OVERVIEW OF THE CBD, ITS PROTOCOLS AND PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION

FRANCIS OGWAL SABINO
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGER (BIODIVERSITY & RANGELANDS)

PRESENTED AT THE RIO CONVENTION AWARENESS WORKSHOP

ESELLA HOTEL, 8 NOVEMBER 2019

Objectives of the CBD: Conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of Genetic Resources

The Protocols under the Convention are:


Objectives of the CBD: Conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of Genetic Resources

Objective of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
To ensure adequate level of protection in the field of the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking into account risks to human health and focusing on trans-boundary movements. The protocol was adopted under Article 19 (3) of the CBD

Objective of the Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety: To contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health, by providing international rules and procedures in the field of liability and redress relating to living modified organisms. Was adopted under Article 27 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

Objective of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS
The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding, thereby contributing to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components.
Convention Bodies

• **Conference of the Parties (COP)**
  
  Is the governing body of the Convention, and advances implementation of the Convention through the decisions it takes at its periodic meetings.

  For the CBD its COP while for its Protocols it is referred to as the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties (COPMOP)

• **Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)**
  
  Provide the Conference of the Parties (COP) and, as appropriate, its other subsidiary bodies, with timely advice relating to the implementation of the Convention

• **Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI)**
  
  The four functions and core areas of work of SBI consist of: (a) review of progress in implementation; (b) strategic actions to enhance implementation; (c) strengthening means of implementation; and (d) operations of the convention and the Protocols.

  Uganda is the first Chair of SBI (elected by COP at its 13th meeting in Cancun Mexico in 2016

11/12/2019
Means of implementation of the CBD and its protocols


- The Bio-Bridge Initiative - is a programme focused on catalyzing and facilitating technical and scientific cooperation among Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and to its Protocols. https://www.cbd.int/biobridge/

- Clearing-House Mechanism {Article 18(3) of the Convention}- https://www.cbd.int/chm/; www.chm.nemaug.org

- Biosafety Clearing House (Article 20 of the Protocol) - http://bch.cbd.int/

NBSAP review, implementation and reporting

Getting Organized

Assessment/Country study

Developing a Strategy & Setting Targets

Developing a Plan of Action

Stakeholder Engagement & Strategic Communication

Implementation

Monitoring & Evaluation

Reporting

Developing a Plan of Action

Getting Organized

Assessment/Country study

Developing a Strategy & Setting Targets

Developing a Plan of Action

Stakeholder Engagement & Strategic Communication

Implementation

Monitoring & Evaluation

Reporting
Conceptual framework

Contribution of NBSAP to SDG implementation in Uganda

Long term VISION 2040

Implementation

Mainstreaming and integration into sectoral plans

NDP II 2015/16-2019/20

Implementation

SDGs

NBSAP National process

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020)

SDG Global process
VISION, GOAL AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF NBSAPII (2015-2025)

The Vision - to maintain a rich biodiversity benefiting the present and future generations for socio-economic development

The Goal - to enhance biodiversity conservation, management and sustainable utilization and fair sharing of the benefits

Strategic objectives

1. Co-ordination and frameworks for biodiversity management
2. Research, monitoring and information management
3. Reducing and managing negative impacts on biodiversity
4. Sustainable use and equitable sharing of costs and benefits
5. Awareness and education
6. Harnessing modern biotechnology for socio-economic development
7. Promoting sustainable funding mechanisms
PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION – STRATEGIC ONES

• The Constitution has a provision on biodiversity (Objective XXVII) The State, including local government, shall promote the rational use of natural resources so as to safeguard and protect the bio-diversity

• National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

• NBSAP integrated in NDPII. Biodiversity expected to be integrated in NDPIII

• The National Environment Act, No. 5 of 2019 has domesticated the CBD and its Protocols.

• Relevant sectoral policies and laws have integrated the CBD and its Protocols

• Institutional framework in place (FPs – NEMA, MWE, UWA, CNA,

• Protected area systems (NPs, WRs, CFRs, LFRs, Wetlands, Ramsar sites, IBAs, SCA-New – Section 51 of NEA No. 5 of 2019,


• Collaborative natural resources management, involvement of IPLCs, LGs, Partnership with NGOs, involvement of the private sector

• Access and benefit sharing

• EIA process in place and operational

• The National Reports – 6 NRs for CBD; 4 NRs to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and an Interim Report for the Nagoya Protocol on ABS ([www.cbd.int](http://www.cbd.int))
CHALLENGES

• Limited funding
• Inadequate capacity – biodiversity requires skilled personnel a number of fields – taxonomists, biotechnology, wildlife, forestry, natural resource economists, etc
• Advancement in technology – biotechnology (gene drive)
• Lack of institutional structure at the district and local level

OPPORTUNITIES TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES

• Biodiversity is life. Biodiversity is our life. It is the basis for human wellbeing
• Partnership with international bodies
• GEF support and bi-lateral support
• Government (domestic) support
• Nature-based solutions to address adverse impacts of climate change
• Policies and laws in place
• Strengthening structures at national and district level