

Panel on Engagement of Stakeholders  
The Third Meeting of the Global  
Partnership for Business and  
Biodiversity  
2-3 October 2013  
Montreal

# *From Philanthropy to Mainstreaming*

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# *Self introduction*



International Business & Ecosystems Dialogue,  
2010, Nagoya

# *Keidanren Committee on Nature Conservation since 1992*

1. Philanthropy: Financial support to NGOs  
3.1 billion yen, 1040 projects
2. Mainstreaming
3. Dialogue with the government
4. Collaboration with international organizations such as IUCN
5. Help the 3.11 Tsumami hit communities
6. Dialogue with NGOs

# ***PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES***

*of the Third Meeting of the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity*

The mandate for this meeting is in response to decisions taken by the Parties both at COP 10(Nagoya, 2010) and COP 11 (Hyderabad, 2012). The meeting will also provide a platform to strengthen the engagement of business for mainstreaming of biodiversity into sustainable development(Decision XI/22), aligning with the ongoing consultations on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), developed at the Rio+20 Conference.

UNEP/CBD/GPBB/3/  
03 September 2013

# The Aichi Targets

- 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.
- 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.
- 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio-economic conditions.
- 4: By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.
- 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.
- 6: By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.
- 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.
- 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.
- 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.
- 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.
- 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.
- 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.
- 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.
- 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.
- 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.
- 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.
- 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.
- 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.
- 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.
- 20: By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

## *XI/7. Business and biodiversity*

- *Understanding* that the facilitation and development of these national and regional business and biodiversity initiatives can help businesses to better understand biodiversity and ecosystem services, in accordance with nationally defined priorities and the business case for their conservation; to build capacity; to share best practices, as appropriate; and **to help facilitate dialogue among all stakeholders**, as well as situating biodiversity and ecosystem services **in the wider context of sustainable development**,

# *XI/7. Business and biodiversity*

4. *Encourages* businesses, ... to:

- (a) Continue to take actions which would be instrumental to implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and **the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**, in accordance with decision X/2 and national policies;
- (b) Encourage their **supply chains, and other stakeholders**, to report on progress made in **mainstreaming** the objectives of the Convention and **the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**, including with regard to their biodiversity strategies, policies and action plans, as appropriate;

# *XI/22. Biodiversity for poverty eradication and development*

1. Invites Parties, **all partners and stakeholders** to integrate the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity into sustainable development and poverty eradication programmes, plans, policies and priority actions, taking into account the outcomes of the Rio+20 Conference;
8. Encourages Parties and **all partners** to promote biodiversity and development projects that empower poor and vulnerable people, particularly women and indigenous and local communities, for sustainable development and poverty eradication;

# *DEHRADUN RECOMMENDATIONS*

*Recognizing* the root causes of poverty that are **possibly linked to biodiversity loss**, and the advantages of integrating biodiversity into poverty eradication and development and vice versa as identified by the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development,

# DEHRADUN RECOMMENDATIONS

3. Requests Parties, international agencies and organizations, ....
  - (e) **Avoiding** as much possible **negatively affecting poor and vulnerable people through ecosystem and biodiversity conservation** and where this is not possible, provide fair and equitable compensation for poor and vulnerable people affected - including compensation for limited development opportunities, lack of access and loss of life, property and crops from wildlife damage;

# *DEHRADUN RECOMMENDATIONS*

4. Encourages Parties and international agencies and organizations, ... to use **multi-stakeholder platforms** ... to promote:
  - (a) **Sustainable biotrade** (trade in biodiversity-based products and services) that provides opportunities for poverty reduction including up-scaling the existing Capacity Building for Biotrade programme; and

# *DEHRADUN RECOMMENDATIONS*

9. Requests Parties and international agencies and organizations, to promote an **enabling environment** ... and development processes:
  - (b) Establishing appropriate systems to encourage the responsible and sustainable use of biodiversity by the **private sector** that has a direct bearing on poverty reduction, inter alia: incentives and disincentives, compliance and enforcement mechanisms and capacity development of stakeholders;

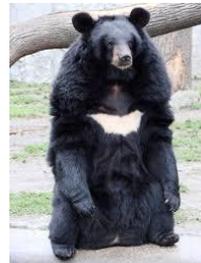
# Relevance of KCNC Philanthropy to the Aichi Targets

Year	Country	Project/Activity	Target 1: Areas of value & steps	Target 2: Development Poverty	Target 3: Hazardous Incentives	Target 4: Sustainable Production & con'sum	Target 5: Natural habitats	Target 6: Fisheries	Target 7: Agriculture Aquaculture Forestry	Target 8: Pollution Nutrients	Target 9: Invasive alien species	Target 10: Control nears (Dist. chng. Acidifica)	Target 11: Areas of particular importance	Target 12: Known threatened species	Target 13: Gen.Div. of valuable species	Target 14: Essential services & L. com.	Target 15: Resilience C. stocks Dist. chng. Desertion	Target 16: Nagoya Protocol on ABC	Target 17: Net/ SD strategy & act. plan	Target 18: Traditional knowledge I. & L. com.	Target 19: Knowledge Science Tech.	Target 20: Financial resources
09-01-01-2-01 10-01-01-3-08 11-01-01-1-08 12-01-01-2-08	Indonesia	Coal mining Palm oil				Rain forest							Kulal Hill Park	Orangutan	Orangutan							
09-01-01-3-03 10-01-01-1-01 11-01-01-2-08 12-01-01-3-17	Indonesia	Education Capacity building	Agroforestry Bee culture			Rain forest								Asian black eagle Asian rhinoceros								
09-01-01-1-08	Indonesia	Education	Agroforestry											Blarumun	Sumatran tiger Sumatran elephant							
09-01-01-2-10 09-01-02-3-01 09-01-02-1-02 09-01-02-7-04 10-01-02-6-03 11-01-02-3-02 12-01-02-4-01	Thailand	Education				Rain forest								Salween	Elephant	Elephant						
09-01-02-3-02 10-01-02-6-03 11-01-02-3-02 12-01-02-4-01 09-01-02-6-09 10-01-02-1-04 11-01-02-2-01	Thailand	Education	Local Binary Shore protection (Woodpalc)			Mangrove		Prawn farming	Agriculture Setoysene	Pesticides Fertilizers						Reforestation	Carbon stock calculation					
09-01-02-2-02	The Philippines	Capacity building	Tourism Agriculture			Rain forest									Mindoro bleeding heart Mindoro hornbill Philippine eagle							
09-01-03-3-03	The Philippines	Education				Rain forest																
09-01-06-3-01	Cambodia	Capacity building																				
09-01-06-1-02 10-01-06-2-02	Cambodia	Education Capacity building	Agriculture						Agriculture	Pesticides Fertilizers						Reforestation						
09-01-07-6-02 10-01-07-1-02 11-01-07-1-02 12-01-07-2-04	Malaysia	Education Capacity building				Rain forest										Reforestation						
09-01-10-1-01	Laos	Education Capacity building	Fishery			Wetland	Monitoring							Si Phan Don								
09-02-01-8-01 10-02-01-9-09 11-02-01-1-01 12-02-01-2-01	China	Capacity building							Mycorrhizal agriculture								Mycorrhizal reforestation					
09-02-01-2-03 10-02-01-3-01	China	Education Capacity building	Bio-fuel Paddy culture			Wetland								Chenying, Chaoting, Guping	Black-necked crane							
09-02-01-4-09 10-02-01-5-02 11-02-01-6-04	China	Education Capacity building Stakeholder dialogue	Tourism Forestry Agroforestry			High mountain								Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas		Reforestation						
09-02-01-1-06	China 阿拉善盟	Capacity building	Cashmere Agroforestry		Cashmere											Reforestation	Reforestation					
09-02-01-1-09	China	Education	Nomadism											Great Gobi Strictly Protected Areas	Ussur amur black bear Red bear							
09-02-02-1-02 11-02-02-1-01	Pakistan	Research Capacity building	Herbs	Civil wars										Ravala Kot, Kashmir	Herbs							
09-02-02-1-08	India	Research Education Capacity building								Lentene						Reforestation						
09-02-04-2-01 10-02-04-3-02	Bangladesh	Research Detail base Education Capacity building		COPI2 model project												Herbs				Medication		
09-02-04-3-04	Bangladesh	Research Detail base Education Capacity building						Bycatch														
09-02-04-3-09	Bangladesh	Capacity building					Mangrove									Reforestation						
09-02-04-1-11 10-02-04-2-04 11-02-04-3-04	Bangladesh	Education Capacity building						Bycatch														
09-04-01-1-01	Nepal	Research Data base																				
09-04-01-1-12 10-04-01-1-11	Nepal	Education Research	Agroforestry Paddy culture Herbs																			
09-20-01-3-01	Ecuador										Rare Data			Floraena Island, Galapagos	Floraena mockingbird							

Philanthropic activities and the relevance to the Aichi Targets



# Relevance to the Target 12



... just to name a few

Source: KCNC reports 15



# *Good intentions make you right ?*

## *from Target 12 to Target 2*

- Save endangered species!
- Local people are so poor that they cannot care for biodiversity, and powerless to stop outsiders destroying areas of particular importance.
- They must be empowered!
- They must earn an alternative livelihood!
- Bee culture can be a good business.
- Let's help them!



# *Some suggestions*

- Analyze of your value chain with reference to the Aichi Targets and other decisions
- ...
- ...
- ...
- ...
- ...
- Mainstream them!

Thank you for your kind attention!

<http://www.keidanren.or.jp/kncf/en/index.html>