



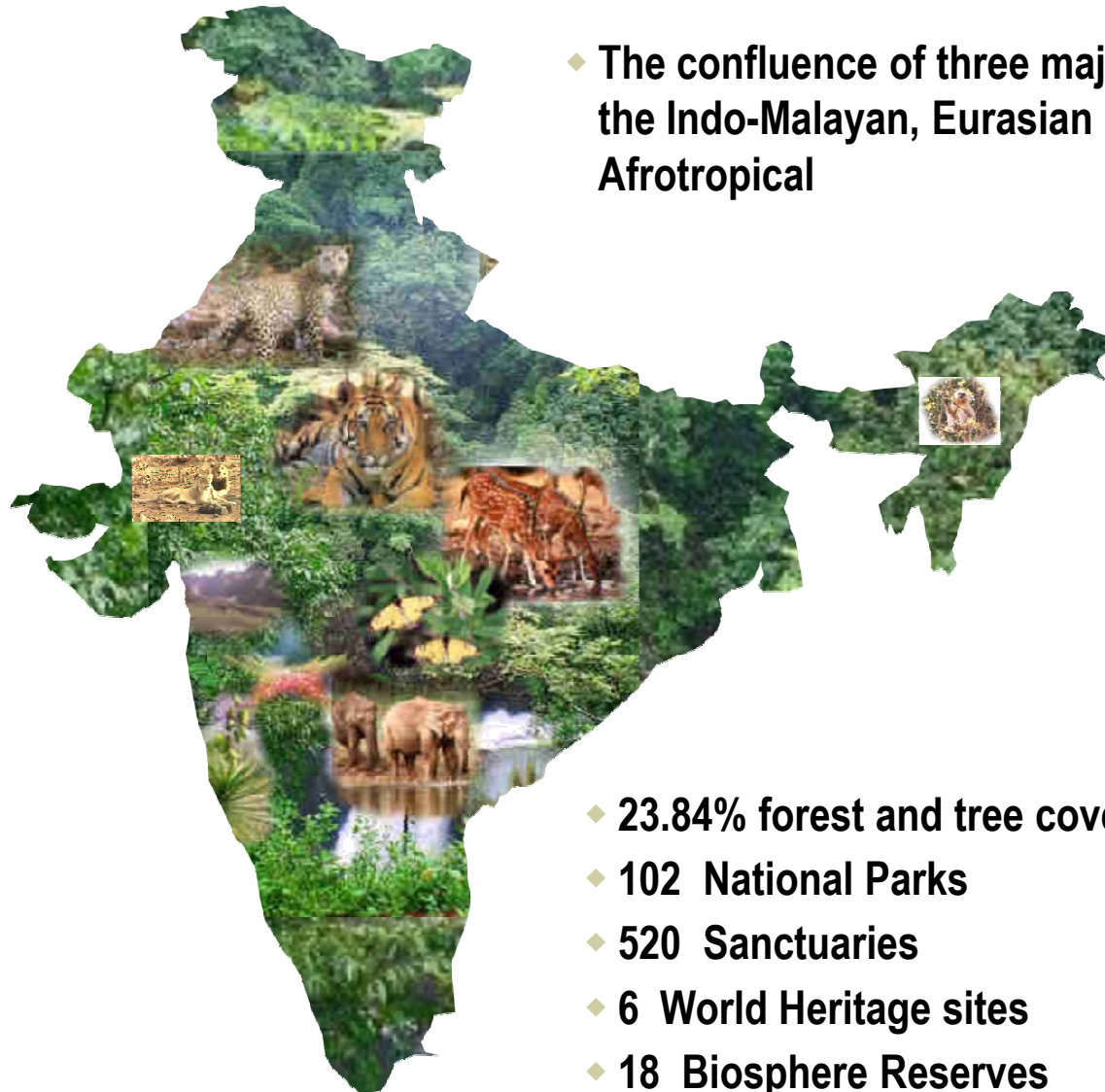
India's national process for updating NBSAPs and preparation of Fifth National Reports

REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR SOUTH, EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIA ON
THE FIFTH NATIONAL REPORT AND REGIONAL SCENARIO ANALYSIS

Incheon City, Republic of Korea, 20-24 May 2013



India's richness of biodiversity



- ◆ The confluence of three major realms - the Indo-Malayan, Eurasian and Afrotropical

- ◆ 26 recognized endemic centres for flowering plants
- ◆ 12% of the world's recorded flora
- ◆ 7.31% of the global fauna

- ◆ 23.84% forest and tree cover
- ◆ 102 National Parks
- ◆ 520 Sanctuaries
- ◆ 6 World Heritage sites
- ◆ 18 Biosphere Reserves

India's richness of biodiversity

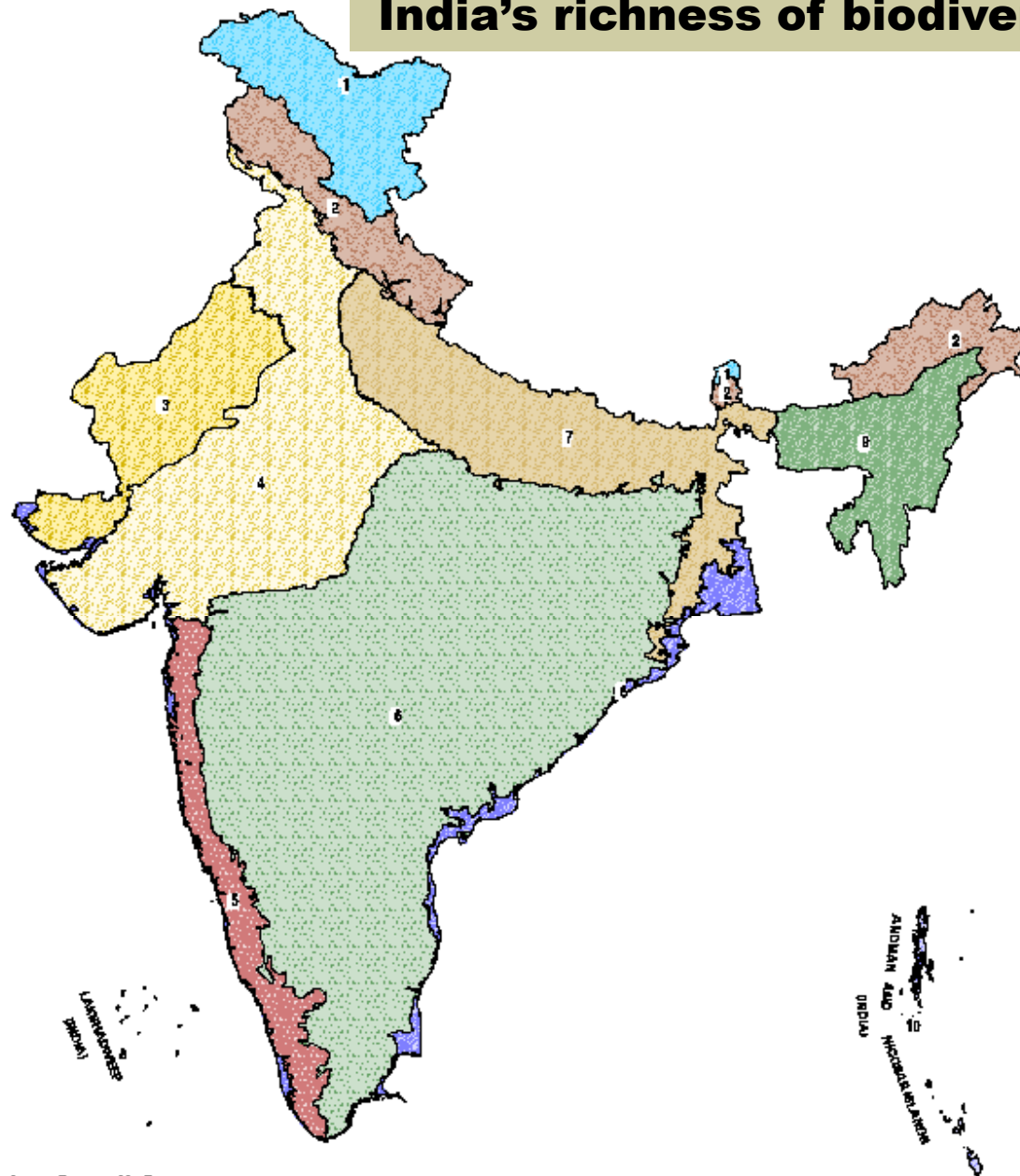


Fig. 3 Biogeographic Classification of India : Zones

	%*
1: Trans-Himalaya	5.6
2: Himalaya	6.4
3: Desert	6.6
4: Semi-Arid	18.6
5: Western Ghats	4.0
6: Deccan Peninsula	42.0
7: Gangetic Plain	10.8
8: Coasts	2.5
9: North-East	5.2
10: Islands	0.3

* Represents percentage of the total geographical area of India : 3287263 sq.km



0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000
Kilometers



भारतीय वन्यजीव संस्थान
Wildlife Institute of India
GIS Cell, March 2000

Source : Rodgers, Pannier & Mathur (2000)

Based Upon Survey of India Map
with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

Government of India Copyright 1998

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of
twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

India's richness of biodiversity

- India – a megadiverse country.
- India's current population density is 382 persons/sq.km against the world average of 13.3 persons.
- Despite tremendous biotic pressure, with only 2.4% of land area, India accounts for 7-8% of recorded species while supporting 18% of human and cattle population.
- Over 45,000 species of plants and 91,000 species of animals recorded so far.
- India also has diversity of ecosystems such as forests, grasslands, wetlands, mangroves, coral reefs, desert, etc.
- India an acknowledged centre of crop diversity.

Measures for biodiversity conservation

- Environment protection is enshrined in constitution (Articles 48A and 51A (g)).
- Numerous and wide-ranging policies, programmes and projects in place. These include:
 - Acts and policies
 - Survey and inventorisation of flora and fauna
 - In-situ conservation (National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves)
 - Conservation of ecologically fragile areas (mangroves, wetlands, coral reefs)
 - Ex-situ conservation (botanic gardens, zoos, gene banks)

India's strengths on biodiversity

- India has developed a strong legal and policy framework on biodiversity.
- Recent examples of positive initiatives include: MGNREGA, Forests Rights Act, Biological Diversity Act, TKDL etc.
- In India, biodiversity is closely linked with livelihoods - nearly 300 million people depend on biodiversity for their livelihood security.
- Advancing biodiversity agenda contributes to equity as well as development agenda.

NBSAP – India's journey so far

- 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.

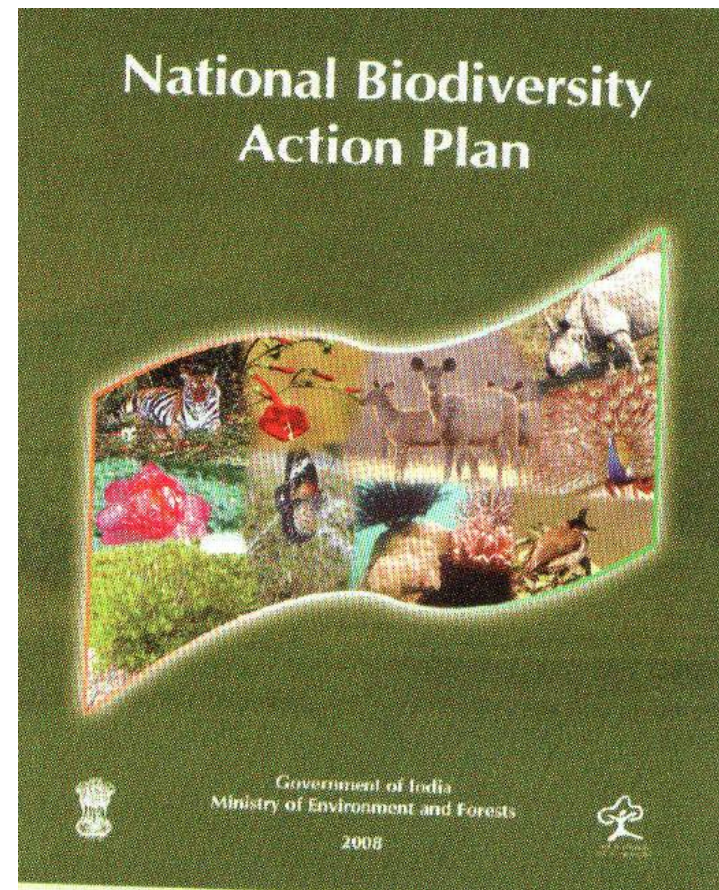
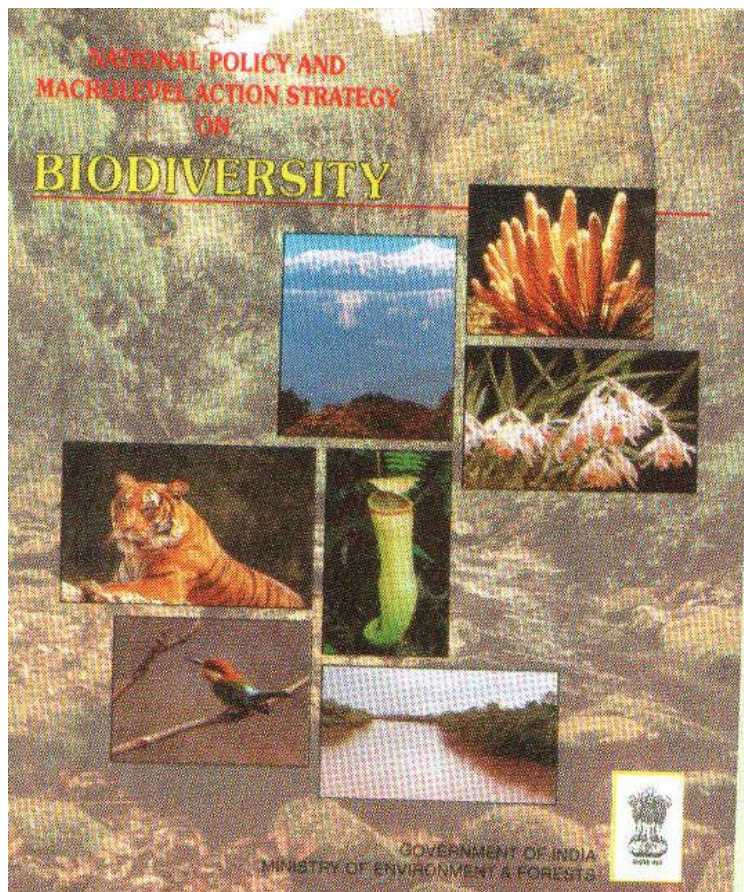
UNDP/GEF Project on NBSAP

- 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

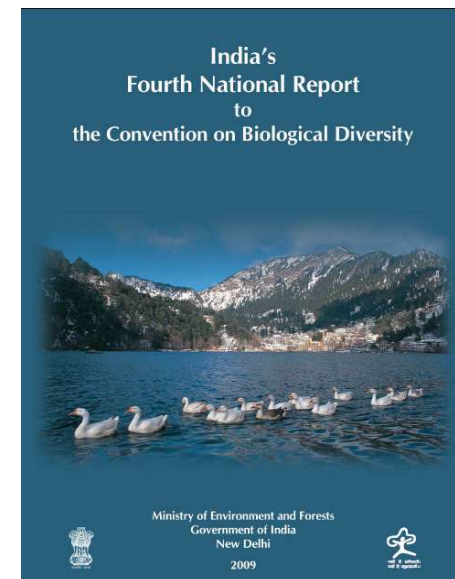
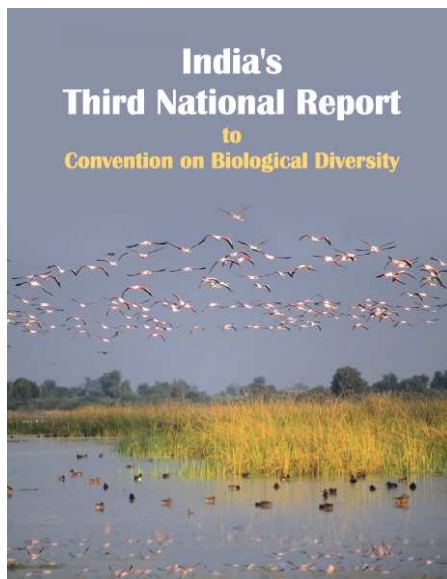
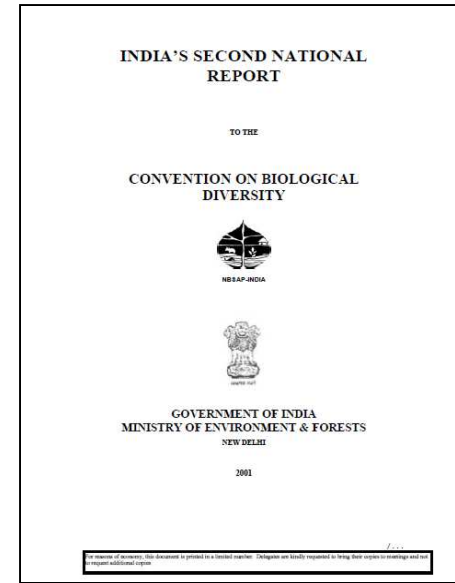
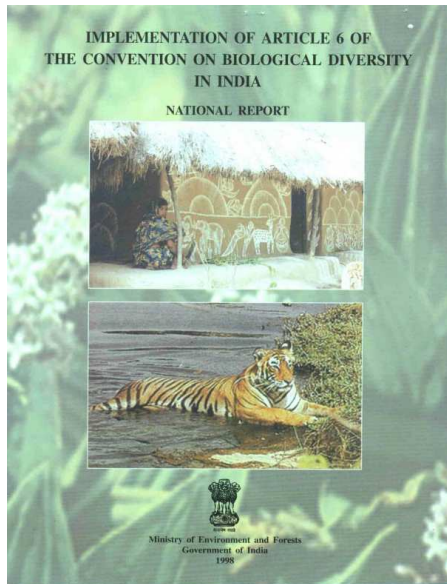


India's National Reports

- Towards fulfillment of reporting obligations, India submitted:
 - NR 1 on 19th January 2001
 - NR 2 on 21st August 2001
 - NR 3 on 24th November 2005
 - NR 4 on 22nd May 2009
- NR 1 focussed on measure taken for implementation of Article 6 on General Measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use.
- NR 2 focussed on state of national implementation of convention and review of national priorities and actions.
- NR 3 focussed on : status and trends of biodiversity, impacts of national actions on achievement of CBD's objectives and 2010 target, implementation of priority actions, and constraints and impediments encountered.
- NR 4 focussed on assessing progress towards 2010 target



India's National Reports



Key contents of NR 5

Part I: An update on biodiversity status, trends, and threats and implications for human well-being

- Importance of biodiversity for India
- Status and trends in biodiversity: using quantitative indicators and qualitative studies
- Threats to biodiversity: direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss
- Impacts of changes in biodiversity: consequences for ecosystem services, livelihoods, and human well-being

Part II: NBSAP, its implementation, and the mainstreaming of biodiversity

- National Targets for biodiversity
- Updating of NBSAP in line with National Targets and harmonizing with Aichi Target
- integration of biodiversity considerations into broader national plans, programmes and policies, economic and social sectors and levels of government
- Policies, plans and actions undertaken since 4th NR
- Mainstreaming of biodiversity in cross-cutting policies and across economic sectors and in relation to other international conventions

Part III: Progress towards the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets and contributions to the relevant 2015 Targets of the Millennium Development Goals

- National Targets for biodiversity
- Updating of NBSAP in line with National Targets and harmonizing with Aichi Target
- Integration of biodiversity considerations into broader national plans, programmes and policies, economic and social sectors and levels of government

GEF Direct Access Project

- India has accessed GEF funds (USD 2,42,000) through direct access route for meeting national reporting requirements, including for developing national targets and updation of NBSAP, as well as preparation of NR 5
- National Biodiversity Authority is Executive Agency, under overall guidance and responsibility to MoEF
- This being one of the first direct access projects for enabling activities, there were some procedural delays in formal commencement
- Grant agreement signed between Gol and WB representing GEF, and first advance of grant amount transferred
- A PSC constituted to oversee implementation of the project
- First meeting of PSC was held on 25th February 2013, which was preceded by a preparatory meeting held earlier on 18th December 2012

Updating NBSAPs - Challenges and opportunities

- Biodiversity is a multidisciplinary subject with many stakeholders
- Setting national targets calls for substantial cross-sectoral coordination
- Many of the 20 Aichi Targets (except may be Target 8 and 11) relate to the mandate of Ministries other than Environment & Forests
- This provides an opportunity for mainstreaming of biodiversity concerns in other sectors.

National targets - Progress so far

- India has already prepared two generations of NBSAPs, the second one was released not too long ago
- Process of preparation/revision/updation/approval of NBSAP is rather long-drawn and time-consuming, partly because number of stakeholders on biodiversity is very large
 - Central Ministries and their agencies, federal State Governments, local level elected bodies, research institutions, NGOs, CSOs, National Biodiversity Authority, State Biodiversity Boards, Biodiversity Management Committees
- It has been decided not to revise the NBSAP, but to update it possibly through an addendum on national targets developed alongwith corresponding action points against each of the national targets developed.
- Towards this, consultation with relevant Ministries and Planning Commission initiated over a year ago in November 2011
- A series of interministerial meetings and stakeholder consultations organised thereafter in April 2012, July 2012 and September 2012

National targets - Progress so far

- Some work on mapping already done, including on compiling of information on existing programmes of different Ministries corresponding to Aichi Targets, and on how several action points of NBAP 2008 are aligned to Aichi Targets.
- Further consultations required with concerned Ministries to complete mapping process.

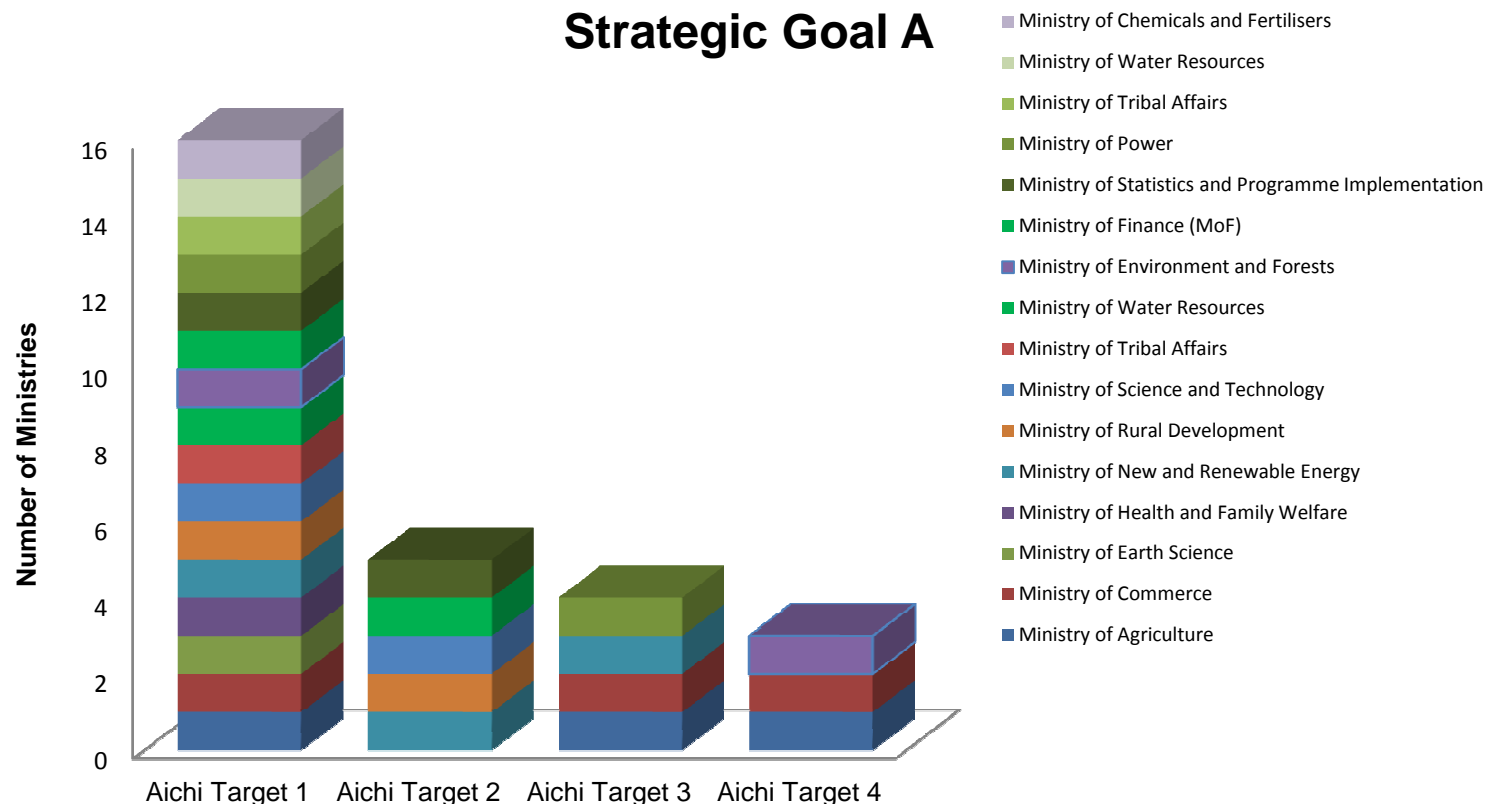
National targets – Next steps

- Process of developing national targets and updation of NBSAPs entail the following steps:
 - Undertake mapping of relevant existing programmes, policies, activities of concerned Ministries/Departments corresponding to each of the 20 Aichi targets, by collecting details from documents such as annual reports, Planning Commission documents including 12th Plan document, and one-to-one interactions with concerned officers in these Ministries.
 - Based on a careful examination of these, cull out information relating to any already identified targets, vision, or time-bound framework of activities.
 - Prepare 2-4 page write up for each of the 20 Aichi targets, describing the activities currently being undertaken in India relating to the target, the gaps and challenges, along with national target if identified, and vision of time-bound actions envisaged at the national level. This draft may be submitted to the Ministry in a manner that when seeking approval of the concerned Ministries/Departments on the draft, the Ministry should be able to clearly state as to from which particular document of that Ministry, the particular target has been drawn.
 - Thereafter, upon approval by MEF, this compilation may be printed and brought out as an addendum to the NBAP 2008.

Aichi Targets and Associated Ministries Matrix

NBSAP is an important tool for translating these concerns, as well as policies and programmes provided by CBD into actions.

India is 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.



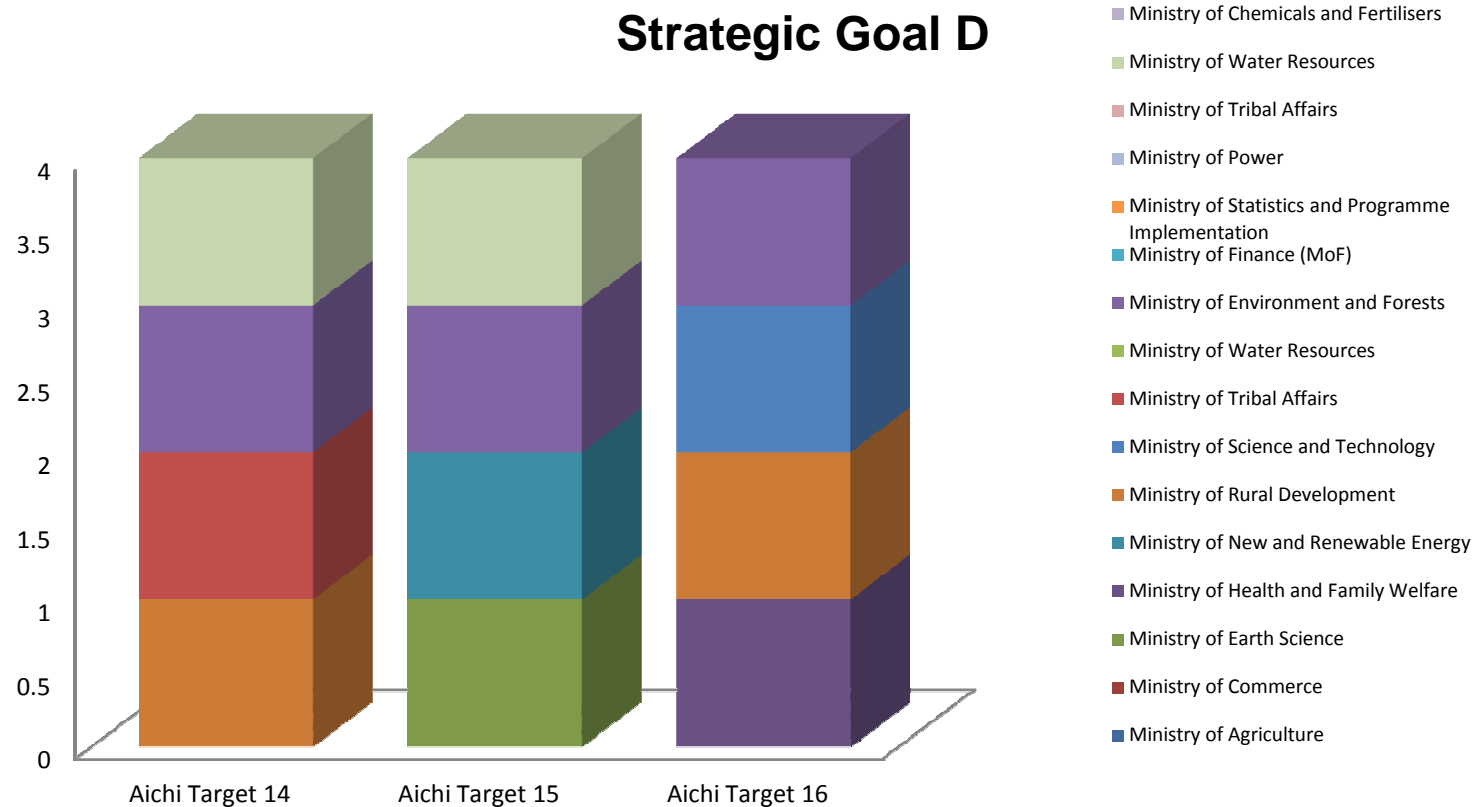
Aichi Targets and Possible Players



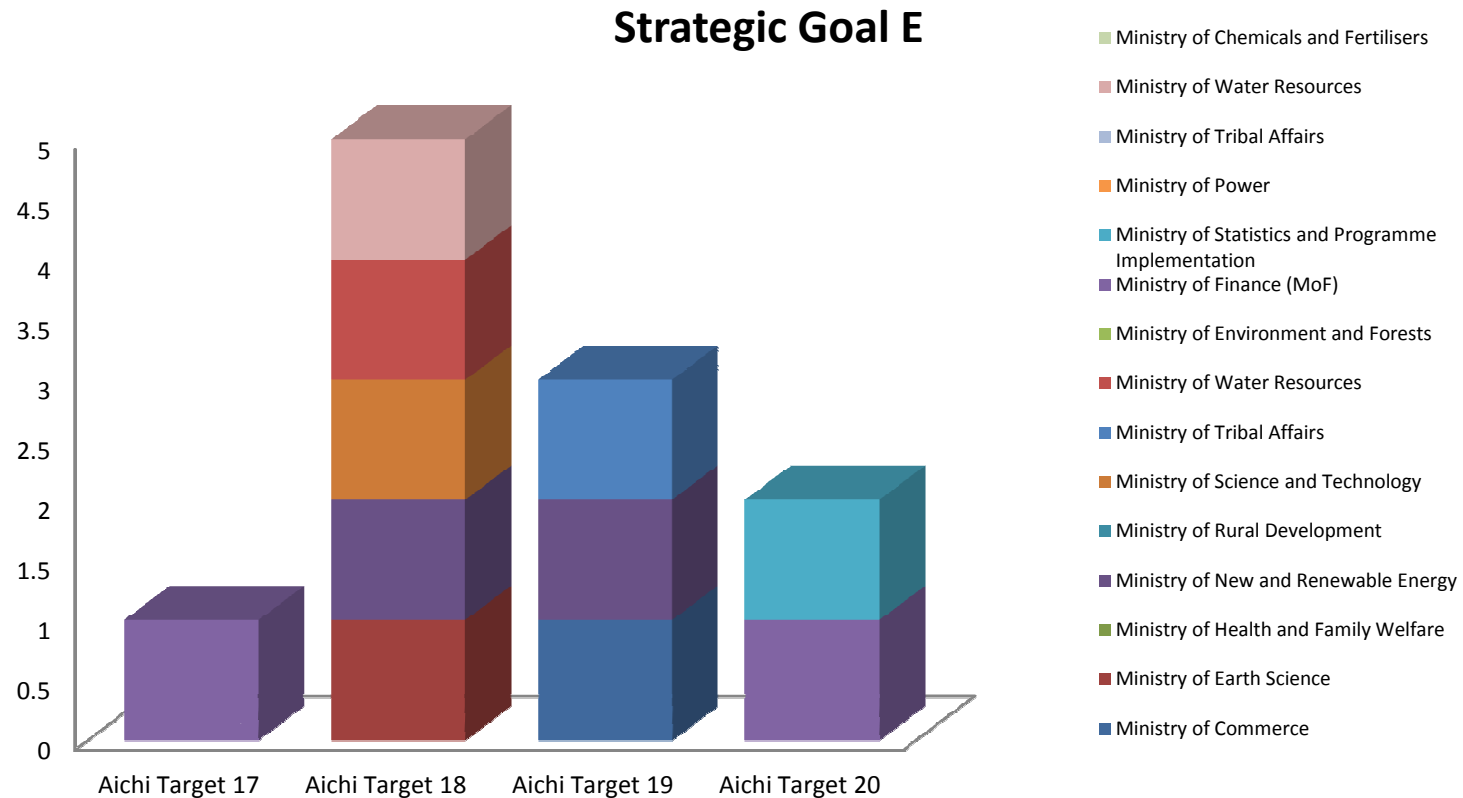
Aichi Targets and Possible Players



Aichi Targets and Possible Players



Aichi Targets and Possible Players



NR 5 - Progress so far

- Post CoP-11, discussions were initiated for preparation of NR5
- Guidelines for NR 5 were examined along with other resource materials and information available on CBD's website
- Work relating to preparation of NR5 assigned by NBA to Wildlife Institute of India, another autonomous organisation of India
- WII is India's NFP for PAs, has prepared PoWPA Action Plan, and is assisting MoEF on matters such as IPBES, GBIF, coastal and marine PAs, National Wildlife Action Plan, Periodic Reporting CITES, CMS etc.,

Linkages of NR 5 with NBSAP updation

- CoP-10 decision clearly states that NR 5 should inter alia:
 - focus on implementation of NR5, and progress toward Aichi Target;
 - allow countries to provide updates on revision, updating and implementation of NBSAPs
 - include information on contribution of SP implementation to MDGs
- Thus, there is a clear and strong linkage of NR5 with NBSAP updation
- This therefore calls for close collaboration and coordination between the two processes of preparing NR5 and of updating NBSAP
- Hence, it was decided recently that work relating to NBSAP updation which was so far being dealt with at NBA, also assigned to WII, so as to ensure proper coordination between the two processes
- NBA continues to be the Executing agency for administration of the GEF project
- Overall coordination is with MoEF

Linkages of NR 5 with other ongoing national processes

- MDGs National Report
- TEEB – India process
- PoWPA Action Plan
- Post NR4 developments and achievements
- Interesting successful experiences and lessons learnt
- Obstacles

Implementation of MDGs and NR 5

- MDGs are eight international development goals adopted following UN Millennium Declaration in 2000
- All UN member states and several international organisations have agreed to achieve MDGs by 2015
- Each goal has specific stated targets and indicators
- Of the 21 targets and 60 indicators for 8 goals, 12 targets and 35 indicators found relevant to India
- MDG-7 on 'Ensuring environmental sustainability' is directly relevant to Ministry dealing with biodiversity
- Reducing loss of biodiversity is one of the objectives of MDGs
- NR 5 has to include information concerning contributions of implementation of SP towards achievement of MDGs (decision X/10 para 7 b), in Part III of NR 5 on 'Progress towards 2020 Aichi Targets and contributions to relevant 2015 Targets of MDGs (see Q 11 of Guidelines in X/10)

Biodiversity and MDGs

- Target 9 of MDG 7: *'Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources'*
- Targets 9 has 5 indicators, two of which are relevant to biodiversity
 - Indicator 25: *Preparation of land area covered by forest*
 - Indicator 26: *Ratio of area protected (to maintain biological diversity) to surface area*

India's National reports on MDGs

- Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in the nodal agency entrusted with responsibility of statistical monitoring MDGs in India
- Mid-term Statistical Appraisal Report on MDGs was brought out in 2009
- States of India Report on MDGs in 2010
- India Country Report on MDGs in 2011
- Statistical Year Book 2013 released, last chapter of which is on MDGs
- Reports available on website of Ministry (mospi.nic.in)

National processes to ensure linkages

- Towards preparing reports on MDGs, inputs are sought from concerned Ministries on relevant MDGs
- Sustainable Development Division of MoEF is the coordinating unit
- Biodiversity unit has recently provided inputs on role and achievements in respect of MDG 7

TEEB – India process

- Following the release of final TEEB report at CoP-10 in October 2010, India formally initiated TEEB-India study in February 2011
- Following consultations in February 2011 and September 2011, it was decided to adopt a phased approach to implementation
- Coastal and marine ecosystems, Inland waters, and Forests prioritised for assessment
- Scoping reports were commissioned by MoEF with support from GIZ to assess the state of art of economics of these three ecosystems to develop a common and coherent assessment framework, through consultations with leading experts, academics and field practitioners
- Study was guided by Dr. Kirit Parikh, former member of Planning Commission and a prominent environmental economist
- Outcome is a working document released during CoP-11 in Hyderabad, on Initial Assessment and Scoping Report, describing status and trends, conservation efforts, management challenges and state of application of economics approaches in three ecosystems

PoWPA Action Plan, NBSAP and NR 5

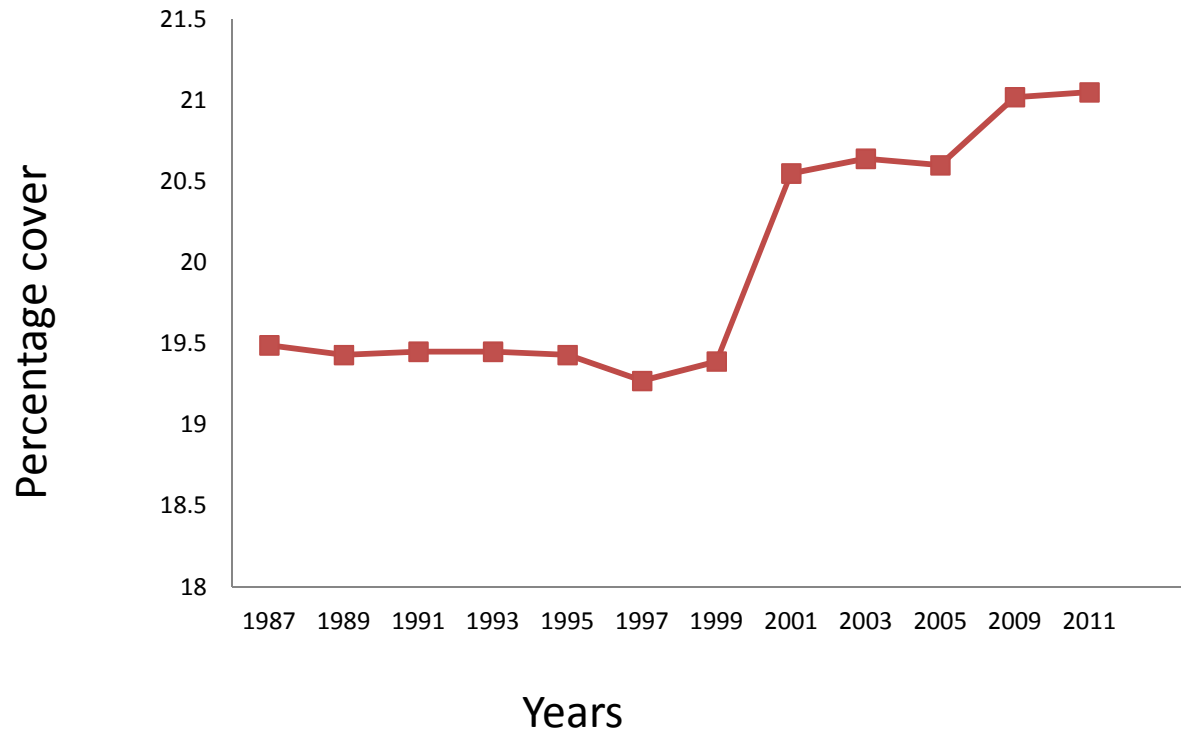
- CoP-10 decision X/31 para 1b had invited Parties to develop PoWPA National Action Plan with a view to contributing to SP for Biodiversity 2011-2020
- India is among the over 100 countries who have submitted National PoWPA Action Plan before CoP-11
- Para 1c of X/31 also calls upon Parties to integrate PoWPA action plans into updated NBSAPs, no later than six months before CoP-12
- PoWPA Action Plan directly addresses Aichi Target 11.
- It has to therefore form an important component of national targets and updated NBSAPs
- It must also be reflected appropriately in NR 5

Post-NR 4 developments/achievements

- CoP-10 decision X/10 and guidelines clearly state that developments post-NR 4 are to be included in NR 5
- From India's perspective, post-NR 4 was an eventful period
- Some important developments/achievements that would be reflected in NR 5 include:
 - Hosting of CoP-11 and Post CoP-11 activities
 - Science Express Biodiversity Special train
 - Setting up of National Biodiversity Museum in Hyderabad in commemoration of CoP-11
 - Indian Biodiversity Information Facility (InBIF) project proposal
 - Sustainable management of coastal and marine PAs project proposal
 - Business and Biodiversity national initiative
 - Environmental Performance Index proposal for ranking of States for deciding allocation of Central assistance

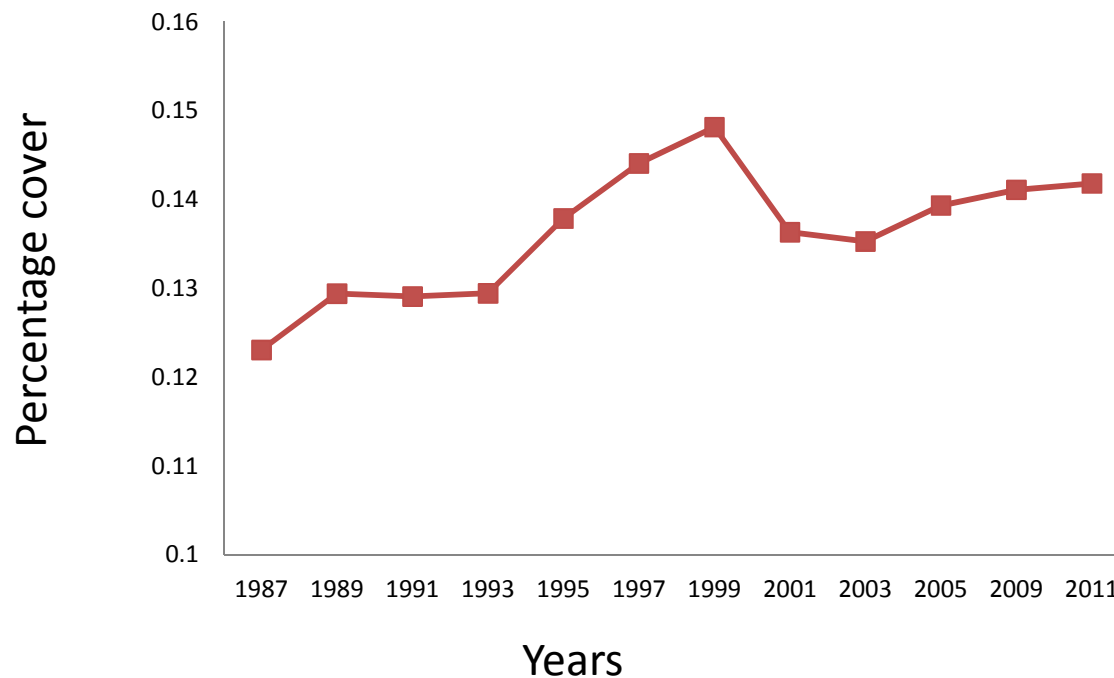
Positive signs of Biodiversity Conservation in India

Trends in Forest cover in India (Source FSI database)



Positive signs of Biodiversity Conservation in India

Trends in Mangrove cover in India (Source FSI database)



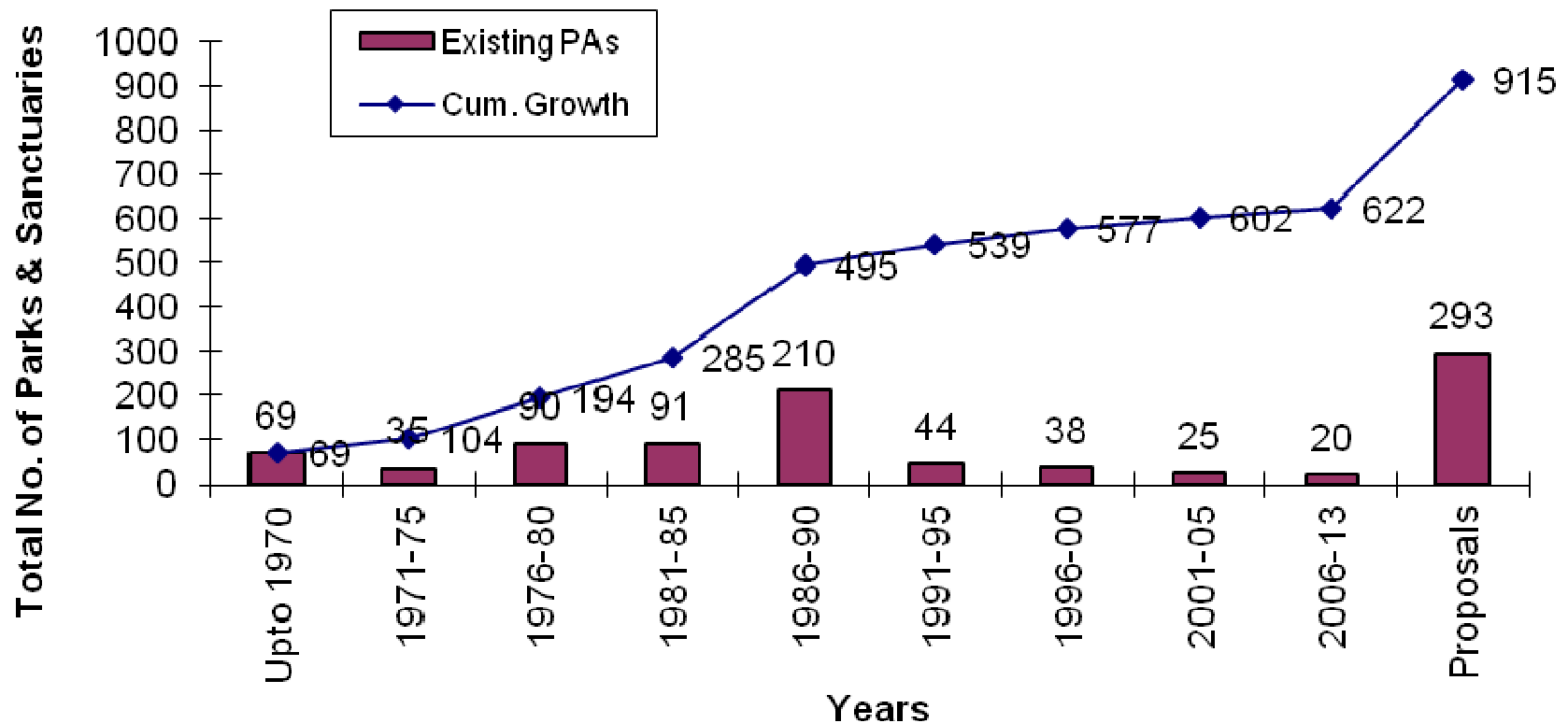
Protected Area Network Growth in India

Significant progress in expanding the protected area network:

89% increase in the number of national parks established between 1988 and 2012.

38% increase in the number of wildlife sanctuaries established between 1988-2012.

Overall, an increase of 59% in the protected area network and a net increase of 52,383 km² in area.



Source: Wildlife Institute of India 2013 Draft Report Wildlife Protected Area Network in India: A Review.

Positive signs of Biodiversity Conservation in India

Tiger Population Estimation in India (since Project Tiger 1973)

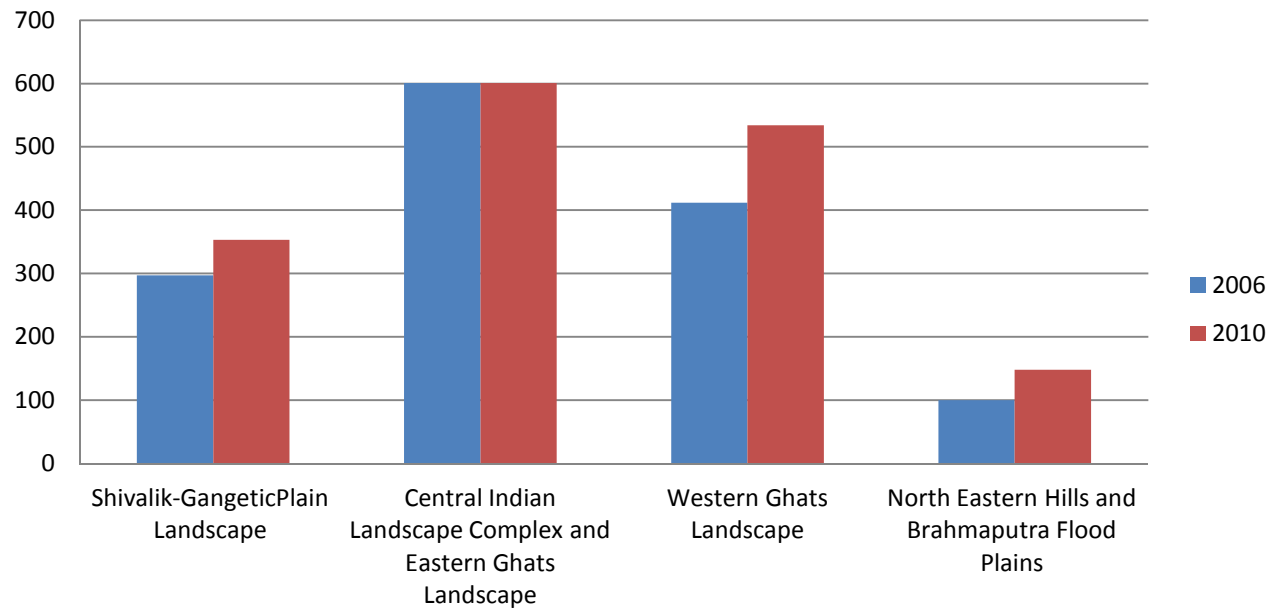
The tiger is an umbrella species for the conservation of the biota of a majority of the eco-regions in Asia. Its role as a top predator is vital in regulating and perpetuating ecological processes and systems.

India is home to over 50% of the world's wild tigers in spite of having a growing human population of over a billion. It is also one of the world's fastest growing economies.

National tiger monitoring reported a countrywide increase of 20% in tiger numbers but a decline of 12.6% in tiger occupancy from connecting habitats.

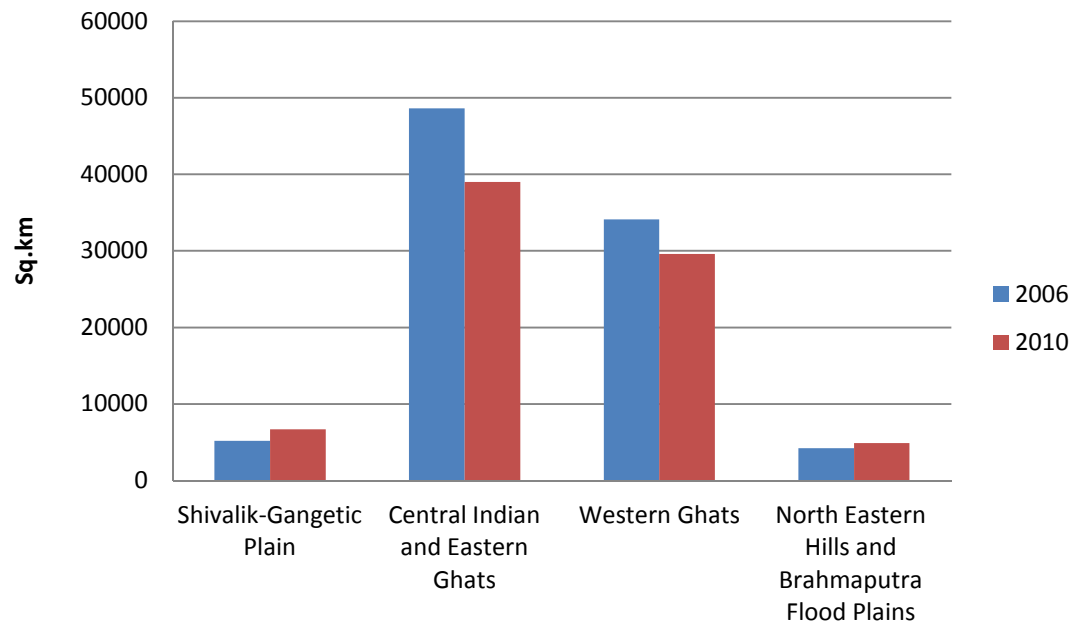
Source: *Status of the Tiger, Co-Predators and Prey in India, 2010*. NTCA, India.

Tiger Population



Landscape wise summary
of tiger occupancy and
estimated population

Tiger Area (sq.km)



Interesting Success stories: Salt-tolerant rice varieties in Sunderbans

- Six salt-tolerant rice varieties which were grown by farmers nearly 100 years back in Sunderbans, the world's largest mangrove forests, were almost completely replaced by high yielding varieties
- These HIYs over the years were showing decline in productivity
- ENDEV, a CSO based in Kolkata launched intensive search for those lost varieties, two were available with NBPGR, the national gene bank, and others were traced in remote villages of Sunderbans
- A project undertaken by ENDEV in 2011 on microplanning for sustainable agriculture supported by National Council of Rural Institute, M/o Human Resource Development, and working with five community based organisations and 5,00,000 people in Sunderbans
- As a result, these once-common but now rare varieties are being accepted by farmers eulogizing as 'miracle' seeds

Interesting Success stories: Beetal goat

Importance of Beetal goat:

- The first wild herbivore to be domesticated
- Important mainly for milk, meat and skin

Reasons for decline in population:

- 1997 survey by NBAGR estimated Beetal population to be 20,800.
- Decline in population due to shrinkage of grazing land and lack of support from various developmental agencies.

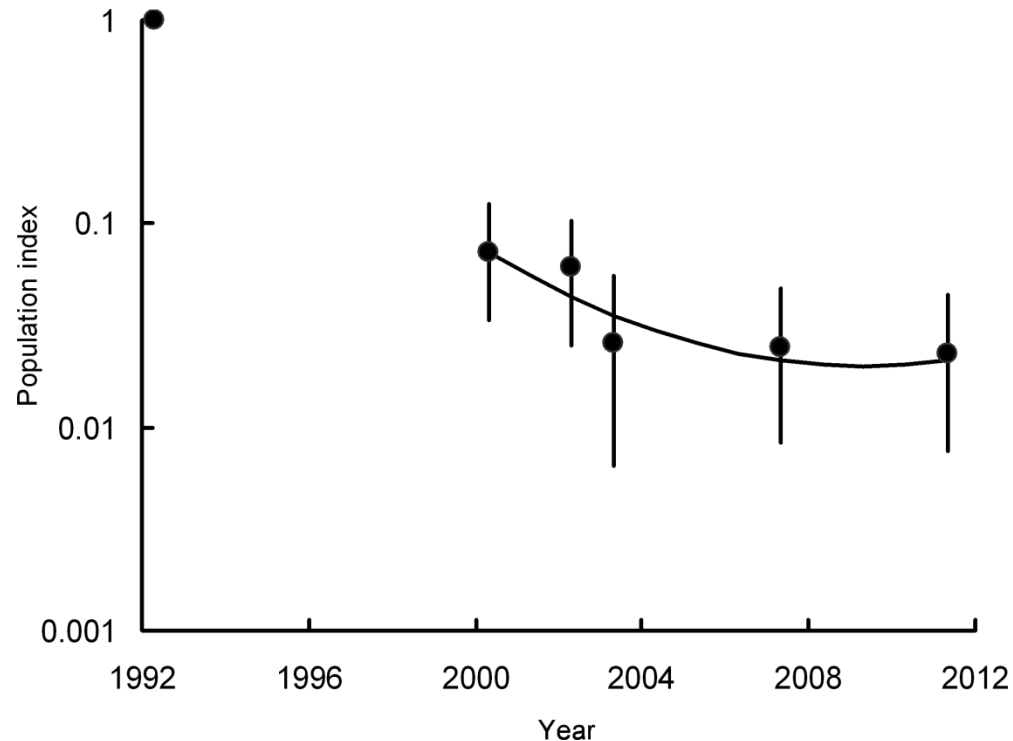
Conservation of Beetal goat:

- An in-situ conservation project initiated in 2005 under ICAR-NBAGR
- During 2008 – 2010, 5478 elite Beetal kids were added to the dwindling population
- 92 pure elite bred Beetal bucks made available for breeding of goats of farmers
- Average flock size increased from 10.65 to 15.40
- Average birth rate increased from 1.67 to 1.98
- Better management practices such as pucca housing,, vaccination/deworming practices and better hygiene was introduced at the farmer's flock
- Goat farming improved the socio-economic status of down trodden landless goat farmers

Source: NBAGR and ICAR, India



Vulture Population Trends in India



Gyps bengalensis Source: G Ekstrom, Creative Comm.

Changes in population indices of *Gyps bengalensis* and *G. tenuirostris*. Source: Prakash et al. 2012 in PLoS One 7(11). Curve shows trend from 2000 to 2011, vertical lines are 95% confidence limits.

Population decline of Oriental white-backed vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*) has slowed and may even have reversed since the diclofenac ban in 2006 in India.`

Targeted research with national and international efforts, political commitment, government and NGO cooperation has had a positive impact on vulture populations.

But recovery is slow and partial and requires careful monitoring and regulation of diclofenac and other toxic drugs (aceclofenac, ketoprofen).

Source: Balmford A. 2013. Pollution, Politics, and Vultures. *Science* 339: 653-654.

Action plan and timelines for updating NBSAP and preparation of NR 5

Challenges

- Lack of inter-sectoral coordination amongst various Ministries, other government and non-government agencies and stakeholders.
- Design and institutional arrangements for greater citizen participation are weak with inadequate level of devolution and empowerment.

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 17th 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/respond 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			

Processes for updating NBSAP and preparation of NR 5

- ✓ 4th National Report is the base
 - ✓ Recruitment of Technical Manpower for Preparation of NR5: March-April 2013
 - ✓ Recruitment of Technical Manpower for updation of NBSAP: Under progress
 - ✓ Desk Review, Collection and Collation of Data: Under progress
 - ✓ Coordination and Consultation between stakeholders involved in updating of NBSAP and preparation of NR5 (Wildlife Institute of India, National Biodiversity Authority): April 2013
 - ✓ Process initiated for Consultation with 13 Ministries of the Government of India with regard to development of National Targets, NBSAP Review and Global Aichi Targets
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| ➤ Preparation of Zero Draft | NBSAP: Planned |
| | 5 NR : Under preparation |

First Stakeholder Workshops for NBSAP and NR 5: Planned (Jun 2013)

- Further Stakeholder Workshops: Planned (Jun-Dec 2013)

Proposed Activity and Timeline: NR5

[illegible]

Proposed Activity and Timeline: NBSAP

[illegible]

Proposed Activity and Timeline: NBSAP

[illegible]

Thank you



XI Conference of Parties
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
HYDERABAD INDIA 2012

