The Mainstreaming of Biodiversity across sectors through promotion of biodiversity value chains (project approaches on policy level)

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Outline

1) Mainstreaming BBP through policy interventions
2) the BBP Policy Document presented to 28th AWGNCB
3) Suggested Country-level policy initiatives
4) Regional-International Policy Initiatives
5) Conclusion
So, how does the mainstreaming of BBP project through policy interventions work?

- Government, through its own initiatives, may now put into policy, the lessons from the project
  - **National Government** - through the implementing ministry (MONRE, or MAF; or a related ministry (Ministry of Trade&Commerce, Rural Development, Science&Technology, etc)
  - **sub-national government** - district or commune level - issues policy supporting existing initiatives at the ASEAN Heritage Parks/protected areas, or through a poverty alleviation or rural development measure

- Private sector partners:
  - may enter into new or extended purchase agreements for more product orders or expansion of product lines

- Other partners: (e.g. NGO, Associations, trainers,....)
  - new partners may give inputs on improvement of product designs
  - expand into new markets, research new product lines or new biodiversity-based products
How was your BBP(s) selected (criteria, steps, ..)

• How were the villages selected

• How was a potential business partners/ private sector partner etc. identified

BOTTOM LINE : FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS SHOULD FOCUS ON BRINGING PRODUCTS INTO STORE SHELVES - this is a business operation, assistance should be given focusing on that aim
BBP policy document presented during the 28th AWGNCB (May 2018, Siem Reap, Cambodia)

• **Approach 1**: Mainstream biodiversity across all relevant sectors through the development of a *Draft ASEAN Guidelines on Mainstreaming Biodiversity Across Relevant Sectors Through Biodiversity-based Value Chains*

• **Approach 2**: Mainstream biodiversity across all sectors through biodiversity-based value chains through continuing capacity-building program for biodiversity-based value chains in ASEAN Member States

• **Approach 3**: Put forward a common regional stmt for CBD COP 14, through SBI2
Country-level policy mainstreaming initiatives

- policy mainstreaming through administrative measures such as the following:

  a) with banking institutions in AHPs providing interest-free loans to communities engaged in enterprises using biodiversity value chains so they can expand their production levels and meet market demand

  b) collaboration with business schools to provide business management training for project holders on value chain management or marketing trainings

  c) with local commune or subnational government leaders providing cash grants for expansion of value chain operations

  d) with universities or research institutions to provide value chain upgrading trainings or research into new biodiversity-based products;
Regional policy mainstreaming initiatives

Support to ACB in the development of sustainability strategy for promotion of biodiversity-based value chains to ASEAN Member States

An initiative supported by GFA Consulting Group on behalf of Deutsche Gesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, led by World Agroforestry (ICRAF) in partnership with ASEAN Center for Biodiversity (ACB)

Anja Gassner, Faisal Mohamed Noor, Enrico Replan, Robert Finlayson
5 Key Questions:

- How can the lessons learned and experienced shared from the BBP project support the AMS commitments to mainstream biodiversity?

- How can BBPs be used as an instrument to achieve coherence and cooperation between AMS strategies on biodiversity conservation and climate-change adaptation and mitigation?

- How can ACB support the AMS in building the capacity of rural communities to be able to develop high quality and sustainable BBPs?

- How can ACB support the work of the AWGNCB focal points?

- How can ACB strengthen the link between AMS and global markets for nature-based products?
Mobilize resources for a second phase of the BBP project with key elements:

1. A secretariat that can work between ACB and AWG NCB in support specifically, to fund a small-grant program to support AMS research and activities into BBPs.

2. National intersectoral innovation platforms to facilitate knowledge sharing and reciprocal learning.

3. Policy review that emphasis on synergies and potential entry points for BBPs across existing AMS policies and strategies and guidelines.

4. Facilitate a seminar or series of seminars with AMS biodiversity focal points and partners to develop guiding principles for BBPs that encompass diverse positions, policy approaches and socio-economic conditions for endorsement by the AWG NCB and the Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry. Particular emphasis should be given to the specific needs of BBPs for adequate social and environmental safeguards.
Coherence and cooperation between AMS strategies on CBD and UNCCCD

1. Facilitate the development of a communication strategy with the AWG NCB focal points to raise public awareness of the critical importance of the protection of biodiversity for the economic, cultural, and environmental sectors, as part of the post-2020 debate, culminating in the CBD COP in 2020.

2. Increase the visibility of biodiversity across the ASEAN pillars through engagement with ASEAN bodies.

3. Support the AWG NCB to be consistently represented on the Ad-hoc Steering Committee of the ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry Towards Food Security. This is to ensure biodiversity’s visibility across sectors in strategies, road maps, and other plans related to climate change resilience and through cross-sectoral coordination and mutual learning.

4. Support a joint seminar or series of seminars involving the AWG SF, AWG NCB and other AWGs related to biodiversity, along with various technical partners to address synergies between climate change adaptation and biodiversity strategies.
How can ACB support the AMS in building the capacity of rural communities?

1. Actively reach out to NTFP-EP to look at synergies, coherence and collaboration and to develop and disseminate best practice guidelines for different BBP’s categories

2. Facilitate fora between BBP stakeholders (collectors, producers, manufacturers, traders, governments) and existing, relevant innovation platforms within AMS. Specific emphasis should be on social and environmental safeguards standards supporting BBP value-chain upgrading.

3. Support regional engagement of a wider range of biodiversity stakeholders with the Civil Society Organization Forum associated with the AWG SF and other bodies.

4. Increase the awareness of the financial and banking sector in AMS with respect to the needs of indigenous communities, with specific emphasis on access to livelihood assessments and benefit sharing.
How can ACB support the work of the AWGNCB focal points?

1. Increase the visibility of biodiversity across the ASEAN pillars through engagement with ASEAN bodies.

2. Support the AWG NCB to be consistently represented on the Ad-hoc Steering Committee of the ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry Towards Food Security. This is to ensure biodiversity’s visibility across sectors in strategies, road maps, and other plans related to climate-change resilience and through cross-sectoral coordination and mutual learning.

3. Support a joint seminar or series of seminars involving the ASEAN Working Group on Social Forestry (AWG SF), AWGNCB, and other AWGs related to biodiversity, along with various technical partners to address synergies between climate change adaptation and biodiversity strategies.
Create a new priority action area as part of ACBs strategy to

1. Develop a BBP program that builds on the lessons learned from the BBP project and can upscale BBP value chain development across the AMS.

2. Host a secretariat that can work between ACB and AWG NCB specifically, to fund a small-grant program to support AMS research and activities into BBPs.

3. Actively reach out to AMS focal points of BioTrade and BIOFIN and other initiatives to assess synergies and options for collaboration.

4. Support and initiate a review of the status of the BBP sector in all AMS. The report should focus on identifying key stakeholders across different BBP categories, existing innovation platforms that already support the development of specific BBP categories, and a description of existing institutional structures, as well as good practices and guidelines.
Conclusion

1) Mainstreaming BBP into policy is something that can be done

2) there are many ways to achieve it

3) ACB will continue to play its facilitative and coordinative role with AMS to make BBP an integral part of protected area management efforts, including biodiversity mainstreaming