



Capacity Building for BioTrade

and

PERÚ
BIODIVERSO

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17.03.2009, Genf

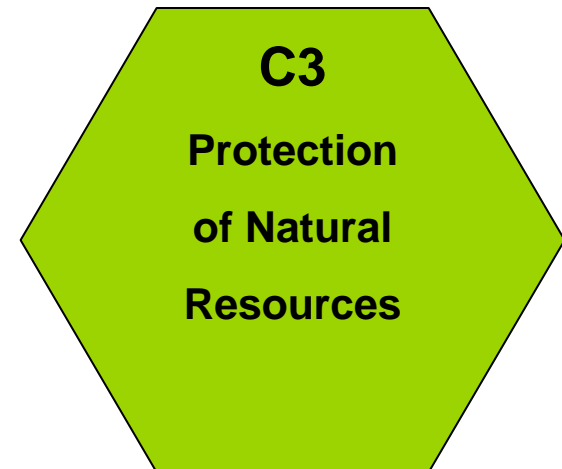
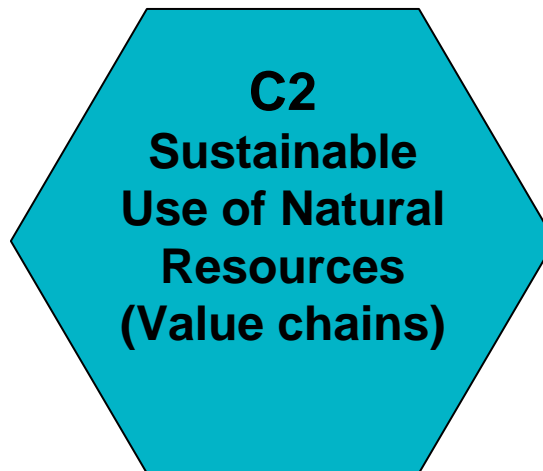
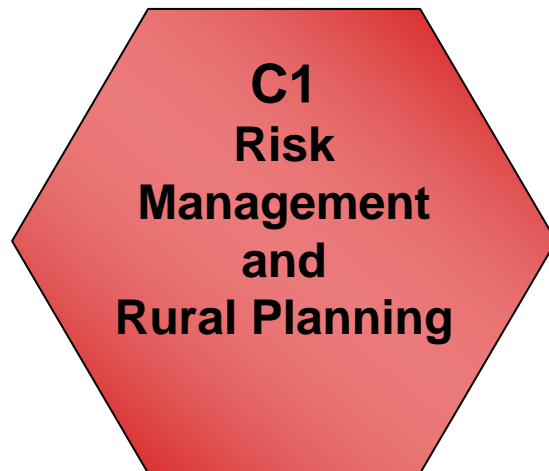


Sustainable Rural Development Program (PDRS)

Objective:

The poor population in selected rural areas in the North of Peru are in a better position to use natural resources under sustainability and market criteria

COMPONENTES:





PDRS / COMPONENT 2:

Sustainable Use of Natural Resources:

Lines of action:

Political framework conditions

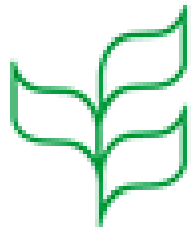
Production and processing

Market development & Commercialization

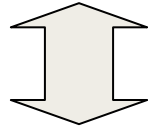
Value Chains:

Traditional chains: Coffee, Cacao, Pulses,...

**Biodiversity chains: Maca, Yacon, Sacha inchi,
Camu camu, Tara and Eco Tourism (PeruBiodiverso)**

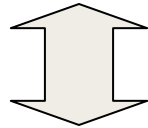


Convention on
Biological Diversity



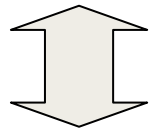
BIOTRADE
initiative

internacional



BIOCOMERCO PERU

nacional



PERÚ
BIODIVERSO



The Project **PeruBiodiverso** is a supporting
the National Biotade Program



in Peru in form of a Co - financing arrangement between:

- Peru: public and private sector institutions
- Swiss Technical Cooperation (SECO)
- German Technical Cooperation (**gtz**)



What is Biotrade?

Biotrade consists of activities in **collection, production, processing and commercialization** of **goods and services** from the native biodiversity (genetic resources, species and ecosystems) considering ecological, social and economic sustainability criteria



The selected Biodiversity Products and Services



Tara



Maca



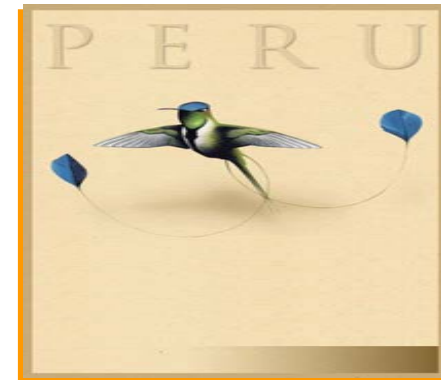
Yacon



Camu camu



Sacha inchi



Eco - Tourism

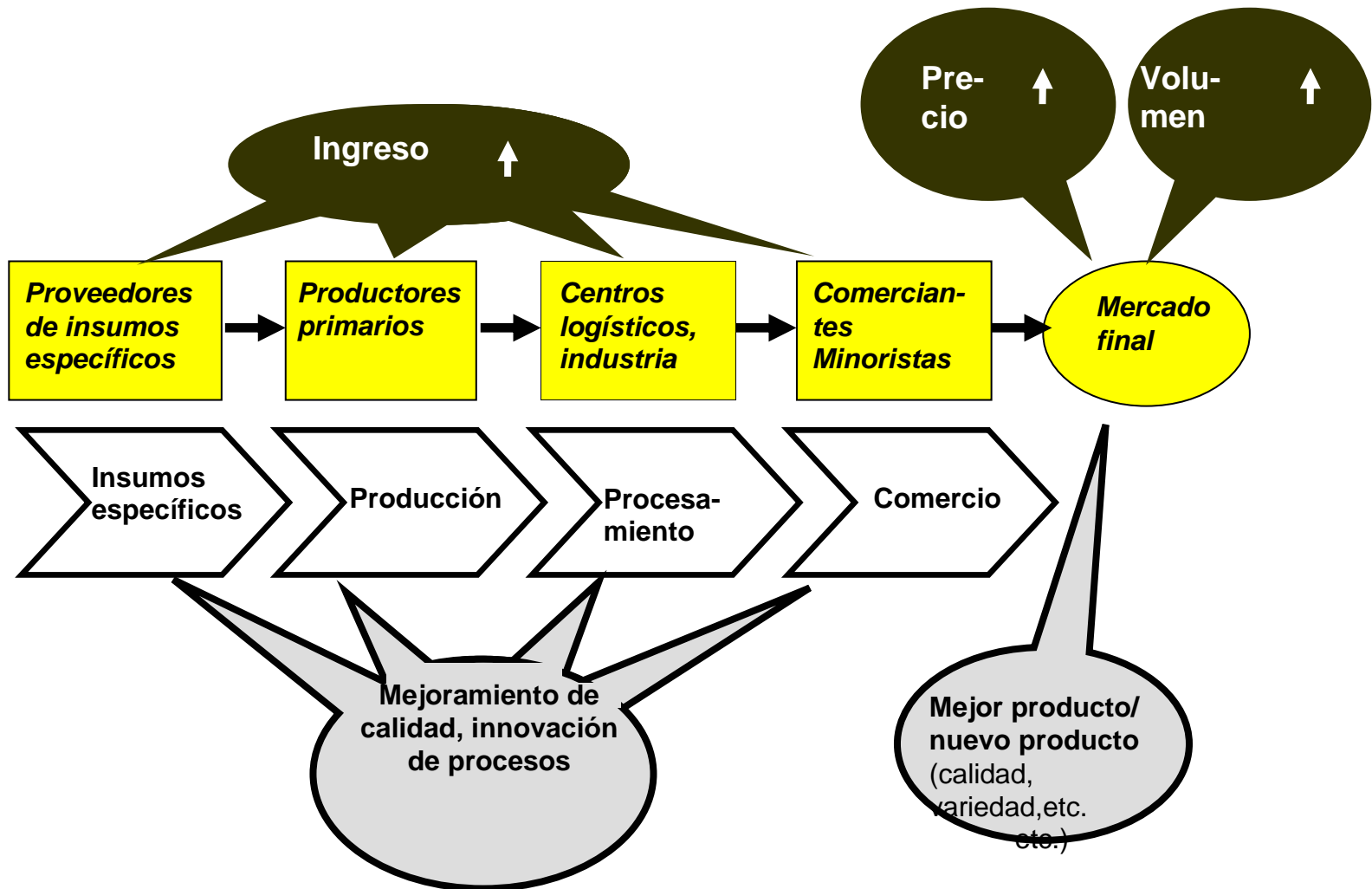


BioTrade Principles (UNCTAD)

- 1) Conservation of biodiversity
- 2) Sustainable use of biodiversity
- 3) Equitable sharing of benefits derived from the use of biodiversity
- 4) Socio-economic sustainability
- 5) Compliance with national and international legislation and agreements
- 6) Respect for the rights of actors involved in BioTrade activities
- 7) Clarity about land tenure, use, and access to natural resources and knowledge



Value chain approach





Value Chain Development Strategy

- 1) **Analyze chain and territory** (identify actors....)
- 2) **Develop communication Strategy**
- 3) **Develop a macro (national / regional) strategy**
 - o Development of national Standards,
 - o Address technical barriers to trade
 - o Generation of round tables for moderation on regional level
- 4) **Develop a micro strategies**
 - o Selection of partner institutions for chain development
 - o **Capacity building of partner institutions**
 - o Management plans and PPPs
 - o Marketing Strategy
 - o Financing Strategy
 - o **Development and Investigation**
- 5) **Monitoring**



The Area of Intervention of the *Perubiodiverso Project*





National Partners in Biotrade

Public Sector

Ministry of Trade and Tourism: PROMPERU

Ministry of the Environment: MINAM

Ministry of Agriculture: MINAG

*Regional Governments: San Martín, Amazonas,
Cajamarca, Junín*

Private Sector

Private sector associations: IPPN, APISI, ADEX

Producers Associations

ONGs: SNV, DWHH

Research Institutions

National Council for Investigation: CONCYTEC

Research Institute for the Peruvian Amazonas: IIA

Universities



The topics of “Capacity Building for BioTrade”:

- Technical barriers to trade
- Geographic Indications (GIs)
- Access and benefit sharing (ABS)



Technical barriers to trade (TBT)

National Standards for Biodiversity Products

- a) **Good Agricultural Practice (GAP)**
- b) **Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP)**
- c) **Physical, chemical standards (Codex Alimentarius)**

Manuals, Training



Technical barriers to trade (TBT)

Novel Food Regulation,

Identify and analyse critical concepts and terminology within the proposed text of the Regulation on Novel Foods, **Consultancy M. Caraddock / BTFP:**

- Streamline the authorisation procedure,
- Develop a safety assessment system
- Clarify the definition of novel food,
- Improve the efficiency, transparency and application of the authorisation system
- Ensure legal clarity by making necessary changes



Technical barriers to trade (TBT)

History of Safe Food Use

Planned activities 2009:

Documentation of History of safe use of 3 Biodiversity Products;
Yacon, Camu camu, Sacha inchi

Open questions

How is a "history of food use" to be quantified?

Is it appropriate to consider this as 25 years?

What is meant by "the normal diet"?

What is meant by a "large part" of the population?

Should ethnic / cultural sub-groups within the population also be considered?

Is it appropriate to base the criteria only on a single country?



Technical barriers to trade (TBT) Novel Food Regulation, Equivalence Procedure

Planned for 2009:

Equivalence Procedure for

Syrup of Yacón and Syrup of Topinambur

- Comparison of physical and chemical properties of syrup of Yacon and Topinambur
- Application in Europe for substantial equivalence under NFR





Technical barriers to trade (TBT) Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS), FDA

Planned activities 2009:

GRAS application for Sacha inchi Oil

- Define the path for GRAS (FDA) and the information required
- Develop the information required (toxicology, adverse effects, history of safe use, physical and chemical standards, dosis, etc.)
- Organize expert pannel
- Apply for GRAS procedure before FDA



Geographic Indications (GIs),

Designation of Origin (DO)

in foods is a (EU) regulation of quality and geographical origin.

Activities 2008 / 2009:

Designation of origin: Maca from the Junín Region

Chain analysis of Maca from the valley of Bombon / Junin:

- Analysis of the territory of production
- Characterization of the rural population
- Analysis of the production methods / processing methods
- Analysis of participants
- Physical, chemical characterization of the product (standards)
- History of use
- Bibliografía



Access and benefit sharing (ABS)

Information Workshop on ABS in 2008 (private and public sector)

Indicator 3: Comparison of the increase of income for producers (farm gate price) with the price of product the at port (FOB).

Training modules on Value chain (incl. ABS)

Training modules on Biotrade (incl. ABS)

Evaluation of the compliance of Biotrade criteria in private sector





Dificulties:

- Biotrade concepts is not widely accepted in private and public sector
- Biotrade still no priority in public sector
- Trade barriers such as NFR or GRAS costly to solve for small companies
- Hardly any publication / information on food safety (acute and chronic toxicity) for Biotrade products
- No internationally accredited laboratories in Peru for
 - a) standard development
 - b) toxicity testing
- history of safe use not clearly defines
- Uncertainty on new version of NFR



GRACIAS

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