

**Capacity Building Workshop on the Biological
Diversity Act, 2002
at Banjar, Himachal Pradesh
24 January 2018**



**Legal Initiative for Forest and Environment
New Delhi
&**



HIMACHAL PRADESH STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

One Day Training Workshop was organised on 24 January 2018 jointly by the Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HP SBB) and Legal Initiative for Forest and Environment (LIFE). The event was held at the Community Training and Tourist Centre, Sai Ropa in the Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh.

The training workshop targeted the BMCs at the Gram Panchayat level to raise awareness among them with respect to their roles and responsibilities and powers.

Interested villagers from 8 BMCs from Banjar and Sainj Valley in Kullu district participated in the training. The programme involved five resource persons: Dr. M.L. Thakur, State Project Coordinator, Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board; Dr Joginder Thakur, Botany Professor, Government Degree College, Banjar; Mr Chuni Lal, Grassroots Trust India, Kullu; Advocate Saurabh Sharma, LIFE and Mridhu Tandon, Researcher, LIFE.

Resource persons addressed the participants highlighting the provisions of the Act, challenges with respect to biodiversity conservation as posed by illegal trade in medicinal plants; the need to change local farming system by re-introducing the traditional varieties of food crops thereby ensuring local agro-biodiversity; the need to strengthen constitution of BMCs at the gram panchayat level, ensuring their proper working and functioning, raising awareness among them with respect to their powers, roles and responsibilities and building their capacities to generate their own finances.

Programme

Welcome

Mr. Bhupinder, Range Officer, Tirthan Wildlife Range, Sai Ropa, Great Himalayan National Park welcomed the participants.



Address by Dr. M. L. Thakur, State Project Coordinator, HP SBB

Dr. ML Thakur, Project Coordinator, HP SBB gave a brief introduction to the genesis of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (BD Act, 2002) starting from the Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992 (CBD) which reaffirms the sovereign rights of the host country over its biodiversity. In the pre CBD era, biodiversity was considered the common heritage of mankind, however this got changed as there was opposition from the BRIC Countries (speaking on the behalf of African nations) that the ownership rights over the biological resources is vested with the country from where it originates. Therefore, the CBD now is based on the line of thought that Countries have sovereign rights over biological resources that originate from their country. Taking the line of thought forward, the biological resources that are found in a state, that particular state has sovereign rights over those resources. Similarly, the gram panchayat has complete sovereignty with respect to rights over the biological resources that are found in their jurisdiction. To enforce the CBD, India promulgated the BD Act, 2002. The Act is based on: Conservation of biodiversity; sustainable use of the components so that regenerative capacity is maintained and Fair and equitable sharing of benefits from commercial utilisation of the same.

Further, Dr, ML Thakur explained the scope with respect to implementation of the provisions of the statute in the state of Himachal Pradesh with respect to concerns of illegal trade in medicinal plants. The state is the country's major producer of medicinal herbs; such that the state is the source of 80% of the ayurvedic medicines produced in India, apart from 46% of Unani and 33% of allopathic drugs. With respect to medicinal plants in the state of Himachal Pradesh, invariably it is the roots/rhizomes/tubers or the whole plant that is utilised which poses a high degree of threat to the medicinal species. The herbs are used in plant based pharmaceuticals industries and are mostly extracted from the natural habitats. The high valued species are the most threatened, especially, *Taxus Baccata*, an anti-cancer drug, which has been facing severe depletion in the Mandi and Sirmaur districts of the state. The case of *Trillium govanianum* (Nag Chhatri) is of particularly significant in the case of district Kullu, where the valuable medicinal herb has gone extinct from the natural forests. While threatening in-situ conservation of biodiversity due to unsustainable resource harvest, the illegal medicinal plant trade is also a cause of concern from the point of view of 'equitable sharing of benefits derived from the trade. To substantiate, while the local villagers get Rs. 1500-2000 for a Kg of *Trillium govanianum* (Nag Chhatri), its price in the international market reaches Rs. 1, 00, 000 per kg, therefore the gap of Rs. 98, 000 in the benefit earned from the trade in the plant which needs to be bridged and the locals ought to be given a fairer share in the same. Given the above concerns, it was further stated by Mr Thakur that under this Act the companies that use biological resources for commercial utilisation have to share the benefits earned by them such that 95% of the total benefits to be paid by the company goes to the BMC from where the resources are taken. Therefore, there is significant economic scope with respect regulating the trade in medicinal plants under the BD Act, 2002. It was further highlighted that in addition to the benefit sharing payable to the BMCs, they are also authorised under the Act to levy charges by way of collection of fees on those accessing/collecting biological resources from their jurisdiction. Example from Andhra Pradesh was given wherein a BMC had levy fees on collection of *tendu patta* from their territorial jurisdiction.

Given the above concern, the role envisaged for the BMCs is two-fold: first, regulate the trade in medicinal plants from their territorial jurisdiction and negotiate for a fairer price for the LBF and second, use the funds in LBF to cultivate the high medicinal plants to reduce pressure on the forest resources. The participants were also told of the Board's current initiative of starting contract farming between Dabur and farmers in the Lahul Valley. The Board has been in

conversation with the company asking the details with respect to the medicinal plants collected by them, quantity and source of collection. As per the Board, the company has collected species of medicinal plants whose conservation status is threatened/endangered.

A practical difficulty however, is with respect to the provisions of Section 38 of the BD Act, 2002 which limits the collection of species to research and scientific purposes. However, in order to introduce contract farming between the farmers of medicinal plants and companies which utilise such species for commercial utilisation, which will lead to both livelihood opportunities for the locals as well as reduce the pressure on the wild with respect to medicinal plants, the Board has written to the State Government to keep such contract farming arrangements outside the purview of the Act.

Dr Thakur also touched upon the genetic modification of local varieties and that how as per the law companies that use the local varieties/landraces and produce the genetically modified varieties and then get them patent. Such IPR related use of biological resources is regulated under the BD Act, 2002 and that it is mandatory for the NBA/SBB to consult the BMCs while taking any decision relating to the use of biological resources and knowledge associated with such resource occurring within the territorial jurisdiction of the BMC.



Dr. Joginder Thakur, Professor, Government Degree College, Banjar

Dr. Thakur stressed on the importance of formation of BMCs at the village levels so that the local biodiversity can be conserved. It was highlighted that how in past locals were self-sufficient given their dependence on local biodiversity thereby ensuring that the local biodiversity remains conserved. With respect to cultivation of medicinal plants, it was clarified that cultivation of a specific species should take place in its relevant altitude and not shifted to a different altitude as local conditions have their integral role to play.

Mr. Chuni Lal, Technical Support, Banjar Block, District Kullu

The technical support group for the Banjar district initially described their own experience with respect to documentation of agrobiodiversity in the buffer of Great Himalayan National Park (GHNP). In 2007 the group has documented 45 traditional varieties of crops that were cultivated by the communities in the buffer of the GHNP. In 2010, again the mapping was done which revealed that only 21 varieties were left suggesting that in 2017-18 even lesser varieties were there. One of the reasons for this was improved road connectivity. In 2007, the connectivity was poor, people used to grow and sell traditional crops only. By 2010-12, roads connectivity has increased, and therefore given better access, communities have moved towards cash crops that can be easily sold in the market.

Given the results of the documentation exercise, their group Grassroots India Trust had made a plan with the GHNP authorities to ensure continued cultivation of traditional agricultural varieties which involved sensitising the farmers with respect to the benefits of cultivating the traditional varieties. Continued cultivation of tradition varieties will not only ensure conservation of the local agrobiodiversity; but is also beneficial to them given the higher nutraceutical value of such varieties (in relation to the hybrid varieties). The NGO has developed a seed bank for traditional varieties and these are being distributed free of cost to incentivise so as to start the exercise on a small scale, the germplasm of the seed is also given to the Universities so that these are preserved.

Lastly with respect to the point made by the Dr. Joginder Thakur that cultivation of medicinal plants should be restricted to their natural altitudes, Mr. Chuni Lal shared their experience with respect to training farmers to cultivate medicinal plants and practical difficulties in the same. Due to climate change, apple farming has shifted in higher altitudes and is now practised in altitudes of above 6000 ft. and that while the present apple farming requires use of pesticides and insecticides, medicinal plant cultivation requires traditional/natural farming methods (only when large scale cultivation takes place, fertilizers are used; however, they are biological in nature (bio-fertilizers/bio-pesticides/organic manure). The practical difficulty in cultivation of both apples and medicinal plants in higher altitudes as happened with a local farmer who had cultivated *Aconitum hetero-phyllum* (Atish) was that though the produce was sold at a large scale, it had failed in the laboratory with respect to its medicinal value due to chemical traces in the plant. The farmer's land in this case was at a comparatively lower altitude to the apple orchard and therefore the pesticide run-off from the crop had come in contact with the soil of the cultivated plot. The TSG had then recommended to change the plot and dug a trench (1.5 m wide; 2 m deep) so that the runoff from the crop doesn't enter the plot.

Apart from cultivating medicinal plant, there have also been efforts made to sensitize farmers in the middle and upper hills (5000-8000 ft.) to cultivate ornamental plants such as Rhododendrons (endangered in HP). The basic aim is to cultivate those species that are endangered, have value from the biodiversity point of view and most importantly what are locally consumed by people and cultivation of the same is not dependent on market as when market goes down, there is no incentive to grow the same crop the next season.

With respect to the working and functioning of the Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) in the Banjar block of Kullu district, the current focus is generation of the Local Biodiversity Fund (LBF) thereby ensuring financial independence of the BMCs. The plan of the TSG is that BMCs will start levying a permit fee on those accessing the gram panchayat (the territorial jurisdiction) strictly for tourism purposes, thereby not covering the local villagers, vaidas/traditional knowledge holders and researchers, with an overall objective to generate local biodiversity fund to support cultivation of traditional agricultural crops and medicinal plants on a large scale.



Advocate Saurabh Sharma, LIFE

Advocate Saurabh Sharma gave a presentation with respect to legal provisions governing the constitution, role and responsibilities of BMCs and their primary responsibility as mandated in the statute: preparation of PBRs. After highlighting the provisions in the statute governing the constitution of BMCs, Advocate Saurabh Sharma highlighted the roles and responsibilities of BMCs as mentioned in the Guidelines issued by National Biodiversity Authority titled “*Operationalisation of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs)*”. In addition to the preparation of a PBR, the roles and responsibilities of a BMC takes various forms such as eco-restoration of the local biodiversity, management of sacred groves and sacred water bodies, heritage sites including heritage trees, conservation of traditional varieties/breeds of economically important plants and animals; sustainable utilization of biological resources within its area of territorial jurisdiction, regulation of access to the biological resources and/ or associated traditional knowledge, for commercial and research purposes and stopping illegal access of bio resources from areas falling within its territorial jurisdiction.

It was further highlighted that the BD Act, 2002 grants BMCs independent powers to levy charges by way of collection fees from persons accessing or collecting biological resources for commercial purposes from areas falling within their territorial jurisdiction. Collection of fees by

the BMC may enable it to build their own finances which can be utilised by them for carrying out the objectives of the statute.

Further highlighting the preparation of PBRs, it was highlighted PBR is a comprehensive document that comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological resources (those falling within the areas of territorial jurisdiction of the BMC, which is same as that of its local body's), their medicinal or any other use or any traditional knowledge associated with them.

The process of PBR preparation is participatory in nature, requiring extensive and intensive consultation with the large number of the people who need to share their common as well as specialized knowledge. The documentation of people's knowledge about conditions and trends about changes taking place in their surroundings and the drivers of these changes reveals issues of natural resource management to be reflected in the management plan for the area, thereby acting as a basis for knowledge based system of resource management.

It was further explained that PBR is prepared as per the Guidelines issued by the NBA titled "*Guidelines on Preparation of People's Biodiversity Register (PBRs)*" according to which documentation of information involves Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) among the locals, focused group discussions with people having knowledge, information gathered from individuals through detailed questionnaire, and published secondary information.

The format of the PBR as mentioned in the Guidelines was shown to the participants on the projector and the entries in the format (s) were explained to them.

Lastly it was told to the audience that as per the Guidelines, post PBR preparation, an Action Plan is to be prepared by the BMC with the TSG's support. The Action Plan draws from the documentation in the PBR and outlines the steps for conservation of biological resources and the training needs identified for the BMC personnel.



Mridhu Tandon, Researcher, LIFE

Given the presentation on the legal provisions with respect to BMCs and PBRs, the last presentation highlighted a few examples where BMC had taken up conservation based activities. As an example from the Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh, BMC Keoti Gram (Keoti Gram Panchayat, Rewa district Madhya Pradesh) which had filed a petition in the Central Zone of National Green Tribunal raising the issue of illegal mining and illegal construction carried out in their area in the name of ‘tourism’ and the environmental damage caused to the Keoti Village Forests due to construction of Biodiversity Parks by the State Government. The BMC had prayed for immediate stoppage of any construction activity and demolish construction already carried out in the Keoti area comprising of dense forest and waterfall and for declaration of Keoti Gram as a Biodiversity Heritage Site (BHS) under the BD Act, 2002. The Tribunal during the course of its hearing had found that there were no criteria in place for identification of a site and its notification as a BHS and thereby had ordered that there won’t be allowed any kind of developmental activity (including mining) in the Keoti Village. Upholding its earlier orders, the Tribunal made it clear that no mining of any sort, construction or alteration of habitat in any manner will be allowed in the area.

This was followed by a documentary on the initiatives taken by the BMC Piprai (Piprai Village, Morena district) in support of their TSG, Sujagriti Samaj Sevi Sanstha, Morena. The PBR prepared by the BMC with the technical support received from the NGO, revealed that 800 hectares of cultivable land is being transformed into ravines leading landlessness among the local farmers. In order to address the issues of loss of lands and livelihood to ravines, a multi-pronged approach was adopted by the BMC Piprai and their Technical Support Group, Sujagriti Samaj Sevi Sanstha (SSSS) by the following means: (1) Improvement of soil strength by re-introducing the thorny shrub (*Commiphora wightii*) Guggal. The PBR also revealed that gradually Guggal is being pushed towards extinction. The plant is known for the medicinal use of its resin. The oleoresin of Guggul plants has wide application in the treatment of numerous physical disorders and diseases like inflammation, obesity, cardiovascular disease, fracture of bones and lipid disorders. Thus the plantation and conservation of Guggul protect the ravines from expanding further, while simultaneously improving livelihood opportunities for the local population. (2) Construction of Dorbandi and Check dams resulting in conservation of land from ravine formation and increase in recharge of wells with attendant augmentation of agricultural production and effective management of water resource. Besides, 15000 natural occurring Guggal plants in 70 hectare of ravines have been conserved in-situ and in addition, the BMC had systematically planted with 10,000 Guggal plants. The BMC has also levies fees on companies such as Dabur that commercially utilise the resin of the Guggal plant for commercial purposes.

From Kerala, the example of conservation of Sasthamkotta Lake (a Ramsar Site and the largest freshwater body in Kerala) by a Joint BMC was given. A joint BMC was formed out of 3 village panchayats in Sasthamkotta Block: Sasthamkotta, West Kallada and Mynagapally owing to lake's geographical location in these villages. The Block level BMC has been acting as an environmental watch group in the locality and had raised its voice against excessive withdrawal of water by the Kerala Water Authority (KWA). The BMC president in May 2015 had written to the managing director of KWA highlighting the need to impose curbs on the unscientific exploitation of water which was resulting in drying of the lake thereby affecting the groundwater level in the neighbouring areas. The letter directed the KWA to reduce its water intake by 40% within a month and to pay the joint BMC a certain percentage of the value of extracted water to fund local biodiversity conservation. The joint BMC had threatened legal action in case the KWA failed to respond and take necessary action. Further, an example was given from the state

of Arunachal Pradesh where BMC Sangti (Sangti Village, West Kameng district, Arunachal Pradesh) where had developed strict rules for their territorial jurisdiction. The notice board put up by the BMC laid the following rules: (1) Prohibition within the jurisdiction of the Sangti Village: (a) Hunting of wild animals; (b) Use of chemicals, explosives and electrocution for fishing and (c) Unauthorised extraction of natural resources such as timber, NTFP, etc. (2) Violators will be prosecuted and penalised under Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 or as per regulatory norms of Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) or village.

**Participants at Training Workshop on the Biological Diversity Act, 2002
On 24 January 2018 at Community Training and Tourist Centre
Sai Ropa, Banjar (Kullu), H.P.**



Report
State Level Workshop
on
***“National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP),
National Biodiversity Targets (NBT) and Sixth
National Report to Convention on Biological
Diversity”***

(19th February, 2018)

at

Regency Hall, Hotel Holiday Home, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh



Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board

O/o H.P. Council for Science Technology and Environment, H.P

Vigyan Bhawan, Bemloe, Shimla – 171 001

(Phone 0177-2656489, Fax 0177-2620998)

Background:

Article 6 of CBD enjoins upon all Parties to prepare national strategies, plans or programmes for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and to integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies. In pursuance to CBD, India enacted the Biological Diversity Act in 2002. Section 36 of the Act empowers the Central Government to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and to integrate biodiversity concerns into relevant sectors.

Pursuant to ratification of CBD, following an extensive consultative process with various stakeholders an action plan Strategy on Biodiversity was developed, and approved by Committee of Secretaries in 1999, which was submitted to the CBD Secretariat. Thereafter, the Ministry of Environment and Forests implemented an externally-aided project on National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) from 2000-2004, under which 33 state level, 10 eco-region level, 18 local level and 13 thematic action plans were prepared. On the basis of these action plans, a final technical report of NBSAP project was prepared. While this report was accepted in 2005, it was decided that preparation of the NBAP could be taken up only after approval of the National Environment Policy. The Cabinet approved the National Environment Policy in 2006. Thereafter, preparation of National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) was taken up, by revising and updating the National Policy and action strategy on Biodiversity developed in 1999, and by using the final technical report of the NBSAP project, so that the NBAP is in consonance with the National Environment Policy. The revised NBAP incorporating the comments received has been approved by the Cabinet on 6th Nov 2008. The NBAP document has been printed and formally released by the Minister of State, MoEFCC on 24th Feb, 2009.

The NBAP draws from the principle in the National Environment Policy that human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development and they are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature. This Action Plan identifies threats and constraints in biodiversity conservation taking into cognizance the existing legislations, implementation mechanisms, strategies, plans and programmes, based on which action points have been designed.

Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board organise one day State Level Workshop on “*National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP), National Biodiversity Targets (NBT) and Sixth National Report to Convention on Biological Diversity*” on 19th February, 2018 at

Regency Hall, Hotel Holiday Home, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh for the representatives of various line departments, indigenous peoples, local communities, as well as representatives from relevant sectors, business, civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations NGO's for the preparation of the national report.

One day State Level Workshop on “*National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP), National Biodiversity Targets (NBT) and Sixth National Report to Convention on Biological Diversity*” was organised as per the technical schedule (Annexure-I) .

Inaugural Session

Before the start of the workshop, the participants from the representatives of various line departments (such as Agriculture, Ayurveda, Forests, Health, Education, Industry, Tourism, Planning, Horticulture, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, etc.), indigenous peoples, local communities, as well as representatives from relevant sectors, business, civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGO's) were registered from 9.30 am to 10.15 am by the H.P. State Biodiversity Board at Regency Hall, Hotel Holiday Home, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.

The brief information and list of participants who attended the workshop has been given in the table as follows:-

S. N.	Name	Complete Address	Contact No.
1.	Dr. Arun Chauhan	Regional Director (RCFC) Regional-cum-Facilitation Center, Joginder Nagar-175045 HP	7018001026
2.	Sh. Om Prakash	Senior Project Fellow G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment & Sustainable Development Regional Centre, HP Unit, Mohal, Kullu – 175126, Himachal Pradesh, India	94186-48706
3.	Sh Vijay Kumar	G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment & Sustainable Development Regional Centre, HP Unit Mohal, Kullu – 175126, Himachal Pradesh, India	98170-96542
4.	Sh. Abhiraj Thakur	Career Point University Hamirpur Campus : Bhoranj (Tikker - Kharwarian), Hamirpur, [H.P] - 176041	94184-01708
5.	Sh. M.L Azad	Addi Director (S) Dept of HR H.P	94184-55013
6.	Ms. Arti Jamwal	Assistant Prof. Career Point University Hamirpur Campus : Bhoranj (Tikker - Kharwarian), Hamirpur, H.P.	8988079030

7.	Sh. Pankaj Kumar Mishra	Sr. Programmer Directorate of Land Record, B-28 SDA Complex Kasumpti Shimla	95825-97592
8.	Sh. Pana Lal Shrama	APRO, HIMURJA, Shimla-9	-
9.	Sh. Ujjwal Deep Sharma,	Distt Officer, RIISM Jogindernagar, Distt Mandi, HP	94180-84187
10.	Sh. Narender Kumar	Scientist, ICAR-NBPGR RS Shimla, HP	94183-17331
11.	Sh. Dinesh Agarwal	Yugmarg News Paper, Shimla, HP	94180-68287
12.	Dr. KK Parmanick	Head & PsICAR-IARI REG STN Amartara Cottage Shimla-4	98170-75535
13.	Sh. Raman Sharma	Himachal Dastak Shimla	-
14.	Sh. Hitender Sharma	Joint Director, FTI Chail, Solan HP	94184-59858
15.	Sh. Atul Chaudhary	Dy. Director, FTI Chail, Solan HP	94180-96909
16.	Sh Dinesh Kumar	AIR Shimla, HP	94186-25697
17.	Dr. Sunil K. Baniyal	Directorate of Hr. Education, Science Consultant, Himachal Pradesh	98165-96300
18.	Sh. Manoj Chauhan	HPSEB, Shimla-9	94180-44033
19.	Sh. Pushpender	MH one News	94598-02846
20.	Sh. Parveen Kumar	Directorate of Land Records B-28 SDA Complex Kasumpti Shimla-9	94184-61187
21.	Smt. Arti Gupta	WWF-India State Office Gate No-2 BCS New Shimla-9	94183-42479
22.	Prof. N.S Chauhan	Pharma, Sr. Consultant NBPGR GoI, Ex. Prof & Head UHF, Nauni Solan, H.P.	98050-25350
23.	Sh. Anil Kumar Shurma	Apka Fainsla, New Paper, Shimla	94187-61185
24.	Dr. Sushit Gupta	CCF Wildlife Shimla, HP	
25.	Dr. B.D. Sharma	Ex. PS & Head NBPGR Reg. Phagli Shimla	941888-00350
26.	Dr. L.C. Bandana	DFO (Research) at Karnody, Sundernagar, Distt Mandi, HP	-
27.	Sh. Rajender kaith	City Chennal, Shimla	94184-25887
28.	Sh. S.S. Kanwar	Prof. Biotechnology, HPU Shimla, HP	-
29.	Ms. Anjana Thakur	PRO IIRD, Shimla, HP	-
30.	Sh. Kalyan Parimata	Channel 9 Shimla, HP	-
31.	Sh. Ajay Bhatiya	Danik Bhaskar, Shimla	-
32.	Sh. Bhupender Sharma	Ajit Samachar, shimla	94180-11644
33.	Dr. Vishal S. Rana	Principal Scientist, Dr. YS Parmar University Nauni Solan, HP	94184-57401
34.	Ms. Sujata	Himvani Shimla	-
35.	Sh. J.S. Chauhan	Public Welfare & National Intergtion Society Jhokhad Tehsil Chopal Distt Shimla	-
36.	Ms. Archana Phull	The Statesman Shimla	94180-28111
37.	Sh. Sanjay Sharma	Dy Director, Industries, Shimla-1	94184-81174
38.	Sh. Suresh Rajta	Divya line Media Shimla, HP	98170-70905
39.	Sh. Lam porle	Himachal News , Shimla	88945-55050
40.	Sh. Ranbir Singh	News 18, Shimla, Hp	98171-71976
41.	Sh Deepak Rana	News 18 Shimla, HP	89884-40899
42.	Sh. V.D. Sharma	NDTV Shimla, HP	93185-27027
43.	Sh. Dolap	Kawasaki, Shimla, HP	88948-56814

44.	Sh. P.L. Gautam	Vice Chancellor Career Point University Hamirpur	9459376233
45.	Dr. Hemant Sood	Associate Professor JUIT, Wagnaghat Solan,	9418689098
46.	Sh. Sanjay Sood	A P R P Shimla	9418065293
47.	Dr. Sanjay Uniyal	CSIR- IHBT, Palampur - 176061	9418070321
48.	Sh. Deepak Kumar	AIR Shimla	7018146558
49.	Sh. M. S. Kashyap	DPRO Shimla	-
50.	Sh. Balbir Chauhan	ANI News Shimla	-
51.	Sh. Lekh Ra	Himachal Abhi Abhi	-
52.	Sh. Abhinaya	Himachal Media (Hill Post)	-
53.	Sh. Tara Chand Thakur	Directorate of Higher Education, HP Shimla	9418006220
54.	Sh. Chuni Lal	Top Floor P.O. Building Banjar 175123 Kullu, HP	9418133427
55.	Sh. Tapash Chauha	Assistant Director Fisheries Shimla	9418464184
56.	Sh. Shyam	Asst Prof. SBS IIT Mandi -175005	86280-88505
57.	Ms. Bandana Kumari	Project Fellow, IIT Mandi Medicinal Plant Lab	98170-81034
58.	Sh. Badal Singh	Scientist ICAR-NBPGR RS Shimla	99116-34202
59.	Dr. S.P Bhardwaj	Expert Group Member. H,N 8 IAS Colony Panthghati Shimla	-
60.	Dr. Hemant Gupta	CES HPPCL Shimla, HP	-
61.	Dr. P. Sharma	Prof UHF Nauni, Solan HP	94181-48202
62.	Sh. DP Sharma	UHF Nauni, Solan, HP	94184-64081
63.	Sh. C.L Thakur	UHF Nauni, Solan, HP	94188-28456
64.	Dr. Lal Singh	Himalayan Research Group Umesh Bhawan Chotta Shiml-171002 HP	98160-26820
65.	Dr. Ashok Chauhan	Assit. Director, O/o Deputy Director Animal Health breeding Shimla	94180-76324
66.	Sh Kamal Thakur	TV 100 News Shimla	94183-00279
67.	Dr. Anil Kant	Dept of Biotechnology, Jaypee University Wagnaghat Solan	98163-05931
68.	Dr. GL Panday	Dy Director Dept of Health Directrate, Shimla	94184-57856
69.	Suresh Sharma	SMS (Placement cell) Directorate of Agriculture, HP Shimla	9805740341
70.	Dr Uvi tyagi Barwal	OSD to DH, D/O Health and Family Welfare Kusumpti, Shimla HP	-
71.	Dr Rakesh R Bhardwaj	OSD to DHSR, D/O Health, Safety and Regulation, Shimla HP	-
72.	Dr Shushma Sharma	Deptt. of Bio Sciences, HPU Shimla	-
73.	Rajender Thakur	APO, HPVHA New Shimla	-
74.	B R Thakur	Team Member, HPUHA childline	-
75.	Dr Mahender S Thakur	Serve Himalaya Society, Gupta Cottage, Near Central School Lakkar Bazar, Shimla	-
76.	Dr Jai Dev	Professor, Deptt of Seed Sci and Technology, CSK HPKV Palampur	9418054450
77.	Shishu Sharma	DD/ AIR	9418013038
78.	Deepak	AIR Shimla	9418119496
79.	Gauri Das	Arya Samaj, Shimla	-

80.	Om Prakash Thakur	Reporter	9625932530
81.	Meenakshi Sharma	Himvani, Reporter, Shimla	8626846079
82.	Jai Singh	Asst Director, Fisheries, Bilaspur	9418800458
83.	Kuldeep Singh	Aapka Faisla, Reporter, Shimla	9418877115
84.	Lalit Kumar	The Statesman, Reporter, Shimla	9418588653
85.	Devender Hetta	Punjab Kesari, Reporter, Shimla	9817006350
86.	Rakesh Kumar	DD news, Reporter, Shimla	9816586722
87.	Ujwal Sharma	Hinsustan Samachar, Reporter Shimla	9418187690
88.	Tina Thakur	Adartsh Himachal, Reporter, Shimla	9418694594
89.	Surjeet Singh	Deputy Director/ Project Director, SHNA PMKSY-WDC R.D.D. HP	9418042680
Officials and Staff of H.P. State Biodiversity Board, Shimla			
90.	Sh. Kunal Satyarthi	Member Secretary	9410394349
91.	Dr. M.L. Thakur	State Project Coordinator	-
92.	Mrs. Priyanka Sharma	Sr. Scientific Assistant	-
93.	Dr. Pankaj Sharma	Sr. Scientific Professional	9418776534
94.	Dr. Navjot Kaler	Scientific Professional	-
95.	Mr. Vineet Negi	Scientific Assistant	-
96.	Sh. Amit Rana	DEO	9418800179
97.	Ms. Monika Thakur	Computer Assistant	-
98.	Mrs. Poonam Dharma	Junior Account Assitant	-
99.	Sh. Surender	Driver	-
100.	Sh. Durgesh	Driver	-
101.	Sh. Pritam	Driver	-

The function started by lighting of the Lamp by Chief Guest Smt. Manisha Nanda Addl. Chief Secretary, Environment Science & Technology Govt. of Himachal Pradesh. Sh. Kunal Satyarthi, Member Secretary, Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board welcomed the participants and other dignitaries on the Dias and representatives of various line departments (such as Agriculture, Ayurveda, Forests, Health, Education, Industry, Tourism, Planning, Horticulture, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, etc.), indigenous peoples, local communities, as well as representatives from relevant sectors, business, civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGO's).

Smt. Manisha Nanda Addl. Chief Secretary, Environment Science & Technology Govt. of Himachal Pradesh was requested to share her wisdom and bless all the participants from her words of encouragement. In her address she pointed out the role and importance of biodiversity and need for its conservation. She also briefed about the rich and varied biodiversity of Himachal Pradesh. She also talked about the importance of the current event

and how critical and fruitful the feedbacks would be from this event. She briefed about the forest wealth of the state and educated about the role and responsibilities of the communities that are living very closely with the forest land and in relation to the rich biological wealth of the State. In her valuable talk she also mentioned that rural people of interior areas rely heavily on medicinal plants with around 500 medicinal plants used by local for curing the ailments, a number medicinal plants are also in heavy demand in industries hence accounting for a very high annual trade of medicinal plants in addition it was also noted that horticulture sector of the state alone generates around 4000 crores annually. So in her speech after pointing out the importance and scope of biodiversity she laid stress on how and why this valuable biodiversity should be conserved. She also informed everyone about the indigenous communities of Himachal Pradesh and TK that is with held within these communities.

Sh. Kunal Satyarthi briefed the participating about the historical background and purpose of organising one day State Level Workshop on “National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP), National Biodiversity Targets (NBT) and Sixth National Report to Convention on Biological Diversity”. He informed the participants about the activities of the Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB) and various steps being taken up by HPSBB for implementation of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 in the State.

Dr. Ishwar C. Poojar, Project Manager, UNEP GEF MoEFCC ABS Project, NBA, Chennai briefed about CBD history, NBAP, NBT importance and preparation of India’s sixth National Report to CBD and its relevance.

Prof. P.L. Gautam, Former Chairman, National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai in his special address made participants aware about important provisions of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and its importance in conservation and sustainable use of precious biological Resources of the State.

Dr. Pankaj Sharma, Sr. Scientific Professional, HPSBB thanked all the participants from the representatives of various line departments (such as Agriculture, Ayurveda, Forests, Health, Education, Industry, Tourism, Planning, Horticulture, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, etc.), indigenous peoples, local communities, as well as representatives from relevant sectors, business, civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGO’s) be presented in One day State Level Workshop on “*National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP), National Biodiversity Targets (NBT) and Sixth National Report to Convention on Biological Diversity*” on the behalf of Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board, Shimla.

Technical Session

After tea break Sh. Kunal Satyarthi, Member secretary, HP State Biodiversity Board in his presentation/talk described the objectives of CBD mentioning that the Convention is legally binding and Parties are obliged to implement its provisions and it addresses issues relating to research and training, public education and awareness, and technical and scientific cooperation. Seven thematic programmes of CoP namely Agricultural biodiversity, Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity, Island biodiversity, Marine and coastal biodiversity, Forest biodiversity, Mountain biodiversity, and Inland waters biodiversity were also mentioned. He said that National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) as per Article 6 of CBD and National Reports as per Article 26 are two mandatory obligations of CBD on all parties. Aichi Biodiversity Targets were also elaborated and in his talk Mr. Satyarthi indicated ministries and departments of Government of India (GoI) who are actively participating towards NBP and combined allocation of funds of MoEFCC and 23 ministries/department of GoI that contribute towards biodiversity conservation and NBT. In addition activities of Board were briefed mentioning approaches in BMC constitution, BMC activities, Peoples Biodiversity Register (PBR) Documentation and Technical Support Group (TSG) formation, PBR process, PBR constituted so far, Digitization of PBR, Online ABS platform, ABS Mechanism and activities that board is performing towards identification and notification of Sacred Grooves of HP were also elaborated.

Mr. Ishwar C. Poojar, Project Manager, UNEP GEF MoEFCC ABS Project, NBA, Chennai briefed about CBD history, NBAP, NBT importance and preparation of India's sixth National Report to CBD and its relevance. Biogeographic zones of India were described and importance of Biodiversity and need for its conservation and sustainable use of its components were also highlighted. Aichi Biodiversity 20 targets were briefed and 12 targets that India took up as national targets were also described. CBD and its protocols were described followed by UNDP and strategic plan for biodiversity conservation. Next Mr. Poojar Briefed about 5 National Reports its outcome and what was expected from the present reporting. NBSAP (Strategy and Action plans) since 1999 were also told. India's 12 National Biodiversity targets were elaborated and explained. After explaining the key features of NBAP, Aichi Biodiversity Targets and merger of 20 to 12 targets of National Biodiversity Targets were also discussed. In the end 17 sustainable goals of Niti Ayog sustainable development goals (SDGs) were discussed and their relevance with National Biodiversity

Targets were also discussed. In the end reporting requirements under article 26 of CBD were discussed and explained.

Dr. M.L. Thakur, State Project Coordinator, UNEP-GEF-MoEF ABS Project gave presentation on worksheet for National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) and National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs).

Dr. Pankaj Sharma, Sr. Scientific Professional, HPSBB gave presentation on worksheet for Mobilizing resources and mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral plans and programmes.

Thereafter, group activities on initiatives/activities/ programmes at state level for achieving NBTs and mapping of schemes for assessing their contribution towards biodiversity were held regarding inputs from the representatives of various line departments to fill the Worksheet-I and Worksheet-II. After that, each Group leader gives his/her presentation about the various activities/plans/projects on going in their departments/organization/universities which are helpful in the preparation of National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP), National Biodiversity Targets (NBT) and Sixth National Report to Convention on Biological Diversity. The one day State Level Workshop on “*National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP), National Biodiversity Targets (NBT) and Sixth National Report to Convention on Biological Diversity*” ended with a vote of thanks by Dr. M.L. Thakur State Project Coordinator UNEP-GEF, Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board, Shimla.

TECHNICAL SESSION 1:

National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) and National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs)

STATE	Himachal Pradesh
NAME OF THE PARTICIPANT	Registration List
MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HP State Biodiversity Board• Department of Fruit Science, Forest product, Vegetable, Floriculture & landscape, Silviculture, Seed Science, Agroforestry, Entomology, Pathology, Environmental Science, Soil Science, Basic Science; Dr YS Parmar UHF Nauni, Solan.• HP Forest Department• Himalayan Forest Research Institute Shimla• Department of Biotechnology, Biosciences & Chemistry, Centre for Environmental Studies, HPU Shimla• HIMURJA, Kasumpti, Shimla• HP Power corporation• NBPGR, Regional Station, Shimla• Medicinal plant lab, Indian Institute of Technology Mandi• CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bioresources, Palampur• GB Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment and Sustainable development, Himachal Unit, Mohal, Kullu• NSS, NCC, Eco club, Bharat scout & guide; Department of Higher Education• Department of Biosciences, CPU, Hamirpur• Research Institute in Indian system of Medicine, Jogindernagar• Department of Fisheries, HP• Ayurveda, National AYUSH Mission Medicinal Plant Sector, NMPB-Centre Sector Scheme; Ayurveda NMPB, Jogindernagar• ICAR-IARI regional Station, Shimla• CSKHPKV, Palampur• Department of Agriculture, HP• Department of Biotechnology, Jaypee University, Solan• Department of Health and Family welfare, HP• Career Point University, Hamirpur

WORKSHEET

A. Integration of biodiversity concerns into state level policies, plans and programmes

1. Please indicate the departments that you are aware, wherein activities directly relevant to biodiversity conservation are underway.

- HP State Biodiversity Board
- Department of Fruit Science, Forest product, Vegetable, Floriculture & landscape, Silviculture, Seed Science, Agroforestry, Entomology, Pathology, Environmental Science, Soil Science, Basic Science; Dr YS Parmar UHF Nauni, Solan.
- HP Forest Department
- Himalayan Forest Research Institute Shimla
- Department of Biotechnology, Biosciences & Chemistry, Centre for Environmental Studies, HPU Shimla
- HIMURJA, Kasumpti, Shimla
- HP Power corporation
- NBPGR, Regional Station, Shimla (NAIP (GEF) project)
- Medicinal plant lab, Indian Institute of Technology Mandi
- CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bioresources, Palampur
- GB Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment and Sustainable development, Himachal Unit, Mohal, Kullu
- NSS, NCC, Eco club, Bharat scout & guide; Department of Higher Education
- Research Institute in Indian system of Medicine, Jogindernagar
- Department of Fisheries, HP
- Ayurveda, National AYUSH Mission Medicinal Plant Sector, NMPB-Centre Sector Scheme; Ayurveda NMPB, Jogindernagar
- ICAR-IARI regional Station, Shimla
- CSKHVKV, Palampur
- Department of Agriculture, HP
- Department of Biotechnology, Jaypee University, Solan
- Department of Health and Family welfare, HP
- Department of Biosciences, Career Point University, Hamirpur

2. Please list documents/reports related to implementation of CBD, or other multilateral environmental agreements such as in the area of Climate Change, Hazardous Waste Management etc. prepared in your state that could contribute to NBTs such as 'State Action Plan on Climate Change'.

- State Strategy and Action Plan on Climate Change
- Biotechnology in Himachal Pradesh
- Response assessment & processing of knowledge base to serve long term management and use of biodiversity in the Himalaya-focus on representative protected sites

- Conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plants in Himachal Pradesh, North West Himalaya
- Up-scaling applicability of ex-situ mechanism for conservation and utilization of high value plant species-focusing on promotion of conservation education & capacity buildings
- Studies on Diversity and Conservation Status of Plants in a Proposed Cold Desert Biosphere Reserve of Trans and North West Himalaya
- Study on the assessment and conservation prioritization of plant diversity along an altitudinal gradient in Himachal Pradesh, North Western Himalaya
- Expanding Outreach through Participation of Youth in Real time/Field observation to Benefit the Education (PROBE) in the Indian Himalayan Region
- Preparation of a management plan for Medicinal plants in the Catchment Area of Parbati Hydro Electrical Project
- Improvement of infrastructural facilities in the Botanical Garden for conservation of rare endangered and threatened plants in the Arboretum at Mohal and Herbal Garden at Doharanala Kullu, Himachal Pradesh
- Ecological Evaluation Mapping and Conservation Prioritization of Floristic Diversity of the Spiti Valley in a Proposed Cold Desert Biosphere Reserve in Trans Himalaya
- Understanding biodiversity patterns and processes under changing resource use and climate scenario in Indian Himalaya – ecological and social implications
- Promoting conservation and sustainable utilization of Himalayan Biodiversity Elements using biotechnological and physiological approaches
- Ecological evaluation, mapping and conservation prioritization of floristic diversity of the Spiti Valley in the Cold Desert Biosphere Reserve
- Conservation and Management of Pollinators for Sustainable Agriculture through Ecosystem based Approach
- Himalayan Ecosystems Research Project: Assessment and quantification of forest ecosystem services with special emphasis on pollination in the Indian Himalayan agro-ecosystems
- Community perceptions and vulnerability assessment of Biodiversity in the selected sites of Kullu district, Himachal Pradesh
- Study on the impact of Sainj Hydro-Electric Project on the Great Himalayan National Park (GHNP) in general and flora and fauna of the local area in particular
- All India Coordinated Research Project “Sacred Grove Ecosystem Service Assessment: Assessment of Ecosystem Services in Sacred Groves of Himachal Pradesh, North Western Himalaya”
- All India Coordinated Research Project “Preventing extinction and improving conservation status of threatened plants through applications of biotechnological tools”
- Population Assessment, Standardization of Propagation Protocols and Establishment (ex situ & in situ) of Selected Species as a Part of Biodiversity Conservation Plan under Sainj Hydro-Electric Project in Himachal Pradesh

- Scientific Research on Changing Climate and its impact on Floral Diversity and Ecosystem Services (Pollination) at Kullu region of IHR – a Citizen Science initiative
 - Promoting Pollinators using Community based Conservation Approach at Kullu, Himachal Pradesh
 - National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE): Task Force-3, Forest and Plant Resources
 - National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE) Task Force 5: Network Programme on Convergence of Traditional Knowledge Systems for Sustainable Development in the Indian Himalayan Region
 - Vulnerability assessment of mountain ecosystems due to climate change: Ecosystem structure and function.
 - Standardization of post-harvest technology for Wild Rose Hips and promotion as sustainable livelihood option among poor self-help women groups in Kullu Valley, Himachal Pradesh.
 - Assessment of floristic diversity and microbial association of the Birch – Rhododendron forest in Himachal Pradesh, North Western Himalaya, India
 - Establishment and Maintenance of Rural Technology Park for the Capacity Building and Socio-economic Upliftment of Rural Communities and Other Stakeholders in Himachal Pradesh
 - Preparation of Peoples' Biodiversity Register in selected Panchayats of Kullu District, Himachal Pradesh
 - Community driven solid waste management in Himachal Pradesh: A step towards Swachh Bharat Mission
- 3. Please list the state specific legislations, strategies, policies, action plans etc. adopted in your state in areas relevant to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use (directly or indirectly) such as those relating to wetlands, forestry, fisheries, agriculture, etc.**
- State Strategy and Action Plan on Climate Change
 - Environment Master Plan Himachal Pradesh
 - Carbon Intensity, Himachal Pradesh
 - Forests or Carbon Sinks?
 - Himachal Pradesh Forest Department revised Policy on Eco-tourism, 2017

**B. Mapping of NBAP Action points with activities of Ministries/Departments/
Institutions of the State Government.**

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme / Programme	Implementing Agency / Department	Thematic Area of India's NBAP (One scheme/programme may contribute to more than one thematic area)											Contribution to total no. of thematic areas.
			TA 1	TA 2	TA 3	TA 4	TA 5	TA 6	TA 7	TA 8	TA 9	TA 10	TA 11	
1	• Implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and its provisions.	HP State Biodiversity Board	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working in the field of research and conservation of Horticulture, Forestry and allied branches with advancement of basic and applied research pertaining to Horticulture, Forestry and other allied sciences. Extension and dissemination of Scientific information among rural masses of the state and developing linkages with the State/Central/International Institutions, NGOs, Orchardists, Farmers and Industrialists for ensuring economic and ecological security in the State. Strategic, need based and farmer oriented development of horticulture and forestry in Himachal Pradesh through excellence in education and research for food and ecological security, improved livelihood opportunities and economic prosperity of farming communities covers the mission of University. 	Dr YS Parmar UHF Nauni, Solan.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSS on Medicinal plant conservation Regular plantation Scheme Lantana Eradication Programme Protected area network management 	HP Forest Department	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ecotourism site management• Monkey sterilization programme• Working plan/ Management Plans• Mid Himalayan project• SWAN Project														
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Survey and Evaluation of Silvi-Pastoral Systems in Himachal Pradesh and Its Role in Sustaining Community Livelihood• Carbon sequestration potential of existing land use system in Lahaul Valley, Himachal Pradesh.• Identification, Ecological Assessment for Selection and Screening of Superior and Insect Pest Resistant Clones• Ecological studies in Alpine pastures of District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.• Awareness Training for Conservation of Pinus gerardiana (Chilgoza) through Scientific Intervention in Moorang Forest Range of District Kinnaur, Himachal Pradesh• Assessment of Floristic Diversity in Tundah Wildlife Sanctuary of District Chamba, Himachal Pradesh for Its Long Term Ecological Monitoring.• 5- Innovative Technologies for Climate change mitigation and Biodiversity Conservation with Alternate Livelihood opportunities for Mountain Communities.	Himalayan Forest Research Institute Shimla	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>			7
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Centre of Environmental Studies and the Institute of Integrated Himalayan Studies (IIHS), Human Geography, Remote Sensing, Population Studies, Environment, Integrated Himalayan	HPU Shimla		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		6

	<p>Studies, application of Biotechnology in Forestry, Agriculture and Horticulture, Mycorrhizal Technology, Ecology, Taxonomy, Ethno Botany, Biodiversity, Wood Science, Honeybees, Cytogenetics, and Plant etc. are dedicated departments and institutes under HPU concerned with the development of conservation activities and sustainable practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Development, Poverty, Tribal Studies, Human Resource Development and Cultural Studies, Folk Literature, Handicrafts are working towards study of Traditional Knowledge and conservation of such valuable knowledge present in the state. 														
6		HIMURJA, Kasumpti, Shimla								<input type="checkbox"/>					1
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and management of plant genetic resources of western Himalayas comprising Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir (now referred to as Northwest sub-Himalayan and high attitude Himalayan Region, Zone VI under NATP-PB). • A field genebank of temperate fruits and newly introduced fruit plants, and largest germplasm collection of french bean, amaranth, buckwheat is being maintained at the station. The station has also a facility of medium-term storage for conserving orthodox seeds where seeds can be stored up 12-15 years without losing viability. • This station also acts as 	NBPGR, Regional Station, Shimla	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		8

	National Active Germplasm Site (NAGs) for amaranth, french bean, buckwheat and temperate fruits.														
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of flora of Kamand region • Establish a Botanical Garden with collection of local flora • Develop and maintain Herbarium • In-situ conservation, collection and maintenance of medicinal plants • Documentation, digitization and dissemination of the related information • Undertake R&D in the related area (Phytochemical profiling of selected plants, understanding the local edible plants, Bioengineering plants etc) 	Medicinal plant lab, Indian Institute of Technology Mandi	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			5
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advanced research aspects focused on bioresources for catalysizing bioeconomy in a sustainable manner • Remote sensing and mapping facilities; internationally recognized herbarium; animal house facility; pilot plants in nutraceuticals, essential oil and herbals; farms and polyhouses • Promoting industrial growth through technological interventions is a constant endeavor and several technologies developed by the institute are transferred to industries. • For socio- economic upliftment, regular training programmes and advisory services are rendered to farmers, floriculturists, tea planters and small entrepreneurs involved in food processing sector. 	CSIR- Institute of Himalayan Bioresources, Palampur	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		8

10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land and Water Resource management Conservation of Biological diversity Environment Impact Analysis Awareness programme about Biodiversity conservation 	GB Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment and Sustainable development, Himachal Unit, Mohal, Kullu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>			5
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of medicinal plants, conservation, multiplication & awareness for cultivation Emphasis on medicinal plants in Herbal garden of 	Research Institute in Indian system of Medicine, Jogindernagar		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>			3
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welfare Schemes for farmers and fishermans under Blue Revolution Scheme. Establishment of Fish seed hatcheries for Indian Major Carps and other specific cultivable fin fish. freshwater fish culture Trout Hatcheries 	Department of Fisheries, HP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		7
13	National AYUSH Mission, NMPB-Centre Sector Scheme; Ayurveda NMPB	Ayurveda Department, Himachal Pradesh.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>									3
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of Wheat for Northern Hills Improvement of Barley for Northern Hills To collect, maintain and evaluate native and exotic germplasm of temperate fruit crops. Utilize the temperate fruit germplasm in the improvement of temperate fruit crops. To identify research gaps in improving productivity of temperate fruit crops in different agro-climatic regions of the country. To develop cost effective methods for controlling pests and diseases of 	ICAR-IARI regional Station, Shimla	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		6

	temperate fruit crops.														
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific research in fundamental and applied aspects of crop improvement, natural resource management, plant protection, animal health, animal production and livestock and product technology • Growth and development of various disciplines of agriculture and animal husbandary. • Socio-economic studies on various aspects of research and development so as to advise the policy makers in these fields in devising their policies. 	CSKHPKV, Palampur	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		6
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan International Cooperative agency (JICA) contact mission • Dr. Y. S. Parmar Kisan Swarozgar Yojna. • Rajiv Gandhi micro-irrigation scheme • Uttam Chaara Utpadan Yojna • Lift irrigation and borewell scheme 	Department of Agriculture, HP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			6
17	Department of Biotechnology, working on in-situ (Tissue culturing) conservation of various commercially important medicinal plant species of HP	Jaypee University, Solan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		5
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOU signed with CSIR, Palampur to promote eco-friendly and pollution free environment. • MOU signed with IIT Bombay to promote latest IT knowledge amongst rural population by training students and other youths of the region. • MOU signed with Global Crop Diversity Trust, Bonn, Germany to support the conservation and rural development programmes to ensure food security in 	Career Point University, Hamirpur		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		5

	developing countries.															
19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning, promotion, co-ordination and overseeing the implementation of environmental programs. • Prevention & control of pollution, protection of environment, in the framework of these legislations: Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977, Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. 	Pollution Control Board, Shimla				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>			4
20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of Snow covers in various parts of Himachal. • Spacio-Temporal Assessment of the tree species. • Impact of Climate change on cereals, fruit crops and cropping systems • Vulnerability assessment of the State. 	State Centre on Climate Change, HIMCOSTE, Shimla		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>			4
NBAP Thematic Area		Description of NBAP Thematic Area ¹														
TA-1		Strengthening and integration of <i>in situ</i> , on-farm and <i>ex situ</i> conservation														
TA-2		Augmentation of natural resource base and its sustainable utilization: Ensuring inter- and intra-generational equity														
TA-3		Regulation of introduction of invasive alien species and their management														
TA-4		Assessment of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, and desertification														
TA-5		Integration of biodiversity concerns in economic and social development														
TA-6		Pollution impacts														
TA-7		Development and integration of biodiversity databases														
TA-8		Strengthening implementation of policy, legislative and administrative measures for biodiversity conservation and management														
TA-9		Building of national capacities for biodiversity conservation and appropriate use of new technologies														
TA-10		Valuation of goods and services provided by biodiversity, and use of economic instruments in decision making processes														
TA-11		International cooperation														

C. Update on activities undertaken in your state, in line with Biological Diversity Act (BDA), 2002

¹ See Annexure for 175 Action Points of National Biodiversity Action Plan, 2008

1. State Biodiversity Boards (*Section 22 of BDA*):
 - a) Establishment of State Biodiversity Board (SBB) (Yes/No): **Yes**
 - b) What is the composition of the SBB? _____
 - c) What is the frequency of meetings of the SBB? _____
2. Notification of State Biodiversity Rules as per Section 63 of BDA (Yes/No): **No**
3. Biodiversity Management Committees (*Section 41 of the BDA*):
 - a) Number of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) constituted in your State: **416**
 - b) Challenges being faced:
4. Has your state constituted a State Biodiversity Fund as stipulated in Section 32 of BDA? **No**
5. People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs) [*Refer to Section 41; Rule 22(6)*]
 - a) How many PBRs have been prepared in your state in last 5 years? **06**
 - b) Please list them year-wise.
 1. Narwana Khas BMC, Districh Kangra, Himachal Pradesh (2016)
 2. Jana BMC, District Kullu, Himachal Pradesh (2017)
 3. Sainj BMC, District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh (2017)
 4. Shakrori BMC, Disrtict Shimla, Himachal Pradesh (2017)
 5. Batal BMC, District Solan, Himachal Pradesh (2017)
 6. Tandi BMC, District Kullu, Himachal Pradesh (2017)
 - c) How many PBRs have been posted online?

In the process of digitizing PBRs
 - d) What are the problems being faced for the preparation of PBRs?
 - e) What is the level of technical support received from various agencies for the preparation of PBRs?

TSGs are all from reputed Government academic Institutes/Universities.
6. Does your state have an updated State Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (SBSAP)? If not, has the process been initiated?

No, Till date.
7. Biodiversity Heritage Sites (*Section 37 of the BDA*)
 - a) Have Biodiversity Heritage Sites been notified by your state?

No, But work has been given to WWF India, Shimla for Identification and documentation of Sacred Grooves of HP.
 - b) If so, list them

Documentation of Sacred Grooves of Kullu and Shimla Districts in Himachal Pradesh is in progress.
 - c) Have rules/guidelines been framed for the management of the above sites?
 - d) No, Till date.

8. Threatened species (*Section 38 of the BDA*)

- b) Have any specific species (plant/ animal/ microbe, etc.) endemic to your state have been notified as threatened species by the Central Government?

List of 38 species i.e., 22 Plant species and 16 Animal species has been sent to the GoHP to MoEF&CC (GoI) to be declared them as threatened species of H.P.

- c) Has any action been for rehabilitation of the notified species?

City Biodiversity Index

City Biodiversity Index (CBI) is a self-assessment tool for evaluating and monitoring the progress of biodiversity conservation efforts by cities against their own individual baselines. A list of indicators of CBI has been provided below. Some of these indicators are also reflected in features for smart cities under the Smart Cities Mission launched by the Government of India.

Please indicate if the information related to following indicators is available for any of the cities in your state and the agencies who could be contacted for the information.

Names of cities: _____

Indicators	Availability of information (Yes/No)	Relevant departments/ agencies in the state
Native Biodiversity in the City		
1. Proportion of Natural Areas in the City		
2. Connectivity Measures		
3. Native Biodiversity in Built Up Areas (Bird Species)		
4. Change in Number of Vascular Plant Species		
5. Change in Number of Bird Species		
6. Change in Number of Butterfly Species		
7. Change in Number of Species (any other taxonomic group selected by the city)		
8. Change in Number of Species (any other taxonomic group selected by the city)		
9. Proportion of Protected Natural Areas		
10. Proportion of Invasive Alien Species		
Ecosystem Services provided by Biodiversity		
11. Regulation of Quantity of Water		
12. Climate Regulation: Carbon Storage and Cooling Effect of Vegetation		
13. Recreation and Education: Area of Parks with Natural Areas		
14. Recreation and Education: Number of Formal Education Visits per		

Child Below 16 Years to Parks with Natural Areas per Year		
Governance and Management of Biodiversity		
15. Budget Allocated to Biodiversity		
16. Number of Biodiversity Projects Implemented by the City Annually		
17. Existence of Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan		
18. Institutional Capacity: Number of Biodiversity Related Functions		
19. Institutional Capacity: Number of City or Local Government Agencies Involved in Inter-agency Co-operation Pertaining to Biodiversity Matters		
20. Participation and Partnership: Existence of Formal or Informal Public Consultation Process		
21. Participation and Partnership: Number of Agencies/Private Companies/NGOs/Academic Institutions/International Organisations with which the City is Partnering in Biodiversity Activities, Projects and Programmes		
22. Education and Awareness: Is Biodiversity or Nature Awareness Included in the School Curriculum		
23. Education and Awareness: Number of Outreach or Public Awareness Events Held in the City per Year		

TECHNICAL SESSION 2:

Mobilizing resources and mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral plans and programmes

Worksheet

A. This exercise is for mapping of programmes/activities and resource allocation by various state level departments and agencies for contribution to biodiversity conservation and achievement of NBTs.

1. Is there a separate budget head for activities related to biodiversity conservation in your state?
2. Are there specific programmes/schemes for biodiversity conservation in your state?
Yes
3. Is impact (positive/negative) on biodiversity considered a parameter while allocating funds for other developmental programmes/schemes?
Yes
4. Are experts familiar with biodiversity issues included in Committees reviewing various schemes/proposals for sanctioning of funds by relevant Ministries?
Yes
5. Please list departments and their programmes/schemes with any relevance to biodiversity. Also please indicate whether the funds allocated under the scheme are spent for direct or indirect contribution to biodiversity. If indirect, the same may also be classified as Indirect high, Indirect medium and Indirect low as per the attached criteria and examples.

Department	Programmes/ schemes	Direct/ indirect contribution to biodiversity conservation
Crop Improvement, Seed Science & Technology	Courses at UG and PG level	Direct as well as Indirect
Research Institute in Indian System of Medicine, Jogindernagar	Promotion of medicinal plants, conservation, multiplication & awareness for cultivation	Emphasis on medicinal plants in Herbal garden of Department of Ayurveda
GBPNIHESD, Mohal, Kullu	Land and Water Resource management, Conservation of Biological diversity, Environment Impact Analysis, Awareness programme about Biodiversity conservation	Direct
AYUSH/Forest Department	CSS on Medicinal plant conservation	Direct

HP Forest Department	High Altitude Transition zone project	Direct
Ministry of Agriculture /Forest	CSS National Bamboo Mission	Direct
Ministry of Agriculture/Forest	CSS Agroforestry Mission	Indirect
HP Forest Department	Regular plantation Scheme	Direct & Indirect
	Lantana Eradication Programme	Direct
	Protected area network management	Direct
	Ecotourism site management	Indirect
	Monkey sterilization programme	Indirect
	Working plan/ Management Plans	Indirect
	Mid Himalayan project	Direct
	SWAN Project	Direct
Department of Fisheries	Blue Revolution, RKVY Scheme	In Situ conservation
Department of Ayurveda	National AYUSH Mission, NMPB Centre Sector Scheme, AHCs network in state, Drug purchase for Health	Direct
DST	SERB Bowl scheme	Indirect
MoEF	Environment Programme	Indirect
ICAR-IARI, Regional Station, Shimla	Mandate	Survey, Collection, Conservation, Evaluation, Utilization of temperate fruit species and wheat and barley in breeding programme
Directorate of Land Records	Digital India Land records Modernization Programme, Agricultural Census	Indirect

6. Are any of the above programmes being undertaken in a collaborative model/ partnership with public/ private organizations/ CSOs, etc? If yes, please list the organizations that work in collaboration for implementation of the above programmes.
7. Are biodiversity-related indicators considered as part of monitoring and evaluation framework to review the progress of schemes/programmes in various Departments?. If yes, please list them.
8. While formulating schemes and programmes, are conservation measures defined and funds allocated accordingly?
9. Is there a role for your department in implementation of NBAP/SBSAP?. If so, please elaborate.

B. Biodiversity related activities are being undertaken by various institutions in different states. Please list the major institutions engaged in biodiversity related programmes, whose activities may be linked to achievement of NBTs

S. No.	NBT	Institutions/organizations engaged in relevant activities in your state
1.	Biodiversity Awareness (Incorporating awareness and attitudes towards environmental conservation through communication and mainstream education)	1. HP State Biodiversity Board 2. Dr YS Parmar UHF Nauni, Solan. 3. HP Forest Department 4. Himalayan Forest Research Institute Shimla 5. NBPGR, Regional Station, Shimla 6. Medicinal plant lab, Indian Institute of Technology Mandi 7. CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bioresources, Palampur 8. GB Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment and Sustainable development, Himachal Unit, Mohal, Kullu 9. ICAR-IARI regional Station, Shimla 10. CSKHPKV, Palampur 11. Department of Agriculture, HP
2.	Biodiversity Valuation and Poverty Alleviation (Incorporating natural resource /biodiversity/ ecosystem service values in national and state planning processes and development programmes)	1. HP State Biodiversity Board 2. HP Forest Department 3. Himalayan Forest Research Institute Shimla 4. NBPGR, Regional Station, Shimla 5. Ayurveda, National AYUSH Mission Medicinal Plant Sector, NMPB-Centre Sector Scheme; Ayurveda NMPB, Jogindernagar 6. CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bioresources, Palampur
3.	Safeguarding Natural Habitats (Forest, Aquatic ecosystems, mangrove cover and coastal area etc.)	1. HP State Biodiversity Board 2. HP Forest Department 3. Himalayan Forest Research Institute Shimla 4. NBPGR, Regional Station, Shimla 5. Ayurveda, National AYUSH

		<p>Mission Medicinal Plant Sector, NMPB-Centre Sector Scheme; Ayurveda NMPB, Jogindernagar</p> <p>6. CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bioresources, Palampur</p> <p>7. NBPGR, Regional Station, Shimla</p> <p>8. Medicinal plant lab, Indian Institute of Technology Mandi</p> <p>9. ICAR-IARI regional Station, Shimla</p> <p>10. CSKHPKV, Palampur</p>
11.	<p>Managing Invasive Species</p> <p>(Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and strategies to manage them developed so that populations of prioritized invasive alien species are managed)</p>	<p>1. CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bioresources, Palampur</p> <p>2. NBPGR, Regional Station, Shimla</p> <p>3. Medicinal plant lab, Indian Institute of Technology Mandi</p> <p>4. ICAR-IARI regional Station, Shimla</p> <p>5. CSKHPKV, Palampur</p> <p>6. HP Forest Department</p> <p>7. Himalayan Forest Research Institute Shimla</p> <p>8. NBPGR, Regional Station, Shimla</p>
9.	<p>Sustainable Landscapes</p> <p>(Measures are adopted for sustainable management of agriculture, forestry and fisheries)</p>	<p>1. Himalayan Forest Research Institute Shimla</p> <p>2. NBPGR, Regional Station, Shimla</p> <p>3. ICAR-IARI regional Station, Shimla</p> <p>4. CSKHPKV, Palampur</p> <p>5. CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bioresources, Palampur</p> <p>6. NBPGR, Regional Station, Shimla</p> <p>7. Department of Fisheries, HP</p>
8.	<p>Protected Areas</p> <p>(Ecologically representative areas under terrestrial and inland water, and also coastal and marine zones, especially those of particular importance for species, biodiversity and ecosystem services)</p>	<p>1. HP Forest Department</p> <p>2. Himalayan Forest Research Institute Shimla</p> <p>3. HP State Biodiversity Board</p> <p>4. CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bioresources, Palampur</p>
5.	<p>Maintaining Genetic Diversity</p> <p>(Genetic diversity of cultivated plants, farm livestock, and their wild relatives)</p>	<p>1. CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bioresources, Palampur</p> <p>2. Dr YS Parmar UHF Nauni, Solan.</p> <p>3. Himalayan Forest Research Institute Shimla</p> <p>4. NBPGR, Regional Station,</p>

		<p>Shimla</p> <p>5. Medicinal plant lab, Indian Institute of Technology Mandi</p> <p>6. GB Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment and Sustainable development, Himachal Unit, Mohal, Kullu</p> <p>7. ICAR-IARI regional Station, Shimla</p> <p>8. Department of Biotechnology, Jaypee University, Solan</p>
6.	Ecosystem Services (Ecosystem services, especially those relating to water, human health, livelihoods and well-being and measures to safeguard them are identified)	<p>1. HP State Biodiversity Board</p> <p>2. HP Forest Department</p>
3.	Access and Benefit Sharing (Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization as per the Nagoya Protocol are operational, consistent with national legislations)	<p>1. HP State Biodiversity Board</p>
2.	Inclusive Governance (An effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity action plan is made operational at different levels of governance).	
3.	Protecting Traditional Knowledge (National initiatives using communities' traditional knowledge relating to biodiversity are strengthened, with the view to protecting this knowledge)	<p>1. HP State Biodiversity Board</p> <p>2. CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bioresources, Palampur</p> <p>3. Dr YS Parmar UHF Nauni, Solan.</p> <p>4. Himalayan Forest Research Institute Shimla</p> <p>5. GB Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment and Sustainable development, Himachal Unit, Mohal, Kullu</p> <p>6. Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla</p>
7.	Resource Mobilization Opportunities to increase the availability of financial, human and technical resources to facilitate effective implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the national targets are identified and the Strategy.	



State Level Workshop

on



“National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP), National Biodiversity Targets (NBT) and India’s Sixth National Report to Convention on Biological Diversity”

Organized by:

Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB)

**Venue: Regency Hall, Hotel Holiday Home, Shimla
2018**

Date: 19th February,

Programme Schedule

9.30am - 10.00am	Registration	
10.00am - 10.10am	Lighting of Lamp	
10.10am - 10.20am	Welcome address & objectives of the workshop	Sh. Kunal Satyarthi Member Secretary, HPSBB
10.20am - 10.25am	Felicitation of Guests	
10.25am - 10.35am	Special Guest	Dr. Ishwar C. Poojar Project Manager UNEP-GEF-MoEF ABS Project National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai
10.35am - 10.45am	Guest of Honour	Prof. P.L. Gautam Former Chairman National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai
10.45am - 10.55am	Address by the Chief Guest	Smt. Manisha Nanda Addl. Chief Secretary Environment Science & Technology Govt. of Himachal Pradesh
10.55am - 11.00am	Vote of Thanks	Dr. Pankaj Sharma Sr. Scientific Professional, HPSBB
11.00am -11.15am	Tea Break	
TECHNICAL SESSION		
11.15 am - 11.55am	National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP), National Biodiversity Targets (NBT); Reporting and requirements for Sixth National Report to CBD	Sh. Kunal Satyarthi Member Secretary, HPSBB
11.55 am - 12.15pm	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 & Rules 2004 in India	Dr. Ishwar C. Poojar Project Manager UNEP-GEF-MoEF ABS Project National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai
12.15pm -12.25pm	Presentation on worksheet for National Biodiversity Action Plan	Dr. M.L. Thakur State Project Coordinator

	(NBAP) and National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs)	UNEP-GEF-MoEF ABS Project
12.25pm -12.35pm	Presentation on worksheet for Mobilizing resources and mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral plans and programmes	Dr. Pankaj Sharma Sr. Scientific Professional, HPSBB
12.35pm -2.00pm	Group Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Initiatives/activities/ programmes at state level for achieving NBTs. b. Mapping of schemes for assessing their contribution towards biodiversity 	
2.00pm – 2.25pm	Presentation on Each Group Activity	
2.25pm -2.30pm	Vote of Thanks & Way forward	Dr. M.L. Thakur State Project Coordinator UNEP-GEF
2.30pm -3.00pm	Lunch	

GLIMPSES



Special address by Dr. Ishwar C. Poojar



Special address by Prof. P.L. Gautam



Inaugural address by the Chief Guest Smt. Manisha Nanda, Addl. Chief Secretary, Environment Science & Technology Govt. of Himachal Pradesh





Vote of Thanks by Dr. Pankaj Sharma, Sr. Scientific Professional, HPSBB



Welcome of Prof. P.L. Gautam



Welcome of Dr. Ishwar C. Poojar



Participants during the workshop



Participants during the workshop



Participants during the workshop



Vote of thanks by Dr. M.L. Thakur

प्रदेश की जड़ी-बूटियां खरीदने वाली कंपनियां बोर्ड को देंगी कुछ मुनाफा

शिमला, 19 फरवरी (ब्यूरो): हिमाचल की करोड़ों की जड़ी-बूटियों को बैचकर मोटा मुनाफा कमाने वाली कंपनियों को अब कुछ हिस्सा जैव विविधता बोर्ड को देना होगा। जैव विविधता कानून 2002 में इसका पहलें से ही प्रावधान है। बोर्ड के माध्यम से यह पैसा पंचायत स्तर पर गठित कमेटी को जाएगा। इसे लेकर राज्य का जैव विविधता बोर्ड प्रदेश की जड़ी-बूटियों को खरीदने वाली विभिन्न कंपनियों से बातचीत कर रहा है। जैव विविधता बोर्ड के सदस्य सचिव कुनाल सत्यापि ने बताया कि हिमालय कंपनी से बातचीत एडवॉकेट स्टेज पर चल रही है। कंपनियों के साथ जल्द ही एक सम्मेलन भी आयोजित किया जा सकता है।



जड़ी-बूटियों के संरक्षण और संवर्द्धन के लिए संबद्ध विभागों के साथ-साथ आम आदमी से आगे आने का आह्वान किया। उन्होंने कहा कि जैव विविधता होगी, तो ही हम रहेंगे। इसे बचाने के लिए प्रथम चरण में गत वर्ष शिमला, सिरमौर, चम्बा और काला को चयनित किया गया था। इसके

तहत जैव विविधता प्रबंधन समितियों का गठन किया गया। कार्यशाला में पूर्व अध्यक्ष राष्ट्रीय जैव विविधता प्राधिकरण चेन्नई के प्रो. पी. एल. गौतम और परियोजना प्रबंधक राष्ट्रीय जैव विविधता प्राधिकरण चेन्नई डा. ईश्वर सी. पूजार ने जैव विविधता के संरक्षण के लिए सभी वर्ग के लोगों से आगे आने की अपील की।

हिमालय दस्तक ब्यरो। शिमला

प्रदेश में जैव विविधता और जलोद्भिदों का संरक्षण और स्वयंसेवा समय की जरूरत है। इसके लिए विभागों के साथ-साथ आम आदमी का सहयोग भी अत्यंत आवश्यक है। यह बात अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव पर्यावरण विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मन्त्रीका नन्द ने राष्ट्रीय जैव विविधता कार्य योजना, लक्ष्य और जैव विविधता सम्मेलन पर इस्वी राष्ट्रीय रिपोर्ट के लिए 4 कि आयोजित एक दिवसीय राज्य स्तरीय सम्मेलन कार्यशाला में कहा। कार्यशाला का उद्देश्य प्रदेश में जैव विविधता को बचाए रखने के लिए तैयार की जाने वाली कार्य योजना के लिए आवश्यक विन्दुओं पर चर्चा कर रणनीति तैयार करना है। उन्होंने कहा कि जैव विविधता बोर्ड द्वारा तैयार कार्य योजना के प्रथम चरण में जल संवर्धन, मिश्रणी, चूना और कृत्रिम को प्रचलित किया गया था। इसके तहत जैव



विभिन्न प्रबंधन समितियों का गठन किया गया। उन्होंने कहा कि चार जिलों में इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए 404 समितियों का गठन किया गया है। इन जिलों के प्रत्येक

इस कार्य के लिए प्रदान की गई है। उन्होंने बताया कि अगले चरण में किन्नोर, लहलह-सर्पिल, मदी और कामागु जिले में भी इसी अनुरूप कार्य किया जाएगा। उन्होंने कहा कि इस एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला के दौरान विभिन्न विशेषज्ञों द्वारा दिए गए सुझावों और चर्चा के उम्मीदवारों द्वारा अपने आपसी जैव विविधता समिति पर उद्घे रिपोर्ट के

आर्यभट्टास्य मं पूर्वं ज्ञातव्यं सहीय जेत विविधता
प्रतिफलान् विन्देति क प्र. विना गीतम् न संभवति
विद्या। इन्दीने जेत विविधता संस्कारा विन्दे सम्य
की प्रमुक्त आर्यभट्टास्य कालः। इन्दीने काल जित न
केवलं देश मं, कालिक विदेश मं भी इव यत् सुख
प्राप्य विद्य ज्ञाते हैं। आर्यभट्टास्य प्रकाशक सहीय
जेत विविधता प्रतिफलान् विन्देति की. इन्दीने की
प्राप्तये न की संभवति विद्या।

विश्व प्रवेश सम्भावनाएँ बढ़ती योजना बनाने में सहाय्य होगा। सदस्य अधिक राजस्व और निर्यातकों को कुशल समर्थनी में बताता कि इस कार्यवाही में लगभग 60 प्रतिशती ब्याज ले रहे हैं। उन्होंने बताया कि इस कार्य के विफल करने जितने में प्रत्येक स्तर पर कार्यवाही करने का उपयोग कर लोगों को जैव निर्यातकों के संरक्षण के संबंध में उनके अधिकारों और कर्तव्यों के प्रति जागरूक बनाने की जरूरत है।

22 plant species threatened in Himachal

State Biodiversity Board also lists 16 animal species as threatened, waiting for Centre's notification

ARCHANA PHILL
SHIMLA, 15 FEBRUARY

The Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board has listed 22 species of plants and 16 of animals found in the hills of Himachal Pradesh as threatened.

"Separate committees of experts, constituted by the Board's notification in December 2016, were asked to examine and propose threatened species of plants and animals. On the basis of their report, we sent a list of 38 species for notification by Centre," said member secretary of the Board, Kunal Satyarthi.

Some threatened plant species from HP includes Mohra, Atis, Salam Panja, Ner Dhoop and Ratanjot, and that of animals are Himalayan musk deer, Bearded, White Rumped Slender billed and Red headed vultures, Golden



Additional Chief Secretary, Manisha Nanda being presented memento by member secretary of state biodiversity board, Kunal Satyarthi at the workshop.

Mahseer and snow leopard.

Satyarthi, who was at the workshop on the national biodiversity action plan and targets on Monday, revealed said after central notification as threatened plant species, the trade of some species could be prohibited depending on situation, and for others it could be regulated.

"We can regulate the trade by dividing in seasons. Their

cultivation could also be encouraged."

He said the Biodiversity Act's mandate is conservation, sustainable utility and benefit sharing of biological resources. "Since our state is rich in biological resources, the Board is in the midst of industrial dialogue."

Satyarthi said the state's biological resource has been going out. Different industries

have been purchasing it from the chain in trading.

"We have made a list of pharma companies and have initiated a dialogue with them. We are talking to Dabur company also. The state can earn lakhs of Rupees annually from the biological resources that go out," he said.

Satyarthi said the permission for taking out the herbs is in the purview of forest department. The Biodiversity Board deals with benefit sharing.

He said the Board will also hold pharma companies accountable for having taken biological resources from HP even before.

The Board is presently engaged with the listing of Biological resources by going down to the Panchayat level.

"We worked in four districts of Kullu Chamba Sirmour and Shimla first and formu-

lated committees at different level. The People's biodiversity registers are being made. This will help getting some per cent of benefit from the bio-resource, which goes outside."

Additional Chief Secretary, Environment, Science and Environment, Manisha Nanda said integrated approach was must to protect biodiversity. She called for documentation of the resources.

The workshop was attended by experts from National Biodiversity Authority Chennai, scientists from farm varieties in Himachal and the officials from different departments.

The Biodiversity Act came into being in 2002, wherein every state was to set up the Biodiversity Board. In Himachal, however, the Board was not so active, but for the initiative taken in last couple of years.

आपका फैसला

शिमला, मंगलवार, 20 फरवरी 2018

जैव विविधता संरक्षण के लिए सभी का सहयोग आवश्यक: मनीषा नंदा



शिमला, (आपका फैसला)। प्रदेश में जैव विविधता और जड़ी-बूटियों के संरक्षण और संवर्धन के लिए संबद्ध विभागों के साथ-साथ आम आदमी का सहयोग भी अत्यंत आवश्यक है। यह विचार सोमवार को अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव पर्यावरण विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी हिमाचल प्रदेश मनीषा नंदा ने राष्ट्रीय जैव विविधता कार्य योजना, लक्ष्य और जैव विविधता सम्मेलन पर छठी राष्ट्रीय रिपोर्ट के लिए आयोजित एक दिवसीय राज्य स्तरीय कार्यशाला को अध्यक्षता करते हुए होटल होलीडे होम में व्यक्त किए। उन्होंने कहा कि

इस कार्यशाला का उद्देश्य प्रदेश में जैव विविधता को बचाए रखने के लिए तैयार की जाने वाली कार्य योजना के लिए आवश्यक बिंदुओं पर चर्चा कर रणनीति तैयार करना है। उन्होंने कहा कि जैव विविधता बोर्ड द्वारा तैयार कार्य योजना के प्रथम चरण में गत वर्ष शिमला, सिरमौर, चंबा और कुल्लू को चयनित किया गया था। उन्होंने कहा कि इसके तहत जैव विविधता प्रबंधन समितियों का गठन किया गया। उन्होंने कहा कि चार जिलों में इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए 404 समितियों का गठन किया गया। इन जिलों के प्रत्येक पंचायत को एक

लाख रुपये की राशि इस कार्य के लिए प्रदान की गई है। उन्होंने बताया कि अगले चरण में किन्नौर, लाहौल-स्पीति, मंडी और कांगड़ा जिलों में भी इसी अनुसंधान कार्य किया जाएगा। सदस्य सचिव राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड कुणाल सत्यार्थी ने बताया कि इस कार्यशाला में लगभग 60 प्रतिभागी भाग ले रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की जड़ी-बूटी और जैव विविधता को बचाने के लिए लक्ष्य निर्धारित कर कार्य योजना तैयार की जा रही है। कार्यशाला में पूरे अभ्यक्ष राष्ट्रीय जैव विविधता प्राधिकरण चेयरमैन प्रो. पीएल गौतम ने संबोधित किया। उन्होंने जैव विविधता संरक्षण कोई समय की प्रमुख आवश्यकता बताया। परियोजना प्रबंधक राष्ट्रीय जैव विविधता प्राधिकरण केवाई डॉ. ईशा सो पंजार ने भी संबोधित किया। राज्य परियोजना समन्वयक डॉ. एमएल ठाकुर ने कार्यशाला का संचालन किया, जबकि वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक डॉ. पंकज शर्मा ने अंश व्यक्त किया।

शरीर
मंगलवार, 20 फरवरी 2018

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जैव विविधता के लिए 404 समितियां गठित

अगर उजागर झूरी
शिमला

हर पंचायत को एक-एक लाख रुपये आवंटित

जैव विविधता के पहले चरण में चयनित चार जिलों के लिए 404 समितियां गठित की गई हैं। इन जिलों की हर पंचायत को एक-एक लाख रुपये की धनराशि दी गई है। अगले चरण में किन्नौर, लाहौल-स्पीति, मंडी और कांगड़ा जिलों में भी इसी के अनुसार कार्य किया जाएगा। ये चार अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव पर्यावरण विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मनीषा नंदा ने कही।

ये बात नंदा ने राष्ट्रीय जैव विविधता कार्य योजना, लक्ष्य और जैव विविधता सम्मेलन पर छठी राष्ट्रीय रिपोर्ट के लिए आयोजित एक दिवसीय राज्य स्तरीय कार्यशाला को अध्यक्षता करते हुए होटल होलीडे होम में कही। उन्होंने कहा कि कार्यशाला का उद्देश्य प्रदेश में जैव विविधता को बचाए रखने के लिए तैयार की जाने वाली कार्य योजना के लिए आवश्यक बिंदुओं पर चर्चा कर रणनीति तैयार करना है।

सदस्य सचिव राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड कुणाल सत्यार्थी ने बताया कि हिमाचल की जड़ी-बूटी

और जैव विविधता को बचाने के लिए लक्ष्य निर्धारित कर कार्य योजना तैयार की जा रही है। इस कार्य के विस्तार के लिए शिमला में हर चार पर कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन कर लोगों को जैव विविधता के संरक्षण के संबंध में उनके अधिकारी और कर्मियों के प्रति जागरूक किया जाएगा। राष्ट्रीय जैव विविधता प्राधिकरण चेयरमैन प्रो. पीएल गौतम ने जैव विविधता संरक्षण को समय की प्रमुख जरूरत बताया।

राज्य परियोजना समन्वयक डॉ. एमएल ठाकुर ने कार्यशाला का संचालन किया, जबकि वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक डॉ. पंकज शर्मा ने अंश व्यक्त किया। कार्यशाला में पूरे अभ्यक्ष, राज, स्वास्थ, शिक्षा, उद्योग, पर्यटन, ग्राम्य जीवन, पर्यटन और स्थानीय समुदायों के प्रतिनिधियों साथ ही प्रादेशिक बोर्डों के अध्यक्ष, प्रशासकीय और श्रमिकों ने हिस्सा लिया।

बाल विवाह

Sensitising stakeholders on biodiversity action plan

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

SHIMLA, FEBRUARY 19

The Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB) organised a state-level workshop here today to sensitise various stakeholders on how to prepare the National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) and achieve National Biodiversity Targets (NBT).

Additional Chief Secretary, Environment Science and Technology, Manisha Nanda said sustainable, conservation efforts related to biodiversity was the need of hour and the mandate of the board. "To achieve specific targets, cooperation from all departments is a must," she said.

She said under national action plan, residents are at the centre of concerns for



Additional Chief Secretary, Environment Science & Technology, Manisha Nanda, during the state-level workshop in Shimla Monday. TRIBUNE PHOTO

sustainable development and entitled to lead a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature. This action plan would identify threats and constraints in biodiversity conservation, taking cognizance of existing law, strategies and plans and programmes, she said.

Kunal Satyarthi, member

secretary, HPSBB, said they need to integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The representatives from agriculture, ayurved, forests, health, education, industry, tourism, planning, horticulture, fisheries, animal husbandry and local communities, NGOs participated in workshop.

पेड़-पौधों व जीव-जंतुओं की 38 प्रजातियां विलुप्त होने की कगार पर

■ जानवरों की 16 और पेड़-पौधों की 22 प्रजातियों का वजूद खतरे में

EXCLUSIVE

शिमला, 19 फरवरी (देवेंद्र ठेठा): हिमाचल को जीव विविधता का खजाना माना जाता है, लेकिन प्रदेश की 38 प्रजातियां विलुप्त होने की कगार पर पहुँच गई हैं। इनमें जानवरों की 16 और पेड़-पौधों की 22 प्रजातियां शामिल हैं। मानव, जीव-जंतु तथा वातावरण का अंतरा में इस प्रकार का जुड़ाव है कि यदि इनमें से एक भी खतिय हो तो पर्यावरण संतुलन बिगड़

जाता है। राज्य के जीव विविधता बोर्ड ने विलुप्त होने वाले ये प्रजातियां अधिलेखित कर दी हैं। अब इनके संरक्षण के लिए केंद्रीय बायोडायवर्सिटी बोर्ड को अधिवृत्तन का इंतजार हो रहा है। 'बड़ो-बूटियों' के विलुप्त होने का असर का रंग, बस बाघ, पतंग, चित्त, इनका अंतरा से उपजा दोहन और कम बाकिर माना जा रहा है। यहाँ जानवरों के विलुप्त होने के पीछे उनका अवैध शिकार और जंगलों में पर्याप्त भोजन न मिलना जैसे अलग-अलग कारण माने जा रहे हैं। गिर्रा का अस्तित्व दुधरूपतुओं में लपने वाले खतरनाक इन्वेजन को माना जा रहा है। ऐसे पशुओं के घरे पर जब गिर्रा उन्हें खते हैं तो वे भी मर जाते हैं।

स्टेट बायोडायवर्सिटी बोर्ड ने खतरे को भांपकर नोटिफाई की 38 प्रजातियां

इससे प्रकृति के सखे बड़े सफाई करी माने जाने वाले गिर्रा खत हो रहे हैं। दूरसंचार कंपनियों के टावर की रींगेशन को भी इनकी संख्या कम करने का कारण माना जा रहा है।

राज्य सरकार ने विलुप्त होने की कगार पर पहुँचे इन 'जीव-जंतुओं' और 'वनस्पतियों' को नोटिफाई कर दिया है। अब केंद्रीय जीव विविधता बोर्ड को इससे सूचित करवा दिया गया है। केंद्रीय बोर्ड द्वारा अधिवृत्तन जारी होने के बाद उन्हें बचाने की दिशा में प्रयास शुरू होंगे।

38 प्रजातियां विलुप्त होने की कगार पर

हिमाचल की 38 प्रजातियां विलुप्त होने की कगार पर पहुँच गई हैं। राज्य सरकार ने इसे नोटिफाई कर केंद्र को सूचित कर दिया है। राज्य में जीव विविधता को बचाने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। मानव, जीव-जंतु और पेड़-पौधों का अंतरा प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का धर्म है। जीव विविधता बचानी तो ही हम बचे रहेंगे। - कुनाल सत्यार्थी, सदस्य, राज्य जीव विविधता बोर्ड

16 एनिमल भी विलुप्त होने की कगार पर

एनिमल में स्टेप इंगल, लिब्वी मेरिंग, हिमालय सेरी, गिर रीतर, घड़ी वाले गिर, सफेद चकरा गिर, चरला मिल गिर, हिमालयन तटर, हिमालय कस्तूरी हिरण, गिलज कपेरी, कोरलस रीतर, जल के नेतृत्व वाली गिर, जुजुरतन, गोलन माहरीर और हिम तेंदुआ भी अब गिने-बुने हो रहे हैं।

ये वनस्पतियां खतरे में?

प्रदेश के अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में मौजूद मीठरा, अरुण, पतंग, रत्नजी, खरब, अमल, इमली, बिल्व, सलम पंज, मटर मूल, काठोरी (जंगली लोहे), कुटोरी, जिकि, बीना (जैमिनी), कशेर काठोरी, कटि, जटायो, दुधिया बाल, बनेकरी, नरड, नमदु, धिरका, राखल व नाग छतरी इनसति विलुप्त होने की कगार पर पहुँच गई हैं।

कीटनाशकों की जगह नैचुरल वेस्ट इनपुट का इस्तेमाल करने की अपील

शिमला, 19 फरवरी (यूरो): कृषि व उद्योग क्षेत्रों में कीटनाशक, रसायन और अत्यधिक उर्वरकों के इस्तेमाल से न केवल हमारी जमीन की उपजाऊ शक्ति खत्म हो रही है, बल्कि इससे के लिए भी जानलेवा साबित हो रही है। यह देखते हुए कृषि क्षेत्र में नैचुरल वेस्ट इनपुट का उपयोग करना हमारी अपील है। नैचुरल वेस्ट इनपुट का उपयोग करने से न केवल हमारी जमीन की उपजाऊ शक्ति बचती है, बल्कि हमारे स्वास्थ्य के लिए भी फायदा होता है।

नैचुरल वेस्ट इनपुट का उपयोग करने से न केवल हमारी जमीन की उपजाऊ शक्ति बचती है, बल्कि हमारे स्वास्थ्य के लिए भी फायदा होता है। नैचुरल वेस्ट इनपुट का उपयोग करने से न केवल हमारी जमीन की उपजाऊ शक्ति बचती है, बल्कि हमारे स्वास्थ्य के लिए भी फायदा होता है। नैचुरल वेस्ट इनपुट का उपयोग करने से न केवल हमारी जमीन की उपजाऊ शक्ति बचती है, बल्कि हमारे स्वास्थ्य के लिए भी फायदा होता है।

शिमला में कल होगी जैव विविधता पर कार्यशाला

■ दिव्य हिमाचल ब्यूरो, शिमला

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड द्वारा जैव विविधता के संरक्षण पर 19 फरवरी को शिमला में राज्य स्तरीय सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया जाएगा। अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव मनीषा नंदा इस कार्यक्रम में बतौर मुख्यातिथि शिरकत करेंगी। हिमाचल प्रदेश विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी एवं पर्यावरण परिषद के सदस्य सचिव (ईसी) कुनाल सत्याधी ने बताया कि राज्य स्तर के कार्यकर्ताओं की भागीदारी की आवश्यकता, जागरूकता और संबंधित हितधारकों के लिए एक राज्य स्तरीय परामर्श कार्यशाला द्वारा

हिमाचल जैव विविधता बोर्ड और सीबीडी के अंतर्गत छठे राष्ट्रीय रिपोर्ट के लिए जानकारी का संग्रह सक्षम करने का प्रयास करेगी। इस संबंध में हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड राष्ट्रीय जैव विविधता कार्य योजना (एनबीएपी), राष्ट्रीय जैव विविधता लक्ष्य (एनबीटी) और जैविक विविधता पर कन्वेंशन की छठी राष्ट्रीय रिपोर्ट पर 19 को कार्यशाला का आयोजन करने जा रही है। इसमें विभिन्न विभागों, प्रासंगिक क्षेत्रों, व्यापार, नागरिक समाज संगठनों और गैर सरकारी संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों को राष्ट्रीय रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए आमंत्रित किया गया है।

डाबर कंपनी प्रदेश को हर साल देगी 35 लाख जड़ी-बूटियां सहेजने पर लोगों को मिलेगा पैसा

■ खंडेल संवाददाता, शिमला

हिमाचल प्रदेश को जैव विविधता को सहेजने वाले गांव के लोगों को भी अब उसका मुकदमा मिलेगा। हिंदी कंचािया, जो कि प्रदेश से जड़ी-बूटियां एकत्र करती हैं, वह अपने मुकदमे में से कुछ हिस्सा अपने दादाबाबूजी बोर्ड के सदस्यों को देगी।

राज्य में जड़ी-बूटियों को सहेजने के लिए गांव गांव में जड़ी-बूटियों की खोज करने वाले लोगों का गठन किया जा रहा है। सरकार अपनी ही एक कंपनी बनाकर जड़ों के साथ भी व्यवस्था करने जा रही है। निजी क्षेत्र में काम कर रही कंपनियां हिमाचल से जड़ी-बूटियां जहाँ जड़ी-बूटियां एकत्र करती हैं, जिनके मुकदमे को गांव में भी बढ़ा जाएगा। ये पैसा जहाँ के विकास और जड़ी-बूटियों के संरक्षण में काम आएगा।

दादा बाबा कंपनी से सरकार को संपत्ति का हार हो रही है, उसके जहाँ वह 35 लाख रुपये सालाना करीब दादाबाबूजी बोर्ड को देगी, जिसका हिस्सा राज्य की कंपनियों को दिया जाएगा। योजनाओं की विमल में स्टेट बायो डाइवर्सिटी बोर्ड द्वारा एक बर्केंसीर का आयोजन कराया गया, जिसमें स्टेट बोर्डों के साथ जैव विविधता के संरक्षण पर चर्चा की गई। यहाँ बाहर से भी विशेषज्ञ मुक्त थे, जिसका कहना था कि हिमाचल में जड़ी-बूटियों में विविध प्रजाति की जड़ी-बूटियां हैं, जिसकी खोज के लिए प्रयास हो रहा है।

इस साल गांव और जिलों को राष्ट्रीय अधिकांश में



■ फुल्लू, चंगा, सिलगैर व हिमालय में बेटार सिप्यो के बाद इस तरह किन्नीर, लहसुन, मटर, खंडेल में छहवां अभियान

जोड़ जा रहा है। पहले कुलू, चंगा, सिलगैर व हिमालय में वे अभियान चलाए और इस साल किन्नीर, लहसुन, मटर, मंडी व खंडेल को शामिल किया जाएगा। एक सालाना पर उन्होंने कहा कि उन्होंने जो विकासने वाली गांवों को वैज्ञानिक तरीके से जड़ी-बूटियां खोजी हैं, उनमें से जहाँ जड़ी-बूटियां एकत्र करती हैं, जिनके मुकदमे को गांव में भी बढ़ा जाएगा। ये पैसा जहाँ के विकास और जड़ी-बूटियों के संरक्षण में काम आएगा।

दादा बाबा कंपनी से सरकार को संपत्ति का हार हो रही है, उसके जहाँ वह 35 लाख रुपये सालाना करीब दादाबाबूजी बोर्ड को देगी, जिसका हिस्सा राज्य की कंपनियों को दिया जाएगा। योजनाओं की विमल में स्टेट बायो डाइवर्सिटी बोर्ड द्वारा एक बर्केंसीर का आयोजन कराया गया, जिसमें स्टेट बोर्डों के साथ जैव विविधता के संरक्षण पर चर्चा की गई। यहाँ बाहर से भी विशेषज्ञ मुक्त थे, जिसका कहना था कि हिमाचल में जड़ी-बूटियों में विविध प्रजाति की जड़ी-बूटियां हैं, जिसकी खोज के लिए प्रयास हो रहा है।

इस साल गांव और जिलों को राष्ट्रीय अधिकांश में

हर पंचायत को एक लाख

सरकार के लिए करने वाले जिलों को प्रत्येक पंचायत को एक-एक लाख रुपये की मदद दी गई थी और गांव पर कौन्सिल बनाई गई जिसका विकास किया गया है। पंचायत तार पर प्रत्येक पंचायत को इस अभियान के साथ जोड़ा जाएगा।

जैव विविधता पर कार्यशाला 19 को शिमला में

शिमला। जैव विविधता पर संबंधित बोर्ड 19 फरवरी को शिमला में एक कार्यशाला का आयोजन करेगा। इसमें विभिन्न विभागों के (कृषि, आधुनिक, वन, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, उद्योग, पर्यटन, बागवानी, भूतत्व, पालन, पशुपालन), स्थानीय समुदायों के प्रतिनिधियों, प्रासंगिक क्षेत्रों, व्यापार, नागरिक समाज संगठनों और गैर सरकारी संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों को राष्ट्रीय तैयार करने के लिए आमंत्रित किया गया है। प्रदेश राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड के सदस्य सचिव, कुनाल सत्याधी के पर्यवेक्षण में इस कार्यशाला को गठित किया गया है। मनीषा नंदा, अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव, पर्यावरण विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मुख्यातिथि होंगी।



HIMACHAL PRADESH STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

REPORT ON

One day Training workshop on “Mainstreaming Biodiversity: Sustaining People and their Livelihoods” in District Kinnaur (at Bachat Bhawan, Reckong Peo)”

At Bachat Bhawan, Reckong Peo, Kinnaur on 29th June, 2018.

One day Training workshop on “Mainstreaming Biodiversity: Sustaining People and their Livelihoods” in District Kinnaur (at Bachat Bhawan, Reckong Peo)”

Agenda:

- Awareness building on the Biological Diversity Act, Rules, and Access and Benefit Sharing Provisions with emphasis on conservation of Traditional knowledge associated with the local biological resources.
- Awareness/capacity building on conservation and sustainable utilization of biological resources and role on BMCs constituted for conservation of traditional varieties/breeds of economically important plants and animals.
- Knowledge regarding specific roles and functions of the BMCs for conservation of Traditional knowledge and associated biological resources.
- Identify the available options, at local level, to secure the benefits of conservation and sustainable management of biological resources.

Venue:

- ✓ Bachat Bhawan, Reckong Peo, Kinnaur on 29th June, 2018.

Date:

- ✓ 29th June, 2018, Bachat Bhawan, Reckong Peo, Kinnaur.

Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB) in coordination with the National



biodiversity Authority (NBA), Chennai is implementing a project, sponsored by UNEP/GEF MoEFCC (GoI) on strengthening the implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 with focus on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) provisions under the Act. In connection to the activities of the HP State Biodiversity Board and UNEP/GEF MoEFCC ABS

project documentation of traditional Knowledge (TK) associated with the biological resources is one of the main targets under component-2 of the project.

Considering all the unique features of the State biodiversity its conservation needs utmost and immediate concern of all the stakeholders who are deriving benefits either directly or



indirectly from it. Tribal region of Himachal Pradesh like district Kinnaur are most enchanting and beautiful of all. The unique, rich and extraordinary terrain, culture and heritage and numerous valuable bioresources found in the region makes it an exceptional district of the State. Traditional knowledge associated with these bioresources has been gathered or

accumulated by the tribal communities of Kinnaur through years of experience, it is often tried and tested over long period of time, it is also well adapted to local culture and environment, the main emphasis of it is on minimizing risks for the community rather than maximizing profits. Traditional knowledge is deep rooted in the tribal community across Kinnaur district. Such kind of knowledge system is vital for well being of the society and for sustainable development. The traditional knowledge system has been developed by the communities to conserve and utilize the biological diversity of their surroundings and they also intelligently conserve the local biodiversity simultaneously. There are numerous sources of TK hidden in the villages and community in Kinnaur. The main sources here are: farmers, community leaders, elder person's, folklore, ancient records and Vaid and Hakims

In this connection, Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB) organized a one day Training workshop on “Mainstreaming Biodiversity: Sustaining People and their Livelihoods” in district headquarters Reckong Peo, district Kinnaur on 29th June, 2018 at Bachat Bhawan, in which all relevant stakeholders representing the zila parishad members, panchayat samiti members, panchayat pradhans and officials from line departments mainly Forest, Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Education, Animal Husbandry, Ayurveda etc. participated.

The Training workshop was organized for increasing the understanding and awareness about the importance, role and issues concerning biodiversity. Information about conservation and sustainable use of bio-resources in the State was also disseminated. During the training

workshops, at Reckong Peo, Kinnaur the Panchayat Pradhans of all three development Blocks, officials from Forest Divisions and Officers/Officials from line department like Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Education, Animal Husbandry, Ayurveda etc. were



sensitized about the importance of provisions of Biodiversity, Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and Rules, 2004, process of constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC) at local level, roles of Biodiversity Management Committees, Preparation of People's Biodiversity Registers (PBR) and Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) of the biological resources of tribal district of Kinnaur.

Along with awareness on biological Diversity Act, 2002 the participants were also made aware of Geographical Indications Act as it would result in providing commercial opportunities to rural artisans of District Kinnaur which in turn would result in socio economic development of rural artisans. For which officials from Himachal Pradesh Patent Information Centre (HPPIC) established in Himachal Pradesh Council for Science, Technology & Environment (HIMCOSTE), H.P. took part to educate participants about Geographical Indications Act. The HIMCOSTE has planned to obtain GI registration. For the

purpose, the historical documents supporting their origin, uniqueness, and method of production and the list of artisans /producers are being collected.

During the training workshop at Reckong Peo, it is estimated that about 65 Gram Panchayats of district Kinnaur participated including zila parishad members, panchayat samiti members, panchayat pradhans, Biodiversity Management Committee Chairman, Secretaries and BMC members from all development blocks and from all Gram Panchayats of Kinnaur district. Guest of Honor for training workshop on 29th June, 2018 at Reckong Peo was Ms. Sakshi Sharma Superintendent of Police, Kinnaur and Dr. (Major) Avninder Sharma, SDM, Kinnaur. Sh. Vinay Singh, B.D.O Pooh, Sh. Sar Chander, GM, DIC, Kinnaur, Sh. Naveen K Singh, Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry and Sh. Hem Chander, Deputy Director, Horticulture were also present during the training workshop. The workshop was carried out under supervision of Sh. Kunal Satyarthi, Member Secretary, HP State Biodiversity Board, Shimla. Officials from HP State biodiversity Board also participated in the training workshop.

The dialogue/workshop was carried under supervision of Sh. Kunal Satyarthi, Member Secretary, HP State Biodiversity Board along with officials from the HP State Biodiversity Board. Sh. Kunal



Satyarthi, Member Secretary, HP State Biodiversity Board delegated and started his presentation informing and by imparting knowledge related to Biological Diversity Act, 2002, and its Access and Benefit Sharing Provisions to all participants. During the informative presentation cum lecture, Sh. Kunal Satyarthi interactively presented many cases related to BD Act by showing news clipping from Times of India newspaper in

which it was mentioned that in August 2012, two Czech nationals were arrested “for stealing insects” near the Singalila National Park in Darjeeling. In September, the two Prague-based entomologist Petr Svacha and his colleague Emil Kucera were convicted by a local court under provisions of Biological Diversity Act, 2002. Next in his presentation he showed some pictures of different varieties of brinjal, rajmah (pulse) and rice that was once found in the State and showed his concern that today out of many varieties found once now only very few are available, which shows the loss that biodiversity of the State has faced.

By giving these examples he explained that biodiversity is not just associated with medicinal plants and herbs found in wild but it covers everything except Normally Traded Commodities (NTC's) and other agriculture produce till the time some value addition is done e.g. cultivation of apple is not applicable under BD Act, 2002 but if someone or some industry or firm is engaged in value addition by making some commercial product like jam or wine from apple then they do come under BD Act, 2002. By giving these examples Sh. Kunal Satyarthi showed the scope, provision and power of Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

Next he briefed about the status of global biodiversity and also told about the alarming rate (150 varieties of different species being lost every day) at which biodiversity is being wiped off from the face of earth.

Next he brought everybody's focus on Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and its provision. Next he briefed about the inception of the BD Act how it came into force he mentioned that in 1987, the World Commission on Environment and Development enunciated the principle of "sustainable



development" in its landmark report titled "Our Common Future" in which it observed that "humanity has the ability to make development sustainable to ensure that it meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs". "Sustainable development" became the theme of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held

at Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. The objectives of the Act were described next by Sh. Kunal Satyarthi where it was stated that the Biological Diversity Act of 2002, and the Biological Diversity Rules, 2004 are implemented by National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) at the national level, State Biological Board (SBB) at state level and Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC's) at local levels. To assist NBA at centre and to advise them on matters exclusive and of particular interest to the biodiversity of the State, similar Boards have been established in States under Section 22 of the said Act.

Next Sh. Kunal Satyarthi explained everyone about the role and functions of Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB). He said that HPSBB was constituted in the year 2006 and its administrative body consists of a Chairman, 5 ex-officio members, 5 expert members and secretarial staff. Next role and functions of Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) was discussed. He described the role of BMC's which is also to conserve Biological diversity, ensure sustainable use of its components and lastly there should be fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of utilization of biological resources. In the following presentation he went on describing about need and

importance of Peoples Biodiversity Register (PBR); which are legal documents and database on biodiversity of any given area and he also described about Local Biodiversity Funds (LBFs). He described how PBRs as a legal document could play an important role in maintaining records on biodiversity related to a specific area and he also mentioned how LBFs would help in motivating and channelizing the whole process of making of PBRs. Next Biodiversity Heritage Site provision under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, was discussed and how this would be able to help locals conserve their heritage site which they already have been doing from generations (Sacred Grooves) or they were not able to because of lack of initiative or incentive.



The presentation informing participants about the process of constitution, role and functions of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) was given by Dr. Pankaj Sharma from Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board and its related issues and concerns were elaborately discussed. In his presentation Constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees was discussed first and it was told that The

Biodiversity Management Committee is constituted as per the Sub-rule (1) and it shall consists of Chairperson and not more than 6 persons nominated by the Local Self Government, of whom not less than one third should be women and not less than 18% should belong to the Schedules Caste/Scheduled Tribes. Time period for Operationalization, Office of the BMC and Tenure of BMCs were discussed. Mandate of BMC's were discussed followed by role, duties and functions of the BMCs



Dr. Murari Lal Thakur, State Project Coordinator, HPSBB gave brief introduction on Preservation on Access and Benefit Sharing Provisions under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. By laying down stress on need for conservation and Documentation of Traditional Knowledge associated with state specific bio-resources he mentioned that Knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities which are

Developed from experience gained over the centuries and adapted to the local culture and environment and is transmitted orally from generation to generation bears a lot of importance and should be conserved as such knowledge available today is quite less and hence there is a need for its documentation which would also help to conserve such vital information. Dr. ML. Thakur in his presentation also mentioned that TK tends to be collectively owned in the form of: stories, songs,

folklore, proverbs, cultural values, beliefs, rituals, community laws, local languages, and agricultural practices, including the development of plant species and animal breeds. Traditional knowledge is mainly of a practical nature, particularly in such fields as agriculture, fishing, health, horticulture, and forestry.

Glimpses of Event







HIMACHAL PRADESH STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

REPORT ON

One day Training workshop on “Mainstreaming Biodiversity: Sustaining People and their Livelihoods” at Keylong in District Lahaul & Spiti.

At Gymnasium Hall, Keylong, Lahaul & Spiti on 26th June, 2018.

One day Training workshop on “Mainstreaming Biodiversity: Sustaining People and their Livelihoods” at Keylong in District Lahaul & Spiti.

Agenda:

- Awareness building on the Biological Diversity Act, Rules, and Access and Benefit Sharing Provisions with emphasis on conservation of Traditional knowledge associated with the local biological resources.
- Awareness/capacity building on conservation and sustainable utilization of biological resources and role on BMCs constituted for conservation of traditional varieties/breeds of economically important plants and animals.
- Knowledge regarding specific roles and functions of the BMCs for conservation of Traditional knowledge and associated biological resources.
- Identify the available options, at local level, to secure the benefits of conservation and sustainable management of biological resources.

Venue:

- ✓ Gymnasium Hall, Keylong, Lahaul & Spiti on 26th June, 2018.

Date:

- ✓ 26th June, 2018, Gymnasium Hall, Keylong, Lahaul & Spiti.

Time: 10:00am to 5pm

The need to spread Biodiversity awareness is enormous in the context of successfully addressing Biodiversity Conservation problems, Biological Diversity Act 2002 and rules 2004 address the same.



It is also linked to biodiversity education for conservation so as to sustainably use and protect

valuable bioresources. On the one hand, awareness on Biological Diversity Act, 2002 creates greater awareness in individuals and communities with respect to putting environmental resources to use even while conserving them. On the other hand, greater the awareness increases especially within the line departments of the government, the scope of sustainable use and conservation practices for protecting our valuable biodiversity also increases. In order to conserve and sustain biodiversity of the State and to implement programmes and strategies related with biodiversity conservation at the state and national level it was realized that the line departments of the state should be made aware about the provisions, scopes and role of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and also highlighting responsibilities and duties of the associated Line departments in implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

In this context Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB) organized a one day Training workshop on “Mainstreaming Biodiversity: Sustaining People and their Livelihoods” in district headquarters Keylong for District Lahaul & Spiti on 26th June, 2018 at Gymnasium Hall, Keylong, Lahaul & Spiti in which all relevant stakeholders representing the zila parishad members, panchayat samiti members, panchayat pradhans and officials from line departments mainly Forest, Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Education, Animal Husbandry, Ayurveda etc. participated.



The Training workshop was organized for increasing the understanding and awareness about the importance, role and issues concerning biodiversity. Information about conservation and sustainable use of bio-resources in the State was also disseminated. During the training workshop, at Keylong, Lahaul & Spiti the Panchayat Pradhans of all development Blocks, officials from Forest Divisions and Officers/Officials from line department like Agriculture,

Horticulture, Fisheries, Education, Animal Husbandry, Ayurveda etc. were sensitized about the importance of provisions of Biodiversity, Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and Rules, 2004, process of constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC) at local level, roles of Biodiversity Management Committees, Preparation of People's Biodiversity Registers (PBR) and Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) of the biological resources of tribal districts of Lahaul & Spiti.

During this training workshop at Keylong, it is estimated that about 41 Gram Panchayats of Lahaul & Spiti participated including zila parishad members, panchayat samiti members, panchayat pradhans, Biodiversity Management Committee Chairman, Secretaries and BMC members from all development blocks and from all Gram Panchayats of Lahaul & Spiti.

The workshop was carried out under supervision of Sh. Kunal Satyarthi, Member Secretary, HP State Biodiversity Board, Shimla. Sh. Navang Upasak, TAC Member, Smt. Shashi Kiran, Vice president, Zilla Parishad, Smt. Samritika Negi, Project Officer, ITDP and Sh. Jairam Thakur DFO were present during the workshop. Officials from HP State biodiversity Board also participated in the training workshop.

Sh. Kunal Satyarthi, Member Secretary, HP State Biodiversity Board delegated and started his presentation informing and by imparting knowledge related to Biological Diversity Act, 2002, and its Access and Benefit Sharing Provisions to all participants. During the informative presentation cum lecture, Sh. Kunal Satyarthi interactively presented many cases related to BD Act by showing news clipping from Times of India newspaper in which it was mentioned that in August 2012, two Czech nationals were arrested "for stealing insects" near the Singalila National Park in Darjeeling. In September, the two Prague-based entomologist Petr Svacha and his colleague Emil Kucera were convicted by a local court under provisions of Biological Diversity Act, 2002. Next in his presentation he showed some pictures of different varieties of brinjal, rajmah (pulse) and rice that was once found in the State and showed his concern that today out of many varieties found once now only very few are available, which shows the loss that biodiversity of the State has faced.

By giving these examples he explained that biodiversity is not just associated with medicinal plants and herbs found in wild but it covers everything except Normally Traded Commodities (NTC's) and other agriculture produce till the time some value addition is done e.g. cultivation of apple is not applicable under BD Act, 2002 but if someone or some industry or firm is engaged in value addition by making some commercial product like jam or wine from apple then they do come under BD Act,

2002. By giving these examples Sh. Kunal Satyarthi showed the scope, provision and power of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and these examples also acted as the foundation of the whole presentation for better understanding of the topic for HP Forest Officials. The objectives of the Act were described next by Sh. Kunal Satyarthi and it was told that the Biological Diversity Act of 2002, and the Biological Diversity Rules, 2004 are implemented by National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) at the national level, State Biological Board (SBB) at state level and Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC's) at local levels. To assist NBA at centre and to advise them on matters exclusive and of particular interest to the biodiversity of the State, similar Boards have been established in States under Section 22 of the said Act. The powers and functions of the State Biodiversity Boards have been listed down in Section 24 and Section 23 of the Act.

It was told that the National Biodiversity authority (NBA) deals with the requests for access to the biological resources as well as transfer of information of traditional knowledge to foreign nationals, institutions and companies. Through this way piracy of Intellectual Property Rights in and around India is prevented and it also saves the indigenous people from exploitation. Next Sh. Kunal Satyarthi explained everyone about the role and functions of Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB). He said that HPSBB was constituted in the year 2006 and its administrative body consists of a Chairman, 5 ex-officio members, 5 expert members and secretarial staff. Next role and functions of Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) was discussed. He described the role of BMC's which is also to conserve Biological diversity, ensure sustainable use of its components and lastly there should be fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of utilization of biological resources. In the following presentation he went on describing about need and importance of Peoples Biodiversity Register (PBR); which are legal documents and database on biodiversity of any given area and he also described about Local Biodiversity Funds (LBFs). He described how PBRs as a legal document could play an important role in maintaining records on biodiversity related to a specific area and he also mentioned how LBFs would help in motivating and channelizing the whole process of making of PBRs. Next Biodiversity Heritage Site provision under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, was discussed and how this would be able to help locals conserve their heritage site which they already have been doing from generations (Sacred Grooves) or they were not able to because of lack of initiative or incentive. Certain exemptions under Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and normally Traded Commodities (NTCs) were also discussed and explained.

Technical Session

Dr. Pankaj Sharma from State Biodiversity Board presented his presentation on Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs), its role and responsibilities in implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 in Himachal Pradesh. In his presentation Constitution of Biodiversity

Management Committees was discussed first and it was told that The Biodiversity Management Committee is constituted as per the Sub-rule (1) and it shall consist of Chairperson and not more than 6 persons nominated by the Local Self Government, of whom not less than one third should be women and not less than 18% should belong to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes. Time period for Operationalization, Office of the BMC and Tenure of BMCs were discussed. Mandate of BMC's were discussed followed by role, duties and functions of the BMCs. Dr. Pankaj also elaborated on the process of People Biodiversity Registers preparation, its importance and its role in Access and Benefit Sharing provisions. He explained the need and scope of PBRs followed by examples of many valuable bio-resources specific to the state of Himachal Pradesh. He also provided information on documentation and conservation of Traditional Knowledge associated with these bioresources, he also signified the importance of preparing a document such as PBR. He also elaborated on the main functions of the BMC in order to prepare People's Biodiversity Registers in consultation with local people and it was also told that the Peoples Biodiversity Register shall contain comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological resources, their medicinal or any other use or any other traditional knowledge associated with them.

Dr. Murari Lal Thakur from State Biodiversity Board gave presentation on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) mechanism and its relevance in Himachal Pradesh. Conception and enactment of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 was initially discussed. CBD its objective and objectives of the BD Act, 2002 were informed to the participants. Nagoya Protocol on ABS was discussed which is based on the fundamental principles of prior informed consent (PIC), Mutually agreed terms (MAT), official checkpoint. Benefit-sharing obligations were discussed which were:

- Domestic-level benefit-sharing measures will provide for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, as well as subsequent applications and commercialization, with the contracting Party providing genetic resources.
- Utilization includes research and development on the genetic or biochemical composition of genetic resources.
- Sharing is subject to mutually agreed terms.
- Benefits may be monetary or non-monetary such as royalties and the sharing of research results

Traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources with provisions on access, benefit sharing and compliance were also discussed. Next in the presentation information on ABS provisions under BD Act, 2002 were discussed. Afterwards Benefit Sharing Options and Economic Importance of Bioresources present in the State of Himachal Pradesh were informed to the participants. A brief information regarding Bio-resource based industries and their global market share was discussed. Next determination of benefit sharing, PIC & MAT options, certain activities or persons exempted

from approval of NBA or SBB, Fair and equitable benefit sharing options and non-monetary benefits of ABS provisions were discussed. In the final part of presentation some examples of ABS from India were discussed.

Glimpses of Event





जैव विविधता पर केलांग में वर्कशॉप आज

शिमला — राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड द्वारा 26 जून को दस बजे से जिला लाहुल-स्पीति के मुख्यालय केलांग के जिम्नेजियम हाल में 'जैव विविधता' को मुख्यधारा में लाना, स्थानीय लोग और उनको आजीविका को कायम रखना विषय पर एक दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया जाएगा। राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड के प्रवक्ता ने कहा कि कृषि, जनजातीय विकास व सूचना एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री, डा. रामलाल मार्कंडेय इस कार्यशाला के मुख्यातिथि होंगे। प्रवक्ता ने कहा कि कार्यशाला में लाहुल-स्पीति की 41 ग्राम पंचायतों के भाग लेने का अनुमान है।

Workshop at Keylon

SHIMLA: Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB) is organizing one day Training workshop on “Mainstreaming Biodiversity: Sustaining People and their Livelihoods” in district headquarters Keylong for District Lahaul & Spiti on 26th June, 2018 at Gymnasium Hall, Keylong, Lahaul & Spiti in which all relevant stakeholders representing the zila parishad members, panchayat samiti members, panchayat pradhans and officials from line departments mainly Forest, Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Education, Animal Husbandry, Ayurveda etc. will be participating. According to Kunal Satyarthi, Member Secretary of HPSBB, the Training workshop is being organized for increasing the understanding and awareness about the importance, role and issues concerning biodiversity.

DP

3,226 पंचायतों में गठित होंगी जैव विविधता प्रबंधन कमेटियां

अभी प्रदेश की 417 ग्राम पंचायतों में ही हुआ है कमेटियों का गठन

केलांग, 26 जून (ब्यूरो): हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड शिमला द्वारा मंगलवार को केलांग में जैव विविधता के बारे में एकदिवसीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाला का आयोजन जनजातीय सलाहकार समिति के सदस्य नवांग उपासक की अध्यक्षता में हुआ जबकि परियोजना अधिकारी एकीकृत जनजातीय विकास परियोजना स्मृतिका नेगी, जिला परिषद की उपाध्यक्ष शशि किरण तथा वन मंडलाधिकारी जय राम ठाकुर विशेषातिथि के रूप में शामिल हुए।

कार्यक्रम का शुभारंभ दीप प्रज्वलित कर किया गया। प्रशिक्षण शिविर में जिला की पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधियों तथा

जिला अधिकारियों ने भाग लिया। कार्यशाला को संबोधित करते हुए शिमला से आए हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड के सदस्य सचिव कुनाल सत्यार्थी ने बताया कि जैव विविधता का संरक्षण करना, घटकों का सदुपयोग करना तथा लाभों का निष्पक्ष और न्याय संगत बंटवारा करना जैव विविधता का मुख्य उद्देश्य है।

उन्होंने कहा कि जैव विविधता के संरक्षण और संवर्द्धन करने के लिए पंचायत स्तर पर जैव विविधताओं की कमेटियों का गठन करना आवश्यक है।

उन्होंने कहा कि प्रदेश के सभी 12 जिलों के 78 विकास खंडों की 3,226 ग्राम पंचायतों में जैव विविधता प्रबंधन कमेटियों का गठन किया जा रहा है। अभी तक प्रदेश में 417 ग्राम पंचायतों में ये कमेटियां गठित हुई हैं तथा लाहौल-स्पीति जिला में 8 ग्राम पंचायतों में ये कमेटियां बन चुकी हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि

प्रदेश के लाहौल-स्पीति, कुल्लू, किन्नौर, चम्बा तथा शिमला जिलों में करोड़ों रुपये की जैव विविधता पाई जाती है तथा इनका संरक्षण तभी हो सकेगा अगर हम शीघ्र अतिशीघ्र इन कमेटियों का गठन करेंगे।

कार्यशाला में हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड के राज्य परियोजना समन्वयक डा. एम.एल. ठाकुर तथा चरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक डा. पंकज शर्मा तथा उच्च तुंगता अनुसंधान केन्द्र रिवलिंग के वैज्ञानिक डा. अशोक सिंह ने भी जैव विविधता के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी प्रदान की।

कमेटियों का होगा यह कार्य

कुनाल सत्यार्थी ने कहा कि इन कमेटियों की अनुमति के बिना संबंधित पंचायत से जैव विविधता को बाहर नहीं ले जा सकते। उन्होंने बताया कि ये कमेटियां अपनी पंचायतों से जैव विविधता बाहर ले जाने पर कर भी लगा सकती

हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि जैव विविधता व परंपराओं को बचाने के लिए हम सबको ग्राम स्तर पर प्रयास करने होंगे।

उन्होंने कहा कि लाहौल घाटी में भारी मात्रा में जैव विविधता पाई जाती है तथा इसकी 13 प्रजातियां लुप्त होने की कगार पर हैं। उन्होंने जैव विविधता अधिनियम 2002 और नियमों 2004 के महत्व के बारे में विस्तार से बताया।

पंचायती राज संस्थाएं करें सहयोग

परियोजना अधिकारी एकीकृत जनजातीय विकास परियोजना स्मृतिका नेगी ने पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधियों से आह्वान किया कि वे जैव विविधता प्रबंधन कमेटियों का अपनी पंचायतों में शीघ्र गठन करें तथा अपने जैव विविधता को बचाने में अपना सहयोग करें।

पंजाब केसरी Wed, 27 June 2018
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समारोह जैव विविधता अधिनियम की महत्ता बताई परंपराओं को बचाने को ग्राम स्तर पर करने होंगे प्रयास : सत्यार्थी

केलांग, 26 जून (ब्यूरो): हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड शिमला द्वारा मंगलवार को केलांग में जैव विविधता को मुख्य धारा में लाना तथा स्थानीय लोग और उनकी अजीबगार को कायम रखना विषय पर एक दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया। इससे अभ्यक्षता जनजातीय सलाहकार समिति के सदस्य नवांग उपासक ने की, जबकि परियोजना अधिकारी एकीकृत जनजातीय विकास परियोजना स्मृतिका नेगी, जिला परिषद की उपाध्यक्ष शशि किरण तथा वन मंडलाधिकारी जय राम ठाकुर विशेषातिथि के रूप में शामिल हुए। कार्यक्रम का शुभारंभ दीप प्रज्वलित कर किया। प्रशिक्षण शिविर में जिला के पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधियों तथा जिला अधिकारियों ने भाग लिया। इस दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड के सदस्य सचिव कुनाल सत्यार्थी ने बताया कि



कार्यशाला का शुभारंभ करते परियोजना अधिकारी।

कि जैव विविधता का संरक्षण करना, घटकों का सदुपयोग करना तथा लाभों का निष्पक्ष और न्याय संगत बंटवारा करना जैव विविधता का मुख्य उद्देश्य है। उन्होंने कहा कि जैव विविधता के संरक्षण और संवर्द्धन करने के लिए पंचायत स्तर पर जैव विविधताओं की कमेटियों का गठन करना आवश्यक है। उन्होंने कहा कि प्रदेश के सभी 12 जिलों के 78 विकास खंडों की 3,226 ग्राम पंचायतों में जैव विविधता

प्रबंधन कमेटियों का गठन किया जा रहा है। अभी तक प्रदेश में 417 ग्राम पंचायतों में ये कमेटियां गठित हुई हैं तथा लाहौल-स्पीति जिला में 8 ग्राम पंचायतों में ये कमेटियां बन चुकी हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि प्रदेश के लाहौल-स्पीति, कुल्लू, किन्नौर, चम्बा तथा शिमला जिलों में करोड़ों रुपये की जैव विविधता पाई जाती है तथा इनका संरक्षण तभी हो सकेगा अगर हम अतिशीघ्र इन कमेटियों का गठन कर सकें क्योंकि इन

कमेटियों की अनुमति के बिना संबंधित पंचायत से जैव विविधता को बाहर नहीं ले जा सकते। उन्होंने कहा कि जैव विविधता पाई जाती है तथा इनका संरक्षण तभी हो सकेगा अगर हम शीघ्र अतिशीघ्र इन कमेटियों का गठन करेंगे। कार्यशाला में हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड के राज्य परियोजना समन्वयक डा. एम.एल. ठाकुर तथा चरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक डा. पंकज शर्मा तथा उच्च तुंगता अनुसंधान केन्द्र रिवलिंग के वैज्ञानिक डा. अशोक सिंह ने भी जैव विविधता के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी प्रदान की।

केलांग में जैव विविधता पर सजी कार्यशाला

■ दिव्य हिमाचल ब्यूरो, केलांग

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड शिमला द्वारा केलांग में जैव विविधता को मुख्य धारा में लाना तथा स्थानीय लोग और उनकी अजीबगार को कायम रखना विषय पर एकदिवसीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यशाला की अध्यक्षता जनजातीय सलाहकार समिति के सदस्य नवांग उपासक ने की, जबकि परियोजना अधिकारी एकीकृत जनजातीय विकास परियोजना स्मृतिका नेगी ने की। कार्यशाला में हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड के सदस्य सचिव कुनाल सत्यार्थी ने बताया कि जैव विविधता का संरक्षण करना, घटकों का सदुपयोग करना तथा लाभों का निष्पक्ष और न्याय संगत बंटवारा करना जैव विविधता का मुख्य उद्देश्य है। कार्यशाला में हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड के राज्य परियोजना समन्वयक डा. एम.एल. ठाकुर तथा चरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक डा. पंकज शर्मा तथा उच्च तुंगता अनुसंधान केन्द्र रिवलिंग के वैज्ञानिक डा. अशोक सिंह ने भी जैव विविधता के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी प्रदान की।

कार्यशाला में शिमला से आए हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड के सदस्य सचिव कुनाल सत्यार्थी ने कहा कि जैव विविधता का संरक्षण करना, घटकों का सदुपयोग करना तथा लाभों का निष्पक्ष और न्याय संगत बंटवारा करना जैव विविधता का मुख्य उद्देश्य है। कार्यशाला में हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड के राज्य परियोजना समन्वयक डा. एम.एल. ठाकुर तथा चरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक डा. पंकज शर्मा तथा उच्च तुंगता अनुसंधान केन्द्र रिवलिंग के वैज्ञानिक डा. अशोक सिंह ने भी जैव विविधता के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी प्रदान की।

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dankinshaver@times.epaper.in/c/29865041



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epaper.divyahimachal.com/c





REPORT ON
Training workshop on “Mainstreaming Biodiversity:
Sustaining People and their Livelihoods” in District Kullu on
22nd April, 2018.

Training workshop on “Mainstreaming Biodiversity: Sustaining People and their Livelihoods” in District Kullu on 22nd April, 2018.

Agenda:

- Awareness building on the Biological Diversity Act, Rules, and Access and Benefit Sharing Provisions with emphasis on conservation of Traditional knowledge associated with the local biological resources.
- Awareness/capacity building on conservation and sustainable utilization of biological resources and role on BMCs constituted for conservation of traditional varieties/breeds of economically important plants and animals.
- Knowledge regarding specific roles and functions of the BMCs for conservation of Traditional knowledge and associated biological resources.
- Identify the available options, at local level, to secure the benefits of conservation and sustainable management of biological resources.

Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB) organized a one day Training workshop on various issues and activities relating to implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and Rules, 2004 at Govt. Degree College, Kullu, H.P. on 22nd April, 2018, in which all relevant stakeholders representing the zila parishad members, panchayat samiti members, panchayat pradhans of district Kullu and officials from line departments mainly Forest, Agriculture, Horticulture,



Fisheries, Education, Animal Husbandry, Ayurveda etc. participated. The Training workshop was organized for increasing the understanding and awareness about the importance, role and issues concerning biodiversity. Information about conservation and sustainable use of bio-resources in the State was also

disseminated. During the training workshop, the panchayat pradhans of Five Blocks, Four Forest Divisions and Officers/Officials from The Great Himalayan National Park (GHNP) of District Kullu were sensitized to the importance of provisions of Biodiversity, Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and

Rules, 2004, process of constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC) at local level, roles of Biodiversity Management Committees, Preparation of People's Biodiversity Registers (PBR) and Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) of the biological resources of district Kullu. Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB) has released Rs. 66 lakhs to 126 Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) formed at Gram Panchayat level out of 204 Gram Panchayats in Kullu district for the constitution of BMCs and preparation of 51 People Biodiversity Register (PBR) in Kullu district. Sh. Kunal Satyarthi, Joint Member Secretary, HP State Biodiversity Board imparted knowledge related to Biological Diversity Act, 2002, and its Access and Benefit Sharing Provisions to all participants. Sh. Kunal Satyarthi interactively presented many cases related to BD Act by showing news clipping from Times of India newspaper in which it was mentioned that in August 2012, two Czech nationals were arrested "for stealing insects" near the Singalila National Park in Darjeeling. In September, the two Prague-based entomologist Petr Svacha and his colleague Emil Kucera were convicted by a local court under provisions of Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

By giving these examples he explained that biodiversity is not just associated with medicinal plants and herbs found in wild but it covers everything except Normally Traded Commodities (NTC's) and other agriculture produce till the time some value addition is done e.g. cultivation of apple is not applicable under BD Act, 2002 but if someone or some industry or firm is engaged in value addition by making some commercial product like jam or wine from apple then they do come under BD Act, 2002. By giving these examples Sh. Kunal Satyarthi showed the scope, provision and power of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and these examples also acted as the foundation of the whole presentation for better understanding of the topic for Bar Association and Senior Advocates of Himachal Pradesh High Court. Next it was mentioned that the Biological Diversity Act 2002 is a law meant to achieve three main objectives:

- Conservation of biodiversity;
- Sustainable use of biological resources;
- Equitable sharing benefits from such use of resources.

Sh. Kunal Satyarthi mentioned that the Biological Diversity Act's aim is to provide for the "conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components and for the equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of biological resources." This has to be done through approval of Indian Government for transfer of Indian genetic material outside the country, regulating all Indian nationals for collection and use of biodiversity except the local community, undertaking measures to conserve and sustainably use biological resources, local communities to have a say in the use of their resources and protection of indigenous or traditional knowledge. This act also envisages setting up of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC) at local village level, State Biodiversity Boards (SBB) at state level, and a National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) which is the three tier system. Next he

described the functions of State Biodiversity Boards (SBB), Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC) and National Biodiversity Authority (NBA). He told that the Biological Diversity Act of 2002, and the Biological Diversity Rules, 2004 are implemented by National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) at the national level, State Biological Board (SBB) at state level and Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC's) at local levels. To assist NBA at centre and to advise them on matters exclusive and of particular interest to the biodiversity of the State, similar Boards have been established in States under Section 22 of the said Act.



Sh. Kunal Satyarthi stated that the biodiversity legislation provides for a regulatory system by which access to knowledge relating to biodiversity can be granted. Providing for an approval procedure for a patent or any other intellectual property right based on any Indian biological material and knowledge. Sh. Kunal Satyarthi explained everyone about the role

and functions of Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB). He said that HPSBB was constituted in the year 2006 and its administrative body consists of a Chairman, 5 ex-officio members, 5 expert members and secretarial staff. Next role and functions of Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) was discussed. He described the role of BMC's which is also to conserve Biological diversity, ensure sustainable use of its components and lastly there should be fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of utilization of biological resources.

It was told that HPSBB has strategized BMC preparation in four districts: Shimla, Sirmour, Kullu and Chamba. In this connection one day training/awareness workshop were organized for BMC preparation in the said four districts. It was mentioned that in the state 31% BMCs formation target was achieved with district Kullu having 61.8%, Sirmour having 21.8% , Chamba having 25.4% and Shimla having 33.3% of BMCs formed (Annexure I). Regarding PBR preparation exercise, 122 PBRs are in the stage of documentation being prepared by TSGs and 109 tripartite MoUs already signed between BMCs, SBB and TSGs.

Benefit Sharing procedure between the SBB and BMCs was also explained and was told that the Share of the SBB: Maximum 5% of the benefits accrued towards their administrative charges Share of the BMCs or benefit claimer where identified: Minimum 95% of the accrued to benefits In case

BMC/benefit claimer not identified: Funds to be used to support conservation & sustainable use of biological resources & support local livelihoods of the local people where bio-resources are accessed.



Hon'ble Forest Minister Shree Govind Singh Thakur was the Chief Guest. In his speech Hon'ble Forest Minister Shree Govind Singh Thakur specially mentioned the need to spread Biodiversity awareness in the context of successfully addressing Biodiversity Conservation problems in the State. He also stated that considering all the unique features of the state biodiversity its conservation

needs utmost and immediate concern of all the stakeholders for which Hon'ble Forest Minister Shree



Govind Singh Thakur said that Biological diversity Act 2002 and rules 2004 serves the purpose and that every stakeholder at every level who are deriving benefits either directly or indirectly from it and line departments should remain aware of the said Act and Rules alongwith its provisions. Conservator of Forest Kullu; Deputy Commissioner Kullu and all DFO's of Kullu Forests Circle also

participated in the workshop. In addition PBR fund of rupees one lakh (Rs. 1,00,000/-) were given to eight BMCs of Kullu district where PBR preparation process is to be initiated.

The workshop also witnessed a skit on biodiversity performed by the Eco-club of Government Senior Secondary School (GSSS), Bajaura.



Dr. Pankaj Sharma from State Biodiversity Board presented his presentation on Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs), its role and responsibilities in implementation of Biological

Diversity Act, 2002 in Himachal Pradesh. In his presentation Constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees was discussed first and it was told that The Biodiversity Management Committee is constituted as per the Sub-rule (1) and it shall consists of Chairperson and not more than 6 persons nominated by the Local Self Government, of whom not less than one third should be women and not less than 18% should belong to the Schedules Caste/Scheduled Tribes. Time period for Operationalization, Office of the BMC and Tenure of BMCs were discussed. Mandate of BMC's were discussed followed by role, duties and functions of the BMCs

Mr. Vineet Negi from Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board presented on People's Biodiversity



Registers (PBRs). He started his presentation by telling everyone about the need and scope of PBRs followed by examples of many valuable bio-resources specific to the state of Himachal Pradesh. He also provided information on documentation and conservation of Traditional Knowledge associated with these bioresources, he also

signified the importance of preparing a document such as PBR. Next he gave example of Turmeric and how India had to fight for its patent on global arena. Next Mr. Vineet elaborated on the main functions of the BMC in order to prepare People's Biodiversity Registers in consultation with local people and it was also told that the Peoples Biodiversity Register shall contain comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological resources, their medicinal or any other use or any other traditional knowledge associated with them. In the final segment of his presentation he gave general description on the 32 different formats of PBR and it was told that it is a mandate of BMC to maintain and validate PBR.

Lastly Dr. Dr. Samant from G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment & Sustainable Development, Kullu presented on People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs) an achievements of G.B.



Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment & Sustainable Development in preparation of PBRs in Kullu district. He started his presentation by telling everyone about the need and scope of PBRs followed by examples of many valuable bio-

resources specific to the state of Himachal Pradesh. He also provided information on documentation and conservation of Traditional Knowledge associated with these bioresources, he also signified the importance of preparing a document such as PBR. Dr. Samant elaborated on the main functions of the BMC in order to prepare People's Biodiversity Registers in consultation with local people and it was also told that the Peoples Biodiversity Register shall contain comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological resources, their medicinal or any other use or any other traditional knowledge associated with them. In the final segment of his presentation he gave general description on the 32 different formats of PBR and it was told that it is a mandate of BMC to maintain and validate PBR.

Dr. Murari Lal Thakur from State Biodiversity Board gave presentation on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) mechanism and its relevance in Himachal Pradesh. Conception and enactment of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 was initially discussed. CBD its objective and objectives of the BD Act, 2002 were informed to the participants. Nagoya Protocol on ABS was discussed which is based on the fundamental principles of prior informed consent (PIC), Mutually agreed terms (MAT), official checkpoint. Benefit-sharing obligations were discussed which were:

- Domestic-level benefit-sharing measures will provide for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, as well as subsequent applications and commercialization, with the contracting Party providing genetic resources.
- Utilization includes research and development on the genetic or biochemical composition of genetic resources.
- Sharing is subject to mutually agreed terms.
- Benefits may be monetary or non-monetary such as royalties and the sharing of research results



Traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources with provisions on access, benefit sharing and compliance were also discussed. Next in the presentation information on ABS provisions under BD Act, 2002 were discussed. Afterwards Benefit Sharing Options and Economic Importance of Bioresources present in the State of Himachal Pradesh were informed to the participants. A brief

information regarding Bio-resource based industries and their global market share was discussed. Next determination of benefit sharing, PIC & MAT options, certain activities or persons exempted from approval of NBA or SBB, Fair and equitable benefit sharing options and non-monetary benefits

of ABS provisions were discussed. in the final part of presentation some examples of ABS from India were discussed.

The dialogue/workshop was carried under supervision of Sh. Kunal Satyarthi, Member Secretary, HP State Biodiversity Board and officials from the HP State Biodiversity Board also participated in the workshop. It is estimated that around 950 participants including zila parishad members, panchayat samiti members, panchayat pradhans of district Kullu alongwith officers and officials of District administration and line departments participated in the programme.

Glimpses of the Event:











वन मंत्री का सामाजिक-आर्थिक उत्थान को नए विचारों पर बल जैव विविधता की अनूठी विशेषताओं का संरक्षण जरूरी



कुलू, (आपका फैसला)। हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड द्वारा रविवार को डिप्टी कलेक्टर कुलू में जैव विविधता अधिनियम, 2002 और नियम, 2004 के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के उद्देश्य से एक दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यशाला में जिले के पंचायती राज संस्थानों

के प्रतिनिधियों, संबद्ध विभागों-वन, कृषि, बागवानी, मत्स्य पालन, शिक्षा, पशुपालन, आयुर्वेद व अन्य हितधारकों सहित लगभग 925 लोगों ने भाग लिया। बतौर मुख्यातिथि कार्यशाला को संबोधित करते हुए वन मंत्री गोविंद सिंह ठाकुर ने राज्य जैव विविधता की अनूठी विशेषताओं के महानजर

इसके संरक्षण को समय को आवश्यकता बताया। उन्होंने कहा कि जैव विविधता संरक्षण को समस्याओं का सफलतापूर्वक समाधान करने तथा जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने की आवश्यकता है। उन्होंने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए नए विचारों के समावेश पर भी बल

दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि कार्यशाला में राज्य में जैव संसाधनों के संरक्षण और स्थायी उपयोग के बारे में प्रदान की गई जानकारी से सभी लाभान्वित होंगे और भविष्य में जैव संरक्षण के लिए इसे व्यावहारिक बनाएंगे। कार्यशाला में स्थानीय स्तर पर जैव विविधता प्रबंधन समितियों के गठन की प्रक्रिया, जैव विविधता प्रबंधन समितियों की भूमिका, जन जैव विविधता रजिस्टर की तैयारी

और जिला कुलू के जैव संसाधनों का लाभ सांझाकरण प्रक्रिया के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी प्रदान की गई। राजकीय वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक पाठशाला बजौरा के इको-क्लब द्वारा जैव विविधता पर नाटक का मंचन भी किया गया। राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड के सदस्य सचिव कुणाल सत्याधी तथा वन विभाग के अधिकारियों ने अधिनियम के प्रावधानों पर जानकारी बांटी।

204 पंचायतों में 126 जैव विविधता समितियां

कार्यशाला में अवगत करवाया गया कि राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड ने कुलू जिले की 204 ग्राम पंचायतों में 126 जैव विविधता प्रबंधन समितियों का अभी तक ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर गठन किया है। जिसमें से 51 जैव विविधता प्रबंधन समितियों में जन जैव विविधता रजिस्टर की तैयारी ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर शुरू कर दी गई है। राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड ने 66 तालुक स्तर की तैयारी जिले में गठित समितियों को प्रदान की है।

Biodiversity conservation needed in HP: Minister

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE
SHIMLA, 22 APRIL

In view of the need to successfully address Biodiversity Conservation problem in the state, Forest Minister Govind Singh Thakur exhorted for the need to spread Biodiversity awareness.

He said this while presiding over the one day training workshop on various issues and activities relating to effective implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and Rules, 2004 organized by HP State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB) at Kullu on Sunday.

More than 925 participants including representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions of district Kullu and line departments including Forest, Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Educa-



tion, Animal Husbandry, Ayurveda and other stakeholders participated in training workshop.

He said that considering all unique features of state bio-

The purpose of workshop was to enhance understanding and awareness about importance, role and issues of biodiversity. Information on conservation and sustainable use of bio-resources in the State was also disseminated.

diversity, its conservation needs utmost and immediate concern of all stakeholders.

Biological diversity Act serves the purpose and that every stakeholder at every level who are deriving benefits either directly or indirectly from it and line departments

should fully aware of the provisions of said Act, he added. Forest Minister said that the purpose of workshop was to enhance understanding and awareness about importance, role and issues of biodiversity. Information on conservation and sustainable use of bio-resources in the State was also disseminated. Process of constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees at local level, role of Biodiversity Management Committees, Preparation of People's Biodiversity Registers and Access and Benefit Sharing of biological resources were the key issues in training workshop.

It was apprised that HPSBB has released Rs. 66 lakhs to 126 Biodiversity Management Committees formed at Gram Panchayat level in the district.

Biodiversity conservation is need of hour, says Gobind Thakur

DP CORRESPONDENT

Shimla

HP State Biodiversity Board organised one day Training-workshop on various issues and activities relating to effective implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and Rules, 2004 at Govt Degree College, Kullu, on Sunday.

Forest Minister Govind Singh Thakur presided over the function. Kunal Satyarthi Member Secretary HPSBB and Officers of Forest Department also spoke on various aspects of the workshop.

More than 925 participants including representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions of district Kullu and line departments including Forest, Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Education, Animal Husbandry, Ayurveda and other stakeholders par-



ticipated in training workshop. In his address, Forest Minister mentioned the need to spread Biodiversity awareness in context of successfully addressing Biodiversity Conservation problems in the State.

He said that considering all unique features of state biodiversity its conservation needs utmost and immediate concern of all stakeholders. He said that Biological diversity Act serves the purpose and that every stakeholder at every level.



HIMACHAL PRADESH STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

REPORT ON Training workshop on “Mainstreaming Biodiversity: Sustaining People and their Livelihoods” in District Sirmaur on 1st May, 2018.

Report Nahan

Programme : Training workshop on “Mainstreaming Biodiversity: Sustaining People and their Livelihoods” in District Sirmaur on 1st May, 2018.

Agenda:

- Awareness building on the Biological Diversity Act, Rules, and Access and Benefit Sharing Provisions with emphasis on conservation of Traditional knowledge associated with the local biological resources.
- Awareness/capacity building on conservation and sustainable utilization of biological resources and role on BMCs constituted for conservation of traditional varieties/breeds of economically important plants and animals.
- Knowledge regarding specific roles and functions of the BMCs for conservation of Traditional knowledge and associated biological resources.
- Identify the available options, at local level, to secure the benefits of conservation and sustainable management of biological resources.

Venue: SFDA Hall, Nahan, Sirmour, H.P.

Date: 1st May, 2018.

Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB) organized a one day training cum capacity building workshop for Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC's) Chairmen, Secretaries and



BMC Members, Panchayat Pradhans from various panchayats, BDC members, Zila Parishad members, officers and officials of District administration and line departments at Nahan in District Sirmaur on 1st May, 2018. The need to spread Biodiversity awareness was successfully addressed and Biological diversity Act 2002 and

rules 2004 purpose and scope were also discussed. The main focus of current workshop was to tell BMC members, Panchayat Pradhans from various panchayats, BDC members, Zila Parishad members, officers and officials of District administration and line departments about the three basic features of the BD Act i.e. Conservation, Sustainable Use, and Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)

provisions under the BD Act, 2002. Main stress was given on people participation for the conservation of valuable bioresources. The salient features of the Biological Diversity Act with regard to Traditional Knowledge associated bioresources along with above mentioned objectives were also covered. The need of awareness of local people and stakeholders



regarding the biological resources, their conservation and sustainable utilization and ABS provisions was informed to local people. Discussions on scopes of conservation and ABS mechanism, in hoisting and elevating rural livelihoods, and generating new ideas for socio-economic upliftment of rural sector in Sirmaur district was also covered during the workshop. Discussions were held on local bio-resources issues, roles and responsibilities of BMCs and documentation of traditional knowledge/information associated with biological resources.

Hon'ble Speaker of Himachal Pradesh State Legislative Assembly Sh. Rajeev Bindal was the Chief Guest. The dialogue/workshop was successfully carried under supervision of Sh. Kunal Satyarthi, Member Secretary, H.P. State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB). Officials from the HP State Biodiversity Board, Panchayati Raj Department, line departments and H.P. Forest Department participated in the workshop. It is estimated that around 500 participants from Nahan district comprising of Panchayat Pradhans from various panchayats, BDC members, Zila Parishad members, officers and officials of District administration and line departments were present during the one day capacity building workshop.

Sh. Kunal Satyarthi mentioned that the Biological Diversity Act's aim is to provide for the "conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components and for the equitable sharing



of the benefits arising out of the use of biological resources.” This has to be done through approval of Indian Government for transfer of Indian genetic material outside the country, regulating all Indian nationals for collection and use of biodiversity except the local community, undertaking measures to conserve and

sustainably use biological resources, local communities to have a say in the use of their resources and protection of indigenous or traditional knowledge. This act also envisages setting up of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC) at local village level, State Biodiversity Boards (SBB) at state level, and a National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) which is the three tier system. Next he described the functions of State Biodiversity Boards (SBB), Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC) and National Biodiversity Authority (NBA). He told that the Biological Diversity Act of 2002, and the Biological Diversity Rules, 2004 are implemented by National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) at the national level, State Biological Board (SBB) at state level and Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC's) at local levels. To assist NBA at centre and to advise them on matters exclusive and of particular interest to the biodiversity of the State, similar Boards have been established in States under Section 22 of the said Act.

Sh. Kunal Satyarthi stated that the biodiversity legislation provides for a regulatory system by which access to knowledge relating to biodiversity can be granted. Providing for an approval procedure for a patent or any other intellectual property right based on any Indian biological material and knowledge. Sh. Kunal Satyarthi explained everyone about the role and functions of Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB). He said that HPSBB was constituted in the year 2006 and its administrative body consists of a Chairman, 5 ex-officio members, 5 expert members and secretarial staff. Next role and functions of Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) was discussed. He described the role of BMC's which is also to conserve Biological diversity, ensure sustainable use of its components and lastly there should be fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of utilization of biological resources.

It was told that HPSBB has strategized BMC preparation in four districts: Shimla, Sirmour, Kullu and Chamba. In this connection one day training/awareness workshop were organized for BMC preparation in the said four districts. It was mentioned that in the state 31% BMCs formation target was achieved with district Kullu having 61.8%, Sirmour having 21.8% , Chamba having 25.4% and

Shimla having 33.3% of BMCs formed (Annexure I). Regarding PBR preparation exercise, 122 PBRs are in the stage of documentation being prepared by TSGs and 109 tripartite MoUs already signed between BMCs, SBB and TSGs.

Benefit Sharing procedure between the SBB and BMCs was also explained and was told that the Share of the SBB: Maximum 5% of the benefits accrued towards their administrative charges Share of the BMCs or benefit claimer where identified: Minimum 95% of the accrued to benefits In case BMC/benefit claimer not identified: Funds to be used to support conservation & sustainable use of biological resources & support local livelihoods of the local people where bio-resources are accessed. Sh. Kunal Satyarthi stated that HPSBB has released Rs. 26 lakhs to 48 Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) formed at Gram Panchyat level out of 228 Gram Panchyats in Sirmaur district for the constitution of BMCs and preparation of 20 People Biodiversity Register (PBR) in Sirmaur district.

Hon'ble Speaker of Himachal Pradesh State Legislative Assembly Sh. Rajeev Bindal was the Chief Guest. In his speech Sh. Rajeev Bindal specially mentioned the need to spread Biodiversity awareness



in the context of successfully addressing Biodiversity Conservation problems in the State. Sh. Rajeev Bindal said that by considering all the unique features of the state biodiversity its conservation needs utmost and immediate concern of all the stakeholders who are deriving benefits either directly or

indirectly from it. Sh. Rajeev Bindal said that Biological diversity Act 2002 and rules 2004 serves the purpose of biodiversity conservation and that every stakeholder at every level who are deriving benefits from it and line departments should remain aware of the said Act and Rules alongwith its provisions. He also mentioned that it is the need of the hour that we all collaboratively work towards the conservation of biodiversity.

Technical Session



Dr. Pankaj Sharma from State Biodiversity Board presented his presentation on Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs), its role and responsibilities in implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 in Himachal Pradesh. In his presentation Constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees was

discussed first and it was told that The Biodiversity Management Committee is constituted as per the Sub-rule (1) and it shall consists of Chairperson and not more than 6 persons nominated by the Local Self Government, of whom not less than one third should be women and not less than 18% should belong to the Schedules Caste/Scheduled Tribes. Time period for Operationalization, Office of the BMC and Tenure of BMCs were discussed. Mandate of BMC's were discussed followed by role, duties and functions of the BMCs



Mr. Vineet Negi from Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board presented on People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs). He started his presentation by telling everyone about the need and scope of PBRs followed by examples of many valuable bio-resources specific to the state of Himachal Pradesh. He also provided information on documentation and conservation of Traditional Knowledge associated with these bioresources, he also signified the importance of preparing a document such as PBR. Next he

gave example of Turmeric and how India had to fight for its patent on global arena. Next Mr. Vineet elaborated on the main functions of the BMC in order to prepare People's Biodiversity Registers in consultation with local people and it was also told that the Peoples Biodiversity Register shall contain comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological resources, their medicinal or any other use or any other traditional knowledge associated with them. In the final segment of his presentation he gave general description on the 32 different formats of PBR and it was told that it is a mandate of BMC to maintain and validate PBR.



Lastly Dr. D.P. Sharma from University of Horticulture and Forestry, Nauni, Solan presented on People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs) and showcased achievements of University of Horticulture and Forestry, Nauni, Solan in preparation of PBRs in Sirmaur district. He started his presentation by telling everyone about the need and scope of PBRs followed by examples of many valuable bio-resources specific

to the state of Himachal Pradesh. He also provided information on documentation and conservation of Traditional Knowledge associated with these bioresources, he also signified the importance of preparing a document such as PBR. Dr. D.P. Sharma elaborated on the main functions of the BMC in order to prepare People's Biodiversity Registers in consultation with local people and it was also told that the Peoples Biodiversity Register shall contain comprehensive information on availability and

knowledge of local biological resources, their medicinal or any other use or any other traditional knowledge associated with them. In the final segment of his presentation he gave general description on the 32 different formats of PBR and it was told that it is a mandate of BMC to maintain and validate PBR.

Dr. Murari Lal Thakur from State Biodiversity Board gave presentation on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) mechanism and its relevance in Himachal Pradesh. Conception and enactment of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 was initially discussed. CBD its objective and objectives of the BD Act, 2002 were informed to the participants. Nagoya Protocol on ABS was discussed which is based on the fundamental principles of prior informed consent (PIC), Mutually agreed terms (MAT), official checkpoint. Benefit-sharing obligations were discussed which were:

- Domestic-level benefit-sharing measures will provide for the fair and equitable sharing of



benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, as well as subsequent applications and commercialization, with the contracting Party providing genetic resources.

- Utilization includes research and development on the genetic or biochemical composition of genetic resources.

- Sharing is subject to mutually agreed terms.
- Benefits may be monetary or non-monetary such as royalties and the sharing of research results

Traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources with provisions on access, benefit sharing and compliance were also discussed. Next in the presentation information on ABS provisions under BD Act, 2002 were discussed. Afterwards Benefit Sharing Options and Economic Importance of Bioresources present in the State of Himachal Pradesh were informed to the participants. A brief information regarding Bio-resource based industries and their global market share was discussed. Next determination of benefit sharing, PIC & MAT options, certain activities or persons exempted from approval of NBA or SBB, Fair and equitable benefit sharing options and non-monetary benefits of ABS provisions were discussed. In the final part of presentation examples and case studies of ABS from India were discussed.

Glimpses of Event









आयोजन समिति गठित नहीं की तो नहीं मिलेगी पंचायत को योजनाएं, नाहन में जैव विविधता पर कार्यशाला

31 तक करें जैव विविधता प्रबंधन समिति का गठन

जागरण संवाददाता, नाहन : मनुष्य को प्रकृति का आवश्यकतानुसार ही दोहन करना चाहिए तभी जैव विविधता एवं पर्यावरण का संरक्षण संभव होगा। यह बात विधानसभा अध्यक्ष डॉ. राजीव बिंदल ने मंगलवार को जिला परिषद के सभागार में राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड की ओर से आयोजित एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला में कही।

कार्यशाला में त्रिस्तरीय पंचायतीराज प्रणाली के पदाधिकारी तथा वन विभाग के अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों ने भाग लिया। डॉ. बिंदल ने कहा कि सिरमौर जिला की कुल 228 पंचायतों में से केवल 48 पंचायतों में जैव विविधता समितियां गठित हुई हैं। इसे शत-प्रतिशत करना जरूरी है। जैव विविधता का कम होना एक विश्वव्यापी समस्या है, जिस प्रकार मनुष्य द्वारा अवैज्ञानिक तौर पर प्रकृति का दोहन किया जा रहा है, उससे

प्रकृति का पारिस्थितिकीय असंतुलन बढ़ रहा है, जोकि चिंता एवं चिंतन का विषय है। वर्तमान में रासायनिक खादों का फसलों में आवश्यकता से अधिक उपयोग किया जा रहा है, उससे जहां मनुष्य के शरीर में पोषक तत्व की कमी आने लगी है, साथ ही जैव विविधता के मायने भी समाप्त होने के कगार पर आ गए हैं। जिस प्रकार वनों का कटान हो रहा है और पौधों का रोपण कम हो गया है, यह सब विनाश के कारण बनने लगे हैं। बिंदल ने त्रिस्तरीय पंचायत पदाधिकारियों को जानकारी दी कि कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी भी क्षेत्र से

जैव इत्यादि सामग्री का संबंधित क्षेत्र की पंचायत एवं जैव विविधता समिति की अनुमति के बिना निर्यात नहीं कर सकता। यह एक कानूनी जुर्म है।

डॉ. सी ललित जैन ने प्रतिनिधियों का आह्वान किया कि जिला सिरमौर की 228 ग्राम पंचायतों में 31 मई तक जैव विविधता प्रबंधन समिति गठित करना सुनिश्चित करें। उन्होंने कहा कि ऐसा न करने पर जिला प्रशासन द्वारा दी जाने वाली विभिन्न योजनाएं संबंधित पंचायत को स्वीकृत नहीं की जाएंगी। राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड के सदस्य सचिव कुणाल सत्याधी ने कहा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में 3306 जैव विविधता प्रबंधन समितियों का गठन किया जाएगा। इस अवसर पर जैव विविधता बोर्ड के वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक डॉ. पंकज शर्मा, विनित नेगी, मुख्य अरण्यपाल नाहन आरके गुप्ता आदि मौजूद रहे।



नाहन में जैव विविधता पर आयोजित एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला का शुभारंभ करते विधानसभा अध्यक्ष डॉ. राजीव बिंदल ● जागरण

नाहन में जैव विविधता पर कार्यशाला लगाई

नाहन, 1 मई (अमित शर्मा) : प्रकृति के पास मनुष्य के जीवन यापन के लिए अनमोल खजाना मौजूद है तथा मनुष्य को प्रकृति का शोषण नहीं बल्कि आवश्यकतानुसार ही दोहन करना चाहिए तभी जैव विविधता एवं पर्यावरण का संरक्षण संभव होगा। यह बात मंगलवार को विधानसभा अध्यक्ष डा. राजीव बिंदल ने जिला परिषद के सभागार में हिप्र राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड के सौजन्य से जैव विविधता को मुख्य धारा में लाना लोगों और उनकी आजीविका को कायम रखना नामक विषय पर आयोजित एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला के अवसर पर बतौर मुख्य अतिथि व्यक्त की। इससे पहले उन्होंने दीप प्रज्वलित कर कार्यशाला का शुभारंभ किया। इस एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला में त्रिस्तरीय



कार्यशाला दौरान जानकारी देते विस अध्यक्ष व अन्य।

पंचायतीराज प्रणाली के पदाधिकारी तथा वन विभाग के अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों ने भाग लिया। बिंदल ने कहा कि जैव विविधता का कम होना एक विश्वव्यापी समस्या उत्पन्न होने लगी है। जिस प्रकार मनुष्य द्वारा अवैज्ञानिक तौर पर प्रकृति का दोहन किया जा रहा है। उससे प्रकृति का पारिस्थितिकीय असंतुलन बढ़ रहा है जोकि चिंता एवं चिंतन का विषय है। उन्होंने कहा कि प्रकृति में असंख्य प्रकार की अमूल्य वनस्पतियां मौजूद हैं जिनका उपयोग औषधियों के निर्माण में किया जा रहा है। परन्तु जिस प्रकार कुछ लोगों द्वारा प्रकृति का अवैज्ञानिक तरीके से निश्कर्षण किया जा रहा है। बिंदल ने हिप्र राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड के अधिकारियों का नाहन में एक दिवसीय शिविर लगाने के लिए आधार व्यक्त किया और कहा कि लोगों को अब जैव विविधता के संरक्षण के लिए आगे आना होगा और जिला के पंचायत स्तर पर इस अभियान को एक जन आन्दोलन का रूप देना होगा तभी इस कार्यशाला का उद्देश्य सार्थक होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि सिरमौर जिला की कुल 228 पंचायतों में से केवल 48 पंचायतों में जैव विविधता समितियां गठित हुई हैं, जिसे शत प्रतिशत करना जरूरी है जिसके गठन के लिए उन्होंने वन विभाग को आवश्यक निर्देश दिए। बिंदल ने त्रिस्तरीय पंचायत पदाधिकारियों को जानकारी दी कि कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी भी क्षेत्र से जैव इत्यादि सामग्री का संबंधित क्षेत्र की पंचायत एवं जैव विविधता समिति की अनुमति के बिना निर्यात नहीं किया जा सकता है जोकि एक कानूनी जुर्म है। उपर्युक्त सिरमौर ललित जैन ने कहा कि विविधता के कारण ही आज विकास संभव है तथा जिस योजना को जन प्रतिनिधि अपनाते हैं वह पूर्ण रूप से सफल होती है। उन्होंने जन प्रतिनिधियों का आह्वान किया कि जिला सिरमौर की 228 ग्राम पंचायतों में 31 मई तक प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर जैव विविधता प्रबंधन समिति गठित करना सुनिश्चित करें। उन्होंने कहा कि ऐसा न करने पर जिला प्रशासन द्वारा दी जाने वाली विभिन्न योजनाएं संबंधित पंचायत को स्वीकृत नहीं की जाएगी। हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड के सदस्य सचिव कुणाल सत्याधी ने मुख्यवार्ता को शाल टोपी तथा स्मृति चिन्ह भेंट कर सम्मानित किया।

प्रकृति का आवश्यकतानुसार किया जाए दोहन : बिंदल

नाहन में जैव विविधता पर एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला



नाहन, (आपका फैसला)। प्रकृति के पास मनुष्य के जीवन यापन के लिए अनमोल खजाना मौजूद है तथा मनुष्य को प्रकृति का शोषण नहीं, बल्कि आवश्यकतानुसार ही दोहन करना चाहिए, तभी जैव विविधता एवं पर्यावरण का संरक्षण संभव होगा। यह उद्गार विधानसभा अध्यक्ष डॉ. राजीव बिंदल ने जिला परिषद के सभागार में हुए राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड के सौजन्य से जैव विविधता को मुख्य धारा में लाना, लोगों और उनकी आजीविका को कायम रखना नामक विषय पर आयोजित एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला के अवसर पर बतौर मुख्य अतिथि व्यक्त किए। इससे पहले उन्होंने

अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों ने भाग लिया। डॉ. बिंदल ने कहा कि जैव विविधता का कम होना एक विश्वव्यापी समस्या उत्पन्न होने लगी है, जिस प्रकार मनुष्य द्वारा अवैज्ञानिक तौर पर प्रकृति का दोहन किया जा रहा है, उससे प्रकृति का पारिस्थितिकीय असंतुलन बढ़ रहा है, जोकि चिंता एवं चिन्तन का विषय है। प्रकृति में असंख्य प्रकार की अमूल्य वनस्पतियां मौजूद हैं, जिनका उपयोग औषधियों के निर्माण में किया जा रहा है, परंतु जिस प्रकार कुछ लोगों द्वारा प्रकृति का

अवैज्ञानिक तरीके से निष्कर्षण किया जा रहा है, उससे रलोबल वार्मिंग जैसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। कालांतर में पेड़-पौधों इत्यादि की अनेक किस्में हुआ करती थीं, परंतु जिस प्रकार वर्तमान में रसायनिक खादों का फसलों में आवश्यकता से अधिक उपयोग किया जा रहा है, उससे जहां मनुष्य के शरीर में पोषक तत्व की कमी आने लगी है, वहीं पर जैव विविधता के मापने भी समाप्त होने के कागार पर आ गए हैं। इसी प्रकार बुजुर्ग लोग जलवायु के आधार पर पेड़ पौधे लगाते थे और वन मनुष्य की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करते थे। उन्होंने कहा कि जिस प्रकार वनों का कटन हो रहा है और पेड़ पौधों का शोषण कम हो गया है, यह सब विनाश के कारण बनने लगे हैं। डॉ. बिंदल ने हिप, राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड के अधिकारियों का नाहन में एक दिवसीय शिविर

लगाने के लिए आभार व्यक्त किया और कहा कि लोगों को अब जैव विविधता के संरक्षण के लिए आगे आना होगा और जिस के पंचायत स्तर पर इस अभियान को एक जन आंदोलन का रूप देना होगा, तभी इस कार्यशाला का उद्देश्य सार्थक होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि सिरमौर जिला की कुल 228 पंचायतों में से केवल 48 पंचायतों में जैव विविधता समितियां गठित हुई हैं, जिसे जल प्रक्रिया कानून जल्द ही, जिसके गठन के लिए उन्होंने वन विभाग की आवश्यक निर्देश दिए। इस अवसर पर जैव विविधता बोर्ड के वैज्ञानिक डॉ. पंकज शर्मा, चित्तन मेहो, आर के गुप्ता, जिला के जिला परिषद सदस्य, बोडोनी सदस्य, ग्राम पंचायतों के प्रधान तथा उप-प्रधानों के अतिरिक्त वन विभाग के अधिकारी व कर्मचारी भी उपस्थित थे।

जिला स्
फोर्स

काहन। महिला
मंत्रालय भारत
निर्देशों की ओर
सिस्टीमेट इन्फो
जायसकरी, दोह
वकाओ, दोह
तयल इत योका
लिए डिप्लोम
अठव विना गाय
कि जगपुत कि
रतरीय टास्क फो
जबकि पुनित
व्यापिक दंडाधिक
अधिकारी, डि
उपनिदेशक
अधिकारी, डिप
उच्च शिक्षा, पी
परायत अधिकारी
संगत अधिकारी
तथा जिला के
सदस्य संविद हो

रामलीला मैदान से पुरानी पेंशन बहाली को कर्मियों ने भरी मांग पूरी होने तक महासंघ का संघर्ष रहेगा जारी : श्याम

अध्यक्ष श्याम लाल कर्मचारियों की सरकार द्वारा अ



**REPORT ON
BIODIVERSITY WEEK CELEBRATION
&
INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR BIODIVERSITY: 22ND
MAY 2018.
“CELEBRATING 25 YEARS OF ACTION FOR
BIODIVERSITY”.**

[22/05/2018]

REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR BIODIVERSITY: 22ND MAY 2018. “CELEBRATING 25 YEARS OF ACTION FOR BIODIVERSITY”.

ACTIVITIES DURING BIODIVERSITY WEEK (FROM 16TH MAY TO 20TH MAY, 2018)

Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB) celebrated the whole week before International Biodiversity Day, as Biodiversity Week from 16th May to 20th May, 2018 during which lectures, awareness and information on biodiversity, its importance, need for its conservation and sustainable use of its components were disseminated to school students from different Government and Public schools from across Shimla town.



Shri Ajay Kumar, PCCF, HP Forest Department flagged off the Biodiversity week celebrations on 16/05/2018 and schools who participated were as follows:

GSSS, Boileauganj, Shimla, GHS Annadale, Shimla, GSSS Tutikandi, Shimla, GSSS Phagli, Shimla, GHS Chaura Maidan, Shimla, GSSS Tutu, Shimla, GHS Kaithu, Shimla, Himalayan Public School, Kaithu, DAV, Tutu, GHS Chakkar, Shimla and Govt. Middle School Mayfield, Shimla.



Dr. G.S. Goraya, PCCF (HoFF) was the special guest on 17/05/2018 and delivered field lectures to the students and teachers. Schools who participated were as follows:

GSSS (B) Lal Pani School, Shimla Govt. High School, Krishna Nagar, Shimla St. Thomas School, Shimla, S.D. Sr. Sec. School, Anaj Mandi, Shimla, Dayanand Public School, Shimla, Arya Girls Sr. Sec. School, Shimla, GSSS Khalini, Shimla, GMS Kanlog, Shimla, GMS Panjhri, GMS Rugra, GSSS Bychari, near Hiranagar and Rashtriya Vidya Kendra, Kasumpti.



Sh. Rajesh Sharma, Divisional Forest Officer, Wildlife, Shimla, HP Forest Department was the special guest for the day on 18th May, 2017 and delivered lecture on biodiversity, its importance, need for its conservation and sustainable use of its components. Participating schools were as follows: Govt. High School Bharari, Shimla, Govt. Girls Senior Secondary School, Lakkar Bazar, DAV Sr. Sec. School, Lakkar Bazar, GHS, Jakhoo, Shimla and GSSS Bhont.



Dr. Sanjeeva Pandey, Former PCCF, HP Forest Department was the special guest for the day on 19th May, 2017 and delivered lecture on biodiversity and gave vital information to students on biodiversity of Water Catchment Wildlife Sanctuary, Shimla. Schools present on this day were as follows: DAV Public School, New Shimla, Central School for Tibetan, Chotta Shimla, Savitri Public School, Talland, GGSSS, Portmore, Shimla, Sarsvati Vidya Mandir, Vikasnagar, Shimla, Swaran Public School, Tutikandi, GSSS, Chotta Shimla, JCB Public School, New Shimla, GSSS, Rajhana, Shimla, GSSS Beolia, Shimla and Sarsvati Vidya Mandir, Vikasnagar, Shimla

Mr. Amar Chand Sharma PCCF, HP Forest Department and Shri Kunal Satyarthi, MS, HP State Biodiversity Board, were the special guest for the last day of Nature visit on 20th May, 2017 and delivered lecture on biodiversity, its importance, need for its conservation and sustainable use of its components. Schools present were as follows:

GSSS, Sanjauli, Shimla, GSSS, Dhalli, Shimla, Monal Public School, Shimla, GSSS Shoghi, GSSS Ghanatti, GSSS Bhattakuffer, Shimla and City Public School, Bhattakuffer.



DECLAMATION, PAINTING AND QUIZ CONTEST AT GOVERNMENT GIRLS SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL, PORTMORE, SHIMLA ON 21ST MAY, 2018

Based on the information given to students and schools who participated in the Nature walk during biodiversity week Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB) organized a declamation, painting and quiz contest at Portmore School on 21st May, 2018 in which students from 50 schools participated and participation strength was around 250 students and 50 teachers.





The prizes to the winners of these contests (debate, painting and quiz) were awarded on 22nd May, 2018 on the occasion of “International Day for Biodiversity” at Central Potato Research Institute (CPRI), Bemloe, Shimla. Students from these schools also participated in the Biodiversity March/rally and on 22nd March, 2018.

**INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR BIODIVERSITY: 22ND MAY 2018.
“CELEBRATING 25 YEARS OF ACTION FOR BIODIVERSITY”.**

Date: 22nd May, 2018.

Venue: Central Potato Research Institute (CPRI), Bemloe, Shimla.

Time: 09:30 am to 2:00 pm.

Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB) on the occasion of “International Day for Biodiversity”, on 22nd May, 2018 under supervision of Sh. Kunal Satyarthi, Member Secretary, HPSBB organized Biodiversity Day Celebration at Central Potato Research Institute (CPRI), Bemloe, Shimla. The United Nations announced May 22nd as “The International Day for Biological Diversity (IDB)” to increase understanding and awareness of biodiversity issues. The theme “Celebrating 25 Years of Action for Biodiversity” was chosen to mark the 25th anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention on Biological Diversity and to highlight progress made in the achievement of its objectives at the national and global levels.



Hon'ble Minister for Health and Family welfare, Ayurveda and Science and Technology Sh. Vipin Singh Parmar was the chief guest for the occasion and Sh. Tarun Kapoor, Additional Chief Secretary was the guest of Honor. Many schools from Shimla town participated in the Biodiversity March/Rally and an exhibition on Biodiversity of Himachal Pradesh was also organized in which various reputed Centre and State research institutes participated.

Exhibition was inaugurated by Sh. Vipin Singh Parmar, Hon'ble Minister for Health and Family Welfare, Ayurveda and Science and Technology. In his speech Sh. Vipin Singh Parmar specially mentioned the need to spread Biodiversity awareness in the context of successfully addressing

Biodiversity Conservation problems in the State. Sh. Tarun Kapoor, Additional Chief Secretary said that by considering all the unique features of the state biodiversity its conservation needs utmost and immediate concern of all the stakeholders who are deriving benefits either directly or indirectly from it. He also mentioned that it is the need of the hour that we all collaboratively work towards the conservation of biodiversity.



Sh. Kunal Satyarthi, Member Secretary, HP State Biodiversity Board during his talk mentioned that traditions, customs and cultural rights play a key role in protection of biodiversity and environment. Hence, there is a need to utilize the available information on conservation knowledge and provisions, documentation of valuable bioresources, their associated traditional knowledge and promote the indigenous people/community as they contribute hugely in conserving the biodiversity. The salient

features of the Biological Diversity Act with regard to Traditional Knowledge associated with bioresources and the need of awareness of local people and stakeholders utilizing the biological resources were also addressed for the purpose of conservation and sustainable utilization of these valuable biological resources.

Prizes were given to students from schools who participated in the Nature walk during biodiversity week. Declamation, painting and quiz contest was organized at Portmore School on 21st May, 2018 in which students from 50 schools participated with a strength of around 300 students. Following were the winners of the said contests:

Painting Competition:

1st prize was given to Ms. Sakshi Pathania from St. Thomas School, Shimla.

2nd prize was given to Mr. Rajat Sharma from JCB Public School, Shimla.

3rd prize was given to Kanav from DAV School New Totu, Shimla.

Declamation Competition:

1st prize was given to Ms. Harshita DAV School New Totu, Shimla.

2nd prize was given to Ms. Amisha Negi from Monal Public School, Shimla.

3rd prize was given to Devender from Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Lalapani, Shimla.

Quiz Contest:

1st prize was given to DAV School New Shimla, Shimla.

2nd prize was given to JCB Public School, Shimla.

3rd prize was given to Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Lalapani, Shimla.

Biodiversity Hero award (Male & Female), based on Nature walk was given to:

Male: Divyam Gauam from DAV School, New Shimla

Female: Sanjogita from SVM High School, Vikasnagar, Shimla.



It is estimated that around 300 students from various public and government schools from across Shimla town participated in this event. Students from Government Senior Secondary School, Phagli, presented a skit on Biodiversity and officials from HP State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB) also participated in disseminating the valuable information on Biodiversity, its importance, need for its conservation, sustainable use of its components and scope of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and Rules 2004.

GLIMPSES FOR ACTIVITIES DURING BIODIVERSITY WEEK (FROM 16TH MAY TO 20TH MAY, 2018)





**GLIMPSES FROM DECLAMATION, PAINTING AND QUIZ CONTEST WAS ORGANIZED
AT PORTMORE SCHOOL ON 21ST MAY, 2018**



GLIMPSES FROM INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR BIODIVERSITY: 22ND MAY 2018.



Make people aware of biodiversity, urges Parmar



Health Minister Vipin Parmar (Right) being presented specimen of rare biodiversity flora by Kunjal Satyarthi, Member Secretary of the HP Bio-Diversity Board at Shimla on Tuesday.

DP CORRESPONDENT
Shimla

Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB) organised biodiversity Day here on Tuesday on the occasion of "International Day for Biodiversity". Health and Family Welfare Minister Vipin Singh Parmar presided over the function. Students of various schools of Shimla town participated in the awareness rally on biodiversity.

collaboratively work towards the conservation of biodiversity. He said that every person would have to contribute for preservation of environment adding that all concerned departments in collaboration with Panchayati Raj Institutes and NGOs need to make special efforts up to grass root level to increase understanding and awareness of biodiversity issues. The Minister also inaugurated an exhibition on Biodiversity at Himachal Pradesh in which various reputed Centres and State research institutes participated.

Additional Chief Secretary Tarun Kapoor said that by considering all the unique features of the state biodiversity, its conservation needs utmost and immediate concern of all the stakeholders who were deriving benefits either directly or indirectly from it. Member Secretary, HPSBB, Kunjal Satyarthi said that

'MORE THAN 150 SPECIES OF PLANT, INSECT, BIRD AND MAMMAL BECOME EXTINCT EVERY 24 HOURS FROM THE EARTH DUE TO ENVIRONMENTAL IMBALANCES.'

traditions, customs and cultural rights play a key role in protection of biodiversity and environment. He said we must document the traditional knowledge and promote the indigenous systems to conserving the biodiversity.

The theme "Celebrating 25 Years of Action for Biodiversity" was chosen to mark the 25th anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention on Biological Diversity and to highlight progress made in the achievement of its objectives at the national and global levels.



शिमला: जैव विविधता पर अंतराष्ट्रीय दिवस के दौरान शिक्षित प्रतिभागियों में प्रत्यक्ष रहे वर्यो को सम्मनित करते स्वास्थ्य मंत्री विपिन सिंह परमार

पर्यावरण पर खतरे को कम करना चुनौती : परमार



शिमला: जैव विविधता पर अंतराष्ट्रीय दिवस के दौरान शिक्षित प्रतिभागियों में प्रत्यक्ष रहे वर्यो को सम्मनित करते स्वास्थ्य मंत्री विपिन सिंह परमार

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Parmar for awareness on biodiversity conservation



शिमला: जैव विविधता पर अंतराष्ट्रीय दिवस के दौरान शिक्षित प्रतिभागियों में प्रत्यक्ष रहे वर्यो को सम्मनित करते स्वास्थ्य मंत्री विपिन सिंह परमार

Parmar for awareness on biodiversity conservation
Shimla, 22 May (I.T.S.) Biodiversity conservation is a major challenge, said the Health Minister Vipin Singh Parmar, who presided over the biodiversity day here on Tuesday. He said that every person would have to contribute for preservation of environment adding that all concerned departments in collaboration with Panchayati Raj Institutes and NGOs need to make special efforts up to grass root level to increase understanding and awareness of biodiversity issues.

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पर्यावरण बचाना सबसे बड़ी चुनौती



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HIMACHAL PRADESH STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

REPORT ON

Report on Training workshop on “Mainstreaming Biodiversity: Sustaining People and their Livelihoods” at Killar, Pangi, in District Chamba (Library Hall, Killar, Pangi, Chamba) on 15th June, 2018.

Report on Training workshop on “Mainstreaming Biodiversity: Sustaining People and their Livelihoods” at Killar, Pangi, in District Chamba (Library Hall, Killar, Pangi, Chamba) on 15th June, 2018.

Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB) has organised three one day Training workshops on “Mainstreaming Biodiversity: Sustaining People and their Livelihoods” at Chamba, Bharmaur and Pangi block in Chamba District. In continuation of Training workshops for awareness and capacity building of local stakeholders HPSBB on 15th June, 2018 organised “Mainstreaming Biodiversity: Sustaining People and their Livelihoods” training workshop at Library Hall in Pangi, Block Pangi, Chamba. The Training



workshop was organized with the aim to increase the understanding and awareness, of the local stakeholders of Pangi Block, about the importance, role and issues concerning biodiversity. Information about conservation and sustainable use of bio-resources in the State were also disseminated. During the training workshop Panchayat Pradhans of Pangi block, officials from Forest Divisions and Officers/Officials from line department like Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Education, Animal Husbandry, Ayurveda etc. were sensitized about the importance of provisions of Biodiversity, Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and Rules, 2004, process of constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC) at local level, roles of Biodiversity Management Committees,

Preparation of People's Biodiversity Registers (PBR) and Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) of the biological resources of district Chamba.

The workshop was carried out under supervision of Sh. Kunal Satyarthi, Member Secretary, HP State Biodiversity Board, Shimla. Officials from HP State biodiversity Board also participated in the training workshop. Participants including zila parishad members, panchayat samiti members, panchayat pradhans of block Pangi, district Chamba along with officers and officials of District administration and line departments also participated in the programme.

Sh. Kunal Satyarthi, Member Secretary, HP State Biodiversity Board delegated and started his presentation informing and by imparting knowledge related to Biological Diversity Act, 2002, and its Access and Benefit Sharing Provisions to all participants. During the informative presentation cum lecture, Sh. Kunal Satyarthi interactively presented many cases related to BD Act by showing news clipping from Times of India newspaper in which it was mentioned that in August 2012, two Czech nationals were arrested "for stealing insects" near the Singalila National Park in Darjeeling. Next in his presentation he showed some pictures of different varieties of brinjal, rajmah (pulse) and rice that was once found in the State and showed his concern that today out of many varieties found once now only very few are available, which shows the loss that biodiversity of the State has faced. By giving these examples he explained that biodiversity is not just associated with medicinal plants and herbs found in wild but it covers everything except Normally Traded Commodities (NTC's) and other agriculture produce till the time some value addition is done e.g. cultivation of apple is not applicable under BD Act, 2002 but if someone or some industry or firm is engaged in value addition by making some commercial product like jam or wine from apple then they do come under BD Act, 2002.

Next he briefed about the status of global biodiversity and also told about the alarming rate (150 varieties of different species being lost every day) at which biodiversity is being wiped off from the face of earth.

Next he brought everybody's focus on Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and its provision. Next he briefed about the inception of the BD Act how it came into. The objectives of the Act were described next. He told that the Biological Diversity Act of 2002, and the Biological Diversity Rules, 2004 are implemented by National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) at the national level, State Biological Board (SBB) at state level and Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC's) at local levels. Next Sh. Kunal Satyarthi explained everyone about the role and functions of Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB). He said that HPSBB was constituted in the year 2006 and its administrative body consists of a Chairman, 5 ex-officio members, 5 expert members and secretarial staff. Next role and functions of Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) was discussed. He described the role of BMC's which is also to conserve Biological diversity, ensure sustainable use of its components and lastly there should be fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of

utilization of biological resources. In the following presentation he went on describing about need and importance of Peoples Biodiversity Register (PBR); which are legal documents and database on biodiversity of any given area and he also described about Local Biodiversity Funds (LBFs). He described how PBRs as a legal document could play an important role in maintaining records on biodiversity related to a specific area and he also mentioned how LBFs would help in motivating and channelizing the whole process of making of PBRs.

Technical Sessions:

Dr. Pankaj Sharma from State Biodiversity Board presented his presentation on Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs), its role and responsibilities in implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 in Himachal Pradesh. In his presentation Constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees was discussed first and it was told that The Biodiversity Management Committee is constituted as per the Sub-rule (1) and it shall consists of Chairperson and not more than 6 persons nominated by the Local Self Government, of whom not less than one third should be women and not less than 18% should belong to the Schedules Caste/Scheduled Tribes. Time period for Operationalization, Office of the BMC and Tenure of BMCs were discussed. Mandate of BMC's were discussed followed by role, duties and functions of the BMCs.

Dr. Murari Lal Thakur from State Biodiversity Board gave presentation on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) mechanism and its relevance in Himachal Pradesh. Conception and enactment of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 was initially discussed. CBD its objective and objectives of the BD Act, 2002 were informed to the participants. Nagoya Protocol on ABS was discussed which is based on the fundamental principles of prior informed consent (PIC), Mutually agreed terms (MAT), official checkpoint. Benefit-sharing obligations were discussed which were:

- Domestic-level benefit-sharing measures will provide for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, as well as subsequent applications and commercialization, with the contracting Party providing genetic resources.
- Utilization includes research and development on the genetic or biochemical composition of genetic resources.
- Sharing is subject to mutually agreed terms.
- Benefits may be monetary or non-monetary such as royalties and the sharing of research results

Traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources with provisions on access, benefit sharing and compliance were also discussed. Next in the presentation information on ABS provisions under BD Act, 2002 were discussed. Afterwards Benefit Sharing Options and Economic Importance of Bioresources present in the State of Himachal Pradesh were informed to the participants. A brief information regarding Bio-resource based industries and their global market share was discussed. Next determination of benefit sharing, PIC & MAT options, certain activities or persons exempted from approval of NBA or SBB, Fair and equitable benefit sharing options and non-monetary benefits of ABS provisions were discussed. in the final part of presentation some examples of ABS from India were discussed.

Glimpses of Event









HIMACHAL PRADESH STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

REPORT ON

Report on Training workshop on “Mainstreaming Biodiversity: Sustaining People and their Livelihoods” at Bharmaur, in District Chamba (Mini Secretariat, Bharmaur, Chamba) on 12th June, 2018.

Report on Training workshop on “Mainstreaming Biodiversity: Sustaining People and their Livelihoods” at Bharmaur, in District Chamba (Mini Secretariat, Bharmaur, Chamba) on 12th June, 2018.

The need to spread Biodiversity awareness is enormous in the context of successfully addressing Biodiversity Conservation problems, Biological Diversity Act 2002 and rules 2004 address the same. It is also linked to biodiversity education for conservation so as to sustainably use and protect valuable bioresources. On the one hand, awareness on Biological Diversity Act, 2002 creates greater awareness in individuals and communities with respect to putting environmental resources to use even while conserving them. On the other hand, greater the awareness increases especially within the line departments of the government, the scope of sustainable use and conservation practices for



protecting our valuable biodiversity also increases. In order to conserve and sustain biodiversity of the State and to implement programmes and strategies related with biodiversity conservation at the state and national level it is realized that the line departments of the state should be made aware about the provisions, scopes and role of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and also highlighting responsibilities and duties of the associated Line departments in implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002. Protecting biodiversity on the sustainable principle has been a strategic approach in worldwide conservation plans and management as a result it was decided by Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity

Board (HPSBB) to organize a one day Training workshop on various issues and activities relating to implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and Rules, 2004 at Mini Secretariat, Bharmaur, Chamba, on 12th June, 2018, in which all relevant stakeholders representing the zila parishad members, panchayat samiti members, panchayat pradhans of Bharmaur block and officials from line departments mainly Forest, Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Education, Animal Husbandry, Ayurveda etc. participated. The Training workshop was organized for increasing the understanding and awareness about the importance, role and issues concerning biodiversity. Information about conservation and sustainable use of bio-resources in the State was also disseminated. During the training workshop, the panchayat pradhans were sensitized about the importance of provisions of Biodiversity, Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and Rules, 2004, process of constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC) at local level, roles of Biodiversity Management Committees, Preparation of People's Biodiversity Registers (PBR) and Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) of the biological resources of district Chamba.

The workshop was carried out under supervision of Sh. Kunal Satyarthi, Member Secretary, HP State Biodiversity Board, Shimla. Sh. Prithvi Pal Singh, Additional District Magistrate (ADM), Bharmaur, was the Chief Guest and Sh. Sunny Verma, Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), Bharmaur was also present. Officials from HP State biodiversity Board also participated in the training workshop. Participants including zila parishad members, panchayat samiti members, panchayat pradhans of block Bharmaur, district Chamba along with officers and officials of District administration and line departments also participated in the programme.

Sh. Kunal Satyarthi, Member Secretary, HP State Biodiversity Board imparted knowledge related to Biological Diversity Act, 2002, and its Access and Benefit Sharing Provisions to all participants. Sh. Kunal Satyarthi interactively presented many cases related to BD Act by showing news clipping from Times of India newspaper in which it was mentioned that in August 2012, two Czech nationals were arrested “for stealing insects” near the Singalila National Park in Darjeeling. In September, the two Prague-based entomologist Petr Svacha and his colleague Emil Kucera were convicted by a local court under provisions of Biological Diversity Act, 2002. Next in his presentation he showed some pictures of different varieties of brinjal, rajmah (pulse) and rice that was once found in the State and showed his concern that today out of many varieties found once now only very few are available,



which shows the loss that biodiversity of the State has faced.

By giving these examples he explained that biodiversity is not just associated with medicinal plants and herbs found in wild but it covers everything except Normally

Traded Commodities (NTC's) and other agriculture produce till the time some value addition is done. Sh. Kunal Satyarthi showed the scope, provision and power of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and these examples also acted as the foundation of the whole presentation for better understanding of the topic. Next he briefed about the status of global biodiversity and also told about the alarming rate (150 varieties of different species being lost every day) at which biodiversity is being wiped off from the face of earth. Next he brought everybody's focus on Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and its provision. He stated that Biodiversity found on Earth today is the result of 3.5 billion years of evolution. India is the seventh largest country in the world and Asia's second largest nation with an area of 3,287,263 square km. It has a land frontier of some 15,200 km and a coastline of 7,516 km. India is one of the top twelve megadiversity countries and has two of the total eighteen 'biodiversity hotspots' in the biodiversity rich areas of the Western Ghats and Eastern Himalayas.

Next he briefed about the inception of the BD Act how it came into force. Explaining the three tier system Sh. Kunal Satyarthi mentioned that the Biological Diversity Act's aim is to provide for the "conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components and for the equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of biological resources." This has to be done through approval of Indian Government for transfer of Indian genetic material outside the country, regulating all Indian nationals for collection and use of biodiversity except the local community, undertaking measures to conserve and sustainably use biological resources, local communities to have a say in the use of their resources and protection of indigenous or traditional knowledge. This act also envisages setting up of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC) at local village level, State Biodiversity Boards (SBB) at state level, and a National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) which is the three tier system. Next he described the functions of State Biodiversity Boards (SBB), Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC) and National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) which were:

- BMCs: Prepare, maintain and validate People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) in consultation with the local people. Advice on any matter referred to it by the State Biodiversity Board or Authority for granting approval, to maintain data about the local vairs and practitioners using the biological resources
- SBBs: Advise the State Governments, subject to guidelines issued by the Central Government, on matters relating to conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of utilization of biological resources. Regulate by granting approvals or otherwise request for commercial utilization or bio-survey and bio utilization of any biological resource by Indians.
- NBA: The National Biodiversity Authority is mandated to regulate use of India's biological resources; facilitates/ enable conservation action and provides advice to Central and State Governments on issues of conservation, sustainable use and access and benefit sharing.

The objectives of the Act were described next by Sh. Kunal Satyarthi which were:

1. Conservation of Biological diversity
2. Sustainable use of its components
3. Fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of utilization of biological resources.

He told that the Biological Diversity Act of 2002, and the Biological Diversity Rules, 2004 are implemented by National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) at the national level, State Biological Board (SBB) at state level and Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC's) at local levels. To assist NBA at centre and to advise them on matters exclusive and of particular interest to the biodiversity of the State, similar Boards have been established in States under Section 22 of the said Act. The powers and functions of the State Biodiversity Boards have been listed down in Section 24 and Section 23 of the Act.

Next Sh. Kunal Satyarthi explained everyone about the role and functions of Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB). He said that HPSBB was constituted in the year 2006 and its administrative body consists of a Chairman, 5 ex-officio members, 5 expert members and secretarial staff. Next role and functions of Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) was discussed. He described the role of BMC's which is also to conserve Biological diversity, ensure sustainable use of its components and lastly there should be fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of utilization of biological resources. In the following presentation he went on describing about need and importance of Peoples Biodiversity Register (PBR); which are legal documents and database on biodiversity of any given area and he also described about Local Biodiversity Funds (LBFs). He described how PBRs as a legal document could play an important role in maintaining records on biodiversity related to a specific area and he also mentioned how LBFs would help in motivating and channelizing the whole process of making of PBRs. Next Biodiversity Heritage Site provision under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, was discussed and how this would be able to help locals conserve their heritage site which they already have been doing from generations (Sacred Grooves) or they were not able to because of lack of initiative or incentive.



Sh. Prithvi Pal Singh, Additional District Magistrate (ADM), Bharmaur, laid stress on the wellbeing of rural communities and livelihood options that may arise because of Access and Benefit Sharing provisions and through conservation of valuable bioresources. He also told that by conserving bioresources/biodiversity the options for earning and making rural population economically sound are many and the aim to

achieve such sound rural economic status is possible by implementing Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and Rules, 2004 and ABS provisions. He addressed the threats that are associated with the unsustainable use of valuable bioresources and pointed how sustainable use could bring a better future for generations to come. He also said that with the loss of biodiversity the loss of associated traditional knowledge is also inevitable so he urged all to be aware of the benefits that are being derived from the bioresources and to take suitable measures simultaneously to conserve such rich and varied biodiversity. Sh. Prithvi Pal Singh requested everyone to stop overexploitation of bioresources and stressed on its sustainable use by conserving it at the same time.

Technical Sessions:

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Mr. Vineet Negi from Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board presented on People's Biodiversity



Registers (PBRs). He started his presentation by telling everyone about the need and scope of PBRs followed by examples of many valuable bio-resources specific to the state of Himachal Pradesh. He also provided information on documentation and conservation of Traditional Knowledge associated with these bioresources, he also signified the importance of preparing a document such as PBR. Next he gave example of Turmeric and how India had to fight for its patent on global arena. Next Mr.

Vineet elaborated on the main functions of the BMC in order to prepare People's Biodiversity Registers in consultation with local people and it was also told that the Peoples Biodiversity Register shall contain comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological resources, their medicinal or any other use or any other traditional knowledge associated with them. In the final segment of his presentation he gave general description on the 32 different formats of PBR and it was told that it is a mandate of BMC to maintain and validate PBR.



Dr. Murari Lal Thakur from State Biodiversity Board gave presentation on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) mechanism and its relevance in Himachal Pradesh. Conception and enactment of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 was initially discussed. CBD its objective and objectives of the BD Act, 2002 were informed to the participants. Nagoya Protocol on ABS was discussed which is

based on the fundamental principles of prior informed consent (PIC), Mutually agreed terms (MAT), official checkpoint. Benefit-sharing obligations were discussed which were:

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Traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources with provisions on access, benefit sharing and compliance were also discussed. Next in the presentation information on ABS provisions under BD Act, 2002 were discussed. Afterwards Benefit Sharing Options and Economic Importance of Bioresources present in the State of Himachal Pradesh were informed to the participants. A brief information regarding Bio-resource based industries and their global market share was discussed. Next determination of benefit sharing, PIC & MAT options, certain activities or persons exempted from approval of NBA or SBB, Fair and equitable benefit sharing options and non-monetary benefits of ABS provisions were discussed. in the final part of presentation some examples of ABS from India were discussed.

Along with awareness on biological Diversity Act, 2002 the participants were also, made aware of Geographical Indications Act as it would result in providing commercial opportunities to rural artisans of District Chamba which in turn would result in socio economic development of rural artisans. For which officials from Himachal Pradesh Patent Information Centre (HPPIC) established in Himachal Pradesh Council for Science, Technology & Environment (HIMCOSTE), H.P. took part to educate participants about Geographical Indications Act. SH. Shahidhar from Himachal Pradesh Patent Information Centre (HPPIC) established in Himachal Pradesh Council for Science, Technology & Environment (HIMCOSTE), H.P. mentioned that till date, the HIMCOSTE has been able to process 26 applications of local artisans of Chamba Rimal as Authorised Users of Chamba Rimal.

Under the act it is mandatory to obtain registration as Authorised User of a registered GI. The HIMCOSTE has planned to obtain GI registration for the above products. For the purpose, the historical documents supporting their origin, uniqueness, and method of production and the list of artisans /producers are being collected.

Glimpses of Event





Workshop for 283 panchayats begins

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

SHIMLA, JUNE 10

The Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB) in a bid to improve the livelihood of 283 gram panchayats of Chamba district is organising a series of three-day training workshop at Chamba, Bharmaur and Pangi from June 11 to 13.

Kunal Saryarthi, Member Secretary, HPSBB, said the workshops aimed at improving the livelihood of locals in the district. As many 283 gram panchayats (seven blocks) of Chamba district will participate in the workshops, he added.

The HPSBB has released Rs 29.80 lakh to the biodiver-

sity management committees formed at the gram panchayat-level. "We will formally constitute these committees and prepare 20 persons' biodiversity register (PBR) as mandated under the Biodiversity Act", he added.

He said all stakeholders representing the zila parishad members, panchayat samiti members, panchayat pradhans of the district and officials from forest, agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, education, animal husbandry, ayurveda would be participating in the workshops.

He said experts would train the villagers and educate them about conservation and sustainable use of bio-resources in the state.

40 वर्षों में चम्बा के 30 फीसदी ग्लेशियरों का वजूद खत्म हुआ

हिमगिरी स्कूल के ईको क्लब ने 250 देवदार तो इतने ही फलदार पौधे रोपे

चम्बा, 11 जून (विनोद): वर्तमान दौर में पर्यावरण संतुलन और जैव विविधता को कायम करना सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है। प्रदेश विधानसभा उपाध्यक्ष हंसराज ने यह बात सोमवार को जिला मुख्यालय में आयोजित राज्य विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी एवं पर्यावरण परिषद के कार्यक्रम में बतौर मुख्यातिथि शिरकत करते हुए अपने संबोधन में कही। उन्होंने कहा कि इस दिशा में ठोस और व्यावहारिक प्रयास किए जाने की जरूरत है तभी हम अपनी आने वाली पीढ़ी को संतुलित और संरक्षित पर्यावरण से युक्त धरती दे पाएंगे। उन्होंने कहा कि प्रदेश में पैदा हुआ जल संकट भी काफी हद तक पर्यावरणीय असंतुलन का नतीजा है। उन्होंने इस बात पर भी जोर दिया

कि विशेष तौर से बच्चों को प्रकृति के मानवीय पहलुओं से जुड़े महत्व को आत्मसात करने के लिए प्रेरित करना होगा। हंसराज ने कहा कि प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य के ईकोलॉजिकल बैलेंस को बनाए रखने के दृष्टिगत प्रदेश में थर्मोकॉल से बनी ग्लेटों और कपों को प्रतिबंधित करने की दिशा में एक अहम कदम उठाया है। इससे पूर्व विधानसभा उपाध्यक्ष ने भूरी सिंह संग्रहालय के सभागार में जिला के ईको क्लब प्रभारियों के लिए आयोजित 5 दिवसीय कार्यशाला में भी बतौर मुख्यातिथि शिरकत की। इस कार्यशाला में जिला के 50 स्कूलों के ईको क्लब प्रभारी हिस्सा ले रहे हैं। इस मौके पर राज्य विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी एवं पर्यावरण परिषद के

सदस्य सचिव कुणाल सत्यार्थी ने कार्यशाला के आयोजन के मकसद को लेकर विस्तार से जानकारी दी। उन्होंने बताया कि अध्ययन के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक चम्बा जिला में भी करीब 30 फीसदी ग्लेशियर पिछले 40 वर्षों में खत्म हो चुके हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि यह एक सकारात्मक संदेश नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा कि चूंकि चम्बा जिला एस्पिरेशनल जिला योजना में शामिल किया गया है इसलिए इस वर्ष राज्य स्तरीय चिलड्रन साइंस कांग्रेस का आयोजन चम्बा में तय किया गया है। कुणाल सत्यार्थी ने हिमगिरी स्कूल के ईको क्लब द्वारा 250 देवदार और 250 फलदार पौधे लगाने के लिए ईको क्लब की प्रशंसा करते हुए कहा कि जिला के अन्य

क्लब भी कुछ इस तरह के प्रयास करें जिससे पर्यावरण और जैव विविधता को लाभ मिल सके। स्कूली बच्चों ने पर्यावरण संरक्षण और जैव विविधता पर आधारित लघु नाटिका समेत अन्य जागरूकता कार्यक्रम भी पेश किए। इस मौके पर एस.पी. चम्बा डा. मोनिका, जिला परिषद अध्यक्ष धर्म सिंह पठानिया, वन मंडल अधिकारी चम्बा संजीव कुमार, वन मंडल अधिकारी वन्य प्राणी निशांत मंडोत्रा, एस.डी.एम. चम्बा दीप्ति मंडोत्रा, जिला उप शिक्षा अधिकारी हितेंद्र कुमार, चुराह भाजपा मंडल अध्यक्ष ताप चंद व भारतीय जनता युवा मोर्चा जिलाध्यक्ष विनायक रैणा समेत विभिन्न विभागों के अधिकारी भी मौजूद रहे।

पंजाब केसरी
ई-पेपर
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**TOUR REPORT:
HIMACHAL PRADESH STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD
(HPSBB) & BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
(BMC) EXPOSURE VISIT TO UTTRAKHAND STATE
BIODIVERSITY BOARD (USBB).**

FROM: 29TH TO 31ST JANUARY, 2018.

HIMACHAL PRADESH STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD (HPSBB) & BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (BMC) EXPOSURE VISIT TO UTTARAKHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD (USBB).

Uttarakhand state provides a matchless wealth of medicinal and aromatic plants & is well known as a natural reservoir and store house of numerous medicinal and aeromatic plants. Uttarakhand surrounded with the Garhwal Himalayas along with Kumaon is unique in its geographical characteristics with Tibet (China) up north, Gangetic Plain in the south and Eastern Himalayas in the east. Uttarakhand is recently formed state carved out of Uttar Pradesh on 9th November 2000 as the 27th state of Republic of India. The State of Uttarakhand comprises of 02 regions 13 districts, 78 Tehsils and 95 community development blocks. The districts lying in **Garhwal Region** are Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pauri, Rudrapur, Tehri, Dehradun & Haridwar and the remaining 06 in **Kumaon Region** are Udham Singh Nagar, Nainital, Almora, Pithoragarh, Champawat & Bageshwar. The human population of the State is 1.01 Crore (2001) compared to 25.18 lacs in 1951 and that of livestock is 50.22 lacs in 2012 as compared to 41.68 lacs (1993). Uttarakhand is endowed with a unique and diverse range of biodiversity and Uttarakhand region is well known for its biodiversity. From the snowbound peaks of the Himalayas to the moist Alpine scrub, sub Alpine forests, dry - temperate and moist- temperate forests to moist deciduous forests, the state possesses a wide biodiversity that in return nurtures a large multiplicity of floral and faunal forms. The state is home to nearly 4048 species of Angiosperms and Gymnosperms belonging to 1198 genera under 192 families. Of these nearly 116 species are specific to Uttarakhand i.e. their geographical distribution is limited to the boundaries of the state. 161 species of flora found in Uttarakhand are recognized as rare or threatened under the categorization of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Out of the 223 species of Orchids reported from the North Western Himalayas, over 150 have been reported from the State. This great floral diversity supports a wide variety of faunal forms too. It includes about 102 species of mammals, 623 species of birds, 124 species of fish, 69 species of reptiles and 19 species of amphibians. Highly endangered species like the Snow Leopard, Musk Deer, Tiger, Asian Elephant, Bharal, Himalayan Monal, Cheer Pheasant, King Cobra etc. find suitable habitat in the forests of Uttarakhand. This precious natural wealth is our common heritage. In order to conserve this heritage, the state has declared twelve areas as 'Protected' including 6 National Parks and six Wildlife Sanctuaries. Nearly 65% of the geographical area of the State is under forest cover, of which over 12% comes under the Protected Area network. This exceeds the national average by a fair margin and is a reflection of the state's commitment to conservation. The Corbett National Park, established in 1936 is the first National Park of the Asian mainland. The Nandadevi Biosphere Reserve, established under the "Man and biosphere" programme of UNESCO has the honour of being

Uttarakhand's only and the country's second Biosphere Reserve. This biodiversity wealth is the pride of Uttarakhand.

Major portion of the state is mountainous and these mountains (Himalayas) are one of the youngest mountain systems of the world (40 million years in age compared to peninsular mountains of 1500-2500 million years old) and hence ecologically very fragile and relatively much more susceptible to earthquakes and landslides. Shivalik formations are one of the most important eco-region due to their **endemicity** and **past geological history**. The era of Shivalik ecosystem of rocks is called "**Age of Mammals**". It is the **filtering zone** for migration of fauna and flora from highlands to lowlands and vice-versa. It is not only a **gateway to the enhanced biodiversity** but also to the green and white revolutions, industrialization and creation of livelihood opportunities. This region harbored a rich fauna in the geological past as evidenced by the discovery of fossils of Amphibians, Reptiles and Mammals. The wide altitudinal range is the richest zone in terms of habitat and biodiversity.

Important perennial rivers are Ganga, Yamuna, Bhagirathi, Alaknanda, Ramganga, Nayar, Kosi, Saryu, Sharda and their tributaries. These wetlands, which are some of the most productive and endangered ecosystems, exhibit tremendous faunal diversity from Protozoa to Mammalia. They are roosting & breeding grounds and shelters for migratory and resident birds during various times of the year.

Due to unique bio-diversity, the state of Uttarakhand is also home to several rare and endangered species of herbal and aromatic plants. Realizing the immense potential of this resource in the state, the state government has declared Uttarakhand as a Herbal State. In accordance with the provisions of the said Act, the Government of Uttarakhand vide G.O. No. 1773/x-2-2006-8(83)/2001 TC dated 01.04.2006 constituted the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board. The Board was reconstituted in 2011 and again in 2013, vide G.O. 121(3)/X-3-2013-8(83)/2001 T.C. dated 14.02.2013.

Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board (UBB) has sent notices to 805 industries in the state to submit a part of their revenue share -- as per the slabs given under the 'access and benefit sharing (ABS) clause of Biodiversity Act -- with the board for using the state's bio-resources such as medicinal plants, keera jari, tejpatta etc. In order to take all those Industries who are using bio-resources on board for ABS, UBB also conducted a survey where 36 bio-resources in Kumon and 10 in Garhwal, which are being used by the industry, have been identified in six districts of the state. These states are Udham Singh Nagar , Almora and Pithoragarh in Kumon and Haridwar, Pauri and Uttarakhand in Garhwal.

Uttarakhand State Biodiversity Board's objective behind the survey conducted across six districts of the state was to connect the network where plants are being cultivated by villagers and purchased by industries at petty prices but sold in form of high value product at much higher cost. Now in order to make industries pay a part of their profit for the proliferation and conservation of these bio-resources and boost income of cultivators, industries are asked to pay the profit share to USBB which will then pay back to related Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC), a group of local villagers who

monitor ABS. An agreement will also be signed between villagers, industries and the board for this purpose.

Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB) is currently working on constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) to implement Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and also for the preparation of Peoples Biodiversity registers (PBRs) in the state. At present about 405 BMCs have been constituted and PBR preparation of 117 PBRs is in the process, 6 draft PBRs have been prepared. There is a need of official learning/training for preparation of PBR, emphasizing on Access and Benefit Sharing Provisions for officials and BMC members. In this connection HPSBB organised an exposure visit for Officials of HPSBB and BMC members of SHimla District to Uttrakhand State Biodiversity Board (USBB) , as the Uttrakhand State Biodiversity Board (USBB) is working effectively in implementing Biological Diversity Act, 2002 in the respective State. The exposure visit provided a great peer learning experience to officer/officials and BMC members working in HPSBB in preparation of PBR and also importance of ABS provisions were highlighted during the fruitful visit to USBB.

Meeting/briefing at Uttrakhand State Biodiversity Board:

Following representatives from Uttrakhand State Biodiversity Board were present during the meeting:

1. Dr. Rakesh Shah (PCCF), Chairman
Uttrakhand State Biodiversity Board
2. Mr. Dhananjay Prasad, Deputy Director,
Uttrakhand State Biodiversity Board
3. Mr. Kaul, Consultant, Uttrakhand State
Biodiversity Board
4. Mr. Satish Chander, Research Officer, Uttrakhand State Biodiversity Board
5. Mr. Ashok Nautiyal, Samvedi NGO, TSG for PBR prepration in Dudhai BMC



Dr. Rakesh Shah (PCCF), Chairman Uttrakhand State Biodiversity Board, was kind enough to address the gathering. He explained the importance of BD Act and also informed about the actual meaning of Biodiversity and Traditional Knowledge in terms of BD Act, 2002. Dr. Shah mentioned that the BD Act, 2002 is also protected by the Judiciary of the country at National Green Tribunal and Supreme Court of India. He informed all about how biodiversity is depleting from the face of earth and how much actual loss till date has occurred. He told that the biodiversity and Traditional Knowledge is not limited by political boundaries in fact species that are present in Himachal are present in Uttrakhand

and Uttarakhand species are also found in China. After speaking about the very rich and varied biodiversity of the country and value of Traditional Knowledge associated with bioresources he



touched on some major subjects like Biodiversity, Law associated with it, Biological Diversity Act, Traditional knowledge and how the system of implementation of BD Act is working in the country. Dr. Shah in his talk mentioned how under the provisions of BD Act, 2002, Gram Sabhas has been overtaken by Biological Diversity Management Committees

(BMCs), thereby he told everyone about the power of BMCs vested by BD Act, 2002. He next talked about the Dudhai BMC where the field visit of HP State BMCs was planned for the day.

Located in the Dehradun district of Uttarakhand, the village of serves as a model and ideal BMC not only for the State but for the entire country as it has been awarded as the best BMC of the country. The Biodiversity Management Committee in Dudhai village of Dehradun was awarded the first India Biodiversity Award under the biodiversity management category for its efforts to control illegal mining in its gram panchayat area and levying of mining fees under the Biodiversity Act. The award was presented at a programme held recently at the Yashwant Rao Chavan Auditorium in Mumbai. The event was organised by the Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in association with the National Biodiversity Authority with support of the Maharashtra State Biodiversity Board. The United Nations Development Programme and others also supported the programme. Mr Shah told that the Act clarifies that bio-resources cannot be extracted without the permission of BMC and its violation is punishable with imprisonment of up to three years. The BMC members of Dudhai organised meetings with the miners and continued patrols for months till the illegal mining ceased. Villagers too have been barred from extracting minerals from the river for construction. This proactive approach of Dudhai BMC has made it receive an award for the best



Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) in the country in the year 2016.

Mr. Shah told that local residents of Dudhai BMC got together to put an end to illegal and rampant mining on the Swarna riverbed, which was destroying the region's ecological balance. The community initiatives have made Dudhai the first village in India to receive financial benefits

from the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. Mr. Shah mentioned that the prospect of confronting the mining mafia seemed unthinkable until villagers and forest officers in Dudhai decided to invoke the

Biodiversity Act. The miners were engaged in large-scale extraction of stones and sand for construction work, and locals realised that it was destroying forests and eroding agricultural lands.

Lastly he touched on the challenges that are linked with the implementation of Law (BD ACT, 2002 and Rules, 2004) and conservation of Traditional Knowledge. Lack of understanding of biodiversity and lack of awareness of BD Act, 2002 and Rules, 2004 impose a major threat towards its implementation. He also spoke about some reforms that could be brought in beurocracy sector for efficient implementation of the BD Act and Rules. He also urged for proper sensitization of the Government line departments for smooth implementation and functioning of the BD Act and Rules and also the lack of synergy between the line departments could be countered. So in his final part of presentation he addressed these issues and laid stress on capacity building and proper awareness of all the stakeholders especially including industries sector.

Next Mr. Shah asked Sh. Dhananjay Prasad, Deputy Director, Utrakhand State Biodiversity Board to brief about the background of BD Act, 2002 and also about its provisions. Sh. Dhananjay Prasad, Deputy Director, Utrakhand State Biodiversity Board explained what the term biodiversity means. He then explained the need of biodiversity stating that biodiversity forms an integral part of life for all individuals. A loss of biodiversity would not only cause loss of raw materials but would also have ramifications for global food security and nutrition. Biodiversity loss would not only have a negative implication on the lives of the human beings but also on the lives of other species in the ecosystem; leading to the imbalance in the ecosystem and making it difficult for all the organisms to thrive in their natural environment. Next he mentioned the threats related to biodiversity and brought focus on reasons for enactment of Biological diversity Act, 2002. After giving brief history about CBD and inception of BD Act, 2002 he mentioned that during the period of 2000-2002, a civil society group was commissioned for preparing India's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. However, this plan was not accepted by the government. Therefore, the government decided to release its own draft on National Biodiversity Plan which was made by the technocrats. The Act of 2002, based on this plan was passed by the Lok Sabha on 2nd December, 2002 and Rajya Sabha on 11th December, 2002. The objectives of the Act were:

1. Conservation of Biological diversity
2. Sustainable use of its components
3. Fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of utilization of genetic resources.

Apart from these main objectives the Act has also given force to some of the terms of CBD by the following provisions:

1. To set up National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), State Biodiversity Board(SBB) and Biodiversity Management Committees(BMC's).
2. To respect and protect knowledge of local communities traditional knowledge related to biodiversity.

3. To conserve and develop areas of importance from the standpoint of biological diversity by declaring them biological diversity heritage sites.

The Biological Diversity Act of 2002 and the Biological Diversity Rules, 2004 are implemented by National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) at the national level, State Biological Board (SBB) at state level and Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC's) at local levels. Finally he elaborated the role and functions of BMCs and how they can effectively help in implementing BD Act, 2002 in the state and what benefits they can get out of it.

A short 15 minutes documentary depicting the achievements of Dudhai BMC was shown next to give an idea of what the BMC activities are and it also mentioned how Dudhai BMC was able to nail down the mining mafia.

Visit to Dudhai BMC:

Dudhai gram panchayat lies in Sahaspur block Vikasnagar Tehsil of Dehradun district in Uttarakhand. It is nearly 35 km from the state capital and roughly 28 km away from sub-district headquarter Vikasnagar. Of more than 100 families residing in the gram panchayat, almost half of them are BPL (below poverty line). The total geographical area of village is 451.05 hectares. Dudhai



has a total population of 651 peoples. There are about 130 houses in Dudhai village. Dudhai is a medium size village. As per constitution of India and Panchayati Raj Act, Dudhai village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of village. Nestled amidst picturesque mountains, Dudhai village of Dehradun district will always be

cherished and remembered as the first village to get the best Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) in the country. The award was given away by the union environment minister Prakash Javadekar in Mumbai on May 22 on International Biodiversity Day, 2016 in the presence of members of United Nation Development Program. Dudhai village has successfully curbed rampant mining activities, nipped forest fire in the bud and, also shared benefit over their bio-resources over their commercial use. They are reinvesting the money in creating a herbal medicinal garden in the village. This BMC will also train other Biodiversity Management Committees in the region to successfully implement Biological Diversity Act, 2002". According to Sh. Kishore Nautiyal, technical consultant, Samvedi NGO, Board has to form about 8000 BMC across the state, out of which 850 have been constituted so far. After the formation of BMCs next process would be for gram panchayat BMCs to

make a People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) which has details of all the species of flora and fauna as well places of cultural heritages in it with the help of technical consultant. Samvedi NGO has prepared PBR for Dudhai which has 75 species of tree, 60 of medicinal plants, total 406 vegetation and 201 species of fauna. He further added that this register is a document which can be transferred to next generation for knowledge and, is also handy for legal procedures as well as springboard to deliberate upon any species for commercial gains. Local gram panchayat who are members of BMC has been given supreme power. No outsider or even forest department can take away anything from the revenue or reserve forest, which come under the domain of BMC without their permission. The Act has been made so stringent that any offence has minimum six months of imprisonment and is non-bailable where bail can only be accessed from National Green Tribunal. On our way to Dudhai BMS our first halt was at a bridge over the Swarna river:



Image:1

Image1: Swarna river area falling in Dudhai BMC jurisdiction where illegal mining has been tapped.



Image:2

Image2: Swarna river area outside Dudhai BMC area where illegal minning is still being carried out.

Interaction with BMC Chairman

The most challenging task was to control the mining in the village. Rajesh Mall, BMC head of Dudhai village said, "Due to rampant sand mining our agricultural fields, situated on the banks of seasonal river, were caving in. The entire village was unanimous in prohibiting mining so villagers fought it tooth and nail and, also took turns for night patrolling.

He said, in the first incident of forest fire, the villagers created forest line and did not let it spread out. They sensitized every one and did not let forest fire happen again. The BMC also permitted Oberai industrialist of Dehradun to start lemon grass farming on 20 bigha village land, on which they have started generating some money out of it. Mal said, their next target is to levy fee over big orchards which contractors are using commercially. The villagers are so protective about their trees that Mal convinced the regional official of environment ministry to cut down the length of the road, which is to be build through the village from 2 to 3 km in order to save felling of trees for road building.



Rajesh Mall, chairman of the Dudhai Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC), which the villagers revived three years ago, said that they started night patrols and warned the miners that they would invoke the provisions of the Act, and they

could end up behind bars. The forest department also helped BMC Dudhai in managing the situation. This move has ensured that the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board has issued notices to 600 industries, and collected a little over ₹1crore so far. Of this, it has shared ₹1 lakh with the Dudhai BMC, which has started developing a medicinal garden (Nav-graha Vatika).

Nav-Graha Vatika:



There is supposed to be 'positivity' in the air courtesy the 'Navgraha Vatika' the garden of nine planets, constructed inside the Dudhai BMC premises. The garden, which was constructed by putting together representational structures of nine planets along with trees that signify them, is supposed to be auspicious as per astrology. It is currently open for all the visitors to have a look and learn from the BMCs experience. Following plants comprised of the Nav-graha Vatika:

1. *Imperata cylindrica*
2. *Achyranthus aspera*
3. *Fiscus religiosa*
4. *Prosopis cenneraria*
5. *Calotropis procera*
6. *Fiscus racemosa*
7. *Cynodon dactylon*
8. *Acacia catechu*
9. *Butea monosperma*

Lemon Grass Oil Extraction Unit:

Lemongrass *Cymbopogon* is widely used as a culinary herb in Asian cuisines and also as

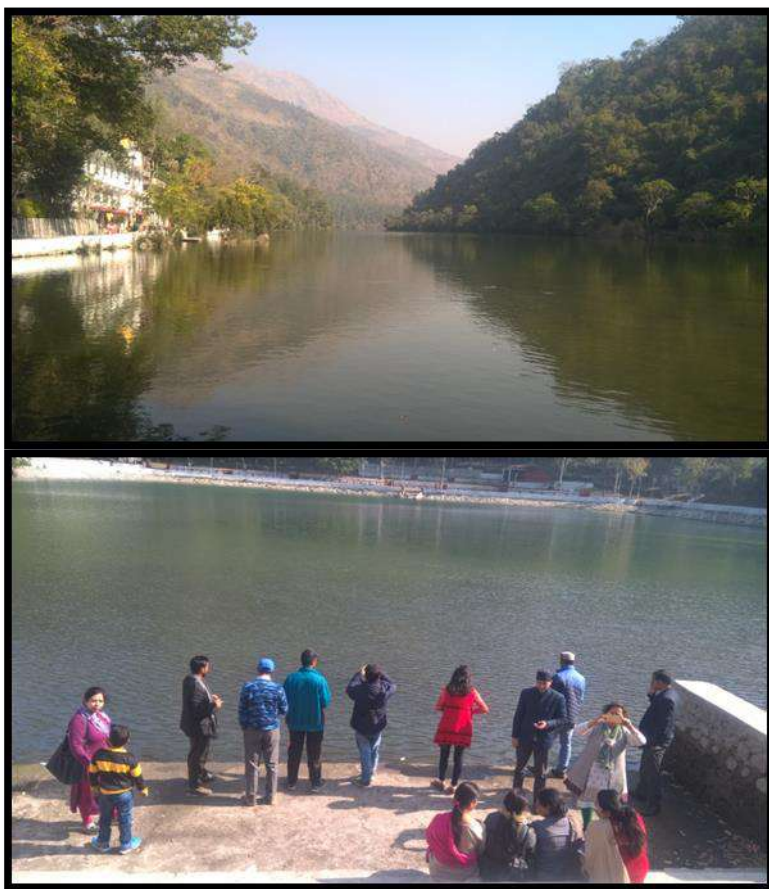


medicinal herb in India. It has a subtle citrus flavor and can be dried and powdered, or used fresh. It is commonly used in teas, soups, and curries. It is also suitable for use with poultry, fish, beef, and seafood. Lemongrass oil, used as a pesticide and preservative. It is used at the Oriental Research Institute Mysore, the French Institute of Pondicherry, the Association for the Preservation of the Saint Thomas Christian Heritage in Kerala, and many other manuscript collections in India. The oil also injects natural fluidity into the brittle palm leaves, and the hydrophobic nature of the oil keeps the manuscripts dry so the text is not lost to decay due to humidity.

BMC Dudhai in consultation with Oberai industrialists of Dehradun has been growing lemon grass and have started extracting oil from it within the BMC premises. They have established an oil extracting unit for the same.

Used medicinally, Lemongrass Essential Oil's analgesic properties have been found to relieve muscle and joint pains caused by overexertion of muscles through exercise. It is known to boost energy and to reduce fever as well as headaches caused by viral infections such as the flu. It acts as an antiseptic, making it a beneficial ingredient in lotions and creams that prevent wounds from becoming infected. By alleviating abdominal pain, it can relieve stomach aches and ease spasms in the digestive tract. It works as a detoxifying agent by increasing perspiration, thus promoting the expulsion of bodily toxins through sweating. Used cosmetically or topically in general, Lemongrass Oil can eliminate or inhibit the growth of harmful bacteria due to its Citral content, which is known to have anti-microbial properties. Lemongrass Oil can reduce inflammation due to its Limonene content, and it can slow down the flow of blood by contracting blood vessels. When used in shampoos, it is believed to prevent hair loss. Lemongrass makes an effective, non-irritating, inexpensive, eco-friendly deodorant that is long-lasting and does not have side-effects in proper dilution.

Renukaji Wetland Ramsar site tour of BMCs on the eve of World Wetlands Day:



Renuka lake is in the Sirmaur district of Himachal Pradesh and it is 672 m above the sea level. It is a natural wetland with freshwater springs and inland subterranean karst formations, fed by a small stream flowing from the lower Himalayan out to the Giri river. The lake is home to at least 443 species of fauna and 19 species of ichthyofauna representative of lacustrine ecosystems like Puntius, Labeo, Rasbora, Channa. Prominent vegetation ranges from dry deciduous like Shorea Robusta, Terminalia

tomentosa, Dalbergia sissoo to hydrophytes. There are 103 species of birds of which 66 are residents, e.g. Crimson-breasted barbet, Mayna, Bulbul, Pheasants, Egrets, Herons, Mallards and Lapwing. Among ungulates Sambhar, Barking deer and Ghorals are also abundant in the area. The lake has high religious significance and is named after the mother of Hindu sage Parshuram, and is thus visited by thousands of pilgrims and tourists. Conservation measures so far include community awareness, and prevention of silt influx from eroded slopes and 50 ha. of massive plantation in the catchment. The site is managed by the Shimla Forest Department, Himachal Pradesh. The sanctuary is well connected by the network of motorable roads. The total area of the sanctuary is about 4.028 km². The entire sanctuary consists of Renuka Reserve Forest and has been declared as Abhayaranya. An area of roughly about 3 km² that lies outside the sanctuary has been declared as a buffer belt. The sanctuary falls in the biogeographical zone IV and biogeographical province IV as per the classification done by the Wildlife Institute of India (WII). According to forest types classification, the area falls under group 5B/C2, i.e., dry mixed deciduous forest and group 5/051, i.e., dry sal forest. On the eve of World Wetlands Day, the team visited Renukaji wetland area and important information regarding the wetland was imparted to them.



HIMACHAL PRADESH STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

REPORT ON

Report on Training workshop on “Mainstreaming Biodiversity: Sustaining People and their Livelihoods” in District Chamba (Kukreja Palace, Khajhiar Road, Mohalla Sultanpur, Chamba) on 11th June, 2018.

Report on Training workshop on “Mainstreaming Biodiversity: Sustaining People and their Livelihoods” in District Chamba (Kukreja Palace, Khajhiar Road, Mohalla Sultanpur, Chamba) on 11th June, 2018.

Agenda:

- Awareness building on the Biological Diversity Act, Rules, and Access and Benefit Sharing Provisions with emphasis on conservation of Traditional knowledge associated with the local biological resources.
- Awareness/capacity building on conservation and sustainable utilization of biological resources and role on BMCs constituted for conservation of traditional varieties/breeds of economically important plants and animals.
- Knowledge regarding specific roles and functions of the BMCs for conservation of Traditional knowledge and associated biological resources.
- Identify the available options, at local level, to secure the benefits of conservation and sustainable management of biological resources.

Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB) organized a one day Training workshop on various issues and activities relating to implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and Rules, 2004



at Kukreja Palace, Khajhiar Road, Mohalla Sultanpur, Chamba, on 11th June, 2018, in which all relevant stakeholders representing the zila parishad members, panchayat samiti members, panchayat pradhans of district Chamba and officials from line departments mainly Forest, Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Education, Animal Husbandry, Ayurveda etc. participated. The Training

workshop was organized for increasing the understanding and awareness about the importance, role and issues concerning



biodiversity. Information about conservation and sustainable use of bio-resources in the State was also disseminated. During the training workshop, the panchayat pradhans of Five Blocks, were sensitized to the importance of provisions of Biodiversity, Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and Rules, 2004, process of constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC) at local level, roles of Biodiversity Management Committees, Preparation of People's Biodiversity Registers (PBR) and Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) of the biological resources of district Chamba. Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB) has released Rs. 29 lakhs 80 thousand to Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) formed at Gram Panchyat level in Chamba district for the constitution of BMCs and preparation of 20 People Biodiversity Register (PBR) in Chamba district. Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Vidhan Sabha, Sh. Hansraj was the chief guest on 11th June at Kukreja Palace, Khajjiar Road, Mohalla Sultanpur, Chamba.

Sh. Kunal Satyarthi, Member Secretary, HP State Biodiversity Board imparted knowledge related to Biological Diversity Act, 2002, and its Access and Benefit Sharing Provisions to all participants. Sh. Kunal Satyarthi interactively presented many cases related to BD Act by showing news clipping from Times of India newspaper in which it was mentioned that in August 2012, two Czech nationals were arrested "for stealing insects" near the Singalila National Park in Darjeeling. In September, the two Prague-based entomologist Petr Svacha and his colleague Emil Kucera were convicted by a local court under provisions of Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

By giving these examples he explained that biodiversity is not just associated with medicinal plants and herbs found in wild but it covers everything except Normally Traded Commodities (NTC's) and other agriculture produce till the time some value addition is done e.g. cultivation of apple is not applicable under BD Act, 2002 but if someone or some industry or firm is engaged in value addition by making some commercial product like jam or wine from apple then they do come under BD Act, 2002. By giving these examples Sh. Kunal Satyarthi showed the scope, provision and power of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and these examples also acted as the foundation of the whole presentation for better understanding of the topic for Bar Association and Senior Advocates of



Himachal Pradesh High Court. Next it was mentioned that the Biological Diversity Act 2002 is a law meant to achieve three main objectives:

- Conservation of biodiversity;
- Sustainable use of biological resources;
- Equitable sharing benefits from such use of resources.

Sh. Kunal Satyarthi mentioned that the Biological Diversity Act's aim is to provide for the "conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components and for the equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of biological resources." This has to be done through approval of Indian Government for transfer of Indian genetic material outside the country, regulating all Indian nationals for collection and use of biodiversity except the local community, undertaking measures to conserve and sustainably use biological resources, local communities to have a say in the use of their resources and protection of indigenous or traditional knowledge. This act also envisages setting up of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC) at local village level, State Biodiversity Boards (SBB) at state level, and a National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) which is the three tier system. Next he described the functions of State Biodiversity Boards (SBB), Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC) and National Biodiversity Authority (NBA). He told that the Biological Diversity Act of 2002, and the Biological Diversity Rules, 2004 are implemented by National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) at the national level, State Biological Board (SBB) at state level and Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC's) at local levels. To assist NBA at centre and to advise them on matters exclusive and of particular interest to the biodiversity of the State, similar Boards have been established in States under Section 22 of the said Act.

Sh. Kunal Satyarthi stated that the biodiversity legislation provides for a regulatory system by which access to knowledge relating to biodiversity can be granted. Providing for an approval procedure for a patent or any other intellectual property right based on any Indian biological material and knowledge. Sh. Kunal Satyarthi explained everyone about the role and functions of Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB). He said that HPSBB was constituted in the year 2006 and its administrative body consists of a Chairman, 5 ex-officio members, 5 expert members and secretarial staff. Next role and functions of Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) was discussed. He described the role of BMC's which is also to conserve Biological diversity, ensure sustainable use of its components and lastly there should be fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of utilization of biological resources.

It was told that HPSBB has strategized BMC preparation in four districts: Shimla, Sirmour, Kullu and Chamba. In this connection one day training/awareness workshop were organized for BMC preparation in the said four districts. It was mentioned that in the state 31% BMCs formation target was achieved with district Kullu having 61.8%, Sirmour having 21.8% , Chamba having 25.4% and Shimla having 33.3% of BMCs formed. Regarding PBR preparation exercise, 122 PBRs are in the stage of documentation being prepared by TSGs and 109 tripartite MoUs already signed between BMCs, SBB and TSGs.

Benefit Sharing procedure between the SBB and BMCs was also explained and was told that the Share of the SBB: Maximum 5% of the benefits accrued towards their administrative charges Share of the BMCs or benefit claimer where identified: Minimum 95% of the accrued to benefits In case BMC/benefit claimer not identified: Funds to be used to support conservation & sustainable use of biological resources & support local livelihoods of the local people where bio-resources are accessed.

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Vidhan Sabha, Sh. Hansraj was the chief guest on 11th June



at Kukreja Palace, Khajjiar Road, Mohalla Sultanpur, Chamba. In his speech Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sh. Hansraj specially mentioned the need to spread Biodiversity awareness in the context of successfully addressing Biodiversity Conservation problems in the State. He also stated that considering all the unique features of the state biodiversity its conservation needs utmost and immediate concern of all the stakeholders for which Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Vidhan Sabha, Sh. Hansraj said that Biological diversity Act 2002 and rules 2004

serves the purpose and that every stakeholder at every level who are deriving benefits either directly or indirectly from it and line departments should remain aware of the said Act and Rules along with its provisions. The workshop also witnessed a skit on biodiversity performed by the Eco-club of Government Girl Senior Secondary School (GGSSS), Chamba



Technical Sessions:

Dr. Pankaj Sharma from State Biodiversity Board presented his presentation on Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs), its role and responsibilities in implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 in Himachal Pradesh. In his presentation Constitution of Biodiversity

Management Committees was discussed first and it was told that The Biodiversity Management Committee is constituted as per the Sub-rule (1) and it shall consists of Chairperson and not more than 6 persons nominated by the Local Self Government, of whom not less than one third should be women and not less than 18% should belong to the Schedules Caste/Scheduled Tribes. Time period for Operationalization, Office of the BMC and Tenure of BMCs were discussed. Mandate of BMC's were discussed followed by role, duties and functions of the BMCs.



Mr. Vineet Negi from Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board presented on People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs). He started his presentation by telling everyone about the need and scope of PBRs followed by examples of many valuable bio-resources specific to the state of Himachal Pradesh. He also provided information on documentation and conservation of Traditional Knowledge associated with these bioresources, he also signified the importance of preparing a document such as PBR. Next he gave example of Turmeric and how India had to fight for its patent on global arena. Next Mr. Vineet elaborated on the main functions of the BMC in order to prepare People's Biodiversity Registers in consultation with local people and it was also told that the Peoples Biodiversity Register shall contain comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological resources, their medicinal or any other use or any other traditional knowledge associated with them. In the final segment of his presentation he gave general description on the 32 different formats of PBR and it was told that it is a mandate of BMC to maintain and validate PBR.

Dr. Kehar Singh from University of Horticulture and Forestry, Nauni, Solan presented on People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs) and achievements of G of Horticulture and Forestry, Nauni, in Chamba district. He started his presentation by telling everyone about the need and scope of PBRs followed by examples of many valuable bio-resources specific to the state of Himachal Pradesh. He also provided information on documentation and conservation of Traditional Knowledge associated with these bioresources, he also signified the importance of preparing a document such as PBR. Dr. Kehar Singh elaborated on the main functions of the BMC in order to prepare People's Biodiversity Registers in consultation with local people and it was also told that the Peoples Biodiversity Register shall contain comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological resources, their medicinal or any other use or any other traditional knowledge associated with them. In the final segment of his presentation he gave general description on the 32 different formats of PBR and it was told that it is a mandate of BMC to maintain and validate PBR.

Dr. Murari Lal Thakur from State Biodiversity Board gave presentation on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) mechanism and its relevance in Himachal Pradesh. Conception and enactment

of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 was initially discussed. CBD its objective and objectives of the BD Act, 2002 were informed to the participants. Nagoya Protocol on ABS was discussed which is based on the fundamental principles of prior informed consent (PIC), Mutually agreed terms (MAT), official checkpoint. Benefit-sharing obligations were discussed which were:

- Domestic-level benefit-sharing measures will provide for the fair and equitable sharing of



benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, as well as subsequent applications and commercialization, with the contracting Party providing genetic resources.

- Utilization includes research and development on the genetic or biochemical composition of genetic resources.
- Sharing is subject to mutually agreed terms.
- Benefits may be monetary or non-monetary such as royalties and the sharing of research results.

Traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources with provisions on access, benefit sharing and compliance were also discussed. Next in the presentation information on ABS provisions under BD Act, 2002 were discussed. Afterwards Benefit Sharing Options and Economic Importance of Bioresources present in the State of Himachal Pradesh were informed to the participants. A brief information regarding Bio-resource based industries and their global market share was discussed. Next determination of benefit sharing, PIC & MAT options, certain activities or persons exempted from approval of NBA or SBB, Fair and equitable benefit sharing options and non-monetary benefits of ABS provisions were discussed. In the final part of presentation some examples of ABS from India were discussed.

Along with awareness on biological Diversity Act, 2002 the participants were also, made aware of Geographical Indications Act as it would result in providing commercial opportunities to rural artisans of District Chamba which in turn would result in socio economic development of rural artisans. For which officials from Himachal Pradesh Patent Information Centre (HPPIC) established in Himachal Pradesh Council for Science, Technology & Environment (HIMCOSTE), H.P. took part to educate participants about Geographical Indications Act. It was told by Sh. Shashidar that till date, the HIMCOSTE has been able to process 26 applications of local artisans of Chamba Rimal as Authorised Users of Chamba Rimal. Under the act it is mandatory to obtain registration as Authorised User of a registered GI. The HIMCOSTE has planned to obtain GI registration for the above

products. For the purpose, the historical documents supporting their origin, uniqueness, and method of production and the list of artisans /producers are being collected.

. The dialogue/workshop was carried under supervision of Sh. Kunal Satyarthi, Member Secretary, HP State Biodiversity Board and officials from the HP State Biodiversity Board also participated in the workshop. It is estimated that around 950 participants including zila parishad members, panchayat samiti members, panchayat pradhans of district Kullu alongwith officers and officials of District administration and line departments participated in the programme.

Glimpses of Event





जैव विविधता और संरक्षण पर की चर्चा

अमर उजाला व्यूरो

चंबा। हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड ने चंबा में एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया। कार्यशाला में विस उपाध्यक्ष हंसराज ने बतौर मुख्यातिथि शिरकत की।

कार्यशाला जैव विविधता को मुख्यधारा में लाना, स्थानीय लोग और उनकी आजीविका को कायम रखने पर चर्चा हुई। इसमें जैव विविधता अधिनियम, 2002 और नियमों, 2004 के कार्यान्वयन से संबंधित गतिविधियों पर प्रशिक्षित किया गया। इसमें जैव विविधता

राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड ने चंबा में कार्यशाला का किया आयोजन

और इसके संरक्षण से जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श भी हुआ। प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाला के दौरान, चंबा खंड के वन मंडलों के अधिकारी, पंचायत प्रधान, जैव विविधता प्रबंधन समितियों के चेयरमैन, सदस्य और स्थानीय हितधारकों को जैव विविधता, जैव विविधता अधिनियम, 2002 और नियमों 2004 के प्रावधानों के महत्वों को साझा कर संवेदित किया गया।

स्थानीय स्तर पर जैव विविधता प्रबंधन समितियों (बीएमसी) की गठन प्रक्रिया, जैव विविधता प्रबंधन समितियों की भूमिका, जन जैव विविधता रजिस्टर (पीबीआर) की तैयारी और जिला के जैव संसाधनों का लाभ साझाकरण (एबीएस) प्रक्रिया को भी कार्यशाला में संबोधित किया गया।

कार्यशाला में विस उपाध्यक्ष हंसराज ने कहा कि जैव विविधता संरक्षण के लिए जैव विविधता अधिनियम 2002 और नियम 2004 महत्वपूर्ण मापदंड प्रदान करते हैं। कार्यशाला का आयोजन हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य जैव विविधता

बोर्ड के सदस्य सचिव कुनाल सत्यार्थी की देखरेख में हुआ। उन्होंने बताया कि जिले में ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर गठित 72 जैव विविधता प्रबंधन समितियों (बीएमसी) को अभी तक उन्नतीस लाख अस्सी हजार की राशि स्थानीय जैव विविधता फंड के रूप में जैव विविधता प्रबंधन समितियों (बीएमसी) के गठन और उनमें बनाने वाले जन जैव विविधता रजिस्टर (पीबीआर) की तैयारी के लिये वितरित कर दी गई है। कार्यशाला में विकास खंड के पंचायत प्रतिनिधियों सहित अन्य लोगों ने भाग लिया।

HPSBB training workshop

OUR CORRESPONDENT

CHAMBA, JUNE 11

The Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (HPSBB) organised a one-day training workshop on "Mainstreaming biodiversity: Sustaining people and their livelihoods" on Monday. At the workshop, stakeholders representing the panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) and officials from line departments such as forest, agriculture, horticulture,

पर्यावरण संतुलन-जैव विविधता को कायम करना बड़ी चुनौती : हंसराज

खंडा/हलहौजी, (आपका फैसला टीम)। विधानसभा उपाध्यक्ष हंसराज ने कहा कि वर्तमान दौर में पर्यावरण संतुलन और जैव विविधता को कायम करना सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है। उन्होंने कहा कि इस दिशा में ठोस और व्यवहारिक प्रयास किए जाने की जरूरत है, तभी हम अपनी आने वाली पीढ़ी को संतुलित और संरक्षित पर्यावरण से युक्त धरती दे पाएंगे। विधानसभा उपाध्यक्ष ने यह बात खंडा में राज्य विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी एवं पर्यावरण परिषद के तत्वावधान में जिले के 5 विकासखंडों के जिला परिषद और पंचायत समिति सदस्यों के अलावा पंचायत प्रधानों के लिए जैव विविधता और पर्यावरण संरक्षण पर आधारित एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला में बतौर मुख्य अतिथि शिरकत करते हुए अपने संबोधन में कही। विधानसभा उपाध्यक्ष ने कहा कि प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य के इकोलॉजिकल बैलेंस को बनाए रखने के दृष्टिगत प्रदेश में धरमोकोल से बनी प्लेटों और कपों को प्रतिबंधित करने की दिशा में एक अहम कदम उठाया है, जिसके आने वाले समय में बड़े सकारात्मक नतीजे सामने आने वाले हैं। उन्होंने ये भी कहा कि स्कूलों के स्तर पर



जागरूकता शिविरों का आयोजन किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि बच्चे स्कूली जीवन से ही पर्यावरण और जैव विविधता के महत्व को आत्मसात कर सकें। स्कूलों में स्थापित इको क्लब इसमें से एक अहम कड़ी की भूमिका निभा सकते हैं। इससे पूर्व विधानसभा उपाध्यक्ष ने भूरी सिंह संग्रहालय के सभागार में जिले के इको क्लब प्रभारियों के लिए आयोजित पांच दिवसीय कार्यशाला के मौके पर भी बतौर मुख्य अतिथि शिरकत की। इस कार्यशाला में जिले के 50 स्कूलों के इको क्लब प्रभारी हिस्सा ले रहे हैं। इस मौके पर राज्य विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी एवं पर्यावरण परिषद के सदस्य सचिव कुशल सत्यूधारी ने कार्यशाला के आयोजन के मकसद को लेकर विस्तार से जानकारी दी। उन्होंने इस मौके पर विधानसभा उपाध्यक्ष को सम्मानित भी किया। उन्होंने जानकारी देते हुए बताया कि

अभ्यास के आंकड़ों के पुष्टीकृत पोषक तत्वों में भी करीब 30 पोषक तत्वों परिलक्षित मिलने 40 वर्षों में खाने से चुके हैं। यह एक सकारात्मक संकेत नहीं है। युनिवर्सिटी ऑफ एग्रीकल्चरल साइंस जोधपुर में शामिल किया गया है।

इसलिए इस वर्ष राज्य स्तरीय फिशरिज साइंस कंसिडर का आयोजन खंडा में तब किया गया है। कुशल सत्यूधारी ने विभिन्न स्कूल इको क्लब द्वारा अगुवाई की देखभाल और अगुवाई की फलदायी पीछे लगने के लिए स्कूल इको क्लब को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए कहा कि जिले के अन्य क्लब भी कुछ इस तरह के प्रयास करें, जिससे पर्यावरण और जैव विविधता को लाभ मिल सके। स्कूली बच्चों ने पर्यावरण संरक्षण और जैव विविधता पर आधारित लघु नाटिका समेत अन्य जागरूकता कार्यक्रम भी पेश किए। इस मौके पर पुलिस अधीक्षक डॉक्टर मोनिका, धर्म सिंह पटवर्निया, संजोय कुमार, निशांत मन्डोया, दीपक मन्डोया, हितेंद्र कुमार, ताराचंद, विनयक रैथ, पुनीत बरुआ, रविंद्र कुमार समेत विभिन्न विभागों के अधिकारी भी मौजूद रहे।

पर्यावरण संतुलन व जैव विविधता कायम रखना चुनौती

► जैव विविधता और पर्यावरण संरक्षण पर एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला में बोले विस उपाध्यक्ष हंसराज

► जल संकट भी काफ़ी हद तक पर्यावरणीय असंतुलन का ही नतीजा

चम्पा, 11 जून (महेन्द्र) : विधानसभा उपाध्यक्ष हंसराज ने कहा कि वर्तमान दौर में पर्यावरण संतुलन और जैव विविधता को कायम करना सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है। उन्होंने कहा कि इस दिशा में जोस और व्यवहारिक प्रयास किए जाने की जरूरत है तभी हम अपनी आने वाली पीढ़ी को संतुलित और संरक्षित पर्यावरण से युक्त धराती दे पाएंगे। विधानसभा उपाध्यक्ष ने यह बात सोमवार को चम्पा में राज्य विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी एवं पर्यावरण परिषद के तत्वावधान में जिले के 5 विकासखंडों के जिला परिषद और पंचायत समिति सदस्यों के अलावा पंचायत प्रधानों के लिए, जैव विविधता और पर्यावरण संरक्षण पर आधारित एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला में बतौर मुख्य अतिथि शिरकात करते हुए अपने संबोधन में कही। उन्होंने कहा कि प्रदेश में पैदा हुआ जल संकट भी काफ़ी हद तक पर्यावरणीय असंतुलन का नतीजा है। इसकी वजह में माननीय दखल भी है जिसके चलते वहां तक कि प्राकृतिक जल स्रोत सूख रहे हैं या फिर उनमें



कार्यशाला में उपस्थित मुख्यातिथि हंस राज व अन्य।

पानी की मात्रा में बहुत ज्यादा गिरावट दर्ज की जा रही है। समाज में इसको लेकर जागरूकता का होना नितांत जरूरी है। हंस राज ने कहा कि अब वक्त आ गया है कि हम सभी को प्रकृति को सुरक्षित करने की दिशा में ना केवल चिंतन-मनन करना होगा बल्कि अपेक्षित नतीजों के रूप में भी उसे जमीन पर उतारना पड़ेगा। उन्होंने इस बात पर भी जोर दिया कि विशेष तौर से बच्चों में प्रकृति के मानवीय पहलुओं से जुड़े महत्व को आत्मसात करने के लिए प्रेरित करना होगा। प्रकृति से जुड़ाव ही एक ऐसा माध्यम है जो प्रकृति को सुरक्षित करने के लिए करगण हथियार साबित हो सकता है। विधानसभा उपाध्यक्ष ने कहा कि प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य के इकोलॉजिकल बैलेंस

को बनाए रखने के दृष्टिगत प्रदेश में थर्मोकोल से बनी प्लेटों और कपों को प्रतिबंधित करने की दिशा में एक अहम कदम उठाया है। जिसके आने वाले समय में बड़े स्कायलैक नतीजे सामने आने वाले हैं। उन्होंने ये भी कहा कि स्कूलों के स्तर पर जागरूकता शिबिरों का आयोजन किया जाना चाहिए ताकि बच्चे स्कूली जीवन से ही पर्यावरण और जैव विविधता के महत्व को आत्मसात कर सकें। स्कूलों में स्थापित इको क्लब इसमें में एक अहम कड़ी की भूमिका निभा सकते हैं। इस अवसर पर डा. मोनिका, धर्म सिंह पट्टानिया, संजीव कुमार, निशांत मन्डोत्रा, उमंगडलाधिकारी (ना) चम्पा दीप्ति मन्डोत्रा सहित कई अन्य गणमान्य उपस्थित रहे।

40 वर्षों में खत्म हुए 30 प्रतिशत ग्लेशियर

► राज्य विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी एवं पर्यावरण परिषद के सदस्य सचिव कुणाल सत्यार्थी ने दो जानखत



कार्यशाला में बतौर मुख्यातिथि उपस्थित विस उपाध्यक्ष।

चम्पा, 11 जून (रिश्वा) : इको क्लब प्रभारियों के लिए सोमवार को भूरी सिंह संग्रहालय के सभागार में 5 दिवसीय कार्यशाला का आगोज हुआ। इस अवसर पर विस उपाध्यक्ष हंस राज ने बतौर मुख्य अतिथि शिरकात की। कार्यशाला में जिले के 50 स्कूलों के इको क्लब प्रभारी हिस्सा ले रहे हैं। इस मौके पर राज्य विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी एवं पर्यावरण परिषद के सदस्य सचिव कुणाल सत्यार्थी ने कार्यशाला के आयोजन के मकसद को लेकर विस्तार से जानकारी दी। उन्होंने इस मौके पर विधानसभा उपाध्यक्ष को सम्मानित भी किया। उन्होंने जानकारी देते हुए बताया कि अध्ययन के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक चम्पा जिला में भी करीब 30 फीसदी ग्लेशियर पिछले 40 वर्षों

में खत्म हो चुके हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि यह एक सकारात्मक संदेश नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा कि चूंकि चम्पा जिला एम्प्लेशनल जिला योजना में शामिल किया गया है इसलिए इस वर्ष राज्य स्तरीय चिल्ड्रन साइंस कांग्रेस का आयोजन चम्पा में तय किया गया है। कुणाल सत्यार्थी ने हिमगिरी स्कूल इको क्लब द्वारा दई सौ देवदार और ब्रॉड सौ फलदार पौधे लगाने के लिए स्कूल इको क्लब की प्रशंसा करते हुए कहा कि

जिले के अन्य क्लब भी कुछ इस तरह के प्रयास करें जिससे पर्यावरण और जैव विविधता को लाभ मिल सके। स्कूली बच्चों ने पर्यावरण संरक्षण और जैव विविधता पर आधारित लघु नाटिका समेत अन्य जागरूकता कार्यक्रम भी पेश किए। इस मौके पर डा. मोनिका, धर्म सिंह पट्टानिया, संजीव कुमार, निशांत मन्डोत्रा, दीप्ति मन्डोत्रा, हितेंद्र कुमार, तथाचंद, पुनीत बख्शी सहित अन्य मौजूद रहे।