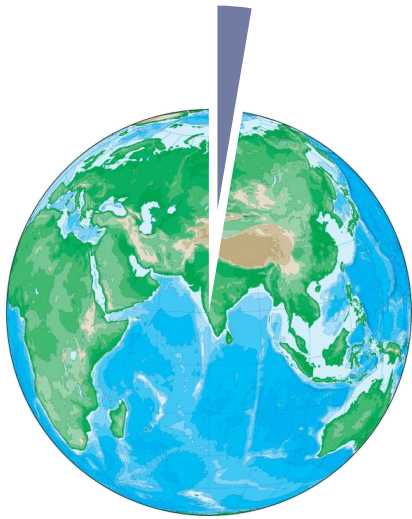




# **Convention on Biological Diversity National Biodiversity Action Plan National Biodiversity Targets & Preparation of India's Sixth National Report to CBD**

**National Biodiversity Authority  
Chennai**

# Biodiversity – the Indian context



Only 2.4% of  
global land area



7-8% of globally  
recorded species



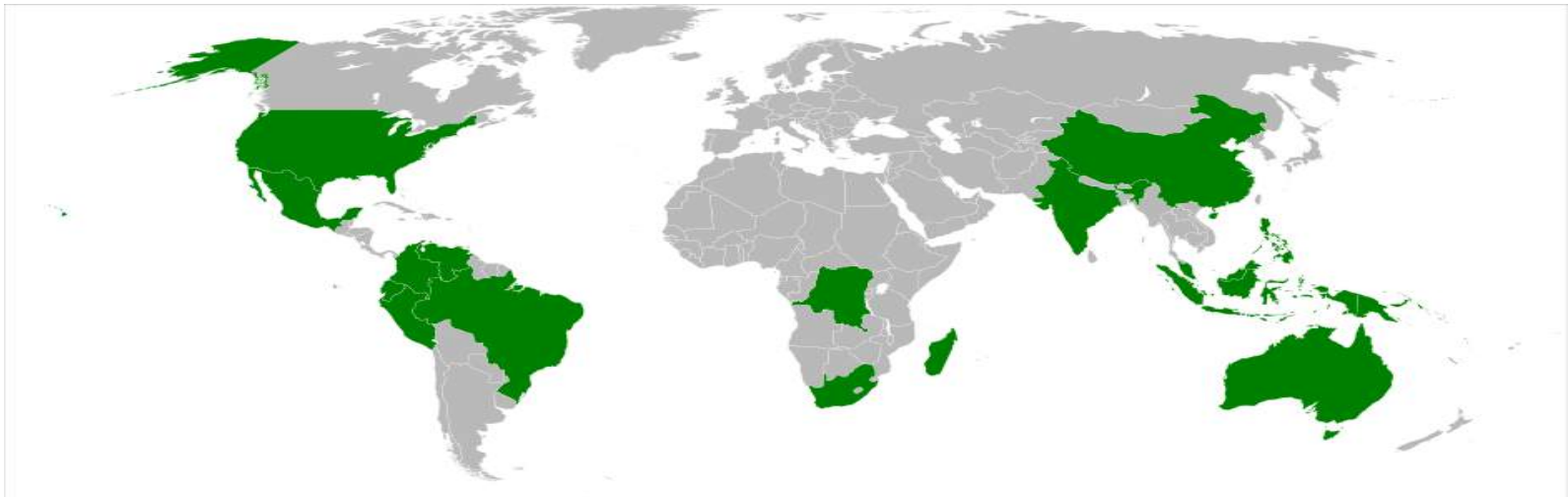
5.6% of world GDP  
(in PPP terms)



18% of world  
population and  
growing

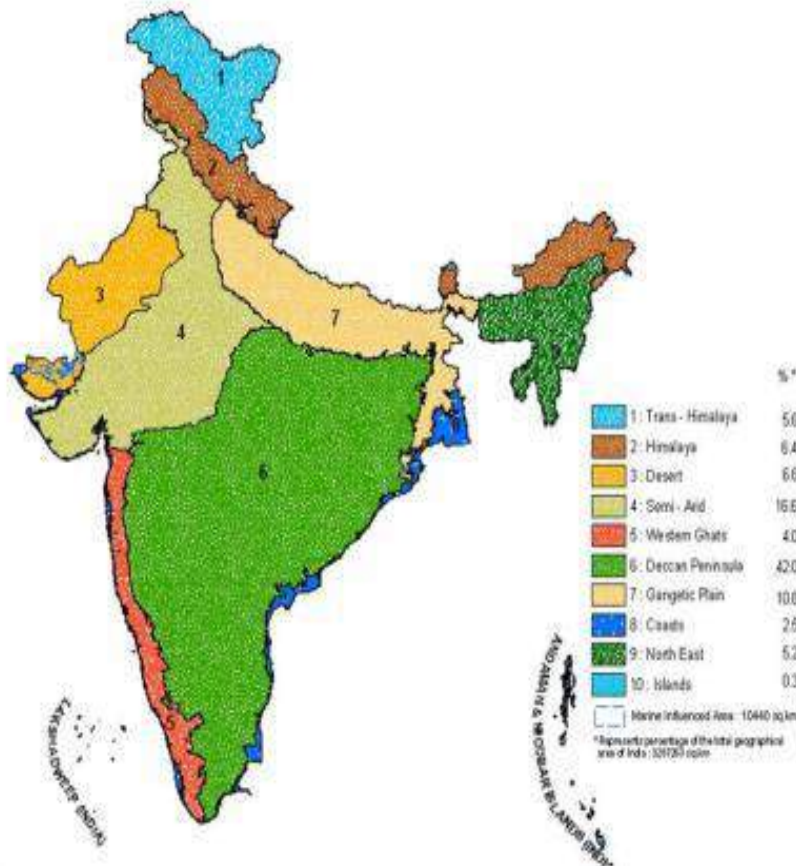
# Megadiverse countries

- Exact number of existing species on earth is still unknown.
- Estimated global species diversity: 13 to 14 million species.
- 1.75 million species described so far and many more still being discovered.
- Biodiversity not distributed evenly or uniformly across the globe.
- Certain countries characterised by high species richness and more number of endemic species.
- India, one such recognised megadiverse country.



# Biogeographic zones in India

- Four of 34 identified hot spots of the world are in India : Eastern Himalaya, Indo-Burma, Western Ghats and Sri Lanka, Sundaland.
- Over 47,000 species of plants and 100,000 species of animals recorded so far.
- India has ten biogeographic zones.



1: Trans-Himalaya	Livestock pressure, Tourism, Exotic plantations, Medicinal plants & NTFP extraction, Poaching, Human-animal conflict, Border strife, Climate change.
2: Himalaya	Climate change, Deforestation, Invasive species, Medicinal plants & NTFP extraction, Fire, Land use change, Development & urbanisation, Mining, Hydropower development, Tourism, Pollution & eutrophication.
3: Desert	Invasive species, Land use change, Livestock pressure, Human population pressure, Mining, Border strife.
4: Semi-Arid	Land use change, Mining, Livestock pressure, Poaching.
5: Western Ghats	Deforestation, Invasive species, Exotic plantations, Encroachment, Mining, Medicinal plants & NTFP extraction, Livestock pressure, Poaching, Fire, Pathogen load & disease transmission, Climate change.
6: Deccan Peninsula	Deforestation, Invasive species, Development & urbanisation, Mining, Conflict (insurgency), Pathogen load & disease transmission.
7: Gangetic Plain	Deforestation, Invasive species, Development & urbanisation, Mining, Land use change, Pollution & eutrophication, Livestock pressure, Human population pressure.
8: Coasts	Climate change, Pollution, Development & urbanisation, Mining, Tourism, Aquaculture, Invasive species.
9: North East	Deforestation, Agriculture (shifting cultivation), Mining, Hydropower development, Hunting, Conflict (Border strife and insurgency), Climate change.
10: Islands	Climate change, Invasive species, Development & urbanisation.

# Measures for biodiversity conservation

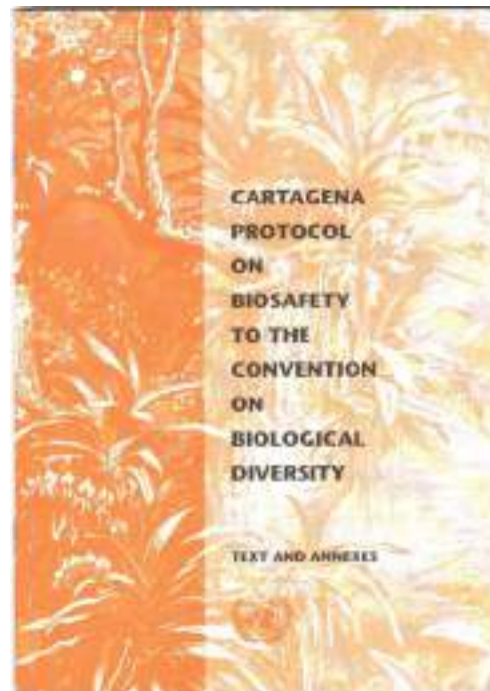
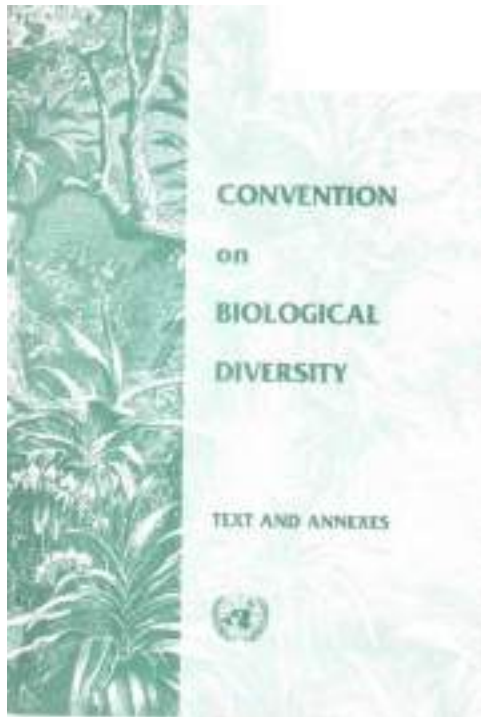
- Environment protection is enshrined in Constitution (Articles 48A on State's responsibility and 51A (g) on Citizens' fundamental duties).
- Numerous and wide-ranging policies, programmes and projects in place. These include:
  - Acts and policies
  - Survey and inventorisation of flora and fauna
  - 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)

# CBD – An Introduction

- CBD one of the two legally binding international treaties adopted during Earth Summit in June 1992.
- CBD - the first comprehensive global agreement addressing all aspects of biodiversity.
- Three objectives of Convention:
  - ✓ Conservation of biodiversity
  - ✓ Sustainable use of its components
  - ✓ Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources
- Near universal membership with 196 Parties.
- India a Party to CBD, signed on 5<sup>th</sup> June 1992, ratified on 18<sup>th</sup> February 1994.
- Two Protocols adopted so far under CBD: Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in 2000, and Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) in 2010.



# CBD and its two Protocols



Website: [cbd.int](http://cbd.int)

# UNDB and Strategic Plan for Biodiversity

- UN General Assembly has declared 2011-2020 as the UN Decade on Biodiversity, to raise awareness about importance of and threats to biodiversity.
- Coinciding with UNDB, Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 with five Goals and 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted under CBD in 2010.
- SP provides an overarching framework on biodiversity, not only for biodiversity related conventions, but for the entire UN system and all partners engaged in management and policy development on biodiversity.
- All Parties are required to develop national targets in line with Aichi targets, and review and revise/update NBSAP by integrating national targets.





# Five Strategic Goals

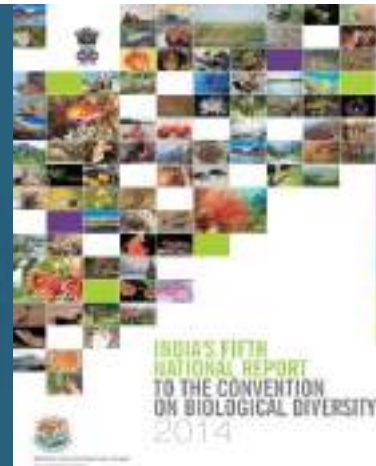
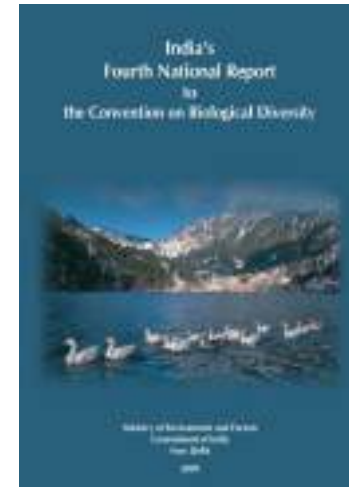
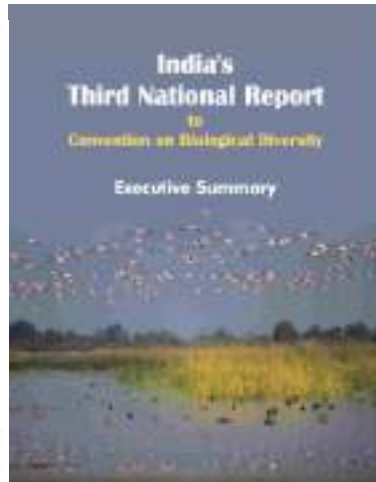
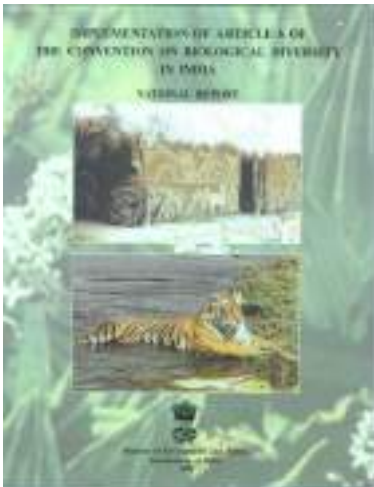
- Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society.
- Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use.
- To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity.
- Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.

# Overview of Aichi Biodiversity Targets



# National Reports

- Only two mandatory unqualified obligations of CBD: preparation of NBSAPs (Article 6) and National Reports (Article 26).
- Convention enjoins upon Parties to present reports to CoP on measures taken for implementation of Convention and their effectiveness in meeting Convention's objectives.
- National reporting is a continuing requirement.
- Five cycles of national reporting have been completed.
- NR-6 due in December 2018.

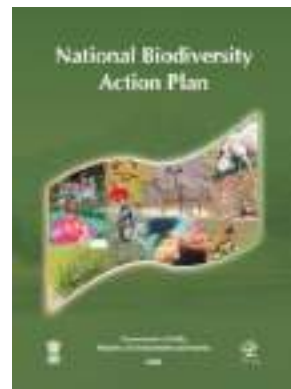


# NBSAPs

- Preparation of NBSAPs provided for in Article 6 is the other mandatory unqualified obligation of CBD.
- Article 6a of CBD which relates to NBSAPs, requires Parties to develop strategies, plans or programmes for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (generically known as NBSAPs).
- Article 6b which incorporates concept of mainstreaming, calls upon Parties to integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.
- Development and implementation of NBSAP is central to achieving objectives of CBD at national level.
- NBSAP is an important tool for mainstreaming biodiversity concerns.

# NBSAP – India's journey

- India developed first NBSAP (National Policy and Macrolevel Action Strategy on Biodiversity) in 1999 through extensive consultations, as a macro-level statement of existing policies and programmes, gaps and further actions needed for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
- Thereafter, India implemented a GEF supported project from 2000-2004 for preparing NBSAP and action plans at state and regional levels, based on this framework document of 1999.
- 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.
- After extensive consultations, India's second generation NBAP developed in 2008.





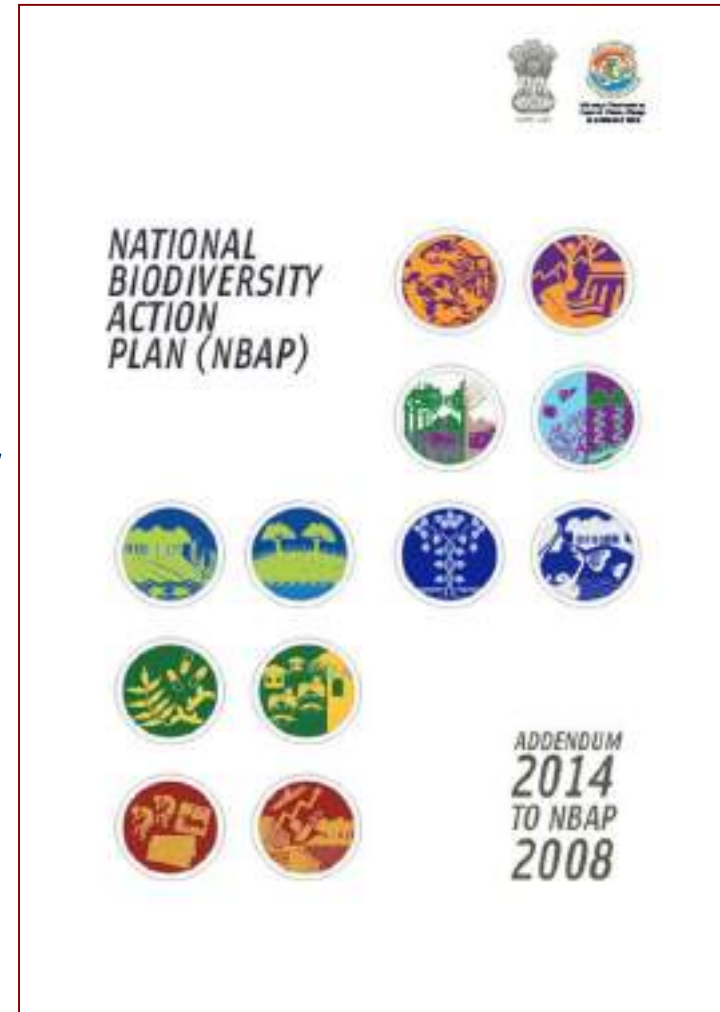
# Action points of NBAP 2008

175 actionable points under following 12 heads.







- Strengthening and integration of *in-situ*, on-farm and *ex-situ* conservation.
- Augmentation of natural resource base and its sustainable utilization.
- Ensuring inter and intra-generational equity.
- Regulation of introduction of invasive alien species and their management.
- Assessment of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, and desertification.
- Integration of biodiversity concerns in economic and social development.
- Pollution impacts.
- Development and integration of biodiversity databases
- Strengthening implementation of policy, legislative and administrative measures for biodiversity conservation and management
- Building of national capacities for biodiversity conservation and appropriate use of new technologies
- Valuation of goods and services provided by biodiversity and use of economic instruments in decision making processes
- International cooperation.

# NBAP Addendum

- India has developed 12 National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs) in consultation with stakeholders, using SP as a framework.
- Associated indicators and monitoring framework for 12 NBTs also developed.
- Icons for NBTs developed to enhance their recall value and outreach.
- The second generation NBAP was thus updated and an Addendum 2014 to the NBAP 2008 has been brought out, containing 12 NBTs with associated indicators and monitoring framework.



# India's 12 National Biodiversity Targets

Icon	National Biodiversity Targets
	Awareness about values
	Integrating biodiversity values in planning and development
	Reducing degradation, fragmentation and loss of natural habitats
	Invasive alien species management
	Sustainable management of agriculture, forestry and fisheries
	Conservation through Protected Areas and other area – based conservation measures

	Genetic diversity maintained and safeguarded
	Ecosystem services safeguarded
	Access and benefit sharing operational as per Nagoya Protocol
	Updated NBAP operational
	Traditional knowledge strength and protected
	Financial, human and technical resources

# ABTs and NBTs

	Aichi Biodiversity Targets	India's National Biodiversity Targets
Strategic Goal A	   	  
Strategic Goal B	     	   
Strategic Goal C	  	 
Strategic Goal D	  	  
Strategic Goal E	   	  

# Key features of NBAP 2014

- 12 NBTs along with indicators and monitoring framework are provided.
- Agencies identified on the basis of their mandate, domain expertise and geographical coverage for monitoring the progress in achieving the NBTs has been provided.
- Actionable items under NBAP 2008 have been linked to the 12 NBTs, and categorized as direct, indirect, at a tertiary level or peripheral linkages.
- Allocations of funding for biodiversity conservation for activities contributing towards achieving the NBTs have also been provided with regard to core, non-core funding of MoEF and peripheral funding related to 23 Ministries.



# Mapping Ministries of Gol and NBTs

Minstries/ Departments of Gol and Planning Commission	National Biodiversity Targets											
Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (MoCF)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Ministry of Coal (MoC)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MoCI)	3	5	7	8	9	10	12					
Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS)	4	5	6	9	10	11	12					
Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)	3	4	5	6	9	10	11	12				
Ministry of Human Resource Development (MoHRD)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MoNRE)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR)	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12				
Ministry of Power (MoP)	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12			
Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Ministry of Shipping (MoS)	4	6	7	8	9	10	12					
Ministry of Tourism (MoT)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	

# **Implementation of NBAP action points**

- **Activities listed in NBAP are ongoing, and are being undertaken under the ambit of existing schemes and programmes of the Central and State Governments, public and private sectors as well as CSOs.**
- **Bilateral and multilateral sources of funding are explored and availed of for implementing some of these activities.**

# Implementation of NBAP and NBTs

- Biodiversity is a multidisciplinary subject with many stakeholders and implications in all sectors. Therefore, setting National Targets and their achievements requires considerable cross-sectoral coordination.
- Implementation of NBSAPs cannot be accomplished without close cooperation with all concerned sectors and stakeholders.
- NBTs can be achieved only through widespread public engagement and support and participation of all stakeholders, with Governments playing a facilitative role.
- State Governments are important stakeholders in this process.
- While some NBTs are directly relevant to all States (e.g. NBTs 1,2,6), other NBTs may be more important or more relevant to some States.


































































# SDGs and Biodiversity

- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets has been adopted by the UN Members as a framework to contribute to human well-being and development priorities, and address global societal challenges.



- While SDGs 14 and 15 are primarily focussed on biodiversity and natural resource management, biodiversity is included across several SDGs.

# Linkage of NBTs with ABTs and SDGs

India's National Biodiversity Targets	Aichi Biodiversity Targets	SDGs
  	   	      
   	     	     
 	  	    
  	  	     
  	   	     



# Consultations for NR 6 to CBD

- NR 6 to CBD is to be submitted by December 2018.
- NR 6 which is to be submitted online, has questionnaire format.
- Requires reporting on progress towards implementation of NBAP and NBTs under seven sections.
- Guidelines with reporting template and a resource manual to assist in preparation of NR 6 are available on CBD's website.
- NR 6 to be prepared through involvement of relevant stakeholders.
- Five regional workshops for sensitising and creating awareness about NBA and NBTs, and for seeking inputs for NR 6 being organised in August–September 2017.
- National workshop seeking inputs for NR 6 to be held in Delhi in October 2017.
- A dedicated web portal developed for receiving inputs online for NR 6 ([www.nationalreport6.in](http://www.nationalreport6.in)).
- Look forward to receiving information/inputs for NR 6.

# Regional Consultations

	Location	States covered	Dates
1.	Guwahati	North Eastern States, West Bengal, Sikkim	17-18 August 2017
2.	Lucknow	UP, MP, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa	22-23 August 2017
3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat, Chattisgarh, Maharashtra, Goa, Rajasthan	7-8 September 2017
4.	Chandigarh	Punjab, Haryana, HP, J&K, Chandigarh, Uttarakhand	14-15 September 2017
5.	Hyderabad	Karnataka, AP, Telangana, TN, Kerala, Puducherry	21-22 September 2017

**REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
SIXTH NATIONAL REPORT  
TO CBD**

# REPORTING REQUIREMENTS UNDER CBD

- Article 26 , of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), states that

*“Each Party shall, at intervals to be determined by the Conference of the Parties (COP), present to the COP, reports on measures which it has taken for the implementation of the provisions of this Convention and their effectiveness in meeting the objectives of the CBD”.*

- COP is the main governing body of the CBD that meets every two years to review the implementation of CBD and accordingly takes decisions.
- National reports are submitted every 4 years.
- Till date five cycles of national reporting have been completed. India has submitted her First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth National Reports in 1998, 2001, 2005, 2009 and 2014 respectively.
- The Sixth national report to the CBD is to be submitted by December 2018

# OBJECTIVE OF NATIONAL REPORTS

- Provides **information on measures taken by Parties** for the implementation of the CBD and the effectiveness of these measures.
- Enables **Parties to monitor and review the status of implementation of the CBD**, identify gaps in its capacity, constraints and impediments
- Assist relevant **stakeholders to formulate focused strategies and programmes** to assist Parties for effective implementation of the CBD
- Enables to **identify common issues to be addressed by COP**, which in turn facilitates development of cost-effective and mutually-supportive regional initiatives for implementation.
- Enables to formulate appropriate requests and guidance needed by Parties and to its subsidiary bodies, the Secretariat, the financial mechanism, and other organizations with expertise relevant to the implementation of CBD



# REPORTING FORMATS/TEMPLATES

- **First report** – on collection of information available at national level related to biological diversity and towards implementation of Article 6 of CBD
- **Second report** – facilitated to identify methodology for assessing state of implementation of CBD
- **Third report** – focused on seeking inputs on developing strategic objectives and goals established under Strategic Plan and sharing of experiences and constraints towards implementing the NBSAPs.
- **Fourth report** – collected information on the national trends in biodiversity and actions underway for implementing CBD and accordingly on basis of the information enabled assessment of progress towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target
- **Fifth report** – provide information for mid term review of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and also progress towards Aichi Targets
- **Sixth Report template focuses on information collection for the final review of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets inclusive of the National Biodiversity Targets.**

# GUIDANCE FOR PREPARATION OF SIXTH NATIONAL REPORT

- The COP decisions facilitate the preparation of guidance and resource manuals to assist Parties to provide appropriate information under each section of the National Reports.
- Accordingly as per decision XIII/27 of the COP 13, the CBD Secretariat has prepared the following:
  - Guidelines including reporting formats
  - Voluntary Online Reporting Tool and,
  - Resource Manual

The screenshot shows the 'Sixth National Report Information Portal' website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'The Convention', 'Cartagena Protocol', 'Nagoya Protocol', 'Programmes', 'Information', and 'Secretariat'. A search bar is also present. The main content area is titled 'Sixth National Report Information Portal' and includes sections for 'Sixth National Report Guidelines', 'Resource Manual', and 'Online Reporting Tool'. A sidebar on the left lists various topics like 'About National Reporting', 'Introduction', 'Reports', 'Background', 'Search National Reports and NBSAPs', 'Search National Reports by Maps', 'Online Reporting Tool', 'Sixth National Report', 'Fifth National Report', 'Syntheses and Reporting Mechanism', 'Harmonization of reporting', 'Guidance and Tools', 'Decisions', 'Financial Support to Parties', 'Analyze national reports', 'Related Information', 'Notifications', 'Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020', and 'National Biodiversity Strategies and'. On the right side, there are two boxes: one titled 'COP 13 requests related to national reports/reporting' and another titled 'Pre COP 13 regional webinars on the 6NR guidelines'.

Convention on Biological Diversity

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Background

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Search National Reports by Maps

Online Reporting Tool

Sixth National Report

Fifth National Report

Syntheses and Reporting Mechanism

Harmonization of reporting

Guidance and Tools

Decisions

Financial Support to Parties

Analyze national reports

Related Information

Notifications

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

National Biodiversity Strategies and

Sixth National Report Information Portal

Sixth National Report Guidelines

In its decision XIII/27, COP 13 adopted guidelines, including reporting templates, for the sixth national report due 31 December 2018. These reporting guidelines and a resource manual to assist Parties in the preparation of their sixth national report are available in the six UN languages below.

English Spanish French Arabic Chinese Russian

Resource Manual (to assist with the preparation of the sixth national report)

English Spanish French Arabic Chinese Russian

Online Reporting Tool

Further to decision XIII/27, the online reporting tool is now available in the six official languages of the United Nations to facilitate the preparation of the sixth national report (Notification 2017-031). The online reporting tool can be accessed through the Clearing-House Mechanism of the Convention.

Guidance for the online preparation of the sixth national report is provided in the User Manual for the Online Reporting Tool available in all languages (English, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Arabic).

Submit national information through the online reporting tool (with a CBD user account).

View national information available in the Clearing-House Mechanism.

COP 13 requests related to national reports/reporting

For ease of reference, requests contained in COP 13 decisions related to national reports are available in this document.

Pre COP 13 regional webinars on the 6NR guidelines

Calendar of meetings (November 2018)

# APPROACHES FOR ASSESSING PROGRESS

- The guidance for the sixth National reports provides **four different approaches** towards assessing progress for the National Biodiversity Targets.
- These four approaches are:
  - A. Quantitative indicators**
  - A. Expert opinion**
  - B. Stakeholder consultation:**
  - B. Case studies**

The most appropriate approach or a combination of these approaches may be used towards reporting in the national context.

# APPROACHES FOR ASSESSING PROGRESS





## A. Quantitative Indicators Towards Assessing Progress

India had developed 12 National Biodiversity Targets and associated indicators as a roadmap for achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in 2014 viz., Addendum 2014 to the NBAP, 2008 . These can now be assessed for the progress made.

- 117 indicators of NBAP, Addendum provide for a fully replicable approach to be adopted, provided the same data is collected for subsequent monitoring cycles.
- Specific indicators require further interpretation and use of supplementary information or knowledge

# INDIA'S NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

## NBT- 5: BY 2020, MEASURES ARE ADOPTED FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES.

National Biodiversity Target	Corresponding Aichi Biodiversity Target	Composite indicator	Description of Indicator	Responsible agencies	Frequency of Monitoring/ reporting	Quantitative Elements	Trends and baselines				
							2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
 By 2020, measures are adopted for sustainable management of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.	  	Trends in sustainable agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trends in area under organic farming, integrated pest management</li> </ul>	Department of Agriculture, ICAR  Department of Fertilizers, APEDA	3 years	Area in Ha.  Expenditure in Rs.	4551899 (ha) 55.21 (Rs.)	4427519 (ha) 21.51 (Rs.)	5550405 (ha) 96.72 (Rs.)	5211141 (ha) -	4719896 (ha) -
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trends in organic farming certification</li> </ul>		3 years	Production of Certified Organic Products	1703485 (MT)	3887197 (MT)	29583843 (MT)	-	-
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trends in the production/usage of agrochemical fertilizers</li> </ul>	NBSS&LUP	3 years	Per hectare use of fertilizer nutrients (N, P, K)	135.8 (kg)	145.0 (kg)	144.14 (kg)	128.34 (kg)	141.33 (kg)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trends in the use of bio-fertilizers/ biofuels, organic manure and vermicompost</li> </ul>	ICAR ICAR	3 years	Production/ usage in MT Biofertilizers	20040 (MT)	37997 (MT)	40324 (MT)	46836 (MT)	65527 (MT)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trends in soil quality and land use</li> </ul>	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, district administration	3 years	Nutrient Index (N, P, K)	1967 N-1.59 P-1.50 K-2.00	1977 N-1.47 P-1.41 K-2.07	1997 N-1.67 P-1.46 K-2.17	NA	NA

# APPROACHES FOR ASSESSING PROGRESS

**B. Expert Opinion Towards Assessing Progress can be categorized into expert advice and author opinion :**

## **1. Expert advice:**

The Expert opinion can be particularly useful to complement other approaches (for example, where data limitations make it difficult to use indicators). In case of gaps or discrepancies in expert knowledge, the information needs to be further supplemented through stakeholder or public consultations

- As expert may differ in opinion, it is important to draw on a diversity of different experts
- Different experts may have different levels of knowledge in different fields and their opinion needs to be accordingly taken into account.

## **2. Author Opinion :**

- Based on the primary evidence gathered on the status and trends of biodiversity, synthesis of knowledge and information, the overall conclusions on the progress will be discussed by concerned agencies viz., MoEFCC, NBA and the State Biodiversity Boards.
- Given the broad nature of the issues covered by the sixth national report, no specific agency possess the expertise in all relevant subject areas.

Contd/-



# APPROACHES FOR ASSESSING PROGRESS

## C. Stakeholder Consultations Towards Assessing Progress

### 1. Stakeholder input

- Stakeholders with an interest in the areas covered in the national report are directly solicited to provide relevant information and input.
- Stakeholder contributions may be gathered through consultations, interviews, face-to-face or online workshops, or stakeholder review of documents.

### 2. Public and community consultations

- Individual interviews, questionnaires, online reviews, workshops or awareness-raising events.
- This approach helps to ensure an inclusive process and the different perspectives gained through these consultations could reveal localized issues and trends that are of concern or interest.

Contd/-

# APPROACHES FOR ASSESSING PROGRESS

## **D. Case Studies Towards Assessing Progress**

- In scenarios where obtaining quantitative information on the status and trends of biodiversity may be difficult, case studies can be used to provide a qualitative analysis.
- The qualitative process enables to provide description of the progress at the local level towards a national or global target.
- Case studies should clearly describe the limitations and uncertainties associated with them

Contd/-

# TEMPLATE FOR SIXTH NATIONAL REPORT

- The Sixth national report comprises of seven reporting templates/sections . The seven sections include:

**Section I:** Information on the targets being pursued at the national level

**Section II:** Implementation measures taken, assessment of their effectiveness, associated obstacles and scientific and technical needs to achieve national targets

**Section III:** Assessment of progress towards each national target

**Section IV:** Description of the national contribution to the achievement of each global Aichi Biodiversity Target

**Section V:** Description of the national contribution to the achievement of the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

**Section VI:** Additional information on the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities

**Section VII:** Updated biodiversity country profiles

- Additional information in the form of any relevant websites, web links or documents can also be uploaded under each section.

## SECTION I

### INFORMATION ON THE TARGETS BEING PURSUED AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

- The section seeks information to assess, whether Parties to the CBD have effectively implemented the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 through adoption of National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs), in the following heads:
  - **National Target**
  - **Rationale for the national target**
  - **Level of application** (Specify the level to which the target applies viz., regional/multilateral, national or subnational )
  - **Relevance of the national targets to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets** (Links between national targets and Aichi Biodiversity Targets.)
    - Main related Aichi Biodiversity Targets (either the entire target or the target component)
    - Other related Aichi Biodiversity Targets (to which there is indirect linkage)
  - **Other relevant information** (such as the process of developing and adopting the national target, the stakeholders involved or the strategies and plans in which this national target has been included)
  - **Relevant websites, web links, and files**

*Information about the NBTs entered in this section is further linked to the Section III to review the progress towards implementation*

## SECTION II

### IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES TAKEN, ASSESSMENT OF THEIR EFFECTIVENESS, ASSOCIATED OBSTACLES AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL NEEDS TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL TARGETS

- The section seeks information on the major measures towards implementation of the National biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP) under the following heads:
  - Measures taken to contribute to the implementation of NBSAP
  - Implementation measures contributing for which NBT or Aichi Target
  - Assessment of the effectiveness of implementation measure taken in achieving desired outcomes along with the tools or methodology used for the assessment of effectiveness
  - Other relevant information
  - Obstacles and scientific and technical needs related to the measure taken
  - Relevant websites, web links and files

### SECTION III

#### ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS TOWARDS EACH NATIONAL TARGET

The section seek information on the following:

- Category of progress towards the implementation of each NBT
- Date the assessment for each NBT
- Additional information - to provide evidence used in assessment
- Indicators used in this assessment – list of indicators used for each NBT, or may also describe any other tools or means used for assessment
- Level of confidence of the above assessment viz., comprehensive, partial or limited evidence
- Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment
- Description on how the target is monitored and indicate whether there is a monitoring system in place
- Relevant websites, web links and files



## SECTION IV

### DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF EACH GLOBAL AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET

The section seeks information about the country's contributions towards being able to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets., which in turn also facilitates contributions towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as follows:

- Description on how and to what extent countries have contributed to the achievement of each of the Aichi Biodiversity Target along with a summarized evidence used to support each description
- Other activities contributing to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Target at the global level
- On basis of the above information to describe how and to what extent these contributions support the implementation of the SDGs

## SECTION V

### DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE TARGETS OF THE GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION

- The section about the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) is optional and seeks the following information:
  - National targets related to the GSPC Target
  - Any active networks for plant conservation present
  - Major measures taken for the implementation of GSPC
  - Category of progress towards the target of GSPC
  - Description on how and to what extent of achievement to the GSPC Target has been made and summarize the evidence used to support this description

## SECTION VI

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE CONTRIBUTION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

- The section is optional
- It seeks to collect additional information on the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets if not captured in the previous sections.

## SECTION VII

### UPDATED BIODIVERSITY COUNTRY PROFILES

- To review and update the Biodiversity profile displayed on the clearing-house mechanism as a tool to provide an overview of information relevant to your country's implementation of the CBD through information about:

#### **Biodiversity facts**

- Status and trends of biodiversity, including benefits from biodiversity and ecosystem services and functions
- Main pressures on and drivers of change to biodiversity (direct and indirect)

#### **Measures to enhance implementation of the Convention**

- Implementation of the NBSAP
- Overall actions taken to contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
- Support mechanisms for national implementation (legislation, funding, capacity-building, coordination, mainstreaming, etc.)
- Mechanisms for monitoring and reviewing implementation

## MAKING USE OF OTHER RELEVANT REPORTING PROCESSES

As many countries are Party to various other relevant international conventions and multilateral environmental agreements and/or participate in various international processes related to biodiversity, the information from these various reporting processes can also provide useful information for the preparation of sixth national report.

### Examples of global agreements or processes

	National reports prepared for meetings of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Ramsar information sheets (RIS)
	CITES Implementation Reports, CITES annual trade reports, CITES annual illegal trade reports
	National reports related to the CMS and its agreements
	WHC periodic reports
	National reports
	National reporting obligations
	National reports
	National Communications
	National reports
	National reports
	Country reports
	Discussions regarding the reporting process are ongoing, meanwhile a number of countries are preparing voluntary national reports

# Process of Preparation of India's Sixth National Report

- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) is the nodal ministry for the CBD.
- The process of preparation of the sixth national report will be led by MoEFCC and National Biodiversity Authority (NBA).
- The preparatory process towards collection of information includes:
  - A. Data compilation and data analysis
  - B. Stakeholder Consultations
  - C. Separate webpage for submission of information



# CONTRIBUTIONS BY VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS

## How you can contribute:

- Sharing of documents/reports relevant to any of the NBTs
- Information on activities underway for achieving NBTs (direct/indirect)
- Sharing of reports of any meetings/consultations
- Case studies



Seeking Inputs for India's Sixth National Report  
to the Convention on Biological Diversity



## Web Portal for Seeking Inputs for NR6 to the CBD

**[www.nationalreport6.in](http://www.nationalreport6.in)**

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## WELCOME

SEEKING INPUTS FOR INDIA'S SIXTH NATIONAL REPORT TO THE  
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

### 12 National Biodiversity Targets

Please click the icon of relevant NBTs below for which you would like to fill the information

nationalreport6.in

x

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INFORMATION ▾

Instructions

National Biodiversity  
Action Plan

State Biodiversity Action  
Plan

Good Practices

Reports

12 National Biodiversity Targets

Please click on the icon of relevant NBTs below for which you would like to fill the information.

1 Biodiversity  
Awareness

2 Biodiversity Valuation &  
Poverty Alleviation

3 Safeguarding  
Natural Habitats

4 Managing  
Invasive Species

5 Sustainable  
Landscapes

6 Protected  
Areas

7 Maintaining  
Genetic Diversity

8 Ecosystem  
Services

9 Access and  
Benefit Sharing

10 Inclusive  
Governance

11 Protecting  
Traditional Knowledge

12 Resource  
Mobilization

Offline

# STEPS TO FOLLOW

- The NBT information system enable stakeholders (Nodal Ministries/Agencies, State Governments, Academic Institutions, NGOs, Individuals) to enter, review and, when appropriate submit information requested as per the key indicators of National Biodiversity Targets and matching Aichi Targets.





## Seeking inputs for India's Sixth National Report to the Convention on Biological diversity



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In my profession I mainly focus on: \*



### Personal details of delegate

Gender \*

☐

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☐

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### National Biodiversity Target-1

By 2020, a significant proportion of the country's population, especially the youth, is aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably

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# National Biodiversity Target

By 2020, a significant proportion of the country's population, especially the youth, is aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably .



## Corresponding Aichi Biodiversity Target

### 1. Trends in incorporating awareness and attitudes towards environmental conservation through communication and mainstream education .

1.1 Information on number of students opting for higher-level elective subject and specialization in environmental education (EE) (Maximum 250 words) .

Relevant websites, web links and files .

(Please use this field to indicate any relevant websites, web links or documents where additional information related to this assessment can be found .)

Relevant Web link

Relevant Audio or Video

Relevant Documents

Relevant Photographs

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Reports

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**THANK YOU**