



**WE VALUE
NATURE**

10-DAY CHALLENGE

11–24 March 2021

Events and activities for
naturally-smarter businesses





WE VALUE NATURE

Supporting

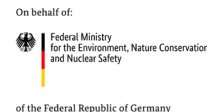


CAPITALS COALITION



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Biodiversity Action Plans: A way to integrate biodiversity management into your company

23 March 2021



Part of the
WE VALUE NATURE
10-DAY CHALLENGE



Global
Nature
Fund



giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

On behalf of:



Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety

of the Federal Republic of Germany

Speakers



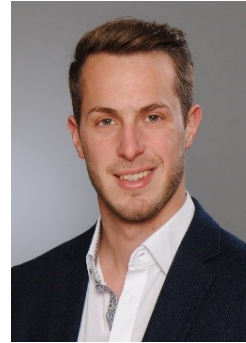
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Agenda

- 1. Introducing the importance of Biodiversity for Business**
- 2. Overview on the tools**
- 3. Experience of Jayanti Herbs and Spice**

Questions & Answers

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1. Introducing the importance of Biodiversity for Business

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Questions & Answers

Biodiversity and Ecosystems

‘**Biological diversity**’ refers to

- All forms of life (plants, animals, microorganisms)
- Life from all sources (e.g., terrestrial, aquatic)
- The diversity of genes, species and ecosystems

‘**Ecosystems**’

- The elements (living and nonliving) it contains
- The occurring relations, interactions and processes between them

Source: Convention on Biological Diversity



Loss of biodiversity and ecosystems

Top threats:



Land- and
sea-use change



Climate change



Natural resource use
and exploitation



Pollution



Invasive alien species

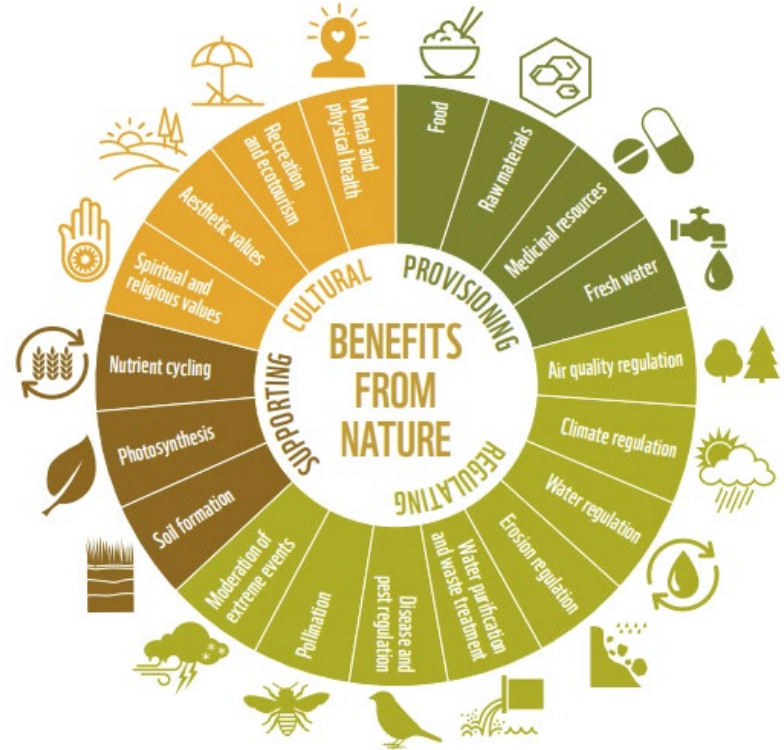
- **humans** have already caused the loss of **83% of all wild mammals** and **50% of all plants**.
- The current **rate of extinction** is **tens to hundreds of times higher** than the average over the past 10 million years
- 1/3 of world's **topsoils** are **degraded** and 32% of world's **forest area** destroyed

Source: World Economic Forum, 2020



Why biodiversity matters for business

- Biological diversity underpins **ecosystem functioning**
- **Ecosystem services** (worth around US\$125 trillion a year)
 - Fertile and stabile soils
 - Clean and abundant water
 - Pollination
 - Climate regulation
- **Raw materials**
 - Construction, Food, Cosmetics, Medicine



Source: WWF Living Planet Report, 2018

Why biodiversity matters for business

- **More than half of the world's GDP** (Approx. USD 44 trillion of economic value generation) is moderately or highly **dependent on ecosystem services** (*World Economic Forum, 2020*)
- **USD 12 trillion of market opportunities** by achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, many of which relate to biodiversity (e.g. forest ecosystem services, food and nutrition) (*Business and Sustainable Development Commission, 2017*)
- Investing in biodiversity as a safeguard to **reduce risk of future pandemics** (*IPBES 2020*)



Why should businesses pay attention to biodiversity?

To avoid risks

Operational risks

- Availability of resources and production factors

Risks of reputation loss

- Damage to the image

Market-related risks

- Changes in buying behaviour
- Market price changes

Regulation- and law-related risks

- New regulations, e.g. ABS and free riders

Liability risks

- Lawsuits against businesses for causing biodiversity loss

Financial market risks

- Biodiversity criteria for access to financial resources

To use opportunities

New markets

- Respond to new consumer demands

Product innovation

- Develop new technology

Transparency

- Communicate impacts on biodiv. and environment (reporting)

Attractiveness as employer

- Motivate employees
- Talent acquisition

Additional income

- e.g. premium price for certified goods

License to operate

- Connecting with local communities

Source: Nach Hammerl und Hörmann (2016): EMAS und Biodiversität




Why biodiversity matters for business

UEBT Biodiversity Barometer 2020

“76%

I think I can have a **positive impact** on society by buying products from companies that respect biodiversity and people. In **Asia**, this was 81% in **2019**.

79%  FR 70%  USA

70%  DE 90%  BR

68%  UK



80%  CH



“82%

I think companies have a **moral obligation** to assure they have a positive impact on people and biodiversity

83%  FR 76%  USA 92%  CN

78%  DE 90%  BR 93%  VN

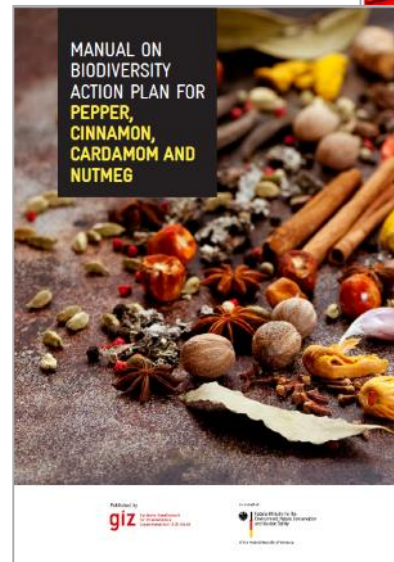
82%  UK 63%  JP

83%  CH 85%  KR

Integrating biodiversity

Spices pilot implementation

- **GIZ, GNF and UEBT** joining forces for joint activities in India
- **Biodiversity Action Plans and BAP-Monitor** for improved integration of biodiversity aspects
- **Small-scale spice production** of pepper, cardamom, nutmeg, cinnamon and chili in biodiversity hotspot Western Ghats



Available for download on the [IKI project page](#)



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Questions & Answers

Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs)

Strategic framework – steps/tools – that allows

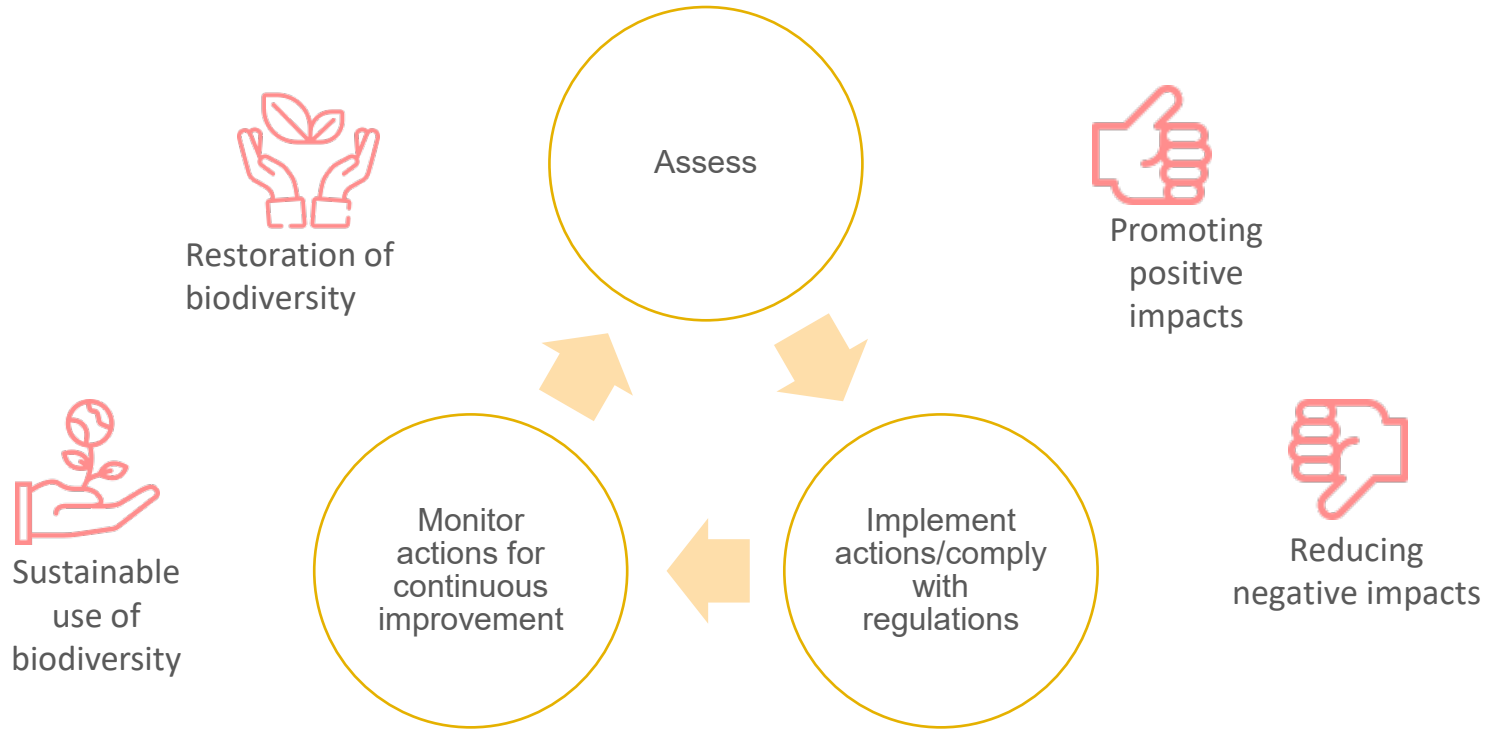
- The definition of context specific measures
- Their systematic implementation in different contexts/supply chains simultaneously
- Monitoring and showing progresses toward overarching targets
- Following an adaptive management
- Complying with biodiversity requirements from sustainability standards, enabling certification

Biodiversity Action Plans - Responsibilities

- Builds on sharing tasks and responsibilities along the supply chain depending on capacities and complexity
 - ✓ Farmers,
 - ✓ Wild collectors,
 - ✓ Companies
- Stimulates interactions with other stakeholders in the context of action (leveraging)



Biodiversity Action Plans - Scope of intervention



Biodiversity Action Plan – Steps



Baseline Information

What is the state of biodiversity in the area now?
What threat and opportunities does it have?



Goals and targets

What do we want to achieve with the BAP?
What specific targets can we set for each goal?



Measures

What will we do to achieve our goals?



Workplan

How, by whom and when will we implement the measures?



M&E System

How will we measure the progress and impact of our BAP?

Biodiversity Action Plans – Some numbers

- ✓ Several organisations adopting or promoting BAPs
 - National Sustainable Spice Programme of India (Indian government, All India Spice Exporter's Forum with over 200 member companies, IDH)
 - Good Agricultural Practices by Indian Government (INDGAP)
 - Individual spice companies
 - Sustainability standard organisations (e.g. UEBT)
 - +10 countries where BAPs are implemented
 - +15 different ingredients from biodiversity (cultivated or collected) included in BAPs
- ✓ Association Food for Biodiversity, founded 03. March 2021
 - 13 members will implement BAPs

Biodiversity Action Plans – Examples of applications



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SOURCING WITH RESPECT

BIODIVERSITY ACTIONS

CHAMOMILE IN THE BALKANS
A Case Study

A Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) provides guidance in designing and implementing concrete practices on sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity when growing and sourcing natural raw materials.

i CHAMOMILE *Matricaria chamomilla*

The Facts

- Farmed in several countries in Europe
- Grown in meadows, forests and wetlands
- Native to Europe, but cultivation is relatively recent
- Land often previously used for other crops, such as tobacco or wheat
- Some cultivation in unused land covered in endemic vegetation

Wild patches

When chamomile is grown on previously unused land, wild or endemic plants often cover the area.

These small patches can be seen around the chamomile fields in hedgerows, along roads and forest lands.

Mammals and birds

Rivers around some chamomile fields and the forested wetlands on each side (riparian buffers) are home to many species of birds and mammals. Some of them are protected or under threat.



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BIODIVERSITY ACTIONS

HERBAL TEA PLANTS IN EGYPT
(Fennel, lemongrass, licorice, mint, sage)

A Case Study

A Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) provides guidance in designing and implementing conservation of biodiversity when growing and sourcing natural raw materials.

i FARMING OF HERBAL TEA PLANTS

The Facts

- Farming has taken place in the Nile Delta for more than 5,000 years.
- The region is one of the oldest agricultural areas of Egypt.
- Beans, clover, chamomile, garlic, onions, lemongrass, calendula, fennel, spearmint, peppermint and hibiscus are the most common crops.
- Farms studied here are small-scale and traditional, combining diverse crops with patches of native vegetation including tree borders and shrubby areas.
- Water from the Nile is channelled into the farms and used for irrigation.
- Domestic crops for family use are combined with cash crops sold to the herbal tea industry.
- Farms use low input, labor-intensive (human and animal power) cultivation practices.
- Seeds are reproduced in farms or purchased from governmental seed banks.
- Some input-intensive farms are also present in the area.
- Some smaller farms use chemical inputs as a solution for some challenges that they are facing.
- Knowledge is scarce on possible natural alternatives to agrochemicals.
- Some natural practices are not applied correctly or are not appropriate, leading to poor results and further needs for chemicals including pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers.

The Nile Delta Ecosystem

The Nile Delta floodplain has been inhabited for more than 250,000 years and farmed for 5,000 years. This remarkable history has been largely due to the annual floodings of the Nile river, which regularly deposited alluvial sediments and nutrients from upstream into the floodplain, keeping the soil fertile. The floodplains were farmed only part of the year, after floods receded.

The Nile Delta is significant for biodiversity: millions of birds migrate every year between Europe and Africa and stop in the wetlands of the Nile Delta. Recently, the region has been rapidly degrading due to overpopulation, dam construction and conversion of the floodplains to permanent agricultural lands.



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BIODIVERSITY ACTIONS

ROSE HIP IN LATIN AMERICA
A Case Study

A Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) provides guidance in designing and implementing concrete practices on sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity when growing and sourcing natural raw materials.

i ROSE HIP *Rosa canina*

The Facts

- Native to Central and Eastern Europe, the Balkans and the Caucasus
- Introduced to several countries in Latin America in the fourteenth century
- Easily adapted to the local climatic and soil conditions
- Considered invasive because it competes with native plants
- Grows wild in mountains, meadows and along creeks, often occurring in land with low agricultural value
- Commonly used in herbal teas, and also for rosehip oil, as well as in foods such as jams and jellies

Wild patches

The areas where Rose hip grows wild are made of naturalised meadows and scrubland surrounded by woody areas and secondary forests. The main vegetation is made up of perennial and annual grasses, legumes and broadleaf species.

Soil conditions

Most of the soil is not arable. It has low fertility and is under various degrees of erosion. It is therefore often used for grazing or tree plantations.

BAP Monitor - A hands-on monitoring tool

An easy to use and adaptable tool, which:

- ✓ Is **user friendly**
- ✓ **Provides examples** for targets, measures and methods for data gathering
- ✓ Measures the **implementation progress** of biodiversity measures and their impact on biodiversity
- ✓ Works with a **simple scoring system**

[illegible]

BAP Monitor - A hands-on monitoring tool

An easy to use and adaptable tool, which:

- ✓ supports **monitoring, internal learning** and **communication** to the consumer/market
- ✓ Visualizes improvements in **graphics**
- ✓ Can be used for any biodiversity measure, also outside the BAP

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)
Performance and Impact (Overview)

<p>Organisation Name</p> <p>Countries concerned by the BAP</p> <p>Responsible Person(s) for BAP</p> <p>Timeframe</p> <p>Beginning</p> <p>End</p>	<p>Indicators - sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity</p> <p>Particular Organic Matter</p> <p>Respiration</p>	<p>Impact Progress Monitoring</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year/Values</th> <th>Indicators - species</th> <th>Year/Values</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 2 3 4 5 6</td> <td>1 2 3 4 5 6</td> <td>1 2 3 4 5 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 2 3 4 5 6</td> <td>Plants</td> <td>1 2 3 4 5 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 4 3 7 1 5</td> <td>Insects</td> <td>2 2 3 4 5 6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year/Values	Indicators - species	Year/Values	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	2 2 3 4 5 6	Plants	1 2 3 4 5 6	5 4 3 7 1 5	Insects	2 2 3 4 5 6
Year/Values	Indicators - species	Year/Values												
1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6												
2 2 3 4 5 6	Plants	1 2 3 4 5 6												
5 4 3 7 1 5	Insects	2 2 3 4 5 6												

Performance Progress Monitoring

Share of Target achieved	Target set to be achieved 100%
4	4

Targets Progress: Sustainable Use of Biodiversity Score

Share of Target achieved	Target set to be achieved 100%
4	4

Targets Progress: Biodiversity Conservation Score

Share of Target achieved	Target set to be achieved 100%
2	2

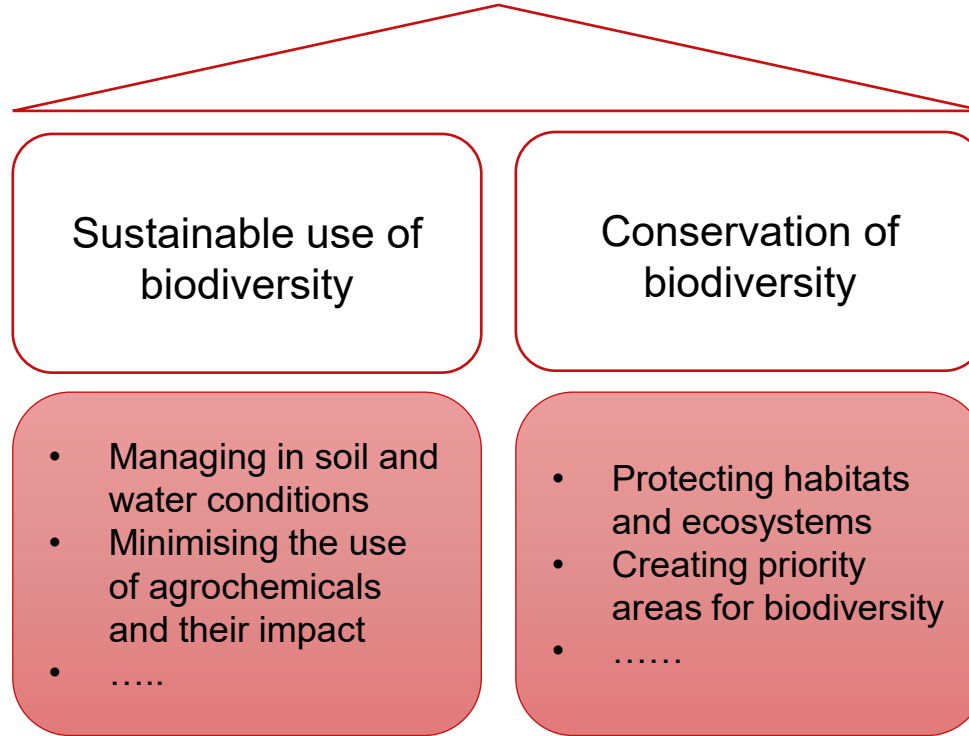
Share of Biodiversity Sustainable Use Targets achieved per Type

Share of Biodiversity Conservation Targets achieved per Type

This Biodiversity - Performance and Impact - Monitoring Tool was developed by

Global Nature Fund, giz, and others.

Performance areas



A hands-on monitoring tool

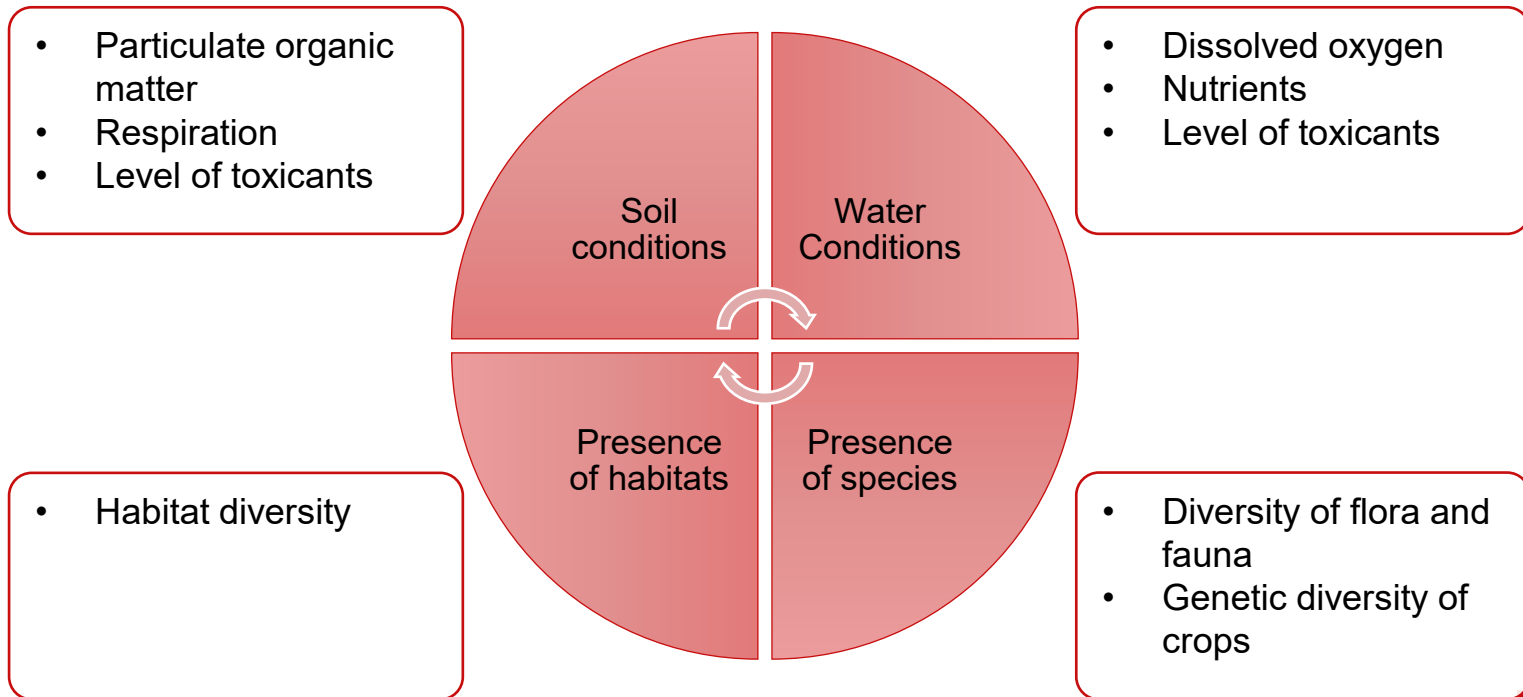
Quantitative measurements of

- performance progress (level 1 monitoring)
- impact achieved (level 2 monitoring)

Which percentage of my targets has been achieved?

To which extent did key biodiversity components improve (such as soil, water, species diversity)?

Examples of impact indicators



Example on farm level

Goal: +1 ha ecological structures until 2025

Measure: buffer zones around water bodies

Evaluation: 20%, 40%, 60%, 80%, 100%

Impact/potential for biodiversity created: indicator, area of ecological structures

Impact/ indicator

Species: a certain bird species



Several applications

The tool can be used in different contexts

The tool can be used at different stages of the supply chain

Designed to work for

1. brands and final product manufacturer
2. farmers, single and in group
3. wild collectors, single and in groups

Designed to work

1. world wide
2. for both wild collection and cultivation
3. for specialty ingredients and commodities

Agenda

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3. **Experience of Jayanti Herbs and Spice**

Questions & Answers

Thank you for your attention

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Tobias Ludes - ludes@globalnature.org

Relevant Links:

[Private Business action for Biodiversity - Internationale Climate Initiative \(IKI\) \(international-climate-initiative.com\)](http://international-climate-initiative.com)

[Biodiversity action plans - full guidance manual — The Union for Ethical BioTrade](#)

[EBBC - Biodiversity Trainings for Certifiers and Product Managers \(business-biodiversity.eu\)](http://business-biodiversity.eu)

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