



# **Access to genetic resources and Benefit Sharing: Links to NBSAPs**

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# **CBD COP 10 Outcomes**

**The CBD Strategic Plan – 2011 – 2020**

**The Aichi-Nagoya Targets and indicators**

**The Nagoya Protocol on ABS**

# Target

**Target 16 – By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to genetic resources and Benefit Sharing in in force and operational, consistent with national legislations**

*Links to other targets – **Targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 14, 18 and others***

ABS is an issue addressed within CBD within the context of Article 15

**BUT**

ABS is a development issue, economic and well-being issue

Examples abound in all your countries, we only need to identify the same and relate

# National Targets

- *Opportunity to develop national target(s) and indicators*
- *Links to global targets and the new SP*
- *Review of actions*
- *Plans for ratification of the Protocol*
- *National frameworks for implementation*

# Key Issues – NBSAP Review

- ✓ NBSAP revision and review based on current economic, social and environmental issues
- ✓ Consideration of implementation experiences
- ✓ Review to include key targets and indicators
- ✓ NBSAP review to be seen as opportunity for developing national targets

# **The Opportunities – ABS and NBSAP Links**

**GEF 5 ABS Portfolio**

**GEF – NPIF**

**Enabling Activities**

**Support to achieving Aichi Targets**

# **ABS issues for NBSAPs**

- **ABS as a development and economic well-being agenda**
- **ABS as a livelihood issue**
- **Links to Traditional Knowledge**
- **Technology Transfer and Cooperation**
- **Business links**
- **Enterprise development**

# Links to Provisions of Nagoya Protocol

User Country Measures

Check-points

Clearing House Mechanism

PIC, MAT, MTAs

Capacity Building

Awareness Raising

**POWPA**

**Biodiversity and Development**

**Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Management**

**Article 8 (j) on TK**



# **Status in India**

**Biological Diversity Act (2002) and Rules (2004)**

**National Biodiversity Authority**

**State Biodiversity Boards**

**Biodiversity Management Committees**

**People's Biodiversity Registers**

**Biodiversity Heritage Sites**

**Guidelines and others**

# **Status in India**

## **ABS issues**

**600 + applications**

**340 of them on IPR issues**

**96 agreements signed**

**BS agreements in place and disbursed**

**Review of NBAP – by National Biodiversity Authority**

**UNEP-GEF ABS project**

**UNDP Project**

**GEF – NPIF project**

**National TEEB action programme**

# Status in India

Ratification process on  
Issues to be considered

**CHM**

**Check-points**

**Certificates**

**User country measures**

**Africa ABS, TK and Biosafety workshops (March  
2012)**

**Others**



**Please get back to us if you have questions**

**India as the host of COP 11 is ready to help, support**

**Thank You**

## **Guiding Principles for Biodiversity Planning**

**Communication and negotiation must be the life-blood of a biodiversity planning process.**

**Biodiversity planning's success depends on decision making and action.**

**The biodiversity planning process should be integrated into each country's decision-making system.**

**The capacity for biodiversity planning needs to be built at the earliest stage of the process.**

**External agencies should be 'on tap', not on top.**

# Development of NBSAP

1. **Getting Organized**
2. **Stock-taking and assessment**
3. **Defining objective and priorities**
4. **Identification and analyses of options for achieving the objectives**
5. **Drafting the strategy**
6. **Developing an action plan**

## Challenges : NBSAPs

- Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement
  - Lack of horizontal and vertical cooperation
  - Challenges of mainstreaming and integration
  - Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional issues

## Challenges : NBSAPs

- Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives (**IPBES**)
- Lack of public education and awareness at all levels
- Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented
- Lack of financial, human, technical resources



# **NBSAPs : Status so far**

**174 countries have developed/adopted NBSAPs**

**Others are currently preparing/finalising their NBSAPs**

**163 countries submitted their 4<sup>th</sup> National Reports**

**Implementation assessment – not too encouraging in many areas, especially those under the cross-cutting issues**

# **NBSAPs : Status so far**

**About 23 countries revised their NBSAPs  
at least once**

**Japan revised it 4 times already**

**Many countries developed sub-national  
Action Plans**

## Some examples of integrating targets into NBSAPs

**Cuba** has incorporated targets into their NSBAP effective for 2005. In addition, they have incorporated targets into their national protected areas strategy.

**Lebanon** has incorporated targets into its NBSAP addendum of 2005 and partially addressed it in Protected Areas Goals and Strategies developed by the Ministry of Environment.

In **Australia**, the National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005 (NOTs) were written to augment the National Strategy. They set objectives and targets for ten priority outcomes for the Australian, State and Territory governments to collectively achieve.

## Some examples of integrating targets into NBSAPs

The **Netherlands** has already implicitly incorporated targets into national policy documents.

In addition to the NBSAP, the **Philippines** has also incorporated targets into “Philippine Biodiversity Conservation Priorities”, “Medium Term Philippine Development Plan”, “Strategic Agriculture and Fisheries Development Zones of the Department of Agriculture’s AFMA” and NAP to combat desertification, land degradation, drought, and poverty (2004-2010)”.

# **NBSAPs – Compliance and Enforcement**

**Basis for national reporting process**

**Carefully planned NBSAP provides clear guidance to help with compliance and enforcement**

**Periodical review of elements of NBSAPs help decision making on overall compliance issues related to the Convention**

**Monitoring and evaluation will be difficult in the absence of a well designed NBSAP**

# **NBSAPs Now!**

**COP 10 meeting in 2010 decided to request all contracting Parties to review and revise the NBSAPs in light of**

**New Strategic Plan adoption**

**New Targets and Indicators Agreed**

**New Protocols adoption (Nagoya Protocol on ABS, Biosafety Protocol and its Supplementary Protocol)**

# Review of NBSAPs

Review of strategy

Review of action plan

Review of sectoral linkages

Review of implementation

Review of capacities and human resources

Review of financial means

Review of participatory approaches

Review of communication challenges

Review of use in dealing with compliance and enforcement

DECENTRALISED STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS

# Sub-national Action Plans

- India
- China
- Vietnam
- Tanzania
- Ecuador



# NBAP India

- Review implementation of NBAP
- Implement indicators revisited
- Where possible, decentralise
- Link to development and economic planning processes
- Use the opportunity of the UN Decade on Biodiversity (2011-2020) to make NBSAPs contribute to achieving CBD targets and goals

# The Process

Led by NBA

Consultative, inclusive and based on experience

Decentralisation key element

Links to development and livelihoods

Mainstreaming key

# The Beginnings

- 12<sup>th</sup> Plan Discussions and Prioritization (2012-2017)

Planning Commission will coordinate the inter-ministerial inputs for NBA (16 Nov.)

- The Biological Diversity Act Implementation
  - Economic and Environmental Indicators Discussions
  - Institutional Networking
  - New National Targets with Indicators

- **Keep watching the NBA website for updates**

**\*\* Participate and partner!**

**Thanks**