







Linkages between trade, agriculture, biodiversity & climate change Experiences from Aid for Trade

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EXPORT IMPACT for good

ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE, INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT
BY INTEGRATING BUSINESSES INTO THE GLOBAL ECONOMY





Trade and Environment Programme 2014-16

To strengthen the climate resilience and sustainability of natural resource and agricultural value chains.











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Trade's negative impact on biodiversity

30% of global species threats are due to international trade (Lenzan 2012)













Trade can incentivize biodiversity















Building capacity of smallholder farmers & collectors



- Strengthening organization and bargaining power of small-holder farmers
- Training on compliance with sustainability
 certifications and quality management
- Training on sustainable sourcing

Production

Value addition

Direct Sale



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Building capacity of SMEs / cooperatives





- Creation of market intelligence and to comply with sustainability certifications
- Climate mitigation and eco-efficiency practices at the factory level
- Development of marketing, branding and packaging strategies

Production

Value addition

Direct Sale



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Creation of direct market linkages





 Support to establish direct contracts between SMEs/ cooperatives with international buyers, which value sustainable business practices, traceability and transparency at a premium price

Production

Value addition

Direct Sale

Trade and Environment activities





Main message

Markets drive specialization but can deliver biodiversity in agriculture

However, markets are thin

Climate change is exacerbating challenges to deliver biodiversity in trade

Investment needed to increase climate resilience and build markets and supporting institutions.



Quinoa – highly biodiverse in highlands

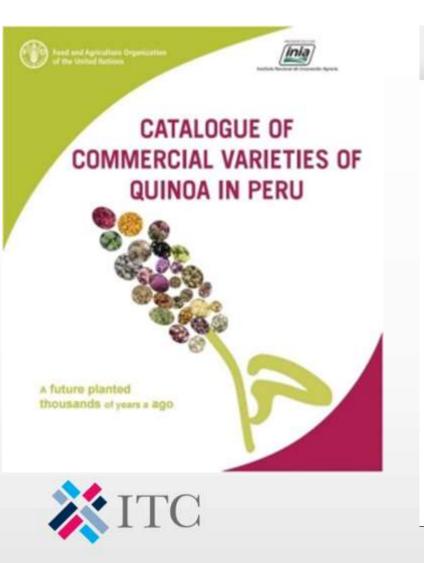






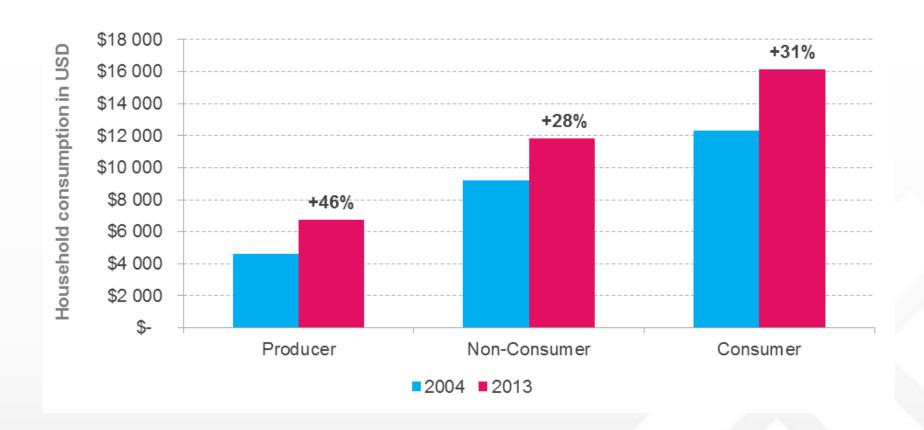


Trade drives specialization...& reduces poverty



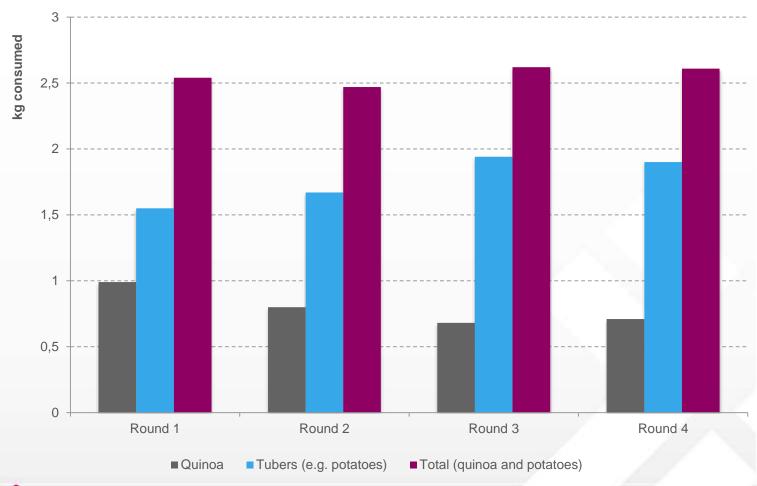


Price rise 2004-13 reduced poverty





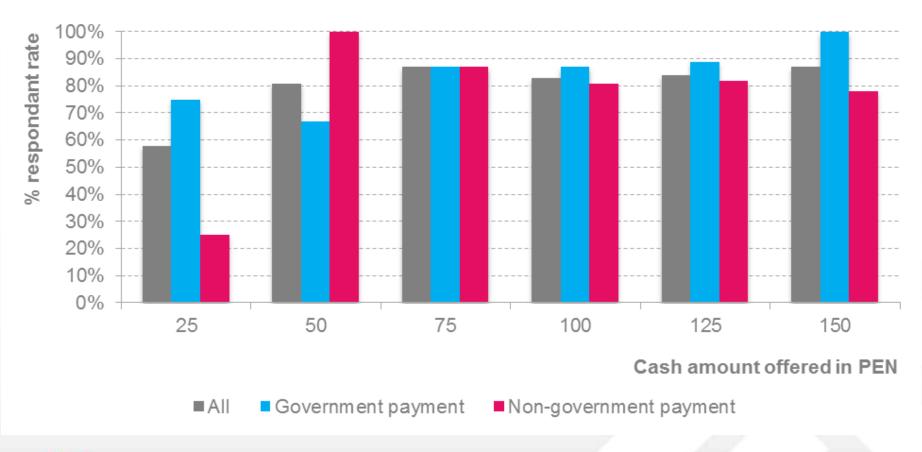
Price drop reduced quality of nutrition





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Win – win ? There are missing markets for biodiversity





Lessons for conservation – #1 Assign property rights & build value «what pays stays!»







#2 Build public private partnerships!

Towards environmental sustainability and women's economic empowerment in Ghana







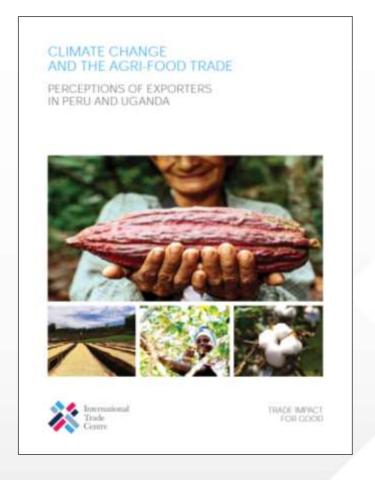


And climate change?





Climate change exacerbates all challenges in the value chain

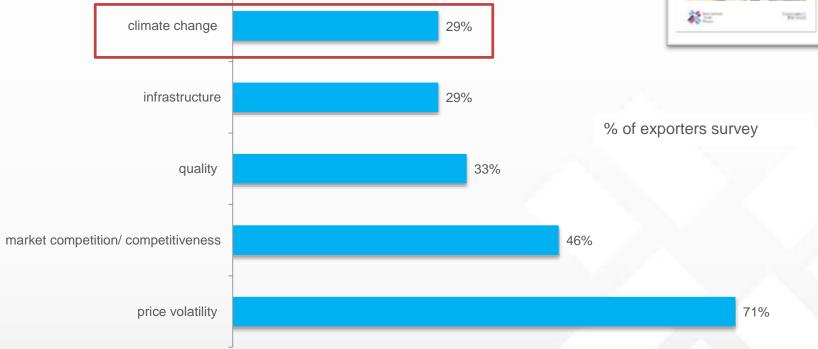




Climate change and the Agri-Food Trade

Key trade challenges for coffee and cocoa exporters – *perceptions of Peruvian exporters*





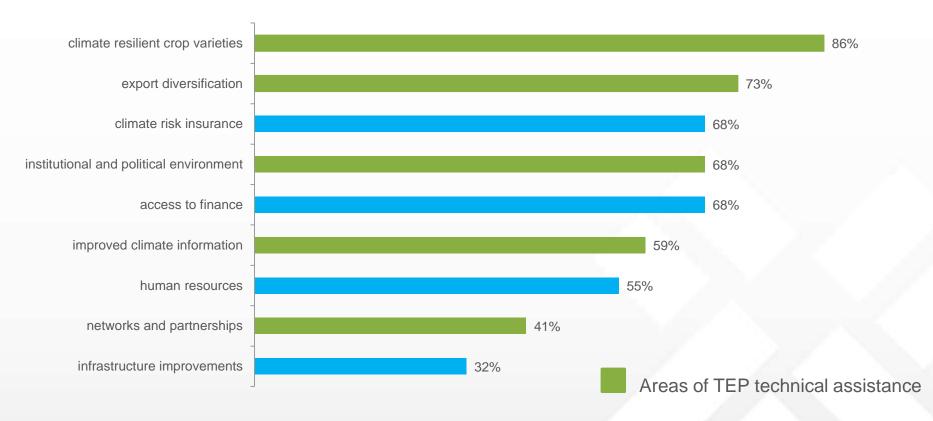
Source: Climate change and the Agri-Food Trade: Perceptions of Exporters in Peru and Uganda



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Climate change and the Agri-Food Trade

Additional measures needed to respond to climate-related risks and their impacts



Source: Climate change and the Agri-Food Trade: Perceptions of Exporters in Peru and Uganda





Sustainable and climate-smart export sectors

Kenya – tea sector

Outcomes

- Kenyan government made energy audits a legal requirement for the tea sector in 2014
- Reduction of energy consumption by 30% on average among beneficiaries
- Improved climate resilient production and processing practices

Follow-up

 Replication of project in partnership with the Ethical Tea Partnership









Concluding thoughts

Trade in agriculture reduces rural poverty...at the cost of greater specialization

We can create markets for biodiversity...but need to assign property rights and build value

Remove market distortions necessary (energy subsidies, unpriced water etc.)

Support implementation of MEAs (CITES, CBD, UNFCCC)

Aid for Trade can support stakeholders towards these objectives



THANK YOU



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