



**WORLD SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT**
BEYOND 2015: PEOPLE, PLANET & PROGRESS



Thematic track

“Mainstreaming Biodiversity for Responsible Business”

Venue: Marigold, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road

Date and Time: 5th October 2016, 10.00 AM to 12.00 Noon

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) has identified Business as one of the major groups in its discourse and it visualizes the business as a mechanism through which biodiversity conservation and enhancement of ecosystem services could be achieved. CBD also envisages engagement with the business to demonstrate responsible transactions such as sustainable production, consumption and eco-friendly waste management and disposal. Aichi Biodiversity Targets, one of the flagship activities of CBD envisages reforms in the business sector by following targets. India has developed corresponding National Biodiversity Targets feeding into Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have defined goals and targets for biodiversity and business (refer Table 1). There are a number of efforts being made which by government, industries and technical and voluntary organisations to sensitize and guide business on biodiversity related issues. For example India Business Biodiversity Initiative insists its members to commit and adhere to 10 point declaration. Other prominent programs like TERI Council for Business Sustainability and Leaders for Nature programme of IUCN work towards building the capacity of businesses and towards on ground solutions. All of these initiatives are oriented at educating, advising and providing solutions to the industries to mainstream sustainability in their operations and reduce as well as mitigate impacts on ecosystems. These efforts need to be consolidated nationally forming a synergetic impact.

To build this synergy Thematic track **“Mainstreaming Biodiversity for Responsible Business”** is bringing stakeholders together so as to deliberate upon following points –

- 1) The issues of sustainability vary with respect to the type of business and hence, defining the sustainability and developing solutions to mitigate impacts are needed.
- 2) Investing in Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services is futuristic and ensures flow of multiple benefits in favor of business and local livelihoods.
- 3) Documenting, safeguarding and strengthening traditional knowledge need standardization, partnerships and innovative models of equitable sharing benefits from commercialisation of biological resources.

The deliberations will bring out the challenges and opportunities for responsible business to mainstream biodiversity conservation in India.

Table 1 Global to Local Linkages of Business and Biodiversity issues

Pertinent SDG	Aichi Biodiversity Target	National Biodiversity Target	Pertinent issues
<p>SDG 6 (Target 6.6) - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, SDG 9 (target 9.4) - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation, SDG 14 - Conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</p>	<p>Target 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.</p>	<p>Target 10: By 2020, an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity action plan is made operational at different levels of governance.</p>	<p>The issues of sustainability vary with respect to the type of business and hence, defining the sustainability and developing solutions to mitigate impacts are needed.</p>
	<p>Target 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.</p>		
	<p>Target 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.</p>	<p>Target 5: By 2020, measures are adopted for sustainable management of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.</p>	
	<p>Target 7 - By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</p>		

Pertinent SDG	Aichi Biodiversity Target	National Biodiversity Target	Pertinent issues
SDG 15 - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Target 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.	Target 7: By 2020, genetic diversity of cultivated plants, farm livestock and their wild relatives, including other socioeconomically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.	Investing in Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services is futuristic and ensures multiple benefit flow in favor of business and local livelihoods.
	Target 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.	Target 9: By 2015, Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization as per the Nagoya Protocol are operational, consistent with national legislation.	Documenting , safeguarding and strengthening traditional knowledge need standardization, partnerships and innovative models of equitable sharing benefits from commercialisation of biological resources
	Target 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.	Target 11: By 2020, national initiatives using communities' traditional knowledge relating to biodiversity are strengthened, with a view to protecting this knowledge in accordance with national legislations and international obligations.	