

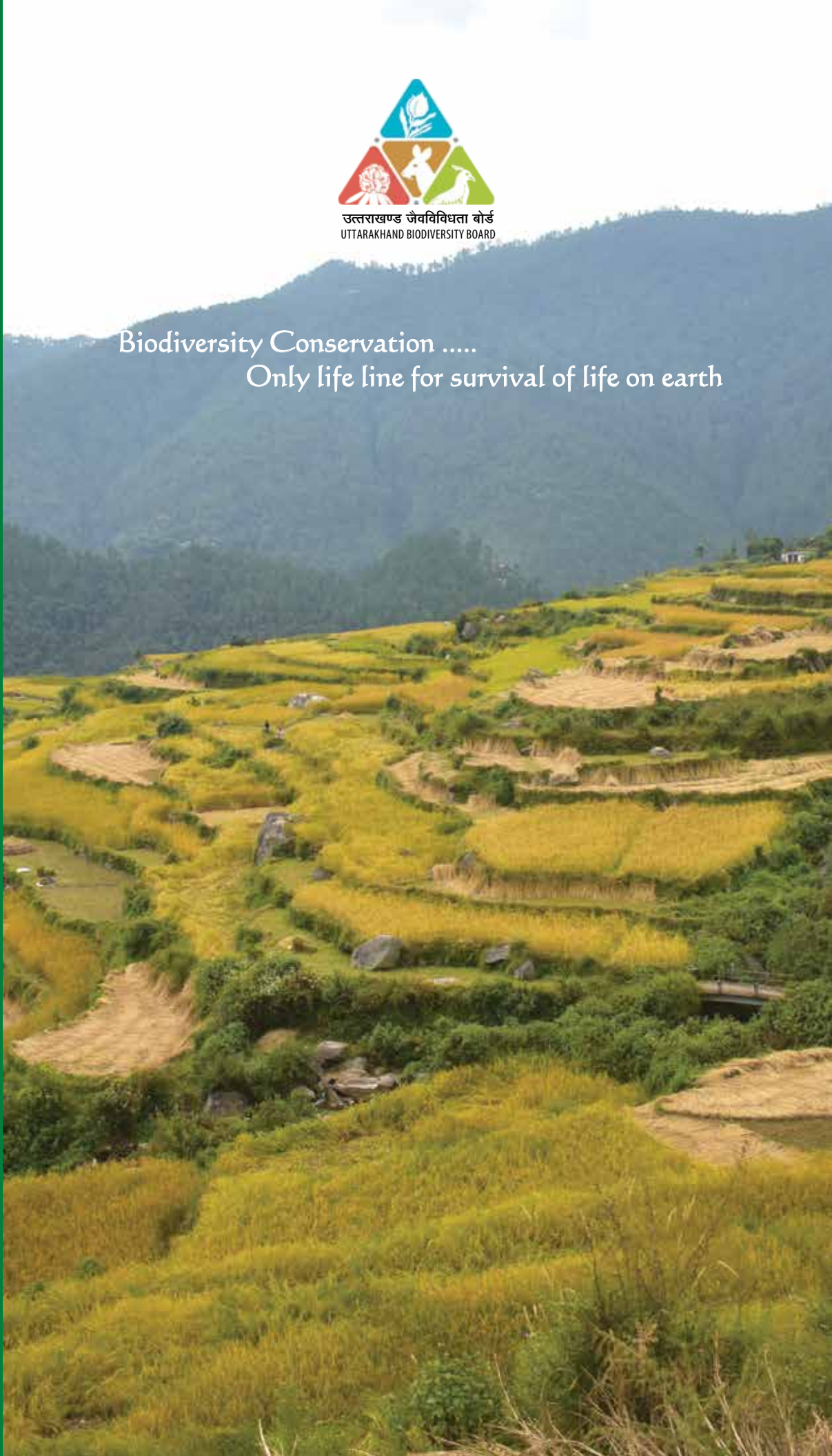
Annual Report 2024-25

Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board



उत्तराखण्ड जैवविविधता बोर्ड
UTTARAKHAND BIODIVERSITY BOARD

Biodiversity Conservation
Only life line for survival of life on earth





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Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board

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Photo Courtesy: Bhumesh Bharti



Shri Pushkar Singh Dhami
Hon'ble Chief Minister,
Uttarakhand

Message

Uttarakhand is a land blessed with immense natural beauty and an extraordinary diversity of flora and fauna that form the backbone of our environment and livelihood. Preserving this rich biodiversity is not only an environmental imperative but also essential for the sustainable development and well-being of our people. The Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board has been at the forefront of this vital mission, implementing the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, and spearheading numerous initiatives aimed at conserving our unique biological heritage.

This annual report of the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board for the year 2024-25 highlights the commendable efforts put forth in

protecting biodiversity, promoting sustainable use of biological resources, and empowering local communities through awareness and participatory mechanisms like the Biodiversity Management Committees. The Board's efforts in preserving traditional knowledge and ensuring equitable benefit sharing demonstrate its dedication to harmonizing ecological conservation with socio-economic progress.

I applaud the dedication of the Board members, officials, and all stakeholders who have contributed to these achievements. As we move forward, let us strengthen our resolve to safeguard Uttarakhand's priceless biodiversity, ensuring that its

natural wealth continues to flourish forever to come. I am confident that this report will inspire continued collaboration and action among all citizens, government bodies, and partners dedicated to biodiversity conservation.

Together, through knowledge, awareness, and collective responsibility, we can secure a sustainable and vibrant future for Uttarakhand's ecosystems and communities.

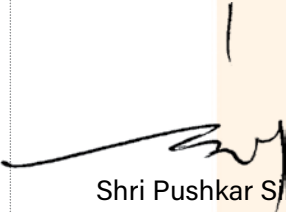

Shri Pushkar Singh Dhami
Hon'ble Chief Minister,
Uttarakhand



Photo Courtesy: Bhumesh Bharti



Shri Subodh Uniyal
Hon'ble Forest Minister,
Uttarakhand

Message

Conservation of biological diversity is essential for maintaining the balance of ecosystems and ensuring the survival of all life forms on Earth. It involves protecting species, their habitats and genetic resources from threats such as habitat loss, climate change, pollution, and over exploitation. Biodiversity supports ecosystem services like clean air, water, food and medicine, making it vital for human well-being. Sustainable practices, community participation, and awareness are key to conserving biodiversity for present and future generations.

The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 is implemented through a well-structured three-tier institutional mechanism comprising the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) at the national level, State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs) and

Union Territory Biodiversity Councils at the state and UT levels, and Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) at the local level, constituted by elected bodies. In this state, a total of 7,991 BMCs have been established, of which 7,791 operate at the rural/local level and 200 at the urban level. These BMCs are expected to play a pivotal role in strengthening local livelihoods and improving socioeconomic conditions through effective implementation of the Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) provisions under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

This annual report for the year 2024-25 is an expression of our commitment to preserving the biodiversity of the state. I am confident that the annual report will provide the good overview of the diverse activities performed by the Uttarakhand

Biodiversity Board (UBB) during this year, which will contribute to the successful implementation of the BD Act 2002, and the BD Amendment Act, 2023.

I sincerely appreciate the commendable efforts of the State Biodiversity Board and the Biodiversity Management Committees for their valuable contribution towards the conservation of biological resources. I also extend my appreciation to the officials of the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board for their dedicated and sincere efforts in effectively implementing the Biological Diversity Act for the benefit and welfare of local communities.

Shri Subodh Uniyal
Forest Minister,
Uttarakhand



Photo Courtesy: Bhumesh Bharti



Shri R.K. Sudhanshu, IAS
Principal Secretary, Forest & Environment,
Uttarakhand

Message

The Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board (UBB) is a statutory and autonomous body under the Environment conservation and climate change of the State. It was constituted under Section 22, Subsection (1) of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. The primary function of the Board is to advise the State Government, in line with the guidelines issued by the Central Government, on matters related to the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of biological resources. Conservation efforts worldwide are increasingly challenged by rapidly changing environmental conditions. Climate change has become a key driver of ecological disruption, affecting biodiversity and natural ecosystems. Traditional conservation methods are proving inadequate, creating

a need for innovative, adaptive strategies that blend scientific research, traditional knowledge, and community participation. A major concern is the loss of biodiversity hotspots—areas rich in unique species but threatened by human activities and climate change. Altered temperature and rainfall patterns are shifting species distributions, forcing migration and increasing survival pressures. Additionally, habitat fragmentation and degradation continue to drive the extinction of vulnerable species.

The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits derived from biodiversity is one of the central objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The UBB has played a key role in implementing the Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) mechanism for biological resources of Uttarakhand state. The UBB organizes awareness programs at regular intervals

for Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) to conserve their biological resources, including Traditional Knowledge, for future generations and link it with their livelihoods.

This report serves as the annual statement of activities carried out by the UBB during the year 2024–25. It reflects the Board's continued efforts in conserving the state's bio-resources and ensuring legal certainty for the rights of common citizens over these resources. I am confident that this annual report will provide a comprehensive overview of the diverse activities undertaken by the UBB throughout the year.

Shri R.K. Sudhanshu, IAS
Principal Secretary,
Forest & Environment,
Uttarakhand



Dr. S.P. Subudhi, IFS
Chairperson,
Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board



Message

It gives me immense pleasure to present the Annual Report of Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board (UBB) for the year 2024-2025. The report has tried to record the activities and achievements of the Board in pursuance of its mandate under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

Over the years, the board has developed skills and expertise in motivating the villages to get actively involved in the formations and the activities of the BMC. Many BMCs are being managed effectively and efficiently in conserving the local biodiversity along with adopting new technique and skills to enhance livelihood potentials and income. The Board and its partners, in the state, have been successful in elevating the effectiveness and status in comparison to other social bodies, as it is a purely apolitical organization dealing

with the welfare of the human society, in its own manner and efforts.

The successful implementation of the Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) mechanism, in the state is a vibrant proof of the combined efforts of my team at the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board and ours distinguished partners and other agencies in the state, who mustard combined & joint effort to achieve this distinction.

This year the Board organized a series of awareness program on Biodiversity conservation in various schools in Dehradun district. These initiatives were aimed at enhancing students' understanding of the significance of biodiversity and the urgent need to protect diverse species and ecosystems. Through interactive sessions and engaging activities,

students gained insights into the impact of human actions on the environment and became more mindful of their ecological surroundings.

I on my personal behalf and on behalf of the Board extend gratitude towards the State to change the state of affairs. I congratulate to Board's partners in this Endeavour, the Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Govind Ballabh Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment Development (GBPHIED), Uttarakhand Space Application Centre (USAC). I am sure that the tradition will continue in future also.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'S. Subudhi'.

Dr. S.P. Subudhi, IFS
Chairperson,
Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board



Photo Courtesy: Bhumesh Bharti

Shri Nitish Mani Tripathi, IFS
Member Secretary,
Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board



Message

It gives me great pleasure in presenting the 15th Annual Report of Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board for the year of 2024-25 under the guidance of Dr. S.P. Subudhi, Chairman, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board (UBB), and former chairperson Dr. Vijay Kumar. I congratulate all the Board members and office staff of the board for their support and sincere efforts to achieve the goals during the year 2024-25.

Preserving biodiversity is essential for sustainable development and national well-being. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), established in 1992, promotes conservation, sustainable use, and fair benefit-sharing of genetic resources. In alignment, India's Biological Diversity Act, 2002,

provides a legal framework for biodiversity governance through a decentralized system involving the National Biodiversity Authority, State Boards, and local BMCs. This approach empowers communities and acknowledges their role in conserving biodiversity and traditional knowledge. Collective action is vital to protecting natural heritage and ensuring a sustainable future.

As its primary responsibility, the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board is facilitating the task of the formation of Biodiversity Management Committees at the Gram Panchayats level. 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).

I, would like to thank Dr. S.P. Subudhi, IFS, Chairman UBB for his valuable advice and support in all our achievements. The Board has developed and strengthened a wonderful team for achieving its goals. I want to appreciate the hard work of the entire Officials and supporting staff of UBB for their achievement and bringing out this report.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Nitish', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Shri Nitish Mani Tripathi, IFS
Member Secretary,
Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board



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The background features a collection of abstract geometric elements in various shades of pink. In the top left, there is a square with diagonal lines. To its right is a semi-circle. Further right is a horizontal line with diagonal hatching. In the center, there is a square containing three concentric squares. Below the title, on the left, there is a large semi-circle, a triangle, and a series of horizontal lines. To the right of these is a large circle. Below the circle, there are four small circles arranged in a 2x2 grid. To the right of the grid is a square with diagonal lines. In the bottom right corner, there are four small triangles arranged in a 2x2 grid.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Biodiversity forms the foundation of ecosystem services that are essential for human survival, including food security, clean air and water, climate regulation, and disease control. However, increasing habitat loss, pollution, over exploitation of resources, and climate change have accelerated the rate of biodiversity loss globally. Safeguarding this intricate web of life is not only an ecological necessity but also a socio-economic and ethical responsibility. Promoting conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity ensures the well-being of present and future generations while maintaining the health of our planet.

Biodiversity is the intricate web of life that humans are part of and depend on entirely for our well-being. To date, around 2.1 million species have been identified, most of them small organisms like insects. However, this number likely represents only a small portion of the total species on Earth. The preservation and responsible management of biodiversity are vital for maintaining the delicate balance of ecosystems that sustain all life, including human life. Protecting this diversity is essential for the health and stability of the planet and our continued existence.

The international community resolved to safeguard biodiversity through a "unit to mass" approach. As a committed party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), India channeled its full efforts into transforming the ethical principles of the CBD into tangible action. India developed innovative mechanisms and methodologies to empower local communities, the true custodians of biodiversity, to ensure its conservation and sustainable use. Moreover, India established an effective, implementable system to engage commercial users of bio-resources, ensuring they share the benefits of these resources with those who protect them. This approach beautifully intertwines conservation with equitable benefit-sharing,

preserving nature's heritage for future generations.

Recognizing the sovereign rights of the States to use their own biological resources, the Convention, expects the parties to facilitate access to genetic resources by other Parties subject to national legislation and on mutually agreed upon terms (Article 3 and 15 of CBD). Article 8 (j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity recognizes contribution of local and indigenous communities to the conservation and sustainable utilization of biological resources through traditional knowledge, practices and innovations and provides for equitable sharing of benefits with such people arising out from the utilization of





their knowledge, practices and innovation.

After an extensive and intensive consultation process involving the stakeholders, the Central Government has brought the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 with the following salient features:

1. To regulate access to biological resources of the country with the purpose of securing equitable share in benefits arising out of the use of biological resources and associated knowledge relating to the biological resources;
2. To conserve and sustainably use biological diversity;
3. To respect and protect knowledge of local communities related to biodiversity;
4. To secure sharing of benefits with local people as conservers of biological resources and holders of knowledge and information

relating to the use of biological resources;

5. Conservation and development of areas of importance from the standpoint of biological diversity by declaring them as Biodiversity Heritage Sites;
6. Protection and rehabilitation of threatened species;
7. Involvement of Institutions of state governments in the broad scheme of the implementation of the Biological Diversity Act through constitution of committees.

The implementation of various provisions of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, began with the formation of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) in local bodies across the state. These committees play a central role in advancing biodiversity conservation efforts at the grassroots level.

To support their functioning, the board has aligned its activities with the guidelines of the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), focusing on the preparation of People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs) and Bio-Cultural Community Protocols (BCPs) tailored to the state's unique needs. Capacity-building initiatives for the BMCs are actively underway and have begun to show positive results. In addition to conservation, these initiatives are being linked to livelihood enhancement, generating new opportunities that promote both environmental sustainability and the well-being of local communities.





Mechanisms and procedures have been developed to facilitate the formation of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) and the compilation of People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs). As a result of these efforts, a total of 7,991 BMCs and corresponding PBRs have been established. Currently, the process of revision, updating, and upgradation of these PBRs is actively underway to ensure they remain accurate and relevant, out of these, 1,020 PBRs have been validated till date.

A key achievement of the board has been the effective

implementation of the Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) mechanism, which has successfully brought a substantial number of bioresource-utilizing industries under its regulatory framework. During this financial year the board has collected ₹1,74,19,247 as ABS amount and ₹3,20,000 as ABS application fee. As part of its inclusive approach to biodiversity conservation, the board places strong emphasis on community participation, actively engaging local stakeholders in the decision-making process. By soliciting input and ideas from local communities, the board ensures that conservation

interventions are contextually relevant and practically feasible.

Notably, Gram Panchayat members have offered a variety of innovative and actionable solutions to address region-specific challenges, demonstrating the value of grassroots knowledge. In several cases, Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) have also recommended context-sensitive practices, such as adapting conservation activities to suit prevailing weather patterns—enhancing both the effectiveness and sustainability of on-ground efforts.

01

STATE PROFILE
OF UTTARAKHAND
HIMALAYAS

Uttarakhand, located in the northern part of India, is a landlocked state rich in natural beauty, cultural heritage, and ecological diversity. Known as the "Land of Gods" (Devbhumi), it is home to the mighty Himalayas, sacred rivers, ancient temples, and a wealth of flora and fauna. The state's landscape is dominated by the towering peaks of the Himalayas, dense forests, glacial lakes, and beautiful valleys. Uttarakhand is home to the Char Dham-Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri, and Yamunotri-four of the most sacred and revered Hindu temples, nestled in the majestic mountains. Dehradun, the capital of Uttarakhand, is renowned for its scenic beauty, situated in the picturesque Doon

Valley between the Ganga and Yamuna rivers. The economy of Uttarakhand is predominantly based on agriculture, tourism, and hydroelectric power generation. The state's agricultural output includes crops like wheat, rice, potatoes and mandua (a local millet).

The region is broadly divided into two major administrative units: the Garhwal Division (north-west portion) and the Kumaon Division (south-east portion), comprising a total of 13 districts. Garhwal Division consists of seven districts: Dehradun, Haridwar, Uttarkashi, Tehri, Pauri, Rudraprayag, and Chamoli. The remaining six districts, Pithoragarh,

Bageshwar, Almora, Nainital, Champawat, and Udham Singh Nagar, fall under the Kumaon Division. The primary languages spoken in the state are Hindi, Garhwali, and Kumaoni, with English and Hindi serving as the mediums of instruction in many educational institutions.

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 is from Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and Uttarakhand at a Glance 2022-23.

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 (Winter Capital), Bhararisain (Summer Capital)
Total number of districts	13
Nagar Nigam	09
Nagar Palika	43
Nagar Panchayat	50
Tehsils (Numbers)	110
Blocks (Numbers)	95
Gram Panchayats (Numbers)	7795
High Court	Nainital
Main crops	Rice, Barley, Maize, Wheat, Millet, Phaphra (Ogal), Ramdana
Main fruits	Apple, Litchi, Plum, Peach, Malta, Guava, Mango etc.



FIG. 1: Map of Uttarakhand state and its districts boundaries

Main rivers	Bhagirathi, Alaknanda, Mandakini, Pindar, Tons, Yamuna, Kali, Bhilangna, Saryu, Dhauliganga, Gaula river, Gori, Kosi, Nandakini and Ramganga
Major tourist and historic places	Nainital, Mussoorie, Pauri, Almora, Ranikhet, Khirsu, Binsar, Kausani, Valley of flower, Harki Doon
Major religious pilgrimages destination	Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri, Yamunotri, Panchakedar, Panchabadari, Panchaprayag, Haridwar, Rishikesh, Hemkund Sahib, Jageshwar & Chitai
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 (%)	78.82

Economic Profile

GSDP (₹ crore) (2011-12) factor cost	60,898
Per capita income (₹) (2019–2020) (current prices)	₹ 2.02 Lakhs
CAGR (%) (2011 to 2021)	10.94
Key industries	Auto and auto-components, Agro and food processing, Pulp & paper, pharmaceuticals, FMCG, tourism, saw mills, plywood, Particle Boards and resin factories and other forest resources based industries, hydro power and machinery and equipment.
Key industrial areas	Haridwar, Dehradun, Sitarganj & Rudrapur

Source: Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Uttarakhand at a Glance 2022-23 and Census 2011

Physiography

The Uttarakhand Himalaya is divided into the distinct non-montane and montane physiographic zones for the convenience of understanding its biodiversity, bio-resources and developing appropriate management plans (Figure:2) 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

a. 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.

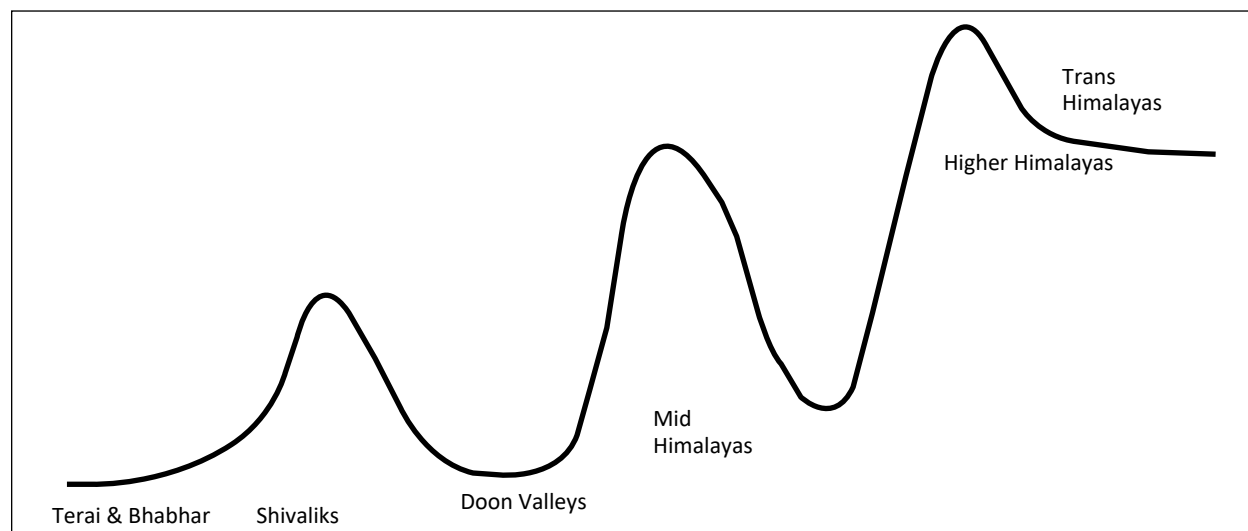


Fig. 2: Physiographic zones of Uttarakhand



b. 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.

c. 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.

d. 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.

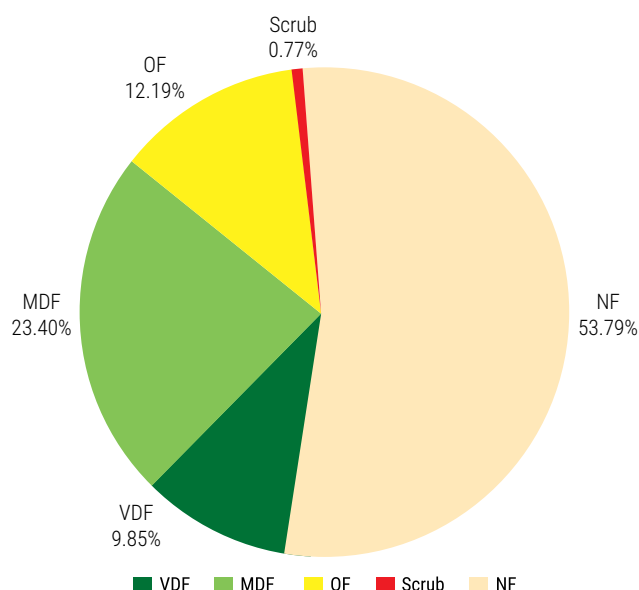
Land-use Pattern: Owing to its largely mountainous regions, the state is endowed with unique

and diverse 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

Based on the ISFR report 2023, the Forest Cover in the State is 24,303.83 sq km which is 45.44 % of the State's geographical area. In terms of forest canopy density classes, the State has 5,266.58 sq km under Very Dense Forest (VDF), 12,517.63 sq km under Moderately Dense Forest (MDF) and 6,519.62 sq km under Open Forest (OF).





Forest Cover of Uttarakhand

Table 1: The General and economic profile of the state

CLASS	AREA	In Sq. km
	% OF GA	
VDF	5,266.58	9.85
MDF	12,517.63	23.40
OF	6,519.62	12.19
Total	24,303.83	45.44
Scrub	412.88	0.77

Abbreviation used: VDF= Very Dense Forest, MDF= Moderate Dense Forest, OF= Open Forest, GA= Geographical Area and NF= Non Forest

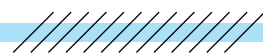
Agro-climatic Zones

Uttarakhand has two distinct climatic regions: the predominantly hilly terrain and a small plain area. The state's climate varies significantly due to differences in altitude and its proximity to the 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 increasing 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 have been many soil and water conservation traditional mechanisms like the establishment of Chaal - Khal and forest litter mulching. The society has been vigilant and cautious 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, moisture regime

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, including natural resistance to diseases and pathogens.

The latest modern farming is moderately replacing the baranaja cultivation technique with the monocultures of white-seeded Soyabean and a shift



to olericulture with the 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 programs for the management of crops and their proper marketing. 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. The poly house culture, for growing off season vegetables and floriculture, has become common sight and the State is moving towards becoming next Organic state after Sikkim (2012). An appreciable shift is being perceived in the upkeep and care of the agricultural fields, by adopting latest soil and water conservation measures, crop cycles and improved agro techniques. Though the State has

a large share of agricultural lands fallows (absentee landlord fields), being invaded by commercially and ecologically undesired vegetations and degeneration of soil quality Proper utilization of such lands is an important issue with the government and the environmentalists. These barren fields are paving way for the change in the local biodiversity, which is also a matter of great concern. There is a need to evolve an implementable solution for utilizing these fields for productive and biodiversity conservation areas.

02

ABOUT
THE BOARD

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD

The state government of Uttarakhand constituted Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board in compliance of section 22 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, which 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 state's 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)**

Subsequently, recognizing the continued need for enhanced biodiversity conservation, the government reconstituted, the State Biodiversity Board under Govt. Notification No. 121(3)/X-3-2013-8(83)/2001 T.C. dated 14.02.2013. **(Annexure-3)**

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 Organization (For a 3 Year Period).

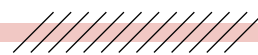
In addition to the above, the following can be invited as special invitee in the Board Meetings.

1. Director, Forest Research Institute, Dehradun
2. Director, Horticulture, Uttarakhand
3. Director, Fisheries, Uttarakhand
4. Joint Director, Zoological Survey of India, Dehradun
5. 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.

Board Meetings

The Uttarakhand State Biodiversity Board members convene at regular intervals to engage in discussions and share information on various issues pertaining to the Board's activities. During the reporting period, one Board meeting was organized. In this meeting, the minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed, and the progress made and follow-up actions taken regarding the decisions made in the previous meetings were discussed. These meetings provide a platform for

the members to stay updated and ensure effective follow-up on the Board's decisions.

The member secretary presented a review on the progress of the various activities of the Board in this meeting. The key issues discussed in this meeting are stated below:

23rd Board Meeting

The 23rd Board meeting was held on 30 September, 2024, under the chairmanship of Dr. Vijay Kumar, Chairman Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board at the Board's headquarter, Dehradun.





The main decisions taken in this Board meeting are as under:

1. Discussion on decisions taken in the 22nd board meeting with the board.
2. With Include the decisions of last meeting, regarding the Permanent Structure of the Board, It has been sent to state government on 02.10.2023 for necessary action and the meeting was conducted under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary, Environment and Forest on 19.09.2024.
3. The Biodiversity Amendment Act 2023 has been passed and is awaiting the issuance of its rules. Once the rules are notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change, the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board will initiate the process of amending the state's Biodiversity Rules 2015.
4. Regarding the availability of the ABS fund to Biodiversity Management Committees, the rules have not yet been notified by the Government of India. The SOP will be prepared after the rules are notified.
5. Regarding the final report of world-famous Dehraduni Basmati, the board members suggested that the board should share this report with concern departments and institutions.
6. The Member Secretary of the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board (UBB) informed the board members that a letter (No. 716/UBB-16-3-(2), dated 02.05.2024) was sent to the Uttarakhand Government to propose the declaration of 'Thalkedar' as a Biodiversity Heritage Site.
7. The Member Secretary also informed the board members that the board is planning to declare 'Devalsari' as a Biodiversity Heritage Site. In this regard, the board is discussing the matter with the DFO of Mussoorie. After the proposal is finalized, it will be forwarded to the government for notification.

03

BOARD
SECRETARIAT



Presently the office of Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board is situated at 423, Indira Nagar Colony, P.O. New Forest Dehradun 248006.

The permanent officials of the board are as under:

S.No.	Name	Designation
1.	Dr. S.P. Subudhi, IFS	Chairperson
2.	Shri Nitish Mani Tripathi, IFS	Member Secretary
3.	Shri Manoj Semalty	Statistical Officer

Other officials of the board are as under:

S.No.	Designation	No.	S.No.	Designation	No.
1.	Research Officer	1	8.	Computer Operator	6
2.	Technical Resource Person (ABS)	1	9.	Record Keeper	1
3.	Technical Associate	1	10.	Driver	4
4.	Graphic Designer	1	11.	Orderly	2
5.	Research Officer/GIS	1	12.	Office attendant	2
6.	GIS Analyst	1	13.	Gate Keeper	3
7.	Account Clerk	1	14.	Gate Keeper	3

BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES (BMCS)

CONSTITUTION OF BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

The Biological Diversity Act is implemented through a three-tier decentralized system. Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) is the one of the part of the three-tier institutional structure constituted for the implementation of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (hereinafter BD Act, 2002). As per the Biological Diversity Act 2002, BMCs are created, for "promoting conservation, sustainable use and documentation of biological diversity" by local bodies across the country, within its area for the purpose of promoting conservation, sustainable use of bio resources and documentation of existing biological diversity including conservation of

habitats, preservation of land races, local varieties and cultivars, domesticated stocks and breeds of animals and microorganisms along with compiling the traditional knowledge relating to the biological diversity of the area.

The term local body in rural areas, refers to the Gram Panchayat or an equivalent body Kshetra Panchayat (Block level local body). Moreover, in urban areas, it refers to the Nagar Palika (Municipalities), Nagar Panchayats and Nagar Nigam (City Corporation).

Biological Diversity Act has given the utmost importance to the BMCs by empowering them with the ultimate authority that the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) and the State Biodiversity Boards (SBB) must

consult the concerned BMCs when making decisions regarding the use of biological resources or traditional knowledge with in their jurisdiction. This ensure that local communities have a say in the management and sustainable use of resources in their area.

The Biological Diversity Rules, prescribes the composition of the BMCs. These Committees should have at least seven and not more than eleven members, members are typically drawn from local communities, ensuring that the people most familiar with local biodiversity are actively involved in its conservation. Section 22 of the BD Act stipulates that the committee shall comprise a Chairperson and not more than six members nominated by the local body, of whom not less than one-third shall be women, and not less than 18%



shall belong to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. The Chairperson of the BMCs shall be elected from among the six nominated members of the committee at a meeting presided over by the Chairperson/Pradhan of the concerned local body, and shall serve a term of five years.

Local Biodiversity Fund

As per Section 43 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, there is a provision for the establishment of a Local Biodiversity Fund in every area notified by the State Government where any institution of self-government is in operation. This Fund shall be utilized for the conservation and promotion of biodiversity within the jurisdiction of the Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC), and for the benefit of the local community, provided such use aligns with the objectives of

biodiversity conservation. The management and custody of the Fund shall be in accordance with the rules prescribed by the State Government. Accordingly, every local body that constitutes a BMC shall be responsible for maintaining the Fund account and shall submit an annual report along with an audited statement of accounts to the District Magistrate of the respective area.

Role and Functions of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs)

As per Section 22(6) of the Biological Diversity Rules, 2004, the primary function of the Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) is to prepare the People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs) in consultation with the local community. These registers shall contain comprehensive information regarding the

availability and knowledge of local biological resources, including their medicinal or other uses, as well as associated traditional knowledge. The State Biodiversity Board (SBB) shall provide technical support and guidance to the BMCs during the documentation and preparation of the PBRs. In addition to the preparation of PBRs, the BMCs shall also participate in ensuring the following:

1. Conservation and sustainable utilization of biological resources.
2. Eco-restoration of the local biodiversity.
3. Proper feedback to the SBB in the matter of Intellectual Property Rights (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/microorganisms 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 their varieties/ breeds of economically important plants/animals.

7. Biodiversity education and awareness Building.

8. Documentation, enable procedure to develop Bio-Cultural Community Protocol (BCP). The BMC also needs to maintain information about local vaidyas, hakims and traditional healthcare practitioners using the biological resources.

Constitution of BMCs till 31st March, 2024

The formation of Biodiversity Management Committees

(BMCs) was facilitated by the respective Forest Divisions having jurisdiction over the local bodies within their territorial limits. In Uttarakhand, BMCs have been constituted in all 8,005 local bodies. During the current year, priority was accorded to activities such as mass awareness generation, capacity building, and strengthening of BMCs, with the objective of developing model BMCs. The details of the BMCs are provided below.

The details of the BMC is presented as below:

Local Bodies (Rural)		Local Bodies (Urban)	
Zila Panchayat	13	Nagar Nigam	09
Block Panchayat	95	Nagar Palika	43
Gram Panchayat	7795	Nagar Panchayat	50
Sub Total	7903	Total	102
Grand Total	8005		

05

PEOPLE'S
BIODIVERSITY
REGISTERS (PBRS)

PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTERS

As previously stated, the primary mandate of the Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) is to prepare the People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs) in close consultation with local communities. These Registers shall comprehensively document information, in the format prescribed by the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), regarding the availability of local biological resources and the associated traditional knowledge, including their medicinal and other uses.

The BMCs shall be provided with technical guidance and support by the State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs) and the NBA for the preparation of PBRs. The

responsibility for maintaining and validating these Registers shall rest with the respective BMCs.

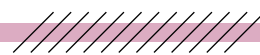
The preparation of PBRs across the states of India represents a significant effort to record traditional knowledge and community perspectives on the status, use, historical trends, and ongoing changes in the availability of biological resources, as well as the factors influencing these changes at the local level. This initiative will facilitate the development of a decentralized biodiversity information system and promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of biological resources.

PBR Compilation Exercise

The preparation of People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs) is a

participatory process that involves comprehensive consultations with all stakeholders, particularly the local communities, who contribute both general and specialized knowledge related to biological resources. One of the initial steps in preparing a PBR is to conduct group meetings to communicate the objectives and purpose of the exercise. Various social groups at the village level are identified for data collection through structured questionnaires, focused group discussions with knowledgeable individuals, and review of published secondary information available in the public domain. The National Biodiversity Authority has issued detailed guidelines and prescribed formats for the preparation of PBRs.





Traditional Knowledge and PBR

Traditional knowledge within communities represents a valuable part of their cultural heritage, encompassing experiences that are passed down through generations, thus forming their intellectual property. This knowledge is collectively owned by the community, with access regulated by customary laws. Traditional knowledge plays a significant role in agricultural practices, healthcare systems, the use of medicinal plants, veterinary care, and religious traditions. Documenting this community-based knowledge about biodiversity and its applications is a crucial aspect of the People's Biodiversity Register (PBR). In the field of traditional healthcare, efforts are underway to identify individuals with recognized expertise in local biodiversity and the use of local biological resources, including medicinal plants, for treating health conditions.

PBR preparation in Uttarakhand

As per the guidelines issued by the National Biodiversity Authority for the preparation of People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs), a Technical Support Group (TSG) may be constituted by the State Biodiversity Board (SBB) at appropriate levels. The TSG shall comprise officials/representatives from various line departments such as Forests, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, etc. In addition, representatives from local educational and research institutions, Autonomous District Councils, NGOs, individuals with recognized expertise in biodiversity, traditional knowledge experts, and herbal practitioners may also be included in the TSG.

The Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board (UBB) may provide the necessary training to the TSGs constituted at each level.

The terms of reference for the TSGs shall include analyzing, collecting, and verifying the information provided by local communities within the jurisdiction of the Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) before its incorporation into the PBR. Additionally, the TSGs are expected to examine confidential information, advise on legal protection measures, and maintain a database of local and external biodiversity

experts. They shall also assist the BMCs in matters related to fee collection, benefit-sharing, and the management of heritage sites, sacred groves, and water bodies, in addition to PBR-related activities.

The State Biodiversity Board, through these TSGs, shall provide continuous technical guidance and support to the BMCs for the preparation and validation of the PBRs.





In the initial phase, the preparation of People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs) for Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs), particularly those located in biodiversity-rich areas, was undertaken in collaboration with government institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The preparation of PBRs for various BMCs is currently being carried out in three key stages:

1. Primary draft preparation using secondary data available in the public domain, along with inputs from rudimentary PBRs developed by the Technical

Support Groups (TSGs) across various altitudinal zones.

2. Revision, upgradation, and fine-tuning of the initial drafts, with a focus on addressing gaps in formats, particularly those related to miscellaneous (non-biological) information.
3. Ground-truthing and validation of the information in coordination with the respective BMCs.

Currently, the primary draft of 7,991 People's Biodiversity Registers have been prepared and are available in electronic

form. The revision/ upgradation /fine tuning of 1,600 PBRs have been completed and out of these, 1,052 PBRs have been validated till date. For the upgradation of PBRs we need some basic information such as Forest type, Human Population, local Vaidyas/Hakims information, Crops varieties, landscapes, Peoples-scapes, water-scapes, Soil types, Cultural Information, Water sources etc. Based on the information received from the forest officials, the board incorporated this information into different annexures of the People's Biodiversity Registers.

06

WORKSHOPS,
TRAINING
PROGRAMS AND
CONFERENCES

UTTARAKHAND BIODIVERSITY BOARD PARTICIPATES IN PHASE III TRAINING OF TRAINERS WORKSHOP ON GREEN CLIMATE FUND READINESS IN DEHRADUN

The Training of Trainers workshop aimed to enhance the understanding and capabilities of stakeholders in accessing and utilizing resources from the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Organized as part of the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support – Phase III initiative, the event was hosted on November 28–29, 2024, by the Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM) in partnership with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC). Over two days, participants from various sectors, including policymakers, scientists, and project managers, engaged in discussions on GCF frameworks, national adaptation strategies.

Welcome address from Dr. Dhanya Bhaskar, Associate Professor at IIFM, who set the stage for the workshop's objectives (Day-1). Ms. Sutanuka Sarkar, Deputy Director at MoEFCC, delivered opening remarks emphasizing the critical role of GCF in supporting India's

sustainable development through climate finance. The morning sessions included a pre-training survey to assess participants' existing knowledge of GCF, followed by a presentation by Mr. Sandeep Sarkar from GIZ on the necessity of innovative financing mechanisms to tackle climate issues. The session concluded with Ms. Sutanuka Sarkar providing an in-depth overview of GCF fundamentals and the No Objection Process.

Dr. Santanu Das delivered an insightful session on the Green Climate Fund's Investment Framework, elaborating on the diverse project types and funding windows available. He highlighted how these frameworks are strategically designed to address climate

challenges through impactful and scalable interventions.

Ms. Sutanuka Sarkar provided a comprehensive overview of India's National Adaptation Plan (NAP), emphasizing its alignment with Green Climate Fund (GCF) priorities. She detailed the framework's objectives, strategies, and the significance of integrating climate resilience into national development planning.

Dr. Adhikari presented key insights into adaptation resource mobilization and the critical data requirements for effective climate adaptation planning. The session underlined the importance of evidence-based approaches and robust data systems to facilitate actionable and impactful adaptation strategies.





Day 2 Mr. Muhammad Raneef, Project Manager, NABARD led an engaging session focused on the Proposal Development Cycle, offering participants a detailed guide on drafting concept notes and funding proposals tailored to Green Climate Fund (GCF) requirements. The session highlighted the critical elements of proposal structuring, ensuring alignment with GCF.

In a continuation, Mr. Raneef provided an in-depth exploration of Climate Rationale and Theory

of Change, emphasizing their significance in GCF proposal submissions. Participants were introduced to the methodology for building logical frameworks, including defining clear objectives, outcomes, and impact pathways, to strengthen the justification for proposed climate interventions.

Dr. Aruna Pandey, Head of Research, Monitoring, and Evaluation, Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation facilitated a focused discussion on the

chapters of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), shedding light on the integration of poverty alleviation and livelihood improvement within the adaptation planning framework. The session underscored the importance of addressing socio-economic vulnerabilities in climate resilience strategies.

In a collaborative discussion, Ms. Sutanuka Sarkar and Ms. Soumya Bhatt highlighted the critical role of States and Union Territories (UTs) in formulating and implementing NAPs.

To conclude the sessions, participants were invited to share feedback through a post-training survey, providing valuable insights into their learning experiences and areas for improvement in future workshops.

The participants embarked on a field visit to Lambi Dher Mines, an eco-restoration site in the Mussoorie Hills. This visit offered a firsthand look at ongoing climate adaptation and





restoration projects, showcasing the practical application of eco-restoration techniques in degraded landscapes.

The group also visited the 127 Eco Task Force Transit Camp, where a movie screening illustrated the significant contributions of this Eco Task Force in eco-restoration and reforestation efforts.

UTTARAKHAND BIODIVERSITY BOARD PARTICIPATED IN THE 19TH UTTARAKHAND STATE SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE (USSTC) ORGANIZED BY UTTARAKHAND STATE COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (UCOST) AT DOON UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN

The rural lives and livelihoods in the state of Uttarakhand had been closely interlinked with forests. The state had also been well known for its age-old community-based institutions for sustainable management of forests in the form of Van Panchayats. At that time, there were over 11,000 Van Panchayats

in the state, varying in size. In addition, the state had established a large number of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) to sustainably manage forest resources and local biodiversity. While several Van Panchayats and BMCs had made remarkable contributions towards participatory management of forests and bio-resources, in other areas, the age-old symbiotic relationship between local communities and forests had been dwindling due to the outmigration of local communities to urban areas, increasing human-wildlife conflicts, and weak institutional mechanisms governing Van Panchayats. This had led to the degradation of forests, a decline





in participatory approaches to forest management, and general apathy towards forest conservation.

India's new forest policy aimed to protect forests from degradation and deforestation to preserve biodiversity and ecological balance and promote forest resources to support livelihoods, especially for forest-dependent communities, while ensuring long-term forest health. Furthermore, biodiversity conservation and safeguarding diverse flora and fauna to maintain ecological stability had been the main goals of forest management, alongside enhancing carbon sequestration through afforestation and reforestation efforts to combat climate change. As a progressive state, Uttarakhand had made significant landmarks in maintaining the health of forest ecosystems and managing protected areas. Since a considerable area fell under Van Panchayats, the state needed to

strengthen community-based forest conservation, including the prevention of forest fires and mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts, to complement its efforts in sustainably managing forest resources.

Panel Discussion on Community-Based Forest Conservation in Uttarakhand

As part of the 19th USSTC, a panel discussion had been planned for November 30, 2024. This session aimed to highlight the strengths and weaknesses of Van Panchayats in the state and explore ways to strengthen their role, the role of BMCs in forest conservation, the role of Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) in managing forest fires and restoration, the management of buffer zones of protected areas with the help of eco-development committees (EDCs), addressing human-wildlife conflicts, and promoting forest-based eco-tourism as a strategy for sustainable forest management.

The session was chaired by Dr. Dhananjai Mohan, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Head of the Forest Force (HoFF), Government of Uttarakhand. The coordinator of this session was Dr. G.S. Rawat, Emeritus Scientist at UCOST, with Co-coordinators

Ms. Kanchan Dobhal and Dr. Naveen C. Joshi, Scientific Officers at UCOST.

Panelists:

Shri B.P. Gupta, IFS, PCCF (Van Panchayats), Government of Uttarakhand.

Shri Nitish Mani Tripathi, IFS, Member Secretary, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board.

Dr. Koko Rose, IFS, Director, Rajaji Tiger Reserve.

Shri Gajendra Pathak, Member, Sheetlakheta Van Panchayat.

Participants:

Representatives from BSI, FRI, ZSI, HESCO, HARC, Himmatthan, Naula Foundation, Seemant Foundation, as well as researchers and faculty from various universities and institutions.





UTTARAKHAND BIODIVERSITY BOARD PARTICIPATES IN INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON MEDICINAL PLANTS: STRENGTHENING THE SUPPLY CHAIN FOR MEDICINAL PLANTS

The International Seminar on Medicinal Plants, held on December 14-15, 2024, in Dehradun, focused on "Strengthening the Supply Chain for Medicinal Plants." Associated with the 10th World Ayurveda Congress (WAC) and sponsored by NMPB, Ministry of AYUSH, the event gathered experts to discuss sustainable management and

scientific utilization of medicinal plants for human welfare.

Prof. Arun Kumar Tripathi, Hon. Vice Chancellor of Uttarakhand Ayurveda University, Acharya Balakrishna, CEO of Patanjali Ayurveda Group, and Prof. Mahesh Kumar Dadhich, CEO of the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), graced the inaugural session.

Key Outcomes and Discussions:

1. Silver Jubilee Celebrations of NMPB:

The NMPB celebrated its Silver Jubilee on November 24th, 2024, with former CEOs of the Board invited to share their experiences and future vision. The suggestions included relaunching cultivation schemes to strengthen Farmers' Producer Organizations (FPOs), ensuring precise monitoring and documentation for conservation.

2. Panel Discussions:

- ♦ *Panel 1:* Focused on global market opportunities and emerging opportunities for premium stocks of raw medicinal plants. The consensus was the need for innovative business models to tap into these opportunities.
- ♦ *Panel 2:* Discussed three key aspects of the supply chain—Quality, Sustainability, and Inclusivity—calling for multi-stakeholder partnerships to direct supply chains in a new direction.

3. Technical Sessions:

- ♦ *Session 1:* Addressed the cultivation scenario in different agro-climatic zones, highlighting the steady growth in areas under cultivation and the importance of market linkages.



- ♦ *Session 2:* Discussed quality standards for the AYUSH industry, phytopharmaceuticals, nutraceuticals, and cosmeceuticals.
- ♦ *Session 3:* Focused on supply chain management and agribusiness financing, offering new insights into building robust supply chains to meet both domestic and international demands.

4. **Career Development Session:**

A concluding panel discussion targeted students and young researchers, exploring career opportunities and entrepreneurship in the medicinal plant industry. Experts from industry, startup businesses, provided guidance on career development.

The seminar attracted over 200 delegates, including 35 participants exclusively attending the seminar, 50 biotechnology students, and other attendees registered for the core WAC event.

This seminar highlighted the challenges and opportunities in the medicinal plant sector

and emphasized the need for collaboration and innovative strategies to strengthen the supply chain for these valuable resources. It also explored the role of research, technology, and policy support in enhancing the quality and availability of medicinal plants.

UTTARAKHAND BIODIVERSITY BOARD VISIT TO NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY AUTHORITY OF INDIA, CHENNAI AND TAMIL NADU BIODIVERSITY BOARD

The Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board (UBB) participated in a peer-to-peer visit organized by the National Biodiversity Authority of India (NBA), Chennai, and the Tamil Nadu Biodiversity

Board from December 22, 2024, to December 27, 2024. The visit aimed to enhance understanding of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, the roles of NBA, State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs), and Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) in biodiversity conservation, particularly in the context of recent amendments to the Act and Rules. Additionally, discussions covered intellectual property rights (IPR), bio-piracy, and the role of IPR in biodiversity protection. The activities conducted on each date are as follows:

On December 24, 2024, the UBB team, comprising the Member Secretary and other staff members, visited the NBA





office in Chennai, Tamil Nadu. Dr. B. Balaji, IFS, Secretary, NBA, welcomed the delegation and provided an overview of the NBA's activities. The UBB team engaged in discussions with NBA officials regarding the recent amendments to the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

Dr. K.P. Raghuram, Technical Officer (Benefit Sharing), NBA, delivered a presentation titled "Introduction to the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, and the Role of NBA, SBBs, and BMCs in Biodiversity Conservation in the Context of Recent Amendments to the Act and Rules." He provided a comprehensive overview of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the concept of Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS), key amendments in the Biological Diversity (Amendment) Act, 2023, and the Biological Diversity Rules, 2024. Additionally, he shared insights into ABS applications received by the NBA across India. He added that NBA has received a total of 8926 ABS applications, of which

6564 applications have received draft agreements directly to applicants, 5695 applications have been approved, and 1491 applications have been closed. He also sought the ABS amounts collected by the UBB from AYUSH companies from 2018 to 2024.

Additionally, he emphasized on the following points:

- ◆ Applications for commercial utilization alone should be granted approval or otherwise based on the existing benefit-sharing formula.
- ◆ State-specific Biological Diversity Rules need to be amended.
- ◆ The Board must be reconstituted.
- ◆ The State Government must prescribe the composition of the BMC.
- ◆ BMCs need to be reconstituted as per the composition prescribed by the state.

- ◆ Guidelines for exempting cultivated medicinal plants should be developed, and BMCs must be trained to undertake this activity.

K. Chitrarasu, Advisor (Law), NBA, delivered a comparative presentation on offenses under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, as amended in 2023. He also discussed case studies related to fair and equitable benefit sharing.

Ms. Rambha Chaudhary (Technical Officer - IPR) and Dr. M. Sundar Rajan (Consultant-Legal Affairs), National Biodiversity Authority, gave presentation according to the new amended act on Intellectual Property and Biodiversity, Biopiracy, Role of IPR





in the Protection of Biodiversity, negative effect of biopiracy etc.

Later on, the UBB team, comprising the Member Secretary, visited the office of the Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Board (TNBB). The Member Secretary, TNBB, welcomed the team and provided an overview of their activities through a PowerPoint presentation. The UBB team engaged in discussions with TNBB officials regarding various activities related to the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

Interaction with Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Board

Following this, the TNBB facilitated a visit for the UBB team to the Padur Village Panchayat Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC). During the visit, the BMC president, BMC members, and representatives from NGOs participated and provided insights into the activities and achievements of the Padur BMC, particularly in biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of resources, livelihood development, and

environmental protection. The team also visited the model herbal garden, nursery, and mushroom cultivation chamber developed by the Women's Self-Help Group in Padur.

Next working day, the UBB team visited the Irula Snake Catchers Society in Chengalpattu District for an exposure visit to observe the snake collection, storage, and venom extraction processes. Later, a meeting on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) mechanisms was conducted by

the Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Board with the Irula Snake Catchers Society and BMC members of Vadanemmeli Village Panchayat, along with the UBB team.

The society earned the "Successful Tribal Entrepreneur" appreciation certificate from the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi. In 2023-24, the society generated ₹1,03,18,162 from its snake-catching activities. This society serves as an ideal example of the Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) mechanism. The royalty for snake trapping is remitted to the Forest Department at Rs. 150 per snake. Additionally, the society received a dealership license from the Chief Wildlife Warden by depositing Rs. 500 to the Government.

At the end of this program UBB team visited the Ramsar sites such as Pallikaralai Marshland, Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary and Karikili Bird Sanctuary and few potential wetlands of Chennai.

THE JHARKHAND BIODIVERSITY BOARD EXCHANGED KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCES WITH THE UTTARAKHAND BIODIVERSITY BOARD.

On January 2, 2025, a meeting was held with the members of the Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) in Gram Panchayat Kunjagrang and Dhalipur, Vikas Nagar Block, District Dehradun. Officials from the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board and Mr. Shamar Lal, Technical Assistant, and Mr.

Dhirendra Kumar, Associate Technical Officer from the Jharkhand Biodiversity Board (JBB) participated in this meeting.

During the meeting, the members of the Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) were informed about the provisions of the Biodiversity Act (Amended), 2023. They were made aware of the amendments and new provisions in the Act, and these provisions were highlighted as crucial for promoting biodiversity management. The objective of the amended Act is to strengthen community participation in the conservation of local biodiversity, make the process of Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) more effective, and ensure the sustainable use of traditional knowledge and bio-resources, so that



local communities benefit and ecological balance is maintained. During the discussion, the significant role of community participation in the conservation of indigenous flora and fauna was emphasized, and the need for active involvement of the BMC to maintain ecological balance was stressed. Practical information was shared to better understand biodiversity documentation, assessment, and conservation techniques. The meeting also emphasized that traditional knowledge should be linked with a scientific approach to strengthen biodiversity conservation efforts at the grassroots level, so that all local knowledge can be preserved

for the future in the People's Biodiversity Register (PBR).

THREE-DAY ADVANCED CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING PROGRAM ORGANIZED FOR SCHEDULED TRIBE MEMBERS OF BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES (BMCS) IN THE BORDER AREAS OF UTTARAKHAND STATE

A three-day capacity building training program for Scheduled Tribe members of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) in the border areas of Uttarakhand was jointly organized on 05.03.2025 by

the Botanical Survey of India (BSI), Dehradun, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, and the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board (UBB). This program was funded by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), New Delhi, and BSI, EIACP, Kolkata.

Participation of Attendees

Scheduled Tribe members from the Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) of remote areas of Uttarakhand enthusiastically participated in this program. The objective of the program was to provide the BMC members with the necessary technical and



practical information for better management of biodiversity conservation, traditional knowledge, and the People's Biodiversity Register (PBR).

of local communities and its conservation.

- Traditional knowledge and its significant role in biodiversity conservation.

Dr. S.K. Singh, Head of Office, BSI, Dehradun, Shri Nitish Mani Tripathi, Member Secretary, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board, Dr. Gaurav Sharma, Head of Office, Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), and Dr. Manish Kandwal, Senior Scientist, BSI, shared their views in the program.

Details of Technical Sessions

Technical sessions were organized in the program, which included in-depth discussions on the Biodiversity Act, 2002, the role of Biodiversity Management Committees, and the creation and management of the People's Biodiversity Register (PBR).

Main Topics of the Program

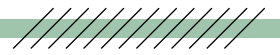
- The rich biodiversity of Uttarakhand and its direct connection with villages and communities.
- The importance of biodiversity in the daily lives

Shri Nitish Mani Tripathi, Member Secretary, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board, provided comprehensive information on the role of the Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC), the effective management of the



People's Biodiversity Register (PBR), and the Biodiversity Act, 2002, (Amended) Act, 2023. He highlighted the responsibilities of the BMC and their significant role in biodiversity conservation. During the discussion on the management of PBR, he highlighted its creation, maintenance and updating process to help local communities better manage and conserve their bio-resources. In addition, he elaborated on the key provisions of the Biodiversity (Amendment) Act, 2023. He explained that the amended Act has strengthened the Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) mechanism, ensuring that the benefits derived from the use of bio-resources reach local communities. This Act is expected to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Shri S.S. Rasaily, retired Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, provided detailed information on the Biodiversity Act 2002 and its effective implementation.







Dr. Rakesh Shah, retired Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, elaborated on the Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) and Access and Benefit Sharing.

On the final day, a program was organized by the employees of the Botanical Survey of India, Dehradun and the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board with the Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) in Vilaspur Kandli Gram Panchayat, Sahaspur. In this program, the BMC members and local people were informed about the key provisions of the Biodiversity (Amendment) Act, 2023. Additionally, they were made aware of the role of traditional knowledge in the creation of the People's Biodiversity Register

(PBR) and the utility of collecting information related to local flora.

The three-day capacity building training program was skillfully conducted by Dr. Monica Mishra, while the vote of thanks was presented by Dr. Brijesh Kumar. In conclusion, heartfelt gratitude was expressed to all the distinguished Biodiversity Management Committee members, experts, scientists, and officials present in the program.

Significance of the Program

This three-day training program will prove to be a significant step in empowering the BMCs of the Scheduled Tribes of Uttarakhand state and providing them with the necessary technical guidance to conserve biodiversity and traditional knowledge. This

will help local communities in conserving their biodiversity as well as promoting the sustainable use of bio-resources.

PRELIMINARY MEETING ON DECLARING CHHOTI HALDWANI, KALADHUNGI AS BIODIVERSITY HERITAGE SITE

On March 18, 2025, a preliminary meeting was organized at Kaladhungi Forest Rest House, Kaladhungi Range, Ramnagar, District Nainital, with the collaboration of the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board and the Forest Department, Uttarakhand to discuss the declaration of Chhoti Haldwani, Kaladhungi as a Biodiversity Heritage Site. Officials from the Forest Department, Municipal Council Kaladhungi, Jim Corbett Village Development Committee, and experts from the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board participated in the meeting.

Dr. Amit Singh from the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board delivered an insightful presentation on the significance of Biodiversity Heritage Sites (BHS), highlighting their importance in preserving unique ecosystems, traditional knowledge, and cultural heritage. He elaborated on the legal framework governing



the declaration of such sites under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, and explained the step-by-step procedures involved in the designation process. Additionally, Dr. Singh emphasized the critical role that local communities and the Forest Department play in the management, conservation, and sustainable utilization of biodiversity in these heritage sites.

The presentation was followed by an extensive and engaging discussion focusing on the potential benefits of declaring Chhoti Haldwani, Kaladhungi, as a Biodiversity Heritage Site. The discussion underscored how the recognition of this site could significantly contribute to:

- ◆ Promotion of eco-tourism and sustainable livelihoods for the local community.
- ◆ Strengthening environmental conservation efforts by protecting native biodiversity and preserving the region's ecological balance.
- ◆ Enhancing the socio-economic development of the local population by creating new opportunities for income

generation through nature-based activities.

Several key suggestions were put forward during the discussion to facilitate the smooth and effective implementation of the process:

- ◆ Reconstitution of the Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC): It was proposed that the existing BMC be reconstituted with active representation from local stakeholders to ensure more effective decision-making and governance.
- ◆ Clear Demarcation of Proposed Boundaries: To avoid future conflicts and ensure better management, it was suggested that a clear and precise demarcation of the proposed site's geographical boundaries be carried out through scientific surveys and mapping.





- ♦ Provision of Scientific and Administrative Support: Recognizing the need for technical expertise, it was recommended that scientific and administrative assistance be extended to the BMC and local authorities to facilitate effective biodiversity management.
- ♦ Awareness and Capacity-Building Programs: To

ensure long-term success, it was suggested that awareness campaigns and capacity-building training programs be conducted at the community level to equip local stakeholders with the necessary knowledge and skills for biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource management.

The meeting concluded with a consensus that declaring Chhoti Haldwani, Kaladhungi, as a Biodiversity Heritage Site would serve as a model for integrating conservation and development, ensuring ecological sustainability and enhancing the well-being of local communities.

CONFERENCES/ LECTURES/SEMINARS/ WORKSHOPS

Inter & Intra-Ministerial Consultation Meetings on the Updation of NBSAP and Adoption of NBTs in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, held on 5 April, 2024 at Dr. Ambedkar



International Centre, New Delhi. Dr. Dhananjai Mohan, Chairman, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board participated in this meeting. The agenda of the meeting was **"Meeting People's Needs through Sustainable use and Benefit-Sharing"**.

The Convocation and Passing Out Ceremony is set to take place on April 9, 2024, at the Central Academy for State Forest Service in Coimbatore. This significant event marks the culmination of training for the graduating officers who have completed their



course. Dr. Dhananjai Mohan, Chairman of the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board, participated in the ceremony. His presence underscores the importance of the event and highlights the role of biodiversity and environmental management in the training of forest service officers.

The Forest Research Institute (FRI) conducted **30th meeting of Research Advisory Group (RAG)**

on 19th September 2024. As part of this meeting, Dr. Vijay Kumar, Chairperson of the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board, participated as a member. The main agendas of this meeting were:

1. Approval and prioritization of new research proposals.
2. Review of Progress (01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024) of ongoing research projects.





3. Any other item with permission of Chair.

53rd Induction Training Programme for Assistant Engineers of PWD was organized from 11.07.2024 to 09.08.2024 at Dr. Raghunandan Singh Tolia, Uttarakhand Academy of Administration, Uttarakhand Government Nainital. Member Secretary, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board had participated in this training program on 26.07.2024. The topic of this program was "Environmental Appraisal and Approval : (Mandatory requirements terms and conditions, compliances".

Stakeholder Inception cum Validation Workshop for GEF-8 Project Held in Bhubaneswar

The Stakeholder Inception cum Validation Workshop for the GEF-8 project on "*Enhancing the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity to Meet India's Commitment to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Targets by 2030 (OECM Project)*" was successfully held on 3rd February 2025 in Bhubaneswar, Odisha.

The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), organized this important workshop to

discuss and validate key strategies for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use under the project. Shri Nitish Mani Tripathy, Member Secretary, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board, attended the meeting and contributed valuable insights, engaging with participants from various states to enhance collective understanding and action toward biodiversity conservation goals.

3rd International Symposium on Plant Taxonomy, Ethnobotany, Botanic Gardens, and Biodiversity Conservation

The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) and the Botanical Survey of India (BSI), Kolkata, jointly organized the Symposium from 13th to 15th February 2025.

The symposium focused on key issues related to *biodiversity governance, including Acts and Rules, Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) mechanisms, and the State Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (SBSAP)*, etc. Shri Nitish Mani Tripathy, Member Secretary, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board, participated in the programme and engaged with attendees from different states. He shared valuable insights, enriching discussions on biodiversity conservation, (ABS) mechanisms

and State Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (SBSAP).

IFS Officers Participate in Training Workshop on Human-Animal Interface Management

A three-day training workshop on "*Human-Animal Interface Management*" was held at Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI), Peechi, from February 18-20, 2025, with the participation of Indian Forest Service (IFS) officers from across the country.

Shri Nitish Mani Tripathy, Member Secretary, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board, attended the training workshop and contributed valuable insights. He actively engaged with participants from various states, fostering discussions to enhance collective understanding and strategic action toward effective biodiversity conservation and human-wildlife conflict management.



07

INTERNATIONAL
DAY FOR
BIODIVERSITY (IDB)
2024

UTTARAKHAND BIODIVERSITY BOARD CELEBRATES INTERNATIONAL BIODIVERSITY DAY 2024

In 1993, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) designated May 22nd as the International Day for Biological Diversity (IDB) to enhance understanding and awareness of biodiversity issues. This day serves as a call to action for all stakeholders to halt biodiversity loss by supporting the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, also known as the Biodiversity Plan

The theme for International Biodiversity Day 2024 was "Be Part of the Plan." Annually, the Board organizes International Biodiversity Day on May 22nd to promote public awareness about biodiversity. This year, the Board marked this significant day in two phases: preliminary activities held before May 22nd and the main event on May 22nd.

Preliminary Activities:

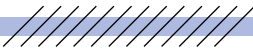
To underscore the importance of biodiversity conservation, the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board conducted a series of competitions in three schools, focusing on drawing, essay



writing, and slogan writing related to biodiversity conservation.

The Board organized these competitions at PM Shri Kendriya Vidyalaya ITBP Force in Dehradun, with approximately 128 students from classes 3 to 10 participating.





Similarly, at the primary and middle sections of Shri Guru Ram Rai Public School in Vasant Vihar, Dehradun, 270 students from classes 3 to 5 engaged in a drawing competition, while 40 students from classes 6 to 8 participated in slogan writing and essay writing competitions, respectively.

Main Event:

The main event on May 22, 2024, was hosted by the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board in collaboration with the Uttarakhand State Council

for Science and Technology (UCOST) at the Regional Science Centre, Dehradun. Esteemed environmentalist and Padma Bhushan recipient Dr. Anil Prakash Joshi graced the occasion as the Chief Guest.

The event commenced with introductory remarks by Dr. D.P. Uniyal, Joint Director, UCOST. The dignitaries present included Dr. Anil Prakash Joshi, Dr. Dhananjay Mohan (Chairman, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board), Shri R.K. Mishra (Member Secretary, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board),

Prof. Durgesh Pant (Director General, UCOST), Shri Rakesh Khatri (Nest Man of India), and Mr. Mohd. Tahseen (member, Kunjagranti BMC).

Shri R.K. Mishra, Member Secretary, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board, lauded Dr. Joshi's efforts and emphasized the importance of observing International Biodiversity Day for biodiversity. He also urged the attendees to actively participate in collective endeavors to combat forest fires in Uttarakhand.

REGIONAL SCIENCE CENTRE





A video presentation showcasing the accomplishments of the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board (UKSBB) over the past year was screened. This was followed by the formal distribution of certificates to the winners of the state emblem-themed photography competition and various educational competitions organized by UKSBB.

Shri Rakesh Khatri, known as the Nest Man of India, highlighted the significance of biodiversity and the necessity of bird conservation through nesting. He has constructed approximately 7.25 lakh nests to date. Additionally, he presented the guests with gifts crafted from water hyacinth plants by local women.

Prof. Durgesh Pant, Director General of UCOST, addressed critical concerns regarding biodiversity degradation and climate change. He stressed the importance of prioritizing GEP (Gross Environment Product) over GDP (Gross Domestic Product).

Subsequently, Gajendra Pathak and Mahatim Yadav delivered a concise presentation illustrating the success story of Sheetalakhet in mitigating forest fire incidents. Their presentation underscored the collaborative efforts that facilitated the restoration of approximately 1100 hectares of forest land with active public involvement.

Dr. Dhananjay Mohan,
Chairman, Uttarakhand

Biodiversity Board, highlighted the crucial role of local participation in addressing significant challenges related to forest fires and biodiversity. He emphasized the transboundary and global impact of these issues. Dr. Mohan focused on establishing more areas similar to Anand Van to facilitate learning opportunities.

Chief Guest Dr. Anil Prakash Joshi emphasized the biodiversity of the Himalayas and the importance of its conservation. He stressed the need for a delicate balance between ecology and economy for holistic development. Identifying the Himalayan region as both a biodiversity hotspot and a natural disaster-prone area, he underscored the importance of science-based development. Furthermore, he noted the greater environmental awareness exhibited by rural communities compared to their urban counterparts. Concluding his remarks, Dr. Joshi stated that biodiversity conservation is a collective responsibility, urging everyone to contribute to its protection for the sake of future generations.

In conclusion, mementos were presented to the guests. Dr. M.S. Rawat (Scientific

Officer) delivered the closing address, expressing gratitude to all the esteemed guests and participants, including Dr. Saket Badola (Director, Rajaji National Park), officials from the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board and Forest Department, members of Biodiversity Management Committees, officials and staff from UCOST and the Regional Science Centre, media representatives, and students from various schools and colleges present at the event.

Programs Organized by Forest Divisions of Uttarakhand:

- 🔥 To observe International Biodiversity Day (IDB), ten forest divisions of



Uttarakhand (five from the Kumaon region and five from the Garhwal region) organized various programs on May 22nd. These initiatives, held in schools and

involving students and local residents, aimed to promote biodiversity conservation and raise awareness about forest fire prevention.

08

ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING (ABS)

ABS (ACCESS & BENEFIT SHARING)

In accordance with Section 7 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, and Rule 14 of the Uttarakhand Biological Diversity Rules, 2015, all industries that utilize biological resources are required to inform and obtain prior approval from the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board before accessing such resources from the state. However, this requirement does not apply to Indian citizens or companies accessing biological resources and associated knowledge for research purposes. It also excludes biological resources that are normally traded as commodities, as notified by the Government of India, as well as those involved in conventional breeding or traditional practices commonly used in agriculture, horticulture, poultry, and animal husbandry.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, has issued the Guidelines for Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) for Biological Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge, along with the Benefit Sharing Regulations, 2014, through a Gazette Notification dated 21st November 2014.

This means that any industry utilizing biological resources from any part of Uttarakhand

for commercial purposes is required to contribute a nominal percentage of its benefits toward biodiversity conservation in the same area or within the state under socio economic development. This measure aims to ensure the sustainable use of the state's biodiversity.

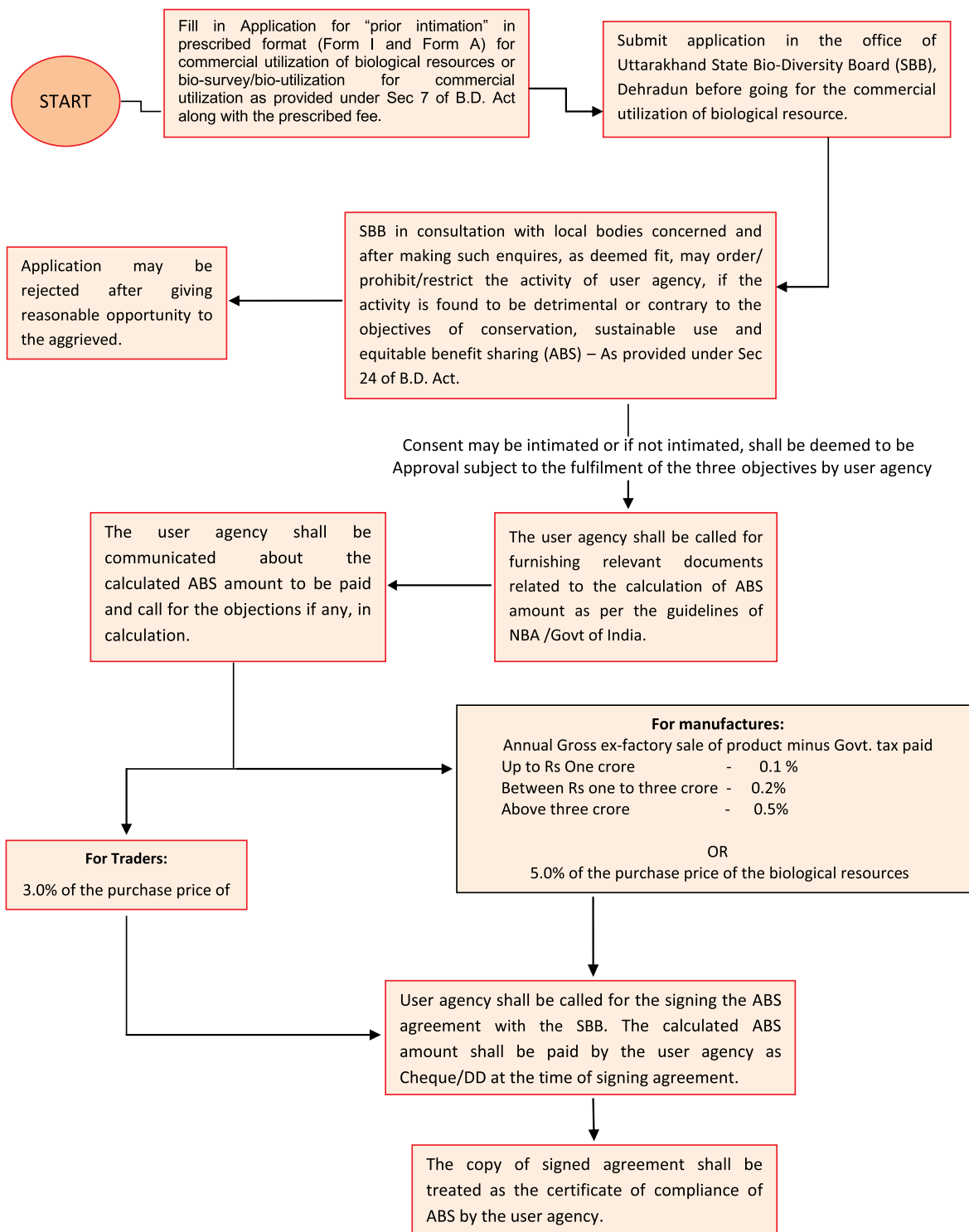
All the Industrial units, which are accessing biological resource from the Uttarakhand state such as Herbal Industries (Ayurvedic Medicines, Cosmetics, Oil, Dyes etc.), Food products & beverages, Pharmaceutical & botanical products, Agro based industries and Forest based units, come under the purview of BD Act, 2002.

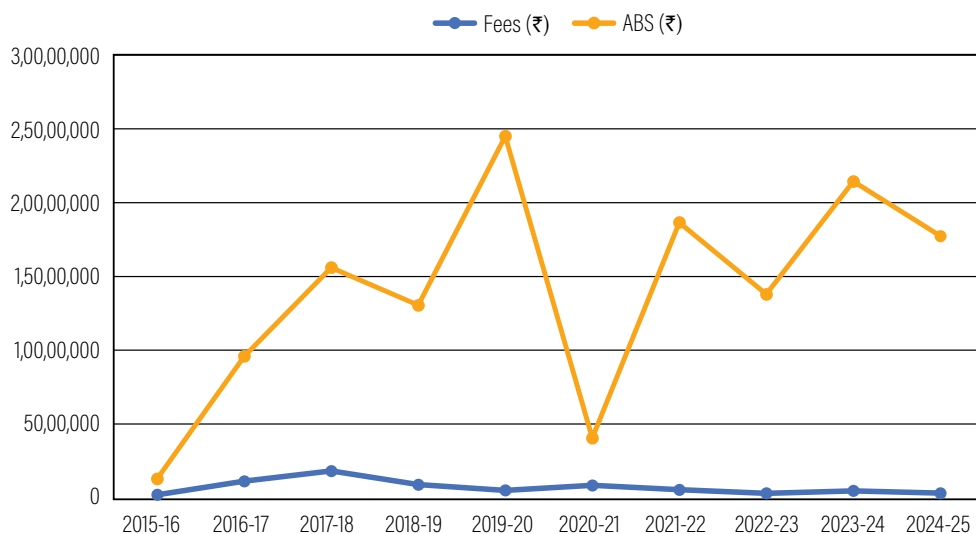
The Board has facilitated the constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) at all administrative levels. It has also mapped the existing biodiversity at the district, block, and village levels through the preparation of People's Biodiversity Registers, in coordination with relevant State Development Departments. Additionally, all existing industries, herbal units, and other entities utilizing biological resources as raw materials have been inventoried. This inventory is regularly updated using data from the Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India, the National Medicinal Plants Board and other partner organizations.

With the establishment of the required institutional mechanisms and legal framework as envisaged under the Biological Diversity Act, the next critical step is the implementation of the Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) mechanism outlined in the Act. In accordance with Rule 14 of the Uttarakhand Biological Diversity Rules, 2015, all Indian citizens, as well as industries, associations, and organizations registered in India, must submit prior intimation and obtain approval from the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board before accessing any biological resource from the state for commercial purposes. This process involves submitting the prescribed application form along with a fee of ₹10,000, payable through a Demand Draft.

The implementation of the Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) mechanism actively engages Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs), acknowledging their crucial role as custodians of local biodiversity. The State of Uttarakhand has adopted the practice of obtaining Prior Informed Consent (PIC) from the concerned BMCs and mandates that user institutions enter into formal agreements with them through Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT), thereby ensuring equitable and transparent benefit-sharing.

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





ABS and Application fees details - 2015-16 to 2024-25

Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) & fees details for each financial year:

F.Y.	FEES (₹)	ABS (₹)	Agreement
2015-16	2,10,000	10,83,098	3
2016-17	11,30,000	84,59,727	19
2017-18	18,20,000	1,37,79,564	36
2018-19	9,00,000	1,21,51,966	30
2019-20	5,10,000	2,39,89,582	38
2020-21	8,50,000	32,04,016	22
2021-22	5,50,000	1,81,07,075	6
2022-23	3,10,000	1,34,83,238	30
2023-24	4,80,000	2,09,52,863	24
2024-25	3,20,000	1,74,19,247	11
Total	70,80,000	13,26,30,376	219

To ensure effective implementation of the provisions of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, the Board actively pursued compliance from traders and manufacturers engaged in the commercial utilization of biological resources in the State of Uttarakhand throughout the financial year 2024–25. In this regard, several notices and

reminder letters were issued to the concerned entities. These efforts resulted in the collection of ₹1,74,19,247/- as Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) amount, along with ₹3,20,000/- as ABS application fees from the respective stakeholders.

The Board organized multiple training programmes,

capacity-building and webinars for Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) and local communities to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources, and to support the effective implementation of the Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) mechanism.

09

ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD

CELEBRATION OF WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY 2024

Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board (UBB) orchestrated a series of activities to mark World Environment Day 2024. The events, held from 3rd to 5th June 2024, focused on the theme "Land Restoration, Desertification, and Drought Resilience" and incorporated Mission LiFE action points. These initiatives took place in the Matakrajri (Kulhal), Kunjagrang Gram Panchayat (Vikasnagar Block) and near Kali Mandir, Vasant Vihar, District Dehradun.

The World Environment Day celebrations aimed at several key objectives. These included the promotion of greenery by encouraging tree plantation efforts, revitalizing water canals through cleaning and restoration activities, and fostering native biodiversity by removing invasive alien species. Additionally, the events sought to increase



public awareness regarding environmental conservation and the adoption of sustainable practices.

The event was undertaken by the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board with Matakrajri (Kulhal), Kunjagrang Biodiversity Management Committee and near Kali Mandir, Vasant Vihar, Dehradun Representative of Forest Department, and local village residents and volunteers.

The plantation campaign, organized by Uttarakhand State Biodiversity Board, took place in the vicinity of Village Kulhal, Kunjagrang gram panchayat & near Vasant Vihar, Dehradun. A total of 52 participants, comprising UBB staff, members from the Kulhal, Kunjagrang Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) and near Vasant Vihar, Dehradun representatives from the Local Forest Department, and local residents, actively took part in the event.

Activities Conducted

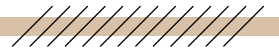
1. Tree Plantation Drive

The tree plantation drive was a cornerstone of the World Environment Day celebrations. It aimed to enhance the green cover and contribute to land restoration efforts.

Plantation Details:

A variety of native tree species were chosen for planting to ensure ecological balance and support local biodiversity. Total 80 saplings of species included various fruit-bearing trees were selected for plantation such







as Amla (*Emblica officinalis*), Silver Oak (*Grevillea robusta*), Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), Harad (*Terminalia chabula*), Pilkhan (*Ficus virens*), Kachnar (*Bauhinia variegata*) and for land restoration Bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*) was collected from Anand Van nursery and planted during the three days event. During the event, awareness among participants about the tree plantation and also their commitment to the rebuilding of degraded land led enhancing habitat for local biodiversity and improved habitat of tree plantation.

2. Cleaning of Water Canal

The cleaning of the local water canal was another significant activity aimed at ensuring water conservation and quality by removing debris, plastic waste and other pollutants from canal. The activity took place near Kali Mandir, Vasant Vihar, Dehradun. UBB staff spearheaded the initiative with the help of local volunteers.

Gloves, trash bags, rakes, and other necessary tools were provided to the participants. Safety measures were ensured to protect volunteers from potential hazards. Canal Cleaning drive led to the community awareness about the importance of keeping water bodies clean, Improved water quality, reduced risk of waterborne disease and flow in the canal.

3. Removal of Invasive Alien Species

The manual uprooting and safe disposal of invasive alien species such as Lantana (*Lantana camara*) & Congress grass (*Parthenium hysterophorus*) were conducted near Kali Mandir, Vasant Vihar, Dehradun to promote the growth of native flora and maintain ecological balance. UBB staff along with local volunteers participated in the removal process.

- ◆ Reduction in the spread of invasive species.
- ◆ Restoration of native biodiversity.

- ◆ Enhanced ecological health of the local environment.

INTERNATIONAL YOGA DAY CELEBRATED SUCCESSFULLY (JUNE 21, 2024)

The Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board organized the International Yoga Day 2024 program at the Shiv Temple, Indira Nagar, Dehradun, under the theme "Yoga for Self and Society." The event saw participation from local residents and volunteers who came together to raise awareness about the holistic benefits of yoga and biodiversity conservation.

The program was led by yoga gurus Geeta Bagri, Beena Uniyal,



Pooja Patwal, P.L. Kandwal, and Balbir Singh Chauhan, who conducted a comprehensive yoga session. Following an informative lecture, participants practiced various asanas and breathing exercises for approximately ninety minutes under the guidance of the yoga teachers. The yoga gurus explained how yoga promotes physical health, mental well-being, and emotional balance.

After the lecture, the yoga teachers conducted a series of yoga sessions, guiding participants through various asanas and pranayama (breathing exercises). These sessions were presented for both beginners and experienced yoga practitioners, ensuring everyone could follow and benefit from the practice. The event was attended by board employees, local residents, and volunteers. This organization strengthened the sense of community and inspired everyone to adopt a healthy lifestyle.



In addition to the physical and mental health benefits of yoga, the program also focused on the importance of biodiversity conservation. The board highlighted the crucial role of biodiversity in maintaining ecological balance and supporting human life. Participants were informed about local biodiversity issues and encouraged to take active steps in conserving their environment.

The International Yoga Day program held at the Shiv Temple in Dehradun was a great success. It provided a platform for physical rejuvenation through yoga and also fostered a deeper connection with nature and a commitment to preserving biodiversity. Participants returned from the program with a renewed sense of purpose and well-being, inspired to get involved in local environmental initiatives.



The program successfully linked the themes of yoga and biodiversity, with the yoga teachers explaining how both practices encourage harmony and balance. Participants were inspired to adopt a holistic approach that encompasses both personal well-being and environmental protection.

TREE PLANTATION DRIVE ORGANISED BY UTTARAKHAND BIODIVERSITY BOARD

The Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board (UBB), in collaboration with the Gram Pradhan of Kandali Gram Panchayat, organized a significant tree



plantation drive on August 7, 2024, in Vilaspur Kandali, a village in Dehradun. This event brought together representatives from the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board, local villagers, and volunteers who actively involved in the tree planting. The primary objective of the event was to promote environmental conservation by enhancing local biodiversity and addressing the issues of barren and degraded land.

A variety of plant species were introduced during the event, including wild, fruit-bearing, medicinal, and fodder plants. The following species were planted:

- *Syzygium cumini* (Jamun)

- *Embllica officinalis* (Aonla)
- *Psidium guajava* (Amrood)
- *Vitis vinifera* (Angoor)
- *Bauhinia variegata* (Kachnar)
- *Prunus domestica* (Plum)
- *Pyrus pyrifolia* (Nashpati)
- *Elaeocarpus ganitrus* (Rudraksha)
- *Terminalia bellirica* (Baheda)
- *Mangifera indica* (Aam)
- *Bambusa bambos* (Baans)
- *Cassia fistula* (Amaltas)
- *Melia azedarach* (Bakein)

Approximately 100 plants were planted, with a focus on areas of barren and degraded land in the vicinity of the village. The primary

goal of this plantation drive was to promote local biodiversity and provide valuable resources such as fodder and fruits for livestock, birds, and wildlife.

Additionally, as a part of their efforts to address soil erosion and the risk of landslides, bamboo trees were planted near the roads and along the banks of the



Noon River. This step is expected to help mitigate soil degradation and enhance the stability of the region's ecosystem, thus contributing to the broader environmental conservation goals of the UBB.

8TH BIRD FESTIVAL CELEBRATES UTTARAKHAND'S AVIAN DIVERSITY AT MUSSOORIE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, ORGANIZED BY UTTARAKHAND FOREST DEPARTMENT & UTTARAKHAND BIODIVERSITY BOARD

The 8th Uttarakhand Bird Festival was held at the scenic Mussoorie Wildlife Sanctuary in Benog, Mussoorie, Dehradun, from October 18-20, 2024. This annual event brought together nature enthusiasts, conservationists, students, and bird watchers from across the country to celebrate and promote the conservation of birds and their natural habitats.



Rusty-cheeked Scimitar Babbler
©Sanjay Sondhi

The festival's main objective was to raise awareness about the rich avian biodiversity of Uttarakhand while encouraging eco-tourism and community involvement in conservation.

Inaugural Ceremony: A Grand Start

The festival officially kicked off on October 18, 2024, with an inaugural ceremony attended by several dignitaries, including the Uttarakhand Forest Minister, Shri Subodh Uniyal, Forest department officials, local NGOs, and conservationists. The chief guest emphasized the importance of preserving natural habitats and the role of eco-tourism in sustainable development in the region.

The ceremony also featured a welcome address from the Forest Officials, followed by an inspiring keynote speech from Shri Uniyal, highlighting biodiversity conservation and the involvement of local communities. Cultural performances showcasing Uttarakhand's rich heritage added to the festive atmosphere. The event concluded with the release of a poster and short film on the Finn's Weaver, marking the official start of the festival.

Bird Watching Sessions: Immersive Nature Experience

Following the inauguration, a series of bird-watching sessions were organized at the sanctuary from October 18 to October 20, where over 150 participants took part. These sessions were conducted by experienced





ornithologists and local birding experts, giving participants a chance to observe and identify a wide variety of bird species in their natural habitat.

The bird-watching sessions took place from 7:00-9:00 am and 3:00-5:00 pm, allowing both early risers and afternoon enthusiasts to enjoy the experience.



Species Observed:
Participants were able to spot a variety of species, including:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Hill Partridge | 15. Black Bulbul |
| 2. Great Barbet | 16. Ashy-throated Warbler |
| 3. Brown-fronted Woodpecker | 17. Hume's Warbler |
| 4. Rufous-bellied Woodpecker | 18. Lemon-rumped Warbler |
| 5. Gray-headed Woodpecker | 19. Whistler's Warbler |
| 6. Eurasian Hobby | 20. Gray-hooded Warbler |
| 7. Slaty-headed Parakeet | 21. Whiskered Yuhina |
| 8. Long-tailed Minivet | 22. Striated Laughingthrush |
| 9. White-throated Fantail | 23. Rufous Sibia |
| 10. Eurasian Jay | 24. Chestnut-tailed Minla |
| 11. Black-headed Jay | 25. Rufous-chinned Laughing thrush |
| 12. Green-backed Tit | 26. Scaly Thrush |
| 13. Himalayan Black-lored Tit | 27. Chestnut-bellied Rock-Thrush |
| 14. Blyth's Reed Warbler | |



The festival also included a series of talks, workshops, and panel discussions, enhancing knowledge and engagement on various topics, including:

- ◆ Ethical nature watching and bird conservation.
- ◆ The conservation of Finn's Weaver in Uttarakhand.
- ◆ The ongoing search for the Himalayan Quail.
- ◆ The role of Citizen Science in bird conservation.

- ◆ The use of call playback, baiting, and hides for ethical bird watching in Uttarakhand.

Additionally, inspiring success stories of Nature Guides from Devalsari, Rathuadhab, Jaberkheta & Gairdikhata were shared, showcasing the positive impact of community-based conservation efforts in the region.

A Memorable Experience for All

The 8th Bird Festival at Mussoorie Wildlife Sanctuary was a resounding success, fostering a deeper appreciation for Uttarakhand's rich birdlife and the importance of conservation. The event not only raised awareness about the diverse avian species found in the region but also inspired participants to take an active role in the protection



of nature. The combination of engaging bird-watching sessions, insightful workshops, and the cultural festivities made this year's festival a memorable experience for everyone involved. The success of this festival continues to highlight the importance of collaborative efforts in wildlife conservation and the role of eco-tourism in preserving Uttarakhand's natural heritage.

With its continued focus on bird conservation and eco-tourism, the Uttarakhand Bird Festival remains a key event in the region's biodiversity calendar.

AWARENESS PROGRAM CONDUCTED BY THE UTTARAKHAND BIODIVERSITY BOARD

The Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board successfully executed a series of awareness programs between October 2024 and January 2025, strategically aligning with key environmental observances such as Wildlife





Week, International Snow Leopard Day, International Day of Climate Action, and Children's Day. These initiatives were implemented across 115 schools spanning four blocks within the Dehradun district, specifically 3 schools in Vikasnagar, 51 in Raipur, 32 in Sahaspur, and 29 in Doiwala. The programs engaged approximately 4,395 students, facilitated by members of the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board and school educators.

The comprehensive programs incorporated engaging activities, including video presentations elucidating the significance of biodiversity, and intellectually stimulating competitions such

as poetry contests and wildlife identification challenges. To tangibly promote the principles of sustainability, the Board distributed sustainably sourced badges and animal facemasks crafted from recycled materials to the participating students. The culmination of these efforts involved a collaborative tree plantation initiative on school campuses, designed to impart knowledge regarding India's rich biodiversity, its intrinsic value, and the crucial role of sustainability in preserving our natural heritage for future generations.

Wildlife Week 2024

Observed annually in India from October 2nd to 8th, Wildlife Week

serves as a pivotal platform for amplifying awareness concerning the critical importance of wildlife conservation. In 2024, the overarching theme, *"Living in Harmony with Wildlife,"* underscored the necessity for fostering respect and protection for animals and their natural habitats, particularly among children.

During this dedicated week, the Board orchestrated a range of interactive activities tailored for students, including immersive nature walks, creative drawing competitions, and engaging storytelling sessions centered on the animal kingdom. Subject matter experts also provided



practical guidance on responsible wildlife stewardship, emphasizing actions such as tree planting, responsible waste management, and the reduction of plastic consumption. Recognizing the vital role of wildlife in maintaining a healthy and vibrant Earth, the programs highlighted how collective efforts in safeguarding animals and their environments contribute to a more sustainable future for all.

International Snow Leopard Day 2024

Commemorated annually on October 23rd, International Snow Leopard Day is dedicated to raising global awareness about the urgent need for snow leopard conservation. These elusive and majestic creatures, often referred to as the "Ghosts of the Mountains," inhabit the high-altitude, snowy terrains of countries including India, Nepal, and China.

Facing threats from habitat degradation and poaching, snow leopard populations have dwindled to fewer than 7,000 individuals in the wild. To address this critical situation, the Board organized engaging educational activities for students on this significant day, such as artistic drawing contests, captivating storytelling sessions, and informative talks designed to promote the protection of these magnificent animals. The programs emphasized how seemingly small actions, such as planting trees, conserving water resources, and minimizing plastic usage, can collectively contribute to the preservation of snow leopards and their fragile habitats.

International Day of Climate Action 2024

Observed annually on October 24th, the International Day of Climate Action serves as a global call to inspire proactive engagement in addressing

climate change and safeguarding our planet. The impacts of climate change, including rising global temperatures, glacial melt, increased flooding, and prolonged droughts, pose significant threats to both human and animal populations.

In 2024, the thematic focus, "Youth Leading the Climate Charge," aimed to empower students to become proactive agents of climate action. The Board implemented initiatives such as tree planting drives, comprehensive recycling programs, and impactful awareness campaigns within schools to demonstrate the significant collective impact of individual actions. The programs underscored the importance of energy conservation, waste reduction, and the adoption of environmentally responsible habits as crucial contributions to the global effort against climate change.



Shri Rajrajeshwari Public School, Nathuwawala,
Block-Doiwala, Distt.-Dehradun



Government Primary School, Phulsani,
Block-Sahaspur, Distt.-Dehradun



Government Primary School, Dwara,
Block-Raipur, Distt.-Dehradun



Government Primary School, Baniyawala,
Block-Sahaspur, Distt.-Dehradun



Government Junior High School, Prempurmafi,
Kaulagarh, Block-Sahaspur, Distt.-Dehradun



Government Primary School, Dwara,
Block-Raipur, Distt.-Dehradun



Government Primary School, Gularghati,
Block-Doiwala, Distt.-Dehradun



Government Primary School, Chakjogiwala,
Block-Doiwala, Distt.-Dehradun



Government Primary School, Harbajwala,
Block-Raipur, Distt.-Dehradun



Government Upper Primary School, Shishambada,
Block-Vikasnagar, Distt.-Dehradun



Government Upper Primary School, Sherpur,
Block-Vikasnagar, Distt.-Dehradun



Government Upper Primary School, Chandar Road,
Dalanwala, Block-Raipur, Distt.-Dehradun



Children's Day 2024

Celebrated annually on November 14th in India, Children's Day serves as a poignant commemoration of Shri Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister, renowned for his deep affection for children and his vision of them as the nation's future. He consistently emphasized the paramount importance of education and the nurturing

of young minds in building a strong and progressive nation.

On this special occasion, the Board organized a range of engaging and enjoyable activities for children, including interactive games, creative drawing contests, vibrant cultural performances, and captivating storytelling sessions. This day provided an opportunity for children to

experience joy and feel valued. Furthermore, Children's Day served as a reminder to diligently pursue knowledge, aspire to achieve great things, and extend kindness to others.

To further reinforce the significance of sustainable development and collaborative environmental stewardship, the Board distributed



environmentally conscious badges and animal masks crafted from recycled materials to the students. This initiative was strategically designed to cultivate a strong sense of environmental responsibility among the student participants, thereby inspiring them to embrace the core principles of recycling and sustainable lifestyles. By integrating interactive learning experiences, the programs not only enriched students' understanding of India's rich biodiversity and its ecological importance but also empowered them to actively participate in the preservation of the natural environment. Moreover, the inclusion of storytelling sessions, painting competitions, cultural presentations, and interactive discussions enhanced the learning process, making it more captivating and enjoyable. These diverse sessions provided students with valuable opportunities to gain a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted dimensions of biodiversity conservation. Through active engagement in these activities, students developed a deeper appreciation for the natural world and acquired practical knowledge regarding the substantial positive impact of seemingly small individual

efforts on overall environmental sustainability.

This comprehensive awareness program strategically concentrated on the following key thematic areas:

- ◆ Providing detailed information regarding biodiversity, its intrinsic importance, and effective conservation strategies.
- ◆ Organizing engaging and educational poster, essay, and painting competitions centered on the critical themes of biodiversity and climate change.
- ◆ Conducting informative documentary screenings that highlighted various crucial aspects of biodiversity and environmental conservation.
- ◆ Implementing impactful awareness campaigns specifically addressing the detrimental environmental consequences of firecracker usage.

Facilitating interactive storytelling sessions that covered essential topics such as:

- ◆ Defining the concept of biodiversity.
- ◆ Exploring the diverse categories of biodiversity.

- ◆ Understanding the critical role of biodiversity in maintaining ecological equilibrium.
- ◆ Examining dedicated efforts in biodiversity conservation and the proactive role students can undertake.
- ◆ Introducing "Imagine with Me," a stimulating and creative activity meticulously designed to encourage students to explore and develop a comprehensive understanding of the significance of biodiversity.
- ◆ Conducting informative quizzes to effectively assess students' knowledge and comprehension of key concepts related to biodiversity and climate change.

This comprehensive initiative aimed to actively involve students and foster a deep understanding of the interconnected principles of biodiversity, sustainable development, and climate change, with the ultimate goal of cultivating a generation of environmentally conscious citizens.

Ongoing Project

Promoting nature-linked livelihoods and community conservation in the Rathuadhab landscape, Uttarakhand

The rapid biodiversity assessment and capacity building of nature guides in the Rathuadhab landscape continued during the reporting period. The Kalagarh Nature Festival, a community-led nature festival, in partnership with the Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board and Uttarakhand Forest Department was held from 19-22 December 2024. This ongoing project, spanning from October 2023 to October 2025, has recently completed a productive reporting. The Kalagarh Tiger Reserve bird checklist and bird brochure were released during the nature festival. A film titled Whisper of Wings, Birds of Rathuadhab was also released at the nature festival. An exposure visit of local guides was undertaken to Jhilmil Jheel in January 2025 and Gangotri landscape in March 2025.



Project Objectives:

The primary objectives of this project are:

- ◆ Biodiversity assessment in the project landscape to assess bird, butterfly, moth and other biodiversity to promote nature-linked livelihoods.
- ◆ Initiate a nature-linked livelihoods community-based eco-tourism program by training 10 rural youth as nature guides. Build capacity of local BMC's and other existing institutional structures to conduct community-based eco-tourism.
- ◆ Strengthen capacity and build collaborations between existing institutional structures on the ground: Biodiversity Management Committees, Van Panchayats, and Eco Development Committees.

Highlights:

- ◆ Biodiversity of birds, butterflies, moths, insects and amphibians and reptiles.



- ◆ The Kalagarh Nature Festival was held from 19-22 Dec 2024.
- ◆ A checklist of Birds of Kalagarh Tiger Reserve listing 370 bird species was published.
- ◆ A bird brochure, Birds of Kalagarh Tiger Reserve was designed by Nature Conservation Foundation was published, with support from the Ecotourism Wing, Uttarakhand Forest Department.
- ◆ A promotional film, Birds of Rathuadhab Whisper of Wings, made by Green Hub, was released during the nature festival.
- ◆ Capacity building sessions held with local guides in Dec 2024, Jan 2025, Ma 2025 with detailed reports below.
- ◆ Exposure visits of local guides was undertaken to Jhilmil Jheel in January 2025 and Gangotri landscape in March 2025.

10

AUDIT REPORT 2024-25



Auditor's Report 2024-25

Sudarshan Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants

S-9, Tula's Palace, Anaghar,
Haridwar Road, Dehradun - 248 001
Phone : 0135 - 3282559
Mobile : 9412056730

AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of **Uttarakhand State Biodiversity Board, 423 Indira Nagar Colony, Dehra Dun**, as at 31st March 2025 and also the Income & Expenditure Account for the period ended on that date annexed thereto. These financial statements are the 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 a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures 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 schedules attached and read with the Accounting Policies and Notes Forming Part of Accounts give a true and 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 2025
- In the case of the Income & Expenditure Account of the surplus/deficit for the year ended on that date, and

Place: Dehra Dun
Date: 16.05.2025

अध्यक्ष महोदय के अवलोकनार्थ
समस्त

Member-Secretary
Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board
Dehradun



For M/s Sudarshan Sharma & Co.,
Chartered Accountants

ANAND SINGH
RAWAT

Uttarakhand Chartered Accountants
Member
Date: 2025.05.16 (16/05/2025)

(Anand Singh Rawat)

Partner

M. No. 77616, FRN 009222C

अक्योहित

Chairman
Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board,
Dehradun.

Balance Sheet 2024-25


UTTARAKHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2025

CORPUS/CAPITAL FUND AND LIABILITIES	SCHEDULE	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2025		PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2024
		RS.	RS.	RS.
CORPUS/CAPITAL FUND	1		84,076.26	(1,07,449.67)
RESERVES AND SURPLUS	2		82,82,738.00	82,69,748.00
<u>EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS</u>				
SECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS			-	-
UNSECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS			-	-
DEFERRED CREDIT LIABILITIES			-	-
<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS</u>				
(A) CURRENT LIABILITY:	3-A	17,17,27,539.04		14,86,08,376.04
(B) PROVISIONS:	3-B	6,72,912.00	17,24,00,451.04	-
TOTAL			18,07,67,265.30	15,67,70,674.37

ASSETS		CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2025		PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2024
		RS.	RS.	RS.
<u>FIXED ASSETS</u>	4		22,73,830.80	26,46,029.87
<u>INVESTMENTS-FROM EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT</u>				
> F.O.R.(For One Time Special Grant)			-	-
> F.O.R.(With Institutes)			-	-
<u>INVESTMENTS-OTHERS</u>				
> F.O.R.(With Institutes)			-	-
<u>CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES ETC.</u>	5		17,84,93,434.50	15,41,24,644.50
<u>MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE</u>			-	-
> (to the extent not written off or adjusted)				
> (Items under reconciliation)				
TOTAL			18,07,67,265.30	15,67,70,674.37
<u>SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u>				
<u>CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND NOTES ON</u>				


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

"AS PER OUR SEPARATE REPORT OF EVEN DATE ANNEXED"
 FOR M/S SUDARSHAN SHARMA & CO.,
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

 ANAND SINGH
 RAWAT
 (ANAND SINGH RAWAT)
 P.No. 077616, FRN 009232C, PARTNER
 DATED: 16/05/2025
 PLACE: DEHRADUN

UDIN 25077616BMLKW18203


Income & Expenditure Account 2024-25

UTTRAKHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

INCOME	Schedule	Current Year 31.03.2025	Previous Year 31.03.2024
		RS.	RS.
Income from sales/services		-	-
Grants/Subsidies	6	1,46,36,609.00	1,72,08,783.20
Fees/Subscriptions		-	-
Income from Investments (Income on Invest. from earmarked/endow. Funds transferred to Funds)		-	-
Income from Royalty, Publications etc.		-	-
Interest Earned		-	-
Other Income	7	11,90,962.00	15,21,041.65
Increase/(decrease) in stock of finished goods and works-in-progress		-	-
		-	-
Total(A)		1,58,27,571.00	1,87,29,824.85

EXPENDITURE	Schedule	Current Year 31.03.2025	Previous Year 31.03.2024
		RS.	RS.
Establishment Expenses		-	-
Other Administrative Expenses etc.		-	-
Expenditure on Grants, Subsidies etc.	8	1,53,12,942.00	1,64,25,741.20
Interest		-	-
Depreciation (Net Total at the year end corresponding to Schedule 4)	4	3,85,189.07	4,00,092.14
TOTAL(B)		1,56,98,131.07	1,68,25,833.34
Balance being excess of Income over Expenditure(A-B)		1,29,439.93	(96,008.49)
Transfers to Capital Fund (Prior Period Adjustment)		62,086.00	-
Transfer to/from General Reserve		-	-
BALANCE BEING DEFICIT CARRIED TO CORPUS FUND		1,91,525.93	(96,008.49)
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES			
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS			


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

"AS PER OUR SEPARATE REPORT OF EVEN DATE ANNEXED"
 FOR M/S SUDARSHAN SHARMA & CO.,
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
 ANAND SINGH
 RAWAT
 (ANAND SINGH RAWAT)
 M.No. 077516, FRN 009222C, PARTNER
 DATED: 16/05/2025
 PLACE: DEHRADUN

UDIN 25077616BMLKW18203

Balance Sheet 2024-25

UTTARAKHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2025

SCHEDULE 1-CORPUS/CAPITAL FUND:	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2025		PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2024	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(1,07,449.67)		(11,441.18)	
Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure	1,91,525.93	84,076.26	(96,008.49)	(1,07,449.67)
BALANCE AS AT THE YEAR-END		84,076.26		(1,07,449.67)

SCHEDULE 2-RESERVES AND SURPLUS:	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2025		PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2024	
	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	82,69,748.00		71,61,694.00	
Addition during the year	12,990.00		11,00,054.00	
Less: Deductions during the year		82,82,738.00	-	82,69,748.00
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	82,82,738.00	82,82,738.00	82,69,748.00	82,69,748.00


Member Secretary
Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board
Dehradun



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Balance Sheet 2024-25

UTTRAKHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2025

SCHEDULE 3-CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2025		PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2024	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
A. CURRENT LIABILITIES				
1. Acceptances	-	-	-	-
2. Sundry Creditors:				
a) For Goods	-	-	-	-
b) Others	-	-	-	-
Forest Department	-	-	-	-
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 NNHS(GB Pant)	-	-	-	-
Unutilized Grant for Secure Himalaya Project	13,38,774.00		17,91,804.00	
Unutilized Grant for NBA-Salaries	5,72,409.00		30,496.00	
Unutilized Interest in NBA Account	3,42,293.00			
Unutilized Grant for Biological Resource (ABS)	14,63,19,814.94		12,57,75,123.44	
Unutilized Grant for the local bodies for formation of block level BMC's	58,48,000.00		58,98,000.00	
Unutilized Grant for the local bodies for formation of 40 village level BMC's	28,28,000.00		28,20,000.00	
Unutilized Grant Received During the year from State Government	27,46,038.00		99,93,752.10	
Unutilized Grant Received in Previous Year From State Government	95,85,830.10			
Unutilized Grant for Preparation & Conservation of Sacred Groves	9,65,000.00		9,65,000.00	
Unutilized Grant Received for Peer to Peer learning & Exchange Visits	3,01,380.00		5,00,000.00	
Unutilized Grant for Preparation of quality improvement/upgradation and fine tuning of PBR's and others	-		-	
Unutilized Grant for constitution of BMC's in Uttarakhand under special component plan for SC	8,40,000.00		8,40,000.00	
Unutilized Grant for PBR from NBA	-	17,17,27,539.04	-	14,86,08,376.04
TOTAL(A)		17,17,27,539.04	14,86,08,376.04	14,86,08,376.04
B. PROVISIONS				
1. For Taxation	-	-	-	-
2. Gratuity	-	-	-	-
3. Superannuation/Pension	-	-	-	-
4. Accumulated Leave Encashment	-	-	-	-
5. Trade Warranties/Claims	-	-	-	-
6. Others(Specify)	-	-	-	-
Provision of Salary	6,72,912.00	6,72,912.00	-	-
TOTAL(B)		6,72,912.00	-	-
TOTAL (A+B)		17,24,00,451.04		14,86,08,376.04


Member Secretary
Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board
Dehradun



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Member-Secretary
Mardhawal Biodiversity Board
Petra-dun

Balance Sheet 2024-25

UTTRAKHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2025

SCHEDULE - 3 CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES ETC.	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2025		PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2024	
	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	-	-		
> Others				
ONGC				
Debtors (St. Excess Payment Against 100 BHC Grant)				-
4. Cash balances in hand				
> Cash in Hand (N.M.H.S.)				
> Cash in Hand (S.H.P.)				
5. Bank Balances:				
a) With Scheduled Banks:				
> On Current Accounts				
> On Deposit Accounts				
> On Savings Accounts				
IOB A/c No.11420 (Fund A/c)	1,25,35,145.47		99,61,134.47	
IOB A/c No.11454 (ABS)	15,25,06,024.98		13,14,55,404.98	
IOB A/c No.70620 (NMHS)	-		-	
IOB A/c No.70940 (SHP)	13,36,774.00		12,94,701.00	
IOB A/c No.72567 (NBA)	1,21,20,990.05	17,84,92,934.50	1,14,21,404.05	15,41,32,644.50
b) With non-Scheduled Banks:				
> On Current Accounts	-		-	
> On Deposit Accounts (includes margin money)	-		-	
> On Savings Accounts	-		-	
6. Cheq in Remittance			(8,500.00)	(8,500.00)
7. Post Office-Savings Accounts	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (A)		17,84,92,934.50		15,41,24,144.50


 Member Secretary
 Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board
 Dehradun



ANAND SINGH
RAWAT

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Balance Sheet 2024-25

UTTARAKHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2025

Amount-(Rs)

SCHEDULE 5 – (A) CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES ETC. (Cont.)	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2025		PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2024	
	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	-		-	
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)		17,64,93,434.50		15,41,24,644.50

Member Secretary
Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board
Dehradun



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Income & Expenditure Account 2024-25

UTTARAKHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 2025

SCHEDULE DE - GRANTS (SUBSIDIES)	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2025	PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2024	RSL
(Irrecoverable Grants/Schedules Received)			
11. Central Government	-	-	-
21. State Government	-	-	-
Grant from Uttarakhand Government	-	-	-
Grant Utilised against the Grant Received in Previous Year	-	-	-
Opening Balance (Unutilised Grant)	98,95,792.10	1,14,51,727.88	-
Add: Expenses of S&P sample Bordered in FY 18-19 & 19-20	8,15,217.90	-	-
Less: Unutilised Grant of Opening Balance	95,85,320.10	8,44,939.00	-
Grant Utilised against the Grant Received During the Year	-	-	-
Received from (Utilised) Forest Department	1,56,00,000.00	1,00,00,000.00	-
Add: Interest on SB AYC (Current year)	3,84,318.90	5,81,804.00	-
Add: Sale of Stocks	-	5,240.00	-
Less: (Utilised) for Forest Assets	1,81,84,336.00	3,19,83,781.39	-
Less: Part of Interest Refunded	12,893.80	11,08,654.00	-
Less: Unutilised Grant	2,79,899.80	3,58,155.00	-
	27,40,336.00	89,50,739.19	1,08,28,619.20
NBA FUND:			
Grant Received for NBA (Salary under strengthening of SSB's)	-	-	-
Opening Balance (Unutilised Grant)	33,499.00	24,683.00	-
Add: Grant Received during the year	14,50,000.00	14,75,320.00	-
Add: Interest on SB AYC	-	1,79,318.00	-
Less: Interest Amount Refunded	14,80,496.00	16,28,218.00	-
Less: Revaluation Amount	54,218.00	1,61,975.00	-
Less: Unutilised Grant	9,72,809.00	30,488.00	14,15,747.00
Grant Received for formation of 80 block level BMC's under GIA for people's Biodiversity registers	-	-	-
Opening Balance (Unutilised Grant)	58,90,000.00	58,90,000.00	-
Less: Unutilised Grant	58,90,000.00	58,90,000.00	-
Grant Received for formation of 40 village level and 8 block BMC's under GIA for people's Biodiversity registers	-	-	-
Opening Balance (Unutilised Grant)	28,20,000.00	28,20,000.00	-
Less: Unutilised Grant	28,20,000.00	28,20,000.00	-
Grant Received for formation of 38 Village level BMC's in Uttarakhand under special component plan for Schedule Caste	-	-	-
Opening Balance (Unutilised Grant)	8,40,000.00	8,40,000.00	-
Less: Unutilised Grant	8,40,000.00	8,40,000.00	-
Grant Received for Peer to Peer learning & Exchange Visits	-	-	-
Opening Balance (Unutilised Grant)	5,30,000.00	5,30,000.00	-
Less: Unutilised Grant	1,85,380.00	5,30,000.00	-
NBA Fund Interest			
Add: Interest Received during the year	3,42,295.00	-	-
Less: Unutilised Interest	3,42,295.00	-	-
Grant Received for Preparation of quality improvement/upgradation and fine tuning of PR's and others	-	-	-
Opening Balance (Unutilised Grant)	-	31,31,628.00	-
Less: Unutilised Grant	-	-	31,31,628.00
Grant Received from NBA for participation in Panacea 2024, 51st National Products Expo India, at World Trade Centre, Mumbai	-	-	-
Add: Grant Received during the year	-	75,800.00	-
Less: Unutilised Grant	-	-	75,800.00
Grant Received for Celebration of International Biodiversity Day	-	-	-
Grant Received during the year	3,00,000.00	2,00,000.00	-
Less: Unutilised Grant	-	-	2,00,000.00
Amount Received for Biological Resource & Associated SSB Fund			
Opening Balance (Unutilised Grant)	12,53,79,312.94	10,23,10,883.39	-
Amount Received during the year	1,74,19,347.68	2,12,33,813.80	-
Add: Interest Received	14,31,84,515.94	12,35,30,866.59	-
Add: Fee SSB @1000	38,08,246.00	33,66,495.80	-
Less: Share of Income 3% in fees	14,75,33,718.94	12,72,90,365.59	-
Less: Fees 4.85 @ 10000	8,70,982.00	10,61,941.85	-
Less: Unutilised Grant	3,20,000.00	4,84,000.00	-
	14,83,28,814.94	12,87,71,423.84	-
Grant Received from Forest Dep't. for Preparation & Conservation of Sapote Grove	-	-	-
Opening Balance (Unutilised Grant)	9,85,000.00	9,85,000.00	-
Less: Unutilised Grant	9,85,000.00	9,85,000.00	-


Member Secretary
Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board
Dehradun



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Income & Expenditure Account 2024-25

UTTRAKHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 2025

SCHEDULE 06 – GRANTS/SUBSIDIES	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2025	PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2024	RS.
Grant Received from G.B. Pant (NMHS)			
Opening Balance (Unutilised Grant)	-	14,97,439.40	
Add: Interest on SB A/c	-	40,164.00	
	-	15,37,603.40	
Less: Refund to Central Govt.	-	35,37,603.40	
Less: Unutilised Grant	-	-	
Grant Received for Secure Himalaya Project			
Opening Balance (Unutilised Grant)	17,91,804.00	35,76,059.00	
Add: Refund from DFO Uttarakshi (Bns)	-	-	
Add: Interest on SB A/c	36,073.00	61,534.00	
Add: Expenses wrongly booked in Board Fund FY 18-19 & 19-20	4,35,017.00	-	
Add: Expenses wrongly booked in ABS FY 18-19 & 19-20	52,096.00	-	
Less: Unutilised Grant	13,25,774.00	17,91,804.00	18,45,789.00
Grant Received for Celebration of International Day of Yoga 2024			
Grant Received during the year from NBA, Chennai	8,017.00	-	
Less: Unutilised Grant	-	-	
Grant Received for Celebration of World Environment Day 2024			
Grant Received during the year from NBA, Chennai	50,000.00	-	
Less: Unutilised Grant	-	-	
4) Institutions/Welfare Bodies			
5) International Organisations			
6) Others (Specify)			
TOTAL	1,46,16,039.00	1,72,08,783.20	

[Signature]
 Member Secretary
 Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board
 Dehradun



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Income & Expenditure Account 2024-25

UTTRAKHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 2025

(Amount - Rs.)

SCHEDULE 07 - OTHER INCOME /PRIOR PERIOD ITEMS:	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2025		PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2024	
	RS.	RS.		RS.
1) Profit on Sale/disposal of Assets:				
a) Owned assets		-		-
b) Assets acquired out of grants, or received free		-		-
2) Export Incentives realized		-		-
3) Fees for Miscellaneous Services				
4) Miscellaneous Income				
Interest on SB Account				
Interest on TDR				
Others				
Share Of Income under access benefit sharing	8,70,962.00		10,61,041.65	
Fee ABS@10000	3,20,020.00	11,90,962.00	4,60,020.00	15,21,041.65
5) Prior Period Income		-		-
(i) Accrued interest income of earlier years		-		-
TOTAL		11,90,962.00		15,21,041.65


Member-Secretary
Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board
Dehradun



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Income & Expenditure Account 2024-25

UTTRAKHAND STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 2025

SCHEDULE 08 - EXPENDITURE ON GRANTS, SUBSIDIES ETC..	(Amount - Rs.)	
	CURRENT YEAR 31.03.2025	PREVIOUS YEAR 31.03.2024
	RS.	RS.
a) Expenses on Projects		
Expenses against the Govt Grant Received During the Year	1,23,55,199.00	1,05,20,619.20
Expenses against Govt Grant Received in Previous Year	8,44,939.00	
Expenses on Panacea 2024.11th Natural Products Expo India	-	75,000.00
Expenses on Salaries & Wages-NBA	8,93,834.00	14,35,747.00
Expenses on Preparation of quality improvement/upgradation and fine tuning of PBR's and others	-	31,31,628.00
Expenses on formation of block level BMC's	50,000.00	-
Expenses on Celebration of International Biodiversity Day	3,00,000.00	2,00,000.00
Expenses on Secure Himalaya Project	-	18,45,789.00
Expenses on ABS Fund	6,76,333.00	12,16,958.00
Expenses on International Yoga Day	8,017.00	
Expenses on Peer to Peer learning & Exchange Visits	1,34,620.00	
Expenses on Celebration of World Environment Day 2024	50,000.00	
b) Subsidies given to Institution/Organisations	-	-
TOTAL	1,53,12,942.00	1,84,25,741.20

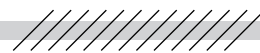
Member-Secretary
Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board
Dehradun



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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 सम्बन्धित 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:-

क्र.सं.	पद नाम	संख्या	प्रस्तावित नाम
1	अध्यक्ष	1	1. मा0 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, जी0बी0 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, जुलोजिकल 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।

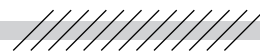
(डॉ० रणबीर सिंह)
सचिव, वन

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 डा० एस० 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 कुमाँऊ/गढ़वाल मंडल एवं समस्त जिलाधिकारी/वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक, उत्तरांचल।
8. निदेशक, सूचना विभाग, उत्तरांचल, देहरादून।
9. स्टाफ ऑफिसर, मुख्य सचिव, उत्तरांचल।
10. बोर्ड के मा० अध्यक्ष एवं समस्त सदस्यगण।
11. निदेशक, राजकीय मुद्रणालय, रुड़की को गजट में प्रकाशन हेतु।
12. निजी सचिव, मा० वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्री जी, उत्तरांचल शासन को मा० मुख्यमंत्री जी के सूचनार्थ।
13. 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:-

क्र0सं0	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, जी0बी0 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

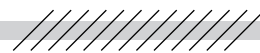
संख्या- 256/X-3-2011, तद्दिनांकित।

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(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 आमंत्रि 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

Annexure-4

उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड, देहरादून की तेईसवीं (23rd) बैठक दिनांक 30 सितम्बर, 2024 का कार्यवृत्त:-

उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड की तेईसवीं (23rd) बैठक डॉ० विजय कुमार, अध्यक्ष, उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड की अध्यक्षता में दिनांक 30.09.2024 को बोर्ड कार्यालय, देहरादून में सम्पन्न हुई। बैठक में उपस्थित सदस्यगणों की सूची अनुलग्न है (संलग्नक-1)

इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक 134/उ०जै०वि०बो०-16-3 दिनांक 13.09.2024 द्वारा बोर्ड की 23वीं बैठक आहूत की गयी थी। बोर्ड में एजेण्डा के अनुसार विचार-विमर्श के उपरान्त निम्नानुसार निर्णय लिये गये :-

एजेण्डा नं०-1:- उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड कार्यालय में नये अध्यक्ष एवं सदस्य-सचिव का बोर्ड के सम्मानित सदस्यों के साथ परिचय।

अध्यक्ष एवं सदस्य-सचिव द्वारा बोर्ड के सदस्यों के साथ परिचय किया गया।

एजेण्डा नं०-2:- दिनांक 01.09.2023 को 22वीं बोर्ड बैठक में निम्न प्रकरणों पर लिये गये निर्णयों की अनुपालन आख्या पर चर्चा।

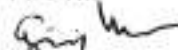
22वीं बोर्ड बैठक में लिये गये निर्णयों की अनुपालन आख्या से बोर्ड को निम्नानुसार अवगत कराया गया :-

प्रकरण	बोर्ड की 22वीं बैठक में लिये गये निर्णय	अनुपालन आख्या
उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड का संगठनात्मक ढांचा	सदस्यों द्वारा 05 सुझाव दिये गये जिन्हें समाहित करते हुये संगठनात्मक ढांचे को अनुमोदित किया गया।	सुझावों का समावेश करते हुये संगठनात्मक ढांचे को शासन को प्रेषित किया गया। इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक: 187/उ०जै० वि०बो०-1-1 दिनांक 04.10.2023 को शासन को पत्र प्रेषित किया गया। बोर्ड के सदस्यों को यह अवगत कराया गया कि प्रमुख सचिव, वन एवं पर्यावरण की अध्यक्षता में दिनांक 19.09.2024 को बोर्ड के संगठनात्मक ढांचे से सम्बन्धित बैठक उत्तराखण्ड शासन में आयोजित की गयी थी, जिसमें अध्यक्ष एवं सदस्य-सचिव, उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड द्वारा भी प्रतिभाग किया गया।
उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता नियमावली, 2015 में संशोधन के सम्बन्ध में।	बोर्ड के सदस्यों द्वारा Biodiversity (Amendment) Act, 2023 में हुए संशोधन के आधार पर उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता नियम, 2015 में भी संशोधन किया जाना अपेक्षित है।	भारत सरकार द्वारा संशोधित जैव विविधता अधिनियम से सम्बन्धित नियम अभी अधिसूचित नहीं किये गये हैं। वन, पर्यावरण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के स्तर से उक्त नियमों के अधिसूचित होने के पश्चात् उत्तराखण्ड सरकार द्वारा जारी उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता नियम, 2015 में आवश्यक संशोधन करवाने हेतु अग्रेतर कार्यवाही बोर्ड के स्तर से की जायेगी।

Access and Benefit Sharing- के मद में प्राप्त धनराशि बी०एम०सी० को उपलब्ध कराने के सम्बन्ध में।	बोर्ड के सदस्यों द्वारा ए०बी०एस० धनराशि के वितरण के संबंध में अन्य राज्यों की SoP के अध्ययन किया जाये तथा उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के लिये एक SoP तैयार की जाये।	भारत सरकार द्वारा संशोधित राष्ट्रीय जैव विविधता नियम अभी अधिसूचित नहीं हुये हैं। भारत सरकार से अधिसूचना जारी होने के उपरान्त ही SoP तैयार करने की कार्यवाही की जा सकेगी। ए०बी०एस० की धनराशि काफी समय से बोर्ड के पास लम्बित होने के कारण जैव विविधता अधिनियम, 2002 (यथासंशोधित) के आर्टिकल-32(2)(d) के नवीन संशोधन के अनुसार उन बी०एम०सी० को जिनमें उक्त Biological produce पाया जाता है, ए०बी०एस० की धनराशि अवमुक्त करने के निर्णय पर बोर्ड के समस्त सदस्यों द्वारा सर्वसम्मति से सैद्धान्तिक सहमति प्रदान की एवं ए०बी०एस० से नियम अधिसूचित होने के सम्बन्ध में विचार-विमर्श उपरान्त, अग्रतर कार्यवाही करने हेतु अध्यक्ष, उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड को अधिकृत किया।
विश्व प्रसिद्ध देहरादूनी बासमती पर हुये अध्ययन की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में।	बोर्ड के सदस्यों द्वारा सुझाव दिया गया कि उक्त अध्ययन रिपोर्ट को अन्य सम्बन्धित विभागों तथा संस्थाओं को प्रेषित की जाये।	बोर्ड की पिछली बैठक के सुझावों के क्रम में दिनांक 19.01.2024 को जलागम प्रबन्ध निदेशालय के कान्फ्रेंस हॉल में एक कार्यशाला आयोजित की गयी जिसमें सम्बन्धित विभागों तथा संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा भी प्रतिभाग किया गया एवं अध्ययन रिपोर्ट को उनसे साझा किया गया। देहरादून बासमती की अध्ययन रिपोर्ट शासन को भी प्रेषित की गयी। इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक: 733/उ०जै० वि०बो०-72(6) दिनांक 03.05.2024 द्वारा बासमती धान के संरक्षण हेतु बासमती टास्क फोर्स का गठन किया गया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय द्वारा यह सुझाव दिया गया कि बासमती टास्क फोर्स की बैठक आगामी माहों में आयोजित कर ली जाये जिसमें इस बिन्दु पर भी विचार किया जाये कि देहरादून जनपद में बासमती के कुल रोपित क्षेत्र में किस प्रकार से बढोत्तरी की जा सकती है। तथा बासमती बोने वाले किसानों को किस तरह से बासमती बोने हेतु प्रेरित किया जा सकता है।

ऐजेण्डा नं०-3:- भारत सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 03.08.2023 को जैव विविधता अधिनियम, 2002 में हुये संशोधन जो दिनांक 01.04.2024 से लागू हुआ है, के सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्यों के साथ विचार-विमर्श करना।

सदस्य-सचिव, उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड द्वारा पी०पी०टी० प्रस्तुतीकरण के माध्यम से संशोधित जैव विविधता



अधिनियम, 2002 में हुये समस्त संशोधनों से बोर्ड के सदस्यों को अवगत कराया।

ऐजेण्डा नं०-4:- 2024-25 में उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड को उत्तराखण्ड शासन के स्तर से प्राप्त बजट/अनुदान तथा उसके व्यय की स्थिति से बोर्ड के सदस्यों को अवगत कराना:-

क्र०सं०	मानक मद	Opening Balance 01 April, 2024 (लाख में)	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में वन विभाग द्वारा प्राप्त धनराशि (लाख में)	कुल धनराशि (लाख में)	31 अगस्त, 2024 तक व्यय धनराशि (लाख में)	शेष धनराशि (लाख में)
1	56-सहायक अनुदान (सामान्य गैर वेतन)	84.36	100.00	184.36	53.62	130.74
2	08-पारिश्रमिक	—	25.00	25.00	—	25.00
3	27-व्यावसायिक तथा विशेष सेवाओं के लिये भुगतान	—	25.00	25.00	—	25.00
योग			150.00	234.40	53.62	180.74

बोर्ड के समस्त उपस्थित सदस्यों द्वारा सर्वसम्मति से बजट/अनुदान से हुये व्यय का अनुमोदन किया गया।

ऐजेण्डा नं०-5:- Access and Benefit Sharing (ए०बी०एस०) के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय जैव विविधता प्राधिकरण (एन०बी०ए०) से प्राप्त धनराशि तथा बोर्ड कार्यालय में विभिन्न औद्योगिक इकाईयों से प्राप्त धनराशि को संशोधित जैव विविधता अधिनियम, 2002 के नियमानुसार व्यय करने हेतु बोर्ड का अनुमोदन प्राप्त करना।

क्र० सं०	प्राप्त धनराशि का श्रोत	प्राप्त धनराशि	व्यय धनराशि	प्रशासनिक व्यय हेतु	अवशेष धनराशि लाख में दिनांक 17.09.2024 तक [3-(4+5)]	अभ्युक्ति
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	राष्ट्रीय जैव विविधता प्राधिकरण, चैन्नई	63.18	1.53	1.02	60.63	
		1.53			1.53	

Signature

Total		64.71	1.53	1.02	62.16	
1.	औद्योगिक इकाईयां (ABS+fees)	1224.24	111.85	15.78	1096.61	प्रशासनिक व्यय हेतु (5% + fees)
Grand Total					1158.77	

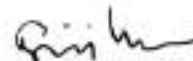
बोर्ड द्वारा निर्णय लिया गया कि राष्ट्रीय जैव विविधता प्राधिकरण (NBA), चेन्नई से ए०बी०एस० के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध कराई गयी कुल धनराशि ₹64.71 लाख के सापेक्ष अवशेष ₹62.16 लाख (प्रशासनिक व्यय के अतिरिक्त) की धनराशि को व्यय करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय जैव विविधता प्राधिकरण द्वारा 02.08.2024 को VC के माध्यम से हुई बैठक के कार्यवृत्त जिसे राष्ट्रीय जैव विविधता प्राधिकरण अपनी ई-मेल दिनांक 27.08.2024 द्वारा उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड को प्रेषित किया गया है, में यह उल्लेख है कि "It was informed by the NBA that where the ABS money meant for SBB, the same may be used for the activities envisaged under section 32(2) of the Act" राष्ट्रीय जैव विविधता प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्गत उक्त निर्देश तथा उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता अधिनियम, 2002 (यथा संशोधित, 2023) की धारा-32(2)(d) के अनुसार "..... Provided that when it is not possible to identify the area from where the biological resources or associated knowledge have been accessed, the fund shall be utilized for socio-economic development of the area where such biological resources occur."

उपरोक्त के आलोक में उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड के समस्त सदस्यों द्वारा सर्वसम्मति से यह निर्णय लिया गया कि संशोधित जैव विविधता अधिनियम, 2002 के पैरा 32(2)(d) में हुये नवीन संशोधन के अनुसार बी०एम०सी० में Socio-economic Development तथा अन्य कार्य जो संशोधित अधिनियम में अनुमन्य हैं, में व्यय हेतु बी०एम०सी० को राष्ट्रीय जैव विविधता प्राधिकरण से प्राप्त धनराशि तथा ए०बी०एस० मद में बोर्ड के पास जमा धनराशि शीघ्र उपलब्ध कराने पर सैद्धान्तिक सहमति प्रदान की एवं एन०बी०ए० से नियम अधिसूचित होने के सम्बन्ध में विचार-विमर्श उपरान्त, अग्रेतर कार्यवाही करने हेतु अध्यक्ष, उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड को अधिकृत किया।

बोर्ड के समस्त सदस्यों द्वारा सर्वसम्मति से यह भी निर्णय लिया गया कि औद्योगिक इकाईयों से वर्तमान तक प्राप्त ए०बी०एस० की धनराशि को वितरित करने हेतु प्रथम चरण में प्रत्येक जनपद से न्यूनतम दो एवं अधिकतम पांच सक्रिय बी०एम०सी० का चयन अध्यक्ष एवं सदस्य-सचिव, उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड द्वारा कर लिया जाये। प्रथम चरण में किसी भी चयनित बी०एम०सी० को ₹2.5 लाख की सीमा तक धनराशि बोर्ड द्वारा ए०बी०एस० मद से उपलब्ध कराये जाने पर विचार कर लिया जाये। ₹2.5 लाख की यह सीमा एन०बी०ए० से प्राप्त धनराशि पर लागू नहीं होगी।

ऐजेण्डा नं०-6:- बोर्ड के वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के लेखाओं की तुलन पत्र (Balance Sheet) एवं लेखा परीक्षण (Audit) रिपोर्ट बोर्ड के संज्ञानार्थ:-

उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड, देहरादून का वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के लेखाओं की तुलन पत्र (Balance Sheet) एवं लेखा परीक्षण (Audit) रिपोर्ट बोर्ड के सदस्यों के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया गया। जिस पर बोर्ड का अनुमोदन प्राप्त किया गया।



ऐजेण्डा नं०-7:- बोर्ड कार्यालय में वर्तमान में लेखा की बैलेंस सीट व लेखापरीक्षण (Audit) हेतु Auditor का बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदन प्राप्त करना:-

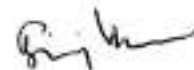
चूंकि वर्तमान में कार्यरत CA Firm को बोर्ड के लेखा का ऑडिट करते हुये 05 वर्ष से ज्यादा का समय बीत चुका है। अतः CAG द्वारा जारी गाईडलाईन्स के अनुरूप किसी नये CA Firm जो कि CAG की वेबसाइट पर उपस्थित जिला देहरादून हेतु Empanelled CA Firm की सूची में से किसी CA Firm का आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष हेतु नियमानुसार चयन अध्यक्ष एवं सदस्य-सचिव, उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड द्वारा कर लिया जाये।

ऐजेण्डा नं०-8:- (i) अधिसूचना हेतु शासन को प्रेषित थलकेदार जैव विविधता विरासत स्थल (बी०एच०एस०) के प्रस्ताव के बारे में बोर्ड के सदस्यों को अवगत कराना।

सदस्य-सचिव, उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड द्वारा बोर्ड के सदस्यों को यह अवगत कराया गया कि इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक: 716/उ०जै०वि०बो०-16-3 (2) दिनांक 02.05.2024 द्वारा थलकेदार (पिथौरागढ़) जैव विविधता विरासत स्थल (बी०एच०एस०) के प्रस्ताव को अधिसूचित करने हेतु शासन को प्रस्ताव प्रेषित किया गया है। उक्त प्रस्ताव पर समयक विचारोपरान्त बोर्ड के समस्त सदस्यों द्वारा सर्वसम्मति से अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया।

(ii) देवलसारी बी०एच०एस० के प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में बोर्ड को अवगत कराना।

सदस्य-सचिव, उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड द्वारा बोर्ड के समस्त सदस्यों को यह अवगत कराया गया कि बोर्ड द्वारा टिहरी जनपद के देवलसारी को बी०एच०एस० के रूप में अधिसूचित किये जाने हेतु प्रस्ताव पर अग्रेतर कार्यवाही की जा रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी मसूरी से भी पत्राचार किया जा रहा है। उक्त प्रस्ताव पूर्ण होने के पश्चात उक्त प्रस्ताव को उत्तराखण्ड शासन को देवलसारी बीएचएस की अधिसूचना जारी करने हेतु प्रस्ताव उत्तराखण्ड शासन को प्रेषित किये जाने का बोर्ड के समस्त उपस्थित सदस्यों द्वारा सर्वसम्मति से निर्णय लिया गया।



ऐजेण्डा नं०-9:- अन्य विचारणीय बिन्दु।

○ शासन के पत्रांक: I/232184/2024 दिनांक 09.08.2024 द्वारा निम्न बिन्दुओं पर सूचना/सुस्पष्ट आख्या उपलब्ध कराने हेतु निर्देशित किया गया है:-

- ❖ प्रस्तावित 'हर्बल मिशन' परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन हेतु बजट व्यवस्था किस स्रोत से की जायेगी।

संशोधित जैव विविधता अधिनियम, 2002 के पैरा 32(2) के अनुसार ए०बी०एस० की धनराशि को बी०एम०सी० के माध्यम से Socio-economic Development आदि कार्यों हेतु ही व्यय किया जा सकता है।

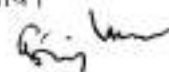
उपरोक्त के आलोक में बोर्ड के समस्त उपस्थित सदस्यों द्वारा सर्वसम्मति से यह निर्णय लिया गया कि हर्बल मिशन परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन हेतु बजट की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकार द्वारा ही बजट के माध्यम से उपलब्ध कराये जाने हेतु अनुरोध प्रेषित किया जाये।

- ❖ प्रस्तावित हर्बल मिशन के Monitoring Structure में पर्यावरण विभाग से किसी अधिकारी को नामित न कर, वन विभाग के Chief Conservator of Forest-NTFP को सम्मिलित किया गया है, तो क्यों न उक्त परियोजना को वन विभाग के स्तर पर ही कार्यान्वित कर लिया जाये?

बोर्ड द्वारा विचारोपरान्त यह निर्णय लिया गया कि बोर्ड को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी यदि उक्त परियोजना को वन विभाग के स्तर से क्रियान्वित किये जाने का निर्णय शासन द्वारा लिया जाये। जहां तक प्रश्न मुख्य वन संरक्षक, एनटीएफपी के स्थान पर पर्यावरण विभाग के किसी अधिकारी को सम्मिलित करने का है। उक्त के सम्बन्ध में बोर्ड का यह मत है कि शासन अपने स्तर से उक्त दोनों में से जिस भी अधिकारी को उचित समझे Monitoring Structure में नामित कर सकती है एवं क्रियान्वयन किये जाने के संबंध में बोर्ड द्वारा चर्चा उपरान्त यह भी मत व्यक्त किया कि वन विभाग के अंतर्गत अपर प्रमुख वन संरक्षक, अनुसंधान प्रशिक्षण एवं प्रबन्धन, हल्द्वानी जिनके दायित्वों में वन संवर्धन, प्रबन्धन एवं अनुसंधान निहित हैं तथा पी०बी०आर० संबंधी linkages भी हैं, शामिल करना समीचीन होगा।

- सापों के विष विदोहन का लाईसेंस जारी किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय -
कार्यालय प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, देहरादून वन प्रभाग, देहरादून के पत्रांक: 1498/37-1 दिनांक 26.09.2024 के क्रम में सापों के विष विदोहन का लाईसेंस जारी किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में प्रार्थना पत्र प्राप्त हुआ।

बोर्ड द्वारा सर्वसम्मति से यह निर्णय लिया गया कि उक्त प्रकरण को बोर्ड की Wild faunal Diversity समिति के सम्मुख रखा जाये तथा उस समिति में यदि WII का कोई सदस्य नहीं हो तो WII के प्रतिनिधि को विशेष आमंत्रि के रूप में अनिवार्य रूप से आमंत्रित किया जाये। समिति द्वारा जो रिपोर्ट उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी उस रिपोर्ट को आगामी बोर्ड बैठक में रखा जाये।



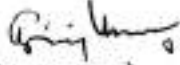
ऐजेण्डा नं०-10:-अध्यक्ष महोदय की अनुमति से अन्य बिन्दु।

बैठक में अध्यक्ष महोदय द्वारा निम्नलिखित निर्देश दिये गये:-

1. बोर्ड कार्यालय में विभिन्न गठित समितियों को ACTIVE किया जाये तथा सभी समितियों की समय-समय पर बैठक आयोजित करने के प्रयास किये जायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय द्वारा समस्त ऑनलाईन तथा व्यक्तिपरूप से उपस्थित प्रतिभागियों का धन्यवाद ज्ञापित कर बैठक का समापन किया गया।

अनुमोदित

 01/10/2024
(डा० विजय कुमार)

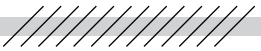
अध्यक्ष,
उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड,
देहरादून

 01.10.24
(नीतीश मिश्र त्रिपाठी)

सदस्य-सचिव
उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड,
देहरादून

संलग्नक-1**बैठक में उपस्थित सदस्यगणों की सूची**

क्र० सं०	अधिकारी का नाम	पदनाम	बैठक में प्रतिभाग करने का माध्यम
1.	श्री राहुल	मुख्य वन संरक्षक, एन०टी०एफ०पी०, देहरादून	व्यक्तिगत रूप से उपस्थित
2.	डा० बी०एस० अधिकारी-वैज्ञानिक-जी	भारतीय वन्य जीव संस्थान, चन्द्रबनी, देहरादून	व्यक्तिगत रूप से उपस्थित
3.	प्रियंका सिंह	सहायक निदेशक, कृषि विभाग, उत्तराखण्ड	व्यक्तिगत रूप से उपस्थित
4.	डा० जगमोहन सिंह असवाल	संयुक्त निदेशक, पशुपालन विभाग, उत्तराखण्ड	व्यक्तिगत रूप से उपस्थित
5.	श्री खिलानन्द कनवाल,	प्रतिनिधि निदेशक, जी.बी. पन्त राष्ट्रीय हिमालयी पर्यावरण एवं सतत विकास संस्थान, कोसी कटारमल, अल्मोडा	वर्चुअल
6.	श्री सी०पी० कुनियाल	निदेशक/प्रतिनिधि, जडी-बूटी शोध संस्थान, गोपेश्वर, चमोली	वर्चुअल
7.	डा० डी०एस० बिष्ट		
8.	श्री नीतीश मणि त्रिपाठी	सदस्य-सचिव, उत्तराखण्ड जैव विविधता बोर्ड, देहरादून	व्यक्तिगत रूप से उपस्थित



Notes

Area for notes, consisting of multiple horizontal dotted lines for writing.

Notes

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Photo Courtesy: Bhumesh Bharti

The wealth of the nation is its air, water, soil, forests, minerals, rivers, lakes, oceans, scenic beauty, wildlife habitats and biodiversity... that's all there is. That's the whole economy. That's where all the economic activity and jobs come from. These biological systems are the sustaining wealth of the world.

- Gaylord Nelson



उत्तराखण्ड जैवविविधता बोर्ड
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