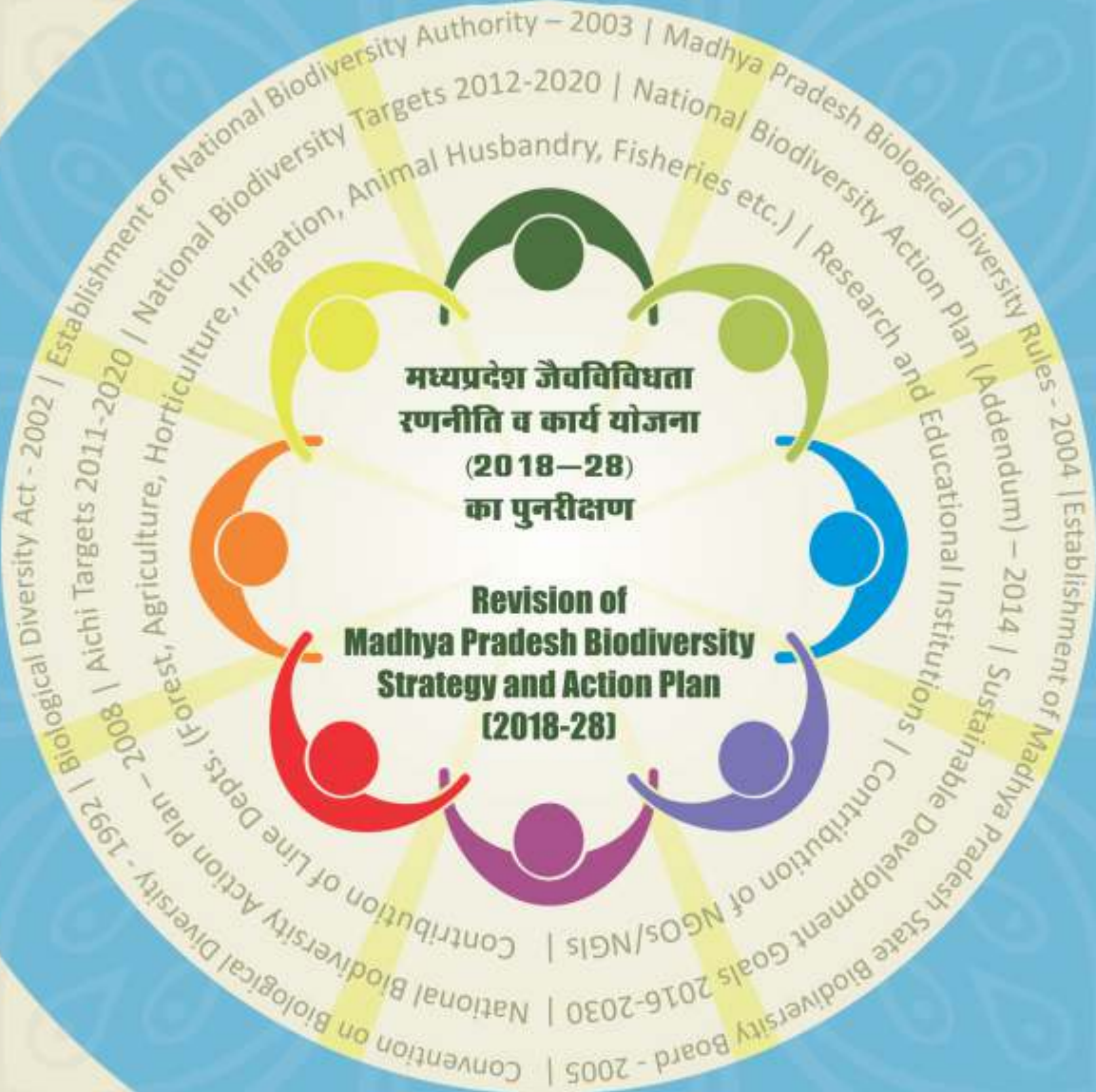




“पृथ्वी सभी मनुष्यों को जरूरत पूरी करने के लिए पर्याप्त संसाधन प्रदान करती है, लेकिन तालम ठुटी करने के लिए नहीं”

“Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's needs, but not every man's greed”



**WORKING PAPER
(DRAFT)**

"Live in Harmony with Nature"

- Aichi Target



मध्यप्रदेश जैवविविधता रणनीति व कार्य योजना (2018–28) का पुनरीक्षण

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9. 2008 – नेशनल बायोडावर्सिटी एक्शन प्लान का निर्माण
10. 2010 – नागोया प्रोटोकॉल
11. 2010 – आईपी टारगेट
12. 2012 – राष्ट्रीय जैवविविधता लक्ष्य 2012–2020
13. 2014 – नेशनल बायोडावर्सिटी एक्शन प्लान का एडेंडम 2014 टू एन.बी.ए.पी., 2008
14. 2014 – जैवविविधता एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग को समाप्त कर मध्यप्रदेश राज्य जैवविविधता बोर्ड का वन विभाग में संविलियन
15. 2014 – जैविक संसाधनों तक पहुंच और सहयुक्त जानकारी तथा फायदा बंटाना विनियम की अधिसूचना
16. 2016 – सतत विकास लक्ष्य 2016–2030



जैवविविधता संरक्षण में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय, राष्ट्रीय व राज्य स्तर के अलग-अलग मील के पत्थरों का अवलोकन करने पर यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि मध्यप्रदेश अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जैवविविधता संधि को स्वमेव राज्य स्तर पर परिपालन करने की दिशा में अग्रणी रहा है। “मध्यप्रदेश जैवविविधता रणनीति एवं कार्ययोजना” का निर्माण राष्ट्रीय एवं राज्य स्तरीय अधिनियम एवं नियमों के पहले किया गया है।

अतः यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि मध्यप्रदेश जैवविविधता रणनीति व कार्य योजना, 2002 को उपरोक्त उल्लेखित राष्ट्रीय स्तर के अधिनियम, नियम व अन्य को समावेशित करते हुए प्रदेश की जैवविविधता संरक्षण की कार्ययोजना पुनरीक्षित किया जाना आवश्यक है। यह कार्य मध्यप्रदेश राज्य जैवविविधता बोर्ड द्वारा UNDP के वित्तीय सहयोग से इस वर्ष संपादित किया जा रहा है।

यह एक महत्वपूर्ण कार्य है। अतः जैवविविधता के समस्त सरोकार रखने वाले विभाग, संस्था व व्यक्ति से आग्रह किया जाता है कि मध्यप्रदेश जैवविविधता रणनीति व कार्य योजना, 2018–2028 में योगदान प्रदान करें।



**Working Paper
(DRAFT)
for
Revision of
Madhya Pradesh Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2018-28)**

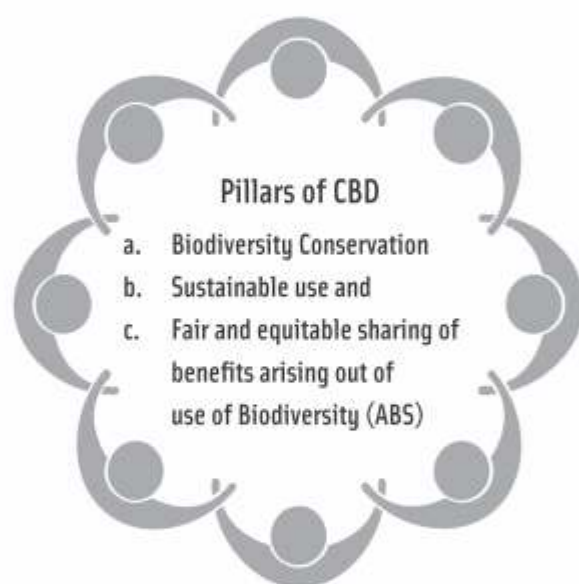
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Time line of International, National, State level biodiversity related milestones/ legislations:-



1. 1992 - Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
2. 1999 - Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Unified Madhya Pradesh
3. 2002 - Creation of Biodiversity and Biotechnology department
4. 2002 - Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for reconstituted Madhya Pradesh
5. 2002 - Biodiversity Act (National legislation)
6. 2003 - Establishment of National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), Chennai
7. 2004 - Promulgation of Madhya Pradesh State Biodiversity Rules
8. 2005 - Establishment of Madhya Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (MPSBB) (First State Board of India)
9. 2008 - National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP)
10. 2010 - Nagoya Protocol
11. 2010 - Aichi Targets (2011-2020)
12. 2012 - National Biodiversity Targets (2012-2020)
13. 2014 - Addendum 2014 to NBAP 2008 (2014-2020)
14. 2014 - Closure of Biodiversity and Biotechnology department and placing of MPSBB with Forest Department
15. 2014 - Notification of Access to Biological Resources and Associated knowledge and Benefit Sharing Regulations by NBA
16. Climate Change mitigation issues also need incorporation (2020)
17. 2016 - Adoption of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (2016-2032)



If we see the above international, national and state level Biodiversity related milestones Madhya Pradesh stood first and proactive with respect to implementing CBD provisions su-moto. But our State Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan was made prior to national act and state board coming into existence. And meanwhile so much of water has flown with respect to the act and rules and regulations. Hence there is a dire necessity to incorporate those statutory provisions and review the present status of Biodiversity related issues of the state to realign them with NBT etc., Hence, MPSBB is reviewing the present SAP in collaboration of UNDP funding. And we request all the stake holders to contribute to this consultative process.



In the above context following actions were proposed to be implemented in National Biodiversity Action Plan 2008 –

S. No.	Action Point	Dept./Agency
1	Strengthening and integrating in situ, on-farm and ex situ conservation	
1.1	Expand the Protected Area (PA) network of the country giving representation to all bio-geographic zones.	
1.2	Establish self-sustaining monitoring system for overseeing the activities and effectiveness of the protected area network	
1.3	Mitigate man-animal conflicts.	
1.4	Promote site-specific eco-development programmes in fringe areas of PAs.	
1.5	Promote voluntary relocation of villagers from critical habitats of PAs.	
1.6	Devise effective management and conservation techniques for the forest preservation plots.	
1.7	Strengthen research work on protected areas, biosphere reserves and fragile ecosystems.	
1.8	Strengthen the protection of ecologically sensitive areas of high endemism of genetic resources (biodiversity hotspots).	
1.9	Promote inter-sectoral consultations and partnerships in strengthening biodiversity conservation activities.	
1.10	Control poaching and illegal trade in wild animals and plant species.	
1.11	Strengthen capacities and implement measures for captive breeding and release into the wild, of identified endangered species.	
1.12	Promote ecologically and socially sensitive tourism and pilgrimage activities.	
1.13	Promote conservation of biodiversity outside the protected area network, on private property, on common lands and water bodies.	
1.14	Identify hotspots of agro-biodiversity under different agro-ecozones and cropping systems and promote on-farm conservation.	
1.15	Provide economically feasible and socially acceptable incentives like value addition and direct market access in face of replacement by other economically remunerative cultivars.	
1.16	Develop appropriate models for on-farm conservation of livestock herds maintained by different institutions and local communities.	
1.17	Develop mutually supportive linkages between in situ, on-farm and ex situ conservation programmes.	

S. No.	Action Point	Dept./Agency
1.18	Focus on conservation of genetic diversity (in situ, ex situ, in vitro) of cultivated plants, domesticated animals and their wild relatives to support breeding programmes.	
1.19	Strengthen national ex situ conservation system for crop and livestock diversity including poultry linking national gene banks, ICAR clonal repositories and field collections, maintained by different research centers and universities.	
1.20	Develop cost effective and situation specific technologies for medium and long term storage of seed samples collected by different institutions and organizations.	
1.21	Undertake DNA profiling for assessment of genetic diversity in rare, endangered and endemic species to assist in conservation programmes.	
1.22	Develop a unified national database covering all ex situ conservation sites.	
1.23	Develop networking of botanical gardens and consider establishing a unified command.	
1.24	Encourage cultivation of plants of economic value, gathered from their natural populations and promote development of elite varieties of such plants.	
1.25	Promote inter-sectoral linkages and synergies to develop and realize full economic potential of ex situ conserved materials in crop and livestock improvement programmes.	
1.26	Strengthen basic research on reproduction biology of rare, endangered and endemic species to support reintroduction.	

S. No.	Action Point	Dept./Agency
2	Augmentation of Natural Resource Base and its sustainable utilization: Ensuring inter and intragenerational equity	
2.1	Promote sustainable use concept and best practices for sustainable use of biodiversity in relevant economic sectors.	
2.2	Promote decentralized management of biological resources with emphasis on community participation.	
2.3	Integrate biodiversity concerns into sectoral and inter-sectoral policies and programmes.	
2.4	Promote conservation, management and sustainable utilization of bamboos and canes, and establish bambusetum and canetum.	
2.5	Encourage cultivation of medicinal plants and culture of marine organisms utilized for drugs to prevent their unsustainable extraction from the wild.	
2.6	Promote capacity building at grassroot level to ensure eco-friendly and sustainable use of natural resources.	
2.7	Develop suitable mechanisms for protection of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.	
2.8	Adopt a comprehensive approach to Integrated Coastal Zone Management by strengthening linkages among coastal areas, wetlands and river systems.	
2.9	Promote techniques for conservation and regeneration of coral reefs and mangroves.	
2.10	Encourage agro-forestry, organic farming, environmentally sustainable cropping patterns, diversified farming systems and more efficient irrigation techniques.	

S. No.	Action Point	Dept./Agency
3	Regulating introductions, and managing invasive alien species	
3.1	Develop unified national system for regulation and quarantine check of all introductions.	
3.2	Develop domestic quarantine to contain the spread of invasive species to neighbouring areas.	
3.3	Promote intersectoral linkages to check accidental introductions.	
3.4	Develop a national database on invasive alien species reported in India.	
3.5	Develop appropriate Early Warning and Awareness System.	
3.6	Provide priority funding to basic research on managing invasive species.	
3.7	Promote capacity building for managing invasive alien species.	
3.8	Promote restorative measures of degraded ecosystems using native species.	
3.9	Promote regional cooperation in adoption of uniform quarantine measures.	

S. No.	Action Point	Dept./Agency
4	Assessment of vulnerability, and adaptation to climate change & desertification	
4.1	Identify key vulnerabilities to climate change in the Indian context.	
4.2	Focus on sea- level rise and vulnerability of coastal areas and their biodiversity to climate change and geological events.	
4.3	Participate in voluntary partnerships with other countries both developed and developing, to address the challenges of MoST sustainable development and climate change, consistent with the provisions of the UN Framework Convention on Climate.	
4.4	Identify the most important gaps in knowledge that limit the national ability to develop and implement climate change MoST adaptation strategies for species and ecological processes and functions.	
4.5	Develop ecological criteria for identifying the species and ecosystems that are at great risk from climate change and MoST identify their priority habitats.	
4.6	Identify information gaps and priorities, through expert consultative process, for long-term monitoring of climate change impacts on biodiversity.	
4.7	Establish a climate change and biodiversity website for decision makers.	
4.8	Adopt watershed management strategies for arresting and reverting desertification and for expanding the green cover.	

S. No.	Action Point	Dept./Agency
5	Integration of biodiversity concerns in economic and social development	
5.1	Integration of biodiversity concerns across development sectors and promote use of clean technologies.	
5.2	Develop strong research base on impact assessment.	
5.3	Integrate plans for reallocation and rehabilitation of local people likely to be displaced by development projects.	
5.4	Promote integrated approach to management of river basins, according priority to mitigating the impacts on river and estuarine flora and fauna.	
5.5	Adopt "best practice" norms for infrastructure development projects.	
5.6	Strengthen traditional practices of rain water harvesting.	
5.7	Ensure provision for environmental restoration during commissioning and after decommissioning of industries.	
5.8	Promote sustainable tourism through adoption of "best practice" norms.	

S. No.	Action Point	Dept./Agency
6	Aimact of pollution	
6.1	Strengthen monitoring and enforcement of emission standards, for both point and non-point sources, minimizing adverse impacts on biodiversity.	
6.2	Treat and manage industrial effluents to minimize adverse impacts.	
6.3	Promote biodegradable and recyclable substitutes for non-biodegradable materials.	
6.4	Avoid excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides; promote organic farming of locally-adapted traditional crop varieties where feasible.	
6.5	Develop a strategy for strengthening regulation, and addressing impacts, of ship-breaking activities.	

S. No.	Action Point	Dept./Agency
7	Developing and integrating biodiversity databases	
7.1	Develop an integrated national biodiversity information system with distributive linkages for easy storage, retrieval and dissemination.	
7.2	Collect, collate and consolidate all available information.	
7.3	Intensify area-specific survey, identification and inventorization activities.	
7.4	Strengthen research base on taxonomy and genetic diversity.	

S. No.	Action Point	Dept./Agency
8	Strengthening	
8.1	Accelerate effective actions at the central, state and local levels to implement provisions under the Biodiversity Act 2002 and its Rules 2004.	
8.2	Review enabling policies regarding agricultural lands.	
8.3	Formulate policies for grasslands, pastoral lands, sacred groves etc.	
8.4	Revitalize traditional practices and other folk uses of bio-resources.	
8.5	Develop synergies among relevant statutes and regulation in line with the NEP and identify areas for new legislation.	
8.6	Review and update regulatory processes for LMOs (including national biosafety guidelines keeping in view DBT biodiversity and human health.	
8.7	Harmonise provisions concerning disclosure of source of biological material and associated knowledge relevant to the Patents Act, 1970, Plant Varieties Protection and Farmer's Rights Act, 2001 and Biological Diversity Act 2002.	
8.8	Develop appropriate system and modalities for operationalizing provisions for prior informed consent and benefit sharing under the Biological Diversity Act.	
8.9	Support preparation of PBRs.	
8.10	Reorient and converge national policies on use of natural resources (including forestry, agriculture, fisheries, industry, mining etc.) and integrate biodiversity concerns.	

S. No.	Action Point	Dept./Agency
9	Developing national capacities for biodiversity conservation and appropriate use of new technologies	
9.1	Develop consortium of lead institutions and promote joint research on key conservation issues.	
9.2	Promote application of biotechnology tools for conserving endangered species.	
9.3	Consolidate follow up studies on released LMOs.	
9.4	Implement ban on 'genetic use restriction technologies'	
9.5	Strengthen local institutional structures ensuring participation of women.	
9.6	Integrate traditional knowledge and practices into biodiversity conservation.	
9.7	Promote use of non-conventional sources of energy.	
9.8	Support traditional, religious, ritualistic, ethical and cultural methods of conservation.	
9.9	Strengthen manpower, infrastructure and capacities of MoEF.	
9.10	Strengthen BSI and ZSI capabilities and link them to assist SBBs and BMCs.	
9.11	Augment human resource development and personnel management in forestry and wildlife sector.	
9.12	Develop a unified national system for conservation of all components of agricultural biodiversity.	
9.13	Expand the network of botanical gardens and zoological parks.	
9.14	Evolue suitable mechanism to coordinate all activities related to conservation (wildlife, forestry, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, etc.).	
9.15	Strengthen and support relevant departments of central, state and deemed universities/colleges.	
9.16	Promote both formal and non-formal means for environment education and biodiversity conservation.	
9.17	Incorporate modules on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in foundational and professional training for All India and State Services.	
9.18	Promote and augment public education and awareness.	
9.19	Support research on threats to biodiversity, 'Hot Spot' areas and lower taxa.	
9.20	Upgrade technologies for conservation and use.	
9.21	Conservation and management of biodiversity through biotechnological interventions.	
9.22	Enhance research on bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides and IPM.	
9.23	Improve capability for impact assessment.	
9.24	Strengthen taxonomic capacity.	
9.25	Promote activities relating to animal welfare.	

S. No.	Action Point	Dept./Agency
10	Use of economic instruments/ valuation in biodiversity related decision making processes	
10.1	Develop valuation models and a system for natural resource accounting (reflecting ecological and economic values of biodiversity).	
10.2	Develop valuation models and validate through pilot studies.	
10.3	Develop systems for greater return of revenues (generated in protected areas, zoological parks, botanical gardens, aquaria etc.) for strengthening biodiversity conservation.	

S. No.	Action Point	Dept./Agency
11	International cooperation	
11.1	Strengthen cooperation with international agencies on biodiversity issues.	
11.2	Promote regional cooperation.	
11.3	Mobilise external funding.	
11.4	Enable technology transfer.	



Then followed Aichi Targets with Nagoya Protocol 2010 and Aichi Targets identified 5 goals & 20 targets to be achieved by 2020. To incorporate Aichi Targets India has formed on its own 12 National Biodiversity Targets by incorporating them and then further made ADDENDUM 2014 TO NBAP 2008. Aichi Goals & Targets and National Biodiversity Targets detailed below:

A. Aichi Goals & Targets

Strategic Goal A

Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Strategic Goal B

Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Strategic Goal C

To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Strategic Goal D

Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

Strategic Goal E

Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Target 1

By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

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 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 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.

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.

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 overfishing 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 8

By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and 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 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.

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, 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 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 13

By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated 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.



Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

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 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Target 16

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

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 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.

Target 20

By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

B. National Biodiversity Targets

1. By 2020 a significant portion 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.
2. By 2020 values of biodiversity are integrated in national and state level planning process, development programmes and poverty alleviation strategies.
3. Strategies for reducing the rate of degradation, fragmentation and loss of all natural habitats are finalized and actions put in place by 2020 for environmental amelioration and human well-being.
4. By 2020 invasive alien species and pathways are identified and strategies to manage them developed so that populations of prioritized invasive alien species are managed.
5. By 2020 measures are adopted for sustainable management of agriculture and forestry and fisheries.
6. Ecologically representative areas under terrestrial and inland water and coastal and marine zones, especially those of particular importance for species, biodiversity and ecosystem services are conserved effectively, based on protected area designation and management and other area based conservation measures and are integrated into wider landscapes, covering over 20% of the geographic area of the country by 2020.
7. By 2020 genetic diversity of cultivated plants and their wild relatives and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.
8. By 2020 ecosystem services, especially those relating to water, human health, livelihoods and well-being are enumerated and measures to safeguard them are identified taking into account the needs of women and local communities, particularly the poor and vulnerable sections.
9. By 2015, Access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization as per Nagoya Protocol are operational consistent with national legislations.
10. By 2020, an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity action plan is made operational at different levels of governance.
11. By 2020, national initiatives using communities' traditional knowledge relating to biodiversity are strengthened, with the view to protecting this knowledge in accordance with national legislations and international obligations.
12. By 2020, opportunities to increase the availability of financial, human and technical resources to facilitate effective implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the national targets are identified and the strategy for resource mobilization is adopted.

13. Addendum to NBAP 2008 also identified the indicators the line Dept. That deal with the target:

Table 1. National Biodiversity Targets: Indicators and Monitoring Framework

National Biodiversity Target	Corresponding Aichi Biodiversity Target	Composite Indicator	Description of Indicator	Responsible agencies (Indicative list)	Frequency of monitoring/report
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.	1	Trends in incorporating awareness and attitudes towards environmental conservation through communication and mainstream education	<input type="checkbox"/> Number of students opting for higher-level elective subject and specialization in environmental education (EE)	ISC/ICSE and CBSE boards	2 years
			<input type="checkbox"/> Numbers of schools enrolled in the National Environment Awareness Campaign, National Green Corps-Eco Clubs Programme, Paryavaran Mitra (Friends of the Environment) Programme, Global Learning and Observations, Gyan Vigyan Vidyalaya, birdwatching clubs, DNA clubs (DBT's Natural Resource Awareness Clubs), etc.	MoEF, Youth for Coastal Marine Conservation, South Asia Youth Environment Network (SAYEN), Ministry of Human Resource Development (MoHRD)-Department of Education Centre for Environment Education (CEE), C.P.R. Environmental Education Centre (CPREEC), Centre for Media Studies (CMS), Department of Biotechnology (DBT)	2 years
			<input type="checkbox"/> Trends in coverage of environment-related programmes and projects with enhanced involvement of youth	Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs (MoSYA)	2 years
			<input type="checkbox"/> Trends in visits to protected areas (PAs), natural history museums and exhibitions and zoological/botanical gardens	State forest departments (Wildlife Wing), Central Zoo Authority (CZA), CEE	2 years
		Trends in promoting awareness at local levels	<input type="checkbox"/> Trends in number of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) constituted/operationalized	National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)/State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs)	2 years
			<input type="checkbox"/> Trends in number of people's biodiversity registers (PBRs) prepared		
			<input type="checkbox"/> Trends in number of Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) constituted/operationalized	State forest departments, MoEF CEE MoPR Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA)	2 years
<input type="checkbox"/> Trends in number of civil society organizations/NGOs, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Community Forest Rights (CFR) committees (under Forest Right Act (FRA), 2006) engaged in creating environmental awareness					

National Biodiversity Target	Corresponding Aichi Biodiversity Target	Composite Indicator	Description of Indicator	Responsible agencies (Indicative list)	Frequency of monitoring/report
2 - By 2020, values of biodiversity are integrated in national and state planning processes, development programmes and poverty alleviation strategies.	2	Trends in incorporating natural resource/biodiversity/ecosystem service values in national and state planning processes and development programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in biodiversity and ecosystem services valuation studies <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in number and coverage of studies -TEEB, NPV relating to biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in number and effectiveness of measures developed in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act programme (MGNREGA) and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for protection and enhancement of ecosystem services and biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in biodiversity-inclusive climate change adaptation and mitigation measures formulated/implemented <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in area covered by catchment area treatment under irrigation projects 	<p>Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), Indira Gandhi Institute for Development Research (IGIDR), Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), MoEF</p> <p>Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), MoTA, state forest departments</p> <p>State climate change cells</p>	3 years
		Trends in integration of biodiversity and ecosystem service values into sectoral and development policies and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in studies on economic and non-economic valuation of selected ecosystem services <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in reflection of biodiversity and ecosystem services in policy decisions, planning and reporting processes 	IIFM, IGIDR, IEG, MoEF, NBA	3 years
		Trends in policies considering biodiversity and ecosystem services in environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in number of studies on biodiversity-inclusive environment impact assessment, cumulative environment impact assessment (CEIA) and strategic environment assessment (SEA) <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in identification, assessment, establishment and strengthening of incentives that reward positive contributions to biodiversity and ecosystem services 	MoEF, Planning Commission	3 years
				Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MoCA)	3 years

National Biodiversity Target	Corresponding Aichi Biodiversity Target	Composite Indicator	Description of Indicator	Responsible agencies (Indicative list)	Frequency of monitoring/report
3 - Strategies for reducing rate of degradation, fragmentation and loss of all natural habitats are finalized and actions put in place by 2020 for environmental amelioration and human well-being.	5, 15	Trends in forest cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in proportion of forest cover in different forest categories (VDF, MDF, OF and Scrub) 	Forest Survey of India (FSI)	3 years
		Trends in aquatic ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in area under riverine ecosystems and wetlands (terrestrial and coastal) Number of wetlands under integrated management plans 	Department of Space (DoS), Wetlands International-South Asia, SACON	3 years
		Trends in mangrove cover and coastal area management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in mangrove cover over the years Trends in area covered under integrated coastal area management 	FSI; Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management (ICMAM), Ministry of Earth Sciences; Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Project Unit of Society of Integrated Coastal Management (SICOM); National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), MoEF; DoS	2 years
		Trends in river water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in water quality (by interception, diversion and treatment of domestic sewage and preventing agricultural runoff, toxic wastes, industrial effluents, chemical wastes and unburnt bodies from entering water bodies) 	National Ganga Authority, National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) (Ganga Action Plan, Yamuna Action Plan and other action plans for polluted water bodies), SPCBs, CPCB	2 years
		Trends in afforestation and restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring canopy cover, grasslands and traditional grazing lands Monitoring carbon stock Assisted natural regeneration Rehabilitation of mined out areas 	Green India Mission, NRSC, DoS, ICFRE, forest departments, FSI Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI)	3 years
		Combating desertification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trends in land degradation Status and trends in area under desert, levels of water in wells/groundwater table 	National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (NBSS&LUP), Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Disaster Management Support Programme, DoS, Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Water Resources	2 years

National Biodiversity Target	Corresponding Aichi Biodiversity Target	Composite Indicator	Description of Indicator	Responsible agencies (Indicative list)	Frequency of monitoring/report
		Species restoration after forest and water body restoration	<input type="checkbox"/> Status of selected indicator species	Green India Mission, state forest departments	3 years
		Trends in maintenance of fertility in agricultural lands using natural methods and means	<input type="checkbox"/> Soil health records <input type="checkbox"/> Organic carbon and humus buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in keeping the health of near-pristine soils, being awarded titles under FRA in forest areas	Ministry of Agriculture, state forest departments	3 years
			<input type="checkbox"/> Number and coverage of management plans developed for prioritized invasive species and integration with PA management plans and wetland management plans <input type="checkbox"/> Change in area affected by invasive species	Forest departments, DoS, Wetlands International-South Asia, SACON, ICFRE (Forest Invasive Species Cell), WII, CMLRE, National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), Annamalai University Faculty of Marine Sciences, CABI South Asia	
4 - By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and strategies to manage them developed so that populations of prioritized invasive alien species are managed	9	Trends in invasive alien species management	<input type="checkbox"/> Number and coverage of management plans developed for prioritized invasive species and integration with PA management plans and wetland management plans <input type="checkbox"/> Change in area affected by invasive species	Forest departments, DoS, Wetlands International-South Asia, SACON, ICFRE (Forest Invasive Species Cell), WII, CMLRE, National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), Annamalai University Faculty of Marine Sciences, CABI South Asia	3 years

National Biodiversity Target	Corresponding Aichi Biodiversity Target	Composite Indicator	Description of Indicator	Responsible agencies (Indicative list)	Frequency of monitoring/report
5 - By 2020, measures are adopted for sustainable management of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.	6, 7, 8	Trends in sustainable agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in area under organic farming, integrated pest management <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in organic farming certification <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in the production/usage of agrochemical fertilizers <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in the use of bio-fertilizers/biofuels, organic manure and vermicompost <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in soil quality and land use <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in energy consumption (by types/source) in farms <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in groundwater table <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in increased acreage under organic production on farms of agricultural research institutions and universities <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in enhanced use of landraces <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in proliferation of local crops and varieties that are more adapted to the environment, requiring less external inputs and therefore more integrated in the ecosystem, at the same time enhance prospects of greater household food security. <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in analysis of agricultural policies and programmes that adversely affect ecosystem services such as pollination 	<p>Department of Agriculture, ICAR</p> <p>Department of Fertilizers, APEDA</p> <p>NBSSEGLUP</p> <p>ICAR</p> <p>ICAR</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, district administration</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>	3 years
		Monitoring agricultural extension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in awareness levels of farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in awareness levels of extension service staff, scientists and agricultural research system with relation to agro-biodiversity and associated knowledge 	<p>Department of Agriculture</p> <p>ICAR</p>	3 years

National Biodiversity Target	Corresponding Aichi Biodiversity Target	Composite Indicator	Description of Indicator	(Indicative list)	monitoring/report
		Trends in sustainable forestry	<input type="checkbox"/> Trends in area of degraded forests <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in area of restored forests. <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in proportion of products derived from sustainable sources	Green India Mission, IIFM FSI, ICFRE, FRI	3 years
		Trends in stock sizes of target and bycatch fish species (freshwater and marine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Trends in catch per unit effort (cpue)	Fishery Survey of India, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), CMLRE (for deeper water marine fishes), NBFGR	3 years
		Trends in intensity of destructive fishing practices	<input type="checkbox"/> Trends in sale of large-scale or destructive fishing gear (e.g. purse-seine, bottom trawlers) <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in area covered by trawlers <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in frequency of trawling	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries NFDB, Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT), Fishery Survey of India	3 years
			<input type="checkbox"/> Trends in certification of fish produce	Marine Products Export Development Authority	Annual
		Trends in sustainable fishing practices Trends in number of fishing boats/fishing capacity	<input type="checkbox"/> Trends in number of licences issued to fishing boats in coastal states <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in fishing effort capacity	NFDB, Department of Fisheries of each coastal state	3 years
6 - Ecologically representative areas under terrestrial and inland water, and also coastal and marine zones, especially those of particular	10, 11, 12	Trends in PA coverage under four legal categories (National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Community Reserve and Conservation Reserve)	<input type="checkbox"/> Change in number/area/percentage of PAs over time	Wildlife Institute of India (WII)	3 years
		Trends in other area-based conservation measures	<input type="checkbox"/> Area/number of initiatives	Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA) consortium, UNDP India, WWF	3 years
		Trends in coverage under Biodiversity Heritage Sites (BHS) under the Biological Diversity Act 2002	<input type="checkbox"/> Change in number/area/percentage of BHSs over time	National Biodiversity Authority, SBBS	3 years

National Biodiversity Target	Corresponding Aichi Biodiversity Target	Composite Indicator	Description of Indicator	Responsible agencies (Indicative list)	Frequency of monitoring/report
importance for species, biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved effectively and equitably, based on protected area designation and management and other area-based conservation measures and are integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes, covering over 20% of the geographic area of the country, by 2020.		Trends in wetlands brought under integrated management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Changes in area and ecological status of wetlands through implementation of integrated management plans <input type="checkbox"/> Changes in abundance and diversity of waterbird species in wetlands over time <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in coverage of sites of international importance for migratory species under CMS convention 	<p>SACON, Wetlands International-South Asia, DoS</p> <p>Wetlands International-South Asia, BNHS, SACON</p> <p>Wetlands International-South Asia, BNHS, SACON</p>	3 years
		Trends in Important Bird Areas (IBAs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Change in number/area of Important Bird Areas (IBAs) over time 	Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS)	3 years
		Status and population trends of 16 IDWH terrestrial species and 7 marine species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Population trends of selected species (16 terrestrial and 7 marine species) 	<p>For terrestrial species: Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), WII, SACON, BNHS, NCF, WTI, WWF, IISc</p> <p>For marine species: CMLRE, ZSI, Fishery Survey of India, National Centre for Antarctic & Oceanic Research (NCAOR), CMFRI</p>	5 years
		Trends in forest cover in four designated categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Change in proportion of forest cover in different forest categories (VDF, MDF, DF, Scrub) 	FSI	2 years
		Trends in status of Indian plant and animal species included in IUCN Red Data Book	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation status of species, subspecies and varieties and even selected subpopulations at a national scale in order to highlight taxa threatened with extinction and therefore promote their conservation 	IUCN-India, ZSI, BSI, WII	4 years
		Trends in air and water quality and in noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Status and trends of ambient air quality; monitoring water quality for physico-chemical and bacteriological parameters, trace metals, pesticides at selected sites; trends in noise levels 	CPCB, SPCBs	Yearly
		Status of ecosystem services of selected ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Status of ecological services of selected ecosystems including agricultural landscapes 	IIFM, IEG	5 years

National Biodiversity Target	Corresponding Aichi Biodiversity Target	Composite Indicator	Description of Indicator	Responsible agencies (Indicative list)	Frequency of monitoring/report
		Trends in areas of exceptional agricultural biodiversity and their threat status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Assessing the conservation status of landraces and varieties to highlight threatened status and therefore promote conservation 	Ministry of Agriculture, State Biodiversity Boards	5 years
7 - By 2020, genetic diversity of cultivated plants, farm livestock, and their 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.	13	Animal genetic diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in number of indigenous/domesticated breeds (<i>in situ</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in populations of domestic breeds (<i>in situ</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> Effectiveness of initiatives/measures taken to conserve indigenous animal varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in germplasm accessions in <i>ex situ</i> collections 	National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (NBAGR) Department of Agriculture Agriculture universities	3 years
		Plant genetic diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in numbers of indigenous varieties (<i>in situ</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in area under cultivation, production/yield (<i>in situ</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> Effectiveness of initiatives/measures taken to conserve indigenous crop varieties and their wild relatives <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in germplasm accessions in <i>ex situ</i> collections 	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR) Department of Agriculture Agriculture universities National Bureau of Forest Genetic Resources	3 years

National Biodiversity Target	Corresponding Aichi Biodiversity Target	Composite Indicator	Description of Indicator	Responsible agencies (Indicative list)	Frequency of monitoring/report
<p>8 - By 2020, ecosystem services, especially those relating to water, human health, livelihoods and well-being, are enumerated and measures to safeguard them are identified, taking into account the needs of women and local communities, particularly the poor and vulnerable sections.</p>	<p>14</p>	Human development index-standard of living in India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in number of people with access to primary/secondary education/health services/safe drinking water/electricity/road connectivity <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in number of women with access to primary/secondary education/health services/safe drinking water/electricity/road connectivity 	MoHRD Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	2 years
		Level of toxic contaminants in wetlands/rivers/aquatic fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in pollution status of wetlands of international (Ramsar sites) and national (identified by state governments) importance <input type="checkbox"/> Level of toxic contaminants in rivers that provide freshwater for human use <input type="checkbox"/> Levels of toxic contaminants in aquatic/terrestrial fauna 	Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) Indian Institute of Toxicology Research	2 years
		Extent of restored forest cover in India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in area of forests under restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in area under plantations in rural/urban areas <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in very dense forest/moderately dense forest in protected areas 	FSI, REDD+ Green India Mission JFM programme ICFRE/FRI	2 years
		Extent of groundwater pollution and groundwater levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in groundwater levels <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in proportion of groundwater available for use 	Central Ground Water Board	2 years
		Trends in use of chemicals and fertilizers in agriculture/organic products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural area under chemicals/fertilizers/pesticides use <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural area under organic farming in agro-ecosystems <input type="checkbox"/> Level of nitrogen/phosphorus/essential nutrients in soil 	Department of Agriculture Indian Agriculture Research Institute NBSS&LUP	2 years

National Biodiversity Target	Corresponding Aichi Biodiversity Target	Composite Indicator	Description of Indicator	Responsible agencies (Indicative list)	Frequency of monitoring/ report
		Trends in wetlands significant for delivering freshwater being brought under integrated management	<input type="checkbox"/> Area of wetlands such as lakes and ponds under integrated management	SACON, Wetlands International-South Asia, BNHS, DoS	3 years
		Trends in proportion of people using improved water services	<input type="checkbox"/> Trends in number of people with access to potable water <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in number of households with tap water connections	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	2 years
		Trends in availability of urban greenspaces	<input type="checkbox"/> Area under greenspaces in urban centres (as a proxy to conservation of urban biodiversity)	Ministry of Urban Development, School of Planning and Architecture (SPA)	3 years
<p>9 -</p> <p>By 2015, Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization as per the Nagoya Protocol are operational, consistent with national legislations.</p>	16	Trends in access to genetic resources and equitable sharing of benefits	<input type="checkbox"/> Trends in number of proposals for intellectual property rights <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in number of cases seeking third party transfer for accession of biological resources and associated traditional knowledge <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in number of cases for seeking prior approval of NBA for transferring the results of research to foreign nations, companies, NRIs for commercial purposes <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in number of cases seeking approval to bio-resources and associated traditional knowledge for commercial utilization	NBA, SBBs Departments of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, ICAR, Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trademarks	3 years

National Biodiversity Target	Corresponding Aichi Biodiversity Target	Composite Indicator	Description of Indicator	Responsible agencies (Indicative list)	Frequency of monitoring/ report
10 - By 2020, an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity action plan is made operational at different levels of governance	3, 4, 17	Progress in implementing National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in preparation of State Biodiversity Action Plans (SBAPs) <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in implementing the activities envisaged under SBAPs 	SBBs and state planning boards, NBA, MoEF, Departments of Forests, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries	3 years
11 - By 2020, national initiatives using communities' traditional knowledge relating to biodiversity are strengthened, with the view to protecting this knowledge in accordance with national legislations and international obligations.	18	Trends in documentation/ data abstraction and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Number of traditional herbal formulations documented from codified systems of Indian medicine <input type="checkbox"/> Number of transcriptions <input type="checkbox"/> Number of folk uses of medicinal plants documented from PBRs prepared by BMCs 	TKDL- AYUSH-CSIR Unit NBA	3 years 3 years
		Trends in access agreements related to traditional knowledge (TK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Number of potential 'bio-piracy'/wrong patent cases prevented <input type="checkbox"/> Number of patents and ABS based on TK derived from folk knowledge 	TKDL-AYUSH-CSIR unit Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trademarks, NBA	3 years 3 years
		Trends in grassroots innovations and traditional practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Number of innovations and traditional practices documented 	National Innovation Foundation (NIF), NBA	3 years
		Trends in capacity building related to TK and PBRs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Training/capacity building at local and community levels <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers of BMCs and PRI institutions trained 	NBA, SBBs and Foundation for Revitalisation of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT), BSI, state forest academies and training centres, ICFRE	3 years

National Biodiversity Target	Corresponding Aichi Biodiversity Target	Composite Indicator	Description of Indicator	Responsible agencies (Indicative list)	Frequency of monitoring/report
		Trends in conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plants used by India's medical heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Number of medicinal plant conservation areas (MPCAs) established in the country <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in collection of plants providing raw drugs used in Indian systems of medicine 	<p>MoEF, National Medicinal Plant Board (NMPB), FRLHT</p> <p>NMPB</p>	3 years
		Trends in documentation and awareness of the conservation traditions in TK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Documentation and awareness meetings/capacity building workshops/seminars/conferences for various target groups (NGOs, CBOs, Mahila Mandals, academicians) <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in number of PBRs prepared 	<p>CPREEC</p> <p>MoHRD</p> <p>NBA</p>	3 years
12 - By 2020, opportunities to increase the availability of financial, human and technical resources to facilitate effective implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the national targets are identified and the Strategy for Resource Mobilization is adopted.	19, 20	Trends in availability of financial, human and technical resources for achieving 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets and 12 National Biodiversity Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in financial resources made available for implementing Aichi and National Biodiversity Targets <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in human resources made available for implementing Aichi and National Biodiversity Targets <input type="checkbox"/> Trends in technical resources made available for implementing Aichi and National Biodiversity Targets 	<p>Planning Commission, MOEF</p> <p>NBA</p> <p>SBBs</p> <p>State forest departments, MoHRD</p> <p>DoS, MoST, Indian Meteorological Department (IMD)/MoES</p>	3 years

IV

In this context Madhya Pradesh State Biodiversity Board has taken up the revision of "Madhya Pradesh Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for 2018-2028" which needs to focus on International, National and NBTs by assessing present status of various legislations and their present implementation. Finally the Core Committee need to arrive at department wise Action Plan to address and conserve State's Biodiversity for next decade.

For this the process and deliverables are table below :-

a. Review & Consultation Process Time Line:

S. No.	Mile Stone	Time line (Tentative)	Accomplishment
1	Collaboration with UNDP	Dec 2017	Completed
2	Constitution of Expert Core Committee	June 2018	Completed
3	Human Resource out sourcing	June 2018	Completed
4	Meeting with key experts- a) Reconnaissance- and preliminary desk review of status of biodiversity trends b) Draft Framework of the State Biodiversity Action Plan to be developed. c) Review of strategies of various line departments d) State level Inception Workshop	July 2018 11.07.2018	Ongoing
5	a) Organization of Regional Consultation workshops (7 workshops) b) Review of Annual reports, available literature, identifying their role in developing Biodiversity Action Plan c) Sessions, field visits with various line departments & Survey d) Consultation with thematic experts- expert group meetings/ one to one meetings/consultations	Aug - Sept 2018	-
6	Core Committee Meetings - a) Draft Madhya Pradesh Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2018-28 b) Draft Financial Needs Assessment report c) draft resource mobilization strategy d) Outreach and communication with various Ministries	Oct - Nov 2018	-
7	Final Consultation Workshop	Nov 2018	-
8	Final Madhya Pradesh Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2018-28 - a) Document processing and publication and launching	Nov 2018 - Jan 2019	-

1. A brief report on status of biodiversity trends in the State
2. Draft - Programme and Institutional Review,
3. Biodiversity Expenditure Review
4. Madhya Pradesh Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (MPBSAP)
5. Draft Financial Needs Assessment report along with a draft resource mobilisation strategy for implementing the MPBSAP
6. Final MPBSAP and Resource Mobilisation Strategy

The Core Committee need to assess the present status of each target Department wise and come out with an Action Plan for future along with expenditure review & strategy to mobilize resources. Most of the Department wise information need to be generated at Department level. For this Biodiversity Cells of each Dept. will do the needful. All the participants of the workshop are requested to contribute.



Revision of Madhya Pradesh Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2018-28)

Introduction and Context:

1. 1992 - Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
2. 1999 - Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Unified Madhya Pradesh
3. 2002 - Creation of Biodiversity and Biotechnology department
4. 2002 - Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for reconstituted Madhya Pradesh
5. 2002 - Biodiversity Act (National legislation)
6. 2003 - Establishment of National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), Chennai
7. 2004 - Promulgation of Madhya Pradesh State Biodiversity Rules
8. 2005 - Establishment of Madhya Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (MPSBB) (First State Board of India)
9. 2008 - National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP)
10. 2010 - Nagoya Protocol
11. 2010 - Aichi Targets
12. 2012 - National Biodiversity Targets
13. 2014 - Addendum 2014 to NBAP 2008
14. 2014 - Closure of Biodiversity and Biotechnology department and placing of MPSBB with Forest Department
15. 2014 - Notification of Access to Biological Resources and Associated knowledge and Benefit Sharing Regulations by NBA
16. 2016 - Adoption of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



If we see the above international, national and state level Biodiversity related milestones Madhya Pradesh stood first and proactive with respect to implementing CBD provisions su-moto. But our State Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan was made prior to national act and state board coming into existence. And meanwhile so much of water has flown with respect to the act and rules and regulations. Hence there is a dire necessity to incorporate those statutory provisions and review the present status of Biodiversity related issues of the state to realign them with NBT etc., Hence, MPSBB is reviewing the present SAP in collaboration of UNDP funding. And we request all the stake holders to contribute to this consultative process.



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Deliverables

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5. Draft Financial Needs Assessment report along with a draft resource mobilisation strategy for implementing the MPBSAP
6. Final MPBSAP and Resource Mobilisation Strategy

Online suggestions/views

“Online suggestions/views” are invited from experts on different issues of **Biodiversity** specific to Madhya Pradesh up to **30 Sept. 2018** for preparing Madhya Pradesh State Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan (2018-2028) :

<http://mpsbb.info/OnlineSuggestions.aspx>

Contact :

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