



# Strategic Plan for Biodiversity & Updating of NBSAPs: India's Experiences



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# Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

- CoP-10 to CBD adopted Strategic Plan for biodiversity 2011-2020 with 20 Aichi targets under five strategic goals as framework for all Conventions and stakeholders.
- Strategic Plan and Aichi target are the overarching framework on biodiversity not only for biodiversity related Conventions, but for the entire UN system

# CoP-10 decision X/2 on Strategic Plan

- CoP-10 has urged Parties to develop national and regional targets, using SP and its targets, as a flexible framework, in accordance with national priorities and capacities and taking into account resources provided through SRM, and report to CoP-11.
- Parties also urged to review, and as appropriate update and revise, their NBSAPs in line with the SP, including by integrating their national targets into their NBSAPs, and report thereon to CoP-11 or CoP-12.
- Parties urged to use the revised and updated NBSAPs to integrate biodiversity targets into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies, national accounting, economic sectors and spatial planning processes.
- Parties to monitor and review implementation of their NBSAPs making use of the set of indicators developed for SP and report to COP through fifth and sixth national reports.

# Updating of NBSAP

- Pursuant to CoP-10 decision, Parties are required to:
  - Develop NBSAP by integrating national targets by CoP-12; and
  - Update NBSAP by integrating national targets by CoP-12; and
  - Use updated NBSAP to integrate national biodiversity targets into national development policies etc., sequentially in this order.

# NBSAP – India's journey so far

- NBSAP preparation is one of the two unqualified obligations of CBD on all Parties.
- Preparations of NBSAP by India initiated soon after ratifying CBD in 1994, by setting up a core group of experts.
- Extensive consultations held with experts, NGOs, State Govts. and concerned Ministries, including through a National Workshop in June 1997 chaired by Minister.
- Finalized a document on National Policy and Macro-level Action Strategy on Biodiversity.
- After necessary Govt. approval, document printed in 1999.
- It is a macro-level statement of existing policies and programmes, gaps and further actions needed for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

# UNDP/GEF project on NBSAP

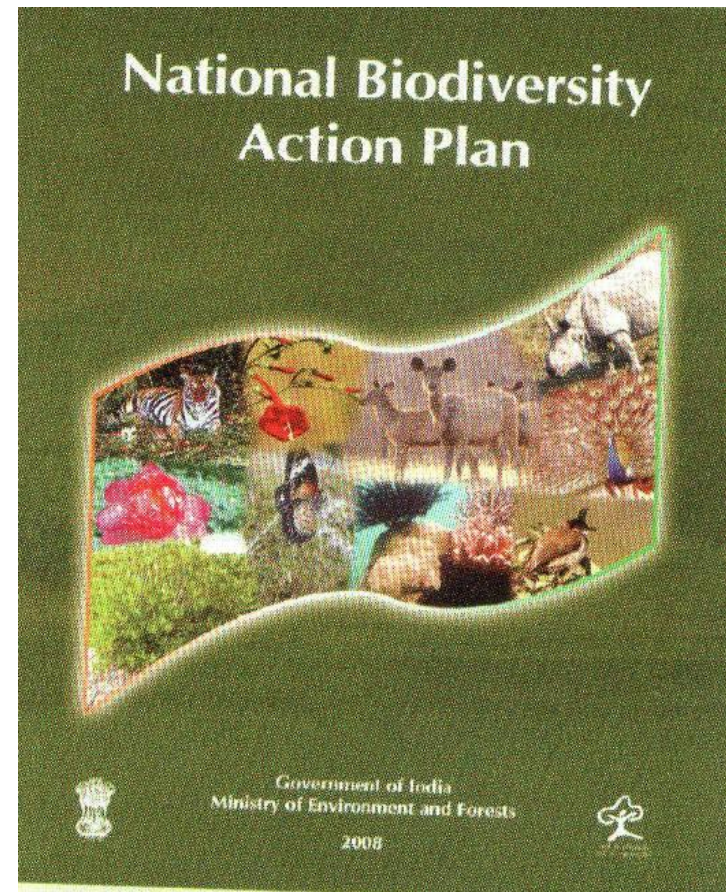
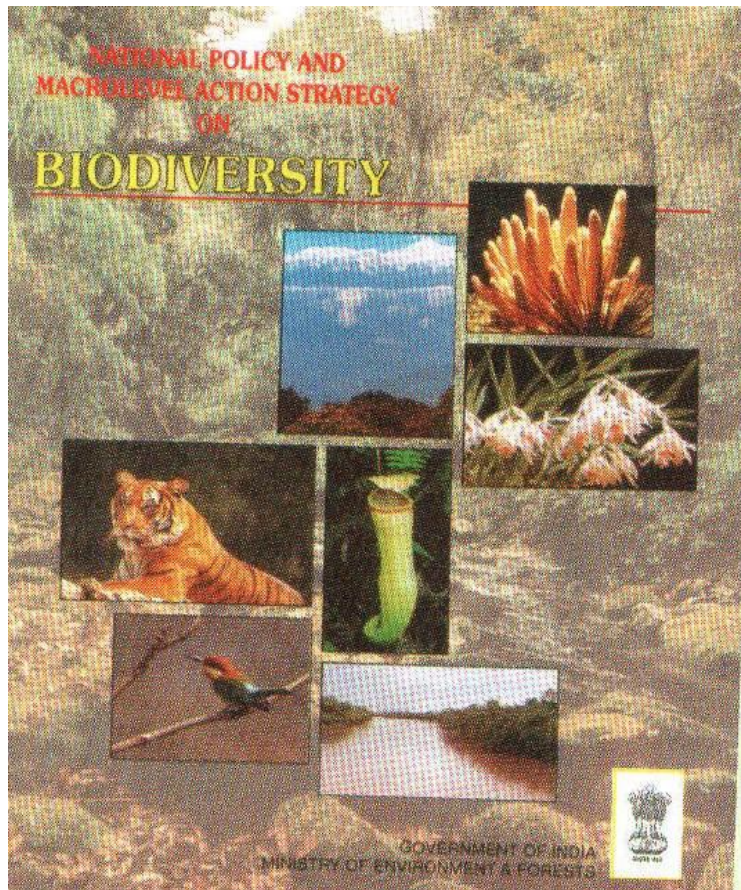
- India accessed GEF funds to assist the Govt. in preparing NBSAP and action plans at state and regional levels, based on this framework document of 1999.
- NBSAP project implemented from 2000-2004.
- 73 executing agencies identified for preparing action plans for 10 eco-regions, 18 sub-state sites, 33 States/UTs and 12 thematic areas.
- Process was highly participatory involving various stakeholders.
- NBSAP process hailed as one of the most participatory environmental planning processes, facilitated by MoEF through unique consortium arrangement, in an attempt to move away from general trend of centralized planning.
- After approval of National Environment Policy (NEP) by the Government in May 2006, revision of 1999 document taken up in consonance with NEP, and using report of NBSAP project.

# National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP)

- Draft NBAP discussed in Committee of Members of Parliament in January 2008
- After extensive and time-consuming exercise of inter-Ministerial consultations on the draft, NBAP approved by the Government in November 2008.
- Document printed and released in February 2009.
- NBAP is based on evaluation of existing legislations, regulatory system, implementation mechanism, strategies, plans and programmes.
- NBAP draws from NEP's cardinal prescription that human beings are at the centre of concern for sustainable development and are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature.



# India's NBSAPs





# GEF's funds for updating of NBAP

- Under expedited access to GEF-5 funding for enabling activities, India has opted for direct access of funds for: updating NBSAP and preparing 5<sup>th</sup> National Report
- Project to be implemented through National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) as implementing agency, with overall coordination by MoEF
- This being one of the first direct access projects for enabling activities, there are some procedural delays from GEF's side resulting in delay in formal commencement of the project

# Updating of NBSAP: Challenges and opportunities

- Considering the inherently multidisciplinary nature of biodiversity, preparation, revision or updation of NBSAPs requires substantial intersectoral coordination
- Actors involved include: Central Ministries / Departments and their agencies, federal State Governments, local level elected bodies, research institutions, NGOs and civil society, in addition to the three-tiered institutional structures set up under the Biological Diversity Act, namely NBA, State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs) and Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs)
- Multiple nature of its stakeholders underline the need for flexibility in timelines for implementation of the activities listed in the NBSAP

# Updating of NBSAP: Challenges and opportunities (contd....)

- Moreover, federal States are at different levels of development in terms of infrastructure, capacity, information, database, manpower etc., in the context of biodiversity
- Notwithstanding these differentials, there is an urgent need to recognise and factor-in the contribution made by biodiversity services to poverty alleviation efforts specifically, and to national economic growth more generally
- NBSAP is an important tool for translating these concerns, as well as policies and programmes provided by CBD into actions
- Development and implementation of NBSAP is central to achieving objectives of CBD at national level

# Updating NBSAP – Next Steps

- India has already prepared two generations of NBSAPs, the second one was released rather recently
- Because of the cross-sectoral nature of biodiversity, the number of stakeholders in biodiversity is very large
- Process of preparation / revision / updation of NBSAP therefore is very long-drawn and time-consuming
- Since India has revised its NBSAP rather recently, it is not envisaged to completely overhaul or revise the NBSAP
- It is proposed to undertake limited exercise of updating its NBSAP by first developing national targets using Aichi Targets as a framework in consultation with the concerned Ministries, and identifying associated action points against each of these targets

# Working with Planning Commission (PC)

- Biodiversity a multidisciplinary subject with many stakeholders
- Setting national targets calls for substantial cross-sectoral coordination
- MoEF therefore requested PC to undertake inter-ministerial consultations and coordination for developing national biodiversity targets
- PC convened an interministerial meeting on 17<sup>th</sup> November 2011 in response to MoEF's request
- Purpose was to set the ball rolling for setting national targets



# Developing national targets- First Steps

- Concerned Ministries/Departments requested to identify their existing activities/programmes that address/correspond to Aichi target/s (mapping)
- May not necessarily be one-to-one mapping, i.e., one activity may correspond to more than one target
- Thereafter, may decide whether any national target can be set up/identified in line with the relevant Aichi target

# National target setting matrix

PC has requested Ministries to provide information

Global targets	Existing programmes/activities	National target proposed	Funding requirement
Target 1: By 2020, People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably			
Target 2: By 2020, biodiversity values are integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and national accounts			

# Aichi Targets and possible players

- Most of the 20 Aichi targets (except targets 8&11) relate to the mandate of other Ministries.

## Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss

Target 1: By 2020, People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably (All Ministries/Departments)

Target 2: By 2020, biodiversity values are integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and national accounts ... (PC, MoF, MoRD, MoSPI etc)

Target 3: By 2020, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed to minimise or avoid negative impacts .... (MoA, MoP, MoC, etc.)

Target 4: By 2020, Governments, business and stakeholders have plans for sustainable production and consumption and keep the impacts of resource use within safe ecological limits. (MOC, MoEF, MoA, industry etc.)

# Aichi Targets and possible players (Contd.)



## Strategic goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Target 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. (MoEF, MoTA, Mining etc.)

Target 6: By 2020 all stocks managed and harvested sustainably, so that overfishing is avoided (Fisheries Department)

Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity. (MoA, Fisheries, MoEF etc.)

Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity. (MoEF etc.)

# Aichi Targets and possible players (Contd.)



Target 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. (MoA, MoEF etc.)

Target 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. (MoES, MoEF etc.)



# Aichi Targets and possible players (Contd.)



**Strategic goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity**

Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas are conserved through systems of protected areas..... (MoEF)

Target 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. (MoEF, BSI, ZSI etc.)

Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives is maintained, (MoA, ICAR Bureaus)

# Aichi Targets and possible players (Contd.)

## **Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services**

Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services are restored and safeguarded (MoEF, NAEB, etc.)

Target 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 (MoEF, NAEB, etc.)

Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefits Sharing is in force and operational (MoEF, NBA, Customs, Patent offices etc.)

# Aichi Targets and possible players (Contd.)



## Strategic goal E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated NBSAP. (MoEF with all relevant Ministries, PC)

Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities and their customary use, are respected. (MoEF, AYUSH, MoTA, etc.)

Target 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. (MoST, MoEF, MoA etc.)

Target 20: By 2020, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources,, should increase substantially. (MoF, PC, MoEF etc.)

# Developing national targets-Some examples

**Activities/programmes of different Ministries/Departments that may be contributing to biodiversity conservation directly or indirectly**

- Planning Commission's Environment Performance Index (Relevant target 2)
- MGNREGA (Relevant targets 2,14,15)
  - About 70% of MGNREGA works are green jobs, for example, helping in replenishing the depleting water table and afforestation
- National Gene Bank of NBPGR with nearly 4 lakh base collection holdings (Relevant target 7,13)
- TKDL, National Innovation Foundation (Relevant target 18)
- Medicinal Plant Boards (Relevant target 4)

# Developing national targets-Some examples (contd.)

- National Fisheries Policy (Relevant targets 6 and 7)
  - Ensuring sustainability of fish population
  - Securing livelihood of people dependent on it
  - Green India Mission (Relevant target 7,11,14,15)
- Protected Areas, Biosphere Reserves, Wetlands, Lake Conservation, River Conservation (Relevant target 11)
- Mangroves, Coral reefs (Relevant targets 10)
- Biological Diversity Act (Relevant target 16)
- Joint Forest Management (Relevant target 7)
- NAP, GIM (Relevant target 14,15)
- EIA, Pollution standards, CRZ (Relevant target 8)



# Developing national targets – Some progress

- Under Green India Mission approved by Govt. recently, targets developed include:
  - to increase forest / tree cover on 5 million ha., and improved quality of forest cover on another 5 million ha
  - to increase forest-based livelihood incomes for 3 million forest-dependant families
  - to reach an annual CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration of 50 to 60 million tonnes by 2020, so as to increase share of GHG offset by India's forest and tree cover to 6% as compared to 4.5% that would have been offset in the absence of this Mission
  - to focus on improvement of biodiversity and ecosystem services

# Integration of economic value of biodiversity

- India has launched national study on economic valuation of biodiversity on the lines of TEEB.
- It is proposed to have an interim report ready by CoP-11. The final report is expected by December 2013.
- It is proposed to develop framework for green national accounts by 2015, which is expected to be facilitated by India TEEB study. The models of green domestic product is expected to be prepared by CoP-11.

# Objectives of 12<sup>th</sup> Plan (2012-2017)

- Basic objective : Faster, More Inclusive, and Sustainable Growth
- Energy, Water and Environment present major sectoral challenges.  
Can we address them without sacrificing growth?
- Can we find resources to create a world class infrastructure?
- For growth to be more inclusive we need:
  - ..Better performance in agriculture
  - ..Faster creation of jobs, especially in manufacturing
  - ..Stronger efforts at health, education and skill development
  - ..Improve effectiveness of programmes directly aimed at the poor
  - ..Special programmes for socially vulnerable groups
  - ..Special plans for disadvantaged/backward regions

# Consultation with Ministries

- Nine Ministries have been identified: M/o Health & Family Welfare; M/o Agriculture; M/o New and Renewable Energy; M/o Rural Development; M/o Water Resources; M/o Earth Sciences; M/o Commerce; M/o Tribal Affairs; and M/o Science & Technology
- Factsheets have been prepared for each of these Ministries, identifying the most relevant Aichi target to them
- Consultative meetings planned with these Ministries later this month

# Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

## Relevant Aichi targets

- 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
- Target 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
- Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation
- 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 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



# Ministry of Agriculture

## Relevant Aichi targets

- 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 over-fishing 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
- Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity
- Target 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
- Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domestic 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 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

# Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

## Relevant Aichi targets

- 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
- Target 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% of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification
- Target 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

# Ministry of Rural Development

## Relevant Aichi targets

- Target 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
- Target 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
- 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

# Ministry of Water Resources

## Relevant Aichi targets

- Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 % of terrestrial and inland water and 10% 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
- Target 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
- Target 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

# Ministry of Earth Sciences

## Relevant Aichi targets

- 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 over-fishing 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
- Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 % of terrestrial and inland water and 10% 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
- Target 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
- Target 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% of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Target 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

# Ministry of Commerce

## Relevant Aichi targets

- 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
- Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation
- Target 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
- 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 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

# Ministry of Tribal Affairs

## Relevant Aichi targets

- 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
- Target 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
- Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation
- 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 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

# Ministry of Science and Technology

## Relevant Aichi targets

- Target 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
- 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 over-fishing 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
- Target 10: By 2012, 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
- Target 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



# Key Messages from CBD Consultations

- Strong demand from all sectors of society to improve Implementation, Accountability and Service Delivery
- Citizens Groups broadly support the stated objectives of existing government programmes. However, the design and institutional arrangements are weak. Greater devolution and empowerment needed
- Government programmes need a new architecture: greater localisation, break-down of silos, feedback from citizens, and mechanisms for learning and sharing of best practices
- A major contribution to economic growth now comes from the private sector. A policy environment that supports this dynamism is therefore important
- Create environment for nurturing enterprise, improving markets, supporting innovation, providing access to finance and inculcating respect for common pool resources

# Thank you



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