



Dr. Jayachandran's

INSTITUTE FOR CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS

SOUTH INDIA'S PREMIER INSTITUTION FOR
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ENVIRONMENT

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CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD)

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Cartegena Protocol on Biosafety

Advanced Informed Agreement (AIA)

Nagoya protocol

**Aichi biodiversity target or strategic plan for biodiversity
2011-2020**

**Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
(KMGBF)**

**National Biodiversity Strategies and Action plans
(NBSAPS):**

NEAC and CBD synergy

Aarhus convention's GMO amendment:

CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD)

Legal binding agreement.

First international agreement to protect Biodiversity, Legally Binding.

169 Parties came into force on 29 December 1993. CBD Secretariat is in Montreal and operates under United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Objective:

Convention has **3 main goals**:

1. **Conservation of biodiversity**
2. **Sustainable use of its components**
3. **Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources**

Features:

- * Convention covers all Ecosystems, species and genetic resources. Traditional conservative efforts are connected to economic goals.
- * 2010 was International Year of Biodiversity. From 2011 to 2020 - UN Decade on Biodiversity.
- * Convention's governing body is the Conference of the Parties (CoP) consisting of all governments that have ratified the treaty. CoP reviews progress under the convention, identifies new priorities and sets work plans for members.
- * National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) are principal instruments for implementing the Convention at national level. And India brought **National Biodiversity Action plan (NBAP)** in 2008.

Connected protocol: Cartagena Protocol, Nagoya Protocol, Targets set in Aichi Biodiversity Targets to be achieved by 2020.

CARTEGENA PROTOCOL on Biosafety

- * Addressed field of Bio Technology
- * First international regulatory framework for safe transfer, handling and use of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs), was adopted in 2000 under CBD.

Objective:



- * to protect biodiversity from potential risks of Genetically modified organisms resulting from biotechnology
- * makes clear that products from new technologies must on precautionary principle and allow developing nations to balance public health against economic benefits.

Protocol defines **Living Modified Organisms LMO** (product of Biotechnology), their import, export, handling, packing, regulations.

ADVANCED INFORMED AGREEMENT (AIA)

- * **Transboundary (first) movement of LMO are governed by AIA.** It involves notification by exporter, acknowledgment importer, decision procedure, and decisions review opportunity.
- * AIA does not apply to LMO in transit, for contained use, and LMOs intended for direct use as Food or Feed or for Processing (FFP).
- * **LMO-FFP** Decision of importer's acceptance is based on domestic laws.
- * All informations (inc. decision and risk) are made available by parties for public in Biosafety Clearing House(BCH- an international mechanism),
- * In 2010 CBD, two Outcomes happened Nagoya protocol and Aichi target.

NAGOYA PROTOCOL

- * **NAGOYA PROTOCOL on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization.** It is a Legal framework. Has Obligations on Access of resources, Benefit sharing, Compliance.
- * Traditional knowledge is also addressed in the protocol includes prior informed consent, benefit sharing, community laws and procedures.

Aichi Biodiversity target or Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

There are 20 Targets divided into 5 Goals.

- Strategic Goal A- Address the causes of Biodiversity loss (all by 2020)
- Strategic Goal B- Reduce the direct pressure on Biodiversity and promote Sustainable use (all by 2020 except 10th)

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- Strategic Goal C- Improve Biodiversity by Safeguarding Ecosystems, Species and Genetic diversity (all by 2020)
- Strategic Goal D- Biodiversity benefits to all (all by 2020 except 16th)
- Strategic Goal E- Participatory planning, Knowledge management, Capacity building (all by 2020 except 17th)

After Aichi target

- **India has developed 12 national biodiversity** brought out a
- National Biodiversity Action Plan Addendum 2014 to NBAP 2008.
- CBD 2012 was held in Hyderabad.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF):

- Adopted at COP15 in December 2022, it sets 4 long-term goals for 2050 and 23 action targets for 2030, including protecting 30% of global land and sea by 2030 ("30x30").
- aims to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, emphasizing indigenous rights and sustainable practices.

National Implementation

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs):

- Parties are required to develop NBSAPs to integrate biodiversity conservation into national policies.
- **Reporting:** Parties submit national reports every 4 years on implementation progress

India's Role:

- enacted the Biological Diversity Act, 2002,
- established the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) in 2003 to implement CBD.
- **India's updated NBSAP was highlighted at COP16 in 2024.**



NEAC and CBD Synergy

National Environment Awareness Campaign (NEAC),

- CBD objectives by promoting biodiversity conservation and sustainable use at the grassroots level.
- NEAC focuses on awareness and action it supports CBD's goals through community engagement and education.
- NEAC 2025, activities could tie into CBD's KMGBF, global focus on ecosystem restoration.

2025 Initiatives:

- CBD Secretariat and FAO launched a regional capacity-building program for ecosystem restoration in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, aligning with KMGBF's restoration targets.

GMO Amendment:

- **Aarhus Convention's** GMO amendment, effective in 2025, boosts the **Cartagena Protocol** by enhancing public participation in decisions about genetically modified organisms.

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