NEWSLETTER

Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity

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Monitoring Biodiversity at Gas Project, Peru

Natural Capital Protocol in China

French Act4Nature

Indian Biodiversity Conference

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Monitoring wildlife using camera traps near the Las Malvinas Gas Plant in Peru

The Las Malvinas Gas Plant, located in the tropical forest of southeastern Peru near Cusco in the La Convención Province district of Megantoni, occupies an area of about 200 ha. Situated on the banks of the Urubamba River in a tropical rainforest environment, the plant is surrounded by diverse vegetation such as Primary Amazon Forest, a mix of primary and bamboo forest and bamboo forests known as *Pacal*.

The Camisea Biodiversity Monitoring Program (PMB in Spanish) implemented in 2005, is a monitoring program designed to identify changes and trends in biodiversity related to the construction and operation of the Camisea Project which produces gas and liquid natural gas. The goal of the program is to use the information obtained to inform management measures to prevent, avoid or minimize impacts on biodiversity. One of the activities undertaken by the PMB is camera-trap monitoring of wildlife in the area of the project. In 2015, the PMB installed 47 camera traps in areas neighboring the plant and around the pipelines transporting hydrocarbons from different production wells. The objective sought to assess the condition of the forest by recording the presence or absence of medium to large mammal species. If rare species or predators, who depend on other species for food, were present, then it would indicate that the area was in good condition and that impacts were negligible. In addition, the PMB could use the information to suggest ways to implement conservation plans for species or for the area being evaluated.

PMB scientists set up a total of 47 camera traps in the study area (254 ha approximately) that took photographs from July through October of 2015. Scientists were able to obtain 2394 photographs of wildlife in the area. Of these, 2284 photos were of medium to large mammals, and 111 were of birds.

The camera traps allowed scientist to confirm the presence of a wide variety of animal species that are rarely seen. For example, the giant armadillo (*Priodontes maximus*) was an important find, since it is a species especially sensitive to human presence and is also categorized as global threatened status (Vulnerable) by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Giant armadillos can be up to 1 meter long and weigh over 70 pounds. They are threatened by over-hunting for food as well as habitat loss throughout their range. The PMB was able to obtain 14 records within a 3-km radius, which indicates that they are regularly utilizing the area.

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Figure 1. Giant armadillo (*Priodontes maximus*)

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Order	Family	Species	Common Name	Records
Lagomorpha	Leporidae	*Sylvilagus brasiliensis*	Forest Rabbit	796
Rodentia	Dasyproctidae	*Dasyprocta variegata*	Agouti	238
Artiodactyla	Cervidae	*Mazama americana*	Red Brocket deer	238
Perissodactyla	Tapiridae	*Tapirus terrestris*	Tapir	235
Rodentia	Cuniculidae	*Cuniculus paca*	Spotted Paca	193
Carnivora	Felidae	*Leopardus pardalis*	Ocelot	140
Cingulata	Dasypodidae	*Dasypus novemcinctus*	Nine-banded Armadillo	114
Artiodactyla	Tayassuidae	*Pecari tajacu*	Collared Peccary	111
Didelphomorphia	Didelphidae	*Didelphis marsupialis*	Common Opossum	47
Carnivora	Procyonidae	*Nasua nasua*	South American Coati	33
Carnivora	Felidae	*Panthera onca*	Jaguar	26
Carnivora	Mustelidae	*Eira barbara*	Greyheaded Tayra	22
Carnivora	Procyonidae	*Procyon cancrivorus*	Crab-eating Raccoon	22
Rodentia	Cricetidae / Echimyidae		Rodent	17
Carnivora	Felidae	*Puma yagouaroundi*	Jaguarundi	16
Cingulata	Dasypodidae	*Priodontes maximus*	Giant Armadillo	14
Carnivora	Felidae	*Puma concolor*	Puma / Cougar	7
Pilosa	Myrmecophaga	*Tamandua tetradactyla*	Collared Anteater	6
Rodentia	Sciuridae	*Sciurus sp.*	Squirrel	5
Carnivora	Mustelidae	*Galictis vittata*	Greater Grison	1
Carnivora	Felidae	*Leopardus wiedii*	Margay / Tree Ocelot	1

Table 1. Mammals recorded in the study area near the natural gas plant

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Wild cats were a group of particular interest, and the PMB was able to obtain 33 photographs over the four month survey period. Seven photographs were of pumas (*Puma concolor*) and 26 were of jaguars (*Panthera onca*). Jaguars are categorized as having global threat status (Near Threatened) by the IUCN. They are the largest wild cat in the Americas and are threatened due to habitat loss and hunting. PMB scientists were able to identify three individual jaguars by examining the pattern of their spots. This likely indicates the presence of a healthy population of jaguars in the vicinity of the natural gas plant which hopefully will be confirmed in future studies.

Figure 2. Puma (*Puma concolor*)

Figure 3. Spot patterns of three jaguar individuals (*Panthera onca*)

The appearance of species sensitive to human presence, like the giant armadillo, pumas and jaguars, indicates that there are few impacts and disturbance to wildlife in the area surrounding the plant. This is very good news! Over the next few years, the PMB will continue to monitor wildlife in the area of the plant and propose management actions to assist in their conservation.

Natural Capital Training Seminar Marks the Prelude of Natural Capital Protocol Being Introduced into China

A training seminar on natural capital was held on June 28 in Beijing with over 110 participants from various sectors attending. The one-day event was organized by the Foreign Economic Cooperation Office (FECO), Ministry of Ecology and Environment (ESS), China, in collaboration with the Natural Capital Coalition (NCC).

In the opening speech, Mr. Yang, Director of Division of Biodiversity, FECO, stated that the China Business & Biodiversity Partnership (CBBP) as the national membership of the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) Global Partnership, will continue to promote business engagement on biodiversity in China. This will include the translation and publication of the Natural Capital Protocol (NCP) into Chinese. Mark Gough, Executive Director of the NCC, expressed his appreciation for FECO's efforts in having the NCP introduced and hopes for more Chinese enterprises using it. Successive speakers from Inner Mongolia Yili Industrial Group Company, Society of Entrepreneurs & Ecology (SEE), CBCSD and WWF respectively spoke of issues related to Natural Capital.

Training session began with Mark Gough's introduction of NCP, followed by Zhu Chunquan, Country Representative, IUCN China, taking participants through the Gross Ecosystem Product (GEP) development in China; Michael

Beutler, presented how Kering took the initiative of developing and applying Environment Profit& Loss (E&PL) as an useful tool to measure and value Natural Capital at the company level; Li Nan, WWF China illustrated Natural Capital cases in global contexts and Zhao Yang from FECO showcased a glimpse of how the processes at all levels build up momentum calling for Natural Capital valuation in the contexts of Eco Civilization in China.

There were many questions and opinions from participants who provided feedback afterwards on WeChat and the event was greatly applauded and highly thought of.

The NCP translation into Chinese is currently in progress and will be published before the end of October, in time for the CBD 14th Conference of the Parties (COP) meeting in Egypt.

Act4Nature - Companies for Biodiversity

On Tuesday, 10 July 2018, the event Act4Nature took place in the presence of Nicolas Hulot, the Minister of Ecological and Inclusive Transition. Commitments to biodiversity conservation were made by many actors including:

• Over 55 Businesses and business networks such as: EpE, AFEP, MEDEF, APF, ANIA, C3D, Global Compact France, Finance for Tomorrow, ORSE;

• Publics organizations : Agence Française pour la Biodiversité;

• Scientifics partners: MNHN, FRB;

• NGOs : Fondation Good Planet, FNE, FNH, Humanité et Biodiversité, LPO, Noé, UICN, WWF.

These commitments are intended to demonstrate the involvement of the business sector in integrating biodiversity into their strategies and business models as well as providing solutions for biodiversity conservation. ORÉE, as focal point of the French Initiative for Business and Biodiversity and member of the steering committee of the initiative “act4nature”, joined the event. The association is already promoting this initiative at the Executive Committee level of the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity (GPBB), to bring it into line with other initiatives around the world. Find out more >

India Business and Biodiversity initiative (IBBI) Business, Biodiversity and Climate Change Conference

IBBI organised a conference with the theme 'Business, Biodiversity and Climate Change' on 16 and 17 May 2018 in Mumbai. The objective of the conference was to encourage discussion and exchange of ideas on how businesses can leverage existing technology, innovation and available tools of various platforms with cross-sector collaboration involving businesses, government, NGOs and academia in sustainable management of businesses. The conference provided a forum for showcasing best practices in businesses and bring out the positive effects of mainstreaming biodiversity conservations. The conference was a two-day event covering diverse topics of importance to the Indian Industry, with leading industry panelist and up to 50 participants per session. The conference was inaugurated by Guest of Honor- Ms. Henriette Faergemann, Environment, Energy and Climate Change Counsellor, European Union to India. She expressed how businesses can play key role in implementing energy-efficient operations and products thus addressing climate change and biodiversity loss. The conference put forth the major challenges faced by Indian businesses in addressing climate change and biodiversity loss issues:

• The first most important challenge is to understand biodiversity, its relevance with businesses and be able to align with business core values.

• There is lack of awareness of innovative, energy-efficient and resource -efficient technology and integrated approaches.

• It is difficult to address biodiversity conservation and sustainable utilisation of resources with the growing demand and supply needs, food security issues and interpreting the negatives and positives of legislation.

• The biggest challenge is incorporating the biodiversity value, strategy and conservation aspect into supply chain.

• One of the major barrier in India includes heterogenous set up of large and heavy industrial units and retrofitting modern technologies.

The panel discussions during the conference have enabled sharing of implementation plans with case study examples:

• There are a number of guidelines, national and regional level frameworks and compliance and enforcement authorities regarding biodiversity issues that provide support in implementing biodiversity conservation programmes. Private sectors need to understand the legislation, follow the guidelines, implement sustainable practices, scale up policies to integrate biodiversity and adopt biodiversity-friendly production and commercialization.

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• Supply chain capacity building and awareness to MSMEs to adopt climate-friendly and recyclable technologies should be taken up by companies for improving and achieving their ambitions on climate change and mainstream biodiversity.

The key takeaways of the conference are:

• Business need to define their implementation approach by applying product-centric and resource-centric methods in their operations and government should recognize the nonmonetary efforts of industry in implementing the legislative requirements.

• Integrated planning processes provide an opportunity to industries for including biodiversity conservation, create green infrastructure, capture the benefits of ecosystem in production systems and deal with trade-offs between sectoral interests and nature conservation.

• Investment in climate-friendly technology is an opportunity for India to address sustainable development, resource efficiency and renewable energy.

Other News

SBSTTA 22 and SBI 2

The 22nd Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA 22) and the 2nd Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI 2) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) took place in July in Montreal, Canada. Read more >

Upcoming Events

World Water Week: Water, ecosystems and human development
26-31 August 2018, Stockholm

Global Climate Action Summit 2018
12-14 September 2018, San Francisco

UN Global Compact Leaders' Summit 2018
24 September 2018, New York, New York

Connecting Finance and Natural Capital Supplement Launch
26 September 2018, Madrid

2018 ESP Asia Conference
Communicating and Engaging Ecosystem Services in Policy and Practice in Asia
9-13 October 2018, Dehradun