

Biodiversity (Access and Benefit Sharing Issues) in NAPA/LAPA

Krishna Prasad Pant, Ph D
Freelancer

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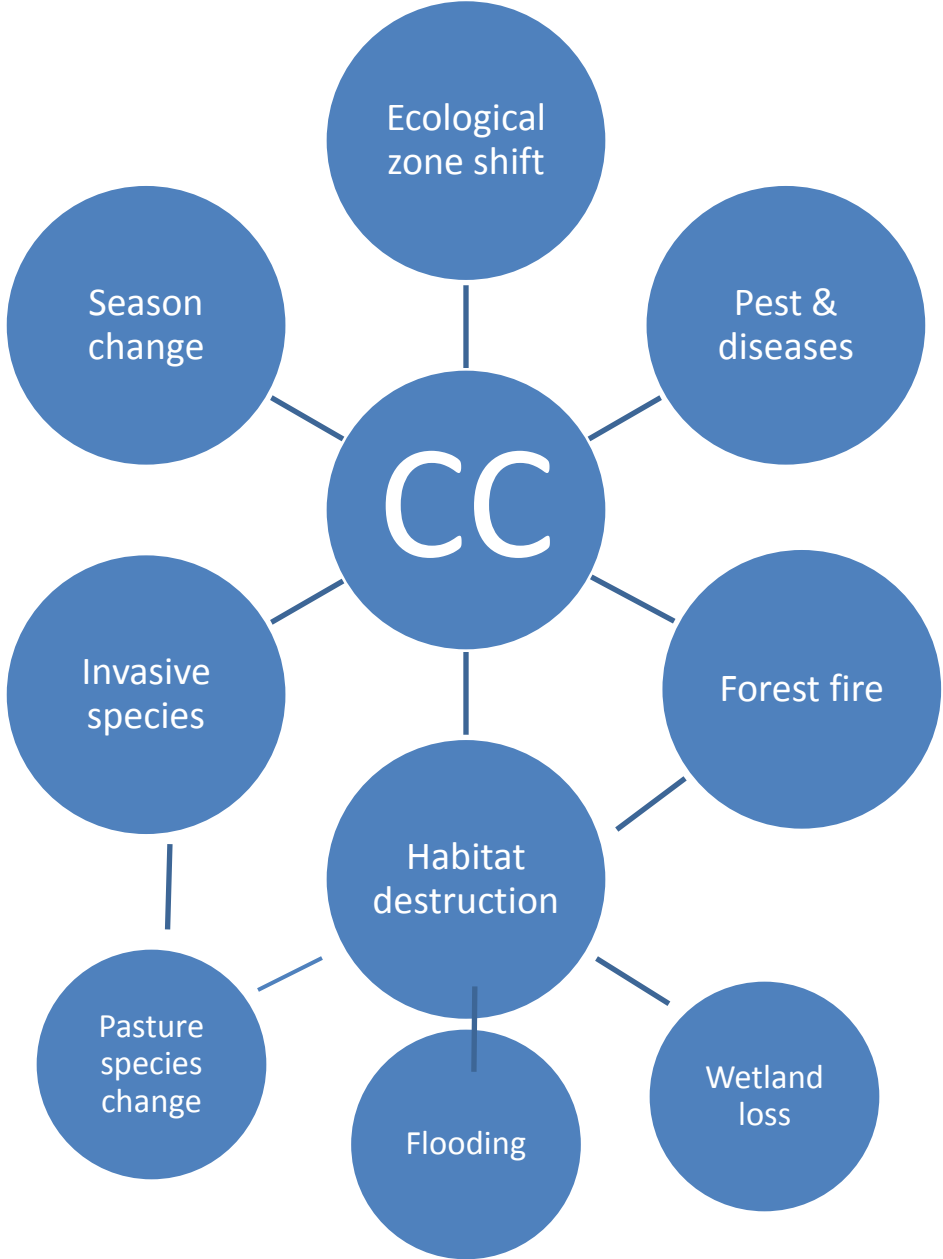
Building a Coherent System of Resources Management and Access and Benefit Sharing in Nepal

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Outline

- Climate change impacts on biodiversity
- Adaptation in Agriculture & Biodiversity
- Key components of an effective ABS regime
- Genetic Resources in NAPA
- Genetic resources in LAPA framework
- Conclusions

Climate Change impacts on Biodiversity



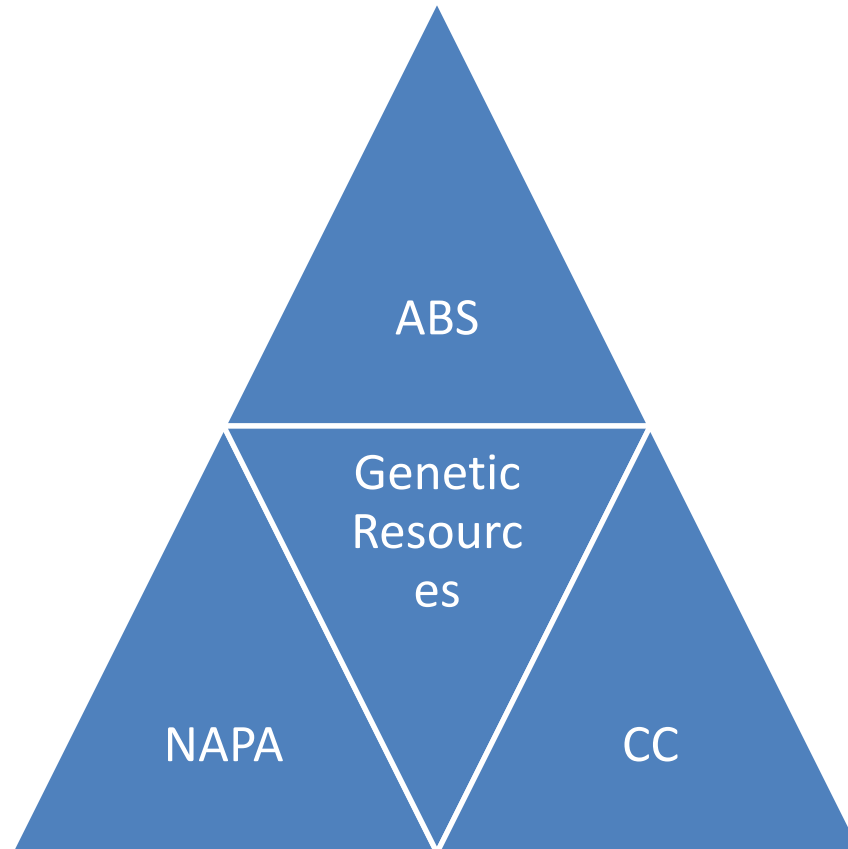
Adaptation in Agriculture & Biodiversity

- Agro-biodiversity management
- Sustainable land use system
- Access to seeds, technology & market
- Increasing agro-ecosystem resilience
- Cropping practices
- Favorable and conducive governance

Key components of an effective ABS regime

1. Sovereignty of the state over GR,
2. PIC of govt. and other Stakeholders providing access to GR,
 - Provide a full explanation of how the GR will be acquired and used
3. MATs for access and use of GR & benefit sharing
 - Use GR and their derivatives on terms and conditions consistent with those under which they were acquired.
4. Benefit sharing from access to and use of GR and associated TK.

ABS, Climate Change and NAPA



NAPA 2010

- Though the NAPA is said a country driven process, it is guided by LDC Expert Group (LEG) developed annotated guidelines
- NAPA as means of prioritizing urgent and immediate adaptation actions
- A basis for the government to guide future CC governance and manage financial resources in a coherent and coordinated manner.
- Helps the government to communicate its urgent and immediate adaption needs to development partners.

Objectives of NAPA

- Assess and prioritize CC vulnerabilities and identify adaptation measures
- Provide proposals for priority activities
- Assist a multi-stakeholder framework of action on CC

Combined Profiles recommended by NAPA

1. Promoting community based adaptation through integrated management of agriculture, water, forest and biodiversity
2. Building and **enhancing adaptive capacity** of vulnerable communities through improved system and access to service related to agricultural development
3. **Community based disaster management for facilitating climate adaption**
4. **GLOF monitoring and disaster risk reduction**
5. Forest and ecosystem management for supporting climate led adaption innovations
6. **Adaptation to climate challenges in public health**
7. Ecosystem management for climate adaptation
8. **Empowering vulnerable communities through sustainable management of water resource and clean energy supply**
9. **Promoting climate smart urban settlement.**

1. Promoting community based adaptation through integrated management of agriculture, water, forest and biodiversity

- Diversify livelihood options and income through better management of water, energy , forest and biodiversity.
- Sustainable soil and water management –organic farming, community biodiversity management, IPM, irrigation facility

2. Building and enhancing adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities through improved system and access to service related to agricultural development

- Identification and provision of plant and animal genetic resources that have highly climate adaptive characteristic – drought tolerance, resistance to flooding, shorter growing seasons, heat tolerance, etc.
- On-farm agro-biodiversity management, IPM, home garden promotion, FFS

5. Forest and ecosystem management for supporting climate led adaption innovations

- Changes in biodiversity due to reduced precipitation, dry seasons, rising temperature, glacial retreat and change in water availability
- Forest fire destroys habitat for many wild species.

7. Ecosystem management for climate adaptation

- Development and implementation of LAPA focused on conservation and management of high mountain and wetland biodiversity through user groups
- Implement habitat management plan for forest, including control of invasive species and promoting indigenous species
- Monitoring impact of climate change in indicator species

National Framework on Local Adaptation Plans for Action (LAPA)

Guiding principles of National Framework on LAPA

The LAPA Framework ensures that the process of integrating climate adaptation and resilience into local and national planning is

1. **Bottom-up** - consideration of the needs and resources of the climate vulnerable people in adaptation planning.
2. **Inclusive**- identification and integration of the needs of households and communities at most risk to CC, economically poor, deprived of public services and socially disadvantaged households and communities into development planning.,
3. **Responsive**- immediate, efficient and effective delivery of adaptation services to climate vulnerable communities and households.
4. **Flexible** - immediate delivery of administrative, financial and institutional services to implement adaptation actions effectively.

LAPA Steps

1. CC sensitisation
 - interaction, workshop and seminar at community, village, town and district levels
2. Climate vulnerability and adaptation assessment
 - Identification of households and practices
3. Prioritisation of adaptation options
 - Multi-criteria ranking, participatory CBA
4. LAPA formulation
 - Actions, location, approach, implementer, when, cost, monitoring
5. LAPA integration into planning processes
 - Integrate into VDC/Municipality plan and planning process; identify entry points; ratify; integrate into national development planning.
6. LAPA implementation
 - Implement the plans logically and sequentially, but ensuring a flexible approach
7. LAPA progress assessment
 - Monitor change, progress and effectiveness; and ensure integration of feedback and learning.

Relevance of LAPA to Access to Genetic Resources

Steps in LAPA	Relevance to access
1. CC sensitisation	Sensitization in importance of GR
2. Climate vulnerability and adaptation assessment	Identification of vulnerable but economically important GR and their custodians
3. Prioritisation of adaptation options	Options using GR and stress tolerant seeds/breeds
4. LAPA formulation	Inclusion of access and benefit sharing as one of the tools
5. LAPA integration into planning processes	Integration to ABS bill
6. LAPA implementation	Conservation of GR and protection of rights
7. LAPA progress assessment	Monitoring of rights protection

Conclusion

- Climate change affects biodiversity and biodiversity is necessary resource for climate adaptation in agriculture
- NAPA and LAPA framework do not articulate access and benefit sharing from genetic resources
- LAPA process needs to be carefully used to incorporate the issues of ABS and biodiversity conservation

Thanks for your kind attention