

India's FNR to the CBD: Process and Status



Regional Workshop on FNR Tsukuba, Japan 2- 4 Dec 2008

India's National Reports 1, 2 and 3

- Towards fulfillment of reporting obligations under Article 26 of CBD, India submitted:
 - NR 1 on 19.01.99
 - NR 2 on 21.08.01
 - NR 3 on 24.11.05
- NR 1 focused on for implementation of Article 6 on General Measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use.
- NR 2 focused on national implementation of Convention and review of national priorities and actions.
- NR 3 focused on status and trends of biodiversity, impacts of national actions on achievement of CBD's objectives and 2010 target, implementation of priority actions, constraints and impediments encountered.

Fourth National Report (FNR)

- CoP-8 invited Parties to submit their FNR by 30th March, 09.
- FNR to be outcome oriented, and focus on national status and trends of biodiversity, national actions and outcomes w.r.t. achievement of 2010 target, and progress in implementation of NBSAPs.
- Guidelines for FNR developed based on experience and lessons learned from previous reporting process.

Fourth National Report (contd)

- Format for NR 2 and 3, multiple choice questionnaire, has proven less helpful for review and decision making processes under Convention, focusing narrowly on CoP decisions rather than providing complete picture of national implementation.
- Format of FNR is narrative, to be supplemented by graphics, figures, tables, boxes and pictures.
- FNR provides opportunity to assess progress towards 2010 target, drawing upon analysis of current status and trends in biodiversity, and actions taken to implement CBD at national level, and further efforts needed.

Structure of FNR

Four main Chapters:

Chapter I — Overview of biodiversity status, trends and threats.

Chapter II — Current status of NBSAPs.

Chapter III – Sectoral and cross-sectoral integration or mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations.

Chapter IV – Conclusion: Progress towards 2010 target and implementation of Strategic Plan.

Chapter IV to draw upon information in first three chapters.

Structure of FNR (contd)

- Appendices on inter-alia progress towards GSPC and PAs.
- Executive Summary to draw upon all four chapters, highlighting important findings and conclusions.
- Parties to emphasize where possible, outcomes and impacts of action taken, success stories and casestudies, major obstacles, and actions that need to be taken to enhance implementation.

FNR preparation — steps involved

- Collecting relevant information from various sources.
- Compiling and collating information into zero draft.
- Discussion of zero draft in Review Committee meeting.
- Preparation of first draft after incorporating comments.
- Organization of national workshop to discuss first draft.
- Preparation of final draft.
- Obtaining necessary approvals.

Information on CBD's website

- CBD Guidelines for FNR
- Reference Manual
- Module
- Guide
- Sample Chapters
 - Ch. 1 South Africa
 - Ch. 2 Australia, Rwanda
 - Ch. 3 Finland
 - Ch. 4 Czech Republic, UK
 - Appendices Thailand (on GSPC)
 - Costa Rica (on PAs)

Process for preparing FNR

- NR to be prepared by participatory approach involving stakeholders.
- MoEF initiated process in October, 2007, when concerned Ministries/Departments, academic and research institutions, experts, members of MoEF's Consultative Group on Biodiversity Issues were requested to provide inputs for FNR.
- Meanwhile, India decided to access GEF funds through UNDP.

UNDP/GEF Project for preparation of FNR

India had earlier accessed GEF funds for preparing NR I.

UNDP/GEF project for FNR was approved in June-July, 2008.

- Cost of GEF EA : USD 40,000

- GEF Grant : USD 20,000

(inclusive of 10% agency fee for UNDP)

- Co-financing from MoEF: USD 10,000 (in cash) USD 10,000 (in kind)

- Duration : 12 months.

UNDP/GEF Project: Institutional arrangement

- National Report Coordination Team set up to oversee preparation of FNR.
- NRCT chaired by India's NFP to CBD.
- Other members from UNDP and MoEFs units dealing with forestry, research, wildlife, conservation, medicinal plants, and GEF.
- Review Committee for this project is the existing interministerial cum expert Consultative Group on Biodiversity Issues, chaired by Secretary (E&F).

UNDP/GEF Project: Current Status

- NRCT set up in June 08.
- Consultant appointed in September 08.
- Two meetings of NRCT held so far on 21.7.2008 and 17.9.08.
- Plan of action with tentative timelines finalized.
- Progress last reviewed by NFP on 17.11.2008.

Plan of Action with timelines

Preparation of zero draft: December end, 2008

Meeting of Review Committee to discuss zero draft :

Preparation of first draft: Third week, January, 2009

First week of January, 2009

Second week of Feb., 2009

Before 15.03.2009

Organization of National workshop:

Preparation of final draft: February end, 2009

Internal approvals in MoEF: March, 2009

Submission of advance soft copy to CBD Secretariat:

Designing and printing: April-June, 2009

Present Status

- Information gathered from various sources including concerned Ministries/Deptts., NGOs, research organisations etc.
- Broad Contents of all four chapters finalised, in consultation with NRCT members.
- Draft of first two chapters completed.
- Appendix on PoW on PAs completed, on GSPC and 2010 target under preparation.
- Revised NBSAP for India approved recently by Government on 6th Nov 2008, information to be included in Chapters 2 & 3.

Goal 1: Promote the conservation of biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes

- Goal of achieving 33% forest and tree cover by 2012 (present is 23.39%). (Target 1.1, also covers targets 2.1 2.2 & 5.1)
- Increase in coverage of PAs no. and area (Target 1.1, also covers targets 2.1 2.2&5.1)
- Conservation of mangroves and coral reefs (Target 1.1, also covers targets 2.1 2. & 5.1)
- 14 BRs set up, 4 with international recognition, 15 more potential sites identified. (Target 1.1, also covers targets 2.1 2.2 & 5.1)
- Regulatory regime for wetlands (Target 1.1, also covers targets 2.1 2.2 & 5.1)
- Conservation of Entities of Incomparable Value Draft notification issued (Target 1.2)
- Biodiversity heritage sites (Target 1.2)
- Scheme on NPs and WLSs modified to cover wildlife habitats outside PAs (Target 1.1. 1.2)
- Protection of Sacred Groves (Target 1.1. 1.2)

Goal 2: Promote conservation of species diversity

- Taxonomy capacity building project (Target 2.1)
- Revised National Wildlife Action Plan (2002-16) (Target 2.1, also covers targets 1.1)
- National Tiger Conservation Authority set up (Target 2.1 also covers targets1.1)
- Species-specific conservation programme, e.g. for Tiger, Elephant, Kashmir stag, Snow leopard, Crocodile, Musk deer; and Gene sanctuaries for orchids, banana, Rhododendron, Citrus (Target 2.2)
- Assistance to botanic gardens for conservation of endemic and endangered species (Target 2.1, 2.2)
- Reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats e.g. mass propagation of pitcher plant, rehabilitation of mangroves, relocation of rhinoceros (Target 2.1, 2.2)
- Tissue culture protocol for regeneration of threatened species (Target 2.1)
- LaCONES (Laboratory for conservation of endangered species) established at Hyderabad.
- Wildlife Crime Control Bureau set up (Target 2.1, 2.2)

Goal 3: Promote the conservation of genetic diversity

- National gene banks for plants, animals, fish and agriculturally important micro-organisms (Target 3.1)
- Community gene banks by NGOs and others (Target 3.1)
- On-farm conservation initiatives (Target 3.1)

Goal 4: Promote sustainable use and consumption

- Sustainable use ingrained in Indian ethos (Target 4.1, 4.2)
- Sustainable use integrated into national decision making through policy statements (NEP, NFP, WLAP, NBAP), laws (EPA, WLPA, BDA, Notification on CRZ, EIA, ecosensitive areas), and programmes (JFM, NAEB, project on household food and nutritional security) (Target 4.1, 4.2)
- All India Coordinated Research Project on under-utilised and under exploited plants (Target 4. 1)
- Honey Bee Network to protect and encourage customary use, has over 10,000 examples of customary innovations of use of TK in sustainable management (Target 4. 1)
- As Party to CITES, international trade of endangered wild species prohibited (Target 4. 3)

Goal 5: Pressures from habitat loss, degradation reduced

- Participatory and sustainable management of degraded forest areas promoted with the help of NGOs, PRIs etc. through programmes of NAEB (Target 5.1, 4.2, 8.1.8.2)
- Hill Area Development Programme promotes community participation to improve their livelihoods through sustainable use (Target 5.1, 4.3)
- Some public and private sector initiatives includes reclamation and afforestation of mined-out areas by native species (Target 5.1, 8.1.8.2)

Goal 6: Control threats from invasive alien species

- Phtosanitary certificates for export, and permits for import of germplasm required under Plant Quarantine Order 2003 and DIP Act 1914 (Target 6.1)
- Health certificates for livestock to be exported required under Livestock Importation Act 1898 (Target 6.1)
- Licenses required for export of living organism by DGFT (Target 6.1)
- Quarantine certificates required for export of wild animals/articles under WLP Act (Target 6.1)
- New scheme on Integrated Forest Protection to cover IAS (Target 6.2)
- Forest Invasive Species Cell set up at ICFRE (Target 6.1, 6.2)

Goal 7 : Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change

- National Act Plan on Climate Change prepared in 2008 under which 8 National Missions set up for multipronged, long term and integrated strategies. Of these, three Missions relate to meeting challenges of CC to biodiversity: NM for Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem, NM for a Green India, and NH for Sustainable Agriculture (Target 7.1)
- Challenges from pollution addressed through legislative framework contained in Env(P) Act, 1986, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Water Cess Act, 1977, and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution Act 1981. (Target 7.2)
- India has identified 5 potential trans-boundary PAs along India's borders with Bhutan, Bangladesh and Nepal(Target 7.1)

Goal 8: Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods

■ Participation of communities for forest conservation through JFMCs – 1,06,000 set up covering 22.02 mha of forest area (Target 8.2 and also target 4.1)

Goal 9: Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices

- Documentation of TK (TKDL, PBRs etc) (Target 9.1)
- Two new categories of PAs: Community and Conservation Reserves
 45 set up so far (Target 9.2)
- Setting up of BMCs for chronicling of knowledge under BD Act (Target 9.1)

Goal 10: Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources

- Enactment and implementation of Biological Diversity Act 2002 (Target 10.1)
- Amendment of Patent Act (Target 10.1)
- Plant Varieties and Farmers Right Act (Target 10.1)
- Geographical Indications Act (Target 10.1)
- Contribution to ABS negotiations (Target 10.1).

Goal 11: Parties have improved financial, human, scientific technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention

- National Environment Policy, 2006
- National Biodiversity Action Plan, 2008
- Hosting of CBD meetings
- Celebration of IBD
- 12 Projects on Biodiversity for accessing GEF funds (Target 11.1)

Challenges

- Collection of relevant information.
 - -Where to collect
 - Whom to contact
 - What to collect
 - How to present
- Sources of information used:
 - Official channel (Letters from NFP)
 - Personal contacts
 - Annual Reports of organisations
 - Websites of organisations
- Suggestions/ideas on selection presentation of success stories, obstacles, appendices etc.

Further Action

- Zero draft to be ready by 31st Dec 2008.
- Review Committee meeting in first half of Jan 2009.
- First draft before Jan end 09.
- National Workshop in Feb 09.
- Final draft by Feb end 09.
- Necessary approvals in March 09.
- Submission to CBD Sectt. By March end 09.
- Printing in April-June 09.

THANK YOU