

# **Biodiversity Monitoring in the context of Access and Benefit Sharing under Indian Biodiversity Legislation**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The conservation of biological diversity has emerged to be a dominant area of discourse from point of view of international implementation and domestic compliance. Biodiversity maintenance is important for the sustainable utilisation of biological resources. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Nagoya Protocol provide the foundation for obligations of member countries for conservation, sustainable utilisation and access and equitable sharing of benefits of biological resources. While countries are now in the post Nagoya period, it is important to ascertain the extent of international as well as domestic implementation. The present research analyses the international framework on ABS and biodiversity monitoring, with regard to Articles of the CBD and Nagoya Protocol. The status of implementation from a regional context is also analysed taking into consideration the Asian Mega Diverse countries Malaysia, China, Philippines, Indonesia and India. Varied level of conservation Initiatives, Biodiversity Monitoring Practices and ABS Implementation was found in these countries. The extent of implementation of the biodiversity conservation and ABS was studied in relation to 13 State Biodiversity Boards in India through questionnaire survey and field surveys. Based on the analysis this research work proposes pre ABS and post ABS measures that favor implementation of ABS goals in India from the purview of the Biological Diversity Act 2002, the Rules and the Access and Benefit Sharing Guidelines (ABS) 2014.

**Keywords:** Biodiversity Monitoring, Access and Benefit Sharing, Biological Resources, Compliance, Biological Diversity Act, Asian Mega Diverse Countries