrade Initiative's engagement in the process leading to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework builds on its 2016 mandate from UNCTAD XIV, and the recognition that it has received in various international forums and MEAs that focus on biodiversity—including the CBD—with references being made in numerous COP decisions over the years. UNCTAD, jointly with WTO and ITC, is custodian for the trade-related SDGs, and publishes the UNCTAD SDG Pulse, an annual statistical publication reporting on SDG developments.

The **International Trade Centre (ITC)** is the joint development agency of the United Nations and the World Trade Organization dedicated to supporting the internationalization and competitiveness of SMEs, and a key partner for BioTrade. ITC is developing the Assessment Tool of the BioTrade Principles and Criteria (BT P&C) to enhance understanding of the BioTrade concept among companies and producers and scale up the use of the BT P&C in biodiversity-based value chains.

The **United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)** is a leading research and teaching institute based in Tokyo, Japan. It is one of 13 institutes and programmes, located in 12 different countries, which together comprise the United Nations University (UNU)—a global think tank and postgraduate teaching organization. UNU-IAS's mission is to advance efforts towards a more sustainable future, through policy-oriented research and capacity development focused on sustainability and its social, economic and environmental dimensions. It serves the international community through innovative contributions to high-level policymaking and debates, addressing priority issues for the UN system. The activities of the institute are in three thematic areas: sustainable societies, natural capital and biodiversity, and global change and resilience.

The **Ecuadorian Ministry of Environment and Water (MAAE)** is the government entity responsible for effectively and efficiently exercising the leadership of environmental management in the country. It is oriented to guarantee a healthy and ecologically balanced environment with the objective of conserving and sustainably uses its biodiversity, maintains and improves its environmental quality, and promotes sustainable development and social justice. Based on the above, the MAAE has promoted, together with its strategic allies, the implementation of BioTrade projects. At the same time, they seek to strengthen biodiversity production initiatives (bio-businesses) by applying an environmental, economic, and social sustainability approach at the national level.

The **Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) of the Lao People's Democratic Republic** is a partner of BioTrade and pioneering in applying BioTrade Principles & Criteria as well as ABS provisions. The Ministry promotes the use of biological resource as a renewable material source in the light of social economic and environment sustainability.

**PromPerú** is an agency attached to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism of Peru which seeks to promote the use of environmental, social and economic sustainability criteria within the productive processes of exporting companies, thus increasing the competitiveness of the goods and services that are offered in international markets. The institution seeks to strengthen national capacities by contributing to the development of programmes in regions that promote BioTrade, building on the National BioTrade Strategy and Action Plan to 2025 and working in collaboration with other institutions.

The **development bank of Latin America (CAF)** is also a key partner under BioTrade and has implemented the CAF-GEF-UNEP regional BioTrade Project. Jointly with CITES Secretariat, UNCTAD and the International Oceans Institute, CAF is also fostering the development of Blue BioTrade to promote sustainable and equitable economic sectors and value chains based on marine and coastal resources.

The **Union for Ethical BioTrade (UEBT)** is a non-profit association that promotes the “sourcing with respect” of ingredients from biodiversity. UEBT supports and verifies companies’ commitments to Ethical BioTrade - innovation and sourcing practices that contribute to a world in which people and biodiversity thrive. Working with UEBT is a way for businesses to demonstrate impact to consumers, governments and other supply chain actors. A key initiative of the UEBT is the Biodiversity Barometer, which is used as an indicator under Aichi Target 1 to measure how people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably. In 2019, UEBT launched a certification label for members who hold UEBT certification for either their ethical sourcing system, or for specific natural ingredients.

The **ABS Capacity Development Initiative** contributes to achieving the SDGs by supporting the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS. Through targeted support services the ABS Initiative facilitates three core processes: developing ABS regulatory and institutional frameworks, negotiating fair and equitable ABS agreements, and integrating indigenous peoples and local communities in playing an important role in enhancing development. respective procedures. Established in 2006, the multi-donor Initiative is implemented by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH and currently funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ, host of the Initiative), the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie/Institut de la Francophonie pour le développement durable (OIF/IFDD), the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the 11th European Development Fund (through the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement) and the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Cooperation (SECO). The secretariat of the ABS Initiative is located at GIZ headquarters in Germany.

**FLEDGE** is a not for profit trust working on supporting policy-practice links related to environmental governance. FLEDGE is contributing to national, regional and global efforts to develop the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and aims to support effective commitments from Parties and stakeholders for realizing the Vision of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). For details: <http://www.fledgein.org>

				Additional rows can be added to this table by selecting “Table” followed by “insert” and “rows below”

*Comments should be sent by e-mail to [secretariat@cbd.int](mailto:secretariat@cbd.int)*