

Nature-Based Solutions

From planning to successful governance and implementation











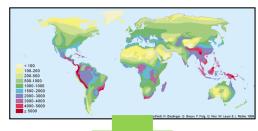
ABS-compliant BioTrade: How it started and why?

THE ABS L'INITIATIVE DE CAPACITY RENFORCEMENT DEVELOPMENT DES CAPACITES INITIATIVE POUR L'APA



Rural Africa

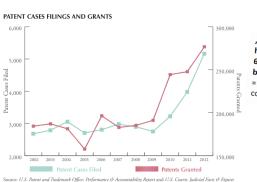
- Dependence on ecosystem services, custodianship of IPLCs: biodiversity translates into associated traditional knowledge
- Employment / jobs as part of resilience strengthening (e.g. livelihood / income diversification) to reduce dependency from crop cultivation



Global Trends

Seite 3

Market for superfoods expanded by 202% in the past five years globally



safety and low side effects of natural products advantageous in treatment of chronic diseases in aging societies

Companies reporting on biodiversity		Beauty		Beverage	
	2019	2009	2019	2012	
Companies reporting on sustainable development	69	44	98	91	
 Companies reporting on biodiversity 	49	13	76	53	
■ Companies reporting on biodiversity in the supply chain	40	9	54	4	
Companies reporting on Access and Benefit Sharing	17	2	5	2	

"U.S. consumer sales of natural, organic and healthy products are forecasted to expand 64% from USD 153 billion in 2013 to USD 252 billion by 2019. (average growth rate of 8.6%, = 4x projected growth rate of mainstream consumer packaged goods)

Sales from BioTrade beneficiary industry have reached Euro 4.44 billion (US\$5.38 billion) in 2016 in over 3500 value chains in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe, a significant increase from US\$ 30 million in 2003 Only 4% of world trade (US\$290 billion) is related to biodiversity-based goods [...] the growth of natural product sales increased growin or natural product sales the research from US\$1.9 billion in 1980, to US\$141 billion in 2016





Approaches and emerging lessons

Objective BioInnovation Africa:

Promoting European-African business partnerships to conserve and sustainably manage biodiversity, increase local value addition and job creation in the BioTrade sector in 4 African countries









BioTrade / market orientation:

- BioTrade sector: employment and conservation potentials
- Address existing Biodiversity-based market opportunities (& compliance)
- Value chain perspective and market-based approach
- Address bottlenecks and support pipelines for new value chains
- Improve/create income along the VC (production, processing, sector)
- Instrumentalize key global frameworks:
 - CBD with 3 equivalent goals: conservation, sust. use, fair equitable benefit-sharing
 - Nagoya Protocol provides a legally-binding internationally recognized framework to promote access to and benefit-sharing of genetic resources
 - UNCTAD BioTrade principles

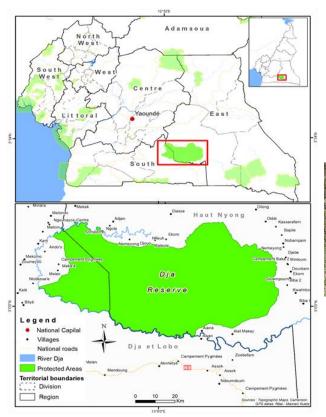














- Tree Tetrapleura teraptera (Tt)
- For spices (flavour) and medicinal purpose
- In most humid forest areas
- Community in East Region (~600 persons)
- Depend entirely on Tt for their livelihood
- Annual fruits harvested when dropped (matured)
- Collection around fallow land, cultivated farms and Dja Reserve

The local settings: community and collection







- Community as cooperative (Centre Verte de Lomie) of Bantu and the Baka (indigenous) marginalized people
- 253 members (182 women)
- Production ~8 tons/y dried fruits
- Exclusive collection of wild fruits
- Collective activities

Processing and commercialization

- Fruits washed, separated and dried (sun drying, charcoal oven)
- Station developed and quality tested by international client, SOP developed
- Charcoal for drying from selective logging concessions
- Local marketing at the forest gate, doorsteps and local markets (30-76 cent/kg)
- With intern. partner V. Mane Fils:
 1kg of dried fruit sold for ~3 €
- Costs: Maintenance drying station and transport covered by community
- Management plan / collection practices under development











Benefit-sharing agreement and ABS compliance





- Partnership btw F&F house V. Mane Fils (VMF), local communities and GIZ
- VMF to commercialize flavor compound of Tt for other B2C clients
- "Users" need various permits
- ABS compliance: Benefit-sharing agreement (MAT) required
- Negotiation of (non-)monetary benefits (contractual)
- Competent National Authority in Cameroon: Ministry of Environment (MINEPDED)
- GIZ trains communities and facilitates PIC / MAT
- Jurisdictional approach (compliance) complements market-based approach



What makes this case an NbS?

NbS criterion	The case
1. NbS effectively address societal challenges	- Rights-holders/beneficiaries and challenge captured (marginalized IPLCs supported) under legal framing
2. Design of NbS is informed by scale	- Recognize system framing → best practice case and aspired uptake for similar schemes by policy and private sector (e.g. <i>Mondia whitei</i>)
	 Address risks beyond-site → legal certainty / ABS compliance, uptake security (commitment / exclusivity clauses in MAT)
3. NbS result in a net gain to biodiversity & ecosystem integrity	 Reforestation captured in MAT (species conservation through forest ecosystem rehabilitation, non-detrimentation collection) Addresses local drivers of degradation / loss, creates new incentives
4. NbS are economically viable	 Clear direct / indirect benefits / costs through purchase and ABS agreements Cost-effectiveness → business case with internat. client Complementary solutions: local markets less viable



What makes this case an NbS?

NbS criterion	The case
5. NbS are based on inclusive, transparent and empowering governance processes	 ABS legal framework provides grievance resolution, FPIC for IPLC Cooperative charter & MAT for transparent/inclusive decision-making
6. NbS equitably balance trade- offs between achievement of their primary goal(s) and the continued provision of multiple benefits	 Costs/benefits of trade-offs acknowledged? Address rural exodus Tt-related land use perpetuates rights to land / resources (backed by legal status, management plan)
7. NbS are managed adaptively, based on evidence	 NbS strategy established and used for M&E → baseline assessment and monitoring system established (UNCTAD Principles) Field and lab R&D provide for iterative learning
8. NbS are sustainable and mainstreamed within an appropriate jurisdictional context	 Design/implementation/lessons shared for transformative change → informs other ABS cases, training material, national expertise built, self-sustaining model, contribute to SDGs Inform/enhance policy / regulatory framework for mainstreaming Contribute to national/global targets: ALL CBD goals



Thank you for your participation



Contact



Friedrich zur Heide

Project Coordinator Bionnovation Africa, Bonn friedrich.zurheide@giz.de T+49 (0) 228 44 60 - 1991



Dr. Hartmut Meyer

Team leader, ABS Capacity Development Initiative Hartmut.meyer@giz.de T + 49 (0) 6196 79-3285

M + 49 (0) 171 1027839



Suhel al-Janabi

Executive Director - GeoMedia GmbH, Bonn

s.aljanabi@geo-media.de T+49 (0) 228 90 96 620



www.giz.de

M +49 (0) 152 900 512 93



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