

Annual Report

Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board

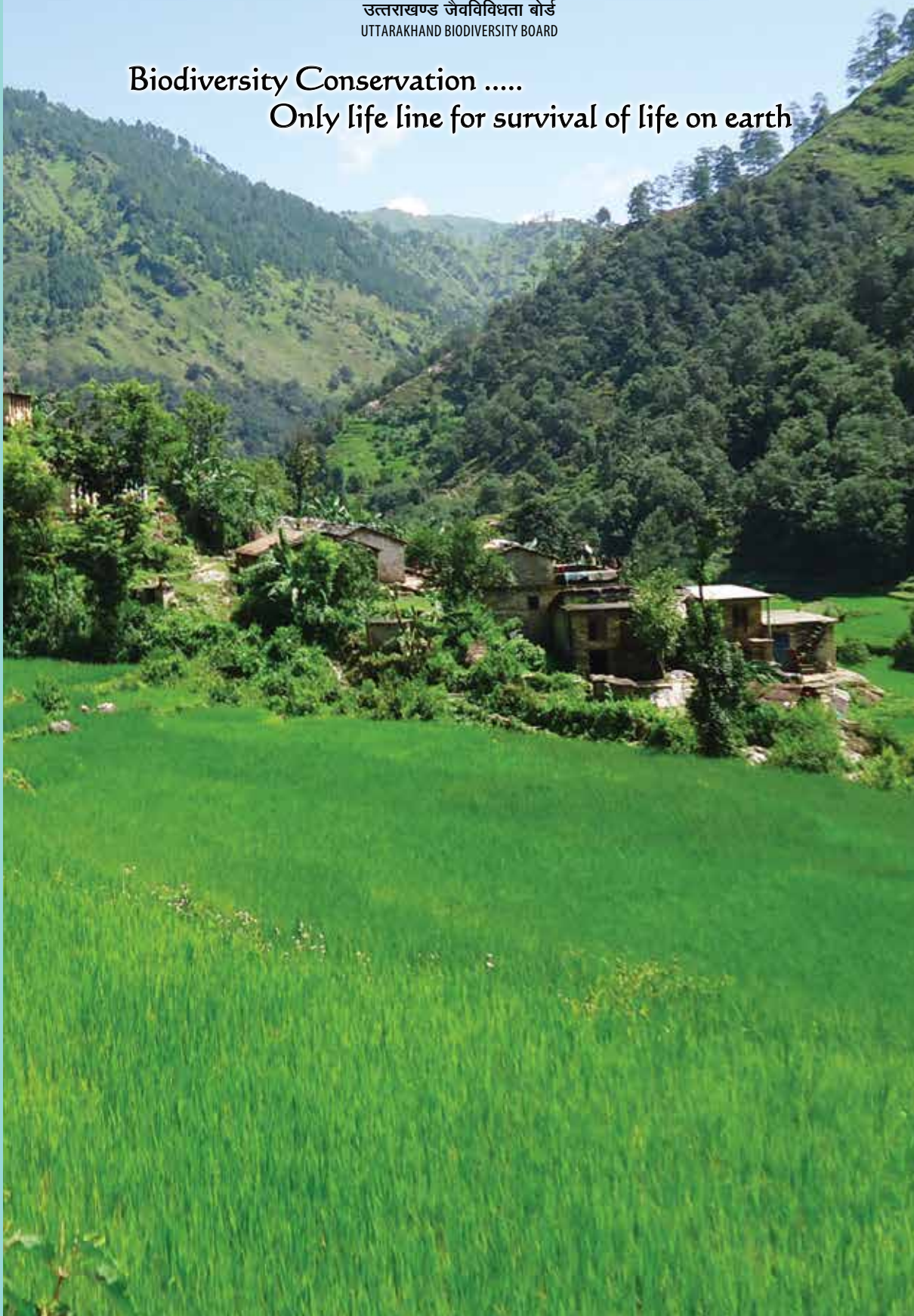
Annual Report 2016-17



उत्तराखण्ड जैवविविधता बोर्ड
UTTARAKHAND BIODIVERSITY BOARD

Biodiversity Conservation

Only life line for survival of life on earth





Published & Printed by

Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board

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Dr. Rakesh Shah, IFS,
Chairman,
Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board

Message from the Chairman

It gives me immense pleasure to share with the readers the highlights of the performance of the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board during the years 2016-17. I would like to thank the State Government of Uttarakhand, the National Biodiversity Authority and all State Biodiversity Boards for their support and encouragement as we are making efforts towards effective implementation of the provisions of the Biodiversity Act, 2002 and the principles of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in the state of Uttarakhand.

Biodiversity is the diversity of life on Earth, of species, genetic and also at the ecosystem level. The conservation of biological diversity is essential for the survival and well-being of mankind in the long run. However, over the years, losses, in the diversity of flora and fauna, due to the anthropogenic activities, have occurred at an alarming rate and extent.

The need for preserving the existing diversity in flora and fauna is pressing hard on the planners and visionaries and this was the primary

driving force behind the compulsion of the establishment of the Convention on Biological Diversity at the 'Earth Summit', in Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil in 1992. In order to successfully accomplish the desired objectives, there is an essential need for the development of an appropriate and proper infrastructure. The Government of India has taken an initiative, in the conservation of biodiversity, by providing its people an exceptionally effective tool in the shape of Biological Diversity Act 2002. This is the landmark achievement by any member country to the CBD 1992, which aims at developing bodies and agencies to conserve the existing biodiversity of the country. However, the decentralized structure for the implementation of the provisions of the Act, through the National Biodiversity Authority, State Biodiversity Boards and Biodiversity Management Committees, essentially requires sincere effort from the implementing bodies to actually realize the greater objectives of conservation of biological diversity; sustainable use of biological resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the commercial utilization of such resources.

I express my appreciation for the valuable guidance offered by the Members of the Board for the execution of the various activities and functions of the Board. I also compliment the staff of the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board for their committed efforts to provide whole hearted support and dedication to achieve the mandates of the Board for the year 2016-17 and hope this publication will provide a glimpse of the activities of this Board during the period.

Any comments and opinions for the further improvement of this Report will be greatly appreciated by the Board.



S.S. Rasaily, IFS,
Member Secretary,
Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board

Message from the Member Secretary

I am proud to have the privilege of presenting the Annual Report of the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board for the year 2016-17.

The need for preserving the existing diversity in flora and fauna has become an essential component of the planning of the society. The Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992 has emerged the pioneering association of 196 countries of the world towards achieving an equitable environment wherein all biotic members of the earth will have a right to conducive environment along with the natural resources for their sustainability and perpetual existence.

India being a signatory to the CBD, has taken an initiative by promulgating Biological Diversity Act 2002 and Biological diversity rule 2004, in the direction of the conservation of its biodiversity in a systematic and planned manner. The act has made a provision of 3 tier decentralized structure, the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), The State Biodiversity Board and the Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) for the conservation of the Biodiversity of the area.

The task of conservation of Biological Diversity requires sincere efforts from the implementing bodies to actually realize the greater objectives of the conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of biological resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of such resources, whether with tangible or intangible, by any commercial unit.

As its primary responsibility, the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board is facilitating the task of the formation of Biodiversity Management Committees at the Gram Panchayat and other local bodies levels. It is estimated that nearly 7950 (Seven thousand Nine Hundred Fifty) BMCs will have to be created in the state of Uttarakhand, to cover its whole area. At present, more than 10 percent of the total estimated BMCs have been constituted. The Board intends to accelerate the process in the State by the development of a Matrix in horizontal and vertical transacts to enable equitable studies of the biodiversity through the compilation of the People's Biodiversity Registers [PBRs] with the help and coordination of established Technical Support Groups (TSGs). With regards to the preparation of People's Biodiversity Registers, we are in progressive stage both in terms of quality and scientific rigour. The Uttarakhand Biodiversity board has prepared the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (SBSAP) for the State of Uttarakhand, and its implementation programme has also been devised.

The SBB Uttarakhand understands the importance of the task at its hands and it has actively integrated itself with cardinal agencies of the state in various related fields and they have equally benefitted the implementation of the project components in accordance with their areas of expertise. They have played a greater role in our efforts of conserving the biodiversity.

Dr. Rakesh Shah, the Chairman of the SBB Uttarakhand has been the real source of inspiration and motivation, a philosopher & guide for all of the partner agencies and the SBB Uttarakhand team, his timely pieces of advice and support to the endeavor, I endorse my whole-hearted gratitude to him.

I, also acknowledge my gratitude to our partner agencies State Forest Department of Uttarakhand through its Divisional Forest Officers, G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment & Sustainable Development (GBPNIHESD), Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Uttarakhand Space Application Centre (USAC) and Central Himalayan Environment Agency (CHEA); for their invaluable supportive contributions and for the hard work of their team members. I also acknowledge the Sincere efforts and labour put in by all team members of the Board at its headquarters. I congratulate the Members of the Board for their support and appreciate the dedicated efforts made by the entire team of the Board in achieving our targets and also the publication of this report.

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Executive Summary

India being a signatory to the convocation on Biological Diversity 1992, of Earth summit, held at Rio-De-Janerio, Brazil, took a leading step by constituting a National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) in 2003 as the principal authority for the conservation and sustainable, judicious use of biodiversity of the country. The Government of India devised a 3-tier structure to involve the country level interventions through incorporating a National Biodiversity Authority at the country level; at state level by making a provision for State Biodiversity Boards and, the third, but the most important level of local bodies making a provisions for the constitution of the Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) at local bodies levels at Gram Panchayat, Block and Nagar Panchayat level.

The Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI) project has been implemented with the financial and administrative support of International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and active involvement of state level partner agencies of Wildlife Institute of India (WII), G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment & Sustainable Development (GBPNIHESD), Uttarakhand Space Application Centre (USAC) and a local NGO Central Himalayan Environment Agency (CHEA).



The mechanism and methodologies for the constitution of BMCs and compilation of the PBRs have been established to the perfection. 112 BMCs have been formed during this financial year and as such a total of 896 BMCs have been formed till the end of this financial year.

Another remarkable achievement, of the activities, of the board, is the effective implementation of Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) mechanism; a good percentage of, bio resource using, commercial houses have been brought under its umbrella. The Board is constantly making efforts to actively involve, the local populace, in the conservation activities by sharing their views and ideas in deciding the application methodologies of various interventions. The members of the gram panchayats have been making many intelligent and cost effective practicable solutions to the local interventions. There have been instances, where the BMCs have come up with the proposals to accomplish the various activities to match their timings with the general weather conditions.

The expertise, being attained year after year, has made all the members of all partner agencies to comprehend the needs and requirements of the additional areas quickly, so as to fulfill the local requirements and introducing various interventions smoothly.



State profile of Uttarakhand Himalayas

Uttarakhand is one of the hilly states in the Indian Himalaya Region (IHR); erstwhile a part of Uttar Pradesh (UP), Uttarakhand (formerly called Uttaranchal) (Figure) was created as the 27th state of the Indian Union on 9th November, 2000 by carving out 8 districts of UP and further recognizing them in 11 hills and 2 Plain districts in Uttaranchal for the ease of administration. It lies in the Northern part of India between the Latitudes 28°43' N and 31°27' N and Longitudes 77°34' E and 81°02' E, having a maximum dimension of 301 km in the east-west direction and 255 km in the North-South and covering an area of 53,483 square kilometers. The elevation ranges from 210m (Khatima) to 7817 m amsl (Mount Nanda Devi). The state shares its border with Tibet Autonomous Region of China in the North, Nepal in the East, inter-state boundaries with Himachal Pradesh in the West and North-West and UP in the South.

Broadly, the region constitutes of 13 districts falling in two major administrative units, viz., Garhwal Division (North-West portion) and the Kumaon Division (South-East portion). Garhwal Division consists of seven districts, viz. Dehradun, Haridwar, Uttarkashi, Tehri, Pauri, Rudrapur and Chamoli, while the remaining six districts, viz.,

Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, Almora, Nainital, Champawat and Udham Singh Nagar, fall in Kumaon Division. Hindi, Garhwali and Kumaoni languages are commonly spoken in the state. English and Hindi languages are the mediums of education in many of its educational institutes.

The General and economic profile of the state

The General and economic profile of the state is presented in table 1. All demographic information is obtained from the 2011 Census data. Economic data are from CII's Uttarakhand Investment Climate Report, November 2011 and Uttarakhand at a Glance 2012-13.

Table 1: The General and economic profile of the state

Formation of State	9 th November 2000
Total Geographical area	53,483 sq.km
Total forest area	38,000 sq.km
Capital	Dehradun (temporary)
Total number of districts	13
Tehsils (Number)	102
Blocks (Number)	95
Gram Panchayats (Number)	7950
High Court	Nainital
Main crops	Rice, Barley, Maize, Wheat
Main fruits	Apple, Litchi, Plum, Peach, Malta, Guava
Main rivers	Bhagirathi, Alaknanda, Mandakini, Pindar, Tons, Yamuna, Kali, Bhilangna, Saryu, Ramganga
Main tourist and historic places	Nainital, Mussoorie, Pauri, Almora, Ranikhet, Khirsu, Binsar, Kausani
Main religious places	Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri, Yamunotri, Panchakedar, Panchbadari, Panchprayag, Haridwar, Rishikesh, Hemkund Sahib
Population density (persons/km ²)	189
Total population	100.86 Lakh
Decennial growth rate (2001–2011)	18.81%
Male population	51.38 Lakh
Female population (millions)	49.48 Lakh
Gender ratio (females per 1,000 males)	963
Literacy rate (%)	78.80



Economic Profile

GSDP (₹ crore) (2011-12) factor cost	60,898
Per capita income (₹) (2011-2012) (current prices)	94,944
CAGR (%) (2004/05 to 2009/10)	12.9
Key industries	Auto and auto-components, Agro and food processing, paper, machinery and equipment, pharmaceuticals, FMCG, tourism, hydro power, saw mills, plywood, Particle Boards and resin factories and other forest-based industries
Key industrial areas	Haridwar, Dehradun, Sitarganj, Rudrapur

Physiography

The Uttarakhand Himalaya is divided into the distinct non-montane and montane physiographic zones (Figure) as follows

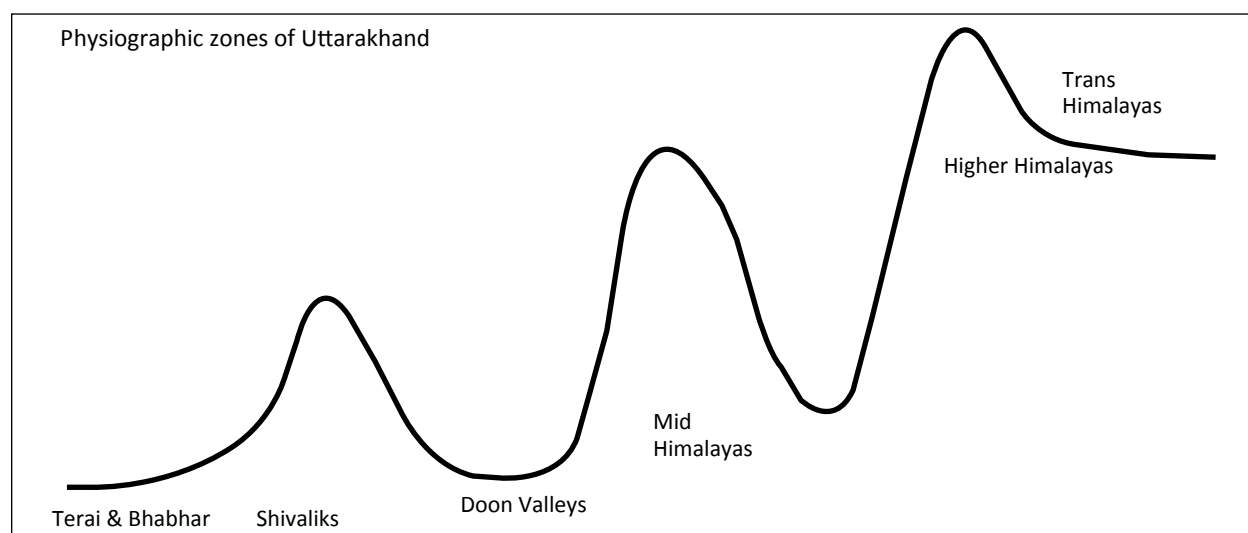
Non-montane Regions

Bhabhar: This is a level surface zone at the foothills of the Himalaya, roughly 34 km wide, where the Himalayan torrents rush down from the steep slopes and disappear under boulders and gravels due to the extremely porous soil type of the Bhabhar.

Tarai: Situated below the Bhabhar and parallel to it, the Tarai is a marshy and damp tract (once 80-90 km wide) containing fertile soils with good water retention capacity.

Montane Regions

Sub-Himalaya: Called the Sub-Himalaya because it possesses the least Himalayan features. It consists of two zones, the Shivaliks, the youngest of the Himalayan ranges and the Doon (flat longitudinal structural valleys) to the north of the Shivaliks. The Shivaliks extend in a narrow varying width of 6 to 30 km, with altitudes of 300-1,000 m AMSL.



Mid Himalaya: This zone extends in a varying width of 60–90 km in an abrupt rise in elevation between 1,000 m and 3,000 m amsl. It contains two types of physiographic sub-units: the Himachal ranges and the Himachal valleys and lake basins.

Greater Himalaya: This zone has a varying width of 40–60 km. The altitude varies between 3000 and 7,000 m amsl. Except for the lower valleys, this zone is perpetually covered with snow and hence it is called Himadri. The region covers glacial landforms above 3,000 m amsl.

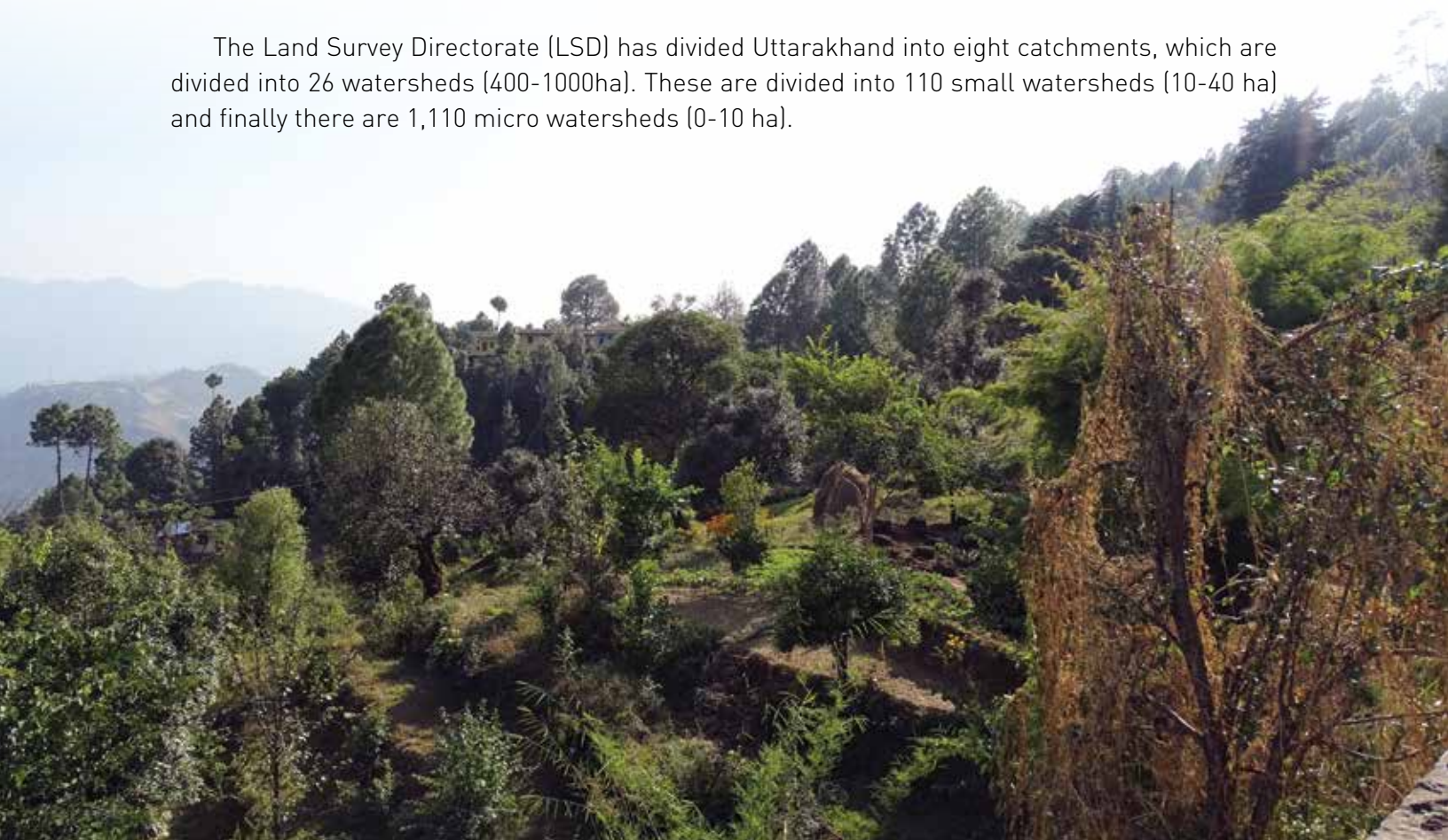
Trans-Himalaya: Also known as the Tethys Himalaya and the Indo-Tibet plateau, the region is in the rain shadow region of the Greater Himalaya and is therefore a cold desert; the region is within the watersheds of Ganga and Sharda.

Land-use Pattern: Owing to its largely mountainous regions, the state is endowed with unique ecosystems. The northern region of the state is part of the great Himalayan range, covered with snow and glaciers. Two of the Indian sub-continent's major rivers – the Ganges and the Yamuna – also originate from the glaciers of Uttarakhand.

Forest Cover

The area under forest in Uttarakhand is 3.4 million hectares, which constitutes 61.45% of the total area of the State. By legal status, reserve forests constitute 71.08%, protected forests 28.51% and unclassified forests 0.41% of the total forest area. The major forest types occurring in the state are Tropical Moist Deciduous, Tropical Dry Deciduous, Sub-tropical Pine, Himalayan Moist Temperate, Sub-Alpine and Alpine Forests. Forests are largely distributed throughout the state, with conifers and Sal being the major forest formations.

The Land Survey Directorate (LSD) has divided Uttarakhand into eight catchments, which are divided into 26 watersheds (400-1000ha). These are divided into 110 small watersheds (10-40 ha) and finally there are 1,110 micro watersheds (0-10 ha).



Agro-climatic Zones

The state has two distinct climatic regions: the predominant hilly terrain and the small plain region. The climatic conditions of Uttarakhand vary greatly due to variations in altitude and the proximity towards Himalayan ranges. The climatic conditions of the plains are very similar to those in the Gangetic plain, i.e. tropical conditions. Summers are relatively hot and winters are chilly, with temperatures going below 0°C. The lowest temperature recorded is -3.0°C at Mukteshwar and the highest is 43.2°C at Pantnagar.

The average rainfall in the state varies from 92 cm, in Srinagar (Garhwal), to 250 cm in Nainital. However, spatial distribution of the rainfall varies, depending upon the geographical location, and aspect of the place. The amount of rainfall is generally high in low mountainous regions such as Nainital and Dehradun and it gradually decreases with increase in elevation. About three-fourths of the total rainfall is confined to the monsoon season and remaining one-fourth occurs in other seasons due to the western disturbances and local orographic effects. The monsoonal activities generally start in the later part of June and pick up in July/August.

Biodiversity Based Agriculture in Uttarakhand

Uttarakhand is a state with unique traditions and cultures; the agricultural practices and a major part of its culture and traditions are generally related to each other. There are many traditional soil and water conservation mechanism like the establishment of 'Chaal', Khal and forest litter mulching. The society has been vigilant and cautions of its heritage and the age old relations with their environment despite the variability in the climatic conditions in various parts of the state.

Age old Baranaja Practice of Mixed Cropping

BARANAJA; An ethnic system of conservation: It is the traditional system of agricultural practice being practiced in hills of Uttarakhand since times immemorial. 'Baranaja' means twelve food crops grown together with finger millet as the main crop. The crop combinations also vary from farmer to farmer as well as with altitude and aspect of the area. This system is unique in providing food and nutritional security to the people and society. Moreover, such system gives the maximum output per unit area of land in the diverse climatic and rainfall conditions.

The latest modern farming, is gradually replacing the baranaja cultivation technique with the monocultures of white-seeded soyabean and shift to olericulture with the intensive use of chemicals. In the past, there have been many instances of introduction of unconventional horticultural and agricultural crops like Soyabean, Apple, Tomato, and sweet pea, which met with different fates due to the lack of follow up programmes for the management of crops and their markets. Whereas, in few parts of the state, traditional cropping system of mixed cropping and rotational cropping continues to survive with traditional skills of soil and moisture conservation. Thus, such system of farming has enhanced the sustainability of the agro-ecosystems in the various climatic and physiographic condition of the state.



Constitution of The Board

The section 22 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, directs every State Government to establish State Biodiversity Board. Accordingly, the Government of Uttarakhand constituted State Biodiversity Board, Uttarakhand vide Govt. Notification No. 1773/x-2-2006-8(83)/2001 dated 01.04.2006.(Annexure-1)

Reconstitution of the Board

The state government soon felt the need of accelerating and disseminating the efforts to conserve the states biodiversity and as a measure to achieve it, the government decided to reconstitute the State Biodiversity Board and it was reconstituted vide Govt. Notification No. 256/X-3-2011-8(83)/2001 T.C. dated 22.03.2011 (Annexure-2)

Following the reconstitution of the Board, the Government of Uttarakhand in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 22(4) (a) of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 nominated Dr Rakesh Shah, IFS, Principal Chief Conservator of Forest as the Chairman of the Board

The other constituents of the State Biodiversity Board include:

Ex- Officio Members:

1. Nominee of Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (PCCF), Uttarakhand.
2. Director, Department of Animal Husbandry, Uttarakhand.
3. Director, Department of Agriculture, Uttarakhand.
4. Director, Department of Tribal Welfare, Uttarakhand.
5. Member Secretary: An officer of the rank of Chief Conservator of Forests (On deputation) from the forest department.

Expert Members

1. Director, Herbal Research Development Institute, Gopeshwar, Chamoli.
2. Nominee of Director, Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun.
3. Nominee of Director, G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Kosi-Katarmal, Almora.
4. Director, Botanical Survey of India, Dehradun or his nominee.
5. Member nominated by State Government from a Non- Governmental Organizations (For a 3 Year Period).

In addition to the above, the following can be invited as special invitee in the Board Meetings.

1. Director, Forest Research Institute, Dehradun
2. Director, Horticulture, Uttarakhand
3. Director, Fisheries, Uttarakhand
4. Joint Director, Zoological Survey of India, Dehradun

Other Experts (as may be deemed fit by the chairman of the Board)

Functions of the Board

According to the section 23 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, the functions of the State Biodiversity Board are:

1. To advise the State Government, subject to any guideline issued by the central Government, on matters relating to the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of the Biological resources.
2. To regulate by granting of approvals or otherwise requests of commercial utilization or bio-survey and bio-utilization of any biological resource by Indians.
3. To perform such other functions as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act may be prescribed by the state government.

Awareness Interventions by the Board

The Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board marked its presence in different events, held in Uttarakhand and different states throughout the year in India and other countries; in order to learn and share the knowledge on different aspects of the Biodiversity conservation and the related issues. The details of the workshop, training attended by the board officials are as follows:

One day Training Programme for imparting the knowledge and techniques for the establishment of Biodiversity Management Committees, held in Dehradun (15 September 2016)

A one-day training program was organized by Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board for disseminating the methodology for constituting the BMCs in Hotel Pearl Grand, Dehradun. The training program was chaired by Shri Jayraj, IFS, the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Projects), who inaugurated the workshop. He enlightened the participants by making them understand the importance and value of the conservation of biodiversity for them and for everyone's posterity. He stressed on



the importance and necessity of the task, to be taken up by the participants for constituting the Biodiversity Management Committees. Dr. Rakesh Shah, the Chairman of the Board and his team familiarized the participants with the process and methodologies for the formation of the BMCs, their roles, duties, responsibilities. A mock drill was also carried out by the participants taking up the role definition for BMC formation. In all 18 such groups were formed and each group presented its work. The training was followed by a feedback session; various queries were raised by the participants regarding real time & hypothetical situations & expected hookups; which were aptly addressed to the satisfaction of the participants. The role and benefits of the Access and Benefit Sharing mechanism were also discussed thoroughly.

The introduction and results of the mock drill exhibited a deep sense of involvement by the participants and also the level of learning by them. The training programme was a great success as most of the participants were later instrumental in forming, the BMCs in their areas, by themselves.

Presentation by Chairman, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board in Forest Headquarters, Dehradun (28 Feb 2017)

Workshop and introductory session, for the creation of awareness about the functions and activities of the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board, was organised for the serving officers of the Uttarakhand Forest Department; which was held on February 2013 at Manthan Sabhagar, Dehradun.

The meeting was attended by the Principal Chief Conservator of forests, the Head of the Forest Force together with the other Principal Chief conservators of forest heading different directional units, Conservators of Forest, the Divisional Forest Officers from various forest Divisions of the State.

After the formal introduction and introduction to the objectives of the Workshop, the keynote address was presented by Dr. Rakesh Shah, the Chairman of Uttarakhand State Biodiversity Board. Wherein he first deliberated on the importance of creation of awareness amongst the senior officials of the forest department, so as to make them active partners in the implementation and observance of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and also to become the propagators of the inherent message hidden in the Act, to the public and their subordinates at large. He also introduced the structure and mandates of the State Biodiversity Board along with its present activities and future plans. In his address, the Chairman informed the house about the classification of the Biodiversity, for the benefit and fulfilment of the human needs from it, in four classes of ecosystems:

1. Provisional Services; e.g. Food, Crops, Animal husbandry etc.;
2. Regular Service - filtration of pollutants by wetlands & climate regulation.
3. Cultural Services - recreation, spiritual and religious;
4. Supporting Services - soil formation and photosynthesis.



A brief discourse and great concern of worry, for the whole society, was made on the degenerative status of the biodiversity in the world and the following main causes were identified as the root cause of this degeneration (i) Forest fires; (ii) landslides; (iii) Reduction in forest areas; (iv) Rapid industrialization; (v) Irresponsible mining; and (vi) Anthropogenic pressure on the various natural resources due the population explosion apart from various other causes like wars, poor management of soil & water resources by the people.

Side by side it was also informed that the biodiversity of India can be studied under various segments viz Himalayan and Mangrove wetlands, Western Ghats and the deserts of India. Some statistics for India were also presented:

- ◆ India possesses 2.4 % of the land area of the world.
- ◆ That 7-8% of the world's biodiversity is present in India.
- ◆ That 18% of the human and animal population of the world is found in India.
- ◆ Forest area of the country 23.84%.
- ◆ National Parks – 102.
- ◆ Sanctuaries-520.
- ◆ World Heritage Sites – 7.
- ◆ Biosphere Reserve – 18.
- ◆ Recognized Endemic Centres for flowering plants – 26.
- ◆ Out of the 34 Identified hotspots of the World, 4 Identified hotspots (Eastern Himalayas, Indo-Burma, Western Ghats & Sundarvan Wetlands) are in India.
- ◆ India is one of the 17 Mega Biodiversity Countries, of the World.
- ◆ The 80% population, of the developing nations depend upon the traditional treatment therapies, which use the bio resources for preparing the required medicines.
- ◆ Approximately 1.60 billion population of the world depends on forest resources for their livelihood.
- ◆ Nearly one billion population of the world rely on the fishes for its supply of protein.
- ◆ At the world level the 42% medicines used for the treatment of Cancer are totally derived from the natural resources and 34% partially from the natural resources.
- ◆ A grave concern was exhibited on the present state of the biodiversity in the world and its impending impact on the society in future, which are of grave concern for the whole mankind and these include the following predictions and projections:
- ◆ Most of the species may become extinct, by 2050, at the present rate of destruction of the biodiversity.
- ◆ 60% of the ecosystems of the world have been adversely affected by now and the others are in queue if the society does not awake and start conserving them.



- ◆ More than 80% of the fish repositories are at the verge of extinction and nearly 20% Coral reefs have gone extinct.
- ◆ More than 75% of the conventional agricultural species have also become extinct.
- ◆ A moderate and conservative estimation the value of the depletion of the biodiversity is at the rate of approximately 3 (three) trillion US\$ per year.

A detailed account of the Earth Summit held in Rio-de Jenerio, Brazil, on 5th June 1992 was presented, where 188 nations of the world gave their assent and will to participate in the Convention on Biodiversity and also that at present 196 nations are its members. The three main objectives of the CBD were delineated as under:

1. Conservation of Biodiversity
2. Sustainable use of Bio-resources
3. Fair and equitable sharing of the benefit arising from the commercial use of genetic resources.

Under the objective no. 3 relating to the Access and Benefit Sharing of bioresources, the concerned persons, intending to use any bioresource, will have to submit the signed Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and Mutual Agreed Terms(MAT) to the State Biodiversity Board and then he only the person will be able to use the bioresources for the commercial purpose.

Nagoya Protocol was discussed along with the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 along with the formation of the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) and the constitution of the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board. The objectives and obligations of each body. The main duties of the State Biodiversity Board (SBB) were presented:

- ◆ To advise the State Govt. in Conservation of Biodiversity.
- ◆ To regulate by granting approvals.
- ◆ To implementation of BD Act, 2002.

It was also informed that under the provisions of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, the formation of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) has to be done in all Local bodies and the work of formation of the BMCs in nearly 8,000 Village panchayats is in progress. The structure and responsibilities of the BMCs were detailed.

- ◆ To prepare and maintain the Peoples Biodiversity Register (PBR).
- ◆ To advise in the matter of granting approval of permission to use Biological resources by any industrial body.

The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 has relaxed a few items out of its ambit and they are from the following groups:

- ◆ Bio-resource Normally Traded as Commodity.
- ◆ Bio-resource used for research purposes by Indians.
- ◆ Use of the Bioresources by Local Cultivators and breeders.
- ◆ Value added products of the Bioresources.
- ◆ Local Communities have free access to bio-resources for their bonafide personal use.

It was also informed that under section 3, 4 and 6 of the BD Act. 2002; a penalty of ₹ 5 lac and imprisonment of 5 year or both can be imposed for breaching the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. Similarly, on the non-compliance of the section 7 and section 24, a provision of 3 year imprisonment and a fine of ₹ 5.0 lac or both has been prescribed in the Act. Furthermore, the power to exercise these sections has been given to the officers of the Forest Department above the rank of the Forest Ranger.

The august audience was also informed that India is the first country to establish Traditional Knowledge Digital Library; this work is being carried out by CSIR and the Department of AYUSH. it was, further, informed that a short fall of about 44% has been observed in patent filing for the Indian System of Medicines (by the foreigners) after the promulgation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

A question hour followed the introductory opening session, in which, many doubts and apprehensions were raised by the participants about the implementation of the ABS component

of this Act and also about the applicability of the Act on many bioresources. All the queries were answered in a systematic manner and with some practical illustrations. Some questions regarding the applicability of the Act on bioresource like private nurseries selling some forest products by the villagers would come under the purview of this Act. It was clarified that any person who uses the resources for commercial purposes will be covered by this Act and will have to pay the requisite fee to the Board. Questions were also raised about the use of BCP and authorities of BMCs.

The PCCF (HOFF) expressed his gratitude for the Speaker, Dr. Rakesh Shah, for his enlightening the audience about this important and significant Act, in details and also for satiating the queries of the audience in an intelligent and lucid manner.

Stakeholders meeting on State Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (SBSAP), BIOFIN & ABS organized by Uttarakhand State Biodiversity Board, (21st March 2017)

Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board organized Stakeholders Meet on State Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, BIOFIN & ABS in the Hotel Pacific on 21-03-2017 to commemorate the **World Forestry Day** 2017. The meeting was presided by Shri Rajendra Mahajan, the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (HoFF). The Member-Secretary of the Board, Shri S.S. Rasaily, IFS, welcomed the Chief Guest and all the participants and presented brief introduction of the objectives of the meeting. The meeting was attended by a number of participants and the august veterans of the field of biodiversity conservation, who presented their views on the various aspects of the biodiversity conservation and significantly contributed to the fulfilment of the objectives of the meeting.

A brief detail of presentations made by eminent speakers in the meeting is being given as under:

Dr. Manisha Chaudhary (Representative UNDP): Dr. Chaudhary emphasized on the importance of the BIOFIN and informed that it is a new global partnership network with the aim to develop and pilot new approaches for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. BIOFIN was launched in India in the year 2015 and 31 Countries have become party to BIOFIN. There was a need to strengthen BIOFIN through knowledge sharing and creating a cooperative environment amongst the member countries.

Dr. Vinod Mathur (Director, Wildlife Institute of India): Dr. Mathur emphasized that the BIOFIN concept is basically based on the approach of re-allocation of funds.; there is a need to track every government scheme (Central or State) in such a way that no scheme dealing with biodiversity conservation is left unused or unattended to and no scheme should be under taken repeatedly. He also insisted that the Evaluation/Assessment of components should also be evaluated in monetary terms. He informed that Nagaland and Assam have a very good model for SBSAP and also suggested that learnings from these States should be also kept in mind for SBSAP preparation of Uttarakhand State. He cautioned for the importance of tagging and tracking of State Projects with National Targets.





Dr. Yogesh Gokhale (Representative TERI): Dr. Yogesh Gokhale explained the strategies and approaches being adopted by TERI for the preparation of SBSAP. As TERI is preparing the SBSAP for Uttarakhand state, it was requested that all the Line Departments may extend their cooperation to TERI for the preparation of SBSAP.

Dr. G.S. Rawat (Dean, WII): In his presentation, Dr. Rawat mentioned that National Wildlife Strategy and Action Plan will be implemented from 1st April 2017. It is named as National Wildlife Action Plan 2017-2031. The habitat destruction has increased the gap between conservation and development. The injurious effects & perils, on ecology & Biodiversity due to the commissioning of various infrastructural and developmental projects in Uttarakhand were also discussed. He emphasized an urgent need to take necessary conservation interventions of all kinds to conserve the Genetic Dolphins and Genetic Ghariyal, which have almost become extinct.

Guest of Honour Dr. B.S. Barfal and other Keynote Speakers

Dr. B.S. Barfal, stressed upon finding out appropriate ways and means to develop pin pointed strategies and mechanism to actively involve the local populates in the biodiversity conservation and implementation of the local plans thereof.

Dr. Dhananjay Mohan (APCCF, Wildlife Uttarakhand): Dr. Mohan detailed out the extent of Protected Areas in the state, and also informed that there are 6 National parks, 7 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 4 Community reserves present in the State. No Community area is recognized in the state till date. Nainadevi Himalayan Bird Conservation Reserve is situated in Nainital district. Most of the Threatened Species (Fauna) are present in conservation areas of the state.

Dr. LMS Palni (Prof & Dean Graphic Era University): In his presentation emphasized for the consideration on the following points:

- ◆ To study the priorities for Stakeholders' needs and their identification.
- ◆ Studies on the effect of Fires on the Biodiversity populations and composition.
- ◆ Studies on the effects of Land use changes & Developmental works on Biodiversity populations and composition.
- ◆ Potential of growth of the Industries based on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants.

Dr. Palni cited the incentive scheme of Himachal Pradesh for apiary promotions as the bee keepers were supported with a Rupees One thousand assistance per Honey bee box maintained by him. This reward has helped the bee keepers as an incentive for their help in pollination.

Dr. Kishore Nautiyal (SAMVEDI) in his presentation advocated on the revival Baranaja (12 Crop) concept of traditional agriculture for sustainability and maintaining the fertility of the soil. It was emphasized by him that old techniques of conserving & protecting forests, implemented by the British Rulers, be evaluated for the consideration of revival of such techniques or replacing them with new advanced techniques.

Dr. Subhash Nautiyal (TERI) also emphasized on Baranaja (12 crop) concept and suggested to have priorities for conservation of Agro Biodiversity at different levels, namely- Biodiversity Level, Ecosystem Level, Species Level and Genetic Level. He also highlighted the issues relating to the need to Strengthen Agriculture sector in Uttarakhand.

Dr. R.C. Jakhmola (TERI), Spoke in favour of propagating promoting the Badri (Pahari) cow ; Uttarakhand's indigenous cow, that has become state's first ever cattle breed to get certified by the National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resource. Pantja a goat breed from Pantnagar and nearby areas has also been certified. Many Gene Pools of indigenous goat, sheep, buffaloes are yet to be certified from the state

Dr. Peerzada Ishtiyak (GIZ) gave brief details of Programme & Strategy for Indo-German partnership project in Uttarakhand and Maharashtra.

The presentation session was concluded by Dr. Rakesh Shah, Chairman of SBB Uttarakhand, he laid emphasis on the concept that Biodiversity does not mean the diversity which is present in the forests alone rather it includes diversity present in Agriculture sector, animal husbandry, horticulture, fisheries, poultry and all other elements including kitchen garden. He further informed that Dehradun and Nainital districts have been taken up as Pilot Districts for SBSAP and described the cardinal aspects of the SBSAP, BIOFIN & ABS, along with the importance and benefits of these activities to the society.

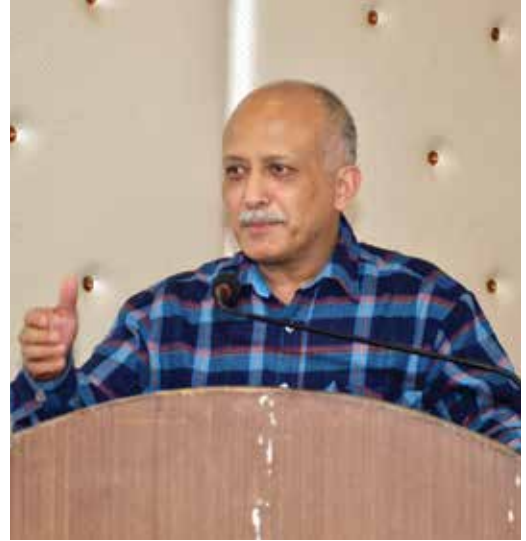
On this occasion Two Books written by Dr. Rakesh Shah, the Chairman of Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board namely - **Edible Plants of North West Himalaya (Uttarakhand) & Vegetative Dyes and Tannins of Uttarakhand Himalaya** were released.

Review meeting of Technical Support Groups on preparation of PBR/ BMC (March, 22, 2017)

The meeting on the above caption was presided by the Chairman, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board Dr. Rakesh Shah and co-chaired by Mr. G.S. Pande, CCF Eco tourism, Uttarakhand, who was also the Guest of Honour. The basic purpose of the meeting was to share the experiences of the BMC members and TSG members in the management of BMCs and the preparation of PBRs "Presentations of individual methodologies for the compilation of PBRs and also the necessity of public document PBR, BCP so as to claim rights on resources on traditional knowledge.

Mr. Dhananjay Prasad, Deputy Director, SBB Uttarakhand explained the prescribed procedure of compilation of PBR. He also informed that it is the duty of every local body to constitute a BMC under the section 41 of the BD Act. He also said that since PBR is the legal document which is dynamic, it is necessary to maintain the quality and field variability.

The different organizations were given opportunity to introduce their organization and their achievements.





Discussion on the shortcomings of PBRs and BCPs presented by the various TSGs. The Deputy Director of SBB Uttarakhand informed the various groups that if some plant species cannot be identified in the field then they can submit two herbarium sheets to the Board so that the board can get the species identified through FRI or BSI. It was also advised that photographs may also be given to the Board.

Mr. G.S. Pande explained the methodologies of constituting BMCs and also the methodologies for compilation of PRBs. He emphasized on the conservation of biodiversity presentation of the area so that the people are able to share the benefits of ABS for their prosperity. Dr. Shah gave impetus on the active participation of the villagers for the conservation of biodiversity. He also informed that no one can commercially use the any bioresource without the consent or approval of the villagers (BMCs) of that area. He also cited the example of Turmeric, Asafoetida (Heeng) and Neem which were stolen by the foreigners and they got patented in their name.

The question hour session was conducted by the Shri S.S. Rasaily, Member secretary, SBB Uttarakhand in which, the participants raised various Realtime and hypothetical questions. The experts present in the meet addressed the issues to the satisfaction of the participants. The experts informed that the photographs need to be taken from the right technique so that species can be identified correctly. They also said that the participation of women's in TSGs is necessary so that they get the right information from the rural people (specially women).

Shri O.P. Yadav CCF retired, From Chhattisgarh representing the Chhattisgarh Biodiversity Board, explained that he has been benefited by the presentations and discussions held in this meet for the methodologies used for the PBR compilation and the role of TSGs. He, further, added that he will advise the Chairman of the Chhattisgarh Biodiversity Board to emulate these methodologies and techniques for the compilation of PBRs or the capacity building of TSGs in Chhattisgarh.



Participation by Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board Officials in National and International level meetings

1. **Meeting for presentation, verification and selection of the agency for the preparation of Maharashtra State Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (1 April 2016)**

Dr. Rakesh Shah, Chairman, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board attended the meeting for the presentation and selection of Maharashtra State Strategy and Action Plan (MSBSAP) on 1st April 2016 at Nagpur as the member of the approval committee.

2. **ABS Meeting (18 April 2016).**

Member Secretary, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board, Mr. G.S. Pande attended the meeting in the Uttarakhand Secretariat under the

Chairmanship of Honorable Governor, Uttarakhand, wherein, the ABS mechanism and its importance was presented by him.

3. **International day for Biological Diversity at Yashwantrao Chavan Auditorium, Mumbai. (22 May 2016)**

Dr. Rakesh Shah, Chairman, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board participated in the award ceremony IBD 2016 in Mumbai. He was the Jury Member of India Biodiversity Award (IBA) 2016.

4. **Two days Compulsory training course at ISIL New Delhi (14-15 July 2016)**

Shri G.S. Pande, Member secretary, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board, attended the training on Intellectual Property Rights and WTO Accountability-Scope of Patenting at ISIL New Delhi. The above meeting was sponsored by MOEF&CC.

5. **Visit of Global BIOFIN Mission at Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (25 July 2016)**

Dr. Rakesh Shah, Chairman, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board, attended the meeting organized in Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, on 25 July 2016.

6. **Regional and Planning Workshop (KSLCDI) (16-18 August 2016)**

Shri L.M. Kaul, Research Officer, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board, attended the meeting for Regional Annual Review & Planning Under the Project KSLCDI. The meeting was organized by ICIMOD, at Kathmandu, Nepal.

7. **ICED Jaipur workshop (26 to 30th September)**

Dr. Rakesh Shah, Chairman, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board attended the workshop, organized by International Centre for Environment Audit and Sustainable Development (ICED) from 26 to 30th September 2016 at Jaipur. The theme of this workshop was "Audit of Environmental Regulatory Authorities and bodies in the states". He gave a presentation on the above subject on 29 September 2018.

8. **National Meet of State Biodiversity Boards to discuss issues related to implementation of Biological Diversity Act strengthening of SBBs (30 Sep to 1st October 2016)**

Shri S.S. Rasaily, Member Secretary, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board participated the meeting on the topic "National Meet of State Biodiversity Boards periodically to discuss issues related to implementation of Biological Diversity Act and strengthening of SBBs" organized by NBA from 30 Sep to 1st October 2016 at Chennai.

9. **International Agrobiodiversity Congress 2016. (22 October 2016)**

Shri S.S. Rasaily, Member Secretary, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board participated in the brainstorming session on Access and Benefit sharing "Striking the right balance" under the aegis of International Agro biodiversity Congress 2016 in New Delhi

10. Participation in Consultative Conference on Biodiversity Governance for state Biodiversity Boards: Challenges and Prospects. (25-26 October 2016)

Shri Dhananjay Prasad, Deputy Director, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board, actively participated in the "Consultative Conference on Biodiversity Governance for state Biodiversity Boards: Challenges and Prospects", at Chennai on 25th and 26th October 2016.

11. Indo-German Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) Partnership Project- Operational Planning Workshop. (16-18 November 2016)

Dr. Rakesh Shah, Chairman, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board and Shri S.S. Rasaily, Member Secretary, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board, attended the meeting on Indo-German Access and Benefit Sharing(ABS) Partnership Project-Operational Planning workshop on 16-17 November 2016 at Chennai. The objective of this meeting was to plan and implement the Projects on Access and Benefit Sharing under Indo-German Biodiversity Programme.

12. Workshop on the conservation of Biodiversity through implementation of the BD Act.(16 December 2016)

Dr. Rakesh Shah, Chairman, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board attended the workshop on conservation of Biodiversity through implementation of the BD Act in Meghalaya on 16 December 2016.

13. International Symposium on Drafting a National Policy on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants of India (19 to 20 January 2017)

The Chairman, Dr. Rakesh Shah, SBB Uttarakhand took part in the International Symposium on Drafting a National Policy on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants of India, organized by National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of Ayush, Government of India at New Delhi from 19 to 20 January 2017.

14. International River Basin Management (7-8 February 2017)

Shri S.S. Rasaily, Member Secretary, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board, participated in the workshop on International River Basin organized by GIZ at New Delhi on 7th and 8 February 2018.

15. Fifth Programme Steering Committee Meeting, for "Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI)" (17 February 2017)

Shri S.S. Rasaily, Member Secretary, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board, attended the meeting of KSLCDI at New Delhi on 17th February 2017.



International Day for Biological Diversity 2016

Every year, the 22nd May is celebrated as the **International Day for Biological Diversity** in each of the 196 countries which are party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The UN General Assembly, in year 2000, adopted 22nd May as the **International Day for Biological Diversity**, to commemorate the adoption of the text of the Convention on 22nd May 1992 by at Nairobi.

Every year, CBD declares a theme for its celebration and the theme for 2016 was '**Mainstreaming Biodiversity; Sustaining People and their Livelihood**', highlighting the ecosystems that are rich in biodiversity yet environmentally fragile and economically vulnerable to climate change.

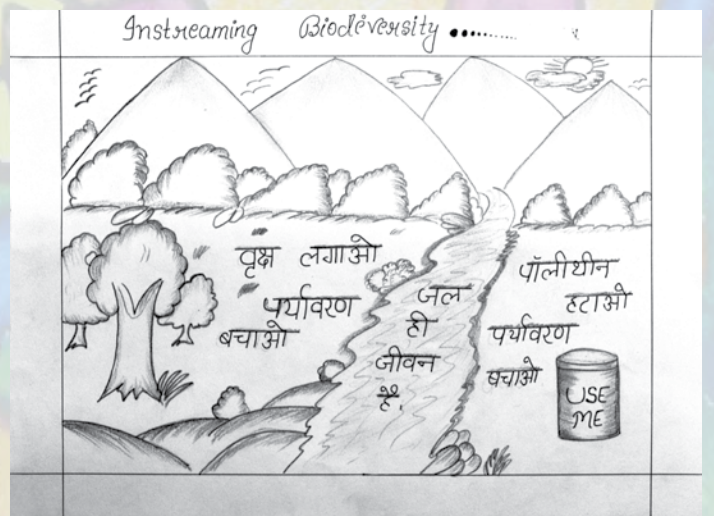
The SBB Uttarakhand celebrated the IBD on a large scale by groping in many schools and BMCs for observing this day to spread the theme of the day amongst varied sections of the society. 29 BMCs from the different parts of the State organized Painting competitions/ workshops for the students, wherein the importance of the Biological diversities were highlighted by various speakers from Schools, Social Workers and Senior officials from the various departments gave their inputs to spread



the theme message. The winners of painting competitions were awarded with the certificates and prizes. The best part of the celebration was that the students actively participated in the discussions and expressed their inquisitiveness about the different components and importance of conserving the biodiversity. In all, the number of participating students in the declamation contest and the painting competition and the Essay competitions organizers, personnel from the forest department and other social organizations was 304 and a total of 1474 persons including the students participated in the celebrations. The students took an oath for conservation and sustainable use of the bio-resources and also becoming a volunteer for the cause of biological diversity in all centers where the celebrations were held. The oath reads as,

"We will make all efforts to conserve the biodiversity with a sustainable utilization of the bio-resource. We must change our selves with regard to the conservation of the bio-resources, the changes of attitude towards the conservation of the bio-resources, which we wish to inculcate in ourselves be such that others follow them. We will ensure that the life on Earth sustains. We will educate people to understand the benefits of conservation, sustainable utilization of the bio-resources, with positive efforts for effective motivation."

The Pithoragarh Forest Division under the guidance of the Divisional Forest officer, Dr. Vinay Bhargava, organized the International Biological Diversity Day celebrations by involving a number of educational institutions, technical Support Group SAMVEDI. On the spot painting



competition, essay competition was organized; school students presented songs and plays to commemorate the day. The main function was organized in the Town Hall, Pithoragarh and also at the Army Public School with the help of **Theater for Education in Mass Society (TEAM)-TSG** an NGO, dedicated to the cause of environment and social upliftment. Celebrations were also held at various BMCs under the jurisdiction of the Pithoragarh Forest Division namely, the BMCs of Kuntola, Simalkot, Dharpangu, Jaikot, Himkhola, Malliseem, and Majheda with the help of the Technical Support Group (TSG) team. On this occasion, the oath for conserving the biodiversity was taken by the students and the august audience present. Various speakers expressed their views and expressed the necessity of conserving the biodiversity for the present users and as well as for the generation posterity. They also appreciated the role of BMCs in conserving the forest and village biodiversity. The persons, who had played exemplary role in the fields of management of the BMCs for the conservation of biodiversity and compilation of the People's Biodiversity Registers, were facilitated. A total number of 14 (Fourteen) Schools participated in various programmes making the number of participants to 1100.

The Divisional Forest Officer of the Kalsi Soil Conservation Division, involved many BMCs under his jurisdiction to celebrate this day to spread the message and for creating awareness amongst the school going children of various local schools separate functions were organised with the help of the BMCs of Dudhai and Misras Patti at Balooni School, Tilwada, SGRR School, Bhauwala, S.N. Public School, Bhauwala, Shiwalik Academy, Bhauwala; more than 90 students participated in various competitions besides the students, members of the BMCs, teachers, & staff of various schools and some local residents also attended the functions. Dr. Kishore Nautiyal, the Director of SAMVEDI, addressed the gathering and the importance of Biodiversity day celebration about the background and apprised the audience about the importance of the conservation of Biodiversity. The children took Oath to conserve the biological diversity of the earth.

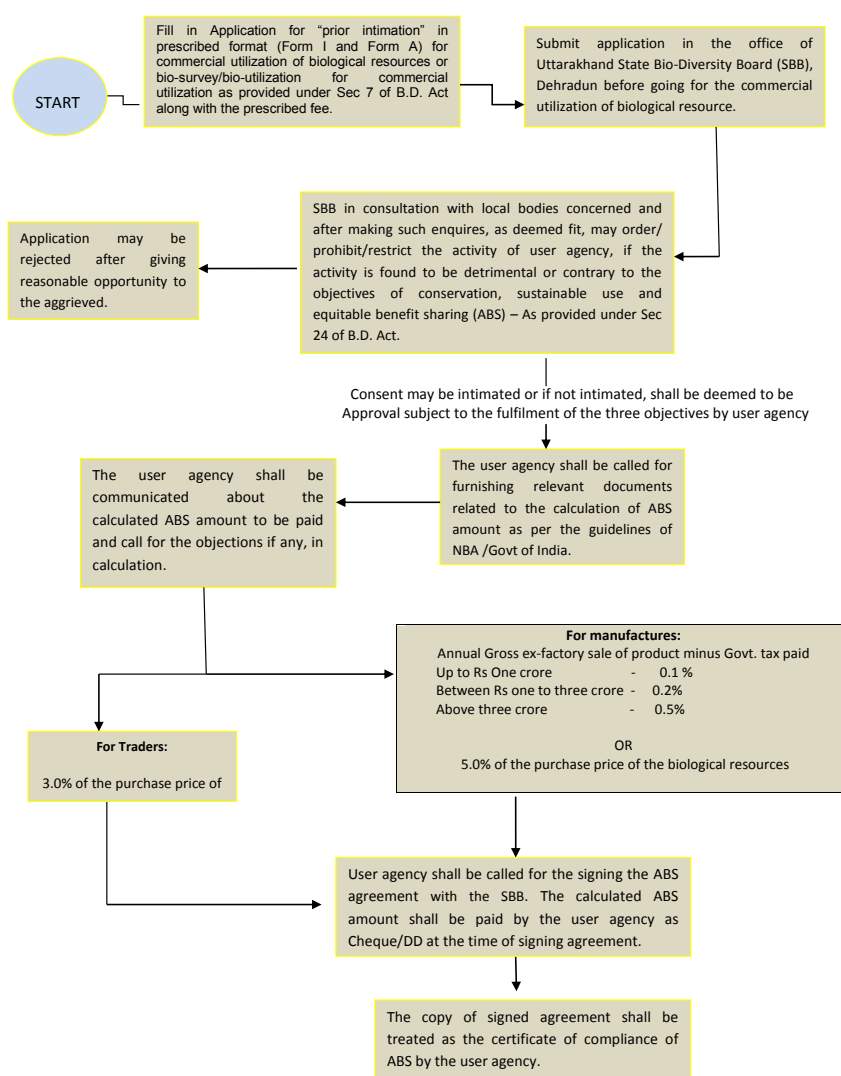
The BMC of Timli, also celebrated the International Biodiversity Day, the chairman of the BMC Sri Nafees Ahmad and Mr. Ravinder Singh Negi, from SAMVEDI deliberated on the importance and necessity of conserving the biodiversity of the area and all other places, they emphasized the need for protecting the forests from fires. 60 students from various schools participated in the Painting competition, Prizes and certificates were distributed to the winners. The children took Oath to conserve the biological diversity.

Uttarakashi Forest Division and the Upper Yamuna Forest Division, Barkot took invitations to Celebrate the IBD 2016 at Government Primary School Kharsali with the help of BMC of Kharsali and 9 schools of Kharsali participated in the celebrations. A drawing competition was held in two groups, Senior and Junior; the winners were awarded. All those present took oath for Biodiversity conservation. BDC member Shri Raj Kendra Singh administered the oath as the Chief Guest. He remarked that before taking up any new developmental work, in the area, it should be insured that there is no adverse effect on the biodiversity of the area. He also stressed that any neglect, on the conservation biodiversity today will be showing detrimental results to the future generations. Other speakers also expressed similar views.

Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)

Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) is one of the three objectives of Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as well as Biological Diversity Act, 2002. Under Sec 7 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, it has been provided that no Indian entity shall obtain any biological resource for commercial utilization or bio-survey and bio-utilization for commercial utilization except after giving prior intimation to the concerned State Biodiversity Board. Under sec 24 of B.D. Act, it has further been provided that on receipt of the application form in prescribed format, the State Biodiversity Board, in consultation with the local body concerned and after making such enquiries as may be deemed fit, by order, prohibit or restrict any such activity if it is of opinion that such activity is detrimental or contrary to the objectives of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or equitable sharing of benefits. ABS is a process by which the user agencies (Indian entity) utilize

Workflow chart (SoP) for commercial users of “ Biological Resource”
Annual compliance of Access & Benefit Sharing (ABS)- Indian Entity
(Time period 6 months)





the biological resource for commercial purpose by means of taking prior informed consent (PIC) from the concerned State Biodiversity Board or the concerned local bodies and share the benefits arising out of such use by mutually agreed terms (MAT). In other words, ABS is complied by the process of PIC and MAT as provided in the BD Act, Rules and Guidelines.

During the year 2016-17, under Section 7 and 24 of the B.D. Act, notices were issued to 319 Uttarakhand based industrial units that make use of biological resources. During the Initial stages, of the implementation of the ABS program, a poor response and some resistance was observed, which was clarified to the affected industries by counselling and creating awareness about the mechanism. As the last resort, the Industries coming under the net of ABS were clearly told about the legal implications of abstaining from contributing to the ABS fee may create a problem for them. Once, some Industries started sharing information with the Board, others also followed the course. In the present scenario more industries are accepting the ABS mechanism.

The field surveys, for the identification of the bio resources being added to the commercial utilization and also identifying such entrepreneurs are in progress. Once it is done then the action for bringing the commercial users to adapt to the ABS mechanism will be undertaken. The Board has made pioneering efforts and put up encouraging results for ABS mechanism. The fee received from commercial users of Biodiversity is expected to be utilized for providing necessary additional financial support to various BMCs for improving their economic or environmental development.

Activities of the Board

Constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees

Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) is a part of the institutional structure for the implementation of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. The section 41(1) of the BD Act imposes upon every local body has the responsibility to constitute a Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) within its area for the purpose of promoting conservation, sustainable use, Access and Benefit Sharing and documentation of entire biological diversity present in the area including preservation of habitats, conservation of land races, folk varieties and cultivars, domesticated stocks and breeds of animals and microorganisms and chronicling of knowledge relating to biological diversity.

In rural areas, the term local body refers to the Gram Panchayat or an equivalent body. In urban areas (cities or towns) the local body refers to the Nagar Palika (Municipalities), Nagar Panchayats and Nagar Nigam (City Corporation). As per the provisions of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, a BMC can be set up in any constitutionally and legally recognized institution of the government.

The Act also states that the National Biodiversity Authority and the State Biodiversity Boards shall consult the Biodiversity Management



Committees while taking decisions relating to the use of biological resources and the traditional knowledge associated with such resources. The biodiversity Management Committees (BMC) may also levy charges by way of collection fees from any person for accessing or collecting any biological resource for commercial purpose from areas falling within its territorial jurisdiction.

Section 22 of the Biological Diversity Rules, 2004 further states that the Biodiversity Management Committees shall consist of a chairperson and not more than six persons nominated by the local body of whom not less than one third should be women and not less than 18% should belong to the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes. The Chairperson of the Biodiversity Management Committees shall be elected from amongst the members of the committees in a meeting to be chaired by the Chairperson of the local body and shall have a tenure initially for three years.

Local Biodiversity Fund

There shall be constituted a fund to be called the Local Biodiversity Fund at every area notified by the State Government where any institution of self-government is functioning (Sec 43, Biological Diversity Act, 2002)

This fund is meant to be used for conservation and promotion of biodiversity in the areas falling within the jurisdiction of the concerned local body and for the benefit of the community in so far, such use is consistent with conservation of biodiversity. The management and custody of

the fund will be as prescribed by the State Government Therefore, every local body that constitute a BMC shall be responsible for the fund account and shall have to submit an annual report and an audited copy of account to the District Magistrate of the area.

Role of Biodiversity Management Committees

Roles and Functions of the BMCs

As per the Section 22(6) of the Biological Diversity Rules, the main function of the BMC is to prepare People's Biodiversity Registers in consultation with local peoples. This register shall contain comprehensive information on the availability and the knowledge of local biological resources, their medicinal or any other use or nay other traditional knowledge associated with them. The state Biodiversity Board is to guide and provide technical support to the BMCs in documentation exercise during preparation of PBR. The BMCs would, in addition to the preparation of the People's Biodiversity Register (PBR), participate in ensuring:

1. Conservation and sustainable utilization of the biological resources.
2. Eco-restoration of the local biodiversity
3. Proper feedback to the State Biodiversity Board in the matter of IPR, Traditional Knowledge, commercial use of bio-resource and local Biodiversity issues, wherever feasible and essential feedback to be provided to the NBA for granting approval to an applicant person/body.
4. Management of Heritage Sites including Heritage Trees, Animals/Micro organisms etc.,and Sacred Groves and Sacred Water bodies.



5. Regulation of access to the biological resources and/ or associated Traditional Knowledge, for commercial and research purposes. The BMC is also supposed to maintain a register giving information about the details of access to biological resources and traditional knowledge granted, details of collection fee imposed and the details of benefit sharing derived and the mode of their sharing.
6. Sharing of usufructs arising out of commercial use of bio-resources Conservation of traditional varieties/breeds of economically important plants/animals.
7. Biodiversity Education and Awareness building.
8. Documentation, enable procedure to develop bio-cultural protocols. The BMC are also guided to maintain information about local Vaidya's, hakims and traditional healthcare practitioners using the biological resources.
9. Techniques of Sustainable Use and Benefit Sharing.

Progress of BMC constitution

The formation of BMCs was facilitated by the respective Forest Divisions, having local bodies within their jurisdiction. There are a total 7950 Gram Panchayat in Uttarakhand where Biodiversity Management Committees have to be constituted. The Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board strives to increase the effort in the formation of the BMC in the coming years. In the financial Year 2016-17 the total number of Village level BMCs were 114 and Nagar panchayat level BMC were 2. A total of 896 BMCs have been constituted by the end of the year.

People's Biodiversity Registers

As stated earlier, the main function of a Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) shall be to prepare a People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) in consultation with the local people. The PBR shall contain comprehensive information in the format prescribed by the National Biodiversity Authority, on the availability of and the traditional knowledge associated with local biological resource and their medicinal or any other use.

The Biodiversity Management Committee shall receive guidance and technical support from the State Biodiversity Board and the National Biodiversity Authority for the preparation of PBRs. The Registers shall be maintained and validated by the Biodiversity Management Committees.

The preparation of People's Biodiversity Registers across the States of India is an attempt to record people's knowledge and perceptions of the status, uses, history, ongoing changes and forces driving these changes in the biological diversity resources of their own localities. It makes way for the creation of biodiversity information system to support a decentralized management of biological resources and organize equitable sharing of benefit arising from the utilization of the resources.



Traditional Knowledge and PBR

Traditional Knowledge of communities also represents the collective wealth of their cultural inheritance, experience, being passed in most cases from one generation to the next, thereby constituting their intellectual property. As a result, such knowledge is held collectively by each community, access to which is usually governed by customary laws. The role of traditional knowledge extends to agricultural systems, healthcare practices, Medicinal plants, veterinary practices and religious beliefs. The documentation of this knowledge of individuals with regard to biodiversity and its uses is an important part of PBR. With regards to Traditional healthcare systems, every effort is made to identify the person with proven knowledge of local biodiversity and the use of local biological resources including medicinal plants in the treatment of ailments.

The PBR Compilation Exercise-

The preparation of a People's Biodiversity Registers is a participatory process. It involves a detailed consultation with all stakeholders involved particularly the local people, who need to share their common as well as specialized knowledge. One of the first steps for preparing a PBR will be to organize a group meeting to explain the objectives and purpose of the exercise. Different social groups in the village level will be identified for the purpose of data collection, through detailed questionnaires, focused group discussions with people having knowledge and published secondary information. The guidelines for the Preparation of PBRs issued by the National



Biodiversity Authority provide 31 formats or categories under which data has to be recorded. The following is a step by description of the processes of preparation of PBRs.

PBR preparation in Uttarakhand

The National Biodiversity Authority has in its guidelines for the preparation of PBRs has called for the formation of Technical Support Groups (TSG) in every district. The TSG shall comprise of officials/representatives of different subject areas departments like forests, Agriculture, Horticulture, Veterinary, Fishery etc. Apart from this, representatives of local Educational & research Institutions, autonomous District Councils, NGOs, people of excellence and expertise in biodiversity issues, experts in Traditional Knowledge, Herbal Practitioners etc. may also be included in the District level TSG. State Biodiversity Board (SBB) may also provide necessary training to the TSG of the districts.

The term of reference for these TSGs are to analyze/collect/cross check information provided by people in the territorial area of the BMCs before incorporation in the PBR. Apart from this, examination of confidential information advice on legal protection maintaining a database of local and external experts on biodiversity etc. is also expected from TSG. The TSG shall also assist BMCs with regard to collection of fees, benefits sharing and management of heritage site, sacred groves and water bodies besides PBR related activities. The state Biodiversity Board through these TSGs shall provide guidance & technical support to the BMCs in the preparation and validation of PBR.

In the initial phase, PBR preparation for the biodiversity rich areas was taken up in association with Government Institutions and NGOs. So far following government and non-Government institutions have been assigned the task of assisting the various BMCs in preparation of the People's Biodiversity Registers.

Ongoing Projects

Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI) Project

The KSLCDI is a long-term collaborative program facilitated by ICIMOD around the Kailash Sacred Landscape (KSL) transboundary area in TAR China, India and Nepal, a region well known for its cultural, geo - hydrological, and biodiversity value, realizing its conservation significance the three countries have come together with a vision of a long-term conservation initiative and based on regional, transboundary cooperation and ecosystem management approach:

Partners:

The KSLCDI is a collaborative effort of Tibet Autonomous Region of China, India and Nepal and is facilitated by the International Centre of Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) with financial support Aid. The focal Ministries of the three Partners countries are:

1. The Chinese Academy of Science
2. The Ministry of Environment and Forests of the government of India, and
3. The Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation of the Government of Nepal

Each country had designated lead technical Institution to coordinate the Program's implementation.

The lead Technical Institution for India is "G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development (GBPIHED)".

Regional Programme Implementation Plan (RPIP)

For this project a Regional Programme Implementation plan has been prepared. This plan had following five main components:

1. Innovative livelihood and climate change adaptation
2. Ecosystem management for sustaining services
3. Access and Benefit Sharing for the development of resilient communities.
4. Long- term conservation and environmental monitoring; and
5. Regional cooperation, enabling policies and knowledge Management.

Participation of the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board (SBB Uttarakhand) in the Implementation of the RPIP.



At GBPNIHESD, Kosi Katarmal, Uttarakhand a “Scoping meeting on Letter of Agreement for the implementation of KSLCDI” was held on 30th and 31st October 2012 in which representative of ICIMOD, Technical lead Institute and collaborating other Institutes and Chairman of The SBB Uttarakhand Participated. In this meeting various decisions were taken; the decisions relevant to SBB Uttarakhand and various information in the meeting are summarized follow:

- a. SBB Uttarakhand was given the responsibility for the Implementation of the Programme component (3) i.e. “Access and Benefit Sharing for the development of resilient communities”. The key activity under this component mainly included:
 - ♦ Formation of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) at selected pilot sites and preparation of Community /People’s Biodiversity Register (PBRs)
 - ♦ Capacity Building of BMCs and civil society members to safeguard the needs and interests of poor, women and the marginal groups;
 - ♦ Preparation of awareness - raising materials on indigenous and on-going national ABS process;
 - ♦ Documentation of the indigenous knowledge associated with biodiversity and mountain farming systems/ Agro biodiversity; and
 - ♦ For motivating non member countries to adopt CBD principles through the implementation of ABS mechanism.
- b. KSLCDI interventions are restricted to the territorial jurisdiction of the Pithoragarh district. The territorial area of the District Pithoragarh is included in the project area for implementing various activities of the project.
- c. The project period is for five years 2012 to 2016 (based on calendar year)





Achievements 2016-17

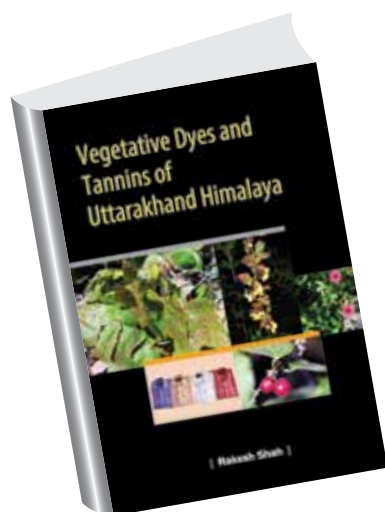
- ◆ 631 of the Industrial houses brought under the net of ABS and an amount of ₹1,07,13,825 has been realized as the ABS fee as per the provisions of the BD Act 2002.
- ◆ 116 BMCs were created during this financial year. A large number of BMCs were strengthened, and various activities allocated to them, and the progress of the activities implementation was monitored.
- ◆ With the continuous persuasion and untiring efforts of SBB Uttarakhand; the Biodiversity Rules 2015 were notified by the state government on 4th January 2017.
- ◆ The notification of the Biodiversity Rule 2015 fortified the efforts of the Board and many new bioresource using Industrial units were brought under the net of ABS.

The Board acquired ISBN Registration number and became a Publishing house. The board has so far published one book **"Vegetative Dyes and Tannins of Uttarakhand Himalaya"** from this publishing house.



Publications

- ◆ Vegetative Dyes and Tannins of Uttarakhand Himalaya authored by Dr. Rakesh Shah, Chairman, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board.



Balance Sheet
Income
& **Expenditure**
Account
Receipt &
Payments

Auditor's Report 2016-17

Sudarshan Sharma & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

S-9, Tula's Palace, Araghar,
Haridwar Road, Dehra Dun-248001
(Uttarakhand) INDIA
Ph. : (O) 0135-2674856
Cell : 9412056730, 8979422211
email: sudarshan1520@gamil.com

AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of **Uttarakhand State Biodiversity Board, 108/II, Vasant Vihar, Dehra Dun** as at 31st March 2017 and also the Income & Expenditure Account for the period ended on that date annexed thereto. These financial statements are responsibility of the Board's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit report.

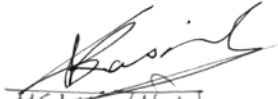
We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those Standards required that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on test basis, evidences supporting the amounts and disclosure in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statements together with the **Annexure "A"** attached and read with the Accounting Policies and notes forming part of accounts give a true & fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- In the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Board as at 31st March 2017
- In the case of the Income & Expenditure Account of the surplus/deficit for the year ended on that date; and

Place: Dehra Dun
Date: 15.02.2018

अध्यक्ष सचिव
कृ० अवलोकन करना चाहें


01/03/2018
Member-Secretary
Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board
Dehradun

For Sudarshan Sharma & Co.,
Chartered Accountants



(Anand Singh Rawat)
Partner
M. No. 77616

अनुमोदित
उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड
देहरादून

Balance Sheet 2016-17

UTTRAKHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2017

(Amount in Rs.)

CORPUS/CAPITAL FUND AND LIABILITIES	SCHEDULE	CURRENT YEAR AS ON 31.03.2017		PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2016
		RS.	RS.	RS.
CORPUS/CAPITAL FUND	1		113,962.36	(405,459.12)
RESERVES AND SURPLUS	2		5,596,189.00	3,589,718.00
EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS :	3			
SECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS	4		-	-
UNSECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS	5		-	-
DEFERRED CREDIT LIABILITIES	6		-	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS				
(A) CURRENT LIABILITY:	7	40,662,036.29		35,038,171.50
(B) PROVISIONS:		330.00	40,662,366.29	-
TOTAL			46,372,517.65	38,222,430.38

ASSETS		CURRENT YEAR AS ON 31.03.2017		PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2016
		RS.	RS.	RS.
FIXED ASSETS	8		2,204,342.51	1,039,236.38
INVESTMENTS-FROM EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT	9			
> F.D.R.(For One Time Special Grant)			-	-
> F.D.R.(With Institutes)			-	-
INVESTMENTS-OTHERS	10			
> F.D.R.(With Institutes)			-	-
CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES ETC.	11		44,168,175.14	37,183,194.00
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE			-	-
> (to the extent not written off or adjusted)				
> (items under reconciliation)				
TOTAL			46,372,517.65	38,222,430.38
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	24			
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS	25			

AS PER OUR SEPARATE REPORT OF EVEN DATE ANNEXED

FOR SUDARSHAN SHARMA & CO.,

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Authorized Signatory)
(Uttarakhand State Biodiversity Board)
Dehradun



(ANAND SINGH RAWAT) Partner

Chartered Accountant

Membership No. 77616

DATED: 15.02.2018

PLACE: DEHRADUN

Income & Expenditure Account 2016-17

UTTRAKHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

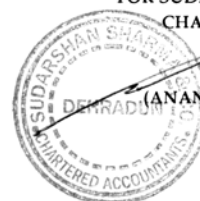
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2017

<u>INCOME</u>	<u>Schedule</u>	Current Year 31.03.2017	Previous Year 31.03.2016
		RS	RS.
Income from sales/services	12	-	
Grants/Subsidies	13	11,795,391.86	7,823,861.00
Fees/Subscriptions	14	-	
Income from Investments (Income on Invest .from earmarked/endow.	15	-	
Income from Royalty, Publications etc.	16	-	
Interest Earned	17	-	
Other Income	18	1,402,986.35	752,557.90
Increase/(decrease) in stock of finished goods and works-in-progress	19	-	-
		-	-
Total(A)		13,198,378.21	8,576,418.90

<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>Schedule</u>	Current Year 31.03.2017	Previous Year 31.03.2016
		RS.	RS.
Establishment Expenses	20		-
Other Administrative Expenses etc.	21		8.00
Expenditure on Grants, Subsidies etc.	22	11,795,391.86	7,823,861.00
Interest	23	-	
Depreciation(Net Total at the year end-corresponding to Schedule 8)	8	841,364.87	206,586.64
TOTAL(B)		12,636,756.73	8,030,455.64
Balance being excess of Income over Expenditure(A-B)		561,621.48	545,963.26
Transfers to Special Reserve(Specify each)		-	
Transfer to/from General Reserve		-	
BALANCE BEING DEFICIT CARRIED TO CORPLUS FUND		561,621.48	545,963.26
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	24		
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS	25		

"AS PER OUR SEPARATE REPORT OF EVEN DATE ANNEXED"

FOR SUDARSHAN SHARMA & CO.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



(ANAND SINGH RAWAT) Partner
Chartered Accountant
Membership No. 77616
DATED: 15.02.2018
PLACE: DEHRADUN

(Authorized Signatory)
(Uttarakhand State Biodiversity Board)
Member-Secretary
Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board
Dehradun

Balance Sheet 2016-17

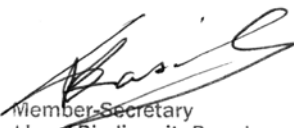
UTTRAKHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2017

Amount-(Rs)

SCHEDULE 1-CORPUS/CAPITAL FUND:	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2017		PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2016	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(405,459.12)		1,477,004.60	
Less: Prior Period Depreciation			2,201,554.98	
Less: Prior Period Expenses	42,200.00		226,872.00	
Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure	561,621.48	113,962.36	545,963.26	(405,459.12)
BALANCE AS AT THE YEAR-END		113,962.36	4,451,394.84	(405,459.12)

SCHEDULE 2-RESERVES AND SURPLUS:	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2017		PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2016	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Capital Reserve:				
As per last Account	-	-	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Deductions during the year	-	-	-	-
2. Revaluation Reserve:				
As per last Account	-	-	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Deductions during the year	-	-	-	-
3. Fixed Assets Fund Account				
As per last Account	3,589,718.00		3,495,573.00	
Addition during the year	2,006,471.00		94,145.00	
Less: Deductions during the year		5,596,189.00		3,589,718.00
4. Infrastructure Development Fund Account				
As per last Account	-	-	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Deductions during the year	-	-	-	-
5. General Reserve:				
As per last Account	-	-	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Deductions during the year	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5,596,189.00	5,596,189.00	3,589,718.00	3,589,718.00


Member Secretary
Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board
Dehradun



Balance Sheet 2016-17

UTTRAKHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2017

SCHEDULE 3-EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS	FUND -WISE BREAK UP				TOTALS	
	GRANT FROM STATE	INFRA DEVELOPMENT FUND	NBA FUND		Current Year 31.03.2017	Previous Year 31.03.2016
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
a) Opening balance of the funds					-	-
b) Additions to the Funds:						
i) Grants						
ii) Income from investments made on account of funds	-	-			-	-
iii) Other additions (specify nature)	-	-	-		-	-
iv) Project Receipts	-	-	-		-	-
TOTAL(a+b)	-	-	-		-	-
C) Utilization/Expenditure towards objectives of funds						
i) Capital Expenditure						
- Fixed Assets	-	-	-		-	-
- Others	-	-	-		-	-
Total.....	-	-	-		-	-
ii) Revenue Expenditure						
- Salaries, Wages and allowances etc.	-	-	-		-	-
- Rent	-	-	-		-	-
- Other Administrative expenses	-	-	-		-	-
- Project Payments	-	-	-		-	-
Total	-	-	-		-	-
TOTAL(C)	-	-	-		-	-
NET BALANCE AS AT THE YEAR END(a+b-c)	-	-	-		-	-



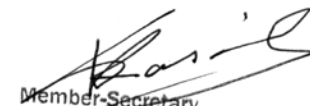
[Signature]
Member-Secretary
Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board
Dehradun

Balance Sheet 2016-17

UTTRAKHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2017

SCHEDULE 4-SECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS:	Amount-(Rs)			
	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2017		PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2016	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Central Government	-	-	-	-
2. State Government(Specify)	-	-	-	-
3. Financial Institutions				
a) Term Loans	-	-	-	-
b) Interest accrued and due	-	-	-	-
4. Banks:				
a) Term Loans	-	-	-	-
-Interest accrued and due	-	-	-	-
b) Other Loans(specify)	-	-	-	-
-Interest accrued and due	-	-	-	-
5. Other institutions and Agencies	-	-	-	-
6. Debentures and Bonds	-	-	-	-
7. Others(specify)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-
Note: Amount due within one year				


 Member-Secretary
 Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board
 Dehradun



Balance Sheet 2016-17

UTTRAKHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2017

Schedule 5-UNSECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS	Amount-(Rs)	
	Current Year 31.03.2017 RS.	Previous Year 31.03.2016 RS.
1. Central Government	-	-
2. State Government	-	-
3. Financial Institutions	-	-
4. Banks:	-	-
a) Term Loans	-	-
b) Other Loans (specify)	-	-
5. Other Institutions and Agencies	-	-
6. Debentures and Bonds	-	-
7. Fixed Deposits	-	-
8. Others(specify)	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

Note: Amount due within one year

SCHEDULE 6-DEFERRED CREDIT LIABILITIES:	Amount-(Rs)	
	Current Year 31.03.2017 RS.	Previous Year 31.03.2016 RS.
a) Acceptances secured by hypothecation of capital equipment and other	-	-
b) Others	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

Note: Amounts due within one year

K. S. Singh
Member-Secretary
Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board
Dehradun



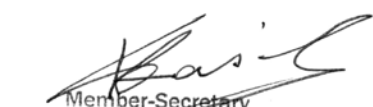
Balance Sheet 2016-17

UTTRAKHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2017

Amount-(Rs)

SCHEDULE 7-CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2017		PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2016	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
A.CURRENT LIABILITIES				
1.Acceptances	-	-	-	-
2.Sundry Creditors:	-	-	-	-
a)For Goods	-	-	-	-
b)Others	-	-	-	-
3.Advances Received	-	-	-	-
4.Interest accrued but not due on:	-	-	-	-
a)Secured Loans/borrowings	-	-	-	-
b)Unsecured Loans/borrowings	-	-	-	-
5.Statutory Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
a)Overdue	-	-	-	-
b)Others	-	-	-	-
6.Other Current Liabilities				
Unutilized Grant for BMC, PBR & BCP (GB Pant)	1,273,503.00		2,247,152.00	
Unutilized Grant for PBRs (NBA)	4,950,000.00		4,950,000.00	
Unutilized Grant for 100 BMC	5,170,000.00		6,000,000.00	
Unutilized Grant for Pilot Project	380,000.00		750,000.00	
Unutilized Grant for Biological Resource &	9,190,891.75		1,042,138.10	
Unutilized Grant From State Government	12,947,641.54		12,150,909.40	
Unutilized Grant From NBA-Chennai	5,250,000.00		6,557,882.00	
Unutilized Grant of Campa	-		1,340,090.00	
Unutilized Grant for Preparation & Conservation of Sacrate Groove	500,000.00			
Unutilized Grant for Training & Capacity Building	1,000,000.00	40,662,036.29		35,038,171.50
TOTAL(A)		40,662,036.29	35,038,171.50	35,038,171.50
B.PROVISIONS				
1.For Taxation		-	-	-
2.Gratuity		-	-	-
3.Superannuation/Pension		-	-	-
4.Accumulated Leave Encashment		-	-	-
5.Trade Warranties/Claims		-	-	-
6.Others(Specify)		-	-	-
TDS (Vehicle Hire Charges)	330.00	330.00		
TOTAL(B)		330.00	-	-
TOTAL(A+B)		40,662,366.29	-	35,038,171.50


Member-Secretary
Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board
Dehradun



Balance Sheet 2016-17

UTTRAHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2017

DESCRIPTION	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK			
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Cost valuation at beginning of the year	Addition during the year before 30.09.2016	Addition during the year after 30.09.2016	Deductions during the year	Cost valuation at the year-end	Rate of depreciation	As at the beginning of the year	Prior Year Depreciation	Value to be Depreciated	On Opening/ Additions during the year before 30.09.2016	On Additions during the year after 30.09.2016	Total up to the Year-end
A. Fixed Assets:												
Furniture & Fixture (10%)	535,506.00	-	-	-	535,506.00	10%	237,471.36	-	298,034.64	29,803.46	-	267,274.82
Briefcase	2,450.00	-	-	-	2,450.00	10%	1,336.76	-	1,113.24	111.32	-	1,001.92
Furniture & Fixture	470,394.00	-	-	-	470,394.00	10%	205,661.92	-	264,732.08	26,473.21	-	238,258.87
Linen & Curtain	62,662.00	-	-	-	62,662.00	10%	30,472.68	-	32,189.32	3,218.93	-	28,970.39
Plant & Machinery (15%)	1,501,864.00	45,000.00	1,628,930.00	-	3,178,794.00	15%	802,251.18	-	2,376,542.82	363,681.43	1,22,169.75	1,254,401.34
Air Conditioner	72,100.00	45,000.00	1,628,930.00	-	3,178,794.00	15%	802,251.18	-	2,376,542.82	363,681.43	1,22,169.75	1,254,401.34
Auto Guard (Furniture)	1,416.00	-	-	-	1,416.00	15%	44,907.52	-	75,192.48	18,478.87	-	63,386.39
Car-Bedro	1,416.00	-	-	-	1,416.00	15%	44,907.52	-	75,192.48	18,478.87	-	63,386.39
Car-Indiano Tata CSE GLX	531,729.00	-	-	-	531,729.00	15%	230,101.05	-	1,161,627.95	174,244.19	64,500.00	1,335,372.14
Car-Maruti Ciaz	412,773.00	-	-	-	412,773.00	15%	257,095.87	-	155,677.13	23,551.57	57,669.75	286,307.15
Ceese Fire	19,118.00	-	-	-	19,118.00	15%	11,907.65	-	7,210.35	1,081.55	-	12,989.20
Conter Machine	71,198.00	-	-	-	71,198.00	15%	57,180.94	-	14,017.06	2,102.56	-	59,283.50
Cycle	2,960.00	-	-	-	2,960.00	15%	1,646.63	-	1,313.37	197.01	-	1,510.38
Fan	2,000.00	-	-	-	2,000.00	15%	300.00	-	1,700.00	255.00	-	1,445.00
Fax Machine	16,397.00	-	-	-	16,397.00	15%	10,212.88	-	6,184.12	927.62	-	5,285.26
Inverter	30,000.00	-	-	-	30,000.00	15%	18,000.00	-	12,000.00	1,800.00	-	10,200.00
Ironing Cycle (Buliet)	10,000.00	-	-	-	10,000.00	15%	3,000.00	-	7,000.00	1,050.00	-	5,950.00
Room Heater	8,790.00	-	-	-	8,790.00	15%	2,439.21	-	6,350.79	952.62	-	5,398.17
Telephone Equipments	51,023.00	-	-	-	51,023.00	15%	21,897.97	-	29,125.03	4,368.75	-	24,756.28
Computers & Printers (60%)	797,056.00	13,900.00	299,700.00	-	1,050,656.00	60%	760,537.01	-	290,118.99	182,411.37	71,910.00	1,014,858.38
ACER Tablet W4	53,900.00	-	-	-	53,900.00	60%	45,275.00	-	8,625.00	1,293.75	-	7,331.25
Add on Memory	16,120.00	-	-	-	16,120.00	60%	16,118.31	-	1.69	1.01	-	16,119.32
Computers	183,548.00	-	-	-	183,548.00	60%	181,252.46	-	2,295.54	72,297.32	35,460.00	289,009.78
Lantern	1,835.00	-	-	-	1,835.00	60%	1,834.60	-	3.40	46.75	-	1,881.35
Printer	98,220.00	-	-	-	98,220.00	60%	95,282.30	-	2,937.70	20,823.62	-	117,105.92
Pen drive	800.00	-	-	-	800.00	60%	794.26	-	5.74	8,823.44	4,410.00	14,027.70
Printer	164,324.00	-	-	-	164,324.00	60%	152,823.61	-	11,500.39	46,020.23	11,220.00	210,063.84
Software	39,976.00	-	-	-	39,976.00	60%	39,971.81	-	4.19	2.51	-	39,974.32
UPS	86,244.00	-	-	-	86,244.00	60%	85,969.91	-	274.09	164.45	-	86,134.36
Books (60%)	612,952.00	-	75,941.00	-	688,893.00	60%	607,882.07	-	81,010.93	48,606.56	22,782.30	679,270.93
Books	612,952.00	-	75,941.00	-	688,893.00	60%	607,882.07	-	81,010.93	48,606.56	22,782.30	679,270.93
TOTAL OF CURRENT YEAR	3,447,278.00	61,900.00	1,944,571.00	-	5,453,749.00	-	2,408,141.62	-	3,045,707.38	624,502.82	216,862.05	3,249,506.49
PREVIOUS YEAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3,447,278.00	61,900.00	1,944,571.00	-	5,453,749.00	-	2,408,141.62	-	3,045,707.38	624,502.82	216,862.05	3,249,506.49
TOTAL	3,447,278.00	61,900.00	1,944,571.00	-	5,453,749.00	-	2,408,141.62	-	3,045,707.38	624,502.82	216,862.05	3,249,506.49
TOTAL	3,447,278.00	61,900.00	1,944,571.00	-	5,453,749.00	-	2,408,141.62	-	3,045,707.38	624,502.82	216,862.05	3,249,506.49

(Note to be given as to cost of assets on hire purchase basis included above)



[Signature]
Member-Secretary
Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board
Dehradun

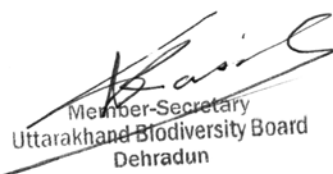
Balance Sheet 2016-17

UTTRAKHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2017

SCHEDULE - 9 INVESTMENTS FROM EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS	Amount-(Rs)	
	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2017	PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2016
	RS.	RS.
1. In Government Securities > F.D.R.		
2. Other Approved Securities	-	-
3. Shares	-	-
4. Debentures and Bonds	-	-
5. Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures	-	-
6. Others(to be specified)	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

SCHEDULE 10- INVESTMENTS-OTHERS	Amount-(Rs)	
	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2017	PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2016
	RS.	RS.
1. In Government Securities > F.D.R		-
2. Other approved Securities	-	-
3. Shares	-	-
4. Debentures and Bonds	-	-
5. Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures	-	-
6. Others(to be specified)	-	-
TOTAL	-	-


Member-Secretary
Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board
Dehradun



Balance Sheet 2016-17

UTTRAKHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2017

SCHEDULE - 11 CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES ETC.	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2017		PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2016	
	Amount-(Rs)			
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
A.CURRENT ASSETS:				
1.INVENTORIES:				
> Stores and Spares	-	-		
> Loose Tools	-	-		
> Stock in trade	-	-		
> Finished Goods	-	-		
> Work-In- Progress	-	-		
> Raw Materials	-	-		
2.Sundry Debtors:				
> Debts Outstanding for a period exceeding six months	-	-		
> Others				4,000,000.00
ONGC	32,029.00			
Debtors(Excess Payment Against 100 BMC Grant)	40,000.00	72,029.00		
4.Cash balances in hand				
> Cash in Hand	37.00	37.00		
5.Bank Balances:				
a)With Scheduled Banks:				
> On Current Accounts				
> On Deposit Accounts		-		-
> On Savings Accounts				
IOB A/c No.11420	33,269,167.14		30,566,431.00	
IOB A/c No.11454 (SBN)	10,843,421.00		1,291,681.00	
IOB A/c No.11413 (Campa)		44,112,588.14	1,340,090.00	33,198,202.00
b)With non-Scheduled Banks:				
> On Current Accounts	-		-	
> On Deposit Accounts(includes margin money)	-		-	
> On Savings Accounts	-	-	-	-
6.Cheq in Remittance	(16,979.00)	(16,979.00)	(15,508.00)	(15,508.00)
7.Post Office-Savings Accounts	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (A)		44,167,675.14		37,182,694.00

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Balance Sheet 2016-17

UTTRAKHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2017

SCHEDULE 11 - (A) CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES ETC. (Cont.)	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2017		PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2016	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
B. LOANS, ADVANCES AND OTHER ASSETS				
1. Loans:				
a) Staff Advance				
Etc. (Please specify)		-		-
b) Other Entities engaged in activities/ objectives similar to that of the Entity				
c) Other (Specify)				
2. Advances and other amounts recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received:				
a) On Capital Account				
b) Prepayments	-			
c) Others	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
3. Income Accrued:				
a) On Investments from Earmarked/Endowments Funds	-		-	
b) On Investments-Others	-		-	
c) On Loans and Advances				
d) Others (includes income due unrealized - Rs.....)	-	-	-	-
4. Claims Receivable				
TOTAL(B)		500.00		500.00
TOTAL(A+B)		44,168,175.14		37,183,194.00


 Member-Secretary
 Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board
 Dehradun



Income & Expenditure Account 2016-17

UTTRAKHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 2017

SCHEDULE 12 - INCOME FROM SALES/SERVICES	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2017	PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2016
	RS.	RS.
1) Income from Sales		
2) Income from Services		
TOTAL	-	-

SCHEDULE 13 - GRANTS/SUBSIDIES	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2017	PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2016
		RS.
(Irrevocable Grants & Subsidies Received)		
1) Central Government		
2) State Government		
Grant from Uttarakhand Government		
Opening Balance (Unutilized Grant)	12,150,909.40	7,486,736.40
Add: Interest on SB A/c (Current year)	910,074.00	491,780.00
Add: Interest on TDR (Current year)	539,498.00	
Add: Interest accrued on Fund (Previous year)		226,872.00
Add: Sale of Books	15,600.00	
Add: Received during the year	7,500,000.00	7,500,000.00
	21,116,081.40	15,705,388.40
Less: Utilized for fixed Assets	1,174,442.00	94,145.00
Less: Unutilised Grant	12,941,641.54	12,150,909.40
	6,993,997.86	3,460,334.00
3) Government Agencies		
Grant Received from Uttarakhand CAMPA		
Opening Balance (Unutilized Grant)	1,340,090.00	1,149,651.00
Add: Received during the year		145,000.00
Add: Interest Received	9,255.00	49,139.00
	1,349,345.00	1,343,790.00
Less: Grant Refund	1,349,345.00	
Less: Unutilised Grant		3,700.00
Grant Recd for BMC & PBR & BCP (GB Pant, Almora)		
Opening Balance (Unutilized Grant)	2,247,152.00	694,770.00
Add: Received during the year	753,745.00	2,346,000.00
	3,000,897.00	3,040,770.00
Less: Unutilised Grant	1,273,503.00	2,247,152.00
	1,727,394.00	793,618.00
Grant Received for Celebration of Biodiversity Day		
Grant Received from NBA Chennai	200,000.00	500,000.00
Less: Unutilised Grant		15,482.00
	200,000.00	484,518.00
Grant from NBA		
Opening Balance (Unutilized Grant)	6,557,882.00	8,823,573.00
Add: Grant Received during the year	366,118.00	816,000.00
	6,924,000.00	9,639,573.00
Less: Unutilised Grant	5,250,000.00	6,557,882.00
	1,674,000.00	3,081,691.00
Grant Received for preparation of 100 BMC		
Opening Balance (Unutilized Grant)	6,000,000.00	
Grant received from NBA		6,000,000.00
	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00
Less: Unutilised Grant	5,170,000.00	6,000,000.00
	830,000.00	-
Grant Received for preparation PBRs		
Opening Balance (Unutilized Grant)	4,950,000.00	
Grant received from NBA		4,950,000.00
	4,950,000.00	4,950,000.00
Less: Unutilised Grant	4,950,000.00	
	-	-
Grant Received for Pilot Project		
Opening Balance (Unutilized Grant)	750,000.00	
Grant received from UNDP		750,000.00
	750,000.00	750,000.00
Less: Unutilised Grant	380,000.00	750,000.00
	370,000.00	-
Grant Received for Biological Resource & Associated ABS (Nidhi)		
Opening Balance (Unutilized Grant)	1,206,293.00	
Less: Prior Year Adjustment (Income)	110,000.00	
Less: Prior Year Adjustment (Sharing 5%)	54,154.90	
	1,042,138.10	
Grant & Fees Received during the year	9,439,722.00	1,193,098.00
	10,481,865.10	1,193,098.00
Add: Interest Received	58,965.00	13,195.00
Add: Interest Received on TDR	153,099.00	
	10,693,929.10	1,206,293.00
Less: Share of Income 5% in Fees	422,986.35	
Less: Fees ABS @ 10000	980,000.00	
Less: Expenses	100,051.00	
Less: Unutilised Grant	9,190,891.75	1,206,293.00
	-	-
Grant Received for Bolero Car from ONGC		
Grant Received during the year	832,029.00	
Less: Asset Purchase (Bolero Car)	832,029.00	
Grant Received from Forest Dep't. For Preparation & Conservation of Sacrate Groove		
Grant Received during the year	500,000.00	
Less: Unutilised Grant	500,000.00	
Grant Received from NBA for Training & Capacity Building		
Grant Received during the year	1,000,000.00	
Less: Unutilised Grant	1,000,000.00	
4) Institutions/Welfare Bodies		
5) International Organisations		
6) Others (Specify)		
TOTAL	11,795,391.86	7,823,861.00

Member-Secretary
Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board
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Income & Expenditure Account 2016-17

UTTRAKHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 2017

SCHEDULE 14 -FEES/SUBSCRIPTION	Amount-(Rs)	
	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2017	PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2016
	RS.	RS.
1) Entrance Fees	-	-
2) Annual Fees/Subscription	-	-
3) Seminar/Program Fees	-	-
4) Consultancy Fees	-	-
5) Others(specify)	-	-
TOTAL	-	-
Note - Accounting Policies towards each item are to be disclosed		

SCHEDULE 15-INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS	Investment from Earmarked Fund		Investment -Others	
	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2017	PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2016	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2017	PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2016
(Income on Invest .from Earmarked/Endowment funds transferred to Funds)	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1) Interest				
a) On Govt. Securities	-	-	-	-
b) Other Bonds/Debentures	-	-	-	-
2) Dividends:				
a) On Shares	-	-	-	-
b) On Mutual Fund Securities	-	-	-	-
3) Rents	-	-	-	-
4) Others(Specify)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-
TRANSFERRED TO EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS				


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Income & Expenditure Account 2016-17

UTTRAKHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 2017

(Amount - Rs.)		
SCHEDULE 16 - INCOME FROM ROYALTY, PUBLICATION ETC.	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2017	PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2016
	RS.	RS.
1) Income from Royalty	-	-
2) Income from Publications	-	-
3) Others (specify)	-	-
4) Revenue Received (House Licence Fees, Guest House, Mandap etc.	-	-
<u>TOTAL</u>	-	-

SCHEDULE 17 - INTEREST EARNED ETC.	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2017	PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2016
	RS.	RS.
1) On Term Deposits:		
<u>TOTAL</u>	-	-
Note - Tax deducted at source to be indicated		


 Member-Secretary
 Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board
 Dehradun



Income & Expenditure Account 2016-17

UTTARAKHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 2017

(Amount - Rs.)

SCHEDULE 18 - OTHER INCOME/PRIOR PERIOD ITEMS:	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2017		PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2016	
	RS.	RS.		RS.
1) Profit on Sale/disposal of Assets:				
a) Owned assets		-		-
b) Assets acquired out of grants, or received free of cost		-		-
2) Export Incentives realized		-		-
3) Fees for Miscellaneous Services		980,000.00		110,000.00
4) Miscellaneous Income				
Interest on SB Account			573,079.00	
Interest on TDR			54,154.00	
Share Of Income under access benefit sharing 5%	422,986.35			
Sale of Books		422,986.35	15,324.00	642,557.00
Security Forfeited		-		-
5) Prior Period Income		-		-
(i) Accrued interest income of earlier years		-		-
TOTAL		1,402,986.35		752,557.00

SCHEDULE 19 - INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN STOCK OF FINISHED GOODS & WORK IN PROGRESS	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2017		PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2016	
	RS.	RS.		RS.
a) Closing stock				
- Finished Goods		-		-
- Work-in-progress		-		-
b) Less: Opening Stock				
- Finished Goods		-		-
- Work-in-progress		-		-
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) [a-b]		-		-

SCHEDULE 20 - ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2017		PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2016	
	RS.	RS.		RS.
a) Salaries and Wages				
b) Allowances and Bonus		-		-
c) Contribution to Provident Fund		-		-
d) Contribution to other Fund (specify)				
Revenue Paid to Pension Cell ICFRE out of Own Revenue				
e) Staff Welfare Expenses		-		-
f) Expenses on Employees' Retirement and Terminal Benefits		-		-
g) Other (specify) Medical Reimbursement		-		-
h) Salary paid in excess than provision of previous year		-		-
TOTAL		-		-


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Income & Expenditure Account 2016-17

UTTRAKHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 2017

(Amount - Rs.)

SCHEDULE 21 - OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES ETC.	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2017		PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2016
	RS.	RS.	RS.
a) Purchases			
b) Labour and processing expenses			
c) Cartage and Carriage Inwards			
d) Electricity and power			
e) Water Charges			
f) Insurance			
g) Repairs and maintenance			
h) Excise Duty			
i) Rent, Rates and Taxes			
> Rent building / Equipment			
> Municipal Tax			
j) Vehicles Running and maintenance			
> Fuel			
> Repair			
> Road Taxes / Insurance			
k) Postage, Telephone & Communication Charges			
> Telephone charges			
> Postal / Stamp Charges			
l) Printing and Stationary			
> Printings & Publication			
> Stationery			
m) Traveling and Conveyance Expenses			
n) Expenses on Seminar/ Workshops			
o) Subscription Expenses			
p) Expenses on fees			
> Fellowship/Scholarship/cash Awards			
q) Auditors Remuneration			
r) Hospitality Expenses			
s) Professional Charges/legal/consultancy charges			
t) Provisions for Bad and Doubtful Debts/ Advances			
u) Irrecoverable Balances Written-off			
v) Packing Charges			
w) Freight and Forwarding Expenses			
x) Distribution Expenses			
y) Advertisement and Publicity			
z) Maintenance of Equipments			
> Scientific			
> Office			
> I.T. Equipments / Services			
za) Others (specify)			
zb) Contingency Expenditure			
zc) Medicines / X-ray			
zd) Liveries			
ze) Newspaper Bill			
zf) North East Expenditure			
TOTAL		-	-

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Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board
Dehradun



Income & Expenditure Account 2016-17

UTTRAKHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 2017

(Amount - Rs.)

SCHEDULE 22 - EXPENDITURE ON GRANTS, SUBSIDIES ETC..	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2017	PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2016
	RS.	RS.
a) Expenses on Projects		
Expenses on Campa Project		3,700.00
Expenses on BMC & PBR-Almora (G B Pant) Project	1,727,394.00	793,618.00
Expenses on International Bio Diversity Day Celebration	200,000.00	484,518.00
Expenses against Govt Grant	6,993,997.86	3,460,334.00
Expenses against NBA Grant	1,674,000.00	3,081,691.00
Expenses on State Biodiversity Nidhi	-	
Expenses on Preparation of 100 BMC	830,000.00	
Expenses on Pilot Project	370,000.00	
b) Subsidies given to Institution/Organisations		
TOTAL	11,795,391.86	7,823,861.00

SCHEDULE 23 - INTEREST.	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2017	PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2016
	RS.	RS.
a) On Fixed Loans	-	-
b) On Other Loans (including Bank Charges)	-	-
c) Other (specify)	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

Member-Secretary
Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board
Dehradun



Annexure-1

उत्तराखण्ड शासन
वन एवं पर्यावरण अनुभाग-2
संख्या:- 1773/X-2-2006-8(83)/2001
देहरादून, दिनांक 01.04.2006

अधिसूचना
विविध

जैव विविधता अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 22 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए राज्यपाल महोदय, उत्तरांचल राज्य के जैव विविधता की सुरक्षा, जैविक संसाधनों के नियंत्रण, संरक्षण एवं विकास तथा उससे सम्बन्ध मामलों पर प्रदेश सरकार को सलाह देने के प्रयोजन हेतु “उत्तरांचल जैव विविधता बोर्ड” (Uttaranchal State Biodiversity Board) का गठन करते हैं तथा उपधारा (4) के अधीन उत्तरांचल जैव विविधता बोर्ड को निम्नवत संरचित किये जाने की सहर्ष स्वीकृति प्रदान करते हैं:-

क्र०सं०	पद नाम	संख्या	प्रस्तावित नाम
1	अध्यक्ष	1	1. मा० वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्री, उत्तरांचल शासन।
2	पदेन सदस्य	5	1. प्रमुख सचिव वन/वन एवं ग्राम्य विकास, उत्तरांचल शासन। 2. प्रमुख सचिव/सचिव, कृषि, उत्तरांचल शासन। 3. प्रमुख वन संरक्षक, उत्तरांचल। 4. सचिव, उद्यान विभाग, उत्तरांचल शासन। 5. मुख्य वन संरक्षक, जैव विविधता संरक्षण, विकास एवं अनुसंधान, उत्तरांचल - सदस्य सचिव।
3	विशेषज्ञ सदस्य (गैर सरकारी)	5	1. निदेशक, जी०बी० पन्त हिमालयन पर्यावरण संस्थान, अल्मोड़ा। 2. निदेशक, वन अनुसंधान संस्थान, देहरादून। 3. निदेशक, भारतीय वन्य जीव संस्थान, देहरादून। 4. संयुक्त निदेशक, भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण संस्थान, देहरादून या उनके द्वारा नामित प्रतिनिधि। 5. संयुक्त निदेशक, जूलोजिकल सर्वे ऑफ इण्डिया, देहरादून या उनके द्वारा नामित प्रतिनिधि।

राज्यपाल महोदय यह भी निर्दिष्ट करते हैं कि यह बोर्ड उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 23 में उल्लिखित कृत्यों का निर्वहन करेगा।

(डॉ० रणबीर सिंह)
सचिव, वन

संख्या- 1773(1)/X-2-2006-8(83)/2001, तद्दिनांकित।

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:-

1. सचिव, भारत सरकार, पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, पर्यावरण भवन, लोदी रोड, नई दिल्ली।
2. अपर महानिदेशक (वन्य जीव), भारत सरकार, पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, पर्यावरण भवन, लोदी रोड, नई दिल्ली।
3. प्रो० डा०एस० कन्याइयन, अध्यक्ष, राष्ट्रीय जैव विविधता अभिकरण, भारत सरकार, 457, 9 दक्षिणी स्ट्रीट, कल्पेश्वर नगर, नीलंकराई, चेन्नई-600041 (तमिलनाडु)।
4. समस्त प्रमुख सचिव, उत्तरांचल शासन।
5. पुलिस महानिदेशक, उत्तरांचल, देहरादून।
6. प्रमुख वन संरक्षक, उत्तरांचल, देहरादून एवं समस्त अपर प्रमुख वन संरक्षक/समस्त मुख्य वन संरक्षक/वन संरक्षक/निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय पार्क/अभ्यारण्य, उत्तरांचल।
7. आयुक्त कुमांऊं/गढ़वाल मंडल एवं समस्त जिलाधिकारी/वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक, उत्तरांचल।
8. निदेशक, सूचना विभाग, उत्तरांचल, देहरादून।
9. निदेशक, राजकीय मुद्रणालय, रुड़की को गजट में प्रकाशनार्थ।
10. स्टाफ ऑफिसर, मुख्य सचिव, उत्तरांचल।
11. बोर्ड के मा० अध्यक्ष एवं समस्त सदस्यगण।
12. निदेशक, राजकीय मुद्रणालय, रुड़की को गजट में प्रकाशन हेतु।
13. निजी सचिव, मा० वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्री जी, उत्तरांचल शासन को मा० मुख्यमंत्री जी के सूचनार्थ।
14. गार्ड फाईल।

(बी०पी० गुप्ता)
अपर सचिव

Annexure-2

उत्तराखण्ड शासन

वन एवं पर्यावरण अनुभाग-3

संख्या:- 256/X-3-2011-8(83)/2001 टी0सी0

देहरादून, दिनांक: 22 मार्च, 2011

अधिसूचना

जैव विविधता अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा-22 की उपधारा-(1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए श्री राज्यपाल, उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के जैव विविधता की सुरक्षा, जैविक संसाधनों के नियंत्रण, संरक्षण एवं विकास तथा उससे सम्बद्ध मामलों पर प्रदेश सरकार को सलाह देने के प्रयोजन हेतु “उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड” (Uttarakhand State Biodiversity Board) का पुर्नगठन करते हुए उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 22 की उपधारा (4) के अधीन ‘उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड की पुर्नसंरचना निम्नवत् किये जाने की सहर्ष स्वीकृति प्रदान करते हैं:-

क्र०सं०	पदनाम	संख्या	पुर्नगठित संरचना
1	अध्यक्ष	1	शासन द्वारा नामित
2	पदेन सदस्य	5	1- सचिव, वन एवं पर्यावरण, उत्तराखण्ड शासन। 2- प्रमुख वन संरक्षक, उत्तराखण्ड। 3- उप कुलपति, गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकीय विश्वविद्यालय, पन्तनगर। 4- निदेशक, उत्तराखण्ड विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकीय परिषद, देहरादून। 5- मुख्य वन संरक्षक स्तर का अधिकारी (प्रतिनियुक्ति द्वारा)- सदस्य सचिव
3	विशेषज्ञ सदस्य (गैर सरकारी)	5	1- निदेशक, जी०बी० पन्त हिमालयन पर्यावरण एवं विकास संस्थान, कोसी कटारमल, जिला-अल्मोड़ा, उत्तराखण्ड। 2- निदेशक, वन अनुसंधान संस्थान, वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, न्यू फॉरेस्ट, देहरादून, उत्तराखण्ड। 3- निदेशक, भारतीय वन्य जीव संस्थान, देहरादून। 4- संयुक्त निदेशक, भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण संस्थान, देहरादून या उनके द्वारा नामित प्रतिनिधि। 5- राज्य सरकार द्वारा नामित किसी गैर सरकारी संस्था के प्रतिनिधि।

- 2- इस सम्बन्ध में “उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड” के गठन सम्बन्धी उत्तराखण्ड शासन, वन एवं पर्यावरण अनुभाग-2 की अधिसूचना संख्या- 1773/X-2-2006-8(83)/2001, दिनांक 01 अप्रैल 2006 को तत्काल प्रभाव से समाप्त (Quash) किया जाता है।
- 3- इन गैर सरकारी सदस्यों का कार्यकाल उक्त अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तिथि से 03 वर्ष की अवधि तक का होगा।
- 4- यह बोर्ड उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 23 में उल्लिखित कृत्यों का निर्वहन करेगा।
- 5- उक्त बोर्ड में गैर सरकारी सदस्यों को बैठक में भाग लेने एवं बोर्ड के अन्य कार्यों के सम्पादन हेतु बैठक फीस (Sitting Fee) के रूप में ₹ 3000 (₹ तीन हजार मात्र) का मानदेय अनुमन्य होगा। इसके अतिरिक्त उनको यात्रा भत्ता शासकीय नियमों के अनुसार श्रेणी ‘क’ स्तर का अधिकारी मानते हुए अनुमन्य होगा।

(एम0एच0 खान)
सचिव

संख्या- 256/X-3-2011, तद्दिनांकित।

प्रतिलिपि:- निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:-

- 1- सचिव, श्री राज्यपाल, उत्तराखण्ड, देहरादून।
- 2- निजी सचिव, मा0 मुख्यमंत्री, उत्तराखण्ड।
- 3- निजी सचिव, मुख्य सचिव, उत्तराखण्ड।
- 4- निजी सचिव, प्रमुख सचिव एवं आयुक्त, वन एवं ग्राम्य विकास शाखा, उत्तराखण्ड शासन।
- 5- अध्यक्ष/समस्त सदस्यगण, ‘उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड’, देहरादून।
- 6- प्रमुख वन संरक्षक, उत्तराखण्ड।
- 7- निदेशक, राजकीय मुद्रणालय, रुड़की, उत्तराखण्ड को उक्त अधिसूचना की 150 प्रतियाँ राजपत्र के आगामी अंक में प्रकाशनार्थ।
- 8- गार्ड फाईल।

आज्ञा से

(सुशांत पटनायक)
अपर सचिव

Annexure-3

उत्तराखण्ड शासन

वन एवं पर्यावरण अनुभाग-3

संख्या-121(1)X-3-2013-8(83)/2001 टी.सी.

देहरादून, दिनांक 14 फरवरी, 2013

अधिसूचना

जैव विविधता अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा-22 की उपधारा-4(ए) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए श्री राज्यपाल महोदय डा० राकेश शाह, सदस्य सचिव, उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड, देहरादून को उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष पद पर नियुक्ति करने की सहर्ष स्वीकृति प्रदान करते हैं।

(एस० रामास्वामी)

प्रमुख सचिव

संख्या- X-3-13)/तद्दिनांकित।

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:-

1. सचिव, भारत सरकार पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, पर्यावरण भवन, लोदी रोड, नई दिल्ली।
2. अपर महानिदेशक, (वन्य जीव) भारत सरकार पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, देहरादून।
3. उपाध्यक्ष, राष्ट्रीय जैव विविधता, प्राधिकरण भारत सरकार, 457, 9 दक्षिणी स्ट्रीट, कल्पेश्वर नगर, नीलंकराई, चेन्नई-600041 (तमिलनाडु)।
4. प्रमुख सचिव, मा० मुख्यमंत्री, उत्तराखण्ड शासन।
5. समस्त प्रमुख सचिव, उत्तराखण्ड शासन।
6. पुलिस महानिदेशक, उत्तराखण्ड।
7. प्रमुख वन संरक्षक, उत्तराखण्ड।
8. प्रमुख वन संरक्षक, वन्य जीव, उत्तराखण्ड।
9. डा० राकेश शाह, अध्यक्ष, उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड, उत्तराखण्ड।
10. आयुक्त कुमाऊं/गढ़वाल मंडल, उत्तराखण्ड।
11. समस्त जिलाधिकारी, उत्तराखण्ड।
12. समस्त वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक/पुलिस अधीक्षक, उत्तराखण्ड।
13. निदेशक, सूचना विभाग उत्तराखण्ड, देहरादून।
14. निदेशक, राजकीय मुद्रणालय, रुडकी की गजट में प्रकाशनार्थ।
15. स्टाफ आफिसर, मुख्य सचिव, उत्तराखण्ड शासन।
16. निजी सचिव, प्रमुख सचिव एवं आयुक्त वन एवं ग्राम्य विकास को प्रमुख सचिव महोदय के सूचनार्थ।
17. अनुभाग अधिकारी, वन एवं पर्यावरण अनुभाग-1, उत्तराखण्ड शासन।
18. गार्ड फाईल।

आज्ञा से

(मनोज चन्द्रन)

अपर सचिव

Annexure-4

उत्तराखण्ड शासन
वन एवं पर्यावरण अनुभाग-3
संख्या-121(3)X-3-2013-8(83)/2001 टी.सी.
देहरादून, दिनांक 14 फरवरी, 2013

अधिसूचना

जैव विविधता अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा-22 की उपधारा-4 के अधीन निर्गत अधिसूचना संख्या: 256/X-3-2013-8(83)/2001 टी०सी० दिनांक 22 मार्च, 2011 को अधिक्रमित करते हुए उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड की पुर्नसंरचना निम्नवत् किये जाने की श्री राज्यपाल महोदय सहर्ष स्वीकृति प्रदान करते हैं:-

क्र.सं.	पदनाम	संख्या	पुर्नगठन संरचना
1.	अध्यक्ष	01	शासन द्वारा नामित
2.	पदेन सदस्य	05	1. प्रमुख वन संरक्षक, उत्तराखण्ड द्वारा नामित प्रतिनिधि। 2. निदेशक, पशुपालन विभाग, उत्तराखण्ड। 3. निदेशक, कृषि विभाग, उत्तराखण्ड। 4. निदेशक, जनजाति कल्याण विभाग, उत्तराखण्ड। 5. मुख्य वन संरक्षक, स्तर का अधिकारी (प्रतिनियुक्ति द्वारा) सदस्य-सचिव।
3.	विशेषज्ञ सदस्य	05	1. निदेशक, जड़ी-बूटी शोध संस्थान, गोपेश्वर, चमोली। 2. निदेशक, भारतीय वन्य जीव संस्थान, देहरादून द्वारा नामित प्रतिनिधि। 3. निदेशक, जी०बी० पन्त हिमालयन पर्यावरण एवं विकास संस्थान, कोसी कटारमल, जिला-अल्मोड़ा, उत्तराखण्ड द्वारा नामित प्रतिनिधि। 4. निदेशक, भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण संस्थान, देहरादून या उनके द्वारा नामित प्रतिनिधि। 5. राज्य सरकार द्वारा नामित गैर सरकारी संस्था के प्रतिनिधि (03 वर्षीय कार्यकाल हेतु)।

2- इसके अतिरिक्त बोर्ड की समय-समय पर आयोजित बैठकों में निदेशक वन अनुसंधान संस्थान, देहरादून निदेशक उद्यान, निदेशक, मत्स्य, संयुक्त निदेशक, भारतीय वन्य जन्तु सर्वेक्षण, देहरादून तथा अन्य विशेषज्ञों को विशेष आमंत्री के रूप में आमंत्रित किया जा सकता है।

3- यह बोर्ड उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 23 में उल्लिखित कृत्यों का निर्वहन करेगा।

(एस० रामास्वामी)
प्रमुख सचिव

संख्या-121(3)/X-3-2013/ तद्दिनांकित।

प्रतिलिपि:- निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:-

1. सचिव, श्री राज्यपाल, उत्तराखण्ड, देहरादून।
2. प्रमुख सचिव, मा० मुख्यमंत्री, उत्तराखण्ड।
3. निजी सचिव, मुख्य सचिव, उत्तराखण्ड।
4. निजी सचिव, प्रमुख सचिव एवं आयुक्त, वन एवं ग्राम्य विकास शाखा, उत्तराखण्ड शासन।
5. अध्यक्ष/समस्त सदस्यगण, उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड, देहरादून।
6. प्रमुख वन संरक्षक/प्रमुख वन संरक्षक, वन्य जीव, उत्तराखण्ड।
7. निदेशक, राजकीय मुद्रणालय, रुडकी, उत्तराखण्ड को उक्त अधिसूचना की 150 प्रतियां राजपत्र के आगामी अंक में प्रकाशनार्थ।
8. अनुभाग अधिकारी, वन एवं पर्यावरण अनुभाग-1, उत्तराखण्ड शासन।
9. गार्ड फाईल।

आज्ञा से

(मनोज चन्द्रन)
अपर सचिव



For most of history, man has had to fight nature to survive; in this century he is beginning to realize that, in order to survive, he must protect it.

- Jacques-Yves Cousteau



उत्तराखण्ड जैवविविधता बोर्ड
UTTARAKHAND BIODIVERSITY BOARD

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