



Connecting Sustainable Development Goals 15 and 16:

BioTrade experiences in Colombia and Indonesia



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Abbreviations and acronyms

APC	Presidential Agency for International Cooperation (Colombia)
APED	Aceh Partnerships for Economic Development
ASOPROCAR	Asociación de Productores de Cacao de Rivera (Colombia)
Balittri	Indonesian Spice and Industrial Crops Research Institute
BAPPEDA	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah (Regional Development Planning Agency)
BAPPENAS	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (National Development Planning Agency)
BCPR	Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery (UNDP)
BKP3	Badan Ketahanan Pangan dan Pelaksana Penyuluhan Pertanian (Agency for Food Security and Agriculture Facilitation)
CAF	Development Bank of Latin America
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBS	Corporación Biocomercio Sostenible (Colombia)
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COAPI	Cooperativa de Apicultores del Huila (Colombia)
CORAMBIENTE	Corporación Buen Ambiente
DDR	disarmament, demobilization and reintegration
Dishutbun	Dinas Kehutanan dan Perkebunan (Forestry and Plantation Agency)
Forpala	Forum Pala (Nutmeg Forum)
GAM	Free Aceh Movement (Gerakan Aceh Merdeka)
GAP	good agricultural practices
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IAWG-DDR	United Nations Inter-Agency Working Group on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
IFACS	Indonesian Forestry and Climate Support Project
HLPF	High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
MEA	multilateral environmental agreement
NGO	non-governmental organization
NSBP	National Sustainable BioTrade Programme (Colombia)
NTFPs	non-timber forest products
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SECO	Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs
SMEs	small and medium enterprises
UEBT	Union for Ethical BioTrade
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

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1. INTRODUCTION

Biodiversity is life's foundation as it provides resources for basic human needs in terms of food, fuel, medicine, shelter, transportation, as well as environmental services such as protecting water sources. It is also important for businesses as natural raw materials enable the development of products and services, or are used for recreation or cultural activities, which also generate income for local communities. Around 1.6 billion people depend on forests and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) for their livelihoods (Secretariat of the CBD, 2015a). Many households in Asia, derived as much as 50–80 per cent of their annual household income from NTFPs, namely from biodiversity resources (Secretariat of the CBD, 2014). In the Latin American region some 75 per cent of households depend directly on biodiversity to meet their basic needs for food and water as well as to preserve their culture (CAF, 2015).

Biodiversity is the natural capital base for a sustainable economy. Many developing countries rich in biological resources have the potential to capture the market and use such products as an engine for sustainable development. The conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use and trade of its derived products and services can provide countries valuable opportunities for economic development and improvement of livelihoods. Biodiversity is also increasingly recognized by business and consumers. It is a source of natural inputs to develop value added processes and provides a business opportunity for capturing consumer preferences for socially, environmentally and health-friendly products. The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity report (UNEP, 2010) estimated that by 2050, the sustainability-related global business opportunities in natural resources (e.g. food, energy, forestry, agriculture, water and metals) range between would amount to \$2–6 trillion. The markets for biodiversity-friendly products are also growing. The Secretariat of the CBD (2013) estimated that the natural cosmetics industry is worth around \$26 billion, the natural beverages industry \$23 billion and the botanicals industry \$85 billion. The growth rates are in general higher than other sectors, particularly for some segments such as superfoods whose market expanded by 202 per cent in the past five years. (2016 Mintel).¹ The forecast for this biodiversity-friendly products are also promising, including relevant segments such as the dietary supplements market

that is expected to reach \$278 billion by 2024² (Grand View Research Inc., 2016), or consumer sales in the United States of America of natural, organic and healthy products that are forecasted to expand 64 per cent from \$153 billion in 2013 to \$252 billion by 2019 (NEXT Forecast 2016).³

However, biodiversity is being lost at accelerating rates; “13 million hectares of forest being lost every year ... and 52 per cent of the land used for agriculture is moderately or severely affected by soil degradation” (United Nations, 2015a). Livelihoods and natural-based industries are connected through biodiversity. Biodiversity loss reduces the capacity of ecosystems to provide the essential services for human survival. If biodiversity is not responsibly managed and sustainably used it will not generate livelihoods and business opportunities, nor provide the basic needs and development opportunities much needed in rural areas. This is particularly relevant in post-conflict situations in developing countries, as two thirds of biodiversity hotspots and priority conservation areas around the world have been affected by conflict between 1950 and 2000 (Hanson et al, 2009).

As part of a sustainable peacebuilding process, developing income-generating activities and creating sustainable jobs for conflict affected individuals (e.g. displaced people, returnees, victims and ex-combatants) is essential for their reintegration into civilian life. Biodiversity, through its sustainable use and generation of derived tradeable products and services, can serve as a key foundation upon which conflict-affected communities and ex-combatants can derive economically feasible and environmentally friendly opportunities. This is what UNCTAD, is promoting through its BioTrade Initiative. The Initiative fosters the development of biodiversity-based businesses, value chains and sectors under economic, social and environmental sustainability criteria.

This document aims to demonstrate how BioTrade is supporting countries to build sustainable and peaceful societies, thus illustrating the connection between the Sustainable Development Goals 15 (Life on land) and SDG16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions). It starts by providing an overview of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the linkages between trade, biodiversity and peaceful, inclusive societies. Secondly, BioTrade is analysed, particularly its principles, approaches and methodologies and how these can support peacebuilding and post-conflict processes. Afterwards, case studies from

Colombia and Indonesia are presented. Finally, the document provides general and specific conclusions and recommendations for developing post-conflict BioTrade initiatives and programmes.

For this study, the following definitions are considered:

- Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR): “A process that contributes to security and stability in a post-conflict recovery context by removing weapons from the hands of combatants, taking the combatants out of military structures and helping them to integrate socially and economically into society by finding civilian livelihoods.” (IAWG-DDR, 2006.)
- Ex-combatant: “A person who has assumed any of the responsibilities or carried out any of the activities mentioned in the definition of ‘combatant’, and has laid down or surrendered his/her arms with a view to entering a DDR process. Former combatant status may be certified through a demobilization process by a recognized authority. Spontaneously auto-demobilized individuals, such as deserters, may also be considered ex-combatants if proof of non-combatant status over a period of time can be given.” (IAWG-DDR, 2006.)
- Peacebuilding: “involves a range of measures targeted to reduce the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict by strengthening national capacities at all levels for conflict management, and to lay the foundations for sustainable peace and development. Peacebuilding strategies must be coherent and tailored to specific needs of the country concerned, based on national ownership, and should comprise a carefully prioritized, sequenced, and therefore relatively narrow set of activities aimed at achieving the above objectives.” (United Nations Secretary-General’s Policy Committee, 2007 quoted in United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office, 2015.)
- Post-conflict: “Can describe the time, period or
- Reintegration: “the process by which ex-combatants acquire civilian status and gain sustainable employment and income. Reintegration is essentially a social and economic process with an open time frame, primarily taking place in communities at the local level. It is part of the general development of a country and a national responsibility and often necessitates long-term external assistance.” (Note by the Secretary-General on administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, 24 May 2005 (A/C.5/59/31) in IAWG-DDR, 2014.)
- Returnee: “A refugee who has voluntarily repatriated from a country of asylum to his/her country of origin, after the country of origin has confirmed that its environment is stable and secure and not prone to persecution of any person. Also refers to a person (who could be an internally displaced person [IDP] or excombatant) returning to a community/town/village after conflict has ended.” (IAWG-DDR, 2006.)
- Violence against women/Gender-based violence: “Defined as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private. Violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not be limited to, the following: (a) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation; (b) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual

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