



Introduction to People's Biodiversity Registers & its importance

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Salient features:-

- To regulate access to biological resources of the country with the purpose of securing equitable share in benefits arising out of the use of biological resources; and associated knowledge relating to biological resources;
- To conserve and sustainably use biological diversity;
- To respect and protect knowledge of local communities related to biodiversity;
- To secure sharing of benefits with local people as conservers of biological resources and holders of knowledge and information relating to the use of biological resources;
- Conservation and development of areas of importance from the standpoint of biological diversity by declaring them as biological diversity heritage sites;
- Protection and rehabilitation of threatened species;
- Involvement of institutions of state governments in the broad scheme of the implementation of the Biological Diversity Act through constitution of committee



PBRs

- PBRs preparation is the new concept under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
- The concept was defined in the BD Rules 2004 and State Specific Rule.
- So far about 5000 PBRs prepared in entire India.
- But few states like Kerala has been completed the documentation of PBRs for all the Biodiversity Management Committees.
- There is no proper methodology or approach maintained for documentation of information related to biodiversity and associated knowledge in the PBRs at BMC level.



PBRs

- To assess the people's knowledge on biodiversity and community protocols for biodiversity conservation in three ecosystems such as agriculture, forest and Wetlands.
- To identify the unique biodiversity of the area like sacred groves, Rare, Endangered and threatened species, biodiversity which are commercial use for Access and benefit sharing.
- PBR documentation helps, sustainable resource management in Restoration of Traditional fishes, Crops, Wildlife habitats and locally endangered wild species.
- Documentation also supports claims of local ownership of biodiversity & traditional knowledge. PBR process creates a massive awareness. PBR also provides the information on Local Biodiversity Hotspots, Sacred Groves, and Other biologically significant areas, locally endemic and endangered Species.. PBR can also focus on Life scape diversity of People, their knowledge and expectation, special features such as rituals ecological history of the area.



PBRs

- The knowledgeable individuals representing different user groups, traders, local people and communities, vaidas, hakims who have been practicing indigenous medicine, growers and cultivators of biodiversity, line departments like agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, outsiders, shepherds, artisans, traders and horticulture will be identified and named as Technical Support Group for BMCs for collecting the information on biological resources and associated traditional knowledge.
- Rule 9, 10, 12(xiii), 22 (8) of the Biological Diversity Rules 2004



Role of BMCs in preparation of PBR

- The key mandate of the BMC will be to ensure conservation, sustainable utilization and equitable sharing of benefits from the biodiversity
- The BMC shall facilitate preparation of PBRs.
- The PBRs shall contain comprehensive information of **availability and knowledge of local biological resources, their medical or any other use or any other traditional knowledge associated with them.**
- The BMC will be responsible for ensuring the protection of the knowledge recorded in the PBR, especially to regulate its access to outside agencies and individuals.



Role of TSGs in preparation of PBRs

- The TSGs has to collect the unique bioresources of the BMC and it should be deposited in the nearby gene bank like NBPGR
- The herbarium collections of the BMC should be deposited in the nearby Universities or BSI
- The TSGs need to create awareness among the BMC, local community for understanding the existing biological resources of the village and it should be showcased during the preparation of PBRs.



What need to be recorded in the PBR by TSGs

- The list of **Flora and Fauna** which is available in the territorial (relating to the ownership of an area of land or sea) jurisdiction of the BMC.
- Including the birds, butterflies, snakes, etc which are movable
- Traditional knowledge associated with biological resources
- record the data from the traditional healers who are using the biological resources for curing the diseases.
- Community protocols for conservation
- Sacred groves of the area
- Rare, endemic, threatened species of the area
- Potential biological resources, commercial biodiversity
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Genetic Diversity



Genetic Diversity





Genetic Diversity





Species Diversity





Species Diversity



Ecosystem Diversity





People's Biodiversity Register (PBR)

- 36 items- (Crop Plants, Fruit Plants, Fodder Crop, Weeds, Pests of Crops, Domestic Animals, Soil types, Medicinal Plants, Ornamental Plants, Timber Plant, Fisheries, Wild Biodiversity (Trees, Shrubs, herbs, Tubers, Grasses, Climbers), Aquatic Biodiversity, Wild Animals (Mammals, Birds, Reptiles, Amphibia, Insects, Others) etc.
- PBR register receives legal protection against misuse of and appropriation by outside agencies and individuals



Importance of the PBRs

- The PBRs will help in;
 - preparing the Biodiversity Management plans for the conservation of biodiversity
 - declaration of Biodiversity Heritage Sites
 - conservation of threatened flora, fauna and endemic species of the area falling within its territorial jurisdiction
 - preparing the community & Indigenous protocols for biodiversity conservation
 - increasing the livelihoods of the local community who are depending on the biodiversity
 - documentation of potential biodiversity for ABS mechanism.
 - Effective management, promotion and sustainable uses.
 - Protection of rights including IPR over Biological resources and associated knowledge and systems
 - restrict the flora and fauna which are threatened, endemic, rare, etc
 - restrict the activities which cause genetic erosion of affecting the ecosystem



THANK YOU