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# SUPPORTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

## Introduction<sup>1</sup>

UNCTAD is part of the United Nations Secretariat and is the United Nation's main body dealing with trade and development. It was established in 1964 to help developing countries participate more equitably in the global economy. UNCTAD also supports developing countries' efforts to use trade, investment, finance, and technology as vehicles for inclusive and sustainable development.

Since 2000, UNCTAD Mandates have supported its work on trade and biodiversity, in terrestrial and marine biodiversity, including the current [UNCTAD Bridgetown Covenant](#) (2021).

UNCTAD implements two global programmes related to terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems: (1) Since 1996, UNCTAD's BioTrade Initiative has been working to support developing countries to strengthen their capacity to design and implement mutually supportive trade and biodiversity objectives at all levels. (2) UNCTAD's Oceans economy and fisheries programme supports developing countries to identify the opportunities and challenges that the growing global ocean economy can bring.

## What do we do?

UNCTAD, through its BioTrade Initiative and Ocean and Fisheries programme, has been working to support developing countries strengthen their capacity to design and implement mutually supportive trade and biodiversity policies at all levels.

- UNCTAD has been bridging the trade and biodiversity community to mainstream and promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and generating livelihoods in rural communities. In 1996, UNCTAD launched its **BioTrade Initiative** aiming to support developing countries promote trade and investment in biological resources to further sustainable development and poverty alleviation, in line with the objectives of the CBD and other biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements. The Initiative has been working with partners in over 95 countries to create an enabling policy environment for BioTrade; as well as developing biodiversity-based sectors, value chains and businesses under social, economic and environmental sustainability criteria known as [the BioTrade Principles and Criteria \(BioTrade P&C\)](#). The P&C is a set of guidelines which guide businesses, governments, and civil society to support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as the fair and equitable sharing of benefits through trade.
- UNCTAD's **ocean economy and fisheries programme** supports the design and implementation of oceans economy and trade strategies as well as national and regional Blue BioTrade Plans of Action in line with oceans, climate, and biodiversity global goals (SDG 13, 14 and 15).

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<sup>1</sup> This information brief was prepared in partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to provide information to CBD national focal points in revising/updating and implementing the NBSAPs. This brief supports UN Common Approach to Biodiversity, enunciated by the UN Secretary General.

## Supporting the GBF

UNCTAD has a strong track record and expertise on supporting developing countries on the interface of trade and biodiversity. Particularly for the GBF, UNCTAD may contribute to the several **GBF targets such as: 3, 5, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18 and 19**. Moreover, through its Trade and Biodiversity statistical tool (TraBio), UNCTAD could provide annual information on the trade flows and trade indicators of biodiversity-based products starting in 2010, which may be useful for GBF M&E under the GBF. For example, TraBio provides information on the complementary indicators on medicinal plants (Goal B) and UNCTAD can also provide information related to the trade and commercialization of biodiversity-based products in line with BioTrade Principles (Target 5) ([CBD/COP/DEC/15/5](#)).

## Where we can help

Based on its expertise, UNCTAD may contribute to the NBSAPs revision/update through technical assistance and capacity-building for formulating and implementing trade and biodiversity-friendly policies; convening and bridging the trade and biodiversity communities (e.g. BioTrade Congresses); providing data on trade flows of biodiversity-based products (TraBio), and contribute to studies, events or other NBSAPs related activities through its research, expertise and experiences due to its decades of work in BioTrade and also in Ocean economy and fisheries.

## Further contacts

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## Social media handles/webpages

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Trade, Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development Branch of UNCTAD:

<https://unctad.org/topic/trade-and-environment>

BioTrade Initiative website: <https://unctad.org/topic/trade-and-environment/biotrade>

Trade and Biodiversity Statistical tool (TraBio): <https://unctadstat.unctad.org/EN/biotrade.html>

Ocean Economy and Fisheries: <https://unctad.org/topic/trade-and-environment/oceans-economy>

LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/company/biotrade-initiative/>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/biotradegroup>

Twitter: <https://www.twitter.com/biotradegroup>