

# NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN



CONS/VA/9/2047

December 9, 2002

Dear Mr. Kothari,

*Sub: Points of Commonality between various BSAPs and National Action Plan*

As you are aware, Ms. Kanchi Kohli has been looking at the Points of Commonality between the strategies and actions presented in various BSAPs and those presented in the NAP.

Please find attached the charts prepared by her that show the links between various BSAPs and the national action plan. These "Points of Commonality (BSAPs and NAP)" Charts have been prepared for the latest versions of Ecoregional, Substate Site and State level BSAPs available.

With regards,

Yours sincerely

(Dr. Vibha Ahuja)  
Member Secretary, TPCG

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**States**

1. Andaman & Nicobar (September 2002)
2. Andhra Pradesh (version 2)
3. Arunachal Pradesh (September 2002)
4. Assam (April 2002, recd in June 2002)
5. Bilaspur (version 1)
6. Chandigarh (October 2001)
7. Chhatisgarh ( Revised version downloaded from <http://cg.nic.in/cgbsap/>)
8. Delhi (May 2002)
9. Goa (April 2002)
10. Gujarat (version 2)
11. Haryana August 2002
12. Himachal Pradesh (May 2002)
13. Karnataka (Action Points, November 2001)
14. Kerala (March 2002)
15. Lakshwadeep (May 2002, electronic version received in October 2002)
16. Maharashtra (Thematic SAPs, July 2002)
17. Madhya Pradesh June 2002
18. Manipur Jan 2002
19. Meghalaya (May 2002)
20. Mizoram (October 2002)
21. Nagaland (August 2002)
22. Orissa (February 2002)
23. Pondicherry (October 2002)
24. Punjab (August 2002)
25. Rajasthan (October 2002)
26. Sikkim (September 2002)
27. Tamil Nadu (November 2001)
28. Tripura (December 2001)
29. Uttaranchal (BSAP Summary, October 2002)<sup>1</sup>
30. Uttar Pradesh (September 2002)
31. West Bengal (November 2002?)<sup>2</sup>

**Ecoregions**

1. Aravallis (April 2002)
2. Central Forest Belt (May 2002)
3. East Coast (September 2002)
4. Eastern Ghats (May 2002)
5. Gangetic Plains (November 2001)
6. North East India (October 2002)
7. Shiwaliks (version 2)
8. West Coast (November 2002)
9. Western Ghats (May 2002)
10. West Himalaya (July 2002)

**Substate Sites**

1. Deccan Area (Final version)
2. North Coastal Andhra (November 2001)
3. Karbi Anglong (January 2002)
4. Kachchh (November 2002)
5. Lahual Spiti (May 2002)
6. Uttara Kannada (Chapters, May 2002)
7. Nagpur (August 2002)
8. Vidarbha (January 2002)
9. West Garo Hills ( January 2002)
10. Simlipal (March 2002)
11. Arvari (October 2002)
12. Munsiri (November 2002)
13. Rathong Chu (September 2002)
14. Nahin Kalan (June 2002)
15. Bilaspur (October- November 2002)

<sup>1</sup> BSAP summary (October 2002) used as latest version of the BSAP was being dispatched by the nodal agency during the time the Points of Commonality Charts were being prepared.

<sup>2</sup> Summary of November 2002 used, as electronic versions of a few chapters were not available.

NAP  
Theme

**POINTS OF COMMONALITY (BSAPs AND NAP)**

**SUBSTATE SITES<sup>1</sup>**

**7.1 Strategies and Actions for Wild Biodiversity**

NSAPs	Deccan Area <sup>2</sup>	North Coastal Andhra	Karbi Anglong	Kachchh	Lahul Spti	Ladakh	Uttara Kannada	Bilaspur	Nagpur	Vidarbha	West Garo Hills	Chedema	Strullpal	Arvari	Rathong Chu	Munsiari <sup>3</sup>	Nahin Kalan	Sunderbans
<b>7.1.1 Understanding and information</b>																		
7.1.1.1 Consolidate, Increase and Update the Knowledge on Ecosystems and Taxa				Y			Y	Y	Y	Y				Y				
7.1.1.2 Create and Maintain a Comprehensive, Multi-Layered Database and Information System				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y					Y				
7.1.1.3 Enhance Understanding of the Links Between Cultural and Biological Diversity		Y		Y			Y	Y					Y	Y			Y	
7.1.1.4 Maximise the Use of Information Generation Tools		Y		Y	Y		Y		Y				Y					
7.1.1.5 Monitoring and Evaluation of Actions and Schemes			Y	Y	Y		Y						Y	Y				
<b>7.1.2 In situ Conservation</b>																		
7.1.2.1 Strengthen and Expand the Official Protected Areas Network				Y	Y		Y	Y					Y	Y				
7.1.2.2 Strengthen and Support Community Conservation Areas				Y			Y						Y	Y	Y	Y		
7.1.2.3 Strengthen Conservation Outside PAs and CCAs, Across The Entire Rural Land/ Waterscape				Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	
7.1.2.4 Conserve Biodiversity in Institutional Areas, Including Armed Forces, and Corporate Sector				Y			Y		Y								Y	
7.1.2.5 Conserve Biodiversity in Urban Areas									Y									
7.1.2.6 Tackle Full Range of Threats to Biodiversity-Rich Areas		Y		Y	Y		Y		Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
7.1.2.7 Regenerate and Restore Degraded Ecosystems				Y									Y	Y				
7.1.2.8 Prevent and Mitigate Human-Wildlife Conflicts			Y	Y			Y			Y							Y	
<b>7.1.3 Ex situ conservation</b>																		
7.1.3.1 Strengthen and Enhance the Role of Zoological Parks, Aquariums, and Other Wild Animal Breeding Facilities					Y		Y											
7.1.3.2 Strengthen and Enhance the Role of Botanical Gardens, Home Gardens, and Other Ex Situ Plant Collections			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y			Y					
7.1.3.3 Strengthen Culture Collections of Micro-Organisms					Y													
<b>7.1.4 Sustainable Use</b>																		
7.1.4.1 Integrate Sustainability Principles into all Resource Use Policies and Programmes		Y		Y			Y			Y								

<sup>1</sup> Not all substate level strategies would be applicable and thus reflected to the National level strategies. Not all national level strategies would be valid for all substates.

<sup>2</sup> This voluntary BSAP primarily looked at agrobiodiversity issues.

<sup>3</sup> As stated in this voluntary BSAP, it confined itself to looking at recommendations to the state and central government.

7.1.4.2 Ensure Sustainability of Aquatic Biological Resource Uses					Y		Y					Y				Y	
7.1.4.3 Ensure Sustainability of Terrestrial Biological Resource Uses		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y		Y	Y			Y	Y
7.1.4.4 Ensure And Facilitate Sustainable Livelihoods		Y		Y			Y										Y
7.1.4.5 Strengthen Biodiversity-Based Artisanal Livelihoods		Y															
7.1.4.6 Introduce or Strengthen Biodiversity-Based Enterprise amongst Local Communities		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y				Y
7.1.4.7 Enhance Use of Under-Valued Bio-Resources Used Traditionally, while Ensuring their Sustainability		Y		Y													Y
7.1.4.8 Promoting Ecologically and Socially Sensitive Ecotourism				Y	Y		Y					Y			Y		Y
7.1.4.9 Biodiversity-Friendly Alternative Products, Recycling, and Reducing Waste		Y							Y								
7.1.5 Equity																	
7.1.5.1 Secure Community Tenure over Natural Resources																	Y
7.1.5.2 Develop a Transparent, Democratic, Just, and Ecologically Sensitive Process for Dealing with 'Encroachments' on 'Forest' Lands																	
7.1.5.3 Bring Convergence Between Conservation and Equity Objectives in Policy and Law									Y				Y			Y	
7.1.5.4 Operationalise Relevant Portions of Policies and Laws for Community Empowerment																	Y
7.1.5.5 Ensure Equity in Ongoing Ecosystem Management Initiatives				Y	Y							Y	Y			Y	Y
7.1.5.6 Move Towards Inter and Intra-Community Equity				Y								Y				Y	Y
7.1.5.7 Protection of Traditional Knowledge, and its Use for Generating Equitable Benefits							Y										
7.1.5.8 Ensure Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from the Use of Community-Managed or Developed Resources				Y													
7.1.5.9 Promote Equitable Biodiversity-Friendly Market Practices					Y							Y					Y
7.1.6 Capacity																	
7.1.6.1 Build Capacity of Public Functionaries to Address Biodiversity Issues				Y			Y	Y				Y			Y		Y
7.1.6.2 Strengthen Nature Awareness and Interpretation Facilities at Protected Areas (PAs), Community Conserved Areas, and Other Natural Areas																	
7.1.6.3 Strengthen Capacity Of NGOs				Y			Y	Y		Y			Y	Y			
7.1.6.4 Integrate Biodiversity into the Formal Education System, Convert it into "Learning For Life" if into "Learning For Life"	Y	Y								Y			Y	Y			Y
7.1.6.5 Strengthen Non-Formal Education on Biodiversity, Including Through Folk Media	Y	Y		Y				Y					Y				Y
7.1.6.6 Spread Biodiversity Awareness amongst Urban Residents							Y		Y	Y							





## 7.2 Strategies and Actions for Domesticated Biodiversity

NSAPs	Deccan Area <sup>8</sup>	North Coastal Andhra	Karbi Anglong	Kachchh	Lahml Spiti	Ladakh	Uttara Kannada	Bilaspur	Nagpur	Vidarbha	West Garo Hills	Chedema	Srinipal	Arvari	Rathong Chu	Munslari	Nahh Kalan	Sunderbans
7.2.1 Understanding and Information																		
7.2.1.1 Consolidate, Increase, and Update Knowledge on Domesticated Biodiversity	Y			Y			Y	Y					Y	Y			Y	
7.2.1.2 Monitor The Status of Domesticated Biodiversity Across India				Y				Y	Y								Y	
7.2.1.3 Create and Maintain Databases of Domesticated Biodiversity				Y			Y											
7.2.2 In situ																		
7.2.2.1 Conserve Cultivated Landscapes																	Y	
7.2.2.2 Conserve and Re-Introduce Threatened Domesticated Biodiversity	Y			Y			Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
7.2.2.3 Promote In Situ Conservation Through Participatory Crop Development	Y									Y							Y	
7.2.2.4 Revive Domesticated Biodiversity and Regenerate Diverse Agro-Ecosystems Where They Have Eroded				Y			Y	Y						Y		Y		
7.2.2.5 Tackle Destructive Development and Other Major Threats to Domesticated Biodiversity	Y						Y		Y						Y		Y	
7.2.2.6 Encourage Home Gardens							Y			Y							Y	
7.2.2.7 'Cultivate' Communities																		
7.2.3 Ex situ																		
7.2.3.1 Create a Network of Gene Banks and Breeding Centres		Y		Y	Y			Y		Y								
7.2.3.2 Integrate Domesticated Biodiversity into Existing Zoological and Botanical Gardens																		
7.2.4 Sustainable Use																		
7.2.4.1 Use the Public Distribution System (PDS) to Relate Agrobiodiversity to Food, Nutrition, and Livelihood Security	Y							Y						Y				
7.2.4.2 Integrate Agrobiodiversity and Nutrition into Other Health and Food Related Programmes	Y																Y	
7.2.4.3 Ensure the Sustainability of Agricultural and Pastoral Lands	Y			Y	Y					Y				Y			Y	
7.2.4.4 Encourage Supplemental Agriculture-Based Livelihoods		Y	Y	Y			Y			Y								
7.2.4.5 Promote Organic Consumer Networks and Markets	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y										Y	
7.2.5 Equity																		
7.2.5.1 Ensure Secure Tenure to Women & Men Farmers, Pastoralists, Artisans And Fisherfolk over Land/Water				Y														
7.2.5.2 Move Towards Land Consolidation and Redistribution for Disprivileged Sections																Y	Y	

<sup>8</sup> This voluntary BSAP primarily looked at agrobiodiversity issues.











2.2 Strategies and Actions for Domesticated Biodiversity

SAPs	Andaman	A.P.	Arunachal	Assam	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Chhatisgarh	Dethi	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal	J & K	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Kerala	Lakshwadeep	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Orissa	Pondicherry	Punjab	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Tripura	Uttaranchal	U.P.	West Bengal		
2.1 Understanding and information																																			
2.1.1 Consolidate, increase, and Update knowledge on domesticated biodiversity	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y				Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
2.1.2 Monitor The status of Domesticated biodiversity Across India				Y			Y			Y	Y													Y										Y	
2.1.3 Create and maintain Databases of domesticated biodiversity										Y							Y									Y	Y								
2.2 In situ																																			
2.2.1 Conserve Cultivated Landscapes		Y										Y										Y					Y								
2.2.2 Conserve and Re-introduce Threatened Domesticated Biodiversity			Y	Y			Y			Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y			Y	Y			Y	
2.2.3 Promote In Situ Conservation Through Participatory Crop Development										Y	Y	Y			Y																	Y			
2.2.4 Revive Domesticated Biodiversity and Regenerate Diverse Agro-Ecosystems Where They Have Eroded			Y								Y	Y				Y			Y							Y		Y		Y	Y			Y	
2.2.5 Tackle Destructive Development and Other Major Threats to Domesticated Biodiversity						Y					Y				Y	Y			Y				Y		Y	Y		Y			Y				
2.2.6 Encourage Home Gardens			Y							Y						Y	Y		Y							Y		Y			Y	Y			
2.2.7 'Cultivate' Communities																																			
2.3 Ex situ																																			
2.3.1 Create a Network of Gene Banks and Breeding Centres		Y	Y	Y			Y		Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y		Y		Y	Y		
2.3.2 Integrate Domesticated Biodiversity into Existing Ecological and Botanic Gardens			Y				Y				Y					Y								Y	Y	Y					Y				
2.4 Sustainable Use																																			
2.4.1 Use the Public Distribution System (PDS) to Relate Agrobiodiversity to Food, Nutrition, and Livelihood Security						Y	Y																				Y	Y			Y	Y	Y		
2.4.2 Integrate Agrobiodiversity and Nutrition into Other Health and Food Related Programmes				Y							Y				Y				Y							Y					Y	Y			
2.4.3 Ensure the Sustainability of Agricultural and Pastoral Lands			Y			Y	Y			Y	Y	Y			Y	Y			Y			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
2.4.4 Encourage Supplemental Agriculture-Based Livelihoods							Y										Y							Y										Y	
2.4.5 Promote Organic Consumer Networks and Markets							Y			Y	Y	Y			Y	Y			Y				Y	Y					Y		Y	Y			
2.5 Equity																																			
2.5.1 Ensure Secure Tenure to Women & Men Farmers, Pastoralists, Artisans And Fishers/over Land/Water			Y													Y															Y				
2.5.2 Move Towards Land Consolidation and Redistribution for Disadvantaged Sections			Y													Y						Y					Y				Y				
2.5.3 Integrate Gender Equity into Agriculture			Y						Y	Y					Y				Y								Y				Y				



## POINTS OF COMMONALITY (BSAPs AND NAP)

ECOREGIONS<sup>1</sup>

## 7.1 Strategies and Actions for Wild Biodiversity

NSAPs	Aravallis	Central Forest Belt	East Coast	Eastern Ghats	Gangetic Plains	North East India	Shivaliks	West Coast	Western Ghats	West Himalays
<b>7.1.1 Understanding and information</b>										
7.1.1.1 Consolidate, Increase and Update the Knowledge on Ecosystems and Taxa	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7.1.1.2 Create/maintain database accessible to public	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
7.1.1.3 Maximise the Use of Information Generation Tools		Y		Y						Y
7.1.1.4 Enhance Understanding of the Links Between Cultural and Biological Diversity		Y	Y							
7.1.1.5 Monitoring and Evaluation of Actions and Schemes	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y
<b>7.1.2 In situ Conservation</b>										
7.1.2.1 Strengthen and Expand the Official Protected Areas Network	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
7.1.2.2 Strengthen and Support Community Conservation Areas		Y	Y		Y	Y				Y
7.1.2.3 Strengthen Conservation Outside PAs and CCAs, Across The Entire Rural Land/Waterscape	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
7.1.2.4 Conserve Biodiversity in Institutional Areas, Including Armed Forces, and Corporate Sector										Y
7.1.2.5 Conserve Biodiversity in Urban Areas										Y
7.1.2.6 Tackle Full Range of Threats to Biodiversity-Rich Areas	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7.1.2.7 Regenerate and Restore Degraded Ecosystems	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7.1.2.8 Prevent and Mitigate Human-Wildlife Conflicts		Y			Y		Y			
<b>7.1.3 Ex situ conservation</b>										
7.1.3.1 Strengthen and Enhance the Role of Zoological Parks, Aquariums, and Other Wild Animal Breeding Facilities	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
7.1.3.2 Strengthen and Enhance the Role of Botanical Gardens, Home Gardens, and Other Ex Situ Plant Collections	Y						Y			
7.1.3.3 Strengthen Culture Collections of Micro-Organisms				Y						
<b>7.1.4 Sustainable Use</b>										
7.1.4.1 Integrate Sustainability Principles into all Resource Use Policies and Programmes										
7.1.4.2 Ensure Sustainability of Aquatic Biological Resource Uses	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y		Y
7.1.4.3 Ensure Sustainability of Terrestrial Biological Resource Uses	Y		Y	Y	Y				Y	
7.1.4.4 Ensure And Facilitate Sustainable Livelihoods	Y		Y					Y		Y
7.1.4.5 Strengthen Biodiversity-Based Artisanal Livelihoods		Y								
Introduce or Strengthen Biodiversity-Based Enterprise amongst Local Communities	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
7.1.4.6 Enhance Use of Under-valued Bio-Resources Used Traditionally, while Ensuring their Sustainability										
7.1.4.8 Promoting Ecologically and Socially Sensitive Ecotourism	Y	Y	Y					Y		Y
7.1.4.7 Biodiversity-Friendly Alternative Products, Recycling, and Reducing Waste				Y						
<b>7.1.5 Equity</b>										
7.1.5.1 Secure Community Tenure over Natural Resources		Y				Y				
7.1.5.2 Develop a Transparent, Democratic, Just, and Ecologically Sensitive Process for Dealing with 'Encroachments' on 'Forest' Lands		Y		Y						
7.1.5.3 Bring Convergence Between Conservation and Equity Objectives in Policy and Law		Y					Y			
7.1.5.4 Operationalise Relevant Portions of Policies and Laws for Community Empowerment								Y		Y
7.1.5.5 Ensure Equity in Ongoing Ecosystem Management Initiatives	Y					Y	Y	Y		Y
7.1.5.6 Move Towards Inter and Intra-Community Equity		Y				Y		Y		Y
7.1.5.7 Protection of Traditional Knowledge, and its Use for Generating Equitable Benefits		Y				Y				
7.1.5.8 Ensure Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from the Use of Community-Managed or Developed Resources		Y				Y				

<sup>1</sup> Not all ecoregional level strategies would be applicable and thus reflected to the National level strategies. Not all national level strategies would be valid for all ecoregions.



7.1.8.10 Analyze Judge Made Law From The Point Of View Of Biodiversity Concerns									
7.1.8.11 Sensitization Of The Judiciary <sup>4</sup>									
7.1.9 Financial Measures									
7.1.9.1 Review Macro-Economic Policies And Programmes From The Biodiversity Point Of View									
7.1.9.2 Phase Out Perverse Incentives And Replace Them With Positive Incentives <sup>5</sup>		Y				Y		Y	
7.1.9.3 Reorientation Of National And State Budgets				Y		Y			Y
7.1.9.4 Financially Empower Institutions Of Local Governance									
7.1.9.5 Generate New And Innovative Financial Resources For Biodiversity			Y						Y
7.1.10 Technology									
7.1.10.1 Making Existing Technologies Biodiversity-Friendly						Y			
7.1.10.2 Generate And Promote Alternative Technologies In All Relevant Sectors						Y			
7.1.10.3 Blend And Synergise Traditional And Modern Technologies	Y	Y							Y
7.1.10.4 Promote Traditional Biotechnologies And Ensure That New Biotechnologies Are Safe	Y								
7.1.11 International For a									
7.1.11.1 India To Advocate Strengthening Of Biodiversity Integration Into All Environment-Related Agreements									
7.1.11.2 India To Advocate Biodiversity Integration Into All Non-Environment Related Agreements									
7.1.11.3 Enhance civil society networking and participation relating to international issues and Agreements									
7.1.11.4 Enhance use of International Human Rights instruments to further Environment/Biodiversity and Livelihood Agendas.									

### 7.2 Strategies and Actions for Domesticated Biodiversity

NSAPs	Aravallis	Central Forest Belt	East Coast	Eastern Ghats	Gangetic Plains	North East India	Shivalks	West Coast	Western Ghats	West Himalaya
7.2.1 Understanding and Information										
7.2.1.1 Consolidate, Increase, and Update Knowledge on Domesticated Biodiversity	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
7.2.1.2 Monitor The Status of Domesticated Biodiversity Across India	Y	Y				Y			Y	Y
7.2.1.3 Create and Maintain Databases of Domesticated Biodiversity		Y			Y	Y				Y
7.2.2 In situ										
7.2.2.1 Conserve Cultivated Landscapes										
7.2.2.2 Conserve and Re-Introduce Threatened Domesticated Biodiversity	Y	Y	Y						Y	Y
7.2.2.3 Promote In Situ Conservation Through Participatory Crop Development		Y								
7.2.2.4 Revive Domesticated Biodiversity and Regenerate Diverse Agro-Ecosystems Where They Have Eroded	Y	Y								Y
7.2.2.5 Tackle Destructive Development and Other Major Threats to Domesticated Biodiversity	Y									
7.2.2.6 Encourage Home Gardens										
7.2.2.7 'Cultivate' Communities										
7.2.3 Ex situ										
7.2.3.1 Create a Network of Gene Banks and Breeding Centres	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			
7.2.3.2 Integrate Domesticated Biodiversity into Existing Zoological and Botanical Gardens		Y								
7.2.4 Sustainable Use										
7.2.4.1 Use the Public Distribution System (PDS) to Relate Agrobiodiversity to Food, Nutrition, and Livelihood Security										
7.2.4.2 Integrate Agrobiodiversity and Nutrition into Other Health and Food Related Programmes							Y			Y

<sup>4</sup> See 7.1.6.9

<sup>5</sup> In most BSAPs this was more related to financial incentives for conservation

7.2.4.3 Ensure the Sustainability of Agricultural and Pastoral Lands	Y								
7.2.4.4 Encourage Supplemental Agriculture-Based Livelihoods	Y	Y			Y	Y			
7.2.4.5 Promote Organic Consumer Networks and Markets	Y								
7.2.5 Equity									
7.2.5.1 Ensure Secure Tenure to Women & Men Farmers, Pastoralists, Artisans And Fisherfolk over Land/Water						Y			
7.2.5.2 Move Towards Land Consolidation and Redistribution for Disprivileged Sections									
7.2.5.3 Integrate Gender Equity into Agriculture			Y			Y <sup>6</sup>			
7.2.5.4 Promote Agrobiodiversity to Benefit Landless and Marginalised People									
7.2.5.5 Enhance Livelihood Security of Nomadic Pastoralists	Y	Y							
7.2.6 Capacity									
7.2.6.1 Build Capacity of Scientific Community to Address Domesticated Biodiversity Issues		Y							
7.2.6.2 Build Capacity of Rural Communities to Address Domesticated Biodiversity Issues	Y	Y	Y			Y			
7.2.7 Intersectoral Integration									
7.2.7.1 Integrated Agrobiodiversity into Relevant Sectoral Plans and Programmes	Y							Y	
7.2.8 Policy <sup>7</sup>									
7.2.8.1 Integrate Agrobiodiversity into Existing Policies	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y
7.2.8.2 Formulate New Policies for Aspects not yet Covered at Policy Level					Y	Y		Y	
7.2.8.3 Integrate Biodiversity into Laws and Associated Rules, Regulations and Notifications	Y	Y				Y			
7.2.8.4 Formulate New Acts For Missing Elements									
7.2.8.5 Strengthen/Create Mechanisms For Implementing Legislation		Y					Y		
7.2.9 Financial Measures									
7.2.9.1 Re-Orient Credit and Lending Policies in Agriculture									
7.2.9.2 Provide Financial Incentives to Biodiverse Farming <sup>8</sup>	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y
7.2.9.3 Set Up Agrobiodiversity Funds									
4. Using markets (including exports) creatively	Y	Y							Y
7.2.10 Technology									
7.2.10.1 Promote Organic and Biodiverse Farming Technologies	Y						Y		Y
7.2.10.2 Ensure that Genetic Engineering Products and Processes do not Cause Adverse Impacts to Biodiversity, Health, And Livelihoods					Y			Y	
7.2.11 International Fora									
7.2.11.1 India to Advocate Strengthening of Biodiversity Integration into Agriculture-Related Agreements									
7.2.11.2 India to Advocate Integration of Biodiversity Concerns into Non-Agricultural Agreements									

<sup>6</sup> Not specific to agriculture

<sup>7</sup> The SAPs for this section in the North East India BSAP were not specific to agriculture.

<sup>8</sup> In most cases this strategy was presented for financial incentives as a whole and not necessarily for biodiverse farming specifically.