



SECOND
INDIAN BIODIVERSITY CONGRESS (IBC 2012)

9-11 December 2012, JN Tata Auditorium, Bengaluru

INDIAN BIODIVERSITY Expo
IBE 2012 8-11 December 2012
Veterinary College Ground, Hebbal, Bengaluru



Report & IBC 2012 Recommendations



Organisers



Highlights

- ✿ First major event in India in the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity (2011-2020).
- ✿ National Seminar (9-11 December 2012) on the focal theme "Biodiversity of the Western Ghats" and on 10 sub themes; attended by about 850 delegates.
- ✿ Indian Biodiversity Expo (8-11 December 2012) highlighting the rich Biodiversity and natural heritage of India. Participation by R & D centers, Academic Institutions, NGOs, Corporates and State Biodiversity Boards
- ✿ Children's Conclave on Biodiversity (10-11 December 2012)
- ✿ Special Section on Green Politics Meet highlighting inclusive action for biodiversity conservation (11 Dec. 12)
- ✿ National Photography Exhibition on Western Ghats: Biodiversity & Culture (8-11 December 2012)
- ✿ Biodiversity Laws, Indigenous Knowledge Intellectual Property Right and Bio-piracy";
- ✿ IBC- GEF Special Session on "National strategy for management of medicinal plants resources in an inter-sectoral perspective".

Participation

Members of academic and research community, civil society, community members, planners, policy makers, students, corporates etc.

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Focal Theme

Biodiversity of the Western Ghats

Challenges and Strategies for Conservation and Sustainable Management



Sub Themes

- ✿ Biodiversity Documentation and Taxonomy
- ✿ Agro-biodiversity and Food Security
- ✿ Research and Development in Biodiversity : Societal Implications
- ✿ Biotechnology, Bioinformatics and Biodiversity Conservation
- ✿ Biodiversity and Development; Biodiversity and Responsible Tourism
- ✿ Climate change and Biodiversity
- ✿ Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
- ✿ Biodiversity Laws, Indigenous Knowledge, Intellectual Property Right and Biopiracy
- ✿ Sacred groves, Cultural, Spiritual and Linguistic Linkages of Biodiversity
- ✿ ICTs, Biodiversity Education and Public Awareness



SECOND INDIAN BIODIVERSITY CONGRESS (IBC 2012) & EXPO

8-11 December 2012, J.N Tata Auditorium, IISc, Bengaluru



NATIONAL SEMINAR (9 - 11 December 2012)

2nd Indian Biodiversity Expo

IBE 2012 8-11 December 2012, Veterinary College Ground, Hebbal, Bengaluru

National Seminar | Indian Biodiversity Expo | Civil Society Meet | Children's Biodiversity Conclave | National Photography Competition



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IBC 2012

Report
&
Recommendations



Indian Biodiversity Congress (IBC)

The Indian Biodiversity Congress is the largest conclave of scientists, conservationists, environmentalists, civil society groups and local communities concerned with biodiversity. *The major objective of IBC is to formulate a vision and alternate strategic plan for the conservation of biodiversity in the context of prevailing concept of "development at ANY cost" and to showcase the potentials of biodiversity to the public through awareness programmes such as exhibition.* It is here where minds that are tuned towards conservation of Planet Earth come together on a single platform.

The concept of IBC was mooted by Centre for Innovation in Science and Social Action (CISSA) and the first IBC was launched at Thiruvananthapuram in 2010, in the United Nations International Year of Biodiversity (IYB), by CISSA in association with Navdanya (New Delhi), University of Kerala and Kerala State Biodiversity Board (KSBB).

It was at that time decided to organize IBC every two years as a common platform of various stakeholders concerned with biodiversity.



Bengaluru, India's green garden city saw the curtains go up on the second edition of the Indian Biodiversity Congress on December 8, 2012. The event that ran up to December 11 was complete in all respects with a National Seminar, Expo, Civil Society Meet, Children's Biodiversity Conclave and National Photography Competition making it a superlative conclave.



Shri. G N Sreekantiah
Director, Dept. of Ayush



Dr. Vaman Acharya
Chairman, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board



Shri. ARAVIND LIMBAVALI,
Minister for Health and Family Welfare, Government of Karnataka
inaugurating Indian Biodiversity Expo



Dr. GG Gangadharan
Vice Chairman, IBC 2012



IBC 2012 JAI IBC 2012 JAI IBC 2012 JAI

2nd Indian Biodiversity Expo

IBE 2012 8-11 December 2012,
Veterinary College Ground, Hebbal, Bengaluru



"The need of the hour is to focus on promoting organic farming and to develop upon the resources present right here in India, especially in Karnataka"

Shri. Aravind Limbavali,
Minister for Health and Family Welfare,
Govt. of Karnataka



Biju Karakkonam and TNA Perumal
Nature and Wildlife photographers

With over 200 stalls that put on show the rich biodiversity heritage of the country, the Indian Biodiversity Expo, saw the participation of major government institutions including the, Karnataka Biodiversity Board, Department of AYUSH, Karnataka Fisheries Department, Horticulture Mission, Madhya Pradesh Biodiversity Board, Karnataka State Biofuel Board, Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Marine Products Export Development Authority, Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment, Indian Institute of Horticulture Research, and Indian Institute of Wood Science and Technology. NGO pavilion included ATREE, WWF, CEE, Green Foundation Navdanya, Rice Campaign, Zoo Outreach, Thanal and Sahajasamudra.

One major attraction of the Indian Biodiversity Expo was the presence of the stall put up by the National Museum of Natural History, New Delhi. The varied bio-diverse profile of the country and the Western Ghats were showcased in an absolutely eye-catching manner.

The CISSA special pavilion focused on "Biodiversity is Life", which trumpeted the need to educate the public about the importance of biodiversity and its linkages with life.

Civil society pavilions : ATREE, WWF, CEE, Green Foundation, Navdanya, Rice Campaign, Outreach, Thanal and others.

Medicinal plants, horticultural crops and livestock were displayed in various pavilions.

Entries received for National Photography Competition organized in connection with IBC 2012 were exhibited in Expo.

Photographs by Nature and Wildlife Photographers, TNA Perumal and Biju Karakkonam were also showcased in the Expo.

Other attractions: Bio-diversity bazaar, craft mela, organic bazaar and village market.







2nd Indian Biodiversity Expo

IBE 2012 8-11 December 2012, Veterinary College Ground, Hebbal, Bengaluru

cultural programmes

"Organic farming and organic agriculture should be promoted in the country. We all know that fertilisers are just not good for animals or humans, so we should come away from that".

Shri. Aravind Limbavali
Minister for Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of Karnataka

"Destruction of any species might lead to the destruction of Homo sapiens too as there is a definite link between all species".

Dr. G.N. Sreekantiah
Director, Department of AYUSH, Govt. of Karnataka

Shri. Aravind Limbavali, Minister for Health and family welfare, Government of Karnataka, inaugurated the first Indian Biodiversity Expo at the Veterinary College Ground, Hebbal, Bengaluru on 8th December 2012. The Indian Biodiversity Expo, had around 200 stalls from various stake holders in the biodiversity arena and showcased a variety of life, biodiversity and culture. The expo had the participation of state biodiversity boards, institutions of repute, research and development organizations, educational institutions and farmers. Comprising medicinal plants exhibitions, organic bazars, agri-horti expos, village market, herbal products showcase and a traditional food court, the expo stood out with various special pavilions at the venue.

Dr. Vaman Acharya, Chairman of the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board and Patron Indian Biodiversity Congress, who presided over the function, said the biodiversity of the Western Ghats is important to the states of Karnataka and Kerala. He pointed out that it is the essential duty of the people to ensure that the biodiversity is safeguarded and passed over to the next generation. Dwelling upon the fact that farmers are now opting for more pesticide injected crops, Dr. Acharya said that such a move can be extremely harmful to the environment.

Dr. G.G. Gangadharan, Vice chairman, IBC 2012 and Medical Director, I-AIM, welcomed the gathering, which had the participation of various dignitaries including Dr. Sadananda egde and Dr. C.Suresh Kumar, General Secretary, CISSA.

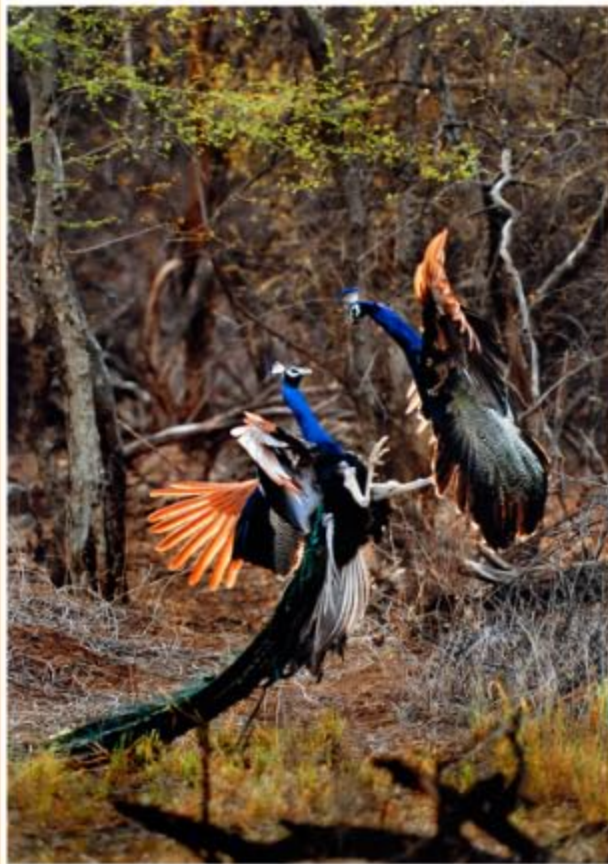
Pointing out that the more we advance in science the more we lose as far as biodiversity is concerned, Dr. Sreekantiah, Director, Department of AYUSH, Government of Karnataka, said though we achieved food security in the sixties, we are now on the verge of losing our environment which has been safeguarding us.

Cultural programmes were organized on each day in the Expo venue by leading artists in the field.



cultural programmes

1st Prize



Peacock Fighting
Ramu M, Bangalore

All India Nature Photography
Competition & Exhibition
on WESTERN GHATS
BIODIVERSITY AND CULTURE

2nd Prize

Langur Family
Anilkumar T, Cochin



3rd Prize



Rock Thrush with Frog
Vinay K, Bangalore

CONSOLATION PRIZES



Bat in Flight
Karthika D, Trivandrum



Hanging Parrot
Putta Raju, Kaiga



Robberfly Mating
Shridher Shelke, Belgaum



Eagle Mating - Vidhyadhar D.S. Belgaum



Tribal Food - Prasanth Pattan, Thalassery

All India Nature Photography Competition

IBC 2012 received about 484 entries for the photography competition. The photos were submitted on themes reflecting the landscape, ecosystems, unique flora and fauna, with a special reference to endemic species, threats to biodiversity, indigenous people and biodiversity linkages and cultural heritage.

- Shri. M. Ramu, Bengaluru, Shri. T. Anilkumar, Cochin and Shri. K. Vinay, Bengaluru won first, second and third prizes respectively for their entries Peacock Fighting, Langur Family and Rock Thrush with Frog.
- Consolation prizes were given to Shri Sridhar D. Shelke, Belgaum, Shri K. Putta Raju, Kaiga, Smt. D. Karthika, Trivandrum, Shri Vidhyadhar D. Shelke, Belgaum and Shri Prasanth Pattan, Thalassery.
- The photographs were evaluated by the Nature and Wildlife Photographer Shri TNA Perumal. The programme was co-ordinated by Shri. D. Dev Das. Selected photographs were displayed in the Expo.



TNA Perumal Receiving Memento from **Dr. C. Suresh Kumar**
General Convenor IBC 2012



Second Indian Biodiversity Congress (IBC 2012)

The Second Indian Biodiversity Congress (IBC) 2012 got off to start at the famed JN Tata Auditorium, Indian Institute Science, Bengaluru on December 9, 2012. The event saw the focal theme of "Biodiversity of the Western Ghats - Challenges and Strategies for Conservation and Sustainable Management" being discussed threadbare.



A total of 850 delegates attended the National Seminar. A total of 308 abstracts has been submitted for presentation in 10 themes. Oral presentations numbered 172, while 69 poster presentations got underway over three days. Best paper presenters in 10 themes were presented with awards, separately for oral and poster presentation categories.



Development and the planet can co-exist, according to Union Minister for Oil and Natural Gases Sri. Veerappa Moily, who inaugurated the second installment of the IBC. Pointing out that it is imperative to meet the challenges of convergence and synergy in this regard, he said the need of the hour with regard to biodiversity conservation is to go for some inclusive action.

Stressing the need for the States and the Union government to work together, he said governments need to make sure that no issue of federalism comes up on that front. Dwelling upon the focal theme of the IBC 2012 – Biodiversity of the Western Ghats and the Strategies for the Conservation and Sustainable Management – the Union Minister congratulated the Western Ghats Task Force for its whole hearted efforts in preserving the biodiversity of the region.

Saying that the challenges in biodiversity conservation are artificially created by selfish people for their own benefits, Shri. Veerappa Moily said such barriers need to go. Apart from creating awareness, biodiversity protection needs to be taken up by people's representatives, who are leaders of the society. He added that no one can be society leaders unless they take efforts for the protection of nature.

Reminding that traditional knowledge has been ignored of late; he called upon scientists to revisit such areas of excellence so that they are revived. He said India has a great tradition in conserving biodiversity and a large get together such as the IBC 2012 would lead to further deliberations that would help in the protection of the country's biodiversity.

"India has a great tradition in conserving biodiversity and a large get together such as the IBC 2012 would lead to further deliberations that would help in the protection of the country's biodiversity".

Shri. Veerappa Moily, Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas, Govt. of India



Shri. M. Veerappa Moily
Hon'ble Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas, Govt. of India

Protection of biodiversity, environment and animals would need active people's participation. That would mean that awareness should spread out to schools, colleges, working places so that the theme becomes a people's movement. Awareness needs to start with the people's representatives, from Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha to gramasabhas, vidhan sabhas, taluk sabhas and percolate to the general public, Shri. H.N. Ananth Kumar, Member of Parliament, Bengaluru, said.

Reminding that we achieve all development at the cost of biodiversity, clean drinking water and depletion of ozone layer, he said there should be zero-tolerance when it comes to destruction of environment, biodiversity and nature. Awareness can bring in a paradigm shift in the way people see nature.





Shri. H.N. Ananth Kumar
Hon'ble Member of Parliament

There has to be one touchstone for all programmes when it comes to development, and that should be 'Environment'.

H.N. Ananth Kumar, Member of Parliament, Bengaluru

Proceedings at the conference should be fruitful in such a manner that they create a well informed public. Collective information would lead to effective implementation of biodiversity conservation.

Braulio Ferrera De Souza Dias, Executive Secretary, UN Convention on Biodiversity

We need to learn by communicating more with practitioners of biodiversity conservation. Though the outlay has been large, we fail somewhere in the way we use that money in biodiversity protection.

Dr Balakrishna Pisupati, Chairman, National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai



Dr. Balakrishna Pisupati
Chairman, National Biodiversity Authority



Shri. Monappa
Hutti Gold Mines

Making a presentation on 'why biodiversity is a concern', Dr Balakrishna Pisupati, Chairman, National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai, pointed to the fact that nature is disappearing, but we still do not know what is to be done to stop that. Biodiversity has to be a concern for all stakeholders involved, and the public at large, he added.

Dr Pisupati dwelt upon various issues such as linkage of poverty and environmental degradation, efforts around the world on bio-mimicry, biodiversity for economic benefits, innovations, livelihood and more.

Dr. Vaman Acharya, Chairman, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, spoke about the efforts that have been taken years ago in a bid to save the environment and biodiversity of the Western Ghats. Lamenting the move to go for crops that use a lot of water and pesticides that harm the environment, he said that the changes in lifestyle that ignore natural resources and its protection would not make biodiversity sustainable.

Dr. G.G Gangadharan, Vice Chairman, IBC 2012, listed down the unique proceedings that will be part of the second Indian Biodiversity Congress. Focusing on aspects such as Green Politics, Students' Conclave, Indian Biodiversity Expo and other themes, he said a well informed public would help in shaping the future as the young and old would know how to interact with nature's sustainability.

Shri. Ananth Hegde Ashishar (Chairman, Western Ghats Task Force, Karnataka) and Dr. Vaman Acharya (Chairman, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board) offered special addresses at the opening session. Shri. Monappa, Hutti Gold Mine, Dr. R Sukumar, Working Chairman IBC 2012, Dr. C. Suresh Kumar, General Secretary, Centre for Innovation in Science and Social Action (CISSA), and Dr. A. Biju Kumar, Organising Secretary, IBC 2012, were among those who participated in the opening session.



Dr. Anand Hegde Ashishar
Chairman, Western Ghats Task Force, Karnataka



Dr. A. Biju Kumar
Organising Secretary IBC 2012

Special sessions organized in connection with IBC

1. IBC-CEPF Focal Theme Session on Western Ghats
2. Biodiversity Laws, Indigenous Knowledge, Intellectual Property Right and Biopiracy
3. Green Politics;
4. IBC- GEF Special Session on National strategy on medicinal and aromatic plants conservation, sustainable use and cultivation.



Release of Book of Abstract



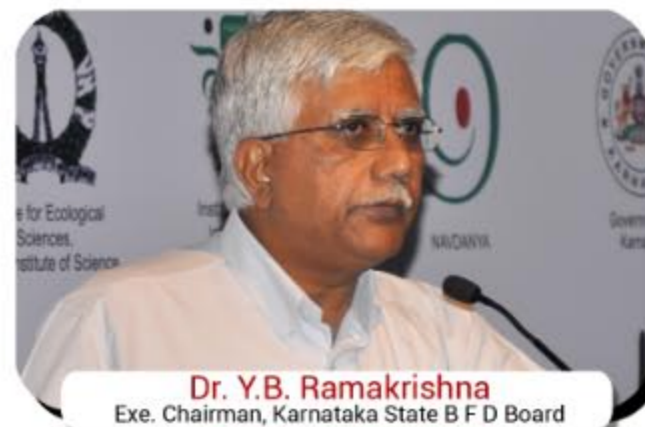
IBC 2012 Invited Speakers, IBC 2012



Dr. K N Ganेशiah
Dept. of Forestry and Environmental Sciences, GKVK, Bengaluru



Dr. V.S. Vijayan
Salim Ali Foundation



Dr. Y.B. Ramakrishna
Exe. Chairman, Karnataka State B F D Board



Shri. Majoj Kumar Menon
Executive Director, ICCOA, Bengaluru



Shri. Michel Danino
Coimbatore



Shri Kalyan Varma
Wildlife Photographer & Filmmaker



Dr. Om P. Rajora
Canadian Genomics and Conservation Genetics Institute



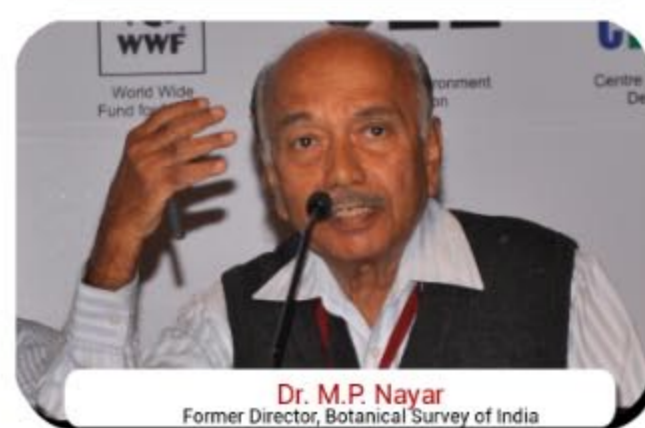
Dr. P.N. Krishnan
JNTBGRI, Thiruvananthapuram



Prof. M D Subash Chandran
C E S, Indian Institute of Sciences, Bengaluru



Shri. Ashish Kothari
Kalpavriksh



Dr. M.P. Nayar
Former Director, Botanical Survey of India



Smt. S. Pallavi
WWF Karnataka State Office



Prof. M.K. Prasad
KSSP, Kochi



Shri. K. S. Sugara, IFS
Member-Secretary, Karnataka Biodiversity Board



Dr. Priyadarśanan Dharma Rajan
ATREE, Bengaluru



Dr. Sankara Rao
C E S, Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru

Plenary Sessions

invited papers were presented by



Dr. Raju Narayana Swamy I.A.S



Dr. D. Rajagopal



Dr. Remadevi
WB Division, Institute of Wood Science and Technology, Bengaluru



Dr. M.N.V. Prasad
Professor, Dept. of Plant Sciences, University of Hyderabad

Prof. Madhav Gadgil, Chairman, Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel.
 Shri. Ashish Kothari, Kalpavriksh, Pune.
 Dr. Vandana Shiva, Founder Director, Navdanya, New Delhi.
 Dr. Y.B. Ramakrishna, Exe. Chairman, Karnataka State Bio Fuel Development Board.
 Shri. S. Faizi, Chairman of the Indian Biodiversity Forum.
 Dr. B. Venugopal, Director, National Museum of Natural History, New Delhi.
 Dr. V.B. Mathur, Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun.
 Dr. M.P. Nayar, Former Director, Botanical Survey of India.
 Dr. R.R. Rao, INSA Honorary Scientist, Bengaluru.
 Dr. V.S. Vijayan, Chairman, Salim Ali Foundation.
 Shri. Ananth Hegde Ashishar, Chairman, Western Ghats Task Force, Karnataka.
 Dr. K.N. Ganeshiah, Department of Forestry and Environmental Sciences & School of Ecology and Conservation, University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bengaluru.
 Shri. Michel Danino, Guest Professor at IIT Gandhinagar; Visiting Professor, IIM Ranchi.
 Dr. M D Subash Chandran. Centre of Ecological Sciences, Indian Institute of Sciences, Bengaluru.
 Prof. M.K. Prasad, KSSP, Kochi.
 Dr. T.V. Ramachandra, Centre for Ecological Sciences, Indian Institute of Sciences, Bengaluru.
 Shri. Darshan Shankar, I-AIM-FRLHT, Bengaluru.
 Dr. Indrani, TERI, New Delhi.
 Shri. D.K. Ved, FRLHT, Bengaluru.
 Shri Kalyan Varma, Wildlife Photographer & Filmmaker, Bengaluru.
 Dr. Om P. Rajora, Canadian Genomics and Conservation Genetics Institute, Faculty of Forestry and Environmental Management, University of New Brunswick, Canada.
 Smt. Parineeta Dandekar, South Asia Network on Dams, Rivers & People, Pune.
 Shri. K.S. Sugara, Member Secretary, Karnataka State Biodiversity Board.
 Smt. S. Pallavi, WWF Karnataka State Office.
 Dr. Priyadarsanan Dharma Rajan (ATREE), Bengaluru
 Dr. M.N.V. Prasad, Department of Plant Sciences, University of Hyderabad.
 Shri. Manoj Kumar Menon, Executive Director, ICCOA, Bengaluru.
 Dr. D. Rajagopal, Ex. Dir. of Instruction (PGS), Agri. University of Sciences, GKVK, Bengaluru.
 Dr. P.N. Krishnan, Jawaharlal Nehru TTBGRI, Thiruvananthapuram.
 Dr. P.E. Rajasekharan, Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bengaluru.
 Dr. M.K Ramesh, National Law School of India, Bengaluru.
 Smt. Shalini Bhutani, Delhi.
 Dr. T. Ramakrishna, National Law School of India, Nagarbhavi, Bengaluru.
 Dr. V. Rajalakshmi, College of Law, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam.
 Shri. Sridhar R, Thanal, Thiruvananthapuram.
 Smt. Mallika Viridi, Sarmoli Gram Panchayat, Uttarkhand.
 Dr. P. J. Dilip Kumar, Dir.Gen. of Forests, Ministry of Environment and Forests.
 Dr. Raju Narayana Swamy I.A.S. Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Govt of Kerala
 Dr. K. Sankara Rao, Centre for Ecological Sciences, Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru.
 Dr. O.K. Remadevi, Wood Biodegradation Division, IWST, Bengaluru.
 Dr. B.S. Somashekhar, GITrust, Institute for I C S, Karnataka.



Prof. Madhav Gadgil
Chairman, Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel



Dr. V.B. Mathur
Dean, Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun



Dr. B. Venugopal
Director, National Museum of Natural History, New Delhi



Dr. M.K. Ramesh
National Law School of India, Bengaluru



Shri S. Faizi
Chairman, Indian Biodiversity Forum

IBC- GEF Special Session on

"National strategy for management of medicinal plants resources in an inter-sectoral perspective"

The special technical session on 'National strategy for management of medicinal plants resources in an inter-sectoral perspective', had the keynote address on a national policy framework for management of medicinal plant resources by Sri. Darshan Shankar, IAIM-FRLHT, Bengaluru. Scientists, NGO representatives, representatives from herbal industries and research institutes and students attended the session.



Shri. Darshan Shankar
IAIM-FRLHT, Bengaluru



Dr. Indrani
TERI, New Delhi

The following deliberations were also made during the session:

- Legal mechanisms to protect Traditional Knowledge of medicinal plants by Dr. Indrani, TERI, New Delhi
- Vision for a national strategy for threat assessment and monitoring conservation status of MPs by Sri. D.K. Ved, FRLHT, Bangalore
- State forest policies and JFM Guidelines that integrate and strengthen medicinal plants conservation and sustainable use in Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand by Sri. Sanjay Upadhyaya, ELDF, New Delhi.
- Identification of medicinal plants suitable for cultivation & inclusion in afforestation & income generating programmes of the NAEB & MoRD at the state level & SFDs & state Rural Development Boards by Dr. K. Haridasan - Arunachal Pradesh and Mr. Utkarsh Ghate - Chhattisgarh
- State medicinal plant conservation & sustainable use strategies for Arunachal Pradesh by Mr. Jaya Hari, INSPIRE



Preserve the biodiversity for next generation: Dr. Vaman Acharya

Chairman of Karnataka State Pollution Control Board Vaman Acharya, while speaking at the Indian Biodiversity congress stressed the need to preserve the biodiversity. " Especially for the states of Karnataka and Kerala, this should be of utmost importance. The Western Ghats have many uses and are important and it is our duty to pass it on to the next generation," he said.

CHILDRENS CONCLAVE
ON BIODIVERSITYCHILDRENS CONCLAVE
ON BIODIVERSITY

Dr. K.G. Ajitkumar CISSA

Shri. DK Ved, IFS, Advisor, FRLHT
inaugurating Children's Biodiversity ConclaveDr. TV Ramachandra
IISc BengaluruShri. Harish Bhatt
Hon. Wild Life WardenShri. Santosh Sutar
CEE

Dr. MB Krishna

Shri. Murali
Namma Cycle

Capacity building at such a young stage would enable the future citizens to grow more acquainted about biodiversity and how to conserve it.

Dr. T.V Ramachandra, Secretary General, IBC 2012

Students and teachers thronged the Rustom Choksi Hall with questions, doubts and answers to many a tricky question, as the Children's Biodiversity Conclave got underway on December 10 and 11. Laughter, joy and excitement accompanied curiosity to know more on what they see everyday around them. About 200 students from various parts of India, including DNA Club team from Goa and Maharashtra attended the Conclave and interacted with leading scientists in India, besides presenting their projects. In his inaugural address, Shri. D.K Ved, FRLHT, Bengaluru, pointed out that the value of natural resources is so big, but most of them are inadequately understood or studied. He said the youngsters of today are much more informed about issues related to biodiversity than the earlier generation, and that brings hope.

The young generation understands the complex biodiversity issues and act accordingly in order to bring about conservation, he added. Dr. T.V Ramachandra, Secretary General, IBC 2012 pointed out that capacity building at such a young stage would enable the future citizens to grow more acquainted about biodiversity and how to conserve it.

The students got all the more excited when Shri. Harish Bhatt, Wild Life Warden, took the stage with interesting anecdotes on how the power of observation is strong among children. Driving home the point that young minds are inquisitive and observant, he exhorted students to spend more time to think, observe and act for the environment and the biodiversity around them.

The session continued to ride an exciting platform with more anecdotes and experiences being narrated by speakers including Shri. Santosh Sutar, of the CEE, Dr. Pramod of SACON, Dr. MB Krishna and Shri. Murali of Namma Cycle. Dr. R. Shailaja, CEE, Bengaluru and Dr. K.G. Ajit Kumar, Secretary, CISSA also spoke on the occasion. The event witnessed active interactions in the form of queries, doubts and clarifications from the part of the children.

SPECIAL SESSION ON Green Politics



Primary threat to biodiversity is the false idea that the amazing richness of life is the creation of man.

Dr. Vandana Shiva



Dr. Vandana Shiva
NAVDANYA, NEW DELHI

Threats, including patenting of life, biopiracy, criminalization of biodiversity based systems and threat to independent science causing lack of knowledge about biodiversity, that are looming large over India's bio diverse environment were discussed threadbare by Navdanya founder and prominent eco activist

Dr. Vandana Shiva at the special session on Green Politics organized on the valedictory day of the Indian Bio diversity Congress 2012. Delivering the key- note address, she talked about the ethically wrong issue of owning life thorough patents, and pointed out that the primary threat to biodiversity is the false idea that the amazing richness of life is the creation of man. She said what we need to show the vested interests and lobbyists is the interdisciplinary web of life and how biodiversity evolves and coexists with life.

Stressing the need to move from monoculture to biodiversity-based agriculture, she said only agriculture oriented towards biodiversity will ensure good food, sustainable and economical farming, and a good life for farmers.

We have no idea how much of biodiversity has been destroyed through chemical agriculture and GMO based farming, Dr. Shiva said, adding that only the indigenous knowledge of biodiversity and not the pesticide based farming can be the base of food security. Even as all the evidence is pushing us towards biodiversity, the power is pushing us towards destruction of it, she said.

Talking on how retail chains like Wal-Mart is going to be a mega threat to a mega diverse country like India, Dr. Shiva said the promise that Wal-Mart will pay the farmers more is a false one. Asserting that Wal-Mart is no charity to pay people more, she said the reason why the retailer sells cheap is because it buys cheap.

Dr. Shiva added that only farmers' cooperation will be able to stand against big corporations. We do not need to live in a country where the supermarket shelves are full and the people are starving, she said.

The session saw the topic of green politics being deliberated in a serious manner with speakers including Dr. Vijay Chandru, C E O Strand Genomics and member of the high panel to advise UNESCO Director General on Science and Technology for Development, making a presentation on whether corporate ambitions are informed by environmental limits and biodiversity conservation concerns.

Biodiversity and the political system

Blasting the current political system for taking biodiversity in an extremely callous manner, Shri. Sridhar, of Thanal, called for a dedicated movement which would be prove to be an alternate force that would stand against and stop the irresponsible decisions that come from the current political systems.

Shri. KS Sugara, IFS, Member Secretary, Karnataka Biodiversity Board, spoke on the Chances for conserving biodiversity in a climate of weak regulations, while Smt Malika Viridi, mountain farmer and former Sarpanch, Sarmoli Gram Panchayat, Uttarakhand, made a presentation on Conserving Himalayan Biodiversity and associated livelihoods given massive landscape transformations, Shri. Ananth Hegde, Chairman, Western Ghats Task Force, spoke on formulating resilient policies to conserve and protect Western Ghats. Dr. P.J Dilip Kumar, IFS, Director General of Forests, Ministry of Environment and Forests spoke on the topic Do only tigers matter to the government.

A technical session sponsored by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) held discussion on the national strategy on Medicinal and Aromatic plants conservation, and sustainable use and cultivation. Chaired by Shri. Darshan Shankar, the Vice Chairman, Institute of Ayurveda and Integrative Medicine (I-AIM FRLHT), the session brought insights on the management of medicinal plants across the Indian terrain and aimed at developing a policy framework for conservation, cultivation and sustainability of medicinal plants.

The policy framework has to deal with a number of dimensional issues intertwined with sectoral framework. Basically, the conservation and cultivation of the medicinal plants, research and development of the medicinal plants, health and livelihood security of the community, creating traditional knowledge institutions and dealing with international/national level trade and commerce and intellectual property rights are the major facets that we need to look into for the policy making, he said.



Dr. Haridas



Dr. P.J. Dilipkumar



Smt. Mallika Viridi



Shri. Leo Saldana

Only indigenous knowledge of biodiversity, and not pesticide based farming, can be the base of food security : Dr Vandana Shiva



Only farmers' cooperation will be able to stand against big corporations. We do not need to live in a country where the supermarket shelves are full and the people are starving. Stressing the need to move from monoculture to biodiversity-based agriculture, she said only agriculture oriented towards biodiversity will ensure good food, sustainable and economical farming, and a good life for farmers. We have no idea how much of biodiversity has been destroyed through chemical agriculture and GMO based farming. Only the indigenous knowledge of biodiversity and not the pesticide based farming can be the base of food security.

World heritage tag to Western Ghats is an honour: Shri Veerappa Moily

Disapproving opposition from a section of elected representatives in Karnataka over the world heritage tag granted to Western Ghats, Union Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas Shri M Veerappa Moily said that there was need to educate Legislators on the importance of World Heritage Tag. "It is a honour to the country With this recognition many things can be achieved in protecting the biodiversity .Those opposing should understand the benefits of such a tag," he said while inaugurating the Second Indian Biodiversity Congress at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore on 8th December 2012. Moily said both the Centre and State should work together for getting the WorldHeritage tag to Western Ghats which was announced in 2011. " There should not be any type of difference of opinion, both Centre and State should work together for protecting the biodiversity," he said. Shri Moily called for creating a Biodiversity network linking to Universities and Research & Development Centers.



Avoid Zero Tolerance for Biodiversity: Shri Ananth Kumar

Former Union Minister and Member of Parliament from Bangalore, Shri H.N. Ananth Kumar underlined the need for creating awareness among the public right from Grama Sabha level about the need for protecting the Biodiversity. While delivering the presidential address in the inaugural session of the Indian Biodiversity Congress Shri Kumar said that " There should be zero tolerance for Biodiversity and Environment ", and this should be avoided. He welcomed the UN decision to give Heritage Tag to Western Ghats and said that "it is a honour we should not oppose it as it helps to protect the biodiversity."



Shri. Sai Prakash



Shri. S.D. Shibulal
CEO and Managing Director of Infosys

VALEDICTO



Dr. A. Biju Kumar, Dr. M. P. Nayar, Dr. V S. Vijayan, Dr. M.R. Jayaram, Dr. Vandana Shiva, Justice M.N. Venkatachaliah, Shri. S.D. Shibulal, Dr. GG Gangadharan, Dr. C. Sureshkumar



IBC 2012 IBC 2012 IBC 2012 IBC 2012 IBC 2012

VALEDICTORY SESSION



Every stakeholder has a role to play in creating a sustainable environment for growth, thereby preserving the best of what we have now.
S.D Shibulal, CEO and MD, Infosys Technologies



Dr. M.R. Jayaram
Chairman, Gokula Education Foundation



Justice M.N. Venkatachaliah
Former Hon'ble Chief Justice of India

Former Chief justice of India M N Venkatachaliah, inaugurated the valedictory function of the Second Indian Biodiversity Congress. The sinister and self - destructive idea of standard of living has threatened biodiversity to a great extent, resulting in issues like global warming, said the former Chief justice of India, urging people to take the path of survival rather than destruction.

Speaking at the valedictory function Shri.S.D Shibulal, CEO and MD of Infosys endorsed Justice Venkatachaliah's views, adding that every stakeholder has a role to play in creating a sustainable environment for growth, thereby preserving the best of what we have now.

Dr. M R Jayaram, Chairman of Gokula Education Foundation urged everyone to protect mother earth from the greed of humankind by spreading awareness about biodiversity conservation.

The valedictory function had the participation of Dr Vandana Shiva, Justice Venkatachaliah, former Chief Justice of India, Shri. Shibulal, Dr.TV Ramachandra, Dr.MR Jayaram, Dr. M P Nayar, Dr.V.S Vijayan, Dr.A Biju Kumar, Dr.C Suresh Kumar and others.

Prizes were given away to the best papers presented as well as stakeholders of the event who excelled in organizing the second edition of the IBC 2012.







Dr. A. Biju Kumar
Organising Secretary, IBC 2012



Dr. GG Gangadharan
Vive Chairman IBC 2012



RECOMMENDATIONS

1. MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY INTO POLICY MAKING

The IBC demands integrating or including actions related to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity by re-orienting strategies relating to production sectors, such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, energy, infrastructure and mining. The action plans suggested in the Final Technical Report of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) may be considered for guidance towards the same.

As the government has already announced adoption of the concept of sustainable development in planning process, it is high time to put the concept of biodiversity and related livelihoods as central principles of all development. In order to address the issue of biodiversity loss, IBC forwards the need for landscape-level management of wilderness and human-impacted areas and community involvement in conservation initiatives.

Recognize in national development plans (including poverty reduction programmes and EIA procedures) the importance of the use and conservation of biodiversity in agro-ecosystems. This necessitates integration of approaches across government departments dealing with rural development, food security, poverty reduction, environment and climate change. The efforts to mainstream biodiversity into sectoral strategies need to be based on how each sector impacts biodiversity provides ecosystem services and help reach the biodiversity targets. The incorporation of biodiversity conservation programmes in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme should be widened and monitored for its efficacy.



2. Incorporating Biodiversity to the Political Agenda

IBC observed that the concept of biodiversity is not there in the agenda of the political parties in India. The Congress urged the political parties to take up Green Agenda for their policy formulations so that in a democratic set up, biodiversity conservation would receive the due attention. National level awareness programmes should be envisaged by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India for the elected representatives in order to achieve the goal and to operationalize Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.



3. Biodiversity of the Western Ghats

The Government to follow the green development paradigms envisaged in the Report of the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel for the conservation of the rich biodiversity of the Western Ghats. As the current opposition of the Report stems from the misplaced and poor interpretation of the suggestions of the report, the report should be translated into local languages and placed for discussion with all the stakeholders. The NBA should at the earliest support and organise a meeting of the State Biodiversity Boards of the 6 States of the Western Ghats for them to (i) highlight the main biodiversity threats in the Ghats that they need to prioritise; (ii) develop a regional plan of action (as State-level Biodiversity Action Plans already exist); (iii) make an assessment of TK & IP in the states to have a basis to coordinate efforts and (v) to respect and celebrate the World Heritage Status of the Western Ghats, as in the long run it will help conservation of biodiversity of the Western Ghats and ensure sustainability of livelihoods to the local communities. The recommendations of the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel should be implemented with the help of state biodiversity boards in a phased manner.

4. Need for Biodiversity Impact Assessment

As suggested by the Minister for Environment and Forests, Government of India at the CBD Conference of Parties (COP), BIA (Biodiversity Impact Assessment) should be incorporated in clearing developmental projects

5. Agro-biodiversity

The genetic diversity of agricultural crops should be better documented and the lesser known food crops of the country should be fully utilised to achieve food security. Community owned seed banks should be established at local levels for the conservation of genetic diversity. On-farm conservation of traditional varieties of crops should be promoted through financial support and subsidies. There is an urgent need to phase in biodiverse, organic farming and in the initial phase farmers engaged in organic farming should be supported by the government. Local expertise may be developed for value addition of the agriculture and fishery products.



6. Master plan for Biodiversity Economics of India

In order to fully realise the economic potential of biodiversity and to frame effective conservation measures at grass roots the IBC demands a master plan for biodiversity economics of India. The purpose of the document is not to prioritise or talk only of the financial/economic value of biodiversity, but to take into account intangible and non-economic values of the greater biodiversity available outside the protected areas in India, particularly in villages.

7. Cultural and linguistic diversity

IBC demands for protection of cultural diversity and those actions should be taken to recognize and preserve cultural diversity and to blend traditional and modern knowledge systems, including science, technologies, practices, and wisdom. Such efforts should also ensure that the quality, purity and adoption of such traditional knowledge be not compromised and devalued. Efforts should be made to document the intricate linguistic linkages of biodiversity and to document knowledge in regional languages.

8. Preventing Erosion of Genetic Resources

In order to prevent the rapid erosion of genetic diversity, IBC demands strengthening on-farm conservation initiatives of indigenous varieties of flora and breeds of fauna, with proper recognition of and incentives for farmers and pastoralists involved.

9. Climate change

Biodiversity has so far served as the feedstock for sustainable food and health security and can play a similar role in the development of climate resilient farming and livelihood systems. In order to prepare for fighting climate change it is the need of the hour to have elaborated high quality data and information on climate, and on environmental, ecological and social systems affected by climate changes. The adaptation and mitigation measures should be partnerships with communities, individuals, and the private sector to frame effective measures to reduce the impact of climate change. Special attention should be given to the islands. IBC also recommends synergies between climate mitigation strategies and development policies in areas such as energy efficiency, fuel substitution, renewables, afforestation, and land and waste management.



10. Hazardous chemicals

IBC demands immediate phasing out of hazardous chemicals, especially pesticides listed under red and yellow categories, from India. This should be linked with phasing in of organic, bio diverse agriculture across India. Thrust should be given to develop bio pesticides and eco-friendly pest/disease management measures.



RECOMMENDATIONS

11. Knowledge Generation, Education

Equitable sharing or rather democratizing of knowledge is an important challenge the society is facing. There is an immediate need to implement nation-wide "Biodiversity

Literacy Programme" in order to spread the message of biodiversity and its conservation. For this the following approaches may be used:

- Use of latest technology to improve biodiversity literacy.
- Produce multimedia and multi-lingual material able to cater to different levels of audience.
- Integration of different knowledge systems such as traditional knowledge and scientific research.
- Academia should adopt strong interdisciplinary approaches while addressing societal issues actively engaging with, policy makers, practitioners, students and wider public audiences.
- Decentralized modes of knowledge generation (documentation and monitoring) such as networking initiatives among schools and colleges for biodiversity survey and other citizen science initiatives.
- Make the atmosphere conducive for research and facilitate better access to natural habitats to conduct research effectively.
- The proposed NBM (National Biodiversity Museum) may incorporate the mandate of CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness) as an instrument of national biodiversity literacy.

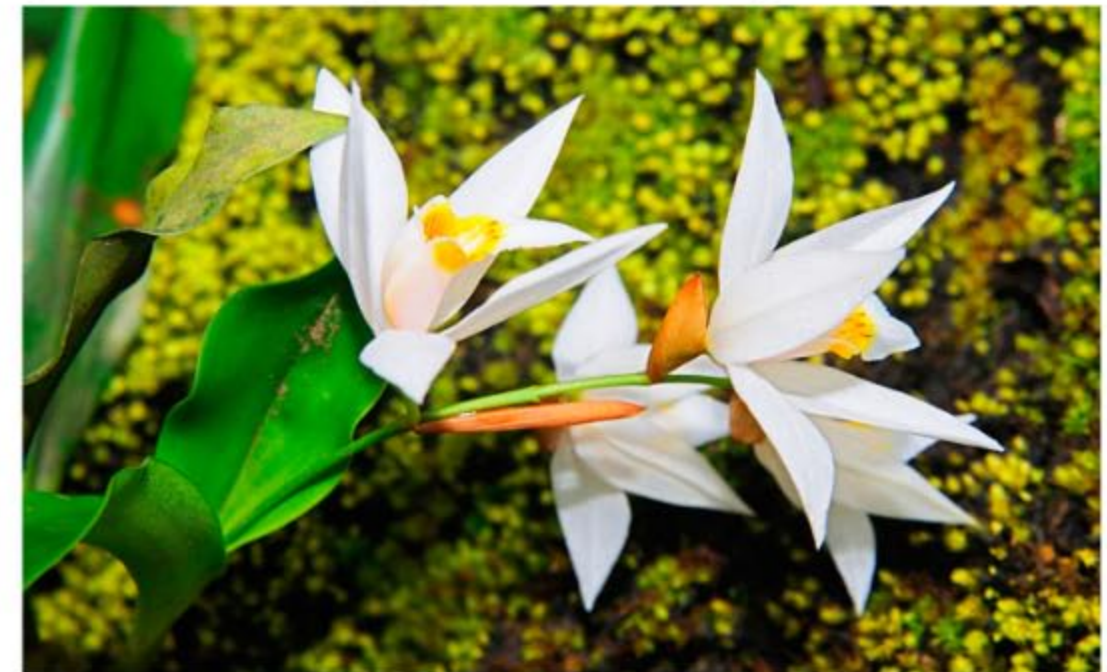
12. Addressing Human and wildlife conflict

Facilitate two way exchange of information between managers (forest department) and local people through gramsabha PRIs, CBOs, BMCs and other stake holder groups. These exchanges could involve discussions on instances and frequency of conflict, adoption of precautionary (e.g. wild-life movement alerts, changing cropping patterns etc.) and mitigation measures (e.g. measures to expedite compensation and means of compensation). Adopt a better wildlife management strategy by determining the carrying capacity of the forests and adopting habitat conservation approaches over current protectionist approach.

13. Improving Science Policy Interface

Increased communication between scientists and policy makers through programs like capacity building seminars for policy makers, people's representatives, bureaucrats and PRIs. Expert committee Reports and studies commissioned by government of India should be made accessible to all.

- Increased checks and balances in the system to prevent distortion and manipulation of scientific information to suit vested interests.
- Joint forum of scientist/Experts, Civil Society representatives and policy makers should be constituted for the implementation of major conservation policy decisions.
- Recognize need for conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems for their inherent scientific value in terms of improve global understanding of natural systems and their adaptation to global change and to develop technology that learns from adaptations of organisms.
- Enable scientific study of these systems through increased access and facilitation of research so as to provide policy makers with sound information to base their decisions
- Restoration of natural habitats: Scientific as well as traditional knowledge about ecosystem and habitat should inform restoration. It should not be seen simply as re-vegetation by fast growing exotic species.



14. National Investment Board and Foreign Direct Investment

IBC totally opposed the recent moves by the Government - National Investment Board and Foreign Direct Investment in retail business- as these would be disastrous to the country's traditional agricultural and biodiversity systems. The NIB will bypass all the EIAs and therefore all environmental responsibilities of the investor, and therefore should be opposed. The foreign direct investments could affect the very survival of small farmers and thousands of livelihoods.

15. Biofuel

As the scope for development of biofuel in India is great, the extension of farm areas should be in such a way that it should not harm the local biodiversity and local level food security and livelihood traditions.

16. The Forest Rights Act

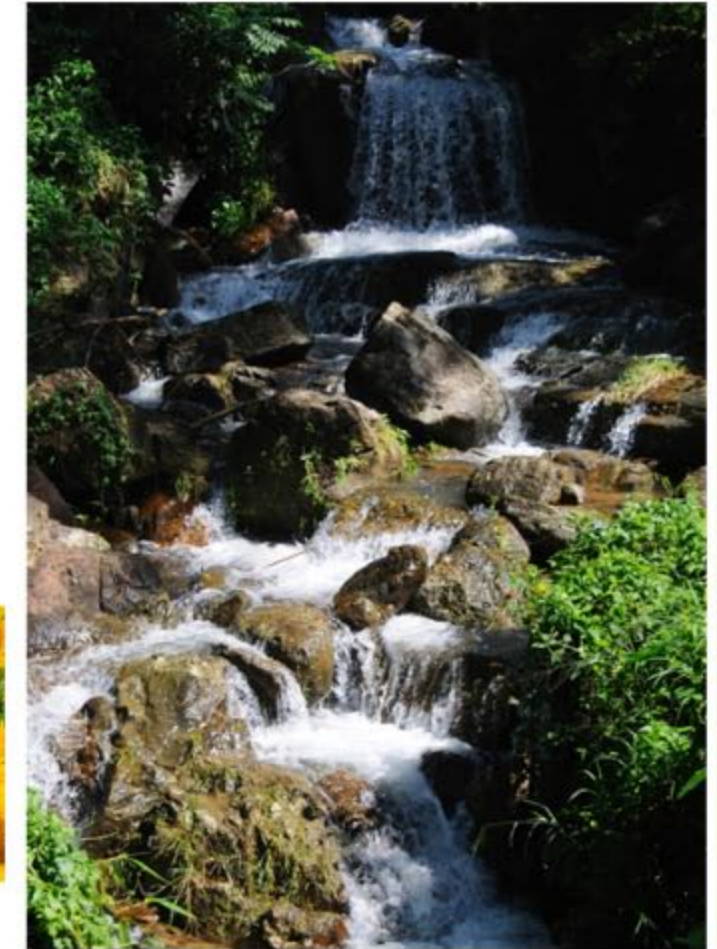
The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 should be implemented without any dilutions as it enable the tribal communities of our country to assert their rights over the forestland over which they were traditionally dependent. Strict caution and vigil should be enforced in its implementation to ensure that the Act is not misused.



17. Biosafety

Safety, security, well-being and conservation of life, life-forms and ecosystems, should be the paramount consideration of the Biodiversity Law. To that end,

- There should be clear and unambiguous formulation of safety requirements and a robust mechanism for its enforcement;
- In the formulation of the safeguards, scientific, technological and economic assessments and guidelines will not suffice. These ought to be viewed in socio-cultural contexts and be tempered, informed and influenced by them;
- NBA should facilitate public debate on S&T and innovation that have a bearing on Life and Life forms;
- Regulation of Biotechnological Processes and Products, ought to be brought under the purview of the Biodiversity Act. To that end, the Department of Biotechnology, should be brought within the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
- India should not incorporate GM crops in its food security and farming system. Government should implement the recommendations of Parliamentary Standing Committee (PSC) tabled on 9th August 2012. Based the PSC recommendations all field trials of GM crops should be stopped in India.
- The Biotechnology Regulatory Authority of India (BRAI) bill will form a body which will single-handedly clear cultivation of GM crops in the country and therefore should be withdrawn and scrapped. The Parliamentary Standing Committee recommendation for a National Biosafety Protection Regime that guarantee to protect India's vast biodiversity should be formulated and enacted under the Ministry of Environment and Forests..
- There should be a ban on field trials for the crops for which India is a centre of origin.
- As a precautionary measure, there should be a ten year moratorium on Bt food crops.
- The technology of Herbicide-Tolerant (HT) crops being field trialed in India is clearly detrimental to both biodiversity as well as local livelihoods, and hence should not be allowed.
- A transparent, independent review of the 10 years of Bt cotton farming and its impact is needed before extending its cultivation in the country.



18. Access and Sharing Benefits

- NBA should develop a national Access and Benefit sharing policy, rooted in equity, Free Consent (-and not just Prior Informed Consent) should be the basis of every arrangement;
- The law, that gets developed out of this policy and principle, should prescribe basic and non-negotiable 'best practice' elements that are required to be applied, when agreements, between a community and a legal entity seeking access, are formulated.

19. Biodiversity Act

- Evaluate the working of the Biodiversity Act, every 10 years;
- State-level legislative instruments that are in conformity with the national legislation, should be put in to put into operation without any delay;
- State legislative instruments should also have, a clear in-built process of consultation with and participation and partnership of the local and tribal communities, in all the decisions. The process should include information dissemination in local languages and seminars at local and state levels;
- Clarification on the status of biodiversity registers and where would control over access to the resources and knowledge documented lie, is a must, to prevent unapproved use of the registers by outside interests;
- The control over the registers should be vested in the village Panchayats and the custodians of the resources in the registers, notably local or tribal communities and farmers, should be actively involved in decisions concerning use of the registers and benefit-sharing;
- With the Biodiversity Act as the overarch, all biodiversity related laws should be so amended as to align with the overarching law.
- The functioning of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) should be integrated with the panchayath raj system in order to ensure proper functioning.
- IBC requests NBA to take a clear stand on GM Crops as the issue is connected with conservation of biodiversity.

20. IPR, TK & Biopiracy

- A Review and Reform of the IPR Regime is an imperative need. This is to ensure Life, Life Forms and the Traditional Knowledge and Practices associated with Biological Diversity, are kept totally out of its purview, and should not be subject to any IPR. As a matter of fact, a few amendments to the Patents Law had ensured this, but it needs to be explicitly enacted though in all other IPR policies and laws;
- There has to be a mandatory disclosure requirement in grant of patent, about the country of origin of traditional knowledge and associated genetic resources that are related or used in the patent application;
- The TK Rules, 2010, that was under consideration by the NBA should be revived and put to public discussion and adoption before taking up any other alternative routes for the same.
- TKDL should be made accessible to the public and should not be restricted to IP offices and officers only.
- Bio-piracy: The conventional approach of opposing illegally taken patents in the patent offices abroad proves to be largely ineffective in stemming the tide of biopiracy and instead harness the legal weight of CBD in the courts of law of offending countries. It is unfortunate that the CBD article 15 on ABS that was exactly formulated to render biopiracy an international offense has not been invoked in a court of law even as the country is losing patents to unscrupulous foreign multinationals at a rapid rate. The issue of biopiracy must be brought to the CoP and its subsidiary bodies. The NBA must vigorously pursue the cases of biopiracy of the recent past as well as the current ones.

21. CoP 11 & INDIA

- India should be pioneering in pushing for a single forum to create a comprehensive and integral international instrument on Traditional Knowledge concerning Biological Diversity ; India should endeavor to strengthen the Biosafety regime by giving greater thrust to the socio-cultural criterion;
- Safety regime, the recommendations of the Task force of Biotechnology in Agriculture, headed by Prof M S Swaminathan should be the bottom line. Such a Biosafety regime should ensure the safety of the environment, the well-being of farming families, the ecological and economic sustainability of farming systems, the health and nutrition security of consumers safeguarding of home and external trade and the biosecurity of the nation
- India should push for a strong dispute settlement mechanism in the Convention on Biological Diversity. This is a must as otherwise, there is a danger of this important aspect of biodiversity governance and justice dispensation would be taken over by the international trade and intellectual property regime ;
- Participation and Partnership of the local community and the indigenous communities, that is an integral aspect of the traditional resource management in India should get clear recognition, attestation and accommodation in International Law as well. Sovereignty of States, in international legal formulations should be made to look beyond national governments and ensure resource governance to become a truly democratic and bottom up people-nature-culture-centred venture. India should do an internal exercise of making an honest assessment that whether the objectives and aims of the CBD are met or not and effect corrections before long. This, indeed, would enable it to lead others by example.



22. Protected Areas

There is an urgent need to increase the Protected Area Network in India. The marine and coastal protected areas are poorly represented in the country and therefore more areas should be brought under PA network.

23. Invasive Alien Species (IAS)

Preventing the introduction of, and controlling or eradicating, alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species. A national strategy should be developed to prevent the introduction of invasive species. A database should be developed on IAS at national level.

24. Safeguarding Riverine Biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services of rivers and inland water bodies

Dams, hydropower projects, diversions and hydrological modifications to rivers and inland water bodies are having a huge negative impact on biodiversity and dependent livelihoods across India. Biodiversity Assessments for such projects is nonexistent or fundamentally inadequate or flawed including in ecological hotspots like Himalayas and Western Ghats. Environmental Impact Assessments are severely flawed. Credible mitigation measures for endangered, threatened, endemic or rare fish and other biodiversity are not in place, even Endangered and iconic species like Ganges River Dolphins are under threat from absence of flows in the down stream and hydrological obstructions. Downstream impacts are neither part of social impact assessment nor part of resettlement and rehabilitation measures. All these gaps are leading to incremental, cumulative negative impacts on biodiversity and local communities which depend on riverine biodiversity for their livelihoods.



IBC recommends that:

- EIA notification 2006 should be amended urgently to include all hydel project above 1 MW capacity, all large dams including those for drinking water, industrial use, irrigation above 1000 hectares and flood control structures under its purview
- Cascade of Hydropower dams in any river basin, including in the Indian Himalayas and Western Ghats should be reviewed, cumulative impact assessment including carrying capacity and river basin studies should be mandatory. No further projects should be considered before such studies in any basin having two or more projects. The studies should be done by credible independent agencies having no conflict of interest.
- Recommendations of studies like Wildlife Institute of India's report on Cumulative Impacts of Hydel Development on terrestrial and aquatic ecology of Alaknanda and Bhagirathi Basins should be accepted and 24 hydel projects should be immediately scrapped for their irreversible negative impacts on biodiversity, as recommended by the WII study.
- Process of Environment Impact Assessments should be made stringent, consultants with conflict of interest should be blacklisted. More scientific inputs and peer reviews should be brought in these studies.
- Participatory Studies about environmental flow requirements of rivers, free flowing distance of rivers between two dams (should be more than 5 km as suggested by additional chief secretary of Himachal Pradesh in a report to high court) and downstream impacts of dams should be undertaken by the MoEF with participation from scientists and communities across the country. In the absence of these studies, more projects should not be sanctioned.
- Fish Diversity and dependent livelihoods of inland fisher folk are being greatly jeopardized by current dam development, in the absence of any mitigation measures. We urge the MoEF to undertake studies about efficacy of current fish farms and hatcheries, studies on fish ladders and passes and impacts of dams on fish diversity in India and not sanction new dams in areas of great fisheries diversity like Western Ghats and Indian Himalayas in the absence of mitigation measures and studies.
- Dams affecting community conserved areas and conservation reserves should be scrapped like 780 MW Nyamjangchhu Project in Arunachal Pradesh affecting last wintering sites of Black-necked Cranes, a community reserve.
- Free-flowing rivers of India need legal protection as reservoirs of rare biodiversity.
- Ramsar and other wetlands should get legal protection from impacts due to upstream abstractions.
- In every state and ecological zone, certain rivers should be left as no go zones for dams and hydropower projects.
- Community conserved riverine stretches and community fish sanctuaries should get legal protection.



Photos:
www.bijukarakonam.com

Biodiversity conference enthralled student

Express News Service

Bangalore: The second Children's Conclave on Biodiversity took off at the Indian Institute of Science campus in the city on Monday. It was all excitement at the Kusuma Choudh Hall as 110 students from various schools across Bangalore converged to talk nature, environment and all related things.

According to a press release, DK Ved, IISc, Advisor, FRILHT, inaugurated the event and took questions, doubts from teachers and students alike. Dr TV Ramachandra, Secretary General, IBC 2012, pointed out, that capacity building at such a young stage would enable the future citizens to grow more acquainted about biodiversity and how to conserve it. A continuation to the first Children's Conclave on Biodiversity



Students from across Bangalore Conclave on Biodiversity Elaborating on various fa

and inputs on biodiversity. Prasad, a class XI student from International Residential School, said, "This conclave has helped me to get a clear picture about biodiversity. I learnt a lot about the various plants, animals, organisms and the Big Bang theory."

Even school teachers were excited in picking up more knowledge on biodiversity, its types, applications. "Our students are keen on learning all about biodiversity," said Prasad.

Implement report on W. Ghats, say experts

DC CORRESPONDENT BANGALURU, DEC. 11

The Indian Biodiversity Congress (IBC) 2012 has implemented the report on Western Ghats, which was submitted by an expert panel, should be implemented with the involvement of State Biodiversity Boards and local communities by incorporating suggestions.

Environmentalist Dr. Vaidana Shiva said on Tuesday that IBC 2012 with the focal theme "Biodiversity of Western Ghats: Challenges and Strategies for Conservation and Sustainable Use" also resolved that the heritage status of the Western Ghats needs to be maintained, as it will help conservation efforts and sustainable utilization of biodiversity.

IBC also called for promotion of herbal development without affecting the local biodiversity and sustainability of the ecosystem. It resolved to strongly oppose genetically modified crops in the country and that the National Biodiversity Authority should take a stand on the issue.

ಜೀವ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಕೋಶಗ್ರಂಥ ಲಿಂಗಂವರಿ 9-ನೇ ತುಸಣ್ಣುಂ

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Conclave bolsters green style

By Sangeeta Bora

Bangalore: The second Indian Bio-Diversity Congress took everyone by surprise as people saw various eco-friendly initiatives on display.

Of these, the Gramya Turbary Services, an NGO, displayed products made out of banana fibre. The fibre was blended with other natural materials like rice, grass, hibiscus, wood and so on to make a wide range of lifestyle and home products which are innovative and tastefully designed by professional designers.

The stall put up by the exhibitor showcased bags, lamps and yoga mats. The hand bags were priced at ₹50, whereas the lamps were priced at ₹1,500 and yoga mats at ₹700.

Anil Kumar, a sales person from Gramya Turbary Services informed, "Eight villages around Bangalore are involved in manufacturing these products."

Besides the products displayed, they also manufacture interior blinds, cushion covers, bolster covers, table lamps, floor mats, beach mats, prayer mats, dining mats, table runners, coasters, conference folders and note pad holders.

Interestingly, it is an all-women organisation, Anil added, "Two hundred poor women are employed in the production unit."

Apparently, five villages surrounding the small



Anil displays handbags made of banana fibre | SUDHAKAR JAIN

entrepreneurship. The women involved are a part of a Self Help Group, every group comprises 10-15 women, that meets weekly to save a stipulated amount. The total savings of the group allows them to open up a savings account and loan money thus forming a support system amongst neighbours. Not only has this activity improved their standard of living, it has also created a sustainable livelihood for the women.

Entrepreneur in 2003 by SM Hobbi, Yeshwanth Srikant Shetty, GN Deshpande, MS Gowda Rajan and N M Patti. Gramya works with rural artisans with farming units and women Self Help Groups (SHGs) in fostering entrepreneurship.

ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಸಮಾವೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಚಾಲನೆ

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ಮುಗಿಸಿದ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಬಯೋಡೈವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ (ಐಬಿ ಸಿ) 2012 ನಡವಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಷಯವೆಂದರೆ, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟದ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ. ಇದು ದೇಶದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಜನಜನಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಮಹತ್ವದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟದ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಐಬಿ ಸಿ 2012 ರ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸುವುದು ಐಬಿ ಸಿ 2012 ರ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನವನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿದರೆ, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟದ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸುವುದು ಐಬಿ ಸಿ 2012 ರ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು



ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ಮುಗಿಸಿದ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಬಯೋಡೈವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ (ಐಬಿ ಸಿ) 2012 ನಡವಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಷಯವೆಂದರೆ, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟದ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ.



(From left) G.G. Gangadharan, Medical Director, Institute of Ayurveda and Integrative Medicine; Vaman Acharya, Chairperson, KSPCB; D.K. Ved, Adviser, Institute of Ayurveda and Integrative Medicine; and T.V. Ramachandra, Professor, Centre for Ecological Sciences, IISc, Bangalore; at a press conference in Bangalore on Friday. - PHOTO: K. GOPNATHAN

nature's laboratory. Western Ghats is a beautiful exhibition ground of the rich biodiversity that it possesses. Such is the biodiversity that several species of flora and fauna have no names in the local language. The congress will

D.K. Ved from IISM said there was need to appreciate all three levels of biodiversity - ecosystem, species and genetic. T.V. Ramachandra from CES, IISc, said that there was need to create awareness on the value of biodiversity.

Biodiversity Expo 2012 chants organic mantra

DNA Correspondent BANGALORE

The need of the hour is to focus on promoting organic farming and to develop upon the resources present right here in India, especially in Karnataka says minister for health and family welfare Aravind Limbavali.

The minister, who inaugurated the Indian Biodiversity Expo-2012 in the city on Saturday, was vehement in his insistence on looking in our own backyard to find the solutions to the problems of tomorrow.

The expo, being the first of its kind to be held in India, features stalls depicting the diverse flora and fauna alongside other resources present in India, specifically in the Western Ghats. "Organic farming and organic agriculture should be promoted in our country. We all are dependent on the fertility of our soil for animals and plants," he added.

Limbavali also briefly addressed the ongoing



Visitors at the Indian Biodiversity Expo, which was inaugurated on Saturday

also spoke about the endosulfan effect and how it is a cause of concern in the state. "We see the effect in South Karnataka, especially in Mangalore and Udupi districts and you see people having mental disorders," he added.

"Ayurvedic medicines are sometimes more effective than western medicines. We need to promote them more vigorously," he said.

Chairman of Karnataka State Pollution Control Board Vaman Acharya spoke about the need to preserve the biodiversity. "Especially for the states of Karnataka and Kerala, this should be of utmost importance," he said.

ಜೀವ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಕೋಶಗ್ರಂಥ ಲಿಂಗಂವರಿ 9-ನೇ ತುಸಣ್ಣುಂ

• ಶಾಖೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಗದಿ • ಡ್ರಾಗ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಪೂಜ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡುವಲ್ಲಿ • ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮ ವಹಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ಮುಗಿಸಿದ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಬಯೋಡೈವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ (ಐಬಿ ಸಿ) 2012 ನಡವಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಷಯವೆಂದರೆ, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟದ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ. ಇದು ದೇಶದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಜನಜನಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಮಹತ್ವದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟದ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಐಬಿ ಸಿ 2012 ರ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸುವುದು ಐಬಿ ಸಿ 2012 ರ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನವನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿದರೆ, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟದ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸುವುದು ಐಬಿ ಸಿ 2012 ರ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಜೀವ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಕೋಶಗ್ರಂಥ ಲಿಂಗಂವರಿ 9-ನೇ ತುಸಣ್ಣುಂ

• ಶಾಖೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಗದಿ • ಡ್ರಾಗ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಪೂಜ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡುವಲ್ಲಿ • ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮ ವಹಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ಮುಗಿಸಿದ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಬಯೋಡೈವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ (ಐಬಿ ಸಿ) 2012 ನಡವಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಷಯವೆಂದರೆ, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟದ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ. ಇದು ದೇಶದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಜನಜನಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಮಹತ್ವದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟದ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಐಬಿ ಸಿ 2012 ರ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸುವುದು ಐಬಿ ಸಿ 2012 ರ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನವನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿದರೆ, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟದ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸುವುದು ಐಬಿ ಸಿ 2012 ರ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

Nation's rich

BANGALORE: The first ever Indian Biodiversity Expo - 2012 (IBE, 2012) that was inaugurated on Saturday here showcases the rich heritage of the country's natural resources. The event has on display a variety of flora, fauna and also cultural artefacts at nearly 200 stalls.

The Indian Institute of Agricultural Research has a wide variety of medicinal plants and seeds like Ceiba Penandra and Cassia Fistula. "We want to concentrate on conservation of such medicinal plants, besides promoting and multiplying them by giving them out at a very less price," said Souravi K, a PhD student of the Institute at the stall.

Apart from it, an organic bazaar, exhibition of agro-biodiversity by farmers and civil society groups and handicrafts are the other features at the expo.

A special pavilion on the biodiversity heritage of the Western Ghats and another on Indian culture and biodiversity have also been recommended. Navdhanya chairperson Vandana Siva, ecologist Madhav Gadgil and other noted speakers will address the gathering over the necessity of con-

Visitors at the Indian Biodiversity Expo, which was inaugurated on Saturday

Health Limbavai Chairperson Pollution G Gangar, serving...

Media Watch



ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ಮುಗಿಸಿದ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಬಯೋಡೈವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ (ಐಬಿ ಸಿ) 2012 ನಡವಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಷಯವೆಂದರೆ, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟದ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ಮುಗಿಸಿದ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಬಯೋಡೈವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ (ಐಬಿ ಸಿ) 2012 ನಡವಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಷಯವೆಂದರೆ, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟದ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ. ಇದು ದೇಶದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಜನಜನಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಮಹತ್ವದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟದ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಐಬಿ ಸಿ 2012 ರ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸುವುದು ಐಬಿ ಸಿ 2012 ರ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನವನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿದರೆ, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟದ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸುವುದು ಐಬಿ ಸಿ 2012 ರ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

biodiversity on display



at the Indian Biodiversity Expo-2012 in the City on Saturday. DH PHOTO

the natural resources. Minister Aravind Ali, Vaman Acharya, Control Board, Dr Gadhara, Medical Institute of Ayurveda



at the Indian Biodiversity Expo-2012 in the City on Saturday. DH PHOTO

Garbage 1... The BBMP thinks that its job ends once it disposes of garbage. But it has to find out a solution, which is sustainable without damaging the environment.

ಕೃಷಿ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡಿ



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ಸ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು... The Minister said that the government is committed to supporting the farmers and ensuring that they get the best prices for their produce.

Policy decisions should consider biodiversity impact: Vandana Shiva

'Investment board, FDI in retail will be disastrous to farming, biodiversity'



Vandana Shiva (right) of New Delhi, and Ananth Hegde Ashish, chairman, Western Ghats Task Force, during the plenary of the biodiversity congress in Bangalore on Tuesday. PHOTO: K. GOPATHAN

ಡಿ. 9ರಿಂದ ಜೀವ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಸಮಾಜ

ಜೀವ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಸಮಾಜ... The Indian Biodiversity Congress 2012 will be held in the city from December 9 to 13. The event is organized by the Karnataka Biodiversity Board.

Agri Mission

Agri Mission... The mission aims to promote traditional farming practices and improve the livelihoods of farmers.



Developing the traditional paddy varieties...

ಜೀವವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಕೋಶಗ್ರಂಥ: ಸಮಾವೇಶ



ಜೀವವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಕೋಶಗ್ರಂಥ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಸಮಾವೇಶದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದರು.

ಜೀವವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಕೋಶಗ್ರಂಥ... The book is a comprehensive guide to the biodiversity of the region and is available for purchase at the event.

ಜನಿತಕ ಖಲಿಗಣಿತಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಜೀವವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಕೋಶಗ್ರಂಥ



ಜನಿತಕ ಖಲಿಗಣಿತಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಜೀವವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಕೋಶಗ್ರಂಥ

ಜನಿತಕ ಖಲಿಗಣಿತಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಜೀವವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಕೋಶಗ್ರಂಥ... The book provides detailed information on the genetic diversity of crops and the impact of modern agricultural practices.

ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು... ಉಳಿಸಿ... ಜೀವವೈವಿಧ್ಯ... ಕೋಶಗ್ರಂಥ... ಸಮಾವೇಶ... ಖಲಿಗಣಿತ... ಜನಿತಕ... ಖಲಿಗಣಿತಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಜೀವವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಕೋಶಗ್ರಂಥ

CHIEF PATRON:- Shri. Jagadish Shettar Chief Minister, Karnataka

PATRON:- Shri. Sogadu Shivanna

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CISSA- Partner of UNCBD for Decade on Biodiversity



Centre for Innovation in Science & Social Action

CISSA is a civil society organisation based at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, with a strong commitment for sustainable development and use of science for the upliftment of the society. CISSA works in collaboration with other organisations to achieve the goal of sustainable development, primarily through innovative actions. The major programmes initiated by CISSA in its five years of existence include: (i) ANNAM- the people's movement for good food, food security and food sovereignty, (ii) URJA – the National Exhibition of Energy Efficient & Renewable Energy Products and Technologies, (iii) Indian Biodiversity Congress (IBC), the largest get together of people who care for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in India, and (iv) Global Ayurveda Festival (GAF) planned as a regular activity since 2012 to revitalise the traditional health care system of India-Ayurveda -and to bring it to the global arena of health management.

<http://www.cissa.co.in/>



Centre for Ecological Sciences, Indian Institute of Science

The Centre for Ecological Sciences, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore offers exciting opportunities for research in a variety of areas in ecology, including Animal Behaviour, Evolutionary Biology and Sociobiology, Community and Habitat Ecology, Molecular Genetics and Conservation Biology, Large Mammal and Forest Ecology, and Climate Change. The projects consist of theoretical, laboratory and field-based research with the different approaches being used in a complementary manner. The Centre maintains field stations near Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary, and in Uttara and Dakshina Kannada in the Western Ghats to facilitate field research in these areas. The projects operated by CES range from theoretical to laboratory to field-based research with the different approaches being used in a complementary manner.

<http://ces.iisc.ernet.in/>



पुरुषोऽयं लोकसम्मितः

Institute of Ayurveda and Integrative Medicine (I-AIM) -

an expression of FRLHT

I-AIM is a multi-disciplinary research, education and outreach arm of a public trust called Foundation for Revitalisation of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT). FRLHT was founded in 1993 by Mr. Sam Pitroda and Mr. Darshan Shankar. FRLHT has already contributed significantly in literary work, conservation, database development, landscaping, local health traditions, pharmacognosy and medicinal plants. The organisations also promote 'Shastra for Science' approach and strengthen research, education and innovation, creating high impact and improved visibility among peers and people internationally. The mission of I-AIM is to demonstrate the contemporary relevance of Indian Medical Heritage by designing and implementing innovative programs on a size and scale that will have societal impact.

<http://www.iaim.edu.in/>



Navdanya

Navdanya started as a programme of the Research Foundation for science, Technology and Ecology (RFSTE), founded by world-renowned scientist and environmentalist Dr. Vandana Shiva. Navdanya means nine crops that represent India's collective source of food security. The main aim of the Navdanya's biodiversity conservation programme is to support local farmers, rescue and conserve crops and plants that are being pushed to extinction and make them available through direct marketing. Navdanya is actively involved in the rejuvenation of indigenous knowledge and culture. Through the citizens' actions, Navdanya has won three biopiracy battles and have thus contributed to the defense of farmers' rights, indigenous knowledge and biodiversity. Navdanya's focus on collective, cumulative innovation embodies in indigenous knowledge has created a worldwide movement for the defence of the intellectual rights of communities.

<http://www.navdanya.org/>



SECOND INDIAN BIODIVERSITY CONGRESS (IBC 2012)

9-11 December 2012, JN Tata Auditorium, Bengaluru

INDIAN BIODIVERSITY **Expo**
IBE 2012 8-11 December 2012
 Veterinary College Ground, Hebbal, Bengaluru



Organisers & Supporters



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