

The Implementation of The Convention On Biological Diversity

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Higher Council for Environment & Natural
Resources
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The Convention on Biological Diversity



- > Signed in June 1992
- > Ratified in October 1995
- > National Focal Point:
Higher Council For
Environment & Natural
Resources

Parties Obligations Towards CBD

Article 6

GENERAL MEASURES FOR CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE

Each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with its particular conditions and capabilities:

- a) Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programmes which shall reflect, *inter alia*, the measures set out in this Convention relevant to the Contracting Party concerned;

Sudan's Compliance A-Biodiversity Assessment (Country Study)

Ministry of
Environment
And
Tourism



HCENR



IUCN



UNDP



CBD

SUDAN COUNTRY STUDY ON BIODIVERSITY

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Coordinator NBSAP-Sudan**

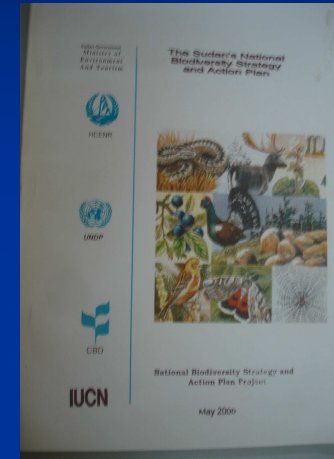
April 2001

This study was Prepared by the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) Project NO. SUD/97/G31. With Technical Assistance from World Conservation Union (IUCN) and funding from Global Environmental Facility (GEF).

B-National Biodiversity and Action Plan (NBSAP)

Summary of actions to implement Biodiversity strategy

- I. In-situ conservation;
- II. Ex-situ conservation (establish genebanks, botanic gardens, arboreta...etc);
- III. Documentation (information system, database, internet...etc);
- IV. Training, education and extension;
- V. Develop national legislative arrangements that consider land allocation issues;



- VI. **Raise awareness of communities at all levels including decision-makers.**
- VII. **Empower laws for the various units concerned with biodiversity.**
- VIII. **Adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation of biodiversity components;**
- IX. **Strengthen institutional capacities by determining the proper affiliations;**
- X. **Consolidation of relationship and cooperation with relevant regional and international organizations;**
- XI. **Improve technical skills by training and education in areas of biodiversity and provide necessary equipment.**



NBSAP PROPOSED PROJECTS AND SUGGESTED BUDGETS

Project Title	Estimated Costs (US \$)
Organizational set-up for conservation of biodiversity	1,000,000
Raising awareness of stakeholders at all levels of biodiversity and its importance	1,000,000
Strategic planning for conservation of natural resources	3,000,000
Exploration and documentation of flora and fauna of Darfur, central clay plains, River Nile, Northern, Equatoria, Bahr El Ghazal and Upper Nile regions	2,000,000
Conservation of representative areas of various ecosystems	11,000,000
Rangelands conservation	1,000,000
Ex-situ conservation	41,000,000
Capacity building in systematics	1,500,000
Conservation of local races of livestock	1,500,000
Conservation and sustainable utilization of agro-biodiversity	14,800,000
Establishment of national center for biotechnology	280,000
Reducing impact on biodiversity from civil strife	40,000,000
Estimated Total Cost	1181080,000

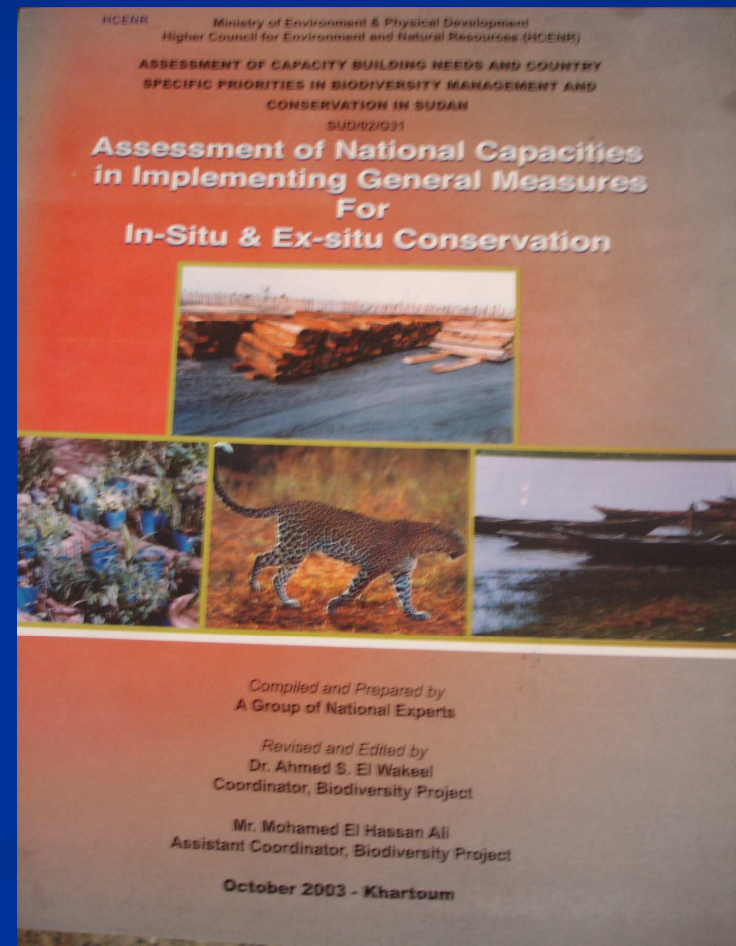
- **Biodiversity Series**
Biodiversity in Forest Plants of Sudan. Series-1.
- Biodiversity in Rangeland Plants. Series-2.
- Biodiversity in Aquatic Ecosystem of Sudan. Series-3.
- Agro-Biodiversity in Sudan. Series-4.
- Biodiversity in Wildlife of Sudan. Series-5.
- Biodiversity in Medicinal Plants of Sudan. Series-6.
- Insect Biodiversity of Sudan. Series-7.



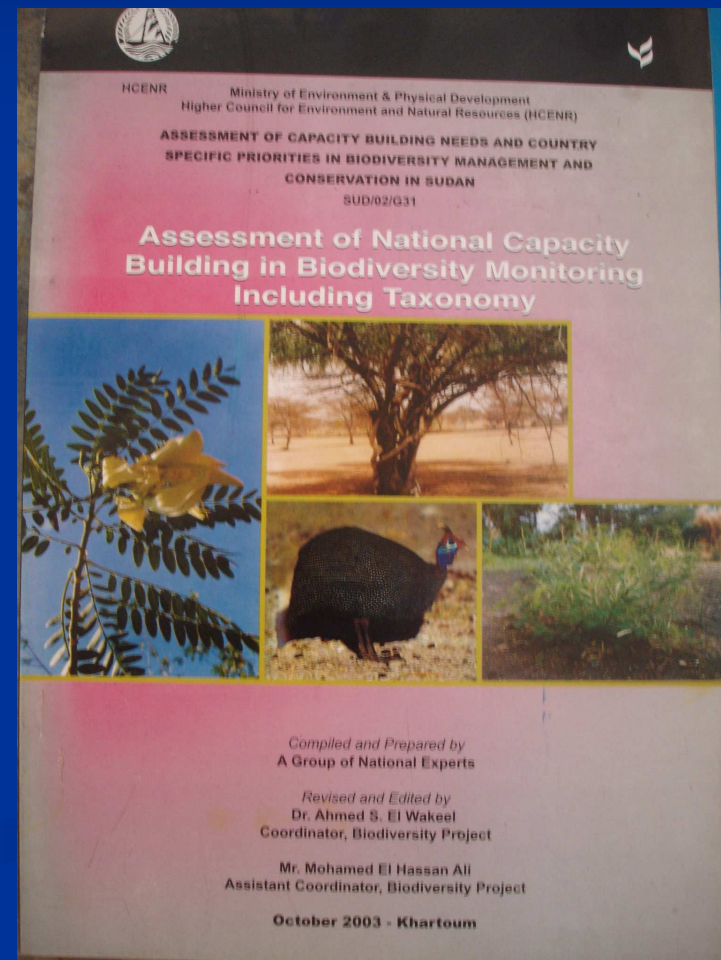
Assessment of Capacity Needs and Country Specific Priorities in Biodiversity Management and Conservation Project in Sudan

The following assessments for implementing the NBSAP were financed in the Add-On Project:

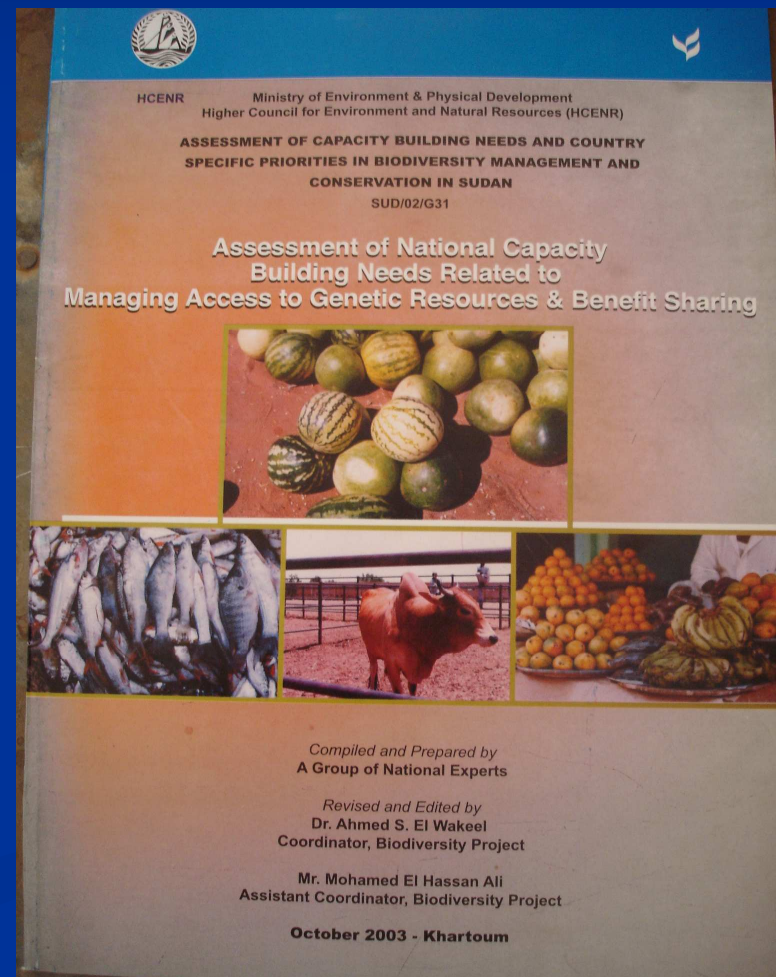
National capacities in implementation of general measures of *in-situ* and *ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use, including national plans, strategies and legislation;



- National capacity building in biodiversity monitoring programs including taxonomy;



- National capacity building needs related to managing access to genetic resources and benefit sharing.



Article 26
REPORTS

Each Contracting Party shall, at intervals to be determined by the Conference of the Parties, present to the Conference of the Parties, reports on measures it has taken for the implementation of the provisions of this Convention and their effectiveness in meeting the objectives of this Convention.

Objectives of National Reporting To CBD

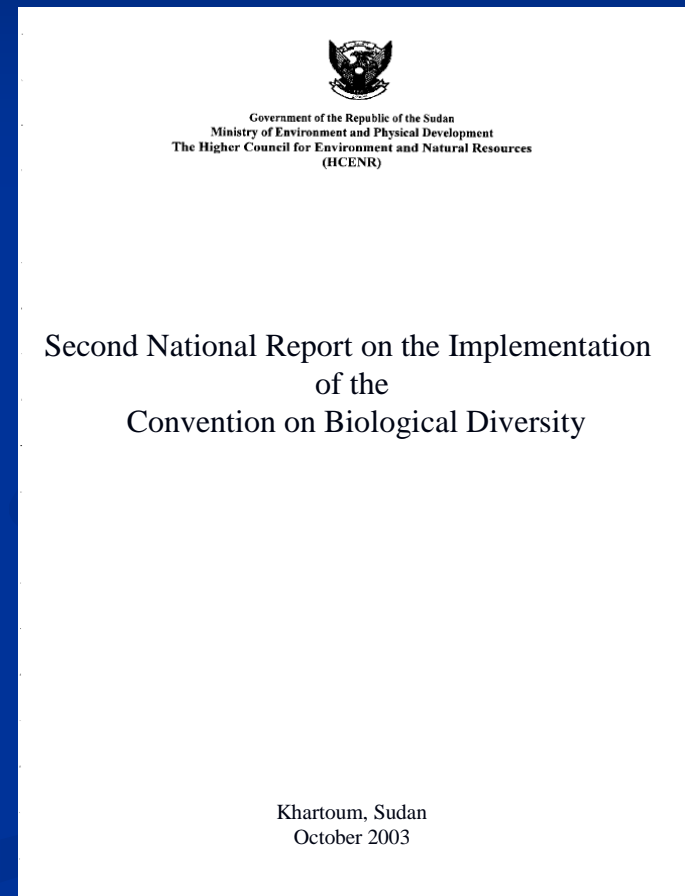
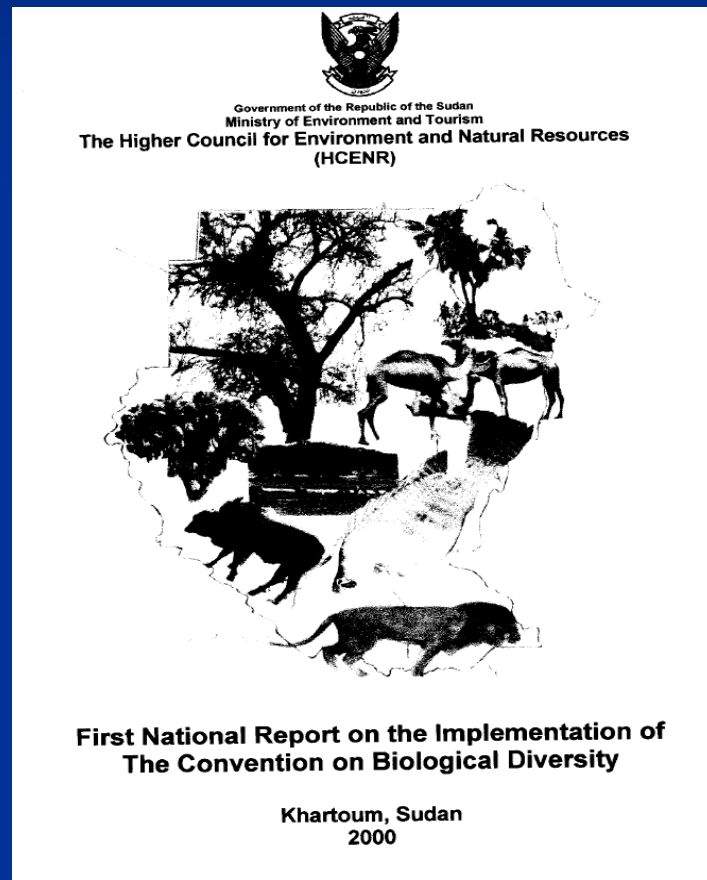
- The objective of national reporting, as specified in Article 26 of the Convention, is to provide information on measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and the effectiveness of these measures.
- The reporting process is therefore not intended to elicit information on the status and trends of biological diversity as such in the country concerned, except in so far as such information is relevant to the account of the implementation measures.

Purpose of Reporting

An effective system of national reporting can assist the Conference of the Parties to:

- Consider the lessons learned by Parties in the implementation of the Convention;
- Identify gaps in capacity for policy research and analysis at the national, regional and global levels, including technical and financial requirements;
- Formulate appropriate requests and guidance to Parties and to its subsidiary bodies, the Secretariat, the financial mechanism, and other organizations with expertise relevant to the implementation of the Convention.

First & Second National Reports



Third National Report

The preparatory activities include:

- Synthesis and analysis of biodiversity information in Sudan;
- Consultations with stakeholders.

Objectives are to:

1. Assess progress of CBD implementation at the national level.
2. The Report is prepared to meet one of the CBD obligations.

Preparation of the Third Report

Task Force Formation (with TORs):

Member & Affiliations	Tasks
1. Professor Yousif Babikir Abu Gederi Zoology Section – University of Khartoum	Freshwater and Marine and Coastal Ecosystems
2. Dr. Nadir M. Awad, Wildlife Researcher Ex-SG, HCENR	Wildlife Ecosystem
3. Dr. El Tahir Ibrahim Mohamed Head, Plant Genetic Resources Unit	Agrobiodiversity including Medicinal Plants
4. Dr. Ahmed S. El Wakeel, Ecology Researcher (ARC)-Science and Technology Ex-Coordinator, Biodiversity Project	-Biodiversity Enabling Activities -Compilation and Production of Report -Organizin the Consultation Workshop

1.1. Status of Biodiversity in Sudan

1.1.1. Agrobiodiversity in Sudan

1.1.2. Freshwater (Inland) Ecosystems

1.1.3. Marine Ecosystem and coastal habitats

1.1.4. Wildlife Ecosystem

1.1.5. Insect Life

1.2. Biodiversity Enabling Activities

1.2.1. Phase One: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)

Project Partners: UNDP, IUCN-EARO and HCENR

1.2.2. Phase Two: Assessment of Capacity Needs and Country Specific Priorities in Biodiversity Management and Conservation Project in Sudan

Project partners: UNDP, HCENR and MIC

1.3. Gaps identified in the NBSAP

- All assessments for biodiversity components in Southern Sudan were carried out as desk work;
- Issues of sustainable use and benefit sharing were not given adequate attention as that given to biodiversity conservation;
- Poverty has not been addressed within the NBSAP. Poverty is intricately connected to biodiversity;
- No clear mention or suggested approach to synergies between the Rio Conventions;
- No clear vision on how to mainstream the NBSAP into the national strategies and plans.

1.4. Analysis of the situation of Biodiversity implementation

1.4.1. Strengths

1.4.2. Weaknesses

1.4.3. Opportunities

1.4.4. Threats

PROGRESS MADE SINCE THE NBSAP DEVELOPMENT

2.1. Agrobiodiversity and Genetic Resources including medicinal plants

2.2. Forest and Rangeland Ecosystems

2.3. Marine and Coastal Habitats

2.4. Wildlife Ecosystem



CONSTRAINTS TO IMPLEMENTATION

- Civil war and continued political instability and conflicts in south and western Sudan resulted into influx of refugees who were settled close to biodiversity hotspots.
- Lack of coordination between natural resources departments due to the absence of an overall conservation policy and planning.
- Poor land use policies; the extensive mechanized agricultural farms had lead to habitats shrinkage and species loss.
- Lack of understanding of the role of ecosystem values and services leading to ineffective management.

- Inadequate Institutional capacities; the government general budget to many vital sectors is very limited .
- Socio-economic factors(spiral poverty).
- Inadequate planning and proper affiliation of institutions e.g. WCGA.
- Inadequate legislations and poor law enforcement e.g. poaching and smuggling of wildlife resources and biopiracy in genetic resources.

- Inadequate and/or lack of regular inventories and monitoring.
- The conservation status of most of the protected areas is unsatisfactory. The man power of the WCGA is not fairly distributed in the different states or protected areas, they are mostly concentrated in some national parks e.g. (Dinder and Radom).
- Drought, fire, overgrazing and the imprudent use of the natural resources to the extent of endangering plant and animal species.

LINKS WITH INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL CONVENTIONS AND FRAMEWORKS

4.1. International frameworks (Agreements, Treaties and Organizations)

4.1.1. Convention for International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES)

4.1.2. Ramsar convention

4.1.3. World Heritage Convention (WHC)

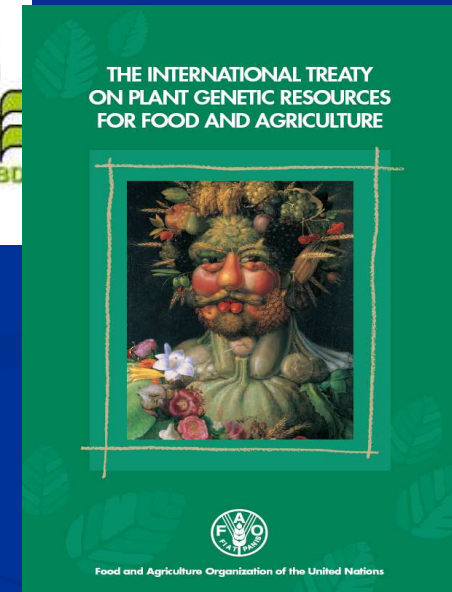
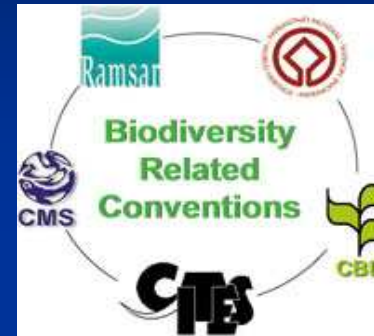
4.1.4. The International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Food Agriculture (ITPGRFA)

4.1.5. Global Crop Diversity Trust (GCDT)

4.1.6. World Wide Fund For Nature (WWF)

4.1.7. World Conservation Union (IUCN)

4.1.8. Other Initiatives and Instruments (NBI)



4.2. Regional Organizations and Networks

4.2.1. Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (PERSGA).



4.2.2. Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD)



4.2.3. Eastern Africa Plant Genetic Resources Network (EAPGREN)



BIODIVERSITY PROSPECTS AND TRENDS AFTER THE COMPREHENSIVE PEACE AGREEMENT (CPA)

- New policies that mainstream biodiversity plans into national plans;
- More accessibility to biodiversity goods and services;
- Increased opportunities for biodiversity inventories and assessments in areas that were previously inaccessible;
- Ecological restoration and minimization of biodiversity loss;
- Institutional reformation, capacity building and strengthening;
- Stability might possibly improve the economy and/or attract donors.

IMPORTANT BIODIVERSITY PRIORITY ISSUES AND AREAS THAT DESERVE TO BE TACKLED

- Biodiversity economics and incentive measures to conservation
- Animal Genetic Resources
- Tools and methods of data collection, measuring and monitoring biodiversity (Databases, Remote Sensing & GIS)
- Information Management systems
- Alien Invasive Species (AIS)
- Ecosystem Approach
- Taxonomy (Global Taxonomy Initiative – GTI)
- Indigenous Knowledge

- **Links to Multilateral Processes and initiatives (to promote biodiversity implementation):**

A- World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD).

B. New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

C. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS

Areas requiring capacity building:

- Establishment of infrastructures in form of Arboreta, Botanical Gardens, Herbaria, Zoological Gardens, Aquaria and Showrooms.
- Rehabilitation and upgrading of the existing infrastructures.
- Extension of research to complete faunal and floral species, upgrading of existing classification and diversity of various components.
- Setting a well articulated training, educational and awareness policy.
- Surveillance and monitoring of changes in fauna and flora resulting from natural interventions.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE WAY FORWARD

- Establish permanent coordinating units or committees for biodiversity and other core environment-related conventions within HCENR.
- Mainstream biodiversity implementation plans into national plans.
- Support and build capacity and strengthen the National focal points to enhance synergies between conventions.
- Man power and institutions related to biodiversity need to be strengthened.
- Effective programs and public awareness campaigns for proper implementation of CBD should be considered.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE WAY FORWARD

- Rangeland use and management legislation are of utmost importance and upgrading of rangeland institutions is imperative.
- Wildlife management and institutional set up should be revised and newly drafted wildlife legislations should be finalized and approved by the legislative organs.
- Financing to establish natural museums, botanical gardens, zoological gardens and protected areas is needed to enhance biodiversity *ex-situ* conservation.
- Build adequate infrastructure for ecotourism industry development.
- Proper management of marine parks such as Sanganeb Marine National Park is an urgent need.

Thank you