



# 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**

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- ➔ Uganda signed the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on 12th June, 1992 and ratified it on 8th September, 1993. The Convention has 196 Parties. It **entered into force on 29<sup>th</sup> December 1993.**
- ➔ **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:
  1. **The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.** Uganda ratified the Protocol on 30<sup>th</sup> November 2001. The Protocol has 171 Parties (as of 19<sup>th</sup> March 2018). It **entered into force on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2003.**
    - The Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress** to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. Uganda acceded to the Supplementary Protocol on 25<sup>th</sup> June 2014. The Supplementary Protocol has 41 parties (as of 19<sup>th</sup> March 2018). **It entered into force on 5<sup>th</sup> March 2018**
  2. **The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing (ABS).** Uganda acceded to the Protocol on 25<sup>th</sup> June 2014. The Protocol has 104 Parties (as of 19<sup>th</sup> March 2018). **It entered into force on 12<sup>th</sup> October 2014**

- **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)**

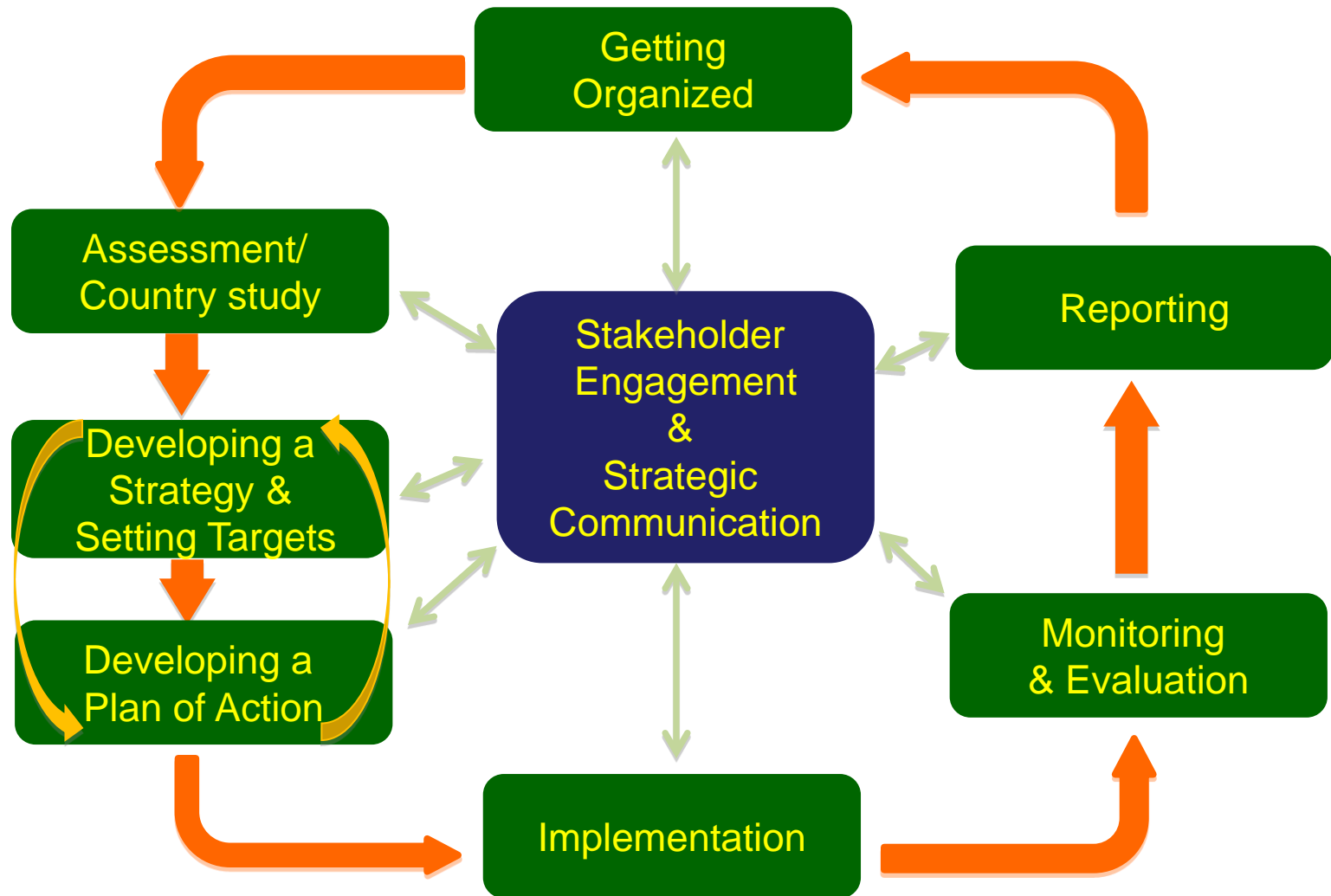
The four functions and core areas of work of SBI consist of: (a) review of progress in implementation; (b) strategic actions to enhance implementation; (c) strengthening means of implementation; and (d) operations of the convention and the Protocols.

**Uganda is the first Chair of SBI (elected by COP at its 13<sup>th</sup> meeting in Cancun Mexico in 2016)**

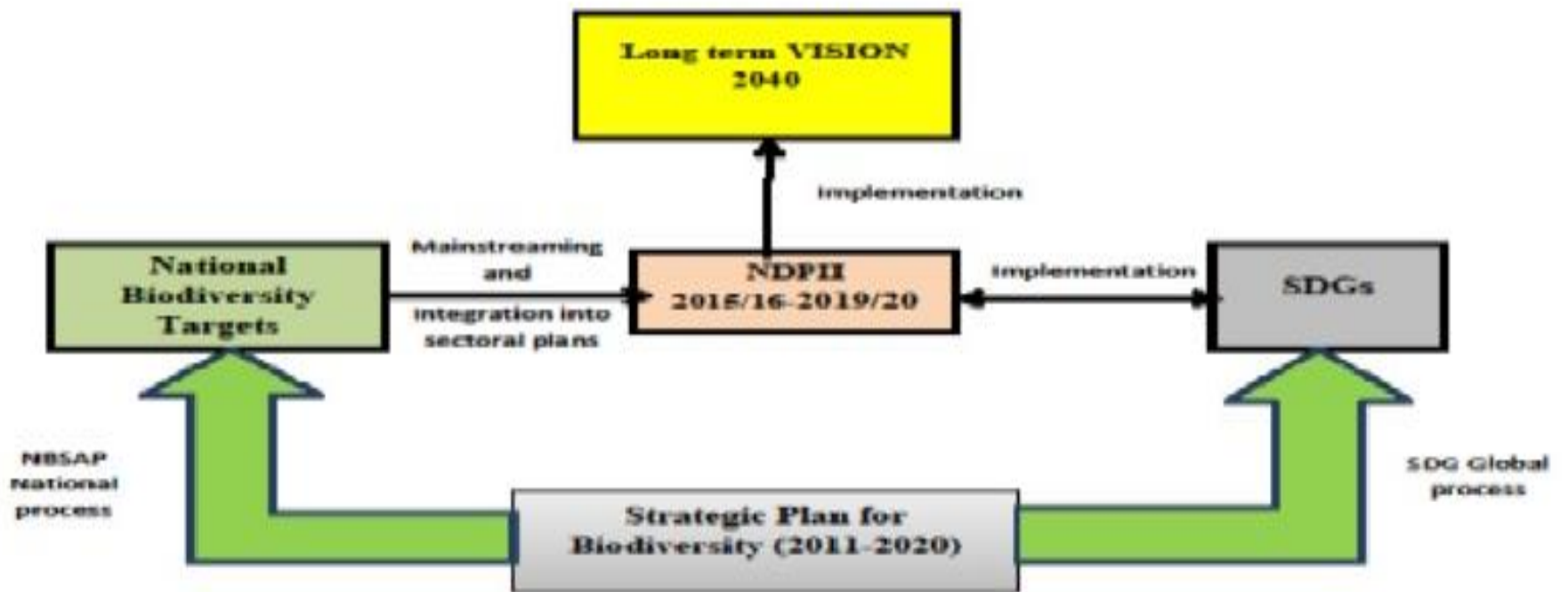
## Means of implementation of the CBD and its protocols

- NBSAPs): The Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety:  
<https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/>; [http://bch.cbd.int/protocol/issues/cpb\\_stplan.shtml](http://bch.cbd.int/protocol/issues/cpb_stplan.shtml)
- National Reports: <https://www.cbd.int/reports/>; <http://bch.cbd.int/database/reports/>;  
<https://www.cbd.int/abs/NR.shtml>
- Financial Mechanism and Resources – Financial mechanism (GEF) and resource mobilization  
- <https://www.cbd.int/financial/>; <https://www.cbd.int/abs/key-resource.shtml>;
- 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](http://www.chm.nemaug.org)
- **Biosafety Clearing House (Article 20 of the Protocol) -**  
<http://bch.cbd.int/>
- **ABS Clearing House (Article 14 of the Protocol) -** <https://www.cbd.int/abs/theabsch.shtml>

# NBSAP review, implementation and reporting



**Conceptual framework**  
**Contribution of NBSAP to SDG implementation in Uganda**



## **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,
- National Biodiversity Finance Plan. Ministry of Finance Focal Point for Resource Mobilization.
- 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