



GEF Small Grants Programme support to biodiversity products *Catalogues & On-Line portal*

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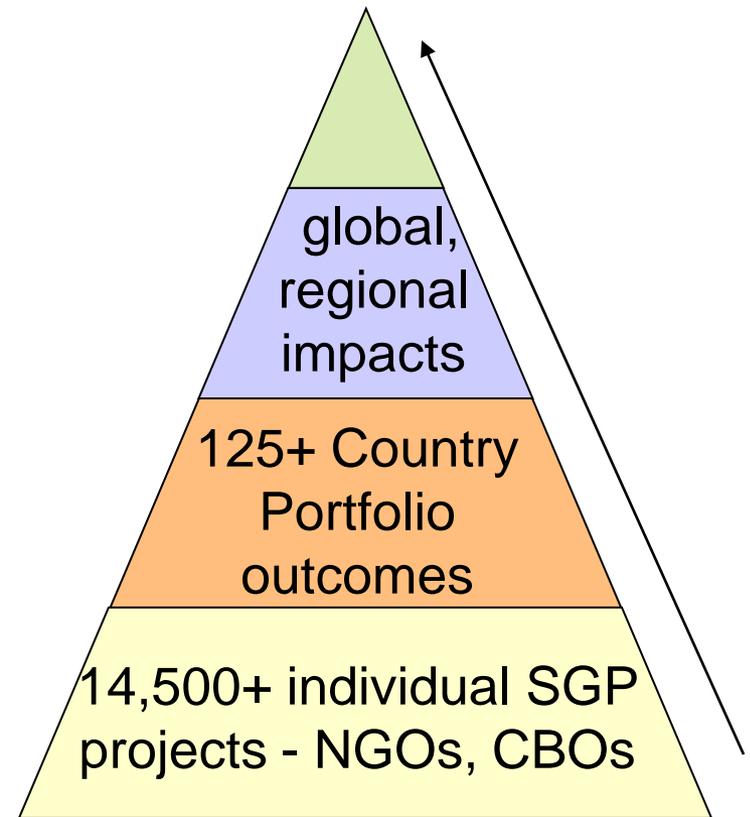
CBD COPI I
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SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme

GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP)

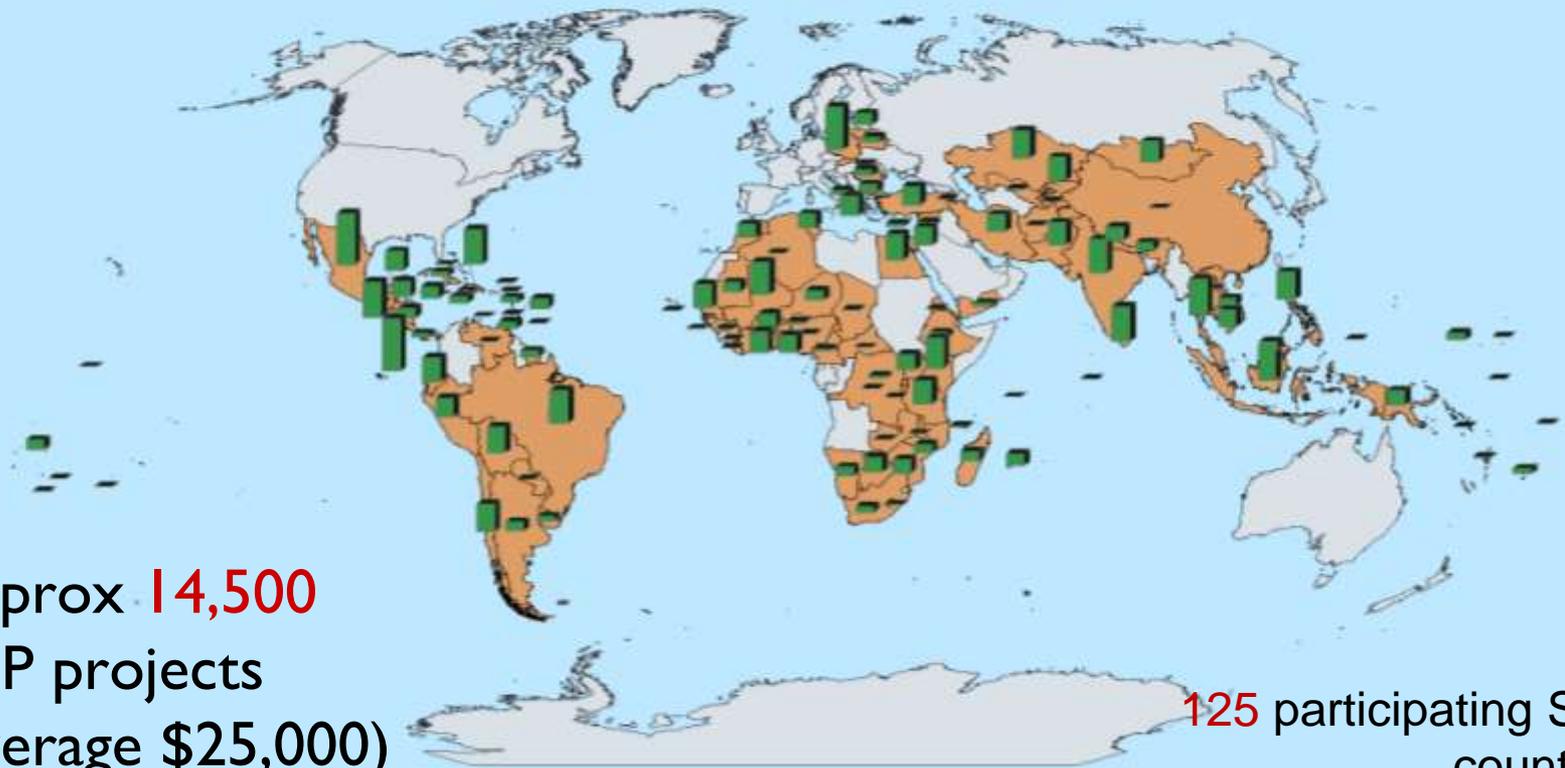
decentralized global structure

- GEF SGP launched by UNDP as a pilot programme in 1992 (35 countries) – expansion to **125 countries** in 2012
- Individual SGP projects (max \$50k, average \$25k) with **NGOs & CBOs** and **indigenous peoples** linked to country & global impacts
- Global **aggregation of results** for cumulative funding (\$600M<)



SGP global distribution of projects

Distribution of SGP Projects



Approx **14,500**
SGP projects
(average \$25,000)
funded

125 participating SGP
countries

SGP baseline: over 7,500 projects in the sustainable use of biodiversity

Handicrafts

Golden Grass

The comparison with gold is unavoidable. Golden Grass, known as 'capim dourado' in Brazil, is eye-catching in the field and also when made into articles by the craftwork of the women belonging to the remnants of the (escaped slave) communities (Quilombolas) who live in Uruapan, in Tocantins.

In the expert hands of these women, the stalks of the Golden Grass, woven with silk from burr's fibres and transformed into objects that stand out for their rounded forms and rich shine.



SGP Brazil 'Save the Cerrado' CBD COP8, Curitiba



Because of its versatility, this baru has become a front-runner for many economic initiatives for small producers in this state of Goiás. Mato Grosso, Distrito Federal and Minas Gerais. Here are some products from just four of them: Promissa do Futuro, AGROTÉC, Empório do Cerrado and GENESIO.

SGP OP4 consolidation of biodiversity portfolio

Regional **LAC catalogue** of all SGP BD products finalised for GEF Assembly in Uruguay, May 2010





AGRICULTURAL PRODDCTS

ANDEAN CORNMEAL

Name of the species and ecosystem: Corn from the *Zea* genus

Product location: Native to the Americas. Within the northwest of Argentina, it can be found in the lowest areas of the Andean mountains environment. Even though the strongest hypothesis claims that the origin of corn is in Mexico, corn dated 3,000 years older than corn found in Mexico is found in Huachichocana, Argentina (Purmamarca, Quebrada de Humahuaca, province of Jujuy).

Global distribution: The old corns are distributed all through America. In general, their preservation is associated with the existence of native communities.

Production description: Production description: The culture of Quebrada de Humahuaca has relied on cornmeal since its inception as a dietary staple. Today, the communities of the Cauqueva cooperative produce corn flour using a technique that loosens the starch in corn, which produces the slightly sweet flour used in sweet recipes. The cooperative also produces a blander cornmeal called "culli," or purple, which is used for breads and pasta. The cooperative's work with these ancient corn varieties is maintaining their genetic stock in the environment from which they came. Without these methods, the corn varieties, which require cross-pollination in the wild, might be threatened to disappear, as would the mountainous ecosystems where they grow.

Corn remains an important ingredient to the Quebrada de Humahuaca communities today. It is boiled for a meal called choclo or elote; toasted or used as raw flour to elaborate various dishes (tamales, anchi, soups), drinks (chicha, api, ulpada, chilcan), and sweets (capias, alfajores, maicenitas); and combined with boiled hard wheat for mote and tijinchas.

The cooperative does trainings as a way to value ancient productive techniques and the native diet. They trade 2,500 kg of cornmeal flour each year. See description of the Cauqueva cooperative in the previous product description.



Andean cornmeal produced from ancient corn varieties called capia. The cornmeal is slightly sweet and good for sweet recipes. There is also a blander cornmeal called "culli," or purple, available, which is used for breads and pasta.

BUTTERFLY PUPAE

Name of the species and ecosystem: Butterfly pupae (for sale) and butterflies (on exhibit), including the following species: *Agraulis vanillae*; *Anartia fatima*; *Archaeoprepona demophon centralis*; *Caliga atreus diorysos*; *Caliga eurilochus sulenus*; *Caliga illioneus heard*; *Catonephele numilia esite*; *Danaus* spp.; *Dione juno*; *Eueides isabella*; *Hamadryas feronia farinulenta*; *Heliconius* spp.; *Historis odius*; *Dryadula phaetusa*; *Morpho peleides* clear; *Myscelia cyaniris*; *Papilio thoas*; *Parides iphidamas iphidamas*; and *Philaethria dido*.

Product location: Santa Teresa de Cutris, San Carlos Alajuela, Costa Rica

Production description: Biodiversity restoration; that's the mark of this incredible project of breeding rare and endangered butterfly pupae. The Association of Producers of Butterfly Pupae (APRODUMA) breeds in captivity over 40 different species of endangered and lost butterflies. This activity lowers the pressure to capture of these species in the wild and increases the possibility of their reaching adult status. In addition to the direct conservation benefits of this product, the butterflies are put on exhibit where university and school students and tourists learn about the butterflies and their important role in preserving biodiversity. APRODUMA, home to the breeding and exhibit center, has also been active in the reforestation efforts for the margins of the San Carlos River, the main tributary of the San Juan River, which borders Costa Rica and neighboring Nicaragua.

Butterfly pupae for sale and butterflies on exhibit. One innovation particular to APRODUMA is the crossbreeding of white and yellow butterflies, hundreds of which are released as a special effect at weddings, birthdays, baptisms, first communions, and other events. Butterflies for these events range from US\$1.50 to US\$5.00, depending on the type of butterfly.



Fifteen breeders, mostly women, generate the butterfly pupae in a breeding laboratory. For the women, the work is a complement to pineapple production, the primary economic activity of area. APRODUMA's success has inspired other women's groups in Costa Rica seeking to develop sustainable development activities.

The export and sale of the butterfly pupae is done in coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Energy and Telecommunications. The peak of production is during the Costa Rican dry season, from December to May. Each season produces 6,000 pupae, which get exported to the United States, Canada, and Japan. Some of the pupae are marketed directly, but most, 60%, are sold through middlemen. Universities and resorts are particularly interested in the butterfly pupae.

APRODUMA is looking to build on their success with several improvements, including support for pupae packaging, Web site development, and working capital to purchase their own land for the butterfly exhibit (currently, the land is rented).

Rare, exquisite, and precious to the health of the local environment, Natmel is Brazil's best honey—made from bees native to the endangered Cerrado biome. Natmel is different from the exotic honey in consistency, aroma, color, and flavor.

NATMEL—NATURAL HONEY FROM BRAZILIAN NATIVE BEES

Name of species and ecosystem: Many species from *Meliponinae* group: *Meliponina fasciculata* (tiúba), *Meliponina flavolineata* (uruçú), and *Meliponina subnitida* (jandaira); Cerrado biome

Product location: Maranhão state, extreme north of the Cerrado biome, Brazil

Production description: The majority of the honey in Brazil is made from exotic bees that do not necessarily contribute to the overall biodiversity of Brazil's environment. The native bees, on the other hand, are crucial for pollination of native flora and maintaining the Cerrado as a healthy, functioning ecosystem.

Natmel can only be produced in small quantities because of the time-consuming production method of working with the natural environs. The honey producers earn necessary income from this high-value product; it is thus in their interest to protect the Cerrado, as their livelihoods depend on its continued existence. The organization AMAVIDA distributes this rare product and works with the honey producers to earn an income from it. The organization works closely with the Native Bee Project and the Federal University of Maranhão, covering an area of over 800,000 hectares of the Cerrado.



Rainforest Honey – SGP Belize



Rainforest Honey from Belize is collected from apiaries in the protected areas of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor. Produced by the Cayo Quality Honey Producers Cooperative Society.

- Featured in LAC Biodiversity Products Catalog, 2010
- Direct purchase of 24 bottles for [Follow the Honey, Inc.](#), Cambridge, MA USA, 2011
- Rainforest Honey put forward as a prototype for a Fair Trade Receipt developed by OpenHup, <http://openhup.com> , for Follow the Honey, Inc.
- [Fair Trade Receipt](#) tells the 360 degree story of the product
- Will create an easy facility by which other retailers can import Rainforest Honey.

Phase 2: SGP Africa & Arab States

BD products catalogue

Native Plants: *Rodriguan chilli* “Ti Piment Rodrigues”, **Mauritius** / *Rodriguan Red Bean*, **Mauritius** / *Za'tar Spice Mix*, **Palestine** / *Yam*, **Tanzania** / *Oyster Mushrooms*, **Tanzania** / *Air Potato*, **Tanzania** / *Indigenous “Senef Gebis” Barley*, **Ethiopia** / *Asmoûne and Tafoute Millet*, **Morocco**

Fruits and Nuts: *Oyster Nut*, **Tanzania** / *Monkey Bread Tree*, **Mali** / *Moroccan Dates*, **Morocco**

Cacao: *Cocoa Butter and Raw Chocolate*, **Cameroon**

Seeds: *Baladi seeds of vegetables & cereals*, **Palestine**



Phase 2: SGP Africa & Arab States BD products catalogue (cont'd)

Animals and Insects: *Rodriguan Fowl*, **Mauritius** / *Livestock Feed from Palm Tree Remnants*, **Palestine** / *Indigenous Basotho Chicken*, **Lesotho** / *Common Ground Snail*, **Cameroon**

Organic Fertilizer: *Organic Fertilizer Abesim*, **Ghana**

Honey & other bee products: *Baviaanskloof Wilderness Area Honey & Mead*, **South Africa** / *Kilimanjaro Honey*, **Tanzania** / *Women-Cultivated Honey Products*, **Mali** / *Organic Miombo Honey*, **Mozambique** / *Bee products*, **Benin**

Natural Sweeteners: *Thaumatococcus*, **Ghana**

Juice/Tea/Beverages: *Marula Beer*, **South Africa**

Rooibos Tea, **South Africa**

Breads: *Dika Bread*, **Cameroon**



SGP Africa & Arab States BD products catalogue (cont'd)

Spices: Solar Dried Sea Salt, **Benin**

Marine: Seaweed Fertilizer & Bread, **Senegal** /
Sustainable Seafood, **Senegal**

Freshwater: Endemic Baringo Tilapia, **Kenya** /
Canned Tilapia, **South Africa**

Bioenergy: Sunflower Biodiesel, **Ghana**

NTFPs: Natural Silk Products, **Syria** / Wild Silk
Products, **Madagascar** / Gum, **Senegal**

Timber: Indigenous Trees, **South Africa**

Flora/Seedlings: Damascus Rose, **Syria**

The infographic features a green and blue color scheme. At the top left, it displays the logos for GEF (Global Environment Facility), UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), and the GEF Small Grants Programme. The main title is 'Community Action Global Impact Biodiversity Conservation'. Below the title, there are four small images: a person holding a frog, a person working in a field, a group of people holding a banner, and a map of Africa with various icons representing biodiversity products. To the right of these images is a list of bullet points describing the program's approach and goals.

Through its decentralized structure, GEF SGP takes an ecosystem approach to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, focusing its support for community-based biodiversity projects by:

- Catalyzing sustainability of protected areas
- Supporting the recognition of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas
- Mainstreaming biodiversity into socio-ecological production landscapes
- Ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources
- Sharing lessons and best practices on biodiversity issues
- Preserving agro biodiversity
- Developing standards for sustainable harvesting of non-timber forest products
- Fostering cooperation for the protection of critical ecosystems
- Promoting appropriate certification and verification standards for biodiversity-based products
- Contributing to the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices for in-situ conservation



COMMUNITIES CONTRIBUTING TO BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity Products
from Africa
and the Arab States



HANDICRAFTS

Bath and Personal Care Products

ORGANIC JATROPHA SOAP

Location of product: RIBEIRA DOS BODES, SANTO ANTÃO ISLAND, CAPE VERDE

Name of producer Organization: Atelier Mar - Women's Group of Ribeira dos Bodes, Santo Antão

Name of species and ecosystem: *Jatropha curcas* L.; grows in sub-tropical conditions, can withstand severe drought periods, and low soil fertility. It has the capacity to help land recover from erosion problems. Since it cannot be used as a food crop or for forage, it plays an important role in protecting land and crops from cattle destruction.

Global distribution: *Jatropha curcas* is originally from Central America, but can be found and it is cultivated in the Caribbean, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and other countries in Africa and Asia.

Production description: Purgueira is traditionally grown in Santo Antão Island, a rural poor and agro-silvo-pastoral community facing extreme drought conditions. Water accessibility and sustainable livelihoods are issues of major concern in Santo Antão Island. The group of women engaged in jatropha soap production are part of the Ribeira dos Bodes Community Development Association, a community-based organization formed in 2001 with 52 members (33 men and 19 women).

The production of organic jatropha soap starts by the gathering and burning of jatropha seeds, banana leaves, and its branches. The ashes are collected and placed in a basket with small holes, and water is added. The liquid that flows out of the basket is collected in a bowl. The process is repeated until a certain degree of concentration is obtained. The concentrate is heated for several hours until it access liquid evaporates.

While still cooking, jatropha oil is added to the obtained mixture, and stirred with a wooden spoon. This process is known in the local language as Colocar o Pau, which means "add the wooden stick." After being stirred to a certain point, the formed soap is removed from the boiling container. The soap is then hand molded with a cloth and wrapped in banana leaves.



Traditionally the organic soap is used to for day-to-day body cleansing activities and for treatment of rare skin and scalp diseases. Jatropha soap is widely promoted by the community women as a way to keep alive their traditions and to obtain additional income while helping the environment. Although jatropha seeds have a high oil content (fatty oils), in Cape Verde the use is not intended as of yet for biodiesel production; rather in is mainly used to make jatropha oil and organic soap for traditional medicinal purposes.

Branding & Visibility of WHS: premium products by local communities



- ✓ Premium black teas
- ✓ Flavored yoghurt
- ✓ Aromatic rice
- ✓ Bottled spring water



INGREDIENTS
Whole Milk, Starter Culture, Stabilizer, Real Strawberry Fruits (No artificial Colours or Flavours)
Minimum butter Fat content: 3.25%

Keep refrigerated at 4-10°C

Strawberry

MOUNT KENYA YOGHURT

1litre

MOUNT KENYA YOGHURT is made from carefully selected healthy fresh milk from Mt Kenya. With MOUNT KENYA yoghurt you are guaranteed natural wholesomeness. Our unique treatment and the protective packaging makes sure MOUNT KENYA yoghurt retains all nutrients.

MOUNT KENYA YOGHURT

Strawberry

MERU CENTRAL DAIRY CO-OPERATIVE UNION LTD.
P. O. Box 2919 Meru - Kenya Industrial Area Meru
Tel: 064 300081/2, Fax: 064 30263
E-mail: mazwai@dairy.mctu.co.ke

Meru Central Dairy Cooperative Union
in Partnership with SGP- COMPACT
Supports Conservation of
Mt Kenya World Heritage Site.
Let's join hands to save our trees & rivers.

UNDP KENYA

Strawberry

MOUNT KENYA YOGHURT

1litre

Real Fruits

VOTED BEST YOGHURT AT THE EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA CHEESE FESTIVAL!

Honey Beyond Borders – SGP Palestine



Organic honey; hives located near the border Wall – bees pollinate Israeli orchards and flowers as Palestinian side has been stripped of pollination landscape.

- Palestinian Honey considered **culturally and spiritually sacred** (the Koran recommends it for health and disease prevention), making it highly prized and sought after
- Challenge for Palestinian honey trade: **high cost of exporting/** shipping and logistics of delivery out of Palestine
- Support and assistance of SGP Palestine, UNDP/PAP and WFP Gaza and Jerusalem, 6 jars of Palestinian honey was delivered to Follow the Honey, Inc., Sept. 2011

SGP on-line products with *Progreso Network*

<http://progresonetworkenglish.ning.com/>

- Global **on-line platform** for BD products from all SGP projects
- Web-site design developed jointly with **Progreso Network**, Avance, Solidaridad, UNCTAD biotrade, UNDP Green Commodities etc.
- OP5 further (i) scale up **supply chain** focus; (ii) consolidation of **networks of producer orgs** (honey, community-based ecotourism etc.)

BIODIVERSITY PRODUCTS

Maya nut

Queen of natural nutrition

People

Maya Nut is one of the few, if not the only, 100% women's product currently on the market.

Planet

Maya Nut can help communities produce food and earn income while at the same time protecting soil, water and biodiversity!

Profit

The Maya nut seed has the potential to become one of the most economically important non-timber forest products in the world.

BIODIVERSITY PRODUCTS

Background

Search Products

Online Community

[Why document biodiversity products?](#) | [Who is behind the project?](#) | [Contact](#)



Palqui, a high-energy super food from Bolivia

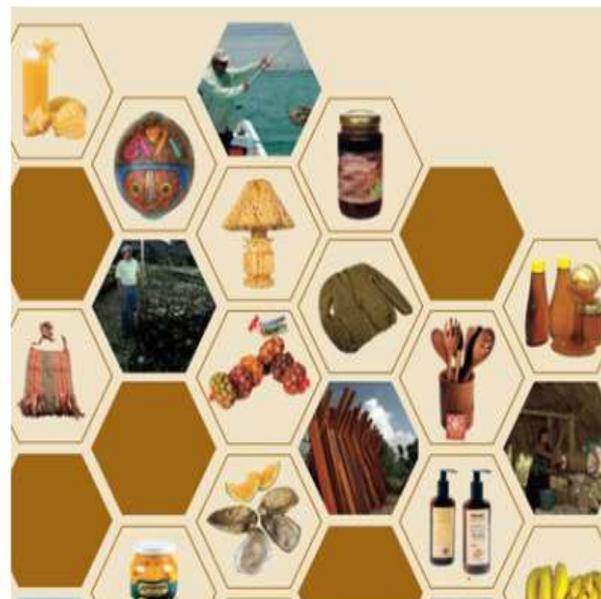
[More about this product](#)

About Biodiversity Products

Welcome to the global online portal for biodiversity products!

Biodiversity "products" are any consumable, useable, artistic, or medicinal remedy created from the wealth of biodiversity. One of the foundations for sustainable development is acknowledging biodiversity's value for local communities and the global community. Biodiversity provides the very means by which we live: food, shelter, fuel, water, income, and cultural expression are among the many services that biodiversity provides for human development. Each product profile featured describes the biodiversity product and how it is sustainably produced. We hope that the stories and vision of the communities will captivate you and that you will join us in this global project of conserving our biodiversity.

The biodiversity products showcased on this portal are a celebration of biodiversity. Communities that are most connected to the source of biodiversity take special care to nurture the environment to ensure that the wealth of biodiversity is available for generations to come. The multitude of



What is an appropriate market for products: landscape, regional or global?

A FUTURE TOWARDS COMMUNITIES CONTRIBUTING TO BIODIVERSITY AND ITS WIDER ECONOMIC EXCHANGE*

Michel Pimbert

Director of the Sustainable Agriculture, Biodiversity and Livelihoods Program,
International Institute for Environment and Development

An important message of this book is that sustainable and effective conservation of biodiversity in Latin America and the Caribbean calls for an emphasis on community-based management and enabling policy frameworks. These are not the easy options. Contemporary patterns of economic growth, of modernisation and nation building all have strong anti-participatory traits. The integration of rural communities and local institutions into larger, more complex, urban centred and global systems often stifles whatever capacity for decision making the local community might have had and renders its traditional institutions obsolete. Achieving community based management of biodiversity implies a number of fundamental reversals. To spread and sustain community-based conservation considerable attention will have to be given to the following in particular.

Debunk the "wilderness" myth and recognise the co-creators of biodiversity. Most parts of the world have been modified, managed and, in some instances, improved by people for centuries. The very biodiversity which conservationists seek to protect may be of anthropogenic origin, since there is often a close link between moderate intensities of human disturbance and biodiversity. If species and landscapes have been moulded or modified by human presence, they are not automatically considered to be in the public domain. Local communities may therefore claim special rights of access, decision, control and property over them. This historical reality should be the starting point of community-based conservation wherever local people have shaped local ecologies over generations. Community-based conservation must begin with the notion that biodiversity rich areas are *social spaces*, where culture and nature are renewed with, by and for local people.



Thank You

SGP Hands-
on action!

