UEBT
SOURCING®
WITH RESPECT

UEBT MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORT 2022

Part 1
Background & methodology
for the period 2021

APRIL 2023

WHAT'S INSIDE

1. ABOUT UEBT

The Union for Ethical BioTrade (UEBT) is a non-profit association that promotes sourcing with respect. UEBT works to regenerate nature and secure a better future for people through ethical sourcing of ingredients from biodiversity.

The UEBT standard (also called the UEBT Ethical BioTrade standard or Ethical BioTrade standard) is based on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) BioTrade principles and criteria. It is an internationally recognised voluntary sustainability standard that was developed with a wide range of stakeholders including companies, communities and civil society. Its principles are:

- Principle 1: Conservation of biodiversity

- Principle 2: Sustainable use of biodiversity

- Principle 3: Fair and equitable benefit sharing derived from the use of biodiversity

- Principle 4: Socio-economic sustainability (productive, financial and market management)

- Principle 5: Compliance with national and international legislation

- Principle 6: Respect for rights of actors involved in BioTrade activities

- Principle 7: Clarity about land tenure, right of use and access to natural resources

The standard guides UEBT's work in its membership, verification, certification and advisory programmes. These programmes include:

- Raising awareness of ethical sourcing of biodiversity

- Verifying ethical sourcing commitments and practices

- Certifying ethical sourcing systems

- Certifying ingredients from nature

- Collaborating with companies and other partners to address special issues through working groups

- Offering advisory services related to ethical sourcing or access and benefit sharing (ABS)

RESPECT FOR PEOPLE

Socio-economic sustainability

Clarity about land tenure

Compliance with legislation

Respect for rights of actors

Sustainable use of biodiversity

Fair and equitable sharing of benefits

Conservation of biodiversity

RESPECT FOR BIODIVERSITY

2. REPORT METHODOLOGY

UEBT operates a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for its membership and certification programmes. The system is designed in accordance with the ISEAL Alliance's Code of Good Practice for Assessing the Impacts of Social and Environmental Standards Systems (ISEAL Impacts Code). It is set up to monitor and assess the extent to which the desired results identified in the UEBT Theory of Change (ToC) (Annex 1) are being achieved at three levels:

- Level 1. The reach and scale of the application of Ethical BioTrade principles and practices within member companies and their supply chains (Outputs),
- Level 2. The changes and medium-term results deriving from applying Ethical BioTrade principles and practices in member companies and their supply chains (Outcomes),
- Level 3. The long-term effects of Ethical BioTrade practices on workers in the production fields, communities and biodiversity (Impacts).

MALLOW, FRANCE

Table 1: Overview of the M&E system

M&E areas and levels	Description of the information collected	Method of collection	Frequency	Coverage
Level 1: Reach and scale - outputs	No. members, certificate holders, plant species, natural raw materials, supply chains, local suppliers and field operators, size of sourcing areas in UEBT programmes (internal use only) in UEBT programmes	Membership assessment reports; certification audit reports; field verification reports	Annually	All members and certificate holders and verified supply chains Coverage 2021: 80 Members/Certificate holders 165 prioritised suppliers 124 certified suppliers 114 suppliers involved in verification
Level 2: Change and medium-term effects - outcomes	Actions taken to implement Ethical BioTrade requirements	Membership assessment reports; certification audit reports; field verification reports	Annually	All members and certificate holders Coverage 2021: 80 165 prioritised suppliers 124 certified suppliers 114 suppliers involved in verification
	Ethical BioTrade practices and medium-term effects	Case studies (Conducted or commissioned)	At least one study per year (alternatively to L3 studies)	Purposively selected members Coverage 2021: No company study
Level 3: Long-term effects - impact	Effects of Ethical BioTrade practices on people and biodiversity	Case studies (Conducted or commissioned)	At least one study per year (alternatively to L2 studies)	Purposively selected members Coverage 2021: Two baseline studies (not published)

3. DATA SOURCE AND COVERAGE

Level 1. Thereach and scale of membership, certification and verification programmes

The UEBT M&E system is currently able to provide information on the reach and scale of overall UEBT members and suppliers involved in the membership, certification, and verification programmes. Information is reported in the form of descriptive statistics on the number of members, certificate holders, natural raw materials, plant species and supply chains they work with. Moreover, the number of local suppliers (i.e. Organisation at Source – OaS), field operators including farmers, farm workers and collectors is reported. Finally, the extension of the sourcing areas (i.e. cultivation and collection fields) is included but used for internal learning only.

Information is collected yearly through three main sources of data:

1. Certification audit reports for certificate holders
2. Membership assessment reports for members
3. Verification assessment reports for suppliers under verification

The data is aggregated by country, region and production system. A description of the methodology used for gathering, storing and analysis – including aggregation - of information is provided below. Further information can be provided upon request of access to indicator protocols and guidelines for analysis.

The information presented in this report reflects figures for 2021 and is based on what has been recorded in the UEBT system through December 2022. In total, reach and scale information concerns 80 members, certificate holders and their suppliers, and 114 suppliers involved in verification assessments.

Level 2. The outcome: changes and medium-term results of membership and certification processes

Information on changes and medium-term results of the application of Ethical BioTrade principles and practices are derived through assessment reports as well as through case studies.

Membership assessment reports - for members – certification audit reports - for certificate holders – and verification assessment reports – for suppliers under verification - are analysed to obtain information on progress in the implementation of UEBT standard: what UEBT members, certificate holders, and local suppliers do to fulfil Ethical BioTrade requirements. The information in the assessment reports is based on auditors' observation, interviews and documents check, which take place every year for certificate holders, every three years for members, with changing schedule for suppliers included in verification assessments[1].

A selection of the assessment checklist used for members and certificate holders is included in the analysis, which covers the main outcomes expected from the membership and certification process at the level of the members and certificate holders. The selection is done prescriptively and illustratively to show some of the critical verifiers such as:

1. The verification checks for the membership conditions and obligations such as setting Ethical BioTrade commitments, having an Ethical Sourcing System defined, having conducted a risk assessment of ingredients, and having implemented ABS due diligence.

2. The verification checks for the set-up of the certification systems at the certificate holder or supplier levels and the continuous improvement of the implementation of Ethical BioTrade practices in the sourcing of certified ingredients.

The full checklist applied when assessing suppliers – in certification audits or verification assessments – is considered in the analysis at the level of suppliers. The results for the differ verification checks for the implementation of Ethical BioTrade practices in the sourcing of certified and verified ingredients are aggregated around four aspects: Biodiversity conservation and restoration, Cultivation and wild collection practices for sustainable use of biodiversity, Human and workers' rights, Community well being and local development. Detailed analysis per each single verification check are not published, however are available to UEBT staff and upon request, considering confidentiality issues.

Verification checks are assessed against a scale from 0 to 3. Not all verification checks selected are assessed for all members, certificate holders, and suppliers. This depends on the membership or certification or verification setting that applies to each member or certificate holder. In this report, the percentage of members or certificate holders per each level of progress made is reported and it is calculated over the total number of members or certificate holders actually assessed per each verification check.

Besides the analysis of progress against Ethical BioTrade requirements implementation, some case studies are conducted for the analysis of the changes deriving from applying Ethical BioTrade principles and practices in member companies and certified supply chains. The studies focus on what are the processes behind the changes implemented to conform to UEBT requirements and what are the results of these changes. The studies complement the analysis of audit and annual reports with information on what is needed to implement the changes, what instead hampers the implementation, what are the experiences, expected and unintended results - both positive and negative.

The methodology for the studies has been developed in collaboration with external experts.

Methodology

The methodology is defined on the basis of a collaboration with ISEAL and AidEnvironment. Moreover, it has been consulted with UEBT staff members and with M&E staff from another standard organisation for further methodological inputs.

Study results have been verified with the informants involved, UEBT staff and M&E staff from another standard organisation.

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1 Only the results of the verification assessments that took place in the year of reporting are included in the count.

The changes and effects are studied in a qualitative form, based on the perceptions of the staff at the member companies and suppliers that are informing the studies. Possible areas of changes and effects are defined and guide the questions asked to informants, the analysis of documents and of the results of interviews. The idea is to stimulate specifications of the areas of change to emerge from the study.

Areas of changes and effects are determined considering the UEBT theory of change (Annex 1) and include: Ethical BioTrade sourcing strategy, Ethical BioTrade management system, brand value, value creation for workers and communities, right of actors, biodiversity friendly sourcing practices, actions for protection, and regeneration and enhancement of biodiversity (Annex 2).

These studies seek to explore if and how the UEBT pathways unfold in the reality of the companies studied. In doing so, the studies highlight possible variations of the pathways compared to what expected, shedding light on actual interventions, actions, effects and factors stimulating or hampering them.

The studies are explorative and qualitative. They do not aim at measuring impacts and causality. However, they introduce some strategies to ensure validity and reliability while highlighting correlations among the different steps of the pathways. Namely:

1. Combining different data sources

Secondary data are used together with primary data. Secondary data coming from audits and self-reports of the studied company and associated supply chains are meant to ascertain the activities implemented in the frame of the UEBT membership process and of the broader commitment with sustainability. Possible influencing factors are investigated as well. Primary data, collected through semi-structured interviews with relevant staff at the company and supply chains level, complement the secondary information on actions, effects, and influencing factors. Other secondary data have been gathered for a background analysis of the context in which the studied supply chains operate. These data include relevant statistics, scientific and grey literature and contribute to the understanding of the changes and effects occurring at the level of the member company and its supply chains, within the broader context where they take place. The combination of several sources of data improves the completeness and the accuracy of the findings. Objectivity is also improved because of the combination of several point of views.

2.   Defining data collection and reporting criteria

Criteria to report information derived from secondary data, questions to gather primary data through semi-structured interviews and templates for analysis are defined and can be used to replicate the study. This increases reliability of the study since it sets the conditions for obtaining data that are comparable over time and case studies, should the same study be repeated in different periods and contexts. The criteria, questions and templates for analysis are defined on the basis of interventions, actions and effects that the UEBT programme seeks to promote. They have been validated through several rounds of revisions involving UEBT staff. The choice of semi-structured interviews allows to integrate a list of questions to include the results of the revisions as well as learning points from implemented interviews, when necessary. All this increases the validity of the study because it contributes to the relevance of the criteria, questions, and templates for the purposes of the study and for the studied cases.

3.   Defining units and sample of analysis

The UEBT membership and certification concern the companies' sourcing system for natural ingredients. It therefore impacts the supply chains practices of these ingredients with possible effects on the suppliers. To monitor and evaluate the full pathway of interventions, activities and effects, two units of analysis are therefore set for the study: the member or certificate holder and the suppliers of natural ingredients prioritised or certified. The resources available for the study determines the number of people to be interviewed at each unit of analysis. The samples are not statistically representative. However, qualitatively speaking, they are representative of the realities being studied. The categories of interviewees are defined thinking of those people at the level of the company and supply chain that might provide relevant information for the propose of the study. At the company level, relevant informants are those who are responsible for the implementation of the membership/certification processes and the sustainability strategy, as well as those that interact with suppliers. At the supply chain level, the relevant informants are representatives of suppliers that play a role in the interactions with the company, with the producers or collectors, and with the processors.

In 2021 no studies have been conducted on medium-term changes and effects. The focus has been on evaluation studies. The latest study on medium term changes and effects has been implemented in 2018. It concerned a long-term member of UEBT which is also certificate holder with herbal tea certification – Martin Bauer Group. Moreover, the company has its own sustainability standard and assurance system which is recognised by UEBT. The company is based in Europe and has supply chains all around the world. The summary of the study is published in the UEBT website. The study completes a series of studies where two other members with other membership and certification settings are studied (Natura and Weleda). The summaries of those studies are also published in the UEBT website.

SOY BEAN, AUSTRIA

Level 3. The impact: long-term effects of Ethical BioTrade practices on workers in the production fields, on communities and on biodiversity

For the long-term effects, evaluation studies are conducted on the areas of changes and effects concerning improved livelihood and local development and biodiversity regeneration (Annex 2).

Two approaches are followed for the implementation of the evaluation studies. When conditions allow a baseline study is conducted to assess the situation before the starting of the interventions. A follow up study is then implemented after some years from the beginning of the interventions to assess any impact determined by the interventions compared to the baseline situation. A second approach, the most feasible, is that one study is implemented after some years from the beginning of the interventions and impact assessed through comparison with control groups (when available), with the context and with the situation at the beginning of the interventions based on informant self-comparison.

Both approaches do not aim at measuring causality. However, they introduce some strategies to ensure validity and reliability while highlighting correlations among actions in place and the socio-economic and environmental impacts evaluated. The strategies include what mentioned above and some other methodological decisions to ensure reliability and validity.

To ensure reliability and validity, aspects to be assessed are defined considering the UEBT ToC and the expected impacts on value creation for workers and communities, right of actors, biodiversity sustainable use and conservation (Annex 2). Specific indicators are defined at the beginning of each evaluation study based on a desk-based assessment and preparatory interviews with key informants. The indicators fall into the expected areas of impact as per the UEBT ToC, however they are also context specific. They are indicators that highlight aspects that are meaningful in the context of study to determine the conditions of biodiversity, workers and local communities.

Random samples are drawn using stratified sampling methods. This is done to ensure that the sample selected for the studies is representative of key typologies within the population studied while ensuring some degrees of randomisation. The method also ensures that no typology is overrepresented.

In 2021 there were two evaluation studies completed. Both of them being baseline studies. Those studies are confidential and their results cannot be published. The studies' goal was to gain insights into the socio-economic conditions for some communities of collectors in Madagascar and Kyrgyzstan as well as into the biodiversity issues in this area before some actions would start as part of a certification program and of a community development programme.

4. DATA QUALITY AND LIMITATION

Data from assessment reports

Since 2015, UEBT has a M&E data management approach, including procedures for data collection, storage and access, quality, analyses, reporting and sharing; and confidentiality.

UEBT has developed protocols for each reach, scale, outcome indicators collected. The data collection protocols are the basis for the guidance given on data collection. The guidance is made available to UEBT staff, auditors and UEBT members that are required to fill out the audit or annual report templates. This is to ensure that the information reported is coherent and reliable.

Guidance exists - and is available for the M&E staff – on how to clear, store, analyse and report the information gathered on reach and scale. Among the recommended actions for clearing is the cross-check of data gathered from different entry points and over time. In case of incoherence, the certification, verification, and membership team at UEBT are contacted to verify the data before entering the information into the database.

Other guidance is provided on how to analyse information – after they are stored in the database - for the purpose of dealing with:

1. **Double counting.** A method is in place to ensure that size of production fields correspond to what is used for the production of the volumes sourced. Another analysis is done to ensure that each different supply chain, natural raw material and plant species is counted just once. Verifications are conducted when disproportionate values are noticed compared to previous analysis or by comparing different UEBT programmes (see 'outliers' below).

2. **Missing values.** Procedures are defined to cover missing values for one year with the values provided for the years before and to track this. When information from previous years is not available, the data is not filled out and track of the missing values is kept in the data analysis files.

3. **Outliers.** Extreme values are treated in a qualitative way by identifying them, understanding the reasons behind them, considering them in the counting when they are plausible, and pointing out their presence and motivation in the reporting.

M&E data is used for different types of reporting. For example, data is regularly reported – both internally and externally - through the UEBT annual report and M&E system reports. Internal reporting is a tool to further verify information reported with the UEBT staff and address incoherence that might emerge based on the experience of the UEBT staff.

The relatively limited number of members and certificate holders has allowed UEBT staff to manage data gathering, quality check and analysis manually and reliably. Recently, the intensification and expansion of UEBT activities (e.g. new members as well as new certification programmes) have challenged the current system, showing some limitations including reduced accuracy of some figures, increasingly time-consuming processes of data collection and analysis, limited relevance of the information collected:

1. The list of indicators is perceived by the UEBT staff as dispersive and, therefore, of little use for learning. A reduced list of indicators focussing on key learning points has been defined. The process to refine indicators has been combined with the process of standard revision and new indicators are being used since when the new approved standard has entered into force.

2. There are different interpretations among the members, certificate holder, UEBT staff of the information asked to be provided. This requires a huge effort of verification and several rounds of submission. The process of filling out information has been moving to a more guided approach with automatic control points that alert in case of wrong information provided, guided answers so that those can be selected from drop down menu rather than typed in.

3. The frequency of update of the M&E information is not sufficient for the UEBT staff. An online data management system has been developed which allow for monthly update of all data gathered through assessments and a be-annual analysis of this data. The more frequent analysis will start in 2023.

4. Some figures from the fields, especially those concerning wild collection, fluctuate from one year to the other because of context dynamics connected with change in the sourcing areas and field operators. The high fluctuation does not support the implementation of meaningful comparisons over the years. For this the database is structured in a way that several different permutations can be run and this provides information to explain the fluctuations and still be able to compare the dynamics that are behind those changes over time.

Data from studies

Quality assurance mechanisms are built along the entire process of defining, implementing and finalising studies. These mechanisms are formalised into general guidelines and consolidated into UEBT internal procedures. The terms of references (ToR) and research proposals are defined and, when possible, reviewed by researchers and peers to assess the methodological robustness of the evaluation. Furthermore, there are internal discussions within UEBT staff and members involved in the study to assess the relevance and feasibility of the proposals. Finally, the methodology of some of the studies considers what methodologies have already been developed in collaboration with ISEAL, RJC and AidEnvironment.

When studies are commissioned, researchers are chosen among consultants and research institutes well recognised for their professionalism and without connection with the studied case. Moreover, local researchers with experience on studying impact of sustainability standards are preferred to ensure their understanding of the context and of the topic of investigation. When the evaluation is conducted internally, the independence of the researcher is ensured through reviewing intermediate and final results of the studies by staff members not involved in the study and also by people involved in the study. This procedure is used to reduce the risk of

bias and it is recommended in the case of independent studies too. bias and it is recommended in the case of independent studies too.

Early impact evaluations have used a multiannual approach and started with a baseline study. The baseline was meant to provide the base upon which future measurements are conducted, generating a time series for the same research samples. However, this approach proved ineffective. For some of the baseline studies it was not possible to implement follow up studies because the relations between the UEBT member companies and their suppliers interested by the studies changed. Another reason for not implementing the follow up studies to the baselines was that the conditions in the contexts changed and reduced accessibility.

Baseline information was therefore not used in several cases. For this, the decision was taken to prefer the implementation of single evaluation studies and use context level statistics, control groups and sample self-comparison with years before the implementation of interventions to assess the impact of those interventions.

However, also the use of control groups proves to be difficult sometimes due to limited accessibility of people not involved in the interventions and community conflicts that can generate when trying to reach out to those not benefiting from interventions. Moreover, the samples selected according to statistic and qualitative representativeness starting from existing lists is not always found in the field and some interviewees need to be replaced. This may impact on the representativeness of the sample but cannot be avoided

Despite the limitations that are met during the implementation of evaluation studies, some methods are used to ensure the reliability and validity of the findings. They include the triangulation of different data sources, identification of cases and samples that are representative of the reality and variety under investigation, comparisons with the context, and definition of clear data collection and reporting procedures (e.g. list of questions, templated to be filled out for data reporting).

In the approach followed by UEBT there is not a defined list of indicators. There are areas of impact, defined starting from the UEBT ToC. Indicators and the methods for data collection and analysis are defined case by case. This limits the opportunities for comparisons but improves the capacity of the indicators to represent the reality being studied and the reliability of the studies[2] .

Case studies are selected to be representative of UEBT programmes and contexts of operation. So far, studies have involved members with different certifications. The first studies conducted were of long-term members since this provide a sufficiently extended timeframe for analysis. Moreover, the involved companies work in different countries and with different ingredients – allowing us to view a variety of situations.

Prioritisation of case studies is required given the limited resources available for M&E. UEBT will gradually expand M&E activities to cover more countries and companies with respect to identification of changes, results and effects.

UEBT has procedures to ensure that evaluations are conducted ethically. These procedures are formalised into general guidelines and implemented through consolidated UEBT internal procedures. Consent forms and study presentations are used to ensure the right of study participants to be adequately informed about the study purposes and contents as well as on the use of the final results.

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2 Other opportunities and limit of the approach to evaluation studies are presented in the summaries of the case studies showed in this report.

Moreover, UEBT is aware of the need to not alter established relations and dynamics. The right of UEBT to share and publish information is fulfilled while protecting the confidentiality of people and companies. Finally, UEBT is aware that the people and companies involved in the study provide a good deal of their time and resources to participate.

UEBT also commits to publish the results of the studies, the methodology used and the reference to the experts conducting the studies. This is done to ensure transparency about the work of UEBT and its results. However, UEBT seeks to ensure the confidentiality of the organisations involved in the studies. In some cases, full reports and details cannot be published. Hence, summaries are published. In other cases, no information – even in the form of summaries - can be disclosed. In any cases full methodology and results are available at UEBT, discussed internally and made available when required if this does not conflict with confidentiality.

LAVANDIN, FRANCE

5. LEARNINGS

UEBT's mission is to regenerate biodiversity and secure a better future for people through the ethical sourcing of ingredients from nature. UEBT works in a context where new sustainability challenges, shifting market dynamics, and evolving stakeholder expectations all require regular adaptation and improvement of the programme's certification standard, assurance mechanisms, training, and other strategies.

The M&E activity at UEBT is carried out with two main goals. On the one hand, the M&E activities provide reliable evidence on the performance and impact of UEBT and its members to be communicated to interested stakeholders. On the other hand, the results of the M&E work shall be used as internal learnings to inform the adaptation of the UEBT and its members actions to changing contexts and conditions of operation. This process of continuous adaptation is meant to ensure the effectiveness of these actions in delivering expected impacts.

In order to fulfil these two goals, the M&E activity at UEBT is closely monitored and adjusted as well to be always able to provide the most relevant and reliable information. From the M&E results presented in this report – also discussed with UEBT staff and Board of Directors - the learnings for the adjustment of UEBT M&E approach can be summarized in three main points.

Intensify reporting from the fields of production

As UEBT started as a management system approach, reporting from the field of production started after the ingredient certification programme was initiated and it is now included in the requirements for ethical sourcing system certification as well. Data gathered from the fields gives the best insights on the results of UEBT related actions on socio-economic and biodiversity conditions for field operators and their communities. With increasing interest in certification - from existing and new members - there is an opportunity to expand the range of contexts, ingredients and supply chains from which information on biodiversity and socio-economic actions and impacts can be gathered.

In this process it is important to maintain and improve reliability of the data collected as well as to increase the effectiveness of the data analysis. UEBT is planning to invest in information and technology tools to automatize the way data are entered – by auditors and members - into the UEBT system and validated – by the UEBT staff.

A further improvement can come from using geolocation tools as part of the UEBT M&E system. This would allow identifying the exact area where monitored actions take place and what are the main risks and opportunities for people and biodiversity that are relevant in that area and that are impacted by the actions.

However, the same level of detail of reporting cannot be reached for prioritised supply chains in the frame of the membership programme. For these supply chains, field verifications are not carried out and field information is not gathered. Moreover, even the collection of information in the frame of the certification programme is complex for UEBT members that do not work directly with field producers and have one or more suppliers in between. In the future, in parallel with the revision of the UEBT standard, indicators may need to be further adjusted to consider the challenges in gathering information faced by the members downstream in the supply chain.

Bring evaluation studies to the next level: replication, comparison and definition of indicators

The studies, especially those on the changes and effects deriving from UEBT membership and certification process, provided insightful information on what works and what does not work in the process of complying with UEBT requirements. From this, the intention to continue working on a principle-based M&E approach which looks at the process behind the compliance or non-compliance results. More qualitative evidence on these processes will be provided by replicating the same methodology over different case studies.

As far as the impact studies are concerned, the current baseline studies shall be completed with follow up studies. Future impact studies shall build on them. All the studies are to be comparable despite allowing for the use of different impact indicators that are mostly suitable to the contexts being studied. This comparability is not fully reached yet. To ensure that this will happen, a research agenda has been defined until 2024. The research agenda focus on impact on people livelihoods, local development, biodiversity regeneration.

Even if with different nuances, the studies will assess impact indicators relevant for the three mentioned impact areas. The studies results will be compared around the key research questions to understand which actions are proving most successful in generating positive impact, which factors are influencing positively or negatively the reach of this impact, and which other effects are generated from the actions beside the expected impact.

Scientific validity and reliability shall guide the evaluation studies' definition and implementation. However, simple communication material (e.g. videos and summaries) shall be derived from the studies to share the result with wide public.

Drive the UEBT standard toward performance and practices

From the analysis of compliance in previous years, it emerged that several critical criteria in the certification checklists were on procedures. There were some criteria on actions taken to implement certain practices with respect to production, price setting and similar issues. In some cases, members score better with respect to these criteria than with respect to the criteria on procedures. In any case, implementing good practices is what actually creates changes and generates impact. The UEBT standard revision took place in 2019/2020 and considered this finding. The case studies together with qualitative analyses of the audit reports conducted until the moment of Standard revision provided examples of what good practices are put in place for compliance with the UEBT standard and what are the possible unintended effects.

These practices have been spelled out in the new standard and guidance material for members has been defined in an attempt to drive actions. Moreover, the unintended effects have been considered to identify possible adjustments to be introduced in the new UEBT standard.

Furthermore, assessment of performance and impact for all practices implemented following the new standard is now required. These requirements are meant to raise awareness and performance among members in monitoring and evaluating their actions, how far they are implemented and to what extent they are generating the expected impact.

UEBT is assess which performance and impact indicators members are monitoring and will learn lessons on what the most relevant are that can be integrated in the UEBT M&E system and in the next UEBT standard revision for a more impact oriented standard. UEBT is working on tools that may facilitate certificate holders, suppliers and field operators in assessing their performance with respect to biodiversity and socio-economic contributions when implementing UEBT-required actions and over time. Those tools may be made available as part of the audit process and used to assess compliance. At the same time, they can be used in the UEBT M&E system to gather data on biodiversity and socio-economic effects of UEBT members' actions.

IRIS, TURKEY

UEBT Theory of Change
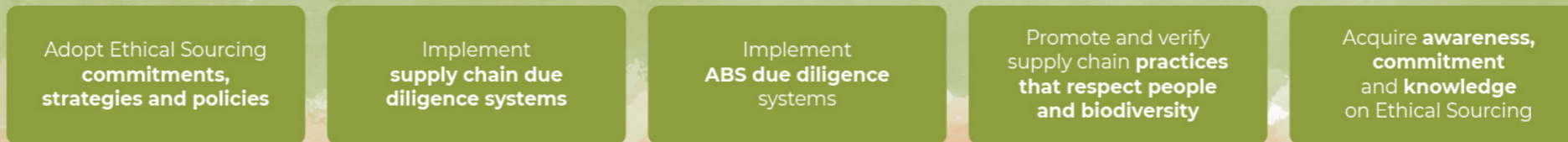
UEBT Vision

A world in which all people and biodiversity thrive

Impacts

| Enhanced brand value | Biodiversity regeneration | Improved livelihoods and local development | Sector transformation |

Outcomes

| Progress on company **commitments on Ethical Sourcing** | **Stronger partnerships and sharing of benefits** in supply chains | **Promotion and sustainable** use of biodiversity in sourcing areas | Improvement of **working and living conditions** in sourcing areas | Better practices and approaches on sourcing with respect for **people** and **biodiversity** |

Outputs

| Adopt Ethical Sourcing **commitments, strategies and policies** | Implement **supply chain due diligence systems** | Implement **ABS due diligence** systems | Promote and verify supply chain **practices that respect people and biodiversity** | Acquire **awareness, commitment** and **knowledge** on Ethical Sourcing |

UEBT member companies, suppliers, field operators and other stakeholders

UEBT Strategies

| Ethical sourcing system certification | Ingredient supply chain certification | UEBT membership programme | Projects and advisory services | Conference and training |
| | | | Multi-stakeholder initiatives | Information sharing |

UEBT

| **Standards system** Ethical BioTrade Principles | **Association** Companies committed to Ethical BioTrade | **Knowledge-sharing platform** on Ethical BioTrade issues |

Indicators: Impact area – Improved livelihood and local development

Area of impact	Areas of medium term effects	Areas of short term effects	Indicator name	Level (1,2,3)	Definition	Unit (e.g. kg/year)	Reporting indicators
Enhanced brand value	Progress on company commitments on Ethical Sourcing & Better practices and approaches on sourcing with respect for people and biodiversity	Adopt Ethical Sourcing commitments, strategies and policies & Implement supply chain and ABS due diligence systems & Acquire awarness, commitment, and knowledge on Ethical Sourcing	Number of UEBT members	1	Number of UEBT members registered in a given year in total and disaggregated per country, per geographic area and per position in the supply chain	Total N / N per country / % per geographic area / N per position in supply chain	Total number of UEBT members / N UEBT members per country / % UEBT member per geographic area / N UEBT members per position in supply chain
			Number of UEBT members that adopted a certification program	1	Number of UEBT members that are certificate holders, disaggregated by certification program, country and geographic region	N per certification program / N per country	N CH UEBT ingredient certification / N CH UEBT-RA ingredient certification / N CH Ethical Sourcing System certification / N CH per country
			Number of natural raw materials	1	Number of natural raw materials produced from plant species disaggregated by UEBT program	N per UEBT programme / Total N	N prioritised natural raw materials / N UEBT certified natural raw materials / N UEBT-RA certified natural raw materials / N verified natural raw materials / Total N of natural raw materials sourced by companies
			Number of supply chains	1	Number of supply chains disaggregated by UEBT program, geographic region and country	N per UEBT programme / Total N / N per programme in each country	N prioritised supply chains / N UEBT certified supply chains / N UEBT-RA certified supply chains / N verified supply chains / Total N of companies' supply chains / N prioritised supply chains per country / N certified (UEBT + UEBT/RA + verified) supply chains per country
			Number of Organisations at Source	1	Number of organisations at source per programme, per geographic region and country	N per UEBT program / N per country / % per programme in each country	N prioritised OaS / N UEBT certified OaS / N UEBT-RA certified OaS / N verified OaS / N OaS per country / % prioritised OaS per country / % certified (UEBT + UEBT-RA + verified) OaS per country
			Turnover	1	Turnover reported by all UEBT members in a given year: total turnover, per sector, % per sector, turnover per sector and geographic region, % turnover per sector and geographic region	% per sector	% turnover cosmetic / % turnover food / % turnover pharmaceutical
			Compliance with adoption of Ethical BioTrade targets	2	Percentage of members that have set targets for continuous improvement in facilities and operations	% compliant	% of UEBT members scoring 2 or 3 in membership requirement 12
				2	Percentage of members that have set targets for supplier and supply chain due diligence	% compliant	% of UEBT members scoring 2 or 3 in membership requirement 20
				2	Percentage of members that have set targets for the number of prioritised supply chains, the level of ambition in regard to Ethical BioTrade practices, and the positive impact sought	% compliant	% of UEBT members scoring 2 or 3 in membership requirement 28
			Compliance with regular update of supplier and supply chain due diligence reviews, and risk assessment	2	Percentage of members that periodically review their supplier and supply chain due diligence as well as risk assessments to consider and reflect any changes in circumstances	% compliant	% of UEBT members scoring 2 or 3 in membership requirement 18
			Compliance with measures in place for botanicals to be compliant with UEBT responsible sourcing and commodities and derivatives to be compliant with UEBT minimum requirements.	2	Percentage of members that develop strategies and adopt measures to gradually ensure that botanicals, commodities and derivatives are brought to compliance with the relevant UEBT requirements	% compliant	% of UEBT members scoring 2 or 3 in membership requirement 19
			Compliance with implementation of the UEBT workplan in line with targets and planned activities	2	Percentage of members that have achieved or undertaken their targets and activities as planned.	% compliant	% of UEBT members scoring 2 or 3 in membership requirement 33
			Compliance with measure are taken to ensure prioritised supply chains gradually meet at least UEBT standard critical requirements, and advance as much as possible towards full compliance with the UEBT standard	2	Percentage of members that have adopted measures to improve practices in cultivation, wild collection and local processing activities in prioritised supply chains	% compliant	% of UEBT members scoring 2 or 3 in membership requirement 26
			Compliance with applicability of ABS laws, regulations or best practices to own activities and suppliers is assessed	2	Percentage of members that assess the applicability of ABS laws, regulations or best practices to own activities and those of suppliers	% compliant	% of UEBT members scoring 2 or 3 in membership requirement 21
			Compliance with full inspections of all OaS, SbS and FOs are carried out on an annual basis or inspections are carried out according to scope and frequency defined as per result of risk assessment	2	Percentage of certificate holders that conduct annually full inspections of all OaS, SbS and FO or conduct their inspections according to scope and frequency defined as per result of risk assessment	% compliant	% of CH scoring 2 or 3 in system checklist 8.2.2
			Compliance with implementation of corrective measures is verified and only approved once it has been confirmed as sufficiently fulfilled	2	Percentage of certificate holders that verify the implementation of corrective measures and approve them after they have been confirmed as sufficiently fulfilled	% compliant	% of CH scoring 2 or 3 in system checklist 8.6.5
			Compliance with monitoring inspections are conducted with the frequency needed and scope required	2	Percentage of certificate holders that conduct monitoring inspections with the frequency needed and scope required	% compliant	% of CH scoring 2 or 3 in system checklist 9.4
			Compliance with corrective actions for improvements or non-conformities identified during the monitoring inspections are implemented in the timeframe required	2	Percentage of certificate holders that implement corrective actions for improvements or non-conformities identified during the monitoring inspections in the timeframe required	% compliant	% of CH scoring 2 or 3 in system checklist 9.6
			Compliance with 100% of the volume of natural ingredients and derivatives under the ESS certification scope have been assessed by the due diligence system	2	Percentage of certificate holders that have 100% of the volume of natural ingredients and derivatives under the ESS certification scope assessed by the due diligence system	% compliant	% of CH scoring 2 or 3 in ESS checklist (§4.1.1)
			Compliance with 95% of the volume of natural ingredients and derivatives under the ESS certification scope have been approved by the Organization's procedures and 1 year mitigation action plans are in place for the non-approved ingredients volumes.	2	Percentage of certificate holders that have 95% of the volume of natural ingredients and derivatives under the ESS certification scope approved by the organisation's procedures and 1-year mitigation action plans in place for non-approved ingredients volumes	% compliant	% of CH scoring 2 or 3 in ESS checklist (§4.1.1)
			Compliance with 100% of the annual volumes of the natural ingredient on which active consumer communication takes place is in compliance with the threshold requirements for Ethical BioTrade practices	2	Percentage of certificate holders that have 100% of the annual volumes of the natural ingredients on which active consumer communication takes place in compliance with the threshold requirements for Ethical BioTrade practices	% compliant	% of CH scoring 2 or 3 in ESS checklist (§4.3.3)

Indicators: Impact area – Enhance Brand Value

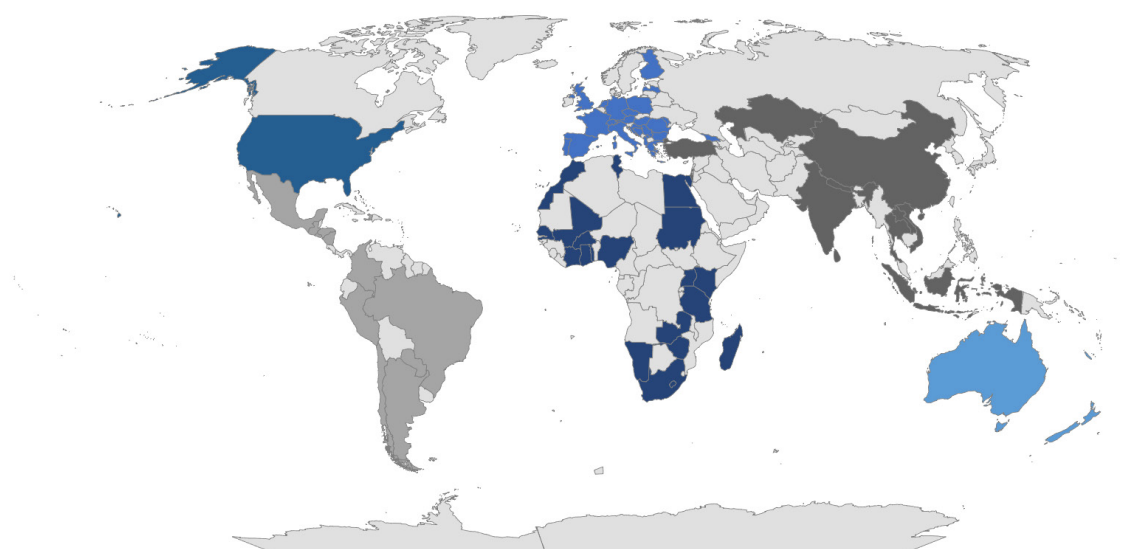| Area of impact	Areas of medium term effects	Areas of short term effects	Indicator name	Level (1,2,3)	Definition	Unit (e.g. kg/year)	Reporting indicators
Improved livelihoods and local development	Improvement of working and living conditions in sourcing areas	Promote and verify supply chain practices that respect people	Volumes of fresh plants	1	Volumes of plant species sourced in a given year per UEBT program, geographic region, country	Volumes per country; % volumes per programme in each country; % volumes per production system in each country; % volumes per production system in each program	Volumes fresh plants per country; % prioritised fresh plants per country; % certified (UEBT + UEBT/RA + verified) volumes fresh plants per country; % volumes fresh plants per production system in each country; % volumes prioritised fresh plants from cultivation, collection, agroforestry; % volumes UEBT certified fresh plants from cultivation, collection, agroforestry; % volumes UEBT-RA certified fresh plants from cultivation, collection, agroforestry; % volumes verified fresh plants from cultivation, collection, agroforestry
			Number of workers	1	Number and % of workers involved disaggregated per UEBT certification program, per country, per production system and per geographic region	% per production system in each certification program; N per country; % per production system in each country	% workers involved in production of UEBT certified plant species from cultivation, collection, agroforestry; % workers involved in production of UEBT-RA certified plant species from cultivation, collection, agroforestry; % workers involved in production of verified plant species from cultivation, collection, agroforestry; N workers per country; % workers per production system in each country
			Number of farmers	1	Number and % of farmers involved disaggregated per UEBT program, per production system, per country, and per geographic region	N per country; % per production system in each country; % per geographic region in each certification program	N farmers per country; % farmers per production system in each country; % farmers involved in UEBT certified supply chains per geographic region; % farmers involved in UEBT-RA certified supply chains per geographic region; % farmers involved in verified supply chains per geographic region
			Number of farms	1	Number and % of farms involved disaggregated per UEBT program, per country, and per geographic region	N per country; % per production system in each country; % per geographic region in each certification program	N farms per country; % farms per production system in each country; % farms involved in UEBT certified supply chains per geographic region; % farms involved in UEBT-RA certified supply chains per geographic region; % farms involved in verified supply chains per geographic region
			Compliance with measures are in place to contribute to a living income for producers of	2	Number of OaS/subsuppliers taking action to contribute to a living income for FO	N scored 2	N audits scored 2 in field checklist 3.1.4
					Number of OaS/subsuppliers contribute to a living income for FO	N scored 3	N audits scored 3 in field checklist 3.1.4
			Compliance with measures are foreseen to deal with situations in which high risk of discriminatory or abusive	2	Number of CH/OaS with high risk of discriminatory or abusive practices that take measures	N scored 2	N audits scored 2 in field checklist 6.1.5
					Number of CH/OaS with high risk of discriminatory or abusive practices that take sufficient measures and monitor implementation	N scored 3	N audits scored 3 in field checklist 6.1.5
			Compliance with formal commitment and targets are in place to advance towards a living wage for workers.	2	Number of OaS/subsuppliers/FO with commitment and targets to advance towards paying a living wage for workers	N scored 2	N audits scored 2 in field checklist 6.3.2
					Number of OaS/subsuppliers/FO paying a living wage to majority or totality of their workers	N scored 3	N audits scored 3 in field checklist 6.3.2
			Compliance with there are specific channels in place for hearing concerns from workers	2	Number of OaS/subsuppliers/FO with procedures to hear concerns but no transparent procedures to address them	N scored 2	N audits scored 2 in field checklist 6.3.16
					Number of OaS/subsuppliers/FO with procedures to hear concerns and address them in a transparent and timely manner	N scored 3	N audits scored 3 in field checklist 6.3.16
			Compliance with measures are in place to understand and act upon workers' health and safety risks	2	Number of OaS/subsuppliers/FO with measures in place but no sufficient actions taken to address all the risks	N scored 2	N audits scored 2 in field checklist 6.4.2
					Number of OaS/subsuppliers/FO with measures in place and sufficient actions taken to address all the risks	N scored 3	N audits scored 3 in field checklist 6.4.2
			Compliance with accidents and near misses are monitored and investigated, and corrective measures are put in place to address their root cause.	2	Number of OaS/FO/CH/Subsuppliers monitoring and investigating accidents and near misses and putting in place some of the needed corrective measures	N scored 2	N audits scored 2 in field checklist 6.4.6
					Number of OaS/FO/CH/Subsuppliers monitoring and investigating accidents and near misses and putting in place all the needed corrective measures	N scored 3	N audits scored 3 in field checklist 6.4.6
			Compliance with contribution to raising wages towards the level of a Living Wage or	2	Number of UEBT-RA CH with score 2 in system checklist 17.1	N scored 2	N of UEBT-RA CH with agreement in writing to raise wages towards the level of a living wage
					Number of UEBT-RA CH with score 3 in system checklist 17.1	N scored 3	N of UEBT-RA CH with agreement in writing to raise wages towards the level of a living wage
			Compliance with Rainforest Alliance Sustainability Differential transfered to FO/OaS	2	Number of UEBT-RA CH with score 2 in system checklist 15.1	N scored 2	N UEBT-RA CH scoring 2 in transferring full amount of RA sustainability differential to FO/OaS
					Number of UEBT-RA CH with score 3 in system checklist 15.1	N scored 3	N UEBT-RA CH scoring 3 in transferring full amount of RA sustainability differential to FO/OaS
			Compliance with Rainforest Alliance Sustainability Differential spent for the benefit of workers in the following categories: wages,	2	Number of UEBT-RA CH with score 2 in system checklist 15.2	N scored 2	N UEBT-RA CH scoring 2 in spending RA sustainability differential for the benefits of workers
					Number of UEBT-RA CH with score 3 in system checklist 15.2	N scored 3	N UEBT-RA CH scoring 3 in spending RA sustainability differential for the benefits of workers
			Compliance with full amount of the Rainforest Alliance Sustainability Investment paid at least	2	Number of UEBT-RA CH with score 2 in system checklist 16.3	N scored 2	N UEBT-RA CH scoring 2 in paying at least annually the RA sustainability investment
					Number of UEBT-RA CH with score 3 in system checklist 16.3	N scored 3	N UEBT-RA CH scoring 3 in paying at least annually the RA sustainability investment
			Actions to ensure fair prices/wages	3	Number of projects to ensure fair prices/wage	Number	Number of projects studied that include actions to ensure fair prices/wage
			Actions to ensure fair prices/wages	3	Typology of actions	Qualitative statements or evidence	List of typologies of actions in place to ensure fari prices/wage
			Results of actions to ensure fair prices/wage	3	Main results	Qualitative statements or quantitative evidences case specific	Qualitative statements or quantitative indicators on what achieved in relation to setting up negotiation mechanisms for prices/wage definition, formalise prices/wage, reaching minimum/living wage/income benchmark
			Number of beneficiaries of actions to ensure fair	3	Number of beneficiaries	Number of people	Number of people benefiting from the actions to ensure fair prices/wage
			Factors influencing actions to ensure fair prices/wage and unintended effects	Unintended	Influencing factors and unintended effects	Qualitative statements or quantitative evidence case specific	List of typologies of factors that favour or hamper the results (e.g. pre-existing programmes, infrastructural or cultural limitation to the implementation, etc) and of not foreseen positive and negative effects of those actions (e.g. increasing requirements and procedural burden, exclusion and conflicts, threats to food securety, overexploitation of resources etc)
			Actions to ensure human rights	3	Number of projects to ensure human rights	Number	Number of projects studied that include actions to ensure human rights
			Actions to ensure human rights	3	Typology of actions	Qualitative statements or evidence	List of typologies of actions in place to ensure human rights
			Results of actions to ensure human rights	3	Main results	Qualitative statements or quantitative evidences case specific	Qualitative statements or quantitative indicators on what achieved in relation to setting up mechanisms to detect and overcome human right abuses (e.g. discrimination, exploitation, etc)
			Number of beneficiaries of actions to ensure	3	Number of beneficiaries	Number of people	Number of people benefiting from the actions to ensure human rights
			Factors influencing actions to ensure human rights and unintended effects	Unintended	Influencing factors and unintended effects	Qualitative statements or quantitative evidence case specific	List of typologies of factors that favour or hamper the results (e.g. pre-existing programmes, infrastructural or cultural limitation to the implementation, etc) and of not foreseen positive and negative effects of those actions (e.g. increasing requirements and procedural burden, exclusion and conflicts, threats to food securety, overexploitation of resources etc)

Area of impact	Areas of medium term effects	Areas of short term effects	Indicator name	Level (1,2,3)	Definition	Unit (e.g. kg/year)	Reporting indicators
Biodiversity regeneration	Sustainable use of biodiversity in sourcing areas	Promote and verify supply chain practices that respect biodiversity	Number of plant species	1	Number and % of plant species disaggreated per UEBT program, per country, per production system and per geographic region	N per UEBT program	N prioritised plant species / N UEBT certified plant species / N UEBT-RA certified plant species / N verified plant species
						% per production system in each program	% prioritised plant species from cultivation, collection, agroforestry / % UEBT certified plant species from cultivation, collection, agroforestry / % UEBT-RA certified plant species from cultivation, collection, agroforestry / % verified plant species from cultivation, collection, agroforestry
						N per country	N plant species per country / N prioritised plant species per country
						N per programme in each country	N certified (UEBT + UEBT/RA) plant species per country
						N per production system in each country	N plant species per production system in each country
						% per geographic region in each program	% prioritised plant species per geographic region / % UEBT certified plant species per geographic region / % UEBT-RA certified plant species per geographic region / % verified plant species per geographic region
			Number of BAPs defined by Organisations at Source	1	Number of BAPs that have been defined by Organisations at Source in the scope of UEBT programmes, disaggregated per production system, country and geographic region	Total N / N per country	N BAPs / N BAPS defined per country
						% per production system	% BAPs defined per production system
						% per geographic region	% BAPs defined per geographic region
			Compliance with wild collection practices ensure long-term survival of the wild collected and interdependent species	2	Number of FO which follow some practices identified with still opportunities for improvement / Number of FO which follow all practices identified with no need for adjustments	N scored 2 / N scored 3	N audits scored 2 in field checklist 2.1.10 / N audits scored 3 in field checklist 2.1.10
			Compliance with cultivated species are managed to ensure optimal yields and avoid conflict with other species	2	Number of FO following some of the identified good practices with still opportunities for improvement / Number of FO following all identified good practices with no need for adjustement	N scored 2 / N scored 3	N audits scored 2 in field checklist 2.1.21 / N audits scored 3 in field checklist 2.1.21
			Compliance with sourcing practices maintain quality of surface and groundwater	2	Number of OaS/FO implementing some of the practices identified with still need for improvement / Number of Oas/FO implementing all practices identified with no need for adjustment	N scored 2 / N scored 3	N audits scored 2 in field checklist 2.3.2 / N audits scored 3 in field checklist 2.3.2
			Compliance with sourcing practices maintain levels of surface and ground water	2	Number of OaS/FO implementing some of the practices identified with still need for improvement / Number of Oas/FO implementing all practices identified with no need for adjustment	N scored 2 / N scored 3	N audits scored 2 in field checklist 2.3.3 / N audits scored 3 in field checklist 2.3.3
			Compliance with sourcing practices maintain or improve soil fertility and nutrients contents	2	Number of OaS/FO implementing some of the practices identified with still need for improvement / Number of Oas/FO implementing all practices identified with no need for adjustment	N scored 2 / N scored 3	N audits scored 2 in field checklist 2.3.5 / N audits scored 3 in field checklist 2.3.5
			Compliance with sourcing practices conserve and improve soil stability and drainage	2	Number of OaS/FO implementing some of the practices identified with still need for improvement / Number of Oas/FO implementing all practices identified with no need for adjustment	N scored 2 / N scored 3	N audits scored 2 in field checklist 2.3.6 / N audits scored 3 in field checklist 2.3.6
			Compliance with integrated pest management practices are applied	2	Number of OaS/FO implementing some of the relevant practices identified with still need for improvement / Number of OaS/FO implementing all relevant practices with no need for adjustment	N scored 2 / N scored 3	N audits scored 2 in field checklist 2.4.4 / N audits scored 3 in field checklist 2.4.4
			Compliance with practices are adopted to reduce the use of herbicides	2	Number of OaS/FO implementing most relevant practices identified with still need for improvement / Number of OaS/FO implementing all relevant practices with no need for adjustement	N scored 2 / N scored 3	N audits scored 2 in field checklist 2.4.5 / N audits scored 3 in field checklist 2.4.5
			Compliance with practices are adopted to reduce the use of synthetic fertilisers	2	Number of OaS/FO implementing most relevant practices identified with still need for improvement / Number of OaS/FO implementing all relevant practices with no need for adjustement	N scored 2 / N scored 3	N audits scored 2 in field checklist 2.4.6 / N audits scored 3 in field checklist 2.4.6
			Actions to ensure biodiversity regeneration (soil, water, energy, waste, agrochemicals)	3	Number of projects to biodiversity regeneration	Number	Number of projects studied that include actions to ensure biodiversity regeneration (soil, water, energy, waste, agrochemicals)
			Actions to ensure biodiversity regeneration (soil, water, energy, waste, agrochemicals)	3	Typology of actions	Qualitative statements or evidence	List of typologies of actions in place to ensure biodiversity regeneration (soil, water, energy, waste, agrochemicals)
			Results of actions to ensure biodiversity regeneration (soil, water, energy, waste, agrochemicals)	3	Main results	Qualitative statements or quantitative evidences case specific	Qualitative statements or quantitative indicators on what achieved in relation to setting up actions to ensure soil health, water quality and conditions, reduction of negative effects of the use of agrochemicals, energy, and waste management
			Number of beneficiaries of actions to ensure biodiversity regeneration (soil, water, energy, waste, agrochemicals)	3	Number of beneficiaries	Number of people	Number of people benefiting from the actions to ensure biodiversity regeneration (soil, water, energy, waste, agrochemicals)
			Factors influencing actions to ensure biodiversity regeneration (soil, water, energy, waste, agrochemicals)	nintende	Influencing factors and unintended effects	Qualitative statements or quantitative evidence case specific	List of typologies of factors that favour or hamper the results (e.g. pre-existing programmes, cultural limitation to the implementation, environmental degradation etc) and of not foreseen positive and negative effects of those actions (e.g. increasing requirements and procedural burden, exclusion and conflicts, threats to food securety etc)
			Compliance with concrete actions for biodiversity are initiated or supported	2	Number of OaS/FO with actions on biodiversity partially covering identified priorities / Number of OaS/FO with actions on biodiversity fully covering identified priorities	N scored 2 / N scored 3	N audits scored 2 in field checklist 1.2.2 / N audits scored 3 in field checklist 1.2.2
			Actions to ensure biodiversity regeneration (natural habitat and regeneration of wild collected species)	3	Number of projects to biodiversity regeneration	Number	Number of projects studied that include actions to ensure biodiversity regeneration (natural habitat and regeneration of wild collected species)
			Actions to ensure biodiversity regeneration (natural habitat and regeneration of wild collected species)	3	Typology of actions	Qualitative statements or evidence	List of typologies of actions in place to ensure biodiversity regeneration (natural habitat and regeneration of wild collected species)
			Results of actions to ensure biodiversity regeneration (natural habitat and regeneration of wild collected species)	3	Main results	Qualitative statements or quantitative evidences case specific	Qualitative statements or quantitative indicators on what achieved in relation to setting up actions to ensure regeneration of biodiversity in natural habitats and regeneration of wild collected species
			Number of beneficiaries of actions to ensure biodiversity regeneration (natural habitat and regeneration of wild collected species)	3	Number of beneficiaries	Number of people	Number of people benefiting from the actions to ensure biodiversity regeneration (natural habitat and regeneration of wild collected species)
			Factors influencing actions to ensure biodiversity regeneration (natural habitat and regeneration of wild collected species)	nintende	Influencing factors and unintended effects	Qualitative statements or quantitative evidence case specific	List of typologies of factors that favour or hamper the results (e.g. pre-existing programmes, cultural limitation to the implementation, environmental degradation etc) and of not foreseen positive and negative effects of those actions (e.g. increasing requirements and procedural burden, exclusion and conflicts, threats to food securety etc)

ANNEX 3 | UEBT countries in 2021 and definition of geographic regions

Country	Members	Certificate holders	No of prioritised plant species	No of prioritised supply chains	No of certified plant species	No of certified supply chains	No of verified plant species	No of verified supply chains
Albania	0	0	1	2	14	23	2	2
Argentina	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2
Australia	1	0	11	11	0	0	0	0
Austria	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Brazil	7	2	16	29	27	88	3	4
Bulgaria	0	0	3	13	11	24	3	10
Burkina Faso	2	1	7	10	4	4	4	4
Chile	1	1	5	5	2	5	1	1
China	0	0	2	2	1	2	3	3
Colombia	1	0	3	5	0	0	0	0
Croatia	1	1	2	3	9	11	2	2
Czech Republic	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	1
Egypt	0	0	5	7	16	28	10	13
El Salvador	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
France	17	1	7	7	9	9	23	45
Georgia	0	0	0	0	11	16	0	0
Germany	3	3	5	6	12	42	2	2
Ghana	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Greece	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	2
Guatemala	1	0	3	5	0	0	1	1
Haiti	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	1	2	7	8	1	2
India	2	0	13	20	0	0	3	3
Indonesia	0	0	4	5	2	2	2	2
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Italy	2	2	5	10	5	5	10	13
Ivory Coast	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	0
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Kenya	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Kosovo	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Laos	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Latvia	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Lesotho	1	1	1	1	2	3	0	0
Madagascar	4	1	12	18	27	48	7	10
Mali	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0

Country	Members	Certificate holders	No of prioritised plant species	No of prioritised supply chains	No of certified plant species	No of certified supply chains	No of verified plant species	No of verified supply chains
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mexico	1	1	3	4	2	3	1	1
Moldova	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Morocco	1	1	11	16	1	4	5	5
Namibia	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Nepal	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
New Caledonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
New Zealand	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1	1	2	3	1	1	0	0
Paraguay	0	0	2	3	5	5	3	5
Peru	2	0	24	41	0	0	1	1
Poland	0	0	3	4	3	3	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Senegal	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Serbia	0	0	1	1	4	4	0	0
South Africa	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Spain	2	0	3	4	5	7	4	8
Sri Lanka	0	0	2	5	0	0	1	1
Sudan	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Tanzania	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Thailand	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
The Netherlands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Togo	0	0	3	4	0	0	1	1
Tunisia	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Turkey	2	2	2	3	12	14	4	5
Uganda	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
United Kingdom	2	0	3	4	1	1	0	0
United States	2	1	1	1	4	7	3	5
Vietnam	3	1	2	2	4	5	0	0
Zambia	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	1	0	8	9	7	7	0	0

■ Europe ■ Latin America and the Carribean ■ Oceania ■ Africa ■ Asia ■ North America

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UEBT

UEBT is a non-profit association that promotes sourcing with respect. Its mission is to regenerate nature and secure a better future for people through ethical sourcing of ingredients from biodiversity.

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