

Experiences of decentralized Biodiversity Management- Kerala



Kerala State Biodiversity Board
2020

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MESSAGE

The Biodiversity Act envisages a three-tier structure of Biodiversity management, with the BMCs at the local level playing a major role in the conservation of our biodiversity. Kerala is one of the first States in India to constitute and operationalize BMC in all local self government institutions.

This book "Experiences of decentralized Biodiversity Management – Kerala" is a compilation of the learnings of the process of BMC constitution and its empowerment in Kerala, by involving the local community in biodiversity conservation.

I hope that this book will be of immense help to everyone involved in biodiversity conservation, particularly the Biodiversity Boards of other States.

Pinarayi Vijayan

Foreword

The crisis of biodiversity loss can be addressed seriously only if the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services are fully recognized and represented in decision-making. A major challenge to conservation initiatives is that with the exception of a few flagship and well known species, biodiversity issues are generally not taken seriously by majority of sections of society including certain sections of state administration. Decentralized Biodiversity governance would improve livelihoods in addition to reducing destructive practices in the conservation areas by promoting a range of ecosystem-based and alternative livelihoods. Mainstreaming biodiversity issues at local level planning and prioritizing the areas/ species for conservation and commercial utilization will result in greater focus on conservation and resource management for sustainable development.

The establishment of Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) at local level puts in place an institutional mechanism by which the Biological diversity data generated through People's Biodiversity Register is integrated into biodiversity conservation concerns for local level planning. Kerala has been far ahead in taking initiatives for decentralized biodiversity management. BMCs were empowered by G.O.(P)No.04/13/Env. dated 13.05.2013 to deal with environmental issues at Gram Panchayat level and to function as "Environmental watch group" and work for incorporating Primary environmental protection programmes in the schemes of the panchayat through establishing working groups for Biodiversity and Climate change vide G.O. (Rt) No.2462/2018/LSGD dated 19.09.2018. The initiatives like Model BMC projects, identification of Local Biodiversity Heritage Areas are paving the way to a new phase of Participatory Biodiversity Conservation. The experiences of Kerala in developing a decentralized institutional mechanism for biodiversity governance is a learning process which can be followed elsewhere also. I hope that this compilation will be of use to policy makers, planners as well as Decentralized governing bodies in their efforts to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity as well as generate access to benefit sharing fund and local biodiversity fund.

Dr. S C Joshi IFS (Retd)
Chairman

INTRODUCTION



Biological diversity or biodiversity is the variability among living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems. Biodiversity is the foundation of life and the essential services provided by ecosystems. It is a fundamental part of the Earth's life support system, an asset to be conserved for future generations as life depends on biodiversity for clean air, water, healthy soil, food, medicine and shelter. It provides us with rich varied food, cleans the air we breathe, filters the water we drink, supplies the raw materials for construction, heals our diseases, makes the climate of Earth pleasant, sustains our health by controlling pests and infectious diseases. Supporting healthy ecosystems is also our natural insurance against climate change.

Biodiversity plays an important role in economic sectors including agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism. In India about one fifth of total population are dependent on forests for livelihood, forests also meet 30% of fodder needs of the cattle population and 40% of domestic fuel wood needs of the people. The loss of biodiversity affects livelihood of dependent communities, opportunities for recreation and trade and destabilizes the ecological structure, functions and the productivity of ecosystems.

The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA, 2005b) estimated that over the past few centuries, humans have increased extinction rates of species by as much as thousand times as compared to extinction rates by natural processes mainly through habitat loss, fragmentation, land use change, invasion of introduced species, indiscriminate use of fertilizers and pesticides, unsustainable utilization of bio-resources and climate change.

1.1 Convention on Biological Diversity

The three Rio Conventions - Biodiversity (Convention on Biological Diversity), Climate Change (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) and Desertification (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification) - derive directly from The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Earth Summit, or Rio Summit. The Conferences of the

Parties (COP) to each Rio Convention has stressed upon the need for enhanced collaboration among the conventions, in order to enhance synergy and reduce duplication of activities. Globally, 196 countries became members of Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and India signed the agreement in 1994.

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) aims to put in place a comprehensive international regime for the sustainable management of biological resource through its three pillars: the conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components for the benefit of present and future generations and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources.

The CBD affirms the sovereign rights of the countries over biological resources. Article 15 of CBD calls for the Parties to establish systems and procedures for access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits, arising out of the utilization of genetic resources and a number of countries are on various stages of implementing a regulatory framework. The governments of member countries of CBD have to take initiative to document, preserve and maintain such knowledge and practices for promoting their wider application and equitable sharing of benefits derived from their utilization. They are required to develop National biodiversity strategies and action plans, and to integrate these into broader national plans for environment and development. As a contracting party in CBD, India has developed national strategies, and action plans for achieving the goals of CBD.

1.2 The Biological Diversity Act 2002 and Rules 2004

India was one of the first countries to have a proactive legislation and enacted a comprehensive Biological Diversity Act in 2002 and Rules 2004 to implement the provisions of Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The Biological Diversity Act 2002 and Rules 2004 by Government of India is a landmark legislation which provides for regulated access to bio resources for commercial utilization or for bio-survey and bio-utilization. The Act covers the following features:

- » To regulate access to biological resources of the country with the purpose of securing equitable share in benefits arising out of the use of biological resources and associated traditional knowledge.
- » To conserve and sustainably use biological resources.
- » To respect and protect traditional knowledge of local communities relating to biodiversity.
- » Conservation and development of areas of importance from the perspective of biological diversity by declaring them as Biodiversity Heritage Site
- » Involvement of State Governments in the broad scheme of the implementation of the Biological Diversity Act through constitution of State Biodiversity Boards (SBB) and Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC).

The Act extends to the whole of India and reaffirms the sovereign rights of the state over its biological resources.



1.3 Kerala Biological Diversity Rules, 2008

Kerala Biological Diversity Rules 2008 were constituted in exercise of the powers conferred by section 63 of the Biological Diversity Act 2002 vide S.R.O No 602/2008. Kerala State Biodiversity Board is an autonomous body of the State Government and comes under the Kerala State Environment Department. With the Head Quarters at Thiruvananthapuram the Board falls under the provision of the Biological Diversity Act 2002, Rules 2004 and Kerala State Biological Diversity Rules 2008. KSBB is dedicated to conservation and sustainable utilisation of bio resources of the State and fair and equitable sharing of benefits.

1.4 Institutional structures for implementation of Biodiversity Act and Rules

The Biological Diversity Act is being implemented in India through a three tier decentralized system comprising of the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) functioning at National level, the State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs) at provisional level and the Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) constituted at all three tiers of Local Self Government i.e. the Grama Panchayats, Municipalities, Corporations, Block and District level.

1.5 Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC)

There has been a growing recognition worldwide of the need for protected areas to involve and promote the livelihoods of communities living in or around them. "Bottom-up" planning initiated at the local level and involving active participation by the local community will be more oriented to local constraints, whether these are related to natural resources or socio-economic problems. 'Decentralization' of biodiversity governance i.e an inclusive approach transferring decision-making powers to lower, more localized levels are considered as more effective than an exclusive approach.

India has devolved considerable powers to local self-government institutions in rural areas, known as Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). PRI's have a three tier structure with Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat as the basic unit, which are usually at the level of a village. Biodiversity management is a multi-layered process and involvement of local communities in conservation planning should be at the core of biodiversity conservation initiatives.

Functions of BMCs

1. BMCs are constituted for the purpose of promoting conservation, sustainable use and documentation of biological diversity including preservation of habitats, conservation of landraces, folk varieties and cultivars, domesticated stocks and breeds of animals and microorganisms and documentation of knowledge relating to biological diversity.
2. Preparation of People's Biodiversity Registers and periodic updating of the same are also the duties of BMCs. The People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) must include information about flora and fauna of the locality and associated knowledge.
3. BMCs may levy charges by way of collecting fees from any person accessing the biological resource for commercial purposes from their territorial jurisdiction.
4. BMC ought to be consulted by NBA & SBB, while granting approvals for obtaining biological resources or associated knowledge.

This book gives an overview of the process of constitution of BMC in Kerala, the various orders and circulars issued by Government in this context and the ground realities and experiences in implementation of Biodiversity Act (2002) and Rules (2004) in Kerala, and gives an insight into the decentralized governance of biodiversity. The experiences of Kerala in developing a decentralized institutional mechanism for biodiversity governance is a learning process which will evolve over time and it is hoped that this will help other SBBs in the process of BMC constitution.



First Kerala State Biodiversity Congress Inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala



Structure and Functions of BMC in Kerala

Kerala, the southern most state in India with a geographical area of 38,863 sq km has a population density of 860 persons/sq km creating pressure on land resulting in land use change and fragmentation of forest. Kerala Biological Diversity Rules 2008 were constituted in exercise of the powers conferred by section 63 of the Biological Diversity Act 2002 vide S.R.O No 602/2008. Kerala State Biodiversity Board (KSBB) was constituted vide GO (MS) No 01/2005/STED dated 28/02/2005 in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of Biological Diversity Act 2002. According to Biodiversity Act 2002, Section 41, Biodiversity Rules 2004, Rule 22 (1), Kerala State Biodiversity Rules 2008, Rule 20 (1), it is mandatory that every local self government institution should create Biodiversity Management Committees.

2.1 Structure of BMC

BMCs are statutory bodies at local level comprising of eight members constituted in accordance with the Section 41 of the Act 2002 and Section 22 of the Rules, 2004. Other than Chairperson and Secretary there will be 6 members nominated by the local government in a BMC. 1/3rd of the nominated members of the committee should be women and 18% (one person) should be from SC/ST community.

Chairperson	:	Chairperson of the Local Self Government Institution (District Panchayat/ Block Panchayat/ Grama Panchayat / Municipality / Corporation)
Secretary	:	Secretary of the Local Self Government Institution (District Panchayat/ Block Panchayat / Grama Panchayat / Municipality / Corporation)
Women representative	:	2 Persons
SC/ST Representative	:	1 Person
Other Members	:	3 Persons

Total	:	8 Persons

The BMC members should be selected from amongst the herbalists, agriculturists, collectors and traders of Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP), fisher folk, traditional knowledge holders, community workers, academicians and any other person/ representative of organization, on whom the local body trusts that they can

significantly contribute to the mandate of the BMC. All the members should be residents of the local body and be in the voters list. The Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) of the Local body and the Member of Parliament (MP) would be special invitees to the meetings of the BMC in subsequent period. The Local body can also nominate six special invitees from Forest, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Livestock, Health, fisheries and Education Departments to the meetings of BMC. The tenure for a BMC will be for five years. After the completion of this tenure, the same BMC will be continuing until the next BMC is formed.

2.2 Constitution of BMCs in Kerala

- » Part IX and Part IXA of the Constitution of India read with Kerala Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 and Kerala Municipality Act, 1994 provide the basic legal framework relating to local self-government institutions (local bodies) in the State of Kerala. There are three broad types of local bodies in the State of Kerala i.e., Municipal Corporations and Municipalities (in urban areas) and Panchayats (in rural areas). The Panchayats in rural areas are structured at three levels i.e. District Panchayats, Block Panchayats and Village (Gram) Panchayats.
- » In Kerala urban areas like cities and towns have Municipal Corporations and Municipalities respectively as institutions of local self-government. The legal framework relating to Municipal Corporations and Municipalities can be found in the Kerala Municipality Act, 1994. There are 6 Municipal Corporations and 87 Municipalities in the State of Kerala. BMCs have been constituted in all the 6 Municipal Corporations and 87 Municipalities in the State of Kerala.
- » There are three tiers of local self-government institutions at the rural (Panchayat) level. The legal framework relating to Panchayats in Kerala is laid down in the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act, 1994. Section 4 of Kerala Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 provides for the constitution of Panchayats at three levels i.e., District, Block and Panchayat levels.
- » The District Panchayat, the district level local self-government institution, has jurisdiction over the rural areas of a district (There are 14 districts in the State of Kerala). Thus, there are 14 District Panchayats in the State of Kerala and 14 District BMCs
- » The rural areas within each district are divided into territorial units called Blocks with Block Panchayat as the second or intermediate level of three tier panchayat system local self-government unit at the Block level. The number of Block Panchayats in a district vary depending on the size and population. There are 152 Block Panchayats in the State of Kerala and 152 Block level BMCs has been constituted.
- » Within the territorial boundary of each Block Panchayat exist the third tier of panchayat system known as Village Panchayats (Gram Panchayats). The number of Village (Gram) Panchayats in a Block vary depending on the size and

population. There are 941 Village (Gram) Panchayats in the State of Kerala and 941 BMCs has been constituted at Panchayat level.

- » A total of 1200 BMCs covering the entire geographical area of the State has been established. The District and Block Panchayats BMCs are more in the nature of administrative units providing technical assistance as well as forward and backward linkages to Village (Gram) Panchayats.

2.3 The Roles and Responsibilities of BMCs

The following are the responsibilities of BMCs;

- » BMCs are constituted for the purpose of promoting conservation, sustainable use and documentation of biological diversity including preservation of habitats, conservation of landraces, folk varieties and cultivars, domesticated stocks and breeds of animals and microorganisms and documentation of knowledge relating to biological diversity.
- » The major aim of BMC is to create the People's Biodiversity Register (PBR). It is the duty of BMC to ensure that the whole process is participatory and to get adequate technical assistance from Kerala Biodiversity Board and that it is updated from time to time.
- » Protection of Traditional Knowledge recorded in PBR
- » Eco-restoration of the local biodiversity
- » Proper feedback to the SBB in the matter of IPR, Traditional Knowledge and local Biodiversity issues, wherever feasible and essential feedback to be provided to the NBA.
- » Management of Heritage Sites including Heritage Trees, Animals etc., and Sacred Groves and Sacred Water bodies.
- » Regulation of access to the biological resources and/ or associated Traditional Knowledge, for commercial and research purposes and levy fees to it.
- » Equitable sharing of benefits arising out of commercial utilization of bioresources
- » Biodiversity Education and Awareness building.
- » BMCs are responsible to prepare and implement Local Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan using PBR as the base document and with the assistance from KSBB.
- » Constitution of local biodiversity fund
- » Annual reports and accounts should be prepared by the BMC and submitted to KSBB.

2.3.1 Meetings of BMCs

BMC shall hold a minimum of 4 meetings in a year, and meet once at least in every 3 months. The meetings shall be chaired by the Chairperson of the BMC, and in his/ her absence, by any other member elected by the members present. The quorum

at every meeting shall be three including the chairperson and excluding official members. Minutes/proceedings of the BMC Meetings will be drawn and submitted to the Local Body.



2.3.2 BMC Action Plan

Each BMC shall prepare an Action Plan, drawing information validated in the People's Biodiversity Register for conserving the biodiversity. The action plan should be focused on the following matters;

- a. Actions for the conservation of biodiversity.
- b. Training needs for the BMC members.
- c. List of potential species for consideration for registration as geographical indicators
- d. To draw a management micro plan for the sustainable use of local biodiversity including medicinal plants and associated traditional knowledge.

2.4 BMCs as Environmental watch groups

In Kerala, BMC has been authorized to function as "Environmental watch group" vide G.O.(P)No.04/13/Env. dated 13.05.2013 (Annexure 1) and work for incorporating Primary environmental protection programmes in the schemes of the panchayat, present them in the Grama Sabha and take actions to include them in the development schemes of the panchayat. At the grass root level primary environmental protection will be the responsibility of the BMC of respective panchayat. The respective BMC will be responsible to inform the concerned authorities for taking immediate action against all activities violating environmental rules, acts, notifications, as also environmental depletion, general public health problems and circumstances which leads to/ or may lead to threat for human life. Formulation of directions for environmental conservation of Panchayat and their implementation through the Panchayat committee are also entrusted to BMC.

The following are the responsibilities of the BMCs.

1. At the grass root level community primary environmental protection will be the responsibility of the BMC of respective panchayat.
2. The respective BMC will be responsible to inform the concerned authorities for taking immediate action against all activities violating environmental rules, acts, notifications, as also environmental depletion, general public health problems and circumstances which leads to/ or may lead to threat for human life.



3. Formulation of directions for environmental conservation of Panchayat and their implementation through the Panchayat committee, to timely inform the regulatory authorities regarding instances relating to violation of environmental clearance regulations (eg:- Quarrying Paramada rock mining, sand mining, developmental projects for which environmental clearance has been accorded beforehand).
4. Take lead role in organizing awareness activities at the panchayat level to ensure, healthy environmental protection and cleanliness.
5. Organize programmes with people's participation to ensure that the water bodies in the Panchayat remain in their natural conditions, and to restore and assure sustainable protection of those which have undergone environmental depletion, ensuring sustainable conservation.
6. Organize programmes for panchayat level environmental protection and cleanliness during special occasions,
7. To organize discussions regarding panchayat level environmental issues, organize seminar and other awareness programmes in collaboration with educational institutions, cultural centres, environmental groups, other nongovernmental organizations, environmentalists and voluntary organizations in the panchayat.
8. To directly examine the environmental conditions of the panchayat, unauthorized exploitation of natural resources and present conditions of

habitats and inform the matter to concerned authorities.

9. To formulate directions for incorporating Primary environmental protection programmes in the schemes of the panchayat , present them in the Gramsabha and take actions to include them in the development schemes of the panchayat
10. To generate awareness regarding Government programmes related to environmental protection (eg Organic farming, conservation of native breeds and varieties, Biogas from household waste, rain water harvesting, protection of water bodies, planting of trees, solar energy etc) and peruse activities to include them in the annual schemes of the Panchayat.
11. Budget provisions for environmental matters may include conduct of training programmes for BMC for carrying out the responsibilities stipulated as per this order legally.
12. The reports/ complaints received from BMC as per this notification are to be given highest priority , by concerned authorities at the regional level and further action is to be taken and the necessary report is to be submitted to Government at the earliest.



Interactions with BMC members



Kerala State Biodiversity Congress 2019

Constitution of BMC in Kerala



Ever since its inception, the Board has been consistently sensitising local bodies regarding the provisions of the Biological Diversity Act and Rules for conserving biodiversity at local level. Initially KSBB aimed at completing constitution of BMCs at all Grama Panchayats with the support of Local Self Government Department, Government of Kerala.

3.1 KSBB - Steps in BMC Constitution

- » State Board appoints District level Coordinators and Project Fellows for coordinating the field level activities of BMC formation and PBR preparation
- » The KSBB team will approach and sensitize the local bodies for constituting the Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC).
- » The governing body of the respective local body take decision for constituting BMC in their jurisdiction, as per the Act and Rule from among the candidates suggested by ward members/ councillors.
- » The BMC is encouraged to nominate a convener who will serve as the point of contact for KSBB.
- » After the constitution of BMC, the local body should send the resolution and the list of BMC members to Kerala State Biodiversity Board, Thiruvananthapuram. The BMC chairperson must submit the name, address, contact number, and knowledge in the subject of the candidates to the Kerala State Biodiversity Board (KSBB). If the structure is not in accordance with the Act the same shall be communicated to local body.

3.2 Chronological events in BMC constitution

3.2.1 Period 2005 - 2016

- » During 2005- 2006 a biodiversity technical programme co-ordination facility was established at Kerala Forest Research Institute chaired by the Director of KFRI. The technical committee prepared guidelines for constituting BMC in English and Malayalam and prepared the methodology for preparation of PBR. The committee also prepared a list of expert taxonomists / scientists working in Kerala on various aspects of biodiversity to provide technical inputs to BMC. The committee identified the topics to be covered in biodiversity awareness workshops for BMC and the resource persons

- » A pool of Resource persons were identified and they underwent three training programmes (Training of trainers) by the faculty of Kerala Institute of Local Administration and the presentation schedules for the BMC members were finalized. One floral and faunal expert was identified for taking class in respective field. The resource persons were from KILA, KFRI, Agriculture university and KSBB. During 2005-2006 two one day workshops of resource persons for finalizing resource material and a one day workshop Training of trainers programme for resource persons were conducted in association with KILA. A handbook Jaivavaividhyam in Malayalam was brought out.
- » Two awareness workshops in batches of forty each for panchayat presidents were conducted during 2006. During 2006 Biodiversity documentation based on secondary data at district level (Plant diversity, animal diversity and aquatic diversity) was initiated. With the help of KFRI district biodiversity registers of 10 districts were prepared which includes checklist of plants and animals
- » During 2006-2007 altogether 29 classes were taken for 753 panchayat presidents in batches of 30-50. Powerpoint presentations in Malayalam were prepared with 67 slides for use by experts . The slides were well illustrated and descriptive for easy understanding.
- » Later, one day seminar/ workshop for Chairpersons and Secretaries of all local bodies were organized at district level in 2009 and 2010 to sensitise the programme in a more concrete manner. Simultaneously, necessary actions were taken to make available a Government order from the Local Self Government Department (LSGD) to the local bodies to constitute the BMC within a stipulated period of time.
- » In 2008 Government issued G.O.No.(MS)86/08/LSGD dated 18.03.2008 for constituting BMCs in the jurisdiction of every Grama Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations as per the provisions of the Biological Diversity Act. (Annexure 2)
- » During 2008-09 it was planned to constitute 24 BMC in the state . Accordingly BMC were constituted in 7 panchayats- Mayyanad in Kollam, Kulanada in Pathanamthitta, Eloor in Ernakulam, Malampuzha in Palakkad, Koratty in Thrissur, Cherukunnu in Kannur and Neeleswaram in Kasargod.
- » To provide hands on training to District Coordinators training was conducted at Nilambur and they were exposed to methodologies connected with collecting information on traditional knowledge and preparation of PBR. Sensitization of BMC members for PBR preparation was also done simultaneously. To facilitate this Technical Support groups were constituted at panchayat level one at Manarcaud (Kottayam) and another at Elloor (Ernakulam) during 2009 at Panchayat Level.

- » In 2009 itself government has given direction to constitute BMCs in all the local bodies like Grama Panchayat, Municipalities and Corporations vide letter no. 14843/DA1/09/LSGD dated 05.03.2009. (Annexure 3). After that, BMC constitutions in various districts progressed well especially in Grama Panchayats.
- » In 2008-09, 24 BMCs has been constituted and number has been raised to 200 by the end of March 2010.
- » By March 2010, PBR workshops were organized in 39 panchayats. During 2009-10 , 14 district level workshops were organized for panchayat presidents and secretaries for BMC formation and PBR . During this period PBR work of 15 panchayats were completed. A review of the PBR preparation work showed that the work was not progressing well due to lack of project personnel at field level for carrying out data collection. To expedite the process of formation of BMC and PBR preparation, 14 District Co-ordinators and 72 Project fellows were appointed in 2010 in all districts and provided necessary trainings. An expert committee was constituted to evaluate activities of PBR preparation.
- » During the year 2010-2011 an all out drive was made to constitute BMC in all the panchayats and as of March 2011 out of 978 panchayats BMC was constituted in 939 panchayats. Except in Ernakulam and TVM districts BMC formation was completed in all districts. All Gramapanchayats having BMC were requested to prepare PBR and govt accorded permissive sanction to incur an expenditure of Rs 70,000/- from the General Sector Development Fund of Annual Plan. Accordingly during 2010-11 , 290 PBR were completed.
- » At the same time Board started preparing illustrated handbooks on flora and fauna to facilitate PBR preparation.
- » In 2011 the G.O. in 2008 has been modified (G.O. (Rt) No. 2088/2011/LSGD dated 05.09.2011) for including Secretaries of local bodies as BMC Secretary. (Annexure 4)
- » During 2011- 12' KSBB become successful in completing the BMC constitution in 978 Grama Panchayats. Immediately the Board concentrated on Municipality and Corporations. By September 2012 all the 60 Municipalities and 5 Corporations could be made to constitute their BMCs.
- » During 2012 State Biodiversity Fund a non lapsable funds was established under section 32 of BD Act
- » Thus as per the provisions of Kerala Biological Diversity Rules, 2008, BMC has been constituted in all the 1043 local bodies including 978 Grama Panchayats, 60 Municipalities and 5 Corporations in 2012 and the State has been officially declared as the first to complete BMC constitution in India at the 11th Conference

of Parties (CoP 11) held at Hyderabad by Chriman of NBA, Dr. Balakrishana Pisupati

- » During 2013-14, 21 capacity building programmes were conducted and during this period seven districts of Kerala - Malapuram, Kozhikode, Ernakulam, Kottayam , idukki, Kasargode and Kannur were covered. BMC meet was organized in which around 110 BMC members participated and shared their success stories and experiences. The representatives of BMC awarded with Best BMC award shared their experiences in conservation.
- » Since the period of BMC is co-terminus with the period of elected bodies at local level, all the BMCs has been reconstituted in 2015-16 and LSGD gave direction in this regard to all local bodies concerned subsequent to the local elections held in 2015 vide Circular DA 1/208/2015/LSGD dated 16.11.2015 (Annexure 5). After the election in 2015, the number of Grama panchayats has been reduced to 941, whereas the number of urban bodies increased to 93 including 87 Municipalities and 6 Corporations. Thus the number of total BMCs became reduced to 1034.



BMC Strengthening program

Table 1: – Year wise constitution of BMCs at Panchayat, Municipality and Corporation at various districts from 2008-2012

Sl. No.	District	Year					Total
			2009	2010	2011	2012	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	-	13	33	27	5	78
2	Kollam	-	2	57	11	4	74
3	Pathanamthitta	-	27	26	3	1	57
4	Alappuzha	-	41	22	10	5	78
5	Kottayam	-	20	46	8	3	77
6	Idukki	-	4	33	17	-	54
7	Ernakulam	-	23	14	49	10	96
8	Thrissur	-	2	86	1	6	95
9	Palakkad	1	32	56	4	2	95
10	Malappuram	1	7	68	27	4	107
11	Kozhikode	-	17	50	9	2	78
12	Wayanad	-	9	15	1	1	26
13	Kannur	1	29	30	22	5	87
14	Kasaragod	1	22	16	-	2	41
	Total	4	248	552	189	50	1043

3.2.2 Constitution of Block and District level BMCs during 2019-20

Subsequent to the Order of Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench, New Delhi dated 09.08.2019 in O.A. 347/16 with regard to constitution of BMCs and Preparation of PBRs as per the Provisions of the Biological Diversity Act 2002, two review meetings by MoEFCC and NBA was held on 30.09.2019 and 17.10.2019 respectively, serious discussions were carried out in the matter of BMC constitution at Block and District level Panchayats and it was opined in the discussion that issuing of one generic order by the State Government constituting BMCs at various levels would be in contravention to the provisions of the Act and Rules and needs to be reviewed by the States which have already done it. It was emphasized that each local body must meet and constitute the BMC as per the provisions of Act and State Rules. In order to implement the Act in its true spirit BMCs must be constituted in all the three tiers of Panchayati Raj system other than urban bodies. The matter was discussed in the Chief Secretary's meeting held on 28.10.2019 and it was directed to constitute BMCs at Block and District level based on the directions from NBA. (Annexure 6). In the third review meeting held on 27-28th November 2019, NBA gave clear direction to constitute BMCs at the Grama

panchayat level, Block and District level other than urban bodies for ensuring 100% compliance of Hon'ble NGT Order as per the provisions of the Act.

Accordingly KSBB initiated constitution of BMCs in the remaining 152 Block and 14 District tiers of panchayats in Kerala along with LSGD. The following steps were taken to expedite process of BMC constitution:

- » Detailed communication in this regard were sent to Additional Chief Secretary (ACS), LSGD; Principal Secretaries of Environment Department & LSGD, Rural Development Commissioner, Director of Panchayats & District Panchayats
- » Member Secretary of KSBB held discussion with ACS & Principal Secretaries of LSGD & Environment Department for giving direction to Block & District Panchayats for constituting BMCs by the end of December 2019. Accordingly LSGD gave direction to all the Block & District Panchayats in this regard (Annexure 7).
- » Video Conference meeting was held with all the 152 Block Panchayat Secretaries on 09-12-2019 in association with Rural Development Commissionerate. Similarly KSBB directly held Video Conference for all the 14 District Panchayat Secretaries on 18.12.2019 for expediting the process of BMC constitution.
- » In addition to continuous monitoring from KSBB head quarter, further follow up in this regard in each district were carried out through the District Coordinators of KSBB.
- » Accordingly BMCs has been constituted in all the 152 Block Panchayats & 14 District Panchayats and Resolutions of the same received in KSBB. Thus, KSBB had completed BMC constitution in all the 1200 local bodies of Kerala viz., 941 Grama Panchayats, 152 Block Panchayats, 14 District Panchayats, 87 Municipalities and 6 Corporations.



People's Biodiversity Register (PBR)



The Biological Diversity Act, 2002, Biodiversity Rules 2004, Rule 22 (6) and Kerala Biodiversity Rules , 2008 Rule 20 (7) mandates that it is the duty of the BMCs to prepare PBR. The Register shall contain comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological resources, their medicinal or any other use or any other traditional knowledge associated with them. It is the responsibility of BMC to prepare PBR with the assistance from students, researchers and sectoral experts. After the preparation of PBR, it is evaluated by the Board and TSGs. The Register gives information about the details of the access to biological resources and traditional knowledge granted, details of the collection fee imposed and details of the benefits derived and the mode of their sharing. The Peoples' Biodiversity Registers shall be maintained and validated by the Biodiversity Management Committees.

People's Biodiversity Registers are key documents asserting the rights of local people over biological resources and associated traditional knowledge. The PBR of local body contains comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological resources i.e. flora and fauna, their medicinal or any other use and traditional knowledge associated with them. This information is recorded in the prescribed formats elaborated by the NBA. The documented information is kept in the safe custody of BMC, the access of which to foreign nationals is regulated. PBR also acts as a legal document for the purposes of determining Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) provisions under the Act. The documentation of the register by the local people will gives an insight to the common man to what is available in their region and creates a sense of responsibility of conserving biodiversity.



Peoples Biodiversity Register

4.1 PBR preparation in Kerala- Methodology

The PBR preparation is a participatory process which requires intensive and extensive consultation with the people, their active support and cooperation to share their common as well as specialised knowledge. It is the statutory responsibility of the BMC to prepare PBR in their respective jurisdiction. The various steps involved in PBR preparation are elaborated:

4.1.1 Public Awareness Campaign: -

For the effective implementation of the Act and Rules, the Board conducted public awareness programmes in local bodies. These series of campaigns were designed to build capacities about biodiversity conservation, BMCs and their roles, importance of PBR preparation and need for their participation. Mass awareness was given to all people in the local body through Grama Sabhas before starting PBR preparation. These campaigns were led by Senior and Assistant Programme Coordinators of KSBB during the period from 2009 to 2011 and later it was conducted by the concerned District Coordinators appointed by the Board.

- a. BMC/ LSG Awareness Programmes / Workshops: -** KSBB conducted initial campaigns for BMC awareness from 2006 to 2010 in association with Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) at Thrissur with the technical support of Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI), Peechi, Thrissur. The resource persons were identified from KFRI, Kerala Agricultural University (KAU), Vellanikkara, Thrissur and KSBB. In 2007 in association with KILA, special awareness classes were given to Grama Panchayat Presidents by the trained resource persons of KFRI. In 2012-13 period a series of training programmes were conducted mainly for BMC strengthening at Block Panchayat level throughout the state. All those trainings were conducted by the District Coordinators and Project Fellows of KSBB. In 2013-14 periods, district level BMC empowerment programmes were conducted in all districts through District Panchayat under the leadership of KSBB Chairman with the support of Districts Coordinators and Project Fellows of concerned district. The awareness programmes targets



1. Awareness building on the Biological Diversity Act 2002, Rules 2004, and institutional frame work to implement the act (NBA, SBBs, BMCs).
 2. Roles, responsibilities and scope of BMCs in local level biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.
 3. The scope and use of PBR in local development and in protecting community rights on biological diversity (IPR, access and benefit sharing).
 4. Role of BMC as environmental watch groups.
- b. Awareness Programmes for children :** - As the future custodians of biodiversity various kinds of awareness campaigns and environmental education programmes were organized. In 2008, district level campaigns were conducted on biodiversity conservation and sustainable development to selected colleges. Also one day workshop on environmental education was conducted targeting 5 selected schools from each district and 35 colleges from the State in the same year. In 2010 also, 5 schools from each district were selected for encouraging campus biodiversity conservation and to participate in PBR documentation along with BMCs.



Awareness programs for students



Awareness programs for students

- b. Awareness Programme for NGOs :** - Awareness programmes for NGOs on PBR preparation were given at the beginning for ensuring their participation and co-

operation during documentation. The programme was organized in association with KILA in 2008 and later it was organized by the Board itself from 2012.



KSBC 2019 - Vithupura Exhibition



KSBC 2019 - Seed exchange

- d. Traditional Farmer's and Knowledge Holder' Meet :** - KSBB organized 4 such meetings from 2012 to 2014. Around 300 traditional farmers and TK holders participated in each meet. During these meet, traditional farmers and knowledge holders from different parts of the state participated and shared their knowledge and experiences.



National Biodiversity Congress 2012



National Biodiversity Congress 2017

- e. **Training for PBR project personnel :** - From 2010 onwards KSBB conducted two days workshops every year to all the District Coordinators and Project Fellows who are engaged in PBR preparation. During each meeting, district level feedbacks were collected from them regarding BMC activities and progress in PBR preparation. An action plan is prepared based on the collected feedbacks from District Coordinators and Project Fellows.



Project review meeting

4.1.2 Steps in PBR preparation:

- » KSBB engages District coordinator and Project fellows on an honorarium basis in each district of the State. They will approach President/ Secretary of the local body at the time of their annual project preparation (i.e. from January to March) and request them to incorporate the project of PBR preparation either from their plan fund or from their own fund.
- » The concerned KSBB project fellow who is in charge of the particular local body will initiate the implementation of the project. For that, he/she explains the details of the project before the elected committee.
- » **Identification of Data Collection Volunteers (DCVs):** - The elected members of the local body select suitable persons, Data Collection Volunteers (DCVs) (3-5 numbers) from their ward to collect data at ward level. District coordinators and project fellows of KSBB provide training for DCVs with the help of BMCs. Each ward member will act as Convenor of their ward for PBR preparation.
- » **Selection of PBR Coordinator:** - For the effective implementation of the programme, a Coordinator (PBR Coordinator) is appointed by the local body. The PBR Coordinator coordinates and supervises the data collection process in all wards. He/ she must be capable of verifying the collected data in consultation with BMC and local TSG, ensuring conformity with the guidelines of PBR preparation and quality and genuineness of the data collected.
- » The Governing body of the LSG and BMC together decide the training date for BMC and DCVs.

- » Secretary of the Local Body (BMC Secretary) / Agriculture Officer acts as the Implementing officer the project.
- » Project fellow requests the ward members to make aware the Grama Sabhas about the PBR.
- » After deciding the training date, the project fellow informs the KSBB head office and from there the training materials (data collection forms and guidelines for PBR preparation in the prescribed format of NBA) are sent to concerned local body.
- » **Identification of the Resource Group (RG):** - It includes the persons who have Traditional Knowledge (TK) in agriculture, fisheries, animal husbandry and forestry residing in the local body. Traditional healers, herbal collectors, traders/ collectors of Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP), social workers, teachers, researchers, etc. are also included in RG. DCVs collect information from these Resource Group at ward level. Resource Group is identified by BMC in consultation with the elected members of the local body.
- » **Training Programmes:** - Training programmes at two levels were organized before starting PBR data collection. One day training is given to elected members of the local body, BMC, local TSG, and PBR coordinator by the district coordinator. After that, one day training is given for DCVs. They are trained to collect information on biodiversity and associated TK from Resource group and how to document the details in prescribed PBR formats. The coordinator of the project collects the information of DCVs at the time of training for further communication.
- » **Ward level Data Collection:** - Usually DCVs collect data through direct observation, interview with traditional knowledge holders/ providers (individuals/family/community), elders, etc.



- » DCVs collect data in their ward with the support of ward member and record the collected information in the prescribed forms provided by KSBB at the time

of training. They collect information on biodiversity from diverse fields as agro biodiversity, homestead biodiversity, wild biodiversity, wetland biodiversity and urban biodiversity. A period of two months is given for data collection. A review will be conducted every two weeks under the leadership of BMC and project fellow.

- » **Review of Data collection:** - During the process of data collection, regular reviews will be conducted every two weeks under the leadership of BMC and project fellow. During review, BMC and project fellow check the documented information and make necessary additions or deletions.
- » **Consolidation of Collected Data:** - The data collected at ward level is consolidated at the local body level in the prescribed format, which is also provided by the KSBB. Before starting consolidation process, one day consolidation workshop is given for BMC members, PBR coordinator, ward convenors and local TSG by the district coordinator and concerned project fellow in charge. A period of 2 months time is given for consolidation process. For consolidation work, 5-10 scribes are selected from DCVs and a period of one month is given. Scientific identification of plants and animals is carried out with the help of Technical Support Group (TSG) in the district.
- » After the preparation of PBR, honourarium for DCVs, scribes and coordinator will be disbursed as mentioned in the project by the local body. The provision for providing food during training and consolidation is also included in the project.
- » **Analysis and Validation of Data:** - After the completion of consolidation process, the PBR will be submitted to BMC for approval
- » **Preparation of PBR:** - Final copy of the PBR will be prepared by including photographs (including digital images), drawings, and other records. Two copies of the prepared PBR will be submitted to the Board after approval by the BMC and local body. The Senior Programme Coordinator (PBR project) of



KSBB assesses the PBR and the Member Secretary counter signs. One copy of the approved PBR will be sent back to concerned BMC to be kept under their safe custody. The other copy will be kept in KSBB for further process.

» **Safe Keeping of the PBR**

As per Section 7 of Biodiversity Act, 2002 and Section 16 of Kerala Biological Diversity Rule, 2008, any Indian citizen or body corporate or association or registered organization should seek approval of the Board for access to the collection of biological resources in Kerala for commercial utilization or bio-survey and bio-utilization for commercial utilization. Any person who intends to have access to biological resources for commercial utilization shall apply to KSBB (07/02/2013 Environment department circular No. 3784/A2/12, Annexure 8). The act of accessing PBR data without the approval from the concerned authority is strictly prohibited and the same is not applicable the rule is not applicable for locals, Traditional medical practitioners etc...

- » The BMC shall maintain a register about the details of the access to biological resources and traditional knowledge granted, details of collection fees imposed and details of benefits derived and mode of sharing. This record shall be kept by BMC chairperson or an individual assigned by the chairperson and the respective individual shall be obliged to follow the instructions by Biodiversity Act 2002, National Biodiversity Rules 2004, and State Biodiversity Rules 2008.

4.2 Preparation of People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) – Chronological events

As per the provisions of the BD Act 2002, Biological Diversity Rules 2004, Rule 22 and State Biological Diversity Rules 2008, Rule 20, KSBB has also taken all efforts to facilitate preparation of PBR since 2008 through obtaining necessary orders from Government of Kerala through LSGD and also for allocation of sufficient fund from the Government of Kerala for the same. As per the provisions of State Rules, KSBB started PBR preparation in all 941 Grama Panchayats, 87 Municipalities and 6 Corporations (total 1034).

1. In 2008-09 itself training has been organised at Nilambur for District Coordinators regarding the methodology to be adopted for the documentation of PBR at local level.
2. One day seminar/ workshop for Chairpersons and Secretaries of all local bodies was organised at district level in 2009-10 to sensitise the programme of BMC constitution and PBR Preparation in a more concrete manner. By this time 15 PBRs has been prepared.
3. Initially KSBB provided financial support for PBR preparation and the process has been expedited by appointing District Coordinators (DCs) and Project Fellows (PFs) in all districts.

4. Through the trained DCs and PFs, KSBB has provided technical support and training to local bodies and BMCs for preparing PBR in their jurisdiction. Separate forms for (prescribed formats of NBA) data collection and consolidation have been provided by KSBB.
5. In 2010, the Local Self Government Department, Government of Kerala vide G.O No 618/2010/LSGD dated 24.02.2010 had given permission to all Grama panchayats and Municipalities for utilising an amount of Rs. 70,000/- for the Preparation of PBR from their plan fund or own fund (Annexure 9). The criteria for fund utilisation have been provided by KSBB (Annexure 10).
6. During the period of 2010-11, 290 PBRs has been prepared.
7. Since many panchayats still did not take up PBR preparation, LSGD vide Circular No 63664/DA1/2011/LSGD dated 02/12/2011 had directed that preparation of PBR should be made mandatory duty of Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations and that it should be ensured by District Planning Committees. (Annexure 11). As a result the momentum of PBR preparation changed a lot and the number has been raised to 412 in 2011-12 and in 2012-13, 48% of PBRs (504) were completed.
8. By the time in 2013, through vide circular No. 3784/A2/12/Env.t. dated 07.02.2013, the Department of Environment, Govt. of Kerala had given direction to all local bodies for ensuring the protection of knowledge and data recorded in the PBR as per the provisions of Act and Rules, especially to regulate its access to outside agencies and individuals. (Annexure 8).
9. Further, based on the request of KSBB for facilitating PBR preparation, Government of Kerala vide G.O (Rt)No.2945/2013/LSGD dated 30.11.2013 had enhanced the fund allocation for PBRs i.e., for Grama Panchayats, Rs. 1.25 lakh, for Municipalities Rs. 2.5 lakh and for Corporations Rs. 5 lakh. (Annexure 12). The criteria for fund utilisation have been provided by KSBB. (Annexure 13).
10. At the time of Hon'ble NGT Order O.A .347/2016 dated 09.08.2019, a total of 987 PBRs were prepared out of 1034 local bodies at grass root level (95.5%) and 47 PBRs were pending including 28 Grama Panchayats, 17 Municipalities and 2 Corporations. In continuation with that, KSBB took following steps for the compliance of the Order:
 - » By deliberating the need for urgent compliance of the Order a communication has been sent to Additional Chief Secretary of LSGD, Panchayat Director & Urban Director for giving necessary direction and administrative support to all the concerned local bodies i.e., 28 Grama Panchayats, 17 Municipalities and 2 Corporations for the time bound completion of their PBR preferably by the end of November 2019.
 - » At the same time KSBB directly sent communications to all the 47 local bodies and entrusted District Co-ordinators of KSBB for expediting the processes of PBR preparation.

- » The progress of PBR preparation has been monitored by Chief Secretary during the meeting held on 28.10.2019 and directed KSBB and LSGD to complete the same by the end of November 2019.
- » For reviewing the progress of PBR preparation video conferences were held with the Secretaries of concerned local bodies on 18-09-2019 and 15-10-2019 in association with LSGD and all of them agreed to submit PBRs positively by the end of November 2019.

11. By the end of November 2019 PBR has been completed in all the Grama Panchayats and Municipalities and submitted to KSBB. Later, by 19th December 2019, the remaining 2 Corporations have also submitted their PBRs.

12. Thus Kerala State Biodiversity Board has completed PBR preparation in all the local bodies including 941 Grama Panchayats, 87 Municipalities and 6 Corporations (Total 1034) at grass root level as per the provisions of the State Rules, which covers the whole jurisdiction of the State.

e PBR

KSBB has developed a software of PBR digitization in association with NIC which has been accepted by NBA and is being implemented at national level. The software Kerala Biodiversity Information System was officially launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala Shri Pinarayi Vijayan on June 5th 2018. e PBR data entry has been started in association with LSGD. The panchayat level data will be compiled for Block and District PBRs. Training for Technical Assistants of LSGs are being given by NIC



Launching of e-PBR

4.3 Financing PBR Preparation

Financing biodiversity is vital for its conservation and management and mobilizing adequate finance is acknowledged as a huge challenge. The major constraint encountered was the lack of funds for PBR preparation. At the initiative of KSBB the State Government accorded sanction to all local bodies through an order to utilize a maximum amount of Rs. 70,000/- (Seventy thousand only) for PBR preparation either from their annual plan fund or own fund. In the meantime, the Board has also provided the sanctioned fund for PBR preparation in selected Grama Panchayats during 2009-11 periods. Thus, the PBR preparation was carried out successfully in most of the Grama Panchayats by utilising this limited amount sanctioned by the government till the year 2013. Subsequently the allotted amount was enhanced in view of the request from LSG's and sanction was accorded to utilize a maximum amount of Rs. 1.25 lakh for Grama Panchayats, Rs. 2.50 lakh for Municipalities and Rs. 5.00 lakh for Corporations for PBR preparation. Thus, the PBR preparation was carried out successfully in most of the Grama Panchayats. Presently PBR updation and digitalization is ongoing.

Table: 2 - Fund earmarked for the preparation of PBRs at all levels of LSG (as per the G.O. No. 618/2010/LSGD dated 24-02-2010)

Sl.No.	Item	Amount (In Rupees)
1	Awareness campaign	1,000/-
2	One day training for BMC members, Ward Members, PBR Co-ordinator, etc.	2,000/-
3	Training for BMC Members and Data Collection Volunteers (DCVs) (Based on the number of wards, 3-5 DCVs can be selected from each ward)	10,000/-* (about 100 persons)
4	Honourarium to DCVs [Rs. 500/-per DCV, a total of Rs. 1500/- per ward (for 3 DCVs)]	30,000/-* (for 20 wards)
5	Honourarium to the PBR Co-ordinator	5,000/-
6	Consolidation workshop for the BMC, co-ordinator and scribes	2,000/-
7	Scribing charge (For 5 persons @ Rs. 100/- per day/ person for 10 days. i.e., Rs. 1000/- for each scribe)	5,000/-

8	Continuing process of PBR preparation i.e., for taking relevant photographs, travel allowance, DTP works, Photostat and binding (remaining fund)	15,000/-*
	Total	70,000/-

(*The amount may vary with number of wards)

Table : 3 - Funds earmarked for the preparation of PBRs at different levels of local bodies (as per the G.O. No. 2945/2013/LSGD dated 30-11-2013)

Sl.No.	Item	Grama Panchayat Level BMC(In Rupees)	Municipality Level BMC (In Rupees)	Corporation Level BMC (In Rupees)
1	Awareness campaign	2,000/-	4,000/-	8,000/-
2	One day training for BMC members, Ward Members, PBR Co-ordinator, etc.	2,000/-	5,000/-	8,000/-
3	Training for BMC Members and Data Collection Volunteers (DCVs) (Based on the number of wards, 3-5 DCVs can be selected from each ward)	15,000/-* (About 100 persons) One day training	40,000/-* (About 250 persons) Two days training	80,000/-* (About 450 persons) Two days training
4	Honourarium to DCVs [Rs. 1000/-per DCV, a total of Rs. 3000/- per ward (for 3 DCVs)]	60,000/- * (for 20 Wards)	1, 20,000/- * (for 40 Wards)	3, 00,000/- * (for 100 Wards)
5	Honourarium to the PBRCo-ordinator	6,000/-	8,000/-	10,000/-
6	Consolidation workshop for the BMC, co-ordinator and scribes	2,000/-	4,000/-	10,000/-

7	Scribing charge	7,500/- (For 5 persons @ Rs. 150/- per day/ person for 10 days. i.e., Rs. 1500/- for each scribe)	20,000/- (For 10 persons @ Rs. 200/- per day/ person for 10 days. i.e., Rs. 2000/- for each scribe)	37,500/- (For 15 persons @ Rs. 250/- per day/ person for 10 days. i.e., Rs. 2500/- for each scribe)
8	Continuing process of PBR preparation i.e., for taking relevant photographs, travel allowance, DTP works, Photostat and binding (remaining fund)	30,500/-*	49,000/-*	46,500/-*
	Total	1, 25,000/-	2, 50,000/-	5, 00,000/-

(*The amount may vary with number of wards)



Table 4: Funds utilized for PBR preparation

Sl. No.	District	Total fund utilized during 2009-10* (In Rupees)*	Total fund utilized during 2010-11* (In Rupees)*	Total fund utilized during 2011-12* (In Rupees)*	Total fund utilized during 2012-13* (In Rupees)*	Total fund utilized during 2013-14* (In Rupees)**	Total fund utilized during 2014-15* (In Rupees)**	Total Amount Utilized (In Rupees)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1,40,000/-	12,60,000/-	14,00,000/-	12,60,000/-	20,00,000/-	8,75,000/-	69,35,000/-
2	Kollam	1,40,000/-	14,00,000/-	14,00,000/-	7,00,000/-	13,75,000/-	12,50,000/-	62,65,000/-
3	Pathanamthitta	2,10,000/-	12,60,000/-	9,10,000/-	7,70,000/-	13,75,000/-	1,25,000/-	46,50,000/-
4	Alappuzha	70,000/-	18,20,000/-	18,20,000/-	7,70,000/-	11,25,000/-	5,00,000/-	61,05,000/-
5	Kottayam	70,000/-	16,80,000/-	8,40,000/-	7,00,000/-	12,50,000/-	8,75,000/-	54,15,000/-
6	Idukki	70,000/-	13,30,000/-	10,50,000/-	7,70,000/-	Nil	1,25,000/-	33,45,000/-
7	Ernakulam	70,000/-	5,60,000/-	17,50,000/-	7,70,000/-	18,75,000/-	12,50,000/-	62,75,000/-
8	Thrissur	Nil	14,70,000/-	7,00,000/-	17,50,000/-	33,75,000/-	3,75,000/-	76,70,000/-
9	Palakkad	1,40,000/-	14,70,000/-	8,40,000/-	9,10,000/-	15,00,000/-	7,50,000/-	56,10,000/-
10	Malappuram	Nil	12,60,000/-	14,70,000/-	11,90,000/-	21,25,000/-	22,50,000/-	82,95,000/-
11	Kozhikode	70,000/-	14,00,000/-	9,10,000/-	5,60,000/-	16,25,000/-	13,75,000/-	59,40,000/-
12	Wayanad	70,000/-	7,00,000/-	5,60,000/-	4,20,000/-	2,50,000/-	Completed	20,00,000/-
13	Kannur	Nil	11,20,000/-	13,30,000/-	11,90,000/-	20,00,000/-	7,50,000/-	63,90,000/-
14	Kasaragod	1,40,000/-	11,20,000/-	7,00,000/-	7,00,000/-	Nil	1,25,000/-	27,85,000/-
	Total	11,90,000/-	1,78,50,000/-	1,56,80,000/-	1,24,60,000/-	1,97,50,000/-	1,06,25,000/-	7,76,80,000/-

**Fund utilized as per the G.O. No. 2945/2013/LSGD dated 30-11-2013

All the PBRs were prepared through people's participation and the BMCs have played a key role in its successful documentation. With the support of KSBB and TSG, BMCs are trying to formulate an action plan based on their PBR.

4.4 Way Forward

Timely updation of the existing data needs to be done under the supervision of BMCs. Updation could be made by rectifying the errors and lacunas in the existing data. BMC can seek the help of local groups and volunteers with the technical support from the State Biodiversity Board.

State level PBR consultations:

As part of the UNDP Munnar Landscape project in order to review the status of development of PBR, methodologies used, suggest future approaches for PBR updation and for developing a standardized protocol for the same two day state level consultative workshop was held on 21st and 22nd November 2019 and the key issues discussed.

Limitations of PBR

Data collection methodology

A questionnaire was developed to understand the current status and process and gaps in the PBR process in the state. On summarizing the responses it was observed that:

- » Majority of the PBR were prepared on the basis of interviews with elderly persons and group discussions.
- » The majority of the PBR is having rich information relating to Agrodiversity and this is one of the strengths of PBRs. This may be because the people are more aware and is able to provide information about bioresources directly concerned with their livelihood.
- » The volunteers were mostly from the ward/ kudumbasree/ Asha workers etc and were selected by the ward members. One of the main drawback listed was the lack of involvement of trained volunteers/ educational institutions/ citizen scientists with sufficient interest in the subject.
- » Only one data collection was done and seasonal collection was not done.
- » Specific sampling strategies/ rapid biodiversity survey techniques were not employed
- » The general opinion was difficulty is encountered to making the panchayat representatives aware of the necessity of PBR , and getting funds sanctioned, and also getting volunteers.

- » Another major drawback cited was the lack of clarity in difference between uses and TK and since all information is to be fitted into a table as provided by NBA, during consolidation much of the information was lost. In this context the work of Prof. Gadgil has to be remembered whereby he had mentioned the need for caution while getting information in a fixed format.
- » Preparation of PBR, its updation and development of an electronic database of PBR is an enormous task which has to be addressed in phases extending over several years and involving different data collection methods, recorder groups and user groups. Based on the experiences and analysis of the perceived difficulties encountered during PBR preparation it is suggested that PBR updation be done through a three pronged approach using volunteers with different levels of knowledge.

Knowledge gaps in PBR

1. Mostly species catalogues are not verified by taxonomists and in many cases the lack of Scientific name and duplication of common names leads to erroneous results
2. Species level information is mostly limited to vertebrates and charismatic species alone and data regarding lower groups of flora and fauna, invertebrates need to added.
3. Data on Endemic/ RET species/ local landraces for GI registration
4. PBR focuses on species diversity with special emphasis on Agrodiversity and an ecosystem approach is not followed, hence utilization of data recorded for development of local BD conservation and action plan is limited
5. Data on Landscape/ Waterscape/ Peoplescape. Due to lack of awareness several Unique ecosystems as Mangroves, laterite hills, Riparian diversity, unique wetlands, Coastal biodiversity etc are not documented. One of the major function is identification of areas which can be conserved outside forest areas as Biodiversity Heritage Sites and this can be accomplished only if exhaustive data of the Ecosystems are available.
6. Ecosystem data are not geo-linked
7. Major degraded ecosystems/threats to ecosystems and biodiversity not covered properly.
8. The PBR data is having limited use for biodiversity monitoring as standard Quantification procedures (simple transects, nest/colony/roost/ sound records (birds and frogs), observations per minute (for butterflies), netting etc have not been followed.
9. Most of the knowledge recorded is common knowledge and hence the primary function of PBR to document the Tribal knowledge/Traditional knowledge/ Traditional practices is not complete.

10. Biodiversity of forest areas are not covered.
11. Commercially traded bio resources and details of various agencies involved and nature of market is not properly documented.
12. Lack of Trade data- quantification and not linked directly with stakeholders
13. Soil and related information
14. Prevailing management practices/ forest areas/ community conservation

Overcoming the short falls

1. Developing dedicated mobile apps for survey
2. Collaboration between institutions involving taxonomists and biodiversity experts
3. Data base of taxonomists, local experts/ parataxonomists/ Citizen scientists and developing a network
4. Development of uniform replicable standardized protocol for survey of flora/ fauna/ecosystem.
5. Taxa wise classification will be done as part of ePBR
6. Developing trained manpower in biodiversity surveys, monitoring and preparation of action plans
7. Training tools and modules for different categories of volunteers to be developed.
8. To assist in data collection and identification of plants/ animal etc
9. Local/regional field guides and survey manuals on major groups to be prepared.
10. Photo documentation of all flora and fauna
11. Inclusion of Forest biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge in PBR: - Even though PBR is a comprehensive register on availability and knowledge of local biological resources, their medicinal or any other use or any other traditional knowledge associated with them, the data regarding the flora and fauna of forest areas along with associated knowledge and knowledge associated with tribal communities need to be included. Further the documentation should serve as the base document for preparation of management plans for the various sustainable developmental as well as conservation interventions of BMC. Updating PBRs with forest biodiversity and indigenous knowledge with special focus on following components:
 - » Aquatic Bodies/ Rivers/ Ponds etc
 - » Wasteland/ Pasture / Grasslands
 - » Wild plants/ Wild Animals/ Insects Micro flora & fauna
 - » Endemic/ Threatened species
 - » Wild edible and medicinal species/ wild relatives of Agro biodiversity
 - » Traditional knowledge of tribal communities
 - » Biodiversity Hotspots/ Other biologically significant areas

- » Bioresource use / dependency of people on forest and resource sustainability
- » Best practices of biodiversity conservation and Access and Benefit Sharing

11. National Biodiversity Authority has identified the need for a state PBR monitoring committee. The committee can guide in the future plans for PBR updation.



PBR monitoring committee of NBA - site visit



PBR monitoring committee of NBA - site visit



PBR monitoring committee of NBA - site visit



Strengthening Institutional Structure of BMC

5.1 Capacity building of BMCs

5.1.1 1st term of BMCs (2010-2015)

Having established functional BMC in all Local Self Governments (LSG) by the end of 2012, building capacity across a range of institutions including BMC and creating awareness of Act and Rules was identified as thrust area. So, in 2011-12 a series of training programmes were conducted mainly for BMC strengthening at Block Panchayat level throughout the state. A total of 152 trainings were conducted by the District Coordinators and Project Fellows of KSBB. BMC empowerment programme for Panchayat Presidents and Secretaries through District Panchayats led by KSBB Chairman with the support of Districts Coordinators and Project Fellows of concerned district was also undertaken. A guidelines for BMC operationalization including their roles and responsibilities, along with formats for recording minutes of meeting, submission of annual reports, knowledge of traditional knowledge holders, auditing of accounts, and development of local biodiversity strategies and action plan in regional language was prepared. As per section 43 (1) Local biodiversity funds were constituted. As a result of all the above mentioned awareness / strengthening / empowerment programmes, BMCs of Kerala have started to play a key role in conserving biodiversity of their locality and several BMC have come up with conservation projects and KSBB has facilitated the starting of Local Biodiversity fund. To facilitate co-ordination between different government departments while dealing with environment-related matters Joint BMC has been constituted, at two places, with the Block Panchayat President as the Chairman with a core-committee of BMC members of the adjoining Panchayats. The BMC Meets - a platform to BMCs for sharing their experience in local biodiversity conservation were organized in 2012, 2014 and 2015 respectively and the active participation of the BMC members is an indicator of enhanced awareness.



Table 5: No. of Public Awareness Campaign 2009 - 2015

Sl. No.	District	No. of Public Awareness Campaigns conducted through GramaSabhas/ Ward Sabhas						
		2009 -10	2010 -11	2011 -12	2012 -13	2013 -14	2014 -15	Total
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2	18	20	18	15	3	76
2	Kollam	2	20	20	10	11	6	69
3	Pathanamthitta	3	18	13	11	9	1	55
4	Alappuzha	1	26	26	11	8	3	75
5	Kottayam	1	24	12	10	10	6	63
6	Idukki	1	19	15	11	-	1	47
7	Ernakulam	1	8	25	11	15	9	69
8	Thrissur	-	21	10	25	26	3	85
9	Palakkad	2	21	12	13	12	6	66
10	Malappuram	-	18	21	17	17	17	90
11	Kozhikode	1	20	13	8	13	11	66
12	Wayanad	1	10	8	6	1	-	26
13	Kannur	-	16	19	17	14	6	72
14	Kasaragod	2	16	10	10	-	1	39
	Total	17	255	224	178	151	73	898

5.1.2 IInd term of BMCs (2016- 2020)

1. District level BMC awareness program

After the local elections during 2015 BMCs were reconstituted and during 2016-2017 district level programmes were conducted in all the 14 districts of the state. These series of campaigns were designed to create awareness about biodiversity conservation, BMCs and their roles, importance of PBR preparation and need for inclusive participation. District level training program was conducted in all the 14 districts of Kerala with financial support of NBA during 2017-18 wherein the Chairman and Member Secretary of KSBB participated and delivered classes. The topics covered during the training program included.

- » Biodiversity conservation
- » Biodiversity Act and Rules and role of BMC and TSG
- » Role of BMC in local plan projects of LSG
- » Climate change and related plan schemes
- » Integration of Biodiversity with schemes of other departments

Table 6: District level Capacity building programs for BMC members conducted during 2017

Sl. No	District	No of training programs	No of Participants
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	1	145
2.	Kollam	1	124
3.	Kottayam	1	148
4.	Alapuzha	2	105
5.	Ernakulam	1	190
6.	Pathanamthitta	1	147
7.	Idukki	1	122
8.	Palghat	2	195
9.	Thrissur	1	122
10.	Malapuram	2	317
11.	Kozhikode	2	275
12.	Kannur	2	119
13.	Kasargode	2	123
14.	Wayanad	1	140

2. Training of District level Resource persons- 2017-18

A two day Trainers training workshop were conducted in association with Kerala Institute for Local Administration (KILA) for building capacity of BMC during 2017-18. The sessions were followed by presentations by the resource persons on the topics covered and they were evaluated and shortlisted and a total of 65 master trainers @ 4- 5 per district were selected.

Training modules covered the following aspects

- Functioning and statutory responsibilities of BMCs as envisaged in the Biodiversity Act, 2002,
- Need for biodiversity conservation
- Role of BMCs in environment/ biodiversity conservation
- Biodiversity Management and Convergence with LSGIs, etc.
- Functions of LSGs as per Panchayati Raj Act relating to Environment and Biodiversity Conservation
- Access and Benefit sharing

The subsequent trainings of BMC were conducted during 2018-19 by the master



Training of Trainers at KILA

trainers. As part of strengthening BMCs, KSBB has conducted Block level training programmes in each district with the support of Resource Persons trained by KSBB and KILA from May to July 2018. Training modules and handbook has been prepared by KSBB for Resource Persons. A total of 104 trainings were held at Block level and 850 BMCs (82.2%) participated

Table 7: Number of district wise training conducted during 2018

Sl. No	District	Total No. of BMCs	No. of Block level trainings held	No. of BMCs participated
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	78	8	70
2.	Kollam	73	7	57
3.	Pathanamthitta	57	6	53
4.	Alappuzha	78	6	61
5.	Kottayam	77	9	54
6.	Idukki	54	6	53
7.	Ernakulam	96	11	75
8.	Thrissur	94	9	90
9.	Palakkad	95	8	67
10.	Malappuram	106	10	86
11.	Kozhikode	78	9	73
12.	Wayanad	26	3	15
13.	Kannur	81	8	65
14.	Kasaragod	41	4	31
	Total	1034	104	850

3. Capacity building of BMCs for Environment, Biodiversity and Climate change and developing Local Climate Change Action Plan was conducted in four climate change hotspot districts of Kerala in two stages with financial support of DOECC and KILA.

4. A module on Environment, Biodiversity and Allied matters were included in the *"Focused Training Programme For GramaPanchayat Secretaries & Equivalent Officers Of Panchayat Directorate"* being conducted by Institute for Management in Government (IMG), Kerala. The training program for BMC Secretaries included the key aspects of CBD, Aichi targets, SDGs, Role of LSG in Biodiversity conservation and Roles and responsibilities of BMCs.

5. Biodiversity Management Committee Meet-

KSBB conducts BMC meet annually with participation of BMC members representing various Panchayats, Corporations and Municipalities. The meet provides a platform for sharing experiences, issues faced, implementation of the Biological Diversity Act and rules etc.



Capacity building BMC

6. Best BMC Award : The Kerala State Biodiversity Board has introduced a Best BMC award annually and the award carries a cash prize of Rs 1 lakh and memento. The BMC are evaluated by a committee based on the programmes for Biodiversity conservation taken up during the year.



BMC Award 2019

BMC Award 2018

7. Exposure visits to BMC: Forty BMCs of Kerala participated in the Seed Festival conducted by M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, Wayanad during 2018. A special session organised for the model BMCs discussed the gaps in the implementation of BD act in Panchayath level and empowered them by giving directions for the conservation of traditional varieties and traditional knowledge in their area.

5.2 Administrative support

a. Constitution of Working Group on Biodiversity at local level

According to the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act 1994, it is the mandatory responsibility of the local governments to conserve the traditional water bodies, ponds, canals, and provide healthy environment. Providing environmental awareness programmes, encouraging revival activities of natural habitats comes under the general responsibilities of local governments. Apart from that agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing and afforestation are the sectoral responsibilities that come under environment-biodiversity conservation.

Among the 29 subjects, the following are related to environment management.

- Agriculture including agriculture extension.
- Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation.
- Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development.
- Social forestry and farm forestry
- Drinking water
- Non-conventional energy sources
- Health and sanitation, including hospitals, primary health centers and dispensaries

It has been clearly stated through the 13th five-year plan guidelines that along with financial growth and social justice the government is aiming to make the state an epitome for environmental security and conservation. The local level environmental-biodiversity conservation activities need to be conducted under the leadership of respective BMCs. According to the guidelines for the local governments, the following activities need to be undertaken by BMCs:

- » The priority should be on the sustainable development projects on geography, natural resources, greenery, and water considering the local geography and situations.
- » As stated in the State government's 2016-17 budget speech, paragraph 206, all the activities related to biodiversity conservation should be implemented by referring to the People's Biodiversity Register (PBR).

- » In the district projects prepared by District Planning Committee, environment, forest, and biodiversity conservation have been prioritized.

The Panchayat Raj Act in Kerala provides for Standing Committee (3 in Village Panchayats and Block Panchayats, 5 in District Panchayats and Municipalities and 7 in Corporations) with clear functional roles structured in such a way that every elected member belongs to one Committee or the other. This system facilitates in depth analysis of issues and proposals before they are considered by the full body. There is also a provision for constituting Functional Committees for different subject areas inclusive of experts, activists, professionals, practitioners and other stakeholders. For the preparation of projects, Working Groups are set up for different sectors. Panchayats are free to constitute as many Working Groups as may be required depending on availability of experts. The typical Working Group is headed by an elected member and has experts professionals, officials, practitioners and other stakeholders. Similarly for vetting the large number of projects, Technical Advisory Groups are set up by the District Planning Committee at the Block / Municipal/Corporation and District levels. These bodies again draw expertise from different sources largely on a voluntary mode. In Kerala, as per Panchayati Raj Act 1994 it is mandatory for each local body to constitute Working Groups for different sectors which is responsible for formulation and implementation of plan process of the sector.

One of the constraints identified in the Environmental and Social Assessment Report of Kerala Local Government Service Delivery Project is the lack of a separate working group at the local level for watershed development and natural resources management. Accordingly Working Group exclusively for Biodiversity Conservation, Climate Change, Environmental Protection and Disaster Management was constituted at all the tiers of local bodies vide G.O. (Rt) No.2462/2018/LSGD dated 19.09.2018 including BMC members. (Annexure 14).

b. State Steering Committee on Biodiversity

Biodiversity is a multifaceted concept and communicating the importance and relevance of Biodiversity conservation across production sectors and allied departments can help to generate cross sectoral strategies to conserve biodiversity. In Kerala 28 institutes/ departments are actively involved and has budgetary allocation directly or indirectly related to Biodiversity conservation. State level steering committee for Biodiversity (vide G.O 60/2018/Env't dated 11/05/2018) was constituted with Secretaries of LSGD, Water resources, Agriculture, Forest, Fisheries, Tourism, Animal Husbandry, Department of Environment and Climate Change for integration of activities and schemes of different departments utilizing biodiversity and to ensure that biodiversity concerns are addressed in the policies of the departments. (Annexure 15)



State level Steering Committee on Biodiversity chaired by Chief Secretary of Kerala

c. Virtual Biodiversity Cadres :

A network of trained officials “Virtual Biodiversity Cadre” comprising of representatives from 28 line departments with institutional capacity and knowledge to mainstream Biodiversity concerns in the policies and schemes of the department has been constituted.

Duties of the Virtual Biodiversity Cadre:

1. The virtual cadre will facilitate to include Biodiversity conservation, as a part of all ongoing schemes of the department and to align their relevant policies, plan schemes and funding as per SBSAP as well as SDG in order to meet the SBSAP and SDGs 2020 and 2030 targets.
2. The virtual cadre will facilitate to develop a Biodiversity Information System in a digital platform which will be a single window source for all information pertaining to Biodiversity of Kerala. The members may provide inputs regarding the status of biodiversity as well as policies, schemes, funded projects and perceived threats to biodiversity, trends in biodiversity loss including reclamation of wetlands, degradation of ecosystems etc subject to the data sharing policy of the department.
3. The virtual cadre will provide information on some best practises relevant to their sector, success stories, new initiatives taken by various departments during each year on regular basis subject to the data sharing policy of the department
4. The virtual cadre will facilitate identification and provide informed suggestions of specific issues/ schemes etc which act as major drivers of biodiversity loss in their sector and appropriate strategies to address them at local level through BMCs.
5. The members will serve as a link between the department and KSBB and facilitate to identify negative policies of the sector, identify gaps, training need

6. The members will serve to facilitate development of a district level action plan/ department level action plan, provide expert advice for sectoral activities being implemented by KSBB/ BMC.

d. Development of infrastructure for BMC

KSBB has requested all BMC to establish an office in panchayat along with a notice board detailing the BMC members and date of BMC meetings convened. BMC are also being encouraged to set up a library for which the publications of KSBB will be distributed. A whatsapp group of BMC has been started.

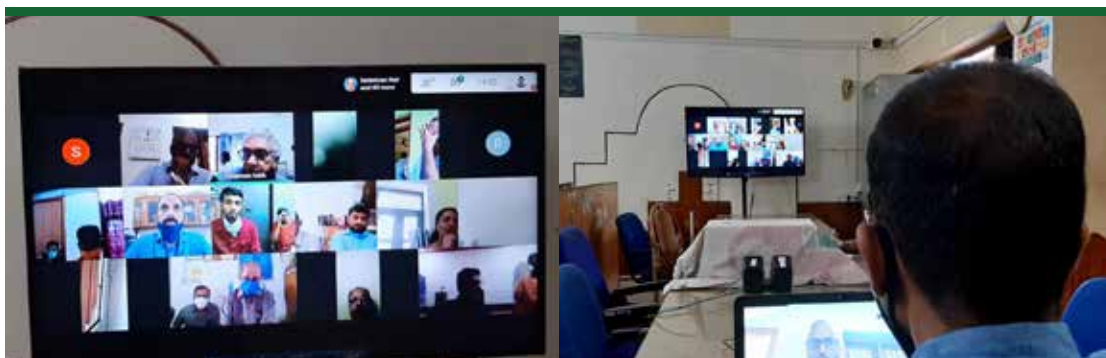
5.3 Technical Support

a. Constitution of Technical Support Group (TSG) at District Level

The State Biodiversity Board (SBB) has constituted District level Technical Support Groups (TSGs) comprising of officials/ institutions /people of excellence and expertise in the biodiversity issues at the local level, which will guide the BMC in its operation. The Technical Support Group are formed at district level including a representative from the departments of forests, agriculture, horticulture, veterinary and fishery, local educational and research institutions, autonomous district councils, non-governmental organisations, herbal practitioner etc. based on the local conditions. The TSGs established shall assist BMCs with regard to collection fee, benefit sharing and management of heritage sites, sacred groves and water bodies. The Technical support group shall assist the BMC in listing local names of flora, fauna, and traditional knowledge relating to flora and fauna, and scientific names of communities regarding conservation within its territorial jurisdiction, to be included in the PBRs as per the Kerala Biological Diversity Rules 2008, Rule 20(6),

- » KSBB has constituted 5 member expert group of TSG in each district in 2016-17 for providing technical guidance and assistance to BMCs. Regional meetings of TSG were conducted zone wise , Northern zone (5 districts) , Central zone (5 districts) , Southern zone (4 districts).
- » In the State level Steering Committee meeting held in the chamber of Chief Secretary on 28.10.2019, it was emphasized to reconstitute TSG with 10 members in each district comprising of experts from various fields of biodiversity with a provision for giving honourarium with the support of LSGD. The TSG includes experts in Floral Biodiversity & Faunal Biodiversity, Aquatic/Marine Biodiversity, Microbiology. Entomology, Odonate diversity. Geology, Ecosystem, Riverine biodiversity and Legal professional. Likewise TSG reconstitution has been completed.

A whatsapp group has been started for the same and Video conferencing is being held.



Meeting of TSG members in Virtual Platform

b. Biodiversity clubs

Establishment of Biodiversity Clubs (BDCs) in all schools and colleges in the jurisdiction of BMC under the leadership of KSBB. A total of 1612 BDCs were established so far in the State. District level awareness programs for Biodiversity club co-ordinators were conducted during 2017-18. Incorporation of students and teachers in local biodiversity conservation activities along with the BMCs is the ultimate aim of establishment of BDCs.

Table 8: Biodiversity Clubs

Sl. No	District	No. of BDCs constituted up to July 2015
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	176
2.	Kollam	132
3.	Pathanamthitta	110
4.	Alappuzha	180
5.	Kottayam	37
6.	Idukki	267
7.	Ernakulam	110
8.	Thrissur	96
9.	Palakkad	71
10.	Malappuram	99
11.	Kozhikode	159
12.	Wayanad	65
13.	Kannur	71
14.	Kasaragod	39
	Total	1612



Activities of biodiversity clubs

c. Panchayat as a Classroom and PBR as Text

KSBB together with BMC implemented a project Panchayat as a Classroom and PBR as text -an awareness and familiarisation programme on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use based on PBR during 2014, where 25 Grama Panchayats from 5 districts – Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Ernakulam, Malappuram and Wayanad were selected. One day orientation programmes were organized in all the 27 schools selected in the 25 Panchayats under the leadership of BMCs and local bodies to generate awareness on PBR documentation. Simplified PBR formats were prepared and distributed to the students and they were taught how to collect biodiversity information from their surrounding area.

d. Childrens Biodiversity Register

During 2019-20 KSBB started an innovative program childrens biodiversity register wherein Children were encouraged to document the biodiversity in their neighbourhood based on consultations with elderly knowledgeable persons. Different topics were provided and data are being collected which will be incorporated in PBRs of concerned local bodies/BMCs.



Awareness programs for Students

5.4 Policy support

a. BMC as Environmental watch group

In Kerala BMC has been empowered to function as Environmental Watch Group vide G.O.(P)No.04/13/Env. dated 13.05.2013. By the said order it was directed that the primary environmental protection at grass root level will be the responsibility of the BMC of respective Panchayat. The respective BMC will be responsible to inform the concerned authorities for taking immediate action against all activities violating environmental rules, acts, notifications, as also environmental depletion, general public health problems and circumstances which leads to/ or may lead to threat for human life.

b. Authorized officers to enforce BD Act in the State

- » As per the guidelines on NBA, Government of Kerala designated all Territorial and Wildlife Range Forest Officers in the State as 'Authorized Officers' to enforce the regulatory provisions of the BD Act, 2002. (G.O.(Rt)No.19/2019/F&WLD dated 16.01.2019) (Annexure 16).



Site visit by Range forest officer

- » The Police department vide Executive directive No 2/2020 /PHQ dated 03/02/2020 has authorized that if any police officers have reasonable grounds to believe that an offence has been committed under the provisions of the Act they shall verify the facts by spot inspection and inform the concerned forest officers to take necessary action (Annexure 17).



Training of Range forest officer

Kerala State Government by G.O 5/2020 / Env't dated 03/03/2020 has empowered BMC to notify locally important biodiversity rich area/ ecosystems/ trees as Locally Important Biodiversity Heritage Areas after conducting a preliminary survey with the help of TSG(Annexure 18). Any violations of such orders will attract Section 24/ (2) of Biological Diversity Act 2002 and Rule 55 (2) and 56 of Rules 2004. BMC can take action for conservation of such areas as per Section 37 and Rule 19 of the Kerala Biological Diversity Rule 2008.

d. District resource centre

The Planning and Economic affairs is constituting a Janakiyasoothrana District Resource Centre. Chairperson of the Centre is Collector, Convenor and Secretary is Planning officer and the subcommittee under different areas will be constituted with volunteers having expertise from Colleges, Research institute etc. Biodiversity management is mentioned as one of the areas. The subcommittee will have 6-8 members and the chairman of the subcommittee will be a senior expert in the respective field, Convenor will be the District officer. The time period will be till end of 13th Five year plan. The subcommittee has to undertake detailed studies on the issues referred to it by LSG through DPC. The subcommittee has to examine the projects of LSGs technically, prepare detailed project reports, give suggestions for improvement of incomplete project proposals etc, document model projects outside the district etc. The members will be eligible for TA/ DA and sitting fee of Rs 500/-

e. Joint Biodiversity Management Committee

Site specific approach, can address isolated, local biodiversity conservation issues and is more appropriate to promote conservation-compatible livelihoods. Joint BMC can function as a very important component of local level participation in biodiversity use and conservation for an integrated approach in the management of extended landscapes. An institutional framework for Biodiversity Conservation of Sasthamcotta Lake by the Sasthamcotta Joint BMC consisting of West Kallada, Sasthamcotta and Mynagappally BMCs in Kerala was established. As part of their action plan, they have prepared the biodiversity register of the Lake.

5.5 Financial Support

1. Conservation of Sacred Groves and Mangroves

Local Self Government Department vide G.O (MS) NO. 80/2017/LSG has directed that the conservation of sacred groves and mangroves are the responsibility of the Biodiversity Management Committee. It was directed that LSGs can formulate projects for conservation of sacred groves and mangroves and 75 % of the project fund shall be allotted for this. BMCs can take lead role in it and the activities can

be implemented through the LSGs (Annexure 19).

2. Establishment of Local Biodiversity Fund

Kerala Biodiversity Board (KSBB) support selected BMC annually by establishing Local Biodiversity Funds for implementing conservation projects at local level. The major projects supported included Afforestation programmes, Conservation of native fish diversity, Mangrove afforestation, Conservation of tuber diversity etc.

- a. **Conservation of rice landraces:** Financial assistance to Kuruchiya tribal community member was provided for establishing community seed bank and field level germplasm conservation centre for 41 local varieties of rice.



Custodian farmer - Wayanad (Cheruvayal raman)

- b. **Conservation of tuber diversity at Onattukara:** The programme promoted conservation of land races of tubers through BMC of 6 LSG by supplying planting materials of ten landraces of tubers procured from Wayanad. The beneficiaries included 127 farmers belonging to Chennithala, Thazhakkara, Mannar, Chettikkulangara, Thekkekkara, Mavelikkara.
- c. **Conservation of local banana varieties:** Cultivation of planting materials of 18 local banana varieties in Kalliyoor panchayat was promoted. The project benefitted 444 farmers.
- d. **Conservation of traditional rice varieties:** The project was implemented by Edavaka BMC with the financial support of KSBB. The project is implemented in 1 ha area, the land area was taken up by BMC for paddy cultivation for three seasons. The seeds were collected from different organic farmers and seeds of traditional rice varieties were also distributed to farmers. Eg. Kothandan, Valiya chennellu, Chomala, Palthondi, Kayama Thondi etc.
- e. **Paithekam Nattumavu" Programme:** A project towards the conservation of local varieties of mango by the BMC of Pilicode GramaPanchayat in Kasargod district. Through the project awareness was created about the need for conservation of local varieties of mangoes and promoted their

cultivation. As part of it 200 mango seedlings were distributed to 200 houses to promote mango cultivation and mango seedlings were planted in public places.



Paithrekam Nattumavu" Programme

Table 9 : Local Biodiversity Fund 2010-2015

Sl. No.	Name of the BMC	Name of the district		Amount
1	Sasthamcotta Block Panchayat	Kollam	Conservation of Sasthamkotta - A Ramsar site	10,35,000/-
2	Chennithala Thripperuthura Grama Panchayat	Alappuzha	Conservation of agrodiversity	14,503/-
3	Chettikulangara Grama Panchayat	Alappuzha	Conservation of agrodiversity	14,503/-
4	Mannar Grama Panchayat	Alappuzha	Conservation of agrodiversity	14,503/-
5	Mavelikkara Thekkekkara Grama Panchayat	Alappuzha	Conservation of agrodiversity	14,503/-
6	Thazhakkara Grama Panchayat	Alappuzha	Conservation of agrodiversity	14,503/-
7	Mavelikkara Grama Panchayat	Alappuzha	Conservation of agrodiversity	14,503/-
8	Vattavada Grama Panchayat	Idukki	Conservation of native breeds	3,00,000/-
9	Elappully Grama Panchayat	Palakkad	Conservation of native breeds	3,00,000/-

10	Atholi Grama Panchayat	Kozhikode	Conservation of mangroves	2,51,889/-
11	Edavaka Grama Panchayat	Wayanad	Conservation of tubers	2,50,000/- 2,50,000/-
12	Thrikkakkara Municipality	Ernakulam	Ecorestoration of spend quarries	5,00,000/-

3. Model BMC

The establishment of BMC at local level has put in place an institutional mechanism by which the Biological diversity data generated through People's Biodiversity Register is integrated into biodiversity conservation concerns for local level planning. Mainstreaming biodiversity issues into production landscapes and prioritizing the areas/ species for conservation and commercial utilization will result in greater focus on conservation and resource management for sustainable development. With this in view KSBB aimed to develop 100 model BMC during 13th five-year plan and they are being empowered through policy support, capacity building programmes, and financial support for carrying out various local specific biodiversity conservation projects such as:

1. Sacred grove conservation
2. Conservation of indigenous varieties of rice, mango, etc.
3. Heronry conservation
4. Conservation of riparian vegetation
5. Establishment of biodiversity gardens, parks, etc.
6. Mangrove conservation

Project proposals from various BMCs of the state are scrutinised and selected by the expert committees as model projects and they are supported by an amount of Rs 5lakh/ BMC.

Table 10 : Model BMC projects – 2016-17

Sl.No	Name of the LSGD	Project
1	Perumkadavila GP, Thiruvananthapuram	Restoration of Bamboo & Pandanus, along the bank of river Chittar, a tributary of Neyyar to avoid river bank erosion
2	Edava GP, Thiruvananthapuram	Conservation of Edavathengu
3	Varkala Municipality, Trivandrum	Soil erosion prevention and setting up of Biodiversity Park

4	Eriyad GP, Thrissur	Conservation of Mangroves
5	SreeNarayanapuram GP, Thrissur	Biodiversity Conservation of sacred groves
6	Annammanada GP, Thrissur	Conservation of indigenous inland fish
7	Kolacheri GP, Kannur	Conservation of medicinal plants and endangered and rare plant species
8	Pallikkara GP, Kasargod	Biodiversity conservation of Kanamvayal
9	Poovar GP, Thiruvananthapuram	Reintroduction of Kandal Associate locally known as Samudrkkai/Kovalam Poovu (<i>Barringtonia racemosa</i>)
10	Edavaka GP, Wayanad	Conservation of traditional rice varieties
11	Pilicode GP, Kasargod	Conservation of indigenous varieties of mangoes (Paithrukam Nattumavu)

Table 11 : Model BMC projects – 2017-18

Sl.No	Name of the LSGD	Project
1	Perumkadavila GP, Thiruvananthapuram	Conservation of traditional Mango varieties
2	Kuttichal GP , Thiruvananthapuram	Conservation of Edavathengu
3	Alappad GP, Kollam	Afforestation of Mangroves along the banks of TS canal
4	Eraviperoor GP, Pathanamthitta	Conservation of Mangroves
5	AdoorMunicipality Pathanamthitta	Biodiversity conservation of Karuvatta-Ela canal
6	Mararikkulam South GP, Alappuzha	Afforestation of Mangroves along the coastal area of panchayath
7	Ramapuram GP Kottayam	Establishment of Butterfly garden and Nakshatravanam in Kizhathiri Govt. LPS & Govt. LPS, Ramapuram

8	Purappuzha GP, Idukki	1. Development of an Eco restoration Plan for the panchayat using the Geo Informatics system 2. Honeybee farming and dissemination 3. Medicinal Plant Garden
9	Poothrika GP, Ernakulam	Establishment of biodiversity park
10	Vellangallur GP, Thrissur	Eco tourism project at Cheeppuchira
11	Mankara GP, Palakkad	Nakshathravanam, Butterfly garden, Conservation of banks of the river
12	Marancherry GP Malappuram	Nakshatravanam project
13	Mavoor GP, Kozhikode	Conservation of sacred groves through people participation
14	Olavanna GP, Kozhikode	Conservation and cultivation of indigenous fish varieties, conservation of indigenous Banana tree, Pond rejuvenation program
15	Vanimel GP, Kozhikkod	Pollution free VanimelPuzha (Wetland conservation program)
16	Meenangadi GP Wayanad	Promotion of organic farming
17	Kolayad GP, Kannur	Nakshatravanam , Conservation of endangered species, Riverine Bamboo park
18	Muzhakkunnu GP, Kannur	Biodiversity Park & Conservation of River & Riparian ecosystem
19	Pallikkara GP, Kasargod	Ecosystem conservation –Kanamvayal
20	Pilicode GP, Kasargod	Conservation of rice varieties, Nattuvazha conservation

Table 12 : Model BMC projects – 2019-2020

Sl.No	Name of the LSGD	Project
1	Kalliyoor Grama Panchayat, Thiruvananthapuram	- Bio fencing around the Vellayani Lake - Planting of Bamboo, Pandanus, etc. along the bank of Kannukalichal

		- Planting of traditional fruit plants along the bank of Vellayani Lake - Restoration of heronry (for local and migratory birds) at Kireedampalam
2	Kattakkada Grama Panchayat, Thiruvananthapuram	- Bio fencing of Kulathummal canal(22 km stretch) - Medicinal Plant's Garden(Oottukuzhi Ayurveda Hospital) - Establishment of a public centre for developing planting materials for traditional tubers
3	Thekkumbhagom Grama Panchayat, Kollam	Mangrove planting along the banks of Ashtamudi Lake
4	Munroethuruthu, Grama Panchayat, Kollam	Conservation of Mangroves
5	Ayiroor Grama Panchayat, Pathanamthitta	- Planting of Aattuvanchi along the banks of Pampa River - Conservation of Sacred groves - Establishment of Medicinal Plant Garden
6	Kozhenchery Grama Panchayat, Pathanamthitta	- Conservation of Ponds and Canals (Kolathra pond and Potholi canal) - Conservation of various Sacred groves - Conservation of 400 year old Karimbana tree
7	Karuvatta Grama Panchayat, Alappuzha	Development of Propagation Centre for the Conservation and promotion of traditional and climate resilient varieties of fruits, tubers, leafy vegetables, vegetables, spices and medicinal plants
8	Veeyapuram Grama Panchayat, Alappuzha	- Conservation of Sacred groves, ponds and medicinal plants - ThenurumThenvarikka' programme
9	Ayarkunnam Grama Panchayat, Kottayam	Conservation of Aattuvanchi along the banks of Meenachil River
10	Njeezhur Grama Panchayat, Kottayam	Conservation of traditional varieties of jack fruit and mangoes and conservation of medicinal plants

11	Thodupuzha Municipality, Idukki	• Planting of fruit trees and shady plants in public places • Conservation of traditional varieties of crops and breeds • Conservation of sacred groves, ponds and marshes • Promotion of organic farming • Conservation of abandoned quarries
12	Mariyapuram Grama Panchayat, Idukki	Harithapuram park –Eco restoration and conservation of Periyar River bank severely damaged due to flood
13	Kadamakkudy Grama Panchayat, Ernakulam	Conservation of traditional varieties of Pokkali rice
14	Njarakkal Grama Panchayat, Ernakulam	Conservation of traditional varieties of Pokkali rice
15	Kodakara Grama Panchayat, Thrissur	Conservation of Sacred Groves in the Panchayat
16	Edathiruthi Grama Panchayat, Thrissur	Eco restoration of Canolly Canal along 15 Km stretch
17	Vellinezhi Grama Panchayat, Palakkad	• Conservation of sacred groves • Nakshatravanam, butterfly park • Nattupoonthottam, Medicinal plants garden • Augmentation of sacred groves • Conservation of heronries • Planting of date palms • Conservation of local variety of cow, hen (Arupathamkozhi)
18	Nemmara Grama Panchayat, Palakkad	Conservation and Promoting Cultivation of Indigenous Rice Varieties of Palakkadan Matta
19	Ponnani Municipality, Malappuram	Biodiversity Park near Naithalloor Pookkayilpadam
20	Oorngattiri Grama Panchayat, Malappuram	Biodiversity Park at Odakkayam Govt. UP School

21	Perumanna Grama Panchayat, Kozhikode	Biodiversity Park at Govt. E.M.S.H.S.S. School (in 50 cent barren land)
22	Kottur Grama Panchayat, Kozhikode	• Conservation of river bank • Establishment of Biodiversity park • Biodiversity gardens (50 units)
23	Mananthavadi Municipality, Wayanad	Biodiversity conservation and Eco restoration after flood • Enriching riparian vegetation • Planting bamboos in landslide occurred areas
24	Panamaram Grama Panchayat, Wayanad	Conservation of Panamaram Heronry
25	Kurumathur Grama Panchayat, Kannur	• Aranyakam – Afforestation and conservation • Afforestation along river bank • Propagation and planting of traditional fruit plants • Medicinal plant garden in schools • Planting Pandanus along canal banks • Afforestation of mangroves along river bank • Carbon Neutral Panchayat
26	Kuthuparambu Municipality, Kannur	• Conservation of trees and climbers • Butterfly garden • Planting medicinal plants • Bio fencing • Protection of honeybees
27	Kinanoor-Karinthalam Grama Panchayat, Kasaragod	• Conservation of fruit trees and crops • Establishment of a model farm for traditional breeds of cattle • Conservation of Pallam • Augmentation and conservation of sacred groves

28	Neeleswaram Municipality, Kasaragod	• Conservation of Pallam • Planting local fruit trees along road side • Afforestation of Bamboo and mangroves along river bank • Establishment of biodiversity park at Kacherikadavu
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Pallikare panchayat



Best Practices of BMC

6.1 Biodiversity Documentation

Rapid Impact Assessment of flood/ landslides on Biodiversity

The Rapid Impact Assessment of flood/ landslides on Biodiversity a collaborative effort of Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) and Kerala State Biodiversity Board (KSBB) with the technical inputs from a wide range of research institutes and other stakeholders was conducted with the objective to undertake a rapid assessment of the damages to ecosystem and biodiversity after the floods/ landslides which occurred in Kerala during 2018. It aimed at laying the foundation for a recovery and ecosystem based reconstruction process at local level. It is for the first time in India that such an assessment of impact of natural disasters on Biodiversity was conducted at BMC level incorporating community perspectives of the effect on Biodiversity and Ecosystems.

A methodology manual for the entire process was developed in association with Kerala Institute of Local Administration. Training for the survey team was provided jointly by KILA and KSBB at Alapuzha where in the methodology manual was introduced to the team and hands on training for conducting field survey and focal group discussions were provided to BMC members.

A team of BMC members with representation from KSBB was constituted to conduct a rapid impact assessment of floods/ landslides on Biodiversity in 187 Local Self Government (LSGs) spread across 13 districts. The team visited the affected areas, collected data in a prescribed format using Open Data Kit software. A district level meeting to create awareness of the importance of the study and the responsibilities of the Local Self Governments was conducted under the chairmanship of the District Panchayat President with representation from Panchayats, District Planning Officer, Panchayat Deputy Director, Co-ordinators of Janakiyasoothranam, Harithakeralam mission, Suchitwa mission and other key stakeholders in all the 13 districts. The assessment process started with a meeting chaired by BMC chairperson and attended by all the BMC members, farmers, fishermen and other stakeholders where the process of the assessment was explained. The officers from Agricultural department, Fisheries, Forest and Animal Husbandry, were invited to the meeting and requested to share data on the loss due to natural calamities in their respective sectors. The

team visited the affected areas and data was collected in a prescribed format using Open Data Kit software. Focal group discussions were held with farmers, fishermen, tribal people, students etc. The team also conducted field visits to understand the extent and nature of damage and to record the findings in the designated format. The team also held consultations with representatives of line departments for more information and data was also compiled from other secondary sources. Various PRA tools were used to generate the data on livelihood loss, biodiversity loss, landscape devastation, and the wash away of floral and faunal components for preparing this report.

The compiled report submitted to Government pointed out that all the three distinct physiographic zones of Kerala were affected. The worst affected districts were Wayanad (Kabini basin), Idukki (Periyar basin), Ernakulam and Thrissur (Periyar and Chalakudy basins), Alappuzha and Pathanamthitta (Pamba basin). Landslides were reported in highlands in Idukki, Wayanad and Palakkad districts. The entire Kuttanad region lying in Alappuzha, and Pathanamthitta Districts (low land regions) were submerged in the flood water. The impact of landslides combined with floods may be more long lasting as any change in habitat and landscape will take more time for the species to recover. Periyar and its tributaries got widened after the flood due to river bank erosion whereas its depth got reduced in low lands due to sedimentation. In the Bharathapuzha river, a sandbar was created at the Ponnani estuary that has provided a semipermanent walkway into the sea during low tide. In Kunthipuzha river at Thathengalam near Mannarkkad at Palakkad a large sand island has been formed after flood. Forest ecosystem has been severely affected due to landslides in Pozhuthana, Thirunelli, Mananthavadi and Thavinjal in Wayanad and huge loss to biodiversity occurred in these regions. Shola forest, evergreen forests and grass lands were also affected. The report reveals how the flood and landslides affected various landscapes, Agrobiodiversity, Species diversity and biocultural diversity of the state. The report submitted to Government included impact on species both flora and fauna and ecosystems. About 771 different landscapes including riverine, forest, plantations and agricultural fields were affected. Soil erosion was the major impact in 86 % of area. Most of the impacts on biodiversity are due to changes in the habitats, inundation for a longer period and displacement of animals during the flood. Changes have occurred in distribution patterns, all of which will have long term impact on ecological processes. The report also outlines long term and short term strategies for environment and biodiversity inclusive sustainable development and provides recommendations for a green growth for Nava Keralam. This report was officially submitted to the Honorable Chief Minister of Kerala during the inaugural ceremony of the State Biodiversity Congress held at Govt. Brennen College, Thalassery on 27th January 2019.



Biodiversity loss due to floods- August 2018



Flood Impact Assessment



Expert committee meetings

Developing synergy between research and local biodiversity action plan.

In addition KSBB awarded 28 studies to research institutes in Kerala to study the impact of floods and landslides on Biodiversity. The most significant aspect of these studies are that all of them were presented to the respective BMCs and many of the BMC had incorporated the research findings in their action plan. For eg in Kozhikode as a follow-up measure the BMC of Koyilandi Municipality invited the Principal Investigator for a detailed field-level assessment of the mangrove systems

in the municipality area. A team of nature enthusiasts and the BMC members took part in the field trip and identified more than 10 species of mangrove in the area. With scientific inputs the municipality has prepared a detailed plan of action for improving the activities of the 'Mangrove Museum' already established in Koyilandi.

6.2 Conservation of Biodiversity

1. Conservation of local landraces for food security- Edavaka panchayat, Wayanad district

Edavaka panchayat, Wayanad district, Kerala a hotspot of medicinal plants and home to several traditional healers has the proud distinction of being the first to complete People's Biodiversity Register in Kerala which was prepared with the help of people from different sectors of the society. The panchayat has been selected for the Best BMC award, 2013-2014 of KSBB, Bharat Ratna Rajeev Gandhi Award-2013, bagged Mahatma Puraskar in 2011-12 and 2012-13, Swaraj Trophy in 2010 and Nirmal puraskar in 2008 for exemplary performance in the State.

To conserve indigenous tuber crop varieties of Wayanad, the project 'Conservation of tuber crop diversity in Wayanad and its popularization among the villagers of the district' was implemented at Edavaka Gramapanchayat through the Biodiversity Management Committee. The project aims to conserve genetic diversity of neglected and underutilized root and tuber crops through germplasm conservation. The main highlights of the work were developing community level germplasm centre in one acre in Edavaka Gramapanchayat with labour provided by workers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Fifty two varieties of different roots and tubers were collected and raised, of which seven are wild ones, procured from forests with the help of tribal people. Through the project germplasm of 13 varieties of Greater yam, 11 varieties of tapioca, 5 varieties of sweet potato, 3 varieties each of arrowroot and Elephant foot Yam, 7 varieties of wild tuber and 11 varieties of colcosia were conserved.

The LSG conducted various skill development, empowerment and capacity building programs to farmers, women and youth about profitable and sustainable methods for raising traditional crops and other agriculture/livestock activities. Unemployed women were provided training on post harvest processing and for the production of value added products like pickles, jams, squashes and other traditional items by LSG. Empowerment activities were carried out through the formation of various Self Help Groups on nursery management, seed production, post harvest handling of fruits and vegetables and backyard animal/bird rearing. This helped the women folks to manage their natural, social, economic resources and agricultural development including crop production, livestock production, and post harvest operations.



Conservation of tuber crop

2. Cross sectoral partnerships for Biodiversity conservation- Eraviperoor Grama panchayat, Pathanamthitta district

Community outreach is the most effective way to bring conservation into local planning. A great impediment to conservation projects seems to be lack of funding and this can be best addressed by building crosssectoral partnerships. One way to foster the public awareness is to emphasize the connections between biodiversity and quality of life. The BMC of the panchayat Eraviperoor Grama panchayat, Pathanamthitta district, Kerala has effectively built up cross sectoral partnerships among line departments and ensured that the concerns of environmental conservation are duly met within the plans/ schemes of different sectors. The panchayat with the support of Farm information centre, gave training in organic farming in homesteads, terrace farming in grow bags, training to selected farmers in poly house technology and to develop viable market for the produce. The programmes were included in rural employment guarantee scheme and panchayat has been selected as model Haritha village. The fish stock was increased with the support of Fisheries department, releasing 50,000 fish fingerlings into canals and streams. With community participation in public areas, fodder crops and shade providing trees were planted. Eco clubs have been formulated in the schools and training has been imparted for organic vegetable farming and paddy cultivation.



Eraviperoor Gramapanchayat

Varatte...Aaru.....(Let river come) Riverwalk campaign was organised by the local governments and hundreds of people gathered on the banks of Varattar river including political leaders, ministers and MLAs. It was a noticeable campaign, and it created awareness among the local people about the importance to rejuvenate the river. The rejuvenation of the river programme has become the major environmental conservation programme of Chengannoor municipality along with Eraviperoor panchayat with the support of district administration and Haritha Keralam Mission. Varattar-Purva Pampa rejuvenation programme is being promoted for preventing encroachments. Varattar punarjani a facebook account was opened with the express purpose of providing a platform for discussions. Eraviperoor grama panchayat has organised a special grama sabha- 'Eco-grama sabha'- in all the wards for environment conservation. It was the best method to spread environment awareness to the people. All suggestions emerged from the grama sabha have been recorded and formulated in an action plan based on it. Waste management is one of the important activities of the panchayat. A plastic shredding unit has been functioning in the panchayat, and it is also providing employment to a few women. Plastic waste is being collected from the houses and institutions every month by Kudumbasree Harithakarma Sena at the rate of Rs.30/- per household. These plastics are dumped into the plastic shredding unit for the processing. After shredding process, the plastics are handed over for the use of road tarring. It is reported that people from outside the panchayat area are also collecting these processed plastics for road tarring purpose, there by generating reasonable income. Panchayat officials have reported that the maintenance cost of the road can be reduced through the promotion of plastic tarring roads. As per the records, 6714.5 kg plastics have been collected during the period from 2012-13 to 2017-18, out of it 5284 kg was used for road tarring and generated Rs.60650/- as income. A scheme for construction of compost pits in all households is also introduced for the processing of organic waste.

Varieties of trees have been planted in the panchayat area through the afforestation activity by utilising MGNREGS labourers. Medicinal plants are also planted in the premises of Family Health Centre. Lakhs of Areca nut tree have been planted in Aadipamba –Varattar area. Panchayat has released all encroachments in this area and planted Areca nut tree with the aim of getting Areca nut leaves (*paala*- local name) for the famous Hindu cultural festival '*padayani*'. Arecanut tree and its leaves- *paala* is an important item for the *Padayani* festival. Planting trees and medicinal plants and its conservation is an important activity of the panchayat in keeping with environment protection. The President of the panchayat said that littering waste and chopping trees are punishable in the panchayat area. A camera has been installed in important places, and panchayat will impose fine as per the recommendations.



Eraviperoor rice

Along with this carbon-neutral study is ongoing now. The survey has been conducted in some wards of the panchayat to get the information related to the volume of carbon emission from each household and institution. A special grama sabha for carbon-neutral has been organised. The panchayat aims to become carbon-neutral village in 2020-21 by planting trees, reducing plastics and all type of pollutions.

KSBB awarded Biodiversity Award for Best BMC (2013-2014) for their efforts in mainstreaming biodiversity issues at local level planning by local bodies and prioritizing the issues within the panchayat which requires greater focus. The panchayat has also been honoured with Sanitation award of the State Sanitation, the Horticulture Department had selected Eraviperoor a model hi-tech green village in recognition of the local body's green initiatives. In addition, Eraviperoor panchayat is also the recipient of national award for public administration. Eraviperoor received the India UNDP Best BMC award during 2018.

3. Gramavanam – An Afforestation programme- Mankara, Palakkad district

The Biodiversity Management Committee of Mankara, Palakkad district, Kerala was selected for Best BMC Award in 2014-2015. A project Gramavanam is being implemented by BMC of Mankara whereby afforestation is being conducted in forest areas, on banks of canals, roadsides, public places etc. The BMC effectively implemented various programs for environment/ biodiversity conservation. BMC planted trees in the land which was leased from the Government utilizing the Award amount for this afforestation program. To avoid land slide along the banks of the river, and to conserve endangered bamboo species in the region, bamboos were planted along the river bank. They support organic farming and mass awareness campaigns to promote organic farming and use of organic fertilisers. Biodiversity Documentary film titled 'Grama jeevan' of 50 minutes duration was also prepared to familiarize the younger generation about the fauna, flora, landscapes, fields, etc.

4. Ecorestoration of degraded land- Thrikkakkra municipality of Ernakulam district

Ambalappara quarry situated in the Thrikkakkra municipality of Ernakulam district spread over an area of more than 12 hectares with a depth of 200 to 300 feet. The mining activities at the quarry were abandoned and the quarry with an approximate depth of 200- 300 feet is a perennial source of water. The area is subjected to unchecked pollution due to urbanization and the water bodies are choked with water hyacinth and weeds. The eco restoration of abandoned quarry by the Biodiversity management committee of Thrikkakkara municipality utilizing the Local Biodiversity fund provides a novel decentralized biodiversity governance model with equitable sharing of benefits to the communities affected by natural resource extraction. The major challenges addressed are proposing suitable measures for the restoration of quarry by analyzing land and other environmental conditions, and restoration of the area to a healthy viable ecosystem and reclaim degraded land by afforestation. Participation is critical to the community-based conservation concept, and was ensured through regular meetings. Awareness of ecosystem services provided by nature workshops for the public involving experts from different fields was conducted. The polluted water was cleaned and plastics and other wastes removed using boats. The revitalization of the degraded area included sustainable and eco-friendly developmental activities such as planting vetiver along the quarry periphery, mangrove ferns along the canal, avenue trees in the open spaces, medicinal plants in the herbal garden, birth star plants in the star garden, coconut trees along the road side and plants suitable for butterfly in butterfly garden. Vetiver plants were planted along the quarry periphery which forms a permanent “bio-dam” that can effectively holdup runoff, sand, and litter.

In association with Social Forestry Division of Forest department a birth star garden was initiated. Ecorestoration of degraded ecosystems provides several tangible and intangible benefits to the community. The tangible benefits included enhanced



livelihood options as the cleaning and desilting of the quarry was undertaken with the help of LSG and through Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme thus providing direct employment to local workers. The scheme also helped in recharging the underlying aquifer, raising the water table which will increase the vegetation in the surrounding area. The BMC was shortlisted in the first round of selection for INDIA UNDP Best BMC award 2014.

5. Sustainable utilization of bio resources- Kolayad Kannur

Kolayad has undertaken model projects for ensuring sustainable utilization of bio resources and received the Best BMC award during 2016. In association with MGNREGS workers, massive afforestation activities were undertaken by planting native trees as Neem, Guava, Mahogany, Tamarind. Conservation of *Vateria indica* a critically endangered endemic species found naturally growing in this locality was undertaken. As part of eco restoration of the banks of Edayar River bamboo saplings were planted and bamboo park established.

Implemented around 15 action plans for biodiversity conservation as distributing saplings in school, distribution of vegetable seedlings through SHG's promotion of organic farming, supply of organic manure, cultivation of medicinal plants etc. The panchayat has launched a project 'Malinyamillata Mangalyam' in coordination with Haritha Keralam Mission of the state government, with an objective to reduce the use of plastic in functions like marriages where more than 100 people participate. The norms of the mission were laid through gramasabhas. Faced with acute water shortage panchayat took action for conservation of water by building 365 eco-friendly check dams and 12000 rain water harvesting pits, 186 trenches and 5000 mt of stone bunds. Panchayat has also restricted unsustainable extraction of water by motor pumps from rivers, ponds and streams. The digging of borewells for unsustainable extraction of water has been restricted.

6. Carbon Neutral Program - Meenangadi, Wayanad

The Meenangadi grama panchayat in Wayanad district is on a mission to be India's first carbon-neutral panchayat. The aim is to have zero carbon footprint, by bringing down pollution, carbon emissions, and plastic waste. The Carbon-neutral Meenangadi panchayat project intends to offset carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases emitted by human activities through a series of environmental-friendly methods. The initiatives include setting up of a biodiversity park, soil and water conservation programmes under the MGNREGS and setting up a centralised waste treatment plant. Meenangadi panchayat received the Best BMC award during 2017 and was also the recipient of India UNDP award during 2018 for Best BMC. BMC has been playing a vital role in converting Panchayath into carbon neutral increasing



*Carbon neutral panchayat- Release of study report
by Hon Minister for Finance Shri Thomas Issac*

conservation of Punyavanam

vegetative cover (with native flora), popularizing environment friendly agricultural practices (by promoting traditional crop varieties), The panchayat had devised tree banking scheme for incentivizing planting and conservation of tree species, and by creating awareness about energy consumption, waste management, and adoption of green protocols in order to reduce plastic wastes. Planted more than three lakh trees as part carbon neutral programme. Establishment of a bamboo garden (Mulankardnani), medicinal plant garden, sacred forest with 115 species of native trees, and protection of riverbanks by planting bamboos are major achievement.

Punyavanam – It is an artificial forest created in 44 acres of land. It has been conserved as a forest with the support of MSSRF, Social forestry and MGNREGS since 2005. MSSRF was the key player from 2005; later the panchayat and BMC have been involved actively from 2012 to create an artificial forest with the support of MGNREGS and social forestry. Trees belonging to 115 species of the Western Ghats region have been planted in Punyavanam, and now it became a forest having varieties of trees, birds and animals.

Pathirippara-Conservation and studies about biodiversity-A study has been conducted on the biodiversity system in Pathirippara under the monitoring of BMC with the support of MSSRF. The floristic study conducted by MSSRF, documented a total number of 142 taxa of flowering plants belonging to 123 genera and 54 families from this area. The panchayat is planning to explore this area for eco-tourism.

Protection of Kaavu and Keni- The panchayat conducted studies on 48 Kaavu and traditional Keni protected by tribes. Traditional Keni (small water well constructed by tribes having crystal clear water) is an important water source of tribes, and they are considering this as holy water. A day of tribe family starts with this holy water, and it has natural and cultural importance.

Conversion of Barren land into cultivable land-Panchayat has identified acres of barren land which was distributed by the government to the tribes for their



Manikav



conservation of KENI

housing and livelihood in accordance with the Forest Right Act. This area was completely barren and isolated; nothing can be cultivated. Tribes were not interested in living in this area because of the isolation and uncultivable barren land. Panchayat implemented Agro root project (supplying various kinds of tubers seeds for cultivation) with the labour support from MGNREGS. Tribes of this area are also included in the MGNREGS scheme so that they cultivated in their own land with the government wage. This kind of support of panchayat created motivation for cultivation and attracted tribes to live there. Similarly, Agro veg project (supplying various kinds of vegetable seeds for cultivation) was implemented. Apart from this, various kinds of trees have been planted through afforestation activities in this area. There was no well water in earlier times. Six water wells are functioning now in this area after creating rain pits and greenery. Tribes are cultivating various kinds of vegetables and tubers and rearing live stocks in this area to their needs and selling purpose.

Community Seed Bank-The measures have been taken for the conservation and extension of traditional varieties of crops especially paddy, pepper and tubers. The panchayat has identified farmers who have been cultivating the traditional crops and created a directory of farmers. The technical assistance, awareness, public recognition, seed fest, subsidies for cultivation etc. have been provided to them.

Attakkolli Biodiversity park-Conservation of screw pine plants and bamboo in the banks of the pond was a major activity of BMC. Screwpine has an exceptional capacity for the protection of the banks of rivers and canals from erosion. Its fibrous root system also helps in keeping the alluvial soil intact and maintaining the water-holding capacity of the soil. Premises of pond are beautifully maintained as a park with a tiled walkway and flowering plants.

Biodiversity clubs –BMC has formulated biodiversity clubs in the government, aided and un- aided schools. For creating environmental awareness among the students.



Other activities

BMC is conducting Biodiversity awareness campaigns frequently. Planting and conserving medicinal plants in the premises of the Ayurveda hospital and school garden is another activity of BMC. Planting highly Rare, Endangered and Threatened (RET) endemic plants of 45 species in the Purakkadi Devaswam land with the support of MSSRF (highly RET garden in four acres of land) is another project of BMC. Discussions are ongoing to implement this project soon.

BMC played a vital role in preparing school PBR in nine schools for generating awareness among students. Panchayat in partnership with school authorities established (birth) star trees garden, butterfly garden, medicinal garden, and vegetable gardens. Panchayat worked in partnership with Kudumbasree Mission and established weekly market for traditional crops and ethnic produces. Ward level committees have been constituted to report illegal sand mining, quarrying and dumping wastes and penalty is imposed for those who dump waste in water bodies, road side and in public places. Panchayat has formed a green army (Haritha Karma Sena) to collect, segregate and process waste.

7. Conservation of Mangroves - Maranchery

Being surrounded by the backwaters, kole lands and adjacent shoreline of Ponnani, the Maranchery panchayath is enriched with diverse flora and fauna. Considering the speciality of the area afforestation with mangroves particularly along the shoreline and bio-fencing using bamboos to prevent erosion was undertaken. The farming communities of Maranchery, cultivate indigenous rice varieties and tubers realising their potential for maintaining a sustainable agrobiodiversity and has also taken step towards conversion of fallow to cultivable land and organic integrated precision farming for economy. The BMC have played role in maintaining the bird diversity of the area through protection of heronries, native fish species and strict local patrolling to monitor hunting.

The Panchayath led by the president who is also the BMC president has implemented various biodiversity conservation activities and implemented them with the help of women self help groups and various government and youth organizations. In cooperation with Kerala Forest Department, the kudumbasree and 'Thozhilurappu' people (MNREGES programme) in the Panchayath 35000 native tree species were planted. In order to preserve the river shore, Panchayath planted 16000 bamboo seedlings as 'biofencing' with the help of Research Institutes. In order to preserve the biodiversity, the Panchayath implemented ' Green Protocol' by forming Haritha sena, with the help of Kudumabsree. The Panchayath has initiated action to become 'Carbon Neutral' Panchayath by creating ' Pacha thuruth ', planting native fruit plants with the support of KSBB, development of Star tree forest with the help of youth clubs and conservation, of depleting native fishes in the Kayal and ponds.



Mangrove rehabilitation programme

A state level medical expo was conducted during 2018 based on the theme, "*Agriculture- Food – Health Exhibition*", a five days programme which discussed the importance of water conservation, Waste management, deaddiction, native rice seed conservation, native tuber species conservation etc. In 2018-2019 annual plan, panchayath constituted Climate change- Environment Conservation working groups and implemented the activities like conservation of traditional varieties of rice and tubers, supply of fruit plants to local people, medicinal plant farming and also Star forest - biodiversity park. A traditional rice variety, Navara, is cultivated in 5 acre land in the panchayath for conserving the depleting natural resource. Medicinal plant cultivation and fruit plant distribution is done with the help of Kudumbasree, a women community network in Kerala. For the successful conservation of water and its sustainable use , the panchayath constructed 160 ponds and 25000 rainharvesting pits, rejuvenated 13 ponds, 400 well recharging, 12.5 kilometer stream side management etc. with the help of National rural employment programme (MGNREGS). Panchayath with the help of ' padasekhara samithi', an association of farmers, converted 32.5 heactare of non-cultivated farming land to cultivated land and also encouraged group farming with the help of Kudumbasree and other self-help groups.



Plastic recycling

Pond construction

Mangrove and Bamboo planting/conservation

Natural mangrove forest can be seen in some areas of the panchayat. The panchayat has taken measures to conserve these mangroves and replanting new mangroves in the river and lakesides. BMC officials reported that more than thousand new mangroves have been planted in the lakesides by applying labour force of MGNREGS.

Biodiversity documentation

Marancherry Kole wetland is one of the key biodiversity areas which has been identified by the State Biodiversity Board. The Kole wetlands are low lying fields located 0.5 to 1m below Mean Sea Level. The Kole Wetlands is one of largest, highly productive and threatened wetlands in Kerala. The Kole lands are faunal rich and support a large number of birds including endangered and migratory birds. It also provides services such as flood control, groundwater recharge, and acts as a carbon sink.

The biodiversity in Marancherry Kole wetland has been documented with the support of panchayat. The biodiversity richness of Kole wetland has been documented systematically which includes 144 floral species, 21 species of mammals, 14 species of reptiles, 06 species of amphibians, and 244 species of birds. This was a remarkable effort of the panchayat for the conservation of Kole wetland area.

Promotion of paddy cultivation /endemic species of tubers

Panchayat officials reported that a project for promoting paddy cultivation in 5 acres of land had been implemented with the support of Youth Clubs. It is expected to create a passion for paddy cultivation among the youths. All other supports, i.e., seeds, fertilisers, subsidies, etc., have been supplied to the farmers. Furthermore, endemic species of tubers have been identified, and its seeds have also been supplied to the individuals for the promotion of endemic tuber production.

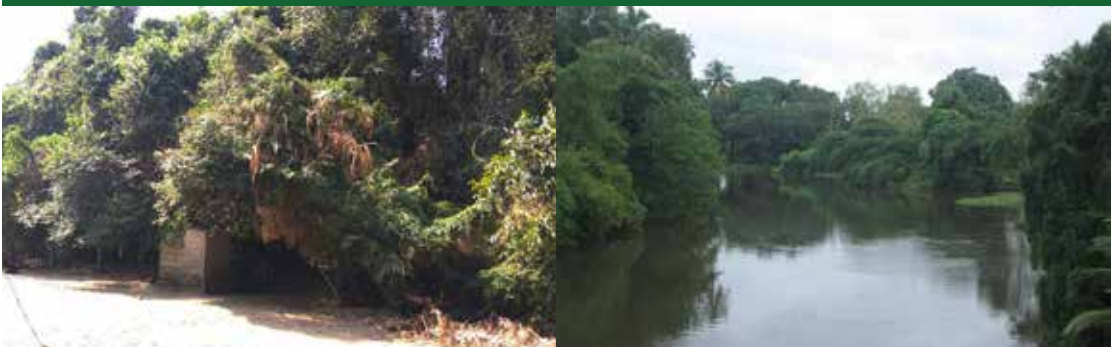
Nakshathravanam

Nakshathravanam (Star Forest) project aims at planting trees based on the birth star of the people. Each birth star has its own tree as envisioned in the concept of Hindu religion and belief. State Biodiversity Board sanctioned Rs. 4.5 lakhs for the creation of Nakshathravanam. The panchayat is planning to create Nakshathravanam near to the public crematorium.

8. Biodiversity conservation- Veeyapuram, Alappuzha

Veeyapuram is a village under the Kuttanad sector of Alappuzha surrounded by the rivers of Pamba and Achankovil, with highly fertile soil that supports agriculture. The BMC of Veeyapuram was formed only by 2016 but, the initiatives taken by them in the field of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources is commendable. 'Thenoorum Thenvarikka' is one among the flagship initiative to promote and conserve jack. Awareness regarding the need for conservation of medicinal plants and TK were done along with a flagship program 'Pachatharu'- raising and distributing medicinal plants like amla, neem, curry leaf, *Annona* and *Simarouba*. To ensure carbon neutrality and cope-up with climate change, strict guidelines were given to farmers to reduce the postharvest burning.

Activities of green army, towards the collection of plastic and disposal through Clean Kerala and plastic shredding unit was a commendable step towards fulfilment of green protocol. Based on the findings that discarded plastic waste can threaten the biodiversity, impede the flow of streams, and accumulate in landfills adversely affecting agriculture, Green Workers have been deployed, and they have collected 6358 quintals of plastic waste from all homes and commercial establishments from 13 wards and transferred them to the concerned agency. Steps were taken along with Kudumbasree to rent steel containers for public functions in the panchayat area in order to prevent the use of disposable plastic products. Green Protocol was encouraged in marriage function. Textile bags are manufactured and sold through Gram Panchayat owned mini apparel units as an alternative to plastic bags.



Karichal Ambakattu Kavu

Pamba river)

Green protocol has been implemented in Gram Panchayats and related institutions. As per the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act, people diverting toilet waste from households and commercial establishments to water bodies will be prosecuted before the First Class Magistrate's Court on fine of Rs. 25,000/-. Those who burn plastics are penalized at a minimum of Rs1000/-. Those who sell plastics under 50 microns will be fined Rs. 4,000 / - and are fully seized.

The involvement of Panchayat resulted in farming of traditional rice varieties like njavara, rakshashali, krishnakamod, kuruva, kulapala, and karutha njavara. Native breeds of cattle like Vechur cow and kasaragodan drawf are being reared with the financial support of Animal husbandry department.

Veeyapuram Grama Panchayath was conferred with the award of Best Biodiversity Management Committee by the Kerala State Biodiversity Board for excellence in biodiversity conservation in 2018. Since Veeyapuram Grama Panchayat is situated near the Achankoravil & Pampa rivers, river bank erosion was a regular situation. As a solution to this, Bamboo and Vetiver were planted along the banks of the river. From the roots of Vetiver, which were planted for the protection of river banks, bathing scrubs were made in association with Kudumbasree units and were marketed. This has helped to increase the fish wealth. Many streams from these rivers were connected to paddy fields. These natural streams had been destroyed by floods which had resulted in crop destruction. As a solution to this, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has spread out 6227 m in length coir mattings in various places along the banks and has planted Vetiver and fodder, crops.

Under the leadership of the BMC, in the project for the conservation of biodiversity in sacred groves and ponds, biofencing was done in 16 sacred groves and cleaning was done in 44 ponds with the assistance MGNREGS workers. Fisheries Department has partnered with this program and deposited fish fingerlings in these ponds to provide livelihood for the locals.

Known for inland fishing, the panchayat has conducted surveys on traditional fish species with fishermen and prohibited illegal fishing during the breeding season. Fishery with fishing nets with mesh size 20 mm and poison fishing were strictly prohibited.

Action has been initiated to find waste lands in Grama Panchayath and convert them into agriculture lands. In order to encourage organic farming vermicompost units were given to workers and it resulted in the increase of the source of income of the workers. A special nursery was set up under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for medicinal plants and they provided low cost medicinal plants to the public.

For ensuring sustainability, the Panchayat has constituted a Biodiversity Alert Committee in each of the wards. They provide leadership for biodiversity activities in the area, with the emphasis on preventing encroachment of wetlands and illegal sand mining from water bodies.



Action was taken against the illegal filling of paddy fields, encroachment of wetlands, burning of plastic and garbage.

Panchayat conducted various skill development, empowerment and capacity building programmes to farmers, women and youth about profitable and sustainable methods for raising traditional and emerging agriculture crops and fishing in waterbodies of Veeyapuram. Unemployed women were provided training on post harvest processing and for the production of value added products like pickles, jams, squashes and other traditional items. Value addition units supported with a marketing channel provided a sustainable livelihood support at village level for unemployed women.

9. Chenneerkkara Gramapanchayath – Pathanamthitta

BMC has undertaken ecofriendly activities for natural resources preservation including construction of a Biodiversity park on the banks of river Achankovil. They have planted endangered species, and protected the area by using green fencing. The assistance of this project is given by MGNREGS programme. The BMC is planning to introduce mangroves and medicinal plants in the Biodiversity Park. Habitat protection, water conservation, river bank protection, maintenance of ecobalance etc. are the main objectives of this project. BMC took effective measures to reduce the accumulation of solid waste in this grama panchayat area. A Haritha Karmasena (Green Army) comprising of 28 ladies of SHGS for the collection, segregation and disposal of non-biodegradable materials including plastic, glass, electronic waste etc.. from every house and shops on a monthly basis and storing it temporarily in a material collection facility centre owned by the grama panchayat has been started. The materials

are segregated and transported to different agencies for recycling and reuse. In the case of bio-degradable waste management compost units, soakpits etc are also under construction as a part of MGNREGS programme. Another achievement is in the field of bareland cultivation, approximately 56 hectare of bare land has been identified ,cleared and cultivated with paddy in that area by the co-operation of the farmers in this area under the supervision of bio-diversity management committee.

10. Mallappuzhassery Panchayat- Pathanamthitta

Mallappuzhassery Panchayat Biodiversity Management Committee had declared Pannivelichira, a wetland as a local Biodiversity heritage Site for its protection.

Pannivelichira is a wetland spread over more than 50 acres, and has been used to store huge quantity of water for irrigation purposes. Pannivelichira wetland, once believed to have more than 130 acres got shrunk to less than 60 acres due to the rampant encroachment activities done by the government departments and locals who even built houses on its bed when the water drained for doing some construction works in the Dyke. This precious ecosystem had been for long a perennial source of drinking water for the residents of the Panchayat.

It is a biodiversity hotspot and a paradise for several migratory and endemic bird species and is enriched with a wide variety of fauna and flora. The dyke harbours around 30 varieties of fishes, 50 species of butterflies, more than 120 species of birds etc. It is first time in Kerala that a BMC declared a Local Biodiversity Heritage Site (LBHS) to protect a biodiversity rich ecosystem.



Mudakkal Kadalkandam

11. Valakam Gramapanchayath and Ramamangalam Ernakulam District

In the year of 2016, Kerala State Biodiversity Board selected the Valakam and Ramamangalam GP for Oothayilakkam project. The main area of Oothayilakkam in Ernakulam District was Peruvammoozhy stream flowing through this Panchayath.

Mainly Manjakkoo and Kaari like indigenous fishes were collected from this area and grown in tank, after two months the eggs hatched and the young ones and adults were released to river. This project was a model for other GPs.

12. Koovappady Gramapanchayath

The Koovappady gp BMC members has taken action on conservation of Periyar dwarf, the indigenous cow. Periyar dwarf is a cattle breed seen in kalady plantation, kodanad, paniyeli, vadattupara and charupara. Characterisation study is the first step towards discovering whether a breed of cattle is unique. Scientists from the ICAR - National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources have launched characterisation studies on the Periyar and Vilwadri dwarf varieties of cattle, which if found distinct and uniform in character will be registered as unique breeds under a national programme to identify and conserve indigenous animal genetic resources.

This is the first time that cattle population from Kerala is being taken up for a study after research on the Vechur and Badagara dwarf. Local breeds of cattle have gone into oblivion because of intensive cross breeding. Effort like the one in progress will help those varieties to come back.

13. Seed Bombs to Nurturing 9 Types Of Trees- Attingal municipality Trivandrum

Attingal municipality is successfully carrying out 'Seed Bomb technique' for nurturing 9 types of trees in its territory. The municipality is undertaking the program with the help of students from Boy's higher secondary school, Attingal. High quality seeds of plants including Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), Manchaadi (*Adenanthera pavonina*), Guava (*Psidium guajava*), Peraal (*Ficus benghalensis*), Puli (*Tamarindus indica*) Nelli (*Phyllanthus emblica*), Arayaal (*Ficus religiosa*), Kanikkonna (*Cassia fistula*) Moringa (*Moringa oleifera*) were collected from Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi. The initial step in the preparation of seed bomb involve the collection, drying and powdering of clay from the locality and mixing of different types of seeds in it. Next stage is the preparation of wheat dough out of wheat powder mixed with cattle dung slurry which is mixed with seed containing clay powder. A handful of this mixture is taken and made into round shaped masses which is dried thoroughly. The seed bomb is now ready to be applied to soil. The dried seed bombs can be kept for many months and can be applied to waste lands, river banks and in wetlands based on the nature of seeds in it. Rupturing of seed bombs can favour the growth of the seed. Attingal municipality has so far prepared 3500 seed bombs and dispersed 3200 in different parts of Attingal. According to the BMC, the program became a success and most of the seeds started growing.

14. Jackfruit Tree Conservatory at Kallikkadu

Kallikkadu BMC decided to do afforestation program of 7.5 acres of land in Neyyadam ward. The land is owned by Kerala Tourism Development Corporation (KTDC) and LSG made an MoU with KTDC for the use of the property. The BMC is conserving already existing indigenous plants (Maruthu, Pezhu, Venga) in the locality. As part of the afforestation project the LSG established biofence in the area by using locally available shrubs (Konna and Kuruvatty Malayalam). An ecohut in the shape of an umbrella was also made.

Jackfruit is an organic and nutritious fruit widely seen in Kerala. On an average, 30 crore jackfruits are produced in the state every year, of which around 30% gets wasted. Jackfruit is declared as the official fruit of Kerala by the state Government, in order to support its cultivation and promotion in and out of the country. In these circumstances, the initiative of the BMC to establish a conservatory for the jackfruit trees is an appreciable effort. The LSG has planted nearly 2000 saplings of Jackfruit trees in the site. The BMC is expecting to develop a model conservatory for the jackfruit trees, which can be further used by the researchers and various stakeholders.

15. Rice Cultivation - Pulimathu

Pulimathu BMC has started rice cultivation and conservation program especially to safeguard local varieties of rice types. Indigenous rice varieties such as ramli, rakthashaali, karutha njavara, black paddy and high yielding types such as Pavizham, Sreya, Uma are being cultivated here. Indigenous rice seed were purchased from Wayanadu district and cultivated at Pulimathu, since the rice seeds were not available in southern part of Kerala. Rekthashaali rice is widely used for food preparations for cancer patients, since it is believed to have an energy boosting capacity. Gandhakashaala rice type which is having a nice fragrance is also cultivated in Pulimathu.

16. Mangrove Conservation Program Anchuthengu

Anchuthengu is a Panchayath with vast backwater stretches. The panchayath has identified the ecological, economic and aesthetic importance of mangrove forests in its locality. The BMC recognized that the mangrove patches existing in its coastal areas are rich with fish diversity and act as a protective mechanism for the coastal areas from pollution, erosion and natural disasters such as cyclones. The Panchayath BMC has started a mangrove conservation program in seven wards which are having coastal areas. Mangroves such as 'Attukandal', 'Puzhakandal', 'Nakshathrakandal' and mangrove associates such as 'Poovarasu', 'Puzhalilly' were already planted by the BMC. According to the BMC, almost 70% of the planted mangroves and mangrove



Jackfruit tree conservatory - Kallikkadu

associates has started growing. The BMC is planning to do extensive mangrove planting program with the help of biodiversity clubs and bhoomithra sena clubs of local educational firms.

17. 'Tharishu Rahitha Chenkal' - Chenkal

Chenkal BMC in association with Krishibhavan is running a program known as 'Tharishu rahitha chenkal' or waste lands free Chenkal. As part of this program the LSG took four hectares of land for lease and started farming various crops including vegetables and creepers in organic way. Four Kudumbasree units are actively involved in these activities. Brinjal, ladies finger, green chilly, capsicum, tomato, cowpea, beans, cauliflower, bitter guard, cucumber, amaranthus, colocasia, elephant foot yam, turmeric etc are some of the crops cultivated. The project secured a profit of Rs. 50000 during the last harvest alone.

18. Green belts in Kodumon Panchayat

Kodumon Panchayath is one of the active Panchayath in the field of biodiversity conservation. As part of 'Haritha Kelaram' (Green Kerala) mission, Kodumon Panchayat initiated making of Pachathuruth in various wards on 5th June 2019. As on 4th November Pachayat had created 27 Pachathuruth along 18 wards of Kodumon Panchayat and became the first zero barren land Panchayat in Kerala. The greening mission has been planned in a total of 25 acre of land lying fallow in 54 different places in the district. The project was implemented in association with Kerala Biodiversity Board, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, Agriculture Department, Social Forestry division of the Forest Department, various environmental organisations and educational institutions.

19. Pilikkode Gramapanchayath, Kasargod

- » Punchappadam Project- Paddy cultivation in 40 acre with high yield rice variety 'ezhome-2'

- » Paithrikam nelvithu gramam project –Distributing 15 varieties of rice to 15 farmers in each year and conserving 75 rice varieties during 5 years.
- » Haritham Peelikkodu – organic vegetable farming
- » ‘Oorjayanam’ – The ‘Oorja samiti’ took initiative to conserve electricity.
- » ‘Punarjani’ – Conserve knowledge of traditional health practitioners
- » ‘Griha Chithnyam’-Homestead Traditional Mango varieties conservation
- » Carbon Neutral Project
- » ‘Jaiva thalam’- Environmental conservation through students
- » Green army(Haritha Karma sena)- waste management
- » One day one herb – at school level
- » ‘Nattumavu Jene kalavara’
- » School PBR Preparation

20. Nenmara Gramapanchayath, Palakkad

- » “Construction of Pond for Fish Farming- Constructed 13 Pond for fish farming through MGNREGA.
- » Kudumbasree started a organic vegetable shop “Nattuchantha”
- » Cloth covers distribution through Kudumbasree
- » Decided to conserve endangered herbs like “Mahanikizhangu” with the participation of tribal community.

21. Vadakkencheri Gramapanchayath, Palakkad

- » Carbon Neutral Panchayat- planting Trees, complete waste treatment etc.
- » 6200 tree saplings planted in Main canal basin, schools and at home of kudumbasree members
- » Started an ecoshop for selling organic vegetables
- » Green Protocol implemented in public programmes
- » Sacred grove conservation

22. Muthuthala Gramapanchayath, Palakkad

- » Paddy Cultivation at 150 Hectare through ‘Pada sekhara Samiti’
- » Traditional varieties like ‘chettadi,chitteni’ are cultivated at 10 Hectare, Njavara at 1.5 Hectare and ‘rakthsali’ at 1 hectare
- » 2 paper bag making units
- » Cloth carry bag making units
- » Biodiversity park and butterfly park in schools

23. Vadakara Municipality, Kozhikode

- » Mangrove Nursery at Kuttyammal

- » Started an eco shop at Vadakara
- » 'Karimbana Thode' conservation programme
- » Pond conservation
- » Zero waste project

24. Vythiri Gramapanchayath, Wayanad

- » With the help of agricultural clinic and agricultural office, encouraged organic farming for the conservation of traditional varieties.
- » Conservation of wetlands

25. Kodakara Gramapanchayath, Thrissur

- » Pond cleaning, conservation
- » Biodiversity park in schools
- » Nattu pacha- different varieties of mangos are conserved
- » Sacred grove conservation

26. Anthoor Municipality, Kannur

- » Green protocol implemented in all functions
- » Cleaning of water resources and water recharging
- » Water parliament constituted
- » Wetland conservation

27. Vellinezhi Gramapanchayath, Palakkad

- » Nakshatra Vanam, Medicinal plant garden, conservation of heronries, traditional cattle breed and hen conservation.
- » Organic Thiruvazhiyod betel leaf farming

28. Muzhakkunnu Gramapanchayath, Kannur

- » Palappuzha river and riverbank conservation
- » Palappuzha Biodiversity Garden
- » Puzhappacha – study class for students and women
- » 'Mazhayiloru Puzha nadatham'
- » Jackfruit fest
- » Snehabaveli river conservation

29. Udayagiri Gramapanchayath, Kannur

- » Afforestation
- » Cleaning of river, plastic waste collection, water conservation programmes
- » Seminars related to usage of traditional medicinal plants

- » Basket making using cane, collection of honey - for tribes

30. Ponnani Municipality, Malappuram

- » Ponnariyan Koyyunna Ponnani Project
- » Green Royalty (annual grant for people who conserve paddy field, pond , scared groves and mangroves)
- » Haritha Bhavanam
- » Clean Canoli
- » Harithanganam (For Schools)
- » Ponchampa Vilayum Ponnani
- » Green protocol for public functions
- » Open Defecation Free (ODF) Municipality
- » Water purification plant

31. Chittaripparambu Gramapanchayath, Kannur

- » Rain water harvesting
- » Well recharging
- » Waste composting

32. Mavoor Gramapanchayath, Kozhikode

- » "Mampoovu" – inorganic waste composting
- » "Oru veetil oru mavin thai"
- » Sacred grove conservation, nakshatra vanam

33. Mulanthuruthy Gramapanchayath, Ernakulam

- » Formation of 'Karshika Karma sena'
- » Harithakam
- » 'Ente maram Ente dhanam' – loan sanctioned for tree as an asset
- » Green protocol through Kudumbasree
- » Constructing well for irrigation
- » 'Pathayappura' – reserve of cultivated products when price is low and sale when price is hike

6.3 Regulation of unsustainable utilization of bioresources

1. Circular passed by BMC Thavinjal

Thavinjal is a Village in Wayanad district with a population of 16,766 as of 2001 Indian census. It is one of the ecologically sensitive and flood affected village of Wayanad district. It is situated in bank of rivulets of Kabini. *Oclandra* spp which is one of the main riverine species of Wayanad protect the river bank of Thavinjal. Unfortunately

for the past few years this species was cleared and taken to Kottiyoor temple by private agencies as part of temple festival. The role of this species in ecosystem is remarkable as it is part of breeding habitat of many fishes *Raorchestes ochlandrae* (*Ochlandra* reed bush frog) depends on this species to complete its life cycle. Considering the ecological importance of the species on 24th of September 2019 a circular was published by BMC of Thavinjal panchayath prohibiting cutting of *Ochlandra sp* in large scale for commercial purpose.

2. Resolution passed by BMCs of Mananthavady municipality and Thirunelly panchayath

The Northern circle chief conservator of forest was preparing to clear fell the forest and replant monocrop like teak on nearly 32 hectares in the Ondayangadi reserve forest in the Begur forest range under the North Wayanad division which comes under Thirunelly Grama panchayath and Mananthavady municipality of Wayanad district. Thirunelly Grama panchayath is one of the panchayath with critically hazards ecological zones. The forest patch was part of teak plantation in 1958 but, it regenerated as semi evergreen forest by ecological succession. Resolution was passed by both BMCs against the decision as a strong protest brewed against the direction of Kerala forest department. The area is unique in habitat and rich in faunal and floral biodiversity. The resolution was passed on 27th of September 2019.

3. Kidoor quarry issue- Kumbala Gramapanchayath

A study was conducted on the status of bird life in the vicinity of a proposed granite quarry/mine by M/s Devatharu Agro-venture Pvt. Ltd. in the Kidoor village of Kumbala gp. On 26 September 2019 by RFO Kasaragod, TSG members, BMC members and KSBB Kasaragod Staffs and the report was submitted to District collector, KSBB HQ, and Kumbala BMC. The quarry was set to come up at kidoor where the first bird village (pakshigramam) is being established. Kumbala BMC passed a resolution against the quarry at Kidoor village and stopped their functioning and declared that village as bird village. They named a road for one of the species known as yellow kilivalan.

4. Tower issue - Pilicode Gramapanchayath

A Janakeeyaprathirodhasamithi of Pilicode had given a complaint against the establishment of a mobile tower in the village to KSBB. The study regarding this issue was conducted on 07th February 2020 by RFO Kanhangad, Zoological Survey of India scientist, TSG member, BMC members and KSBB Kasaragod staffs and the report was submitted to HQ and Pilicode BMC. The BMC decided to request the district collector to study the issue again.

5. Mundathadam quarry issue (Kinanur-Karinthalam Gramapanchayath)

Kinanur-karinthalam BMC had submitted a letter to KSBB to study the environmental issues created by the working of a quarry at Mundathadam. The field study was conducted by RFO Kanhangad, TSG members, BMC members and KSBB Kasaragod staff on 02 March 2020 and the study report was submitted to the headquarters.

6. Drying up pools at Neyyamkayam

The Chandragiripuzha one of the longest and biggest river of Kasargode district had been a perennial river with surplus water throughout the year. The river supports diverse fish species and 52 species have been reported from here. Unsustainable utilization of water and sand mining has led to drying up of pools at Neyyamkayam at Bovikkanam. The study conducted by KSBB and BMC highlighted these issues. The area was declared as a Local Biodiversity Heritage Site by BMC.

6. Register of Access to Bioresources

As per Kerala Biological Diversity Act BMCs shall maintain a register detailing the bioresources accessed from the locality. The Kootical Gramapanchayat was one of the first BMC to start the register

7. Some of the issues against which BMC of Pathanamthitta district has raised their voice includes

1. Installation of mobile towers in residential areas without permission of residents in Mallappuzhassery and Naranganam Gramapanchayat.
2. Illegal Mining and quarrying.
3. Quarrying near Protected areas and cutting of trees from protected areas under Konni, Parakkodu , Mallapally and Ranni block Panchayat.
4. Illegal trade of protected bird species in petshops
5. Encroachment in biodiversity rich areas
6. Filling of paddy fields and Swamps.
7. Removing of heronries from trees.

6.4 Fair and equitable sharing of benefits

Kerala Biodiversity Board has facilitated establishment of a framework through BMC to promote fair returns for the medicinal plants collected by tribes. This is being done at a pilot scale level through a National Medicinal Plant Board funded project on "Resource Augmentation, Sustainable Harvesting and Value Addition of Medicinal Plants Resources through Biodiversity Management Committee (BMCs)". The Project is currently being implemented at Thirunelli, Poothadi, Noolpuzha, Thavinjal and

Pozhuthana Gramapanchayat BMC's of Wayanad district and promotes local level conservation, cultivation, sustainable harvesting of medicinal plants from within and outside forest areas and its use, value addition and marketing with a view to generate income for improving the livelihood of local communities, especially the tribal people. Through this project more than 50,000 saplings of various medicinal plants were produced and planted in 2 hectare of land. Local infrastructure, warehouse and drying yard for the processing and storage of the raw materials were made and linkages were developed for marketing the resources ensuring sustainability of the resource base directly to the Ayurvedic Medicine manufactures through buy back arrangements to avoid the exploitation of middleman. As a part of value addition programme, training programme was conducted thrice involving the selected target groups like Kudumbasree, self-help groups, farmer's, tribal healers, VSS and EDC etc. to produce 6 Home Remedies that are useful for primary health care of the people.



6.5. Biodiversity Heritage Sites

a. Asramom Mangrove

Asramom Mangroves, Kollam on the banks of Ashatamudi Lake was declared as 1st Biodiversity Heritage Site of Kerala. The area of 57.53 hectare the Asramam mangroves and associated wetland comprises 15 species of true mangroves, 22 species of mangrove associates, 122 plants species, 34 edible fish species and about 62 species of birds etc. About 100 to 200 years old trees are seen in the area along with other rare plants like *Pamburus missionis* etc. The 50-60 year-old mangroves species like *Sonneratia caseolaris* (Chakkarakandal), *Rhizophora mucronata* (Prandankandal), *Bruguiera gymnorhiza* (Kara kandal), *Caesalpinia crista* (Kazhandi) are seen here (Annexure 20).



*Hon'ble Minister for fisheries
Smt. Mercykutty amma at Asramom BHS*



*Planting of mangrove
Asramom BHS*

b. Local BHS

1. Pandalam Thekkekara Panchayath Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) accorded a cashew tree, believed to be close to 200 years old, the status of 'Local Biodiversity heritage tree (LBHT)' under provisions of the Biodiversity Act. The tree served as an integral part of Biodiversity Park, built with funds provided by Chittayam Gopakumar, MLA, in the Nombizhi LP school campus. The school itself is 137 years old and the tree was part of the campus when it was built. The residents of the village 'Thekkekara' have named it 'Paranki Muthasi' in Malayalam, which means Cashew nut tree granny. Though the tree stopped bearing fruit long ago, its trunks are habitat to several types of vanda and other orchids. It also serves as a home for enormous number of parasitic plants and insects. The BMC of Pandalam Thekkekara Panchayath decided to protect the tree and the ecologically significant biodiversity, by providing the heritage status as per the suggestion of a committee. The committee then drafted an action plan to conserve the tree and submitted it to BMC.
2. Heronaries in Pandalam Municipality : - Pandalam Municipality Biodiversity Management Committee had declared 16 trees present in the Pandalam Town, as local Biodiversity heritage trees for the protection of heronries. Pandalam Municipality has the biggest heronry of Oriental Darters in Pathanamthitta district. Though these trees serve as an ecologically significant ecosystem by providing habitat to diverse plant and animal species, they function as the lungs of Pandalam Town by providing fresh air to citizens. Achankovil river, One of the four river flowing through Pathanamthitta District, and its tributaries flowing in between Pandalam Municipality acts as the main attraction for the water birds residing on the trees and the migrant birds found in Karingali Puncha, a paddy field in Pandalam municipality which the BMC members are planning to declare as a Agro-biodiversity Heritage Site in future. The Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) of Pandalam municipality, on 12th November 2019 had declared 16 trees, existing in the Pandalam town,

including Mango trees, sacred figs, wild jacks, silk cotton trees, Indian almond, blackboard tree, and Banyan tree. These trees of Pandalam municipality act as shelter to various water birds and bear one of the biggest heronries in the district because of Karingalipuncha wetlands and tributaries of Achankoil river flowing through nearby paddy fields. Regular commuters at the Market and bus stands in Pandalam Town have urged municipal authorities to cut down trees as these trees provides home to these birds who ruin vehicle with their droppings. Without thinking of alternatives, they raised this issue and filed a case in Human rights Commission and auction advertisements were given by PWD. But to save the trees, finally conservationists gathered together and submitted a petition to the Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) of Pandalam municipality. In the presence of members of Shasthra sahitya Parishat and members of Kerala State Biodiversity Board, BMC members conducted an investigation with the help of experts from Pandalam NSS college. Based on the investigation BMC members took decision to protect those trees present in the town, by declaring them as Local Biodiversity Heritage Sites.

3. Pannivelichira impoundment in Mallappuzhasserry:- Panchayat Pannivelichira, a wetland ecosystem in Mallappuzhasserry Panchayat offer refuge and serve as nursery grounds for diverse and many threatened terrestrial and aquatic fauna. The wetland ecosystem that supports around 120 species of avian fauna includes residents and migrants, 30 fish species, 10 mammals, 50 species of butterflies, moths and dragonflies, 25 species of reptiles, 6 species of amphibians, etc., and act as the main water storage facility that provide water for around 300 hectors of paddy field. This ecosystem is facing threats due pollution, eutrophication, invasion of exotic species (water hyacinth), etc., which are directly affecting its biodiversity and lives of nearby residents. From the banks of Pannivelichira cow dung along with sewage and effluence get directly mixed up with the water in the reservoir, affecting health of the citizens residing along the banks of the reservoir, which serves as the main sources of their drinking water. As a conservation initiation the Mallappuzhasserry Gramapanchayat Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC), on 26th Oct 2019, declared this area as a Local Biodiversity Heritage Site (LBHS).
4. Araattu Chira impoundment in Pallickal Gramapanchayat - Pallickal Araattuchira impoundment, located near Sree Kandala Swami Temple in Ward number 1 of Pallickal Gramapanchayat of Pathanamthitta district, having an area of 6 acre and 72 cent, is a culturally and historically important ecosystem. The surrounding ecosystem comprising of the one and a half acre Parathoor sacred groove lying 8m east to the Araattuchira impoundment and 30 cent valiyapurakkal sacred groove lying 100m west to the impoundment, Vattathara paddyfields, punnaththanam stream, Chooral stream, Pallickal steam and

Patanikkal stream makes the area rich with biodiversity. On 20th December 2019, Biodiversity Management Committee of Pallickal Gramapanchayat had declared Araattuchira as a Local Biodiversity Heritage Tree under the provisions of Biodiversity Act. The ecosystem around Araattuchira impoundment is rich with almost 120 species of flora in which 60 of them are endangered Ayurvedic medicinal plants 40 of them are trees and rest comprises of shrubs, herbs ferns and mosses. The area is rich with around 23 different species of fishes, and with 30 types of birds, 25 types of butterflies, moths and dragon flies, 8 types of mammals 13 types of reptiles, etc.

5. Old Mango tree in Chirayakeezhu Gramapanchayat - The Biodiversity Management Committee of Chirayankeezhu village in Trivandrum, on 07th December 2019 had declared a mango tree, believed to be close to 150 years, as a Local Biodiversity Heritage Tree under the provisions of Biodiversity Act. The old giant is resting gracefully in the village, at Shaarkkara Malayalam School compound. The tree supports more than 50 bird species, infinite arthropods and home to mammals like bats and squirrel along with number of epiphytes. The area also has sentimental bonding to the local people as a resting and meeting place.
6. Eeyyabaranithuruth in Alakode Gramapanchayat - The Eeyyabharani islands of Alakode, Kannur is a hotspot in the area supporting immense flora and fauna. The island is created by the Kuppam puzha that drains to Kerala from Karnataka. The island is the home for many native tree species that have got extinct in the mainland and have developed to a mini forest of evergreen nature with distinct strata and the 15 acre green space create a microclimate. The roots of trees in the area adjacent to the water is a perfect spawning ground for the fishes. The biodiversity richness of the island and the greenery have uplifted this local area to an area of ecotourism and is now threatened by human interventions. To protect the integrity of the system through legal basis the BMC of Alakode declared the Eeyyabharanithuruth as a Local Biodiversity Heritage Site on 27th December 2019.
7. Champa trees of Anchuthengu Gramapanchayat - On 05th December 2019 the BMC of Anchuthengu Gramapanchayath have officially declared the 250-year-old Champa tree (*Michelia champaca*) as a Local Biodiversity Heritage Site. The tree resting in the MMM Govt. School compound have a history of more than 200 years as it was the inspiration for the poem 'Veenapoovu' by the very famous poet Kumaran Ashan. The tree provides shelter for a wide range of faunal species.
8. Kadalkkandam in Mudakkal Gramapanchayat - The wetland area named Kadalkkandam in Mudakkal Gramapanchayath of Trivandrum got the status

of Local Biodiversity Heritage Site on 11th December 2019. It was lifted to the status considering the history and story behind the peculiarity of this wetland. The area is the home for frogs, reptiles and mollusc's along with water spider like insects. It also holds variety of grass and herbs of medicinal value.

9. Mattumavu (Old Mango tree) of Ayarkunnam Gramapanchayath - The BMC of Ayarkunnam in Kottayam district have declared 150 year old mango tree (nattumavau), a key stone species along the banks of "S" Puzha as Local Biodiversity Heritage Site on 12th December 2019. The half kilometer stretch of the river along with its banks is rich with the fragile riparian ecosystem and supports the growth of rare species like *Holigarna arnottiana*, *Ochlandra scriptoria*, *Acacia caesia*, *Alangium salvifolium*. It also has an old mango tree that supports the faunal diversity in the area. *Lxora lanceolaria*, *Ixora malabarica* species are found here. The action to declare the LBHS was taken to ensure a shelter for this threatened species and to protect from the increased human encroachments.
10. Declaration of The Karinthandan chain tree as local biodiversity heritage tree. The chain tree of Karinthandan in Lakkidi village of Wayanad is believed to have soul of tribe Karinthandan as his soul was exorcised and tied with the tree using a chain. The tree and the story of Karinthandan is part of history and culture of Wayanad. This tree is host to many birds, insects, reptiles and epiphytes. Recognising the ecological and historical importance of the tree Vythiri BMC of Wayanad district declared chain tree *Elaocarpus* as local heritage tree.

Sl. No.	Name of BMC & District	Name of Local BHS/ Tree	Date of Resolution passed
1	Mallappuzhasseri Grama Panchayat, Pathanamthitta	'Pannivelichira' – a wetland ecosystem	26.10.2019
2	Pandalam Thekkekara Grama Panchayat, Pathanamthitta	A two hundred year old cashew nut tree in the 5th ward of panchayat	16.10.2019
3	Pandalam Municipality, Pathanamthitta	16 number of trees (heronries) seen in the town area of the municipality	12.11.2019
4	Anchuthengu Grama Panchayat, Thiruvananthapuram	Two Chempaka trees seen in 2nd ward of panchayat (about 250 year old)	05.12.2019

5	Chirayinkeezhu Grama Panchayat, Thiruvananthapuram	'Nattumavu'(150 year old) seen in 5th ward of panchayat	07.12.2019
6	MudakkalGrama Panchayat, Thiruvananthapuram	'Kadalkandam' – a biodiversity rich wetland area & a two hundred year old tree – 'Poovanam' as local biodiversity heritage tree.	11.12.2019
7	AyarkunnamGrama Panchayat, Kottayam	A two hundred year old 'Nattumavu' tree, a keystone species seen along the bank of Meenachil River	12.12.2019
8	AlakkodeGrama Panchayat, Kannur	'Eeyyabharanithuruthu' – a biodiversity rich island area in the Kuppampuzha	27.12.2019
9	PallikkalGrama Panchayat, Pathanamthitta	'Arattuchira'- a wetland ecosystem	03.01.2020



LBH tree . Kottayam



Pandalam Kottilyam - Pathanamthitta

6.6 Financing biodiversity conservation - BMC

Pannivelichira Management initiation: Mallappuzhassery Gramapanchayat

As a conservation initiation the Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC), on 26th Oct 2019, declared the area as a Local Biodiversity Heritage Site (LBHS). As the next step to conservation Mallappuzhassery Grama Panchayat BMC joining hand in hand with the Primary Health Centre Mallappuzhassery and St Thomas College, Kozhencherry, Marthoma College Thiruvalla, MACFAST, Thiruvalla and Pathanamthitta BIRDERS group and proposed a Project titled “Pannivelichira Management Initiation” which involves water quality analysis, biodiversity assessment and awareness activities and forwarded to State Wetland Authority of Kerala (SWAK). As an initiation to manage and enhance existing wetland habitat, through this project Mallappuzhassery Gramapanchayat BMC aims to document the existing biodiversity of the Local Biodiversity Heritage of Kerala for the future generation and to provide awareness among youngsters and students residing in Mallappuzhassery Panchayat about the need to protect biodiversity and wetlands. The Proposed project was accepted by SWAK for financial support

Synergy with activities of 13th working group

1. Thiruvananthapuram:

- » Working groups of all the LSGs are involving in Pachathuruthu programs of Haritha Kerala mission
- » Thiruvananthapuram corporation's working group has a proposed disaster management project at Chala (installation of fire hydrants) and River restoration projects by using coir geo textiles, bamboo and Vetiver on the banks of Karamanayar, Killiyaar, Kariyilathodu and Ulloorthodu.
- » Attingal BMC in association with the working group and students of neighbouring schools successfully made 3000 seed bombs and planted it in waste lands, which is noted as one of the innovative initiatives among the BMCs from Thiruvananthapuram district.

2. Ernakulam:

Kochi corporation approved Biodiversity Management project in 2019-2020 year plan. Butterfly garden , Medicinal plant Garden and Fruit tree Garden are the projects proposed in differen divisions of Kochi corporation. 15 lakh is allotted for this work.

3. Kozhikode:

A total of 68 projects have been included under the head of the activities suggested by the working groups have been included in the annual plans of the LSGIs.



Strengthening BMCs- Way foreword

7.1 Local Self Governments and Natural resources

In Kerala, LSGs have been successfully empowered through massive transfer of resources as well as administrative powers and the process can be considered as a model for administrative decentralization, fiscal decentralization, participatory planning, setting up supporting institutions for local governance and so on. To operationalise decentralisation, Kerala chose the path of participatory local level planning as the entry point. It aimed to reach the level of empowering the people to take their own decisions after analysing the local situation. Peoples Plan ensured People's participation in all stages of a development programme right from identification of a need and formulation of a scheme through its planning, implementation, operation and maintenance as well as monitoring and evaluation phases. Biodiversity has not received the necessary importance among public and policy makers and mainstreaming biodiversity in planning process is necessary. Decentralization is a two way process and requires constant dialogue. There is necessity to deconstruct the concept of biodiversity as is relevant to panchayat and to each target groups as LSG, and line departments as animal husbandry, forestry, agriculture etc. There should be clarity of role of each department in mainstreaming biodiversity in the respective sector.

Mainstreaming of Biodiversity issues-linking PBR to planning process of Local bodies is an important prerequisite to strengthening the institutional capacity of BMC for good local governance. Promotion of good governance at local level through BMC for a) Community based conservation of Biodiversity b) Sustainable use of bioresources, c) Fair and Equitable sharing of benefits is necessary. Development of a community level micro plan and district level macro plan of conservation is necessary. Panchayat may prepare a community level micro plan of conservation management for the area linking conservation and sustainable resource use so as to provide an incentive for local user groups to conserve biodiversity sustainably. BMC/ LSG's are to be entrusted with the task of ensuring public participation from different user groups at all levels of planning, implementation and monitoring phase of the project. Community-led conservation at panchayat level should be integrated to develop a master plan for district by linking together the respective BMC's. Development of a district wise management and implementation strategy incorporating issues, solutions, activities, resources, responsibilities and time frame to implement conservation programmes

is necessary at a larger perspective. The role of District and Block BMCs in developing such a holistic biodiversity management plan for the district is very important.

Although Kerala is one of the first state in India to establish BMC in all LSG only 10-20% of BMC are active hence there is a need to strengthen BMC in all aspects. It was pointed out that KSBB had conducted district level awareness programmes in all 14 districts of Kerala. Several good models of sustainable development such as in Meenangadi Mattathoor, Kolayad, Edava , Pillicode, Muzhakunnu etc are there which can be replicated elsewhere. The basic fact behind such models is the support of the local people.

7.2 Major Consultations held for strengthening BMCs

1. KSBB had conducted BMC meet during 2012, 2014, 2017 wherein a platform was provided for BMC members to address the main issues identified.
2. KSBB conducted national level discussions during 2012, 2014 and 2017 for strengthening BMCs.
3. In addition KSBB had conducted an exit survey among the outgoing BMC members before the local elections during 2015. During this structured questionnaire were distributed to all the 978 panchayats, 60 municipalites and 5 corporation and responses were received from 70% of LSGs . 90 % of the BMC felt the need of Capacity development of BMCs. After the elections BMC has been reconstituted during 2016-2017. The second term of BMC is ending on 2020 and although much progress has been achieved in strengthening BMC still much needs to be done during the third term of BMCs
4. During 2016-17 the State Planning Board constituted a working group on Biodiversity with Prof. V.K. Ramachandran Hon'ble Vice Chairman of State Planning Board in the chair and Dr.P.Rajasekharan, Chief(Agriculture), State Planning Board as Convenor and with 12 members. One of the key mandates of the committee was to look into the working of BMCs and suggest appropriate action to empower them.



5. During 2017 and 2019 KSBB conducted two state level consultations for prioritizing the action to be taken for strengthening BMC, updating PBR and the criteria to be adopted for selecting model BMCs and the projects which can be undertaken by model BMCs.
6. The Subordinate legislative committee of Niyamasabha conducted public sittings at Wayanad and Nelliampathy during 2017 to look into the implementation of BD Act and had submitted a detailed report for strengthening BMC
7. During 2018-19, KSBB in association with FAO had awarded a study to Centre for Development Studies wherein a review of the functioning of BMCs based on a few case studies were done.
8. The Environmental and Social Assessment Report , Kerala Local Government Service Delivery Project has identified the important constraints of the capacity building efforts for natural resources and environment for local governments during the Ninth and Tenth Plan period as :
 - » Lack of policy and legal framework for intervention of local government in natural resources and environment management
 - » Capacity gaps of elected representatives and officials of local governments was not scientifically assessed and training was not properly designed
 - » Scope and importance of sustainable development was not explicitly incorporated in the training modules
 - » No separate working group at the local level for watershed development and natural resources management
 - » Lack of comprehension on the concept and methodology of integration of different development sectors with an overall objective of sustainable development
 - » Lack of capacity of the plan appraisal team to assess the environmental impact of different development projects and effective tools and techniques for doing environmental assessment
 - » Inadequacy of appropriate Environmental Management Framework.

A compilation of all these discussions are presented below.



Thematic expert committee meetings

7.3 Factors contributing to success of some BMCs

The review of functioning of successful BMCs by CDS has pointed out the following salient features

- Normally there is no separate fund for the Action Plans of BMC except special funds from State Biodiversity Board for model BMCs. Such paucity of funds of BMC was overcome by the successful panchayats by integrating selected conventional projects of panchayats which are directly or indirectly related to environment assets into the Action Plan of BMC.
- Effective use of MGNREGS is a pivotal factor for the best performance in the case studies. Majority of the heads under MGNREGS like afforestation, water conservation, drought proofing, and renovation of water bodies etc., provide direct benefits to the environment conservation. Therefore, MGNREGS can be considered as a scheme which contributes to the environment protection at the local level along with the employment generation. These grama panchayats ensure monitoring of BMCs in the implementation of such projects. In other words, the majority of the activities of BMCs in accordance with the Action Plan have been implemented through MGNREGS.
- Effective integration of various schemes, i.e., schemes of transferred institutions like Krishibhavan, departmental schemes, centrally sponsored schemes (MGNREGS), etc., have been brought out in line with the plan formulation in selected panchayats. For instance, an attempt has been made by these panchayats to enhance the paddy cultivation by using labour force of MGNREGS and seeds, fertilisers and other supports from Krishibhavan.
- Measures of Meenangadi to become India's first carbon-neutral panchayat and creation of artificial forest, efforts of Eraviperoor in the rejuvenation of Varattar river, conducting Eco-Gramasabha and promoting Eraviperoor Rice, attempts of Marancherry in the conservation of Kole wetland have been observed as exemplary steps in the context of biodiversity conservation.
- Kanjikuzhi grama panchayat is renowned for vegetable cultivation and it has been observed as a life culture of the people of Kanjikuzhi. Providing seeds and all other supports to promote vegetable cultivation in all households, identifying barren land to cultivate vegetables by using MGNREGS labourers under the monitoring of panchayat, maintaining vegetable shops to promote marketing, are the major activities of Kanjikuzhi grama panchayat in this context. The attempt of Kanjhikuzhi grama panchayat to promote vegetable cultivation can be considered as unique in the context of agrobiodiversity promotion.
- Role of NGOs, stakeholders, activists, etc., is very crucial and inevitable for local development, particularly in environment conservation. Active involvement of

such groups was significant in selected grama panchayats, and it was the backbone for the best performance of these panchayats.

- An approach of grama panchayats to identify NGOs, stakeholders etc., in connection with the particular focussed area and to make a platform to involve them can be considered as a foremost step in the development process. It has been witnessed in selected grama panchayats.
- Political coordination in the development of grama panchayat has been noticed as a vital factor for the best performance.

7.4 Strengthening institutional structure of BMC

Lack of administrative support, least priority given for biodiversity related matters, non-cooperation, lack of sensitisation, etc at local level are major hurdles in the working of the BMCs. It was widely suggested that BMCs require strengthening in terms of

1. Policy support for strengthening institutional structure of BMC
2. Capacity development of BMC
3. Biodiversity conservation projects through BMC
4. Support for Resource mobilization for Biodiversity conservation at LSG level

7.4.1 Synergy of LSG and KSBB

- » A quick assessment of functioning of BMC and strength and weakness is needed, as KSBB is having limited facilities it has been suggested that this can be done through KILA who is having dedicated resource persons in all LSG who can be trained for assessing the functioning of BMC.
- » Under the chairmanship of District panchayat a committee may be constituted for reviewing the activities of BMC as per the mandate
- » A reporting system for BMC activities through LSG shall be developed. For this purpose a district level evaluation of BMC projects and a district level review meeting for BMC in every three months can be conducted.
- » It was also suggested that facilities of LSG/ KILA can be used for Conducting a "Rightshop" for developing a biodiversity action plan for model BMC
- » Developing a model resource local govt in each district (2018-19) who in turn can train others have been suggested as ways of developing linkages with LSG
- » Biodiversity conservation should be discussed at the level of Gramasabhas and all the activities of BMC should be brought under the schemes of productive sectors by suitable orders from LSGD.
- » Biodiversity conservation projects need to be included in plan funds of productive sectors at local level
- » The BMC minutes should be submitted and discussed in panchayath board

- meeting. BMC activities should also be an agenda in panchayath board meeting
- » While LSG is awarding incentives/ awards for panchayats the activities undertaken by BMC shall also be considered as one criteria for evaluation.
- » Provide a minimum office infrastructure for BMC at Panchayat office : The BMC is mandated with safe custody of PBR and registers of details of access to bioresource as per Rule 20 (11 and 12) of Kerala Biological Diversity Rules 2008. Office space and notice board detailing the list of BMC members may be set up with support of LSGD.

7.4.2 Capacity building of BMC

Biodiversity can only be preserved through voluntary participation of every individual member of the society and Aichi Biodiversity Target 1 specifies that by 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

At the grass root level the major constraint identified was the lack of awareness among stakeholders about significance of biodiversity and the ecosystem services provided by it. Strengthening of institutional structures, particularly at local level the BMCs and other line departments is necessary. Modules for BMC empowerment and human resource capacity development for Biodiversity governance has been developed in association with KILA and such activities shall be taken up as a part of regular empowerment programs of LSG. District level resources persons has been trained with the help of KILA and they will be undertaking BMC empowerment programs at Block and Panchayat level.

- Capacity building trainings and Gap assessment needs to be conducted on a regular basis based on which modules and curriculum can be developed.
- UN Convention on Biological Diversity encourage local governments to develop and implement LBSAPs in support of NBSAPs. Capacity building for strengthening BMCs for formulation of Local Action Plan for Biodiversity and their implementation and monitoring at panchayat level is necessary. PBR is not to be viewed as an end on itself, it should be used as base document for developing Local Biodiversity Action Plan. The LBSAP should have management plan for local bioresource based on availability and sustainability. BMC should be sufficiently empowered by handholding to carry out their mandate in a phased manner.
- Capacity building of the working group on Biodiversity, Environment, Climate change and Disaster management to perform Environmental auditing of all developmental schemes being implemented at local level
- The training module developed by Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT)- Village Botanist Course could be utilized for developing

local expertise.

- Capacity building for establishment of a legal literacy unit at local level to provide advice to LSG/BMC on various provisions of Environment related act and rules
 - » One of the schemes during peoples plan was establishing Voluntary Technical Core (VTC) by including eminent retired persons who can contribute to society in environment field. Such a core group of VTC at state level, district level and block level with about 10 resource persons can be sensitized to the subject and can serve as resource persons.
 - » Another recommendation was to develop Resource local govt similar to a hub and spoke model by which one panchayat can be strengthened for biodiversity management which will in turn train others, within 6 months. Outstanding well functioning panchayats in priority hotspot areas can be developed as a hub.
 - » A state platform, district platform of environment activists and NGO can be set up which will provide a live eplatform for debate and this is highly critical for a sector such as biodiversity
 - » It is imperative to develop better understanding of roles and responsibilities of BMCs amongst other stakeholders such as panchayat leaders, frontline forest and other development officials.
 - » Inclusion of Natural resource and environment management topics in the training module for LSG
 - » For developing capabilities of BMC to develop action plans, generate funds, regulate access to bioresource, appropriate methodologies, tools, guidelines, training materials, pictorial tool kits etc must be prepared and suitable trainings given.
 - » Involve print, electronic and social media for spreading the message of biodiversity conservation to a wider audience. KSBB has engaged social media through whatsapp group, facebook and webinars. In addition Kerala Biodiversity Museum is a state of art Biodiversity Museum set up in a heritage building at Trivandrum to spread the message of biodiversity conservation through innovative interactive games, 3 D movies and provides real time data on Biodiversity and Climate change to public.
 - » Documentation of best practices and case studies of BMC evolution, innovations and accomplishments. Replicable models can be taken up in each district and KSBB can develop a database of such success stories.
- Mere classroom training is not sufficient and exposure visits may lead to good learning for BMCs. Trainings for BMCs can be arranged in Forest Schools and State Institutes for Rural Development (SIRD). Exposure visits to BMC for

conservation of Biodiversity & to mainstream biodiversity concerns into local level planning and Panchayat to Panchayat training programmes are necessary

- A speaking manual on the regulatory functions of BMC and role of authorized officers of SBB to be developed especially for priority areas as coastal zone, and other biodiversity rich areas.
- Public participation is an inevitable factor for the success of any plans and project, and the same is true in environment and biodiversity sector also. Through campaigns and publicity, Environmental/ Biodiversity Grama Sabha can be conducted and the local specific issues discussed and action plan developed. Some BMCs as Eraviperoor and Meenangadi has taken the initiative and conducts Gramasabhas and has identified ward level volunteers.
- » A dedicated web platform needs to be developed with updates regarding activities of the BMCs. These could be highlighted periodically in the public domain through sustained and concerted awareness campaigns.

7.4.3 Technical support to BMC

- » The major lacunae in Biodiversity documentation and research identified is the lack of a good quality updated data base in the public domain. The available checklists in many instances list the synonyms and are not taxonomically validated.
- » Government should plan urgent strategies and action plans to prepare a comprehensive biodiversity data portal in the public domain, publish high quality field guides and monographs
- » Lack of trained competent taxonomists to cater to the future demands in biodiversity science is a major lacunae to be addressed urgently
- » Though monitoring select species or species groups could be achieved by groups of professionals; monitoring the diversity of an entire class across space and time has humungous resource requirements. Popularity of certain groups like birds and butterflies amongst amateurs opens up the possibility of crowd sourcing techniques known as citizen science. In Kerala the possibility of involving citizen scientists and civil society in biodiversity documentation were not fully explored, though opportunities for such an exercise are awesome. Long term biodiversity monitoring studies and preparation of inventories can be tried by expanding the network of local communities and civil societies
- » The scope of the Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) at the local level can be broadened with the inclusion of people interested in natural history studies in order to develop Biodiversity Monitoring Groups and Biodiversity Armies at panchayath level
- » This group can serve as parataxonomists to assist the state biodiversity board to achieve future goals such as preparation of biodiversity management and

action plans at the grass roots

- » To prepare effective PBRs a digitally searchable data base of identified species can be made available to BMCs. A need to validate and update the species documentation in all the people's biodiversity registers and make it into a dynamic system, with frequent updating, specifically on the status of the species and ecosystem in addition to their commercial use was also prioritized
- » Depositions in the natural history museums and repositories reveal the great natural history and biodiversity of the nation and a source material for the taxonomists and biotechnologists to pursue their research. It also provides identification services on natural objects and rich fauna, flora and minerals resources to user groups. The priority therefore should be to prepare a database of type materials available in each of the repository and to simplify the procedure for sharing the data to practicing taxonomists/biodiversity experts.
- » Lack of information on the status of potential bioresources, domestic consumption and trading, supply chain, quantity of tradable bioresources etc effects implementation of ABS provisions. Hence a state level study for assessing trade volumes and sources of materials of all the traded bioresources is suggested.
- » Need for technical support in developing PBRs: One of the suggestions was to utilize the wealth of Ethnobotanical data available while preparing the PBRs. AICRP has a database collected from all over India from 1982 to 1992 and beyond. This data is available in BSI and ZSI. Data is also available in the form of Ph D and M Phil thesis and publications in other journals both Indian and International. This can be made use of for cross reference for greater authentication.
- » Developing a standardized methodology for Rapid biodiversity surveys for PBR preparation and updation is another issue which has been flagged frequently.
- » It was urged that SBB should prepare a priority list of species and work with a range of institutions like Patents and Trademarks etc.
- » In the ensuing discussion regarding the confidentiality of PBR it was discussed whether PBR should be kept open or secret. One of the suggestions was that it can be made available in a staggered manner. It can be kept closed for one or two years and made available to those who seek particular information for commercial purposes for a specific charge.
- » PBR should be updated every 5 years with help of Technical support group
- » Role of Government Research Institutes in developing knowledge for mainstreaming biodiversity: There are a number of public research institutes in the state however, they have been functioning in a vacuum, often doing research without any coordination with the Biodiversity Board. This coordination could be achieved by linking these institutes to the Kerala State Biodiversity Board so that an annual research plan be made and a consortium be formed to develop

the requisite knowledge.

- » The 13 Plan has promoted preparation of District plan and this has a sector Forest, Biodiversity and Climate change and it was suggested that BMC should be involved in planning process in future. District plan should also feed into the state biodiversity strategies and action plan
- » Biodiversity conservation should be linked with schools, As part of pothu vidhyabahas samrakshana yajnam 1000 school have been selected and activities should be focussed on this area.
- » Unnathbharath abhyana- an ambitious scheme of Gol whereby higher educational institutions are enabled to work with the people of rural areas in identifying development challenges and evolving appropriate solutions for accelerating sustainable growth. Thus the vast strength of students from Life science background can be utilized for biodiversity conservation.
- » Student oriented biodiversity conservation programs must be initiated and BMC/ LSGIs may involve students for the preparation and upgradation of the PBR.
- » The school curricula should be framed involving taxonomy as a 'joyful' activity rather than a 'cumbersome' task, with more field oriented activities to address the dearth of taxonomists. The initiative of KSBB to develop Childrens Biodiversity Register and the project implemented with support of NBA "Panchayat as classroom and PBR is a text book" is a step in this direction
- » Opportunities to link Biodiversity clubs with Environmental literacy program to be explored. In this context KSBB is associating with Literacy Mission for identification of Biodiversity rich areas outside Protected areas in Kerala
- » A quiz book on biodiversity to be compiled and online quiz for Biodiversity club students can be conducted for raising awareness on biodiversity
- » A video documentation of the successful models can be done for screening during workshops and for exposure of such replicable models to other BMCs.
- » Guidelines regarding involvement of National Service Scheme (NSS) and National Cadet Corps (NCC) student volunteers with clear focus on Biodiversity Conservation needs to be developed.

7.4.4 Sustainable use of bioresources

- There is a tendency to bring all aspects of environment under biodiversity hence there should be clarity regarding the role of panchayats/BMC in biodiversity management.
- All the LSGIs in the State may be classified as upland, midland and low land and suitable action plan for biodiversity conservation may be developed in consultation with scientific and technical experts at local and state level. There should be clear guidelines and this may be location specific as issues for BMC

in dry areas necessitating soil conservation /water conservation etc is different from activities to be undertaken in coastal areas

- All the BMCs/ LSGIs must have a focus area for action based on the geographical condition of the locality.
- Based on the Environmental/Biodiversity gramasabhas and PBR, with technical support of regional TSG, BMC can prepare Environmental/ Biodiversity status Report. It can be an entry-point document based on which the second phase of activity commences.
- A data base of identified species or checklist can be made available to BMCs based on PBR. The BMC can prepare an Environmental/ Biodiversity status Report of the area and based on this the Working group can formulate Local Biodiversity Action Plan and formulate projects for inclusion in Plan funding.
- District level Technical Support group to be constituted and they should evaluate the biodiversity issues requiring priority attention of the district each year and suggest District strategies and action plan for biodiversity conservation
- LSGIs/ BMCs must have a vision on long term biodiversity conservation programs/ projects and develop short term and long term action plans
- The linkages between conservation with livelihood need to be highlighted. Therefore, it is essential to develop a guidance manual regarding the management of livelihood promotion activities through BMCs.
- Develop standards/tools for biodiversity conservation on the lines of organic certification standards.
- Further models on how to make biodiversity conservation an economically viable activity to be developed, biodiversity conservation should be a part of the economic development plan of panchayat.
- The BMCs/ LSGIs with the support of public must develop an action plan at local level for the conservation of biological resources in accordance with the ecological conditions of the area.
- Community-led conservation at panchayat level should be integrated to develop a master plan for district by linking together the respective BMC's. Development of a district wise management and implementation strategy incorporating issues, solutions, activities, resources, responsibilities and time frame to implement conservation programmes is necessary at a larger perspective.
- The activities of MNREGS should focus on conservation of biodiversity, ecosystems conservation, wetland conservation with support of BMC
- The Standing committee on development should give sufficient importance to the projects relating to biodiversity conservation while formulating plan schemes
- The programs of several departments are harming biodiversity hence the

projects of different departments at local level may be examined by district level committee/ TSG

7.4.5 Policy support to BMC

The structure of BMC need to be reviewed and may be modified and some of the suggestions were:

- » Agriculture officer should be secretary of BMC, as he is already familiar with the subject and as all officers in the LSG are exofficio secretaries of panchayat such a change in structure will be within the ambit of the Act.
- » Nominate representatives of departments at local level: To provide technical advise and improve functioning of BMC nominate six special invitees to BMC from forest, agriculture, animal husbandry, livestock, health, fisheries and education dept. One expert member from research institution, academic institution, NGO shall be called as special invitee
- » Representative of missions of Govt of Kerala to be invited as special invitees
- » Formulate a State Level Advisory Council, chaired by the Chief secretary and comprising secretaries of various departments and governmental bodies, to advise Government on mainstreaming biodiversity in production sectors. (this was suggested in Kerala Env't Policy developed by KSBB also). Accordingly a State level Steering Committee on Biodiversity was constituted.
- » In view of India's commitment to UN Sustainable development goals a standing committee on Biodiversity and Environment is an option. Ministry of Panchayati Raj has already given necessary directions to the state regarding this. Cross representation of members of Environment/Biodiversity Standing committee in other committees will enable cross linkages.
- » Biodiversity and Environment to be also included as a subject in the Standing committee for Development
- » Environment protection and Biodiversity conservation can be included as a mandatory function of the panchayat.
- » Panchayats can constitute Environmental/Biodiversity gramasabhas. All developmental activities having an effect on Biodiversity/Environment such as quarrying, sand mining, wetland conversion shall be permitted with approval of Environmental gramasabha.
- » Constitution of state level BMC monitoring and PBR quality monitoring expert committee.
- » Biodiversity Code of Conduct setting out standards of behaviour for responsible practices to be followed by line departments while proposing projects to be implemented at local level
- » Promoting cross sectoral linkages of BMC with existing Institutions as JFMC, EDC, NGO, Ecoclubs etc

- » As BMCs and JFM have similar objectives, incorporating the guiding principles of the two institutions can enhance effectiveness of the government initiatives.
- » Kudumbasree as the accredited agency for BMC for undertaking Biodiversity conservation activities
- » Regular interactions and meetings with BMC and VSS to facilitate Conservation and Sustainable utilization of bioresources and to regulate illegal trade of bioresources shall be promoted
- » Create subcommittees under the leadership of BMCs which includes experts and other stakeholders for the efficient implementation of environment-biodiversity conservation-related projects.
- » Women have been the repository of traditional ecological knowledge, particularly with respect to biodiversity and its uses. Steps are required to foster a congenial atmosphere that facilitates participation of women in activities of BMCs.

7.4.6 Financial support

In order to understand the development paradigm and environmental concerns of local bodies at various levels and activities undertaken for environment protection and conservation outside forests through peoples participation at the local level KSBB had conducted a desk review of Plan funding of panchayats in 14 districts. The funding for Environmental and natural resources conservation projects in 86 panchayats including coastal, high land and midland were studied. The major funds were for preparation of banana cultivation, special live stock breeding programme, paddy development, intercrop cultivation, coconut cultivation, tubercrop development, goat rearing, vegetable development programme, jalanidhi, cattle rearing, soil conservation, biodiversity register etc. Only in very few panchayats as in Wayanad funds were allocated for river bank protection, canal restoration, wetland conservation etc. The major funds are being allocated for Agriculture, Fisheries etc while conservation of natural resources, environment protection, and biodiversity conservation has very limited fund allocation. A detailed review of plan fund allocation at LSG level for natural resources conservation/ environmental protection is necessary for identifying the gaps.

- » The funds for biodiversity conservation should be sourced from plan fund of productive sector. This requires only a clarification from LSG that biodiversity plan and implementation is part of plan of productive sectors of LSG.
- » The work force available with MGNREGS can also be effectively utilized. Another group which can be enlisted for support are kudumbasree.
- » Though there are legal and policy instruments, there is not enough clarity on the mobilization of resources and mechanisms for their enforcement. Hence, some

of these legal/policy provisions remain as wish statements. One can interpret this as an outcome of a situation where there is an awareness on the need to protect biodiversity at the state level, but it is not translated into workable strategies for its protection due to other constraints of the state government.

- » Revenue generation options for BMCs need to be elucidated and alternatives to finance activities of BMCs in absence of revenue generation needs to be emphasized.
- » Although the government has constituted a 13th working group on environment, biodiversity and climate change with BMC as members, their role has remained merely advisory and so far no funds have been allocated to them as well.
- » The Second steering committee on Biodiversity has recommended that while recommending Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) by State level expert appraisal committee or district level expert committee the measures for eco restoration/ afforestation in the project area shall be included. The funds allotted as per guidelines issued by MOEF shall be credited to the Local Biodiversity Fund of the BMC and the activities shall be coordinated by BMCs. BMCs will be responsible for monitoring of restoration plan based on issues raised during public consultations with the help of LSG and through Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and Kudumbasree. The Kerala State Biodiversity Board will co ordinate the activities of BMC and also ensure the assistance and expertise they need from various departments. This can be explored as a sustainable financing option
- » BMCs are empowered to collect fees for access to bioresources. The prerequisite to this is the starting of register containing details of bioresources sourced from the panchayat. The BMC should be sufficiently empowered to do this.
- » BMC can also explore funding options from other departments as was done by Pannivelichira: Mallappuzhassery Gramapanchayat Pathanamthitta where support from State Wetland Authority of Kerala (SWAK) was enlisted for conservation of Local Biodiversity Heritage Area.

Suggested BMC activities

1. Protection of biodiversity outside forest areas as BHS to be taken up on priority basis by BMC.
2. Make an inventory of places, areas in the GP/ Municipality which are ecologically sensitive as sacred groves, wet lands, small patch of forest, etc and notify as Local Biodiversity Heritage Sites
3. Declare biodiversity rich areas as Biodiversity Heritage Sites and develop management plans for them
4. Identify and conserve rare plants, animals, cultivars, local animal breeds in the

area

5. Help LSG for identification, prioritization and eradication of invasive alien species through MNREGS
6. Ecorestoration of degraded areas, abandoned quarries, degraded ponds, Wetlands, polluted river etc
7. Establishment of Biodiversity Gardens in panchayat
8. Development of City Biodiversity Index by Corporations
9. Conservation of Agrobiodiversity/community seed banks
10. Greening of urban areas
11. Maintain data of plants/resources/local vaidyas/traditional knowledge holders, innovations and practices of traditional and local communities/ bioresources of economic potential.
12. Prepare map of local land use and analyse trends in land-use change
13. Estimate harvest rates of NTFP s and assess market values.
14. List the items harvested/traded from the panchayat and value these resources
15. Support biodiversity-compatible production practices in agriculture, aquaculture, agro-forestry, forestry and fisheries under sustainable practices



കേരള സർക്കാർ

സംഗ്രഹം

പരിസ്ഥിതി വകുപ്പ്-പ്രാദേശിക തലത്തിലുള്ള പരിസ്ഥിതി ശോഷണം ഒഴിവാക്കുന്നതിനായി ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ പരിപാലന സമിതികളെ നിയോഗിച്ച് ഉത്തരവാകുന്നു.

പരിസ്ഥിതി (എ) വകുപ്പ്

സ.ഉ.(അച്ചടി) നം.04/13/പരി.

തീയതി, തിരുവനന്തപുരം 13.05.2013

- സൂചന : (1) കേരള നിയമസഭയുടെ പരിസ്ഥിതി സമിതി (2006-2009) 19.07.2007 ൽ സമർപ്പിച്ച ഒന്നാമതു റിപ്പോർട്ട്
- (2) 24.01.2012 ൽ സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡ് മെമ്പർ സെക്രട്ടറി അയച്ച 61/എ1/2012/കെ എസ് ബി ബി നമ്പർ കത്ത്
- (3) 22.03.2013 ലെ സർക്കാർ ഉത്തരവ് (അച്ചടി) നമ്പർ 1/2013/പരി നമ്പർ സർക്കാർ ഉത്തരവ്

ഉത്തരവ്

പാലക്കാട് ജില്ലയിലെ കഞ്ചിക്കോട് വ്യവസായ മേഖലയിലെ ഇരുമ്പുരുക്കു നിർമ്മാണ ശാലകൾ മൂലം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന പരിസരമലിനീകരണവും, പാരിസ്ഥിതിക പ്രശ്നങ്ങളും സംബന്ധിച്ച് കേരള നിയമസഭയുടെ പരിസ്ഥിതി സംബന്ധിച്ച സമിതി വിശദമായ പഠനം നടത്തി സമർപ്പിച്ച റിപ്പോർട്ട് ഒന്നാമതു സൂചിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ, ഈ മേഖലയിലെ പാരിസ്ഥിതിക പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾക്ക് തക്കസമയത്ത് ആവശ്യമായ പരിഹാര നടപടികൾക്കെക്കൊള്ളുന്നതിന് മതിയായ അധികാരത്തോടെ ഒരു 'കാവൽസംഘം' രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നത് നന്നായിരിക്കും എന്നു ശുപാർശ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇത്തരം ചെറുതും, വലുതുമായ പാരിസ്ഥിതിക ശോഷണം യഥാസമയം തടയുന്നതിനും, നിയമാനുസൃത നടപടികൾ ഫലപ്രദമായ രീതിയിൽ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതിനും നിലവിൽ സംസ്ഥാന മലിനീകരണ നിയന്ത്രണ ബോർഡ് മാത്രമേയുള്ളൂ. പരിസ്ഥിതി സംരക്ഷണത്തിനും, പാരിസ്ഥിതിക ശോഷണം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതോ, ഉണ്ടാക്കാവുന്നതോ ആയ നടപടികൾക്ക് യഥാസമയം പ്രതിവിധിയുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനായി, പരിസ്ഥിതി നിയമങ്ങളും, ചട്ടങ്ങളും, വിജ്ഞാപനങ്ങളും ലംഘിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന സംഭവങ്ങളിലും, പ്രാദേശിക തലത്തിൽ സംഭവിക്കുന്ന പാരിസ്ഥിതിക ശോഷണം പൊതുജനാരോഗ്യത്തിനും മനുഷ്യജീവനും ഭീഷണിയാകാവുന്ന പാരിസ്ഥിതിക പ്രശ്നങ്ങളിലും ഉടൻ നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കാനുതകുന്ന അന്വേഷണ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൾ സർക്കാരിൽ പരിസ്ഥിതി വകുപ്പിനു നേരിട്ടു സമർപ്പിക്കാനായി അതാതു സംഗതിയിൽ ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട താലൂക്ക് തഹസീൽദാർമാർ, പ്രാഥമിക ആരോഗ്യകേന്ദ്രം/സാമൂഹ്യ ആരോഗ്യ കേന്ദ്രം മെഡിക്കൽ ഓഫീസർമാർ, നഗരപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ ഹെൽത്ത് ഓഫീസർമാർ, പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷനിലെ സ്റ്റേഷൻ ഹൗസ് ഓഫീസർമാർ, ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്ത്/മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റി/കോർപ്പറേഷൻ സെക്രട്ടറിമാർ എന്നിവരെ മൂന്നാമതു സൂചിപ്പിച്ച സർക്കാർ ഉത്തരവു പ്രകാരം, പ്രത്യേകമായി ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

2. അതാത് പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള/ഉണ്ടാകാവുന്ന പാരിസ്ഥിതിക പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ മേല്പറഞ്ഞ അധികാരികളെ കൃത്യസമയത്ത് അറിയിച്ച് നിയമാനുസൃത നടപടികൾ ഉറപ്പാക്കുന്നതിന് നിലവിൽ സംവിധാനങ്ങളൊന്നുമില്ല. സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ എല്ലാ ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്തുകളിലും 2002-ലെ ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ നിയമപ്രകാരമുള്ള ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ പരിപാലന സമിതികൾ (Biodiversity Management Committee-BMC) രൂപീകൃതമായിട്ടുണ്ട്. നിയമാനുസൃതവും പരിസ്ഥിതി വിഷയത്തിൽ തന്നെ ചുമതലപ്പെട്ടതുമായ ഈ കമ്മിറ്റിക്ക്, ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്ത് തല

ത്തിൽ 'പരിസ്ഥിതി കാവൽ സംഘം' ആയി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ചുമതല കൂടി നല്കി സർക്കാർ ഇതിനാൽ ഉത്തരവാകുന്നു. ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ നിയമവും ചട്ടങ്ങളും അനുശാസിക്കുന്ന ചുമതലകൾ കൂടാതെ ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്ത്‌തല 'പരിസ്ഥിതി കാവൽ സംഘം' എന്ന നിലയിൽ BMC കൾക്ക് താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന നടപടികളും സ്വീകരിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്:

(1) ഏറ്റവും താഴ്ന്ന തലത്തിൽ ജനകീയമായ പ്രാഥമിക പരിസ്ഥിതി പരിപാലനം, അതാത് ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്തുകളിലെ BMC കളുടെ ചുമതലയായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

(2) പരിസ്ഥിതി നിയമങ്ങൾ, ചട്ടങ്ങൾ, വിജ്ഞാപനങ്ങൾ എന്നിവ ലംഘിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ഏല്ലാ നടപടികളും, കൂടാതെ പാരിസ്ഥിതിക ശോഷണമോ, പൊതുജനാരോഗ്യ പ്രശ്നമോ, മനുഷ്യജീവൻ ഭീഷണിയോ സംഭാതമാകുന്നതോ, ആകാവുന്നതോ ആയ സ്ഥിതിവിശേഷം മറ്റുവിധത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന പക്ഷം അക്കാദ്യവും ഉടൻ അതാതുസമയം അത്തരം കേസുകളിൽ നിയമാനുസൃത മേൽനടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കാൻ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള അധികാരികളെ അറിയിക്കാനുള്ള ചുമതല അതാത് ബി.എം.സി.കളുടേതായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇതിനായി മേൽ സൂചിപ്പിച്ച സർക്കാർ ഉത്തരവിലെ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ പാലിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

(3) പഞ്ചായത്തിലെ പരിസ്ഥിതി പരിപാലനത്തിനുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ രൂപീകരിച്ച് പഞ്ചായത്ത് കമ്മിറ്റി മുഖേന നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതിനും പാരിസ്ഥിതിക അനുമതി വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ (ഉദാ: പാറമട, മണൽഖനനം, മുൻകൂർ പരിസ്ഥിതി അനുമതി നല്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള വികസന പദ്ധതികൾ) ലംഘിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന സംഭവങ്ങൾ, നിയമാനുസൃത അധികാരസ്ഥാനങ്ങളെ അതാതുസമയം അറിയിക്കുക.

(4) ആരോഗ്യകരമായ പരിസര സംരക്ഷണവും, ശുചിത്വവും ഉറപ്പാക്കാനായി ആവശ്യമായ ബോധവൽക്കരണ പരിപാടികൾ പഞ്ചായത്ത് തലത്തിൽ നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതിനു നേതൃത്വം നൽകുക.

(5) പഞ്ചായത്തിലെ ജലസ്രോതസ്സുകൾ അവയുടെ സ്വാഭാവിക സ്ഥിതിയിൽ നിലനില്ക്കുന്നു എന്നുറപ്പാക്കുകയും, പാരിസ്ഥിതിക ശോഷണം സംഭവിച്ചവ പുനരുജ്ജീവിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും, സുസ്ഥിര സംരക്ഷണം ഉറപ്പാക്കുന്നതിനും ജനകീയാടിസ്ഥാനത്തിലുള്ള പദ്ധതികൾ സംയോജിതമായി നടപ്പാക്കാൻ മുൻകൈ എടുക്കുക.

(6) വിശേഷാവസരങ്ങളിൽ പഞ്ചായത്ത്‌തല പരിസ്ഥിതി സംരക്ഷണ/ശുചീകരണ നടപടികൾക്കു മുൻകൈ എടുക്കുക.

(7) പഞ്ചായത്തിൽ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ, സാംസ്കാരിക കേന്ദ്രങ്ങൾ, പരിസ്ഥിതി സംഘടനകൾ, മറ്റ് സർക്കാരിതര സംഘടനകൾ, പരിസ്ഥിതി പ്രവർത്തകർ, സന്നദ്ധ സംഘടനകൾ എന്നിവരുമായി ചേർന്ന്, പഞ്ചായത്ത്‌തല പരിസ്ഥിതി വിഷയങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി ചർച്ചകൾ, സെമിനാറുകൾ, ബോധവൽക്കരണ പരിപാടികൾ എന്നിവ സംഘടിപ്പിക്കുക.

(8) പഞ്ചായത്തിലെ പാരിസ്ഥിതിക അവസ്ഥ, പ്രകൃതി വിഭവങ്ങളുടെ അനധികൃത ചൂഷണം, ആവാസവ്യവസ്ഥകളുടെ തൽസ്ഥിതി മുതലായ കാര്യങ്ങൾ നേരിട്ട് പരിശോധിച്ചറിഞ്ഞ് ബന്ധപ്പെട്ടവരെ അറിയിക്കുക.

(9) പ്രാഥമിക പരിസ്ഥിതി സംരക്ഷണ നടപടികൾ പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ പദ്ധതികളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താനുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ രൂപീകരിച്ച് ഗ്രാമസഭയിൽ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച് പദ്ധതിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താനുള്ള പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുക.

(10) പരിസ്ഥിതി സംരക്ഷണവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെടുന്ന സർക്കാർ പദ്ധതികൾ (ഉദാ: ജൈവകൃഷി, നാടൻ സസ്യ-ജന്തുവർഗ്ഗ സംരക്ഷണം, ഗാർഹിക മാലിന്യങ്ങളിൽ നിന്ന് ബയോഗ്യാസ് ഉല്പാദിപ്പിക്കൽ, മഴവെള്ള സംഭരണം, ജലസ്രോതസ്സുകളുടെ സംരക്ഷണം, മരങ്ങൾ വച്ചുപിടിപ്പിക്കൽ, സൗരോർജ്ജം മുതലായവ) നടപ്പാക്കാനുള്ള പ്രചാരണവും, അവ പഞ്ചായത്തുകളുടെ വാർഷിക പദ്ധതിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താനുള്ള പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളും.

3. 'പരിസ്ഥിതി കാവൽ സംഘം' എന്ന നിലയിൽ BMC കൾക്കു ഫലപ്രദമായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതിനാവശ്യമായ സാങ്കേതിക പിന്തുണ സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡ്

ജില്ലാതലത്തിൽ രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സാങ്കേതിക സഹായ സമിതികൾ (Technical Support Group) മുഖേന നല്ലേണ്ടതാണ്.

4. പാരിസ്ഥിതിക വിഷയങ്ങളിൽ, ബഡ്ജറ്റ് വിഹിതം ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തി നടത്തുന്ന പരിശീലന, അവബോധ പരിപാടികളിൽ BMC കൾക്ക് നിയമാനുസൃതവും, ഈ ഉത്തരവിൻ പ്രകാരമുള്ളതുമായ കർത്തവ്യങ്ങൾ നടപ്പാക്കാനാവശ്യമായ പരിശീലന പദ്ധതികൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്.

5. ഈ ഉത്തരവിൻ പ്രകാരം, ബി.എം.സി.കളിൽ നിന്നു ലഭിക്കുന്ന റിപ്പോർട്ടുകളിൽ മേൽ/പരാതികളിന്മേൽ മൂന്നാമതു സൂചിപ്പിച്ച സർക്കാർ ഉത്തരവിന്റെ ഖണ്ഡിക 3 ലുള്ള പട്ടികയിൽ 4-ാം കോളത്തിൽ പരാമർശിക്കുന്ന, പ്രാദേശിക തലത്തിൽ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ട അധികാരികൾ, മൂന്നിയ പരിഗണന നൽകി, മേൽ നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ടതും സർക്കാരിനു റിപ്പോർട്ടു ചെയ്യേണ്ടവയിൽ, ആവശ്യാനുസരണമുള്ള റിപ്പോർട്ട് എത്രയും വേഗം സമർപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

6. ഓരോ വർഷവും, ഓരോ ജില്ലയിലും പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന ഏറ്റവും നല്ല BMC യും, സംസ്ഥാനത്ത് ഏറ്റവും നല്ല പ്രവർത്തനം നടത്തിയ BMC യും 'ലോക പരിസ്ഥിതി ദിനത്തിൽ' മുഖ്യമന്ത്രിയുടെ ട്രോഫികൾ നൽകേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ വിലയിരുത്തൽ സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡ് നടത്തേണ്ടതും, കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ഈ സർക്കാർ ഉത്തരവു പ്രകാരം സ്വീകരിച്ച നടപടികളും, കണക്കിലെടുക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

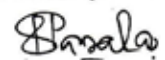
7. ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ നിയമം 45-ാം വകുപ്പു പ്രകാരം, അതാതു ബി.എം.സി.കളുടെ വാർഷിക പ്രവർത്തന റിപ്പോർട്ട് തയ്യാറാക്കി സമർപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതിൽ, പഞ്ചായത്തുതല 'പരിസ്ഥിതി കാവൽസംഘം' എന്ന നിലയിൽ അതാതു ബി.എം.സി.കളുടെ പ്രവർത്തന റിപ്പോർട്ടും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താവുന്നതാണ്.

(ഗവർണ്ണറുടെ ഉത്തരവിൻ പ്രകാരം)

ജെയിംസ് വർഗ്ഗീസ്
പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറി

✓ ചെയർമാൻ, സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡ്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
ചെയർമാൻ, സംസ്ഥാന മലിനീകരണ നിയന്ത്രണ ബോർഡ്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
ഡയറക്ടർ, പരിസ്ഥിതി കാലാവസ്ഥാ വ്യതിയാന വകുപ്പ്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് വൈസ് പ്രസിഡന്റ്, സംസ്ഥാന ശാസ്ത്ര സാങ്കേതിക പരിസ്ഥിതി കൗൺസിൽ,
ശാസ്ത്ര ഭവൻ, പട്ടം, തിരുവനന്തപുരം-4
പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
മുനിസിപ്പൽ ഭരണ ഡയറക്ടർ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
എല്ലാ ജില്ലാ കളക്ടർമാർക്കും
എല്ലാ താലൂക്ക് തഹസീൽദാർമാർക്കും (ജില്ലാ കളക്ടർ മുഖേന)
എല്ലാ ജില്ലാ മെഡിക്കൽ ഓഫീസർമാർക്കും
എല്ലാ ജില്ലാ പോലീസ് സൂപ്രണ്ടുമാർക്കും
എല്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത് സെക്രട്ടറിമാർക്കും (ഡയറക്ടർ മുഖേന)
എല്ലാ നഗരസഭാ സെക്രട്ടറിമാർക്കും (നഗരകാര്യ ഡയറക്ടർ മുഖേന)
റവന്യൂ/വ്യവസായ/തദ്ദേശ സ്വയംഭരണ/ആരോഗ്യ/ആഭ്യന്തര വകുപ്പിന്
കരുതൽ ഫയൽ/ ഓഫീസ് കോപ്പി

ഉത്തരവിൻ പ്രകാരം



സെക്ഷൻ ഓഫീസർ



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

Local Self Government Department - Constitution of Biodiversity Management Committee(BMCs) - Sanction accorded - Orders issued.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT (DA) DEPARTMENT

G.O.(MS) 86/08/LSGD

Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 18.03.2008

Read:- 1) G.O.(R1) No.1589/07/LSGD dated 5.6.2007.

2) Letter No. 92/BMC/2008 dated 2.2.2008 of Chairman, Kerala State Biodiversity Board.

ORDER

As per G.O. read as first paper above Biodiversity Management Committee has been constituted in five pilot Village Panchayats viz Vithura (Thiruvananthapuram), Kumarakam(Kottayam), Malampuzha (Palakkad), Chirakkal (Kannur) and Neeleswaram (Kasargode), under the provisions of National Biological Diversity Act - 2002.

In the letter read as second paper above the Chairman, Kerala State Biodiversity Board has requested to constitute Biodiversity Management Committee in all Village Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations in order to start the preparation of the People's Biodiversity Register for their respective jurisdictions.

After examining the matter in detail, Government are pleased to accord sanction for constituting a Biodiversity Management Committee in all the Village Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations with the following structure:

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1) Chairperson | : President of the Panchayat/Chairperson of the Municipality/Mayor of the Corporation. |
| 2) Secretary | : Agriculture Officer. |
| 3) Six nominees | : To be nominated by the Local Governments from among agriculturists, herbalists, Non- Timber Forest Produces collectors / traders, fisher folk, representative of user associations, community workers, academicians and any person representative of organizations, whom the local governments consider that he/she can significantly contribute to the mandate of the Biodiversity Management Committee |

- 4) Special Invitees : Representative of the departments of Forest & Wildlife, Animal Husbandry, Health, Fisheries, Education and Research Institutions and Local MLA and MP.

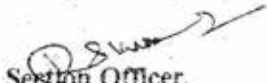
The nominees should include at least two women and one from among SC/ST communities.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR
S.M VIJAYANAND
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY

To

1. The Director of Panchayat, Thiruvananthapuram.
2. The Commissioner for Rural Development, Thiruvananthapuram.
3. The Director of Urban Affairs, Thiruvananthapuram. }
(to be communicated to concerned LSGIs for immediate compliance)
4. The Director of Animal Husbandry, Thiruvananthapuram.
5. Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Thiruvananthapuram.
6. The Director of Health Services, Thiruvananthapuram.
7. The Director of Public Instructions, Thiruvananthapuram.
8. The Director of Fisheries, Thiruvananthapuram.
9. The Executive Director, IKM, Thiruvananthapuram. (For publishing in the Official Website of Local Self Government Department.)
10. The Director of Agriculture, Thiruvananthapuram.
11. Chairman, Kerala State Biodiversity Board, Pallimukku, Pettah P.O. Thiruvananthapuram.

Forwarded/ by Order


Section Officer.

Copy to:

The Environment/Forest&Wildlife/Fisheries/Health/Education/Agriculture/
Animal Husbandry Departments.
Personal Assistant to Principal Secretary/Secretary LSGD.
Stock File/Office copy.



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

No. 14843/DA1/09/LSGD.

Local Self Government (DA) Department
Thiruvananthapuram, Dated, 5.2.2009

From

The Principal Secretary to Government.

To

..... Corporation.
..... Municipality.
..... Grama Panchayat.

Sir,

Sub. - LSGD- Constitution of Biodiversity management Committee -
Implementation of the Government Order - Reg.

Ref:- 1. G.O./MS/No.86/08/LSGD dated 18.03.08.
2. Letter No. 720/A1/2008/KSBB dated 7.2.09. of Chairman,
Kerala State Biodiversity Board.

I am to invite your attention to the reference cited and directed to
request you to take urgent steps to implement the directions issued as per
G.O. cited to constitute a Bio diversity Management Committee in your
Local Body.

Yours faithfully,

P.HRISHIKESAN NAIR

Under Secretary,

For Principal Secretary to Govt.

Approved for issue

Section Officer

Copy to:- The Chairman, Kerala State Biodiversity Board, } For information
Pallimukku, Pettah, Thiruvananthapuram. } and
necessary follow up



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

Local Self Government Department - Constitution of Biodiversity Management Committee(BMC)-Government order modified - Orders issued.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT (DA) DEPARTMENT

G.O.(Rt.)No. 2088 /2011/LSGD. Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 05.09.2011

Read :- 1)GO(MS)No.86/08/LSGD dated 18/03/08.

2)Letter No.823/A1/2011/KSBB dated 01.08.2011 from the Member Secretary Kerala State Biodiversity Board.

ORDER

As per Government Order read as 1st paper above sanction was accorded for constituting a Biodiversity Management Committee in all the Village Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations with the Agriculture Officer as it's Secretary.

In the letter read as 2nd paper above, the Member Secretary, Kerala State Biodiversity Board has informed that as per the Biodiversity Act 2002, the Secretary of the Biodiversity Management Committee should be the Secretary of the Panchayat and not the Agricultural Officer and requested to appoint Panchayat Secretaries as the Secretary of Biodiversity Management Committee, since the composition of the members is a statutory exercise.

Government have examined the matter in detail and are pleased to modify the composition of Biodiversity Management Committee by nominating the Secretary of Panchayat as Secretary of Biodiversity Management Committee instead of Agriculture Officer.

The Government Order read above stands modified to this extent.

By Order of the Governor.

V.Sobha,

Additional Secretary

To,

The Director of Panchayat, Thiruvananthapuram.
 The Commissioner of Rural Development, Thiruvananthapuram.
 The Director of Urban Affairs, Thiruvananthapuram.
 (to be communicated to concerned LSG's for immediate compliance).



കേരള സർക്കാർ

24 NOV 2015

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തസ്വഭവ-ഡിഎ 1/208/2015-തസ്വഭവ

തദ്ദേശ സ്വയം ഭരണ (ഡി എ) വകുപ്പ്
തിരുവനന്തപുരം, തീയതി : 16.11.2015

സർക്കുലർ

M.S.

വിഷയം - തദ്ദേശ സ്വയംഭരണ വകുപ്പ് - തദ്ദേശ സ്വയംഭരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിൽ
ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ പരിപാലന സമിതികളുടെ പുനർ രൂപീകരണം -സംബന്ധിച്ച് -

സൂചന - കേരള സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡ് ചെയർമാന്റെ 03.11.2015-ലെ
1340/എ 5/2015/കെ.എസ്.ബി.ബി നമ്പർ കത്ത്

2002-ലെ ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം എല്ലാ തദ്ദേശ സ്വയംഭരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിലും
രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ പരിപാലന സമിതികളുടെ (ബി.എം.സി) കാലാവധി
കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ, പുതിയ ഭരണ സമിതികൾ തദ്ദേശ സ്വയംഭരണ
സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിൽ നിലവിൽ വന്ന് 3 മാസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ പരിപാലന
സമിതികളുടെ പുനർ രൂപീകരണം നിർബന്ധമായും നടത്തണമെന്ന് കർശന നിർദ്ദേശം
നൽകുന്നു.

ഗവർണ്ണറുടെ ഉത്തരവിൻ പ്രകാരം
കെ.എസ്.ശോഭന
ജോയിന്റ് സെക്രട്ടറി

- ✓ ചെയർമാൻ, കേരള സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡ്
- പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
- നഗരകാര്യ ഡയറക്ടർ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
- ഗ്രാമവികസന കമ്മീഷണർ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
- എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ചെയർമാൻ & ഡയറക്ടർ, ഐ.കെ.എം, തിരുവനന്തപുരം.
- ഓഫീസ് കോപ്പി/സ്റ്റോക്ക് ഫയൽ

A5
[Signature]
24/11/15

ഉത്തരവിൻ പ്രകാരം
[Signature]
സെക്ഷൻ ഓഫീസർ



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA
Environment (A) Department

No.A2/120/2019/Envt

Thiruvananthapuram,
Dated: 18/12/2019

From

To Principal Secretary to Government.

The Additional Chief Secretary
Water Resources Department.

The Additional Chief Secretary
Local self Government Department.

The Additional Chief Secretary
Forest & Wild life Department.

The Principal Secretary,
High Education Department

The Principal Secretary,
Transport Department

The Principal Secretary,
Industries Department

The Additional Chief Secretary,
Agri & Animal Husbandary Department

The Additional Chief Secretary,
Revenue Department

The Secretary,
Public Works Department

The Director
Directorate of Environment & Climate Change
Thiruvananthapuram

The Chairman/Member Secretary
Kerala State Biodiversity Board
Thiruvananthapuram.

The Executive Director,
Kudumbasree,
Thiruvananthapuram.

The Managing Director,
Kerala State Road Transport Corporation
Thiruvananthapuram.

The Commissioner For Rural Development,
Rural Development Commissionerate
Nanthencodu, Thiruvananthapuram.

The Director,
Directorate of Urban Development Department,
Thiruvananthapuram.

The Director,
Directorate of Panchayats
Thiruvananthapuram.

Sir,

Sub: Environment Department – Second Statelevel Steering
Committee meeting held by Chief Secretary on 28-10-2019-
Minutes Forwarding of -Reg.

Ref : 1) Letter No.Consvn /3830/2018 /KSBB dated 25-10-2019 of
the Chairman, KSBB addressed to you.
2) Minutes of the meeting held on 28-10-2019.

.....

I am to invite your attention to the reference cited and to forward
herewith a copy of the minutes of the meeting chaired by Chief Secretary
held on 28-10-2019 for taking necessary action.

Yours faithfully,
SANTHOSH.R

Under Secretary
for Principal Secretary to Government

Approved for issue,


Section Officer



Minutes of the Second State level Steering Committee on Biodiversity held by the Chief Secretary in his Committee Room on 28-10-2019

The Second Steering Committee on Biodiversity started at 3.30 p.m with Chief Secretary to Government of Kerala in the Chair.

List of participants is attached.

The Committee took note of the action taken subsequent to the 1st State level steering committee meeting held on 03/08/2018:

1. Constitution of Virtual Biodiversity Cadre in 27 line departments/ institutes: The nine departments/ institutes who have not sent nominations for Virtual Biodiversity Cadre shall be directed to nominate nodal officers within two weeks. (Action : Chairman, KSBB)

2. Representation of KSBB in the State level regulatory/ advisory committees of line departments-A list of advisory/regulatory committees of departments shall be submitted within one month. (Action : Chairman, KSBB)

3. Mainstreaming Biodiversity :

- All identified 27 line departments/ institutes shall share details of schemes relevant to Biodiversity conservation to update State Biodiversity Strategies 2010 and Action Plan within two months. (Action : Chairman, KSBB)
- Meetings to be held with Secretary, Fisheries dept, Agriculture department, Forest department to work out modalities for conservation of biodiversity. (Action: Principal Secretary, Environment department)
- Steps has to be taken to ensure that the River Management Fund is utilized for conservation of riverine ecosystem under the aegis of new River Management Authority.(Action: Secretary, Water Resources department)

The following Agenda were discussed during the Second Steering Committee on 28-10-2019.

Agenda 1:- 100% Compliance with constitution of Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) and preparation of People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) by 31.01.2020 as per Order passed by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi

(O.A. 347):- Regular monitoring of the PBR preparation and the required administrative support for submitting the PBR by November 2019 is to be

provided. (Action : Chairman and Member Secretary, KSBB and Secretary Department of Local Self Government)

Agenda 2:- Constitution of Block level and District level Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC) :- KSBB shall clarify with National Biodiversity Authority regarding the constitution of BMCs at Block and District level and based on the NBA directions a decision can be taken on this. (Action : Chairman, KSBB)

Agenda 3:-Implementation of Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) -

1. Compliance of Public Sector Industries : All Government Public Sector Industries and Co-operative societies using Bioresources shall comply with Section 7 of Biological Diversity Act 2002 & Rules 2004 and Kerala Biological Diversity Rules 2008 and ABS Guidelines 2014 of MOEF (GSR 827 dated 21st Nov 2014) with immediate effect, apply to KSBB in Form I and pay the benefit sharing amount (Action: Principal Secretary Environment department; Secretaries of Ayush, Co-operation, Agriculture Development and Farmers Welfare, Fisheries, Forest and Wildlife, Industries and Commerce and other concerned departments)

2. Auction of high value timber by Kerala Forest Department :-Kerala Forest department shall ensure that while conducting auction of high economic value timbersuch as sandalwood, the successful bidder shall pay an upfront payment of not less than 5% on the proceeds of the auction (as per Regulation 3 (3) of MOEF guidelines on ABS) to State Biodiversity Fund. The necessary provisions shall be incorporated in the Special terms and conditions of e-auction being issued by Kerala Forest Department (Action: Secretary, Department of Forest and Wildlife)

3. Industries department while scrutinizing application for licence by various companies utilizing bio resources, shall ensure that no objection certificate from Kerala State Biodiversity Board has been obtained (Action : Secretary, Dept of Industries and Commerce)

4. Creation of ABS Cell: - KSCSTE and Universities may start an ABS cell for facilitating transfer of patented technology to Industry, ensuring validation of Traditional knowledge and facilitating further research for the production of bioproducts and for ensuring the benefit sharing mechanism with local community through ABS. (Action : Executive Vice President, KSCSTE; Secretary, Dept of Higher education; Vice Chancellor, Kerala Agriculture University and other concerned departments)

5. Constitution of a State level ABS appraisal committee: - The Committee approved the constitution of a State level ABS appraisal committee consisting of Officials of Forest department, KSCSTE, State Medicinal Plants Board, and 5 or more subject experts in the field of flora and fauna depending on the nature of case for, granting approval to access to bioresources (Action : Principal Secretary, Environment department, Chairman, KSBB)

Agenda 4:-Dismantling of Biodiversity Retham - a joint initiative of KSBB and KSRTC:- The Committee decided that Managing Director, KSRTC shall return back the exhibits established by KSBB in the Biodiversity Retham and the demand of Rs. 1.38 crores made by KSRTC as running cost of bus shall be withdrawn. (**Action Chairman, KSBB, Managing Director, KSRTC**)

Agenda 5:-Orders from LSGD: - Preparation of e-PBR (PBR digitization) LSGD shall engage one official in each local body (at least for 3 months) for digitizing the PBR already prepared in the prescribed software developed by KSBB in association with NIC. (Action Chairman, KSBB, Secretary, LSGD)

Agenda 6:- Inclusion of Green Cess in Compensatory afforestation plan while granting Environmental clearance to Quarries: - A 2 % of annual turnover of the quarry upto a maximum of Rs 10.00 lakh or the actual amount required for rehabilitation shall be credited to Local Biodiversity Fund of BMC for ecorestoration of mined area. (**Action : Principal Secretary, Environment dept; Member Secretary, State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority and Chairman, State Expert Appraisal Committee; Secretary, LSGD; Secretary, Industries and Commerce**)

Agenda 7:-Supreme Court case regarding conservation of indigenous breeds:- The Committee decided that Department of Animal Husbandry and Kerala Livestock Development Board shall include Conservation of non described indigenous breeds of Kerala in their sectoral schemes and support BMCs for taking up this activity as mandated by Section 41 of Biological Diversity Act 2002 (**Action : Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry and Kerala Livestock Development Board; VC, Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University**)

Agenda 8:-Technical Support Group (TSG) at district level for technical guidance to BMC members: - The Committee approved the constitution of TSG of minimum 10 members in each district comprising of experts from the field of biodiversity with a provision for giving honorarium (**Action: Chairman, KSBB, Secretary, LSGD**)

Agenda 9.Levy of collection fees by BMC: The Committee noted that as per Section 41 (3) the BMC may levy charges by way of collection fees for collecting any biological resources from their locality and directed that KSBB shall prepare guidelines for this (**Action Secretary, LSGD, Chairman, KSBB**)

Agenda 10:-Accreditation of Kudumbasree for BMC:- The Committee approved the agenda to designate Kudumbasree as the accredited agency of BMC for undertaking Biodiversity conservation (Action : **Principal Secretary, Environment department, Executive Director, Kudumbashree**)

Agenda 11:-Declaration of Local Biodiversity Heritage Sites by BMC:- The Committee recommended that BMC shall declare Biodiversity rich areas as Local Biodiversity Heritage Sites by a resolution and the declaration of such areas is only meant for conservation purposes without causing restrictions on legitimate use by the stakeholders and local community.(Action: **Principal Secretary, Environment department; Secretary LSGD, Revenue and PWD**)

Agenda 12:-Collaboration between VSS and BMC: Regular interactions and meetings with BMC and VSS to facilitate Conservation and Sustainable utilization of bioresources and to prevent illegal trade of bioresources (**Action: Secretary, Dept of Forest and Wildlife**)

Agenda 13:-Addition of Executive Vice President (EVP) of KSCSTE as one of the members of State level Steering Committee:- Committee decided to revise the G.O. on State level Steering Committee on Biodiversity (G.O.No.(Rt)60/2018/Envr dated 11/05/2018) by adding Executive Vice President (EVP) of KSCSTE(Kerala State Council for Science, Technology & Environment) as one of the members. (**Action Principal Secretary, Environment department**)

The meeting concluded at 4.50 p.m.

Participants:

1. Shri. Tom Jose, Chief Secretary to Government, Government of Kerala
2. Dr. S.C. Joshi IFS (Retd.), Chairman, Kerala State Biodiversity Board, Thiruvananthapuram
3. Dr. Asha Thomas IAS, Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Forest & Wild life Department, Government of Kerala
4. Dr. Usha Titus IAS, Principal Secretary to Government, Environment Department, Government of Kerala
5. Smt. Sarada G Muraleedharan IAS, Principal Secretary to Government, LSGD, Government of Kerala
6. Dr. B. Ashok IAS, Secretary to Government, Water Resources Department, Government of Kerala
7. Shri. Surendrakumar IFS, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) & Chief Wildlife Warden. Kerala Forest & Wildlife Department
8. Dr. B.S. Thirumeni IAS, Director , Department of Panchayats
9. Dr. M.K. Prasad, Director, Directorate of Animal Husbandry
10. Smt. Aleyamma V. John, Additional Director of Agriculture (C P)
11. Shri. B.S. Prakash, Additional Secretary to Government, Tourism Department
12. Smt. Girija Kumari G., Joint Secretary to Government, Fisheries Department
13. Shri. B.K. Balaraj, Joint Director, Urban Affairs Department
14. Shri. T.M. Muhammed Ja, Joint Development Commissioner (DP), Rural Development Commissionerate
15. Shri. Patsy Stephen, Deputy Secretary to Government (EPA, EPB), LSGD
16. Shri. P.K. Gopakumar, Deputy Secretary to Government, Agriculture department
17. Shri. V.S. Satheesh, Planning Officer, Tourism Department
18. Dr. A.S. Anilkumar, Director of Research, Kerala Agricultural University
19. Dr. S. Giridhar, Assistant Director(Cattle Development), Directorate of Animal Husbandry
20. Dr. V. Balakrishnan, Member Secretary, Kerala State Biodiversity Board, Thiruvananthapuram
21. Dr. Jude Emmanuel, Environmental Scientist, DoECC
22. Smt. Nitha M, Section Officer, Environment Department, Govt. of Kerala

As
10/12/19
ms



File NO.LSGD-DA/2011/2019-LSGD

ഭരണഭാഷ - മലയാളം



കേരള സർക്കാർ

തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണ (ഡിഎ) വകുപ്പ്

നമ്പർ.ഡിഎ/281/2019-തസ്വഭവ

10/12/2019, തിരുവനന്തപുരം

പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറി

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ,
ഗ്രാമവികസന കമ്മീഷണർ
എല്ലാ ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത് സെക്രട്ടറിമാർ
സർ,

വിഷയം:- തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണ വകുപ്പ്- കെ.എസ്.ബി.ബി.- 09.08.2019ലെ ബഹു. ദേശീയ ഹരിത ട്രിബ്യൂണലിന്റെ ഉത്തരവിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ 31.01.2020 നു അകം എല്ലാ തദ്ദേശ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളും ബി.എം.സി. രൂപീകരണം പൂർത്തിയാക്കുന്നത്- സംബന്ധിച്ച്.

- സൂചന:-
1. സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡ് മെമ്പർ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ 30.11.2019 -ലെ കൺസർ./3830/2018/KSBB നമ്പർ കത്ത്.
 2. 09.08.2019-ലെ ബഹു. ദേശീയ ഹരിത ട്രിബ്യൂണൽ ഉത്തരവ്
 3. കേന്ദ്ര പഞ്ചായത്ത് രാജ് വകുപ്പിന്റെ 16.07.2014-ലെ DO letter no N-11012/2/2013 നമ്പർ കത്ത്.

സൂചനകളിലേയ്ക്ക് ശ്രദ്ധ ക്ഷണിക്കുന്നു. ബഹു. ദേശീയ ഹരിത ട്രിബ്യൂണലിന്റെ സൂചന (2) ഉത്തരവിൽ 31.01.2020-നകം എല്ലാ സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങളും ജനകീയ ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ രജിസ്റ്റർ, ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ പരിപാലന സമിതികൾ എന്നിവ തയ്യാറാക്കൽ പൂർത്തിയാക്കണമെന്ന് നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ നിയമ പ്രകാരം എല്ലാ തദ്ദേശസ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിലും മേൽ ഉത്തരവ് നടപ്പിലാക്കണമെങ്കിൽ ത്രിതല പഞ്ചായത്തിൽ കൂടി ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ പരിപാലന സമിതികൾ (BMC) രൂപീകരിക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. ആയതിനാൽ ത്രിതല പഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ അവശേഷിക്കുന്ന 152 ബ്ലോക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്തുകളിലും 14 ജില്ലാ

പഞ്ചായത്തുകളിലും തുടി സൂചന (i) കത്തിൽ നിഷ്കർഷിക്കുന്ന ഘടന അനുസരിച്ച് 2019 ഡിസംബർ 31-നകം ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ പരിപാലന സമിതികൾ രൂപീകരിക്കാൻ ഉള്ള അടിയന്തര നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിക്കാൻ നിർദ്ദേശം നൽകുന്നു.

വിശ്വസ്തതയോടെ,
ഹസീനാ ബീഗം എ
അണ്ടർ സെക്രട്ടറി
പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടി

അംഗീകാരത്തോടെ



സെക്ഷൻ ഓഫീസർ.



കേരള സർക്കാർ

പരിസ്ഥിതി (എ) വകുപ്പ്

സർക്കുലർ

നമ്പർ 3784/എ2/12/പരി.

തിരുവനന്തപുരം, 2013 ഫെബ്രുവരി 7.

വിഷയം:—പരിസ്ഥിതി വകുപ്പ്—ജനകീയ ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ രജിസ്റ്റർ പരിശോധനാ നുമാതി—സംബന്ധിച്ച്.

പ്രാദേശിക ജൈവവൈവിധ്യത്തെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള അറിവും അവയുടെ ലഭ്യത സംബന്ധിച്ച വിവരങ്ങളും അടങ്ങുന്ന ജനകീയ ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ രജിസ്റ്റർ തയ്യാറാക്കുക എന്നത് 2008-ലെ കേരള ബയോളജിക്കൽ ഡൈവേഴ്സിറ്റി റൂൾസിലെ ചട്ടം 20 (7) പ്രകാരം അതാത് തദ്ദേശ സ്വയംഭരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിലെ ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ പരിപാലന സമിതിയുടെ (BMC) യും ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട തദ്ദേശ സ്വയംഭരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെയും നിയമപരമായ ചുമതലയാണ്. ഈപ്രകാരം തയ്യാറാക്കുന്ന രജിസ്റ്ററിലെ ജൈവവൈവിധ്യം സംബന്ധിച്ച വിവരങ്ങളും പരമ്പരാഗത വിജ്ഞാനവും പുറമെയുള്ള വ്യക്തികൾക്കും ഏജൻസികൾക്കും പ്രാപ്യമാകാതെ സംരക്ഷിക്കേണ്ട ചുമതലയും ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ നിയമങ്ങൾ 2002 വകുപ്പ് (3) കേന്ദ്ര ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ നിയമങ്ങൾ 2004 വകുപ്പ് (14), സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ 2008 വകുപ്പ് (7) എന്നിവ പ്രകാരം തദ്ദേശ സ്വയംഭരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിലും ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ പരിപാലന സമിതികളിലും നിക്ഷിപ്തമാണ്.

(2) എന്നാൽ മേൽ നിയമങ്ങൾക്ക് വിരുദ്ധമായി ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ രജിസ്റ്ററുകൾ ചില തദ്ദേശ സ്വയംഭരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ തന്നെ ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡോ, സംസ്ഥാന സർക്കാരോ അറിയാതെ നേരിട്ട് അന്യ ഏജൻസിക്ക് ലഭ്യമാക്കിയതായുള്ള ഒരു സംഭവം സർക്കാരിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ ജൈവ വൈവിധ്യ രജിസ്റ്റർ പരിപാലനത്തിൽ മേൽ പരാമർശിച്ച നിയമങ്ങൾ, ചട്ടങ്ങൾ എന്നിവയിലെ വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ കർശനമായി പാലിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നും, ജൈവ വൈവിധ്യ

GCPT. 3/824/2013/DTP.

മാനേജ്മെന്റ് കമ്മിറ്റിയും, സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡോ, സംസ്ഥാന സർക്കാരോ അതാതു സംഗതികളിൽ ബാധകമാകുന്ന രീതിയിൽ അനുവദിച്ച പ്രകാരം മാത്രമേ ജനകീയ ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ രജിസ്റ്ററിലെ വിവരങ്ങൾ വിദേശ വ്യക്തികൾക്കും ഏജൻസികൾക്കും പ്രാപ്യമാക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളൂ എന്ന് അറിയിക്കുന്നു. അതുപോലെ ജൈവ വൈവിധ്യ സംബന്ധമായ അറിവുകൾ, അവ വാണിജ്യാടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത് എന്നീ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ നിയമം 4-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം മാത്രമേ നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളൂ എന്നും ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട എല്ലാവരെയും അറിയിക്കുന്നു.

ജെയിംസ് വർഗ്ഗീസ്,
പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറി.

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ, പബ്ലിക് ഓഫീസ് ബിൽഡിംഗ്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം-33
നഗരകാര്യ ഡയറക്ടർ, പബ്ലിക് ഓഫീസ് ബിൽഡിംഗ്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം-33
മെമ്പർ സെക്രട്ടറി, സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡ്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
ചെയർമാൻ, സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡ്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
ഡയറക്ടർ, പബ്ലിക് റിലേഷൻസ് വകുപ്പ്
സ്റ്റോക്ക് ഫയൽ/ഓഫീസ് കോപ്പി.



കേരള സർക്കാർ

സംഗ്രഹം

തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണ വകുപ്പ് - കേരള സ്റ്റേറ്റ് ബയോ ഡൈവേഴ്സിറ്റി ബോർഡ് - ഹീപ്പിൾസ് ബയോ ഡൈവേഴ്സിറ്റി രജിസ്റ്റർ തയ്യാറാക്കൽ - തുക ചെലവഴിക്കുന്നതിന് ഗ്രാമ പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾക്ക് നഗരസഭകൾക്കും അനുമതി നൽകി ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നു.

തദ്ദേശ സ്വയം ഭരണ (എഫിഎം) വകുപ്പ്

സ.ഉ.(സാധാരണ) നം. 618/2010/ത.സ്വ.ഭ.വ.

തീയതി തിരുവനന്തപുരം, 24.02.2010

പരാമർശം- 1) കേരള സ്റ്റേറ്റ് ബയോ ഡൈവേഴ്സിറ്റി ബോർഡ് ചെയർമാൻ സമർപ്പിച്ച 28.11.2008-ലെ

719/എ1/കെ.എസ്.ബി.ബി/08 നമ്പർ അപേക്ഷ.

2) 27.01.2010-ലെ സംസ്ഥാനതല കോ-ഓർഡിനേഷൻ കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ 2.15 നമ്പർ തീരുമാനം.

ഉത്തരവ്

ഹീപ്പിൾസ് ബയോ ഡൈവേഴ്സിറ്റി രജിസ്റ്റർ തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിന് 1.5 ലക്ഷം രൂപ ചെലവ് വരുമെന്നും ടി തുക 2010-11 വർഷത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിലെ വകയിരുത്തുന്നതിനാവശ്യമായ നിടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിക്കണമെന്നും കേരള സ്റ്റേറ്റ് ബയോ ഡൈവേഴ്സിറ്റി ബോർഡ് ചെയർമാൻ പരാമർശം മണ് പ്രകാരം അപേക്ഷിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി.

2. സർക്കാർ ഇക്കാര്യം വിശദമായി പരിശോധിച്ചു. ഹീപ്പിൾസ് ബയോ ഡൈവേഴ്സിറ്റി രജിസ്റ്റർ തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിന് 2010-11 വാർഷിക പദ്ധതിയിൽ പൊതു വിഭാഗം വികസന ഫണ്ടിൽ നിന്നും തനത് ജനറൽ പർപ്പസ് ഫണ്ടിൽ നിന്നും 70,000/- രൂപ (എഴുപതിനായിരം രൂപ മാത്രം) വരെ ചെലവഴിക്കുന്നതിന് ഗ്രാമ പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾക്കും നഗരസഭകൾക്കും അനുമതി നൽകി ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നു.

(ഗവർണ്ണറുടെ ഉത്തരവിൻ പ്രകാരം)
ആർ.രാജീവ്,
അഡീഷണൽ സെക്രട്ടറി.

ചെയർമാൻ, കേരള സ്റ്റേറ്റ് ബയോ ഡൈവേഴ്സിറ്റി ബോർഡ്, പള്ളിമുക്ക്, പേട്ട, തിരുവനന്തപുരം പഞ്ചായത്ത്, ഡയറക്ടർ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം. പകർപ്പ് ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾക്ക് നഗരകാര്യ ഡയറക്ടർ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം. നൽകേണ്ടതാണ്. പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ അക്കൗണ്ടന്റ് ജനറൽ (ഓഡിറ്റ്), തിരുവനന്തപുരം. അക്കൗണ്ടന്റ് ജനറൽ (എ & ഇ), കേരള, തിരുവനന്തപുരം. ഡയറക്ടർ, ലേറക്കൽ ഫണ്ട് ആഡിറ്റ്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം. സ്റ്റേറ്റ് പ്ലാനിംഗ് ഫോമൻസ് ആഡിറ്റ് ഓഫീസർ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം. ഓഫീസ് കോപ്പ്/1/ കരുതൽ ഫയൽ.

ഉത്തരവിൻ പ്രകാരം

Ramela
സെക്ഷൻ ഓഫീസർ

പകർപ്പ്:-

തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണ (ഡിഎ) വകുപ്പ്. (08.02.2010-ലെ 9156/ഡിഎ/10/ത.സ്വ.ഭ.വ. Page 38 of 47) പ്രകാരം.)



KERALA STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

Pallimukku, Pettah, Thiruvananthapuram Pin: 695024

Division of Peoples Biodiversity Register (PBR) Preparation in Grama Panchayat Level project of Rs. 70,000.00 (Rupees Seventy Thousand only)

26.2.06	0.01 Lakh	Awareness programme	Rs: 1000.00
26.2.06	Training 0.02 Lakh: (Rs. 2000.00)	Training (One Day)	BMCs and Panchayat samithy Rs 2,000.00
	0.10 Lakh (Rs. 10,000.00)	Training To DCVs One days	Data collection Volunteers , BMC (100 person) 10,000.00
26.02.07	Data Collection Remuneration to DCVs = 3 x 500= 1500.00 Rs 500 per (20 wards)		Rs; 30,000.00
26.02.12	Continuing Process for PBR work including remuneration to panchayat coordinator, Scribing charges, Photo, Photostat, DTP, Binding, printing charges etc.	0.05 + 0.22 lakhs	Rs. 5000.00 for panchayat coordinator as remuneration, Scribing charges Rs. 100/200 for 10 days/ person and remaining fund is utilised for PBR continuing Works (DTP, Digital printing, Photostat, Binding, Photos etc)

1-6-2011
Thiruvananthapuram

Member Secretary
KSPB



കേരള സർക്കാർ

നം.63664/ഡിഎ1/ 2011/തസ്വഭവ

തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണ(ഡി.എ)വകുപ്പ്,

തിരുവനന്തപുരം, തീയതി :02.12 2011.

സർക്കുലർ

വിഷയം:- ജനകീയ ജൈവ വൈവിധ്യ രജിസ്റ്റർ നിർമ്മാണം - നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതു സംബന്ധിച്ച്
 സൂചന :- 24.02.10 - ലെ സ.ഉ(സാധാ)618/2010/തസ്വഭവ

പീപ്പിൾസ് ബയോഡൈവേഴ്സിറ്റി രജിസ്റ്റർ (പിബിആർ) തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിന് 2010-11 വാർഷിക പദ്ധതിയിൽ പൊതുവിഭാഗം റീകസന ഫണ്ടിൽ നിന്നോ തനത്/ജനറൽ പർപ്പസ് ഫണ്ടിൽ നിന്നോ 10,00,000/- (എഴുപതിനായിരം) രൂപ വരെ ചെലവഴിക്കുന്നതിന് ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്ത്/നഗരസഭകൾക്ക് അനുമതി നൽകി സൂചന പ്രകാരം റാർക്കാർ ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം പഞ്ചായത്തുകളും പീപ്പിൾസ് ബയോഡൈവേഴ്സിറ്റി രജിസ്റ്റർ (പിബിആർ) നിർമ്മാണത്തിനുള്ള പദ്ധതി നിർദ്ദേശം സമർപ്പിക്കുകയുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലെന്ന് ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുന്നു.

മേൽ സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ സംസ്ഥാന ധനകാര്യ കമ്മീഷൻ ശുപാർശ ചെയ്ത പ്രകാരം ജനകീയ ജൈവ വൈവിധ്യ രജിസ്റ്റർ (പിബിആർ) തയ്യാറാക്കൽ ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്ത്/നഗരസഭകൾക്ക് നിർബന്ധിതപ്രവർത്തനമാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇനിയും പ്രവർത്തനം ആരംഭിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്ത പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾ/നഗരസഭകൾ 2011-12 സാമ്പത്തിക വർഷത്തിൽ (പിബിആർ) തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരണത്തെയും ഇക്കാര്യം ജില്ലാ ആസൂത്രണസമിതികൾ ഉറപ്പുവരുത്തേണ്ടതുമാണ്. പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരണത്തിനായി ചെലവഴിക്കാവുന്ന തുക സൂചന ഉത്തരവിൽ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരുന്ന പരമാവധി 70,000/- (എഴുപതിനായിരം) രൂപയിൽ പരിമിതപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണെന്നും ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിടുന്നു.

ജെയിംസ് വർഗ്ഗീസ്
 ഗവൺമെന്റ് പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറി

എല്ലാ ജില്ലാ ആസൂത്രണസമിതി മെമ്പർ സെക്രട്ടറിമാർക്കും

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം } എല്ലാ തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണ
 നഗരകാര്യ ഡയറക്ടർ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം } സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾക്കും
 നൽകുന്നതിനായി

ഗ്രാമവികസന കമ്മീഷണർ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം

✓ എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് മിഷൻ ഡയറക്ടർ ഐ കെ എം. തിരുവനന്തപുരം

എ. ഡി.പി.എ.ഒ തിരുവനന്തപുരം

പഞ്ചായത്തും സാമൂഹ്യക്ഷേമവും ഭരണവും മറ്റും വകുപ്പ് സെക്രട്ടറിക്ക്

വ്യവസായവും ഐ.ടി & നഗരകാര്യവും വകുപ്പ് മന്ത്രിയുടെ പ്രൈവറ്റ് സെക്രട്ടറിയ്ക്ക്

contd....

ഗ്രാമവികസനവും ആസ്വരണവും വകുപ്പ് മന്ത്രിയുടെ പ്രൈവറ്റ് സെക്രട്ടറിയ്ക്ക്
പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ പിഎയ്ക്ക്
സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ പിഎയ്ക്ക്

ഉത്തരവിൻ പ്രകാരം



സെക്ഷൻ ഓഫീസർ



കേരള സർക്കാർ

സംഗ്രഹം

6.12.2013

തദ്ദേശ സ്വയംഭരണ വകുപ്പ് - കേരള സംസ്ഥാന ബയോഡൈവേഴ്സിറ്റി ബോർഡ് - പീപ്പിൾസ് ബയോഡൈവേഴ്സിറ്റി രജിസ്റ്റർ തയ്യാറാക്കൽ - തദ്ദേശ സ്വയംഭരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾക്ക് ചെലവഴിക്കാവുന്ന തുക വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ച് ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നു.

തദ്ദേശ സ്വയംഭരണ (ഡി.എ) വകുപ്പ്

സ.ഉ(സാധാ)നം. 2945/2013/തസ്വഭവ

തിരുവനന്തപുരം, തീയതി. 30.11.2013

പരാമർശം:- (1) 24.07.2010-ലെ സ.ഉ(എം.എസ്)നം.618/2010/ത.സ.ഭ.വ

- (2) കേരള സംസ്ഥാന ബയോഡൈവേഴ്സിറ്റി ബോർഡ് മെമ്പർ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ 31.01.2012-ലെ 823/എ1/2011/കെ.എസ്.ബി.ബി നമ്പർ കത്ത്
- (3) 25.09.2013-ലെ സംസ്ഥാനതല കോ-ഓർഡിനേഷൻ സമിതി തീരുമാനം. ഇനം നം. 3.18

ഉത്തരവ്

പരാമർശം ഒന്ന് ഉത്തരവുപ്രകാരം പീപ്പിൾസ് ബയോഡൈവേഴ്സിറ്റി രജിസ്റ്റർ തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിന് ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്തുകൾക്കും, നഗരസഭകൾക്കും 70,000/- (എഴുപതിനായിരം രൂപ) രൂപ വരെ ചെലവഴിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അനുമതി നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. പരാമർശം 2-ലെ കത്തുപ്രകാരം ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്തുകൾക്കും, നഗരസഭകൾക്കും ബയോഡൈവേഴ്സിറ്റി രജിസ്റ്റർ തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള തുക യഥാക്രമം 1,25,000/-, 2,50,000/- രൂപയായി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നും കോർപ്പറേഷനുകളിൽ പരമാവധി 5,00,000/- രൂപ വരെ ചെലവഴിച്ച് പ്രസ്തുത രജിസ്റ്റർ തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിന് അനുമതി നൽകണമെന്നും കേരള സ്റ്റേറ്റ് ബയോഡൈവേഴ്സിറ്റി ബോർഡ് മെമ്പർ സെക്രട്ടറി അപേക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

സർക്കാർ ഇക്കാര്യം വിശദമായി പരിശോധിക്കുകയും പരാമർശം 3-ലെ കോ-ഓർഡിനേഷൻ സമിതി തീരുമാനപ്രകാരം ബയോഡൈവേഴ്സിറ്റി രജിസ്റ്റർ തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള തുക ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്തുകൾക്ക് 1,25,000/- (ഒരു ലക്ഷത്തി ഇരുപത്തി അയ്യായിരം രൂപ) രൂപയായും നഗരസഭകൾക്ക് 2,50,000/- (രണ്ട് ലക്ഷത്തി അൻപതിനായിരം രൂപ) രൂപയായും വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചും കോർപ്പറേഷനുകൾക്ക് പരമാവധി 5,00,000/- (അഞ്ച് ലക്ഷം രൂപ) രൂപ വരെ ചെലവഴിച്ച് ബയോഡൈവേഴ്സിറ്റി രജിസ്റ്റർ തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അനുമതി നൽകിയും ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നു.

ഗവർണ്ണറുടെ ഉത്തരവിൻ പ്രകാരം

സി.വത്സല

ഗവ.ജോയിന്റ് സെക്രട്ടറി

✓ ചെയർമാൻ, കേരള സംസ്ഥാന ബയോഡൈവേഴ്സിറ്റി ബോർഡ്,
പള്ളിമുക്ക്, പേട്ട, തിരുവനന്തപുരം

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം } പകർപ്പ് ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട തദ്ദേശ സ്വയംഭരണ വകുപ്പ് സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾക്ക് നൽകേണ്ടതാണ്.
നഗരകാര്യ ഡയറക്ടർ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം }

ഡയറക്ടർ, ഇൻഫർമേഷൻ കേരള മിഷൻ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ അക്കൗണ്ടന്റ് ജനറൽ (ഓഡിറ്റ്), കേരള, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
അക്കൗണ്ടന്റ് ജനറൽ (എ&ഇ), കേരള, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
ഡയറക്ടർ, ലോക്കൽ ഫണ്ട് ആഡിറ്റ്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
സ്റ്റേറ്റ് പെർഫോമൻസ് ആഡിറ്റ് ഓഫീസർ തിരുവനന്തപുരം
ഓഫീസ് കോപ്പി/സ്റ്റോക്ക് ഫയൽ

ഉത്തരവിൻ പ്രകാരം

സെക്രട്ടറി



Kerala State Biodiversity Board
Pallimukku, Pettah, Thiruvananthapuram Pin: 695024

**Fund Division of the Project - Preparation of Peoples Biodiversity
Register (PBR) at Grama Panchayat Level**

Total Amount Allocated for the project – **Rs. 1, 25, 000/-** (Rupees One Lakh Twenty Five Thousand only) as per the G.O. (Rt) No. 2945/2013/LSGD dt. 30-11-2013. Details of fund division are mentioned below:

Sl. No.	Programme	Fund Division
1.	Awareness campaign through banners, posters and seminars to make aware the public throughout the Panchayat	Rs. 2,000/-
2.	One day training for BMC members, Ward Members and the Co-ordinator	Rs. 2,000/-
3.	One day training for BMC Members and Data Collection Volunteers (DCVs) (Based on the number of wards, 3-5 DCVs can be selected from each ward)	Rs. 15,000/-* (About 100 persons)
4.	Honourarium to DCVs [Rs. 1000/- per DCV, a total of Rs. 3000/- per ward (for 3 DCVs)]	Rs. 60,000/- * (for 20 Wards)
5.	Honourarium to the Co-ordinator	Rs. 6,000/-
6.	Consolidation workshop for the co-ordinator and scribes	Rs. 2,000/-
7.	Scribing charge for 5 persons @ Rs. 150/- per day/ person for 10 days. (i.e., Rs. 1500/- for each scribe)	Rs. 7,500/-
8.	Continuing process of PBR preparation i.e., for taking relevant photographs, travel allowance, DTP works, Photostat and binding (remaining fund)	Rs. 30,500/-*
	Total	Rs. 1, 25,000/-

(*The amount may vary with number of wards)

N.B. - The fund left unutilised may transfer to Local Biodiversity Fund of the Panchayat for updating the PBR in subsequent years.

10-12-2013

Sd/-
Member Secretary



Kerala State Biodiversity Board
Pallimukku, Pettah, Thiruvananthapuram Pin: 695024

Fund Division of the Project - Preparation of Peoples Biodiversity Register (PBR) at Municipality Level

Total Amount Allocated for the project – **Rs. 2, 50, 000/-** (Rupees Two Lakh Fifty Thousand only) as per the G.O. (Rt) No. 2945/2013/LSGD dt. 30-11-2013. Details of fund division are mentioned below:

Sl. No.	Programme	Fund Division
1.	Awareness campaign through banners, posters and seminars to make aware the public throughout the Municipality	Rs. 4,000/-
2.	One day training for BMC members, Ward Councillors and the Co-ordinator	Rs. 5,000/-
3.	Two days training for BMC Members and Data Collection Volunteers (DCVs) (Based on the number of wards, 3-5 DCVs can be selected from each ward)	Rs. 40,000/-* (About 250 persons)
4.	Honourarium to DCVs [Rs. 1000/- per DCV, a total of Rs. 3000/- per ward (for 3 DCVs)]	Rs. 1, 20,000/- * (for 40 Wards)
5.	Honourarium to the Co-ordinator	Rs. 8,000/-
6.	Consolidation workshop for the co-ordinator and scribes	Rs. 4,000/-
7.	Scribing charge for 10 persons @ Rs. 200/- per day/ person for 10 days. (i.e., Rs. 2000/- for each scribe)	Rs. 20,000/-
8.	Continuing process of PBR preparation i.e., for taking relevant photographs, travel allowance, DTP works, Photostat and binding (remaining fund)	Rs. 49,000/-*
	Total	Rs. 2, 50,000/-

(*The amount may vary with number of wards)

N.B. - The fund left unutilised may transfer to Local Biodiversity Fund of the Municipality for updating the PBR in subsequent years.

10-12-2013

Sd/-
Member Secretary



Kerala State Biodiversity Board
Pallimukku, Pettah, Thiruvananthapuram Pin: 695024

**Fund Division of the Project - Preparation of Peoples Biodiversity
Register (PBR) at Corporation Level**

Total Amount Allocated for the project – **Rs. 5, 00, 000/-** (Rupees Five Lakh only) as per the G.O. (Rt) No. 2945/2013/LSGD dt. 30-11-2013. Details of fund division are mentioned below:

Sl. No.	Programme	Fund Division
1.	Awareness campaign through banners, posters and seminars to make aware the public throughout the Corporation	Rs. 8,000/-
2.	One day training for BMC members, Ward Councillors and the Co-ordinator	Rs. 8,000/-
3.	Two days training for BMC Members and Data Collection Volunteers (DCVs) (Based on the number of wards, 3-5 DCVs can be selected from each ward)	Rs. 80,000/-* (About 450 persons)
4.	Honourarium to DCVs [Rs. 1000/- per DCV, a total of Rs. 3000/- per ward (for 3 DCVs)]	Rs. 3, 00,000/- * (for 100 Wards)
5.	Honourarium to the Co-ordinator	Rs. 10,000/-
6.	Consolidation workshop for the co-ordinator and scribes	Rs. 10,000/-
7.	Scribing charge for 15 persons @ Rs. 250/- per day/ person for 10 days. (i.e., Rs. 2500/- for each scribe)	Rs. 37,500/-
8.	Continuing process of PBR preparation i.e., for taking relevant photographs, travel allowance, DTP works, Photostat and binding (remaining fund)	Rs. 46,500/-*
	Total	Rs. 5, 00,000/-

(*The amount may vary with number of wards)

N.B. - The fund left unutilised may transfer to Local Biodiversity Fund of the Corporation for updating the PBR in subsequent years.

10-12-2013

Sd/-
Member Secretary



കേരള സർക്കാർ

സംഗ്രഹം

തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണ വകുപ്പ് - തദ്ദേശ ഭരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെ 2019-20 വാർഷിക പദ്ധതി തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ ആരംഭിക്കുന്നതിന് നിർദ്ദേശം നൽകി - ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നു.

തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണ (ഡി.എ) വകുപ്പ്

സ.ഉ(സാധാ)നം. 2462/2018/തസ്വഭവ തീയതി, തിരുവനന്തപുരം 19.09.2018

- പരാമർശം :-
1. 29.01.2018 ലെ സ.ഉ (എം.എസ്) നം. 11/2018/ ത.സ്വ.ഭ.വ
 2. 02.02.2018 ലെ സ.ഉ (എം.എസ്) നം. 17/2018/ ത.സ്വ.ഭ.വ
 3. 14.02.2018 ലെ സ.ഉ (എം.എസ്) നം. 22/2018/ ത.സ്വ.ഭ.വ

ഉത്തരവ്

തദ്ദേശ ഭരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെ 2019-20 വർഷത്തേക്കുള്ള പദ്ധതി തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ ആരംഭിക്കാൻ സമയമായിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഈ സാമ്പത്തിക വർഷാവസാനം പാർലമെന്റ് തെരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പ് നടക്കാൻ സാധ്യതയുണ്ട് എന്നതുകൊണ്ട് 2018 ഡിസംബർ മാസം അവസാനത്തോടുകൂടി പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരണം പൂർത്തിയാക്കി ജില്ലാ ആസൂത്രണ സമിതിയുടെ അംഗീകാരം നേടാൻ കഴിയുന്ന രൂപത്തിലുള്ള സമയക്രമത്തെക്കുറിച്ചാണ് സർക്കാർ ആലോചിക്കുന്നത്. പരാമർശത്തിലെ ഉത്തരവുകൾ പ്രകാരം പതിമൂന്നാം പദ്ധതിക്കാലത്തേക്ക് പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ച പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരണ മാർഗ്ഗരേഖയിലോ സബ്സിഡി മാർഗ്ഗരേഖയിലോ വലിയ മാറ്റങ്ങൾ വരുത്താൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്ന കാര്യം വ്യക്തമാക്കുന്നു. താഴെത്തട്ടിൽ നിന്നും സൂചിപ്പിച്ച ചില പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനും കൂട്ടിച്ചേർക്കലുകൾ വരുത്തുന്നതിനും മാത്രം ശ്രമിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇത്തരത്തിൽ കൂട്ടിച്ചേർക്കലുകൾ വരുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടും പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരണത്തിന്റെ സമയക്രമം നിശ്ചയിച്ചുകൊണ്ടും വൈകാതെ ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നതാണ്. എന്നാൽ, അതിനു മുൻപു തന്നെ പുതിയ വാർഷിക പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾക്ക് തുടക്കം കുറിക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. ആയതിനാൽ സർക്കാർ ചുവടെ വിവരിക്കുന്ന മാർഗ്ഗനിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ അംഗീകരിച്ച് ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നു.

2) തദ്ദേശ ഭരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിലെ ആസൂത്രണ സമിതികളും വർക്കിംഗ് ഗ്രൂപ്പുകളും പുനഃസംഘടിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അത് സെപ്റ്റംബർ 28-ന് മുൻപ് പൂർത്തിയാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. സാധാരണയായ ഉണ്ടായ മഹാപ്രളയത്തിന്റെയും ഇടയ്ക്കിടെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന പ്രകൃതി ദുരന്തങ്ങളുടെയും പശ്ചാത്തലത്തിൽ ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ മാനേജ്മെന്റ്, കാലാവസ്ഥാ വ്യതിയാനം, പരിസ്ഥിതി സംരക്ഷണം, ദുരന്തനിവാരണം എന്ന മേഖലയ്ക്ക് എല്ലാ തലത്തിലെയും തദ്ദേശ ഭരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ ഒരു പുതിയ വർക്കിംഗ് ഗ്രൂപ്പ് നിർബന്ധമായും രൂപീകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ വർക്കിംഗ് ഗ്രൂപ്പിന്റെ അധ്യക്ഷൻ തദ്ദേശ ഭരണ സ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെ പ്രസിഡന്റും (നഗരസഭകളിൽ ചെയർ പേഴ്സൺ/മേയർ) കൺവീനർ തദ്ദേശ ഭരണ സ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെ സെക്രട്ടറിയും ആയിരിക്കണം. ഗ്രാമ/ബ്ലോക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ വികസന സ്റ്റാന്റിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റിക്ക് കീഴിലും ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്തുകളിലും മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റികളിലും പൊതുമരാമത്ത് സ്റ്റാന്റിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റിക്ക് കീഴിലും കോർപ്പറേഷനുകളിൽ നഗരാസൂത്രണ സ്റ്റാന്റിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റിക്ക് കീഴിലും വേണം വർക്കിംഗ് ഗ്രൂപ്പ് പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടത്. വർക്കിംഗ് ഗ്രൂപ്പിൽ, ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട മേഖലകളിൽ പരിചയവും പ്രാവിണ്യവുമുള്ള പ്രഗത്ഭരെ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. തദ്ദേശ ഭരണ സ്ഥാപന പരിധിയിൽ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ പരിപാലന കമ്മിറ്റിയിലെയും ദുരന്തനിവാരണ സമിതിയിലെയും അംഗങ്ങളുടെ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം വർക്കിംഗ് ഗ്രൂപ്പിൽ ഉണ്ടാകണം. അതുപോലെ മഹാപ്രളയം അതിജീവിക്കുന്നതിന് സാമയധാര സേവനം നൽകാൻ സന്നദ്ധരായ യുവാക്കൾ അടക്കമുള്ള എല്ലാ വിഭാഗം ജനങ്ങളുടെയും പ്രാതിനിധ്യം വർക്കിംഗ് ഗ്രൂപ്പിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിന് ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട തദ്ദേശ ഭരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

3) പുതിയ വാർഷിക പദ്ധതിയെ (2019-20) പറ്റിയുള്ള ചർച്ചയ്ക്കു തുടക്കം കുറിയുന്നതിന് എല്ലാ തദ്ദേശഭരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിലും 2018 ഒക്ടോബർ രണ്ടാം തീയതി ഗാന്ധിജയന്തി ദിനത്തിൽ ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ, നിർവ്വഹണ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥർ, ആസൂത്രണ സമിതി അംഗങ്ങൾ, വർക്കിംഗ് ഗ്രൂപ്പ് അംഗങ്ങൾ എന്നിവരുടെ ഒരു സംയുക്ത യോഗം വിളിച്ചുചേർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ യോഗത്തിൽ 2018-19 ലെ

പദ്ധതി നടത്തിപ്പിന്റെ പുരോഗതിയും, പ്രളയംമൂലം ഉണ്ടായ നഷ്ടത്തെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള (1000ത്തോളം) ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്തുകളിലായി റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. ഒപ്പം, 2018-19 വാർഷിക പദ്ധതിയിൽ സർക്കാർ അനുവദിച്ച പ്രകാരം വരുത്തിയ മാറ്റങ്ങളും റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. കൊടിയ വരൾച്ച, മഴക്കെട്ടി, ഉരുൾപൊട്ടൽ, പ്രളയം, കടലാക്രമണം തുടങ്ങിയ പ്രകൃതി ദുരന്തങ്ങളുടെ പശ്ചാത്തലത്തിൽ അടുത്ത വാർഷിക പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രാഥമിക ചർച്ച നടത്തുകയും വേണം. പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരണത്തിനുള്ള ഗ്രാമ/വാർഡ് സഭകൾ ജനപങ്കാളിത്തത്തോടെ നവംബർ പകുതിക്ക് മുമ്പായി പൂർത്തിയാക്കുന്നതിന് സീക്രട്ടറിയേറ്റ് കർമ്മപരിപാടി യോഗത്തിൽ ആവിഷ്കരിക്കുന്നതിനും ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

4) കേരളത്തിൽ രണ്ട് ദശാബ്ദമായി നടപ്പിലാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ജനകീയാസൂത്രണം ഇന്ത്യയിലെ ഏറ്റവും ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്തുകളിലേക്കും 'ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്ത് വികസന പദ്ധതി' (Grama Panchayat Development Plan-GPDP) എന്ന പേരിൽ വ്യാപിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാർ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നത് കേരളത്തിന് അഭിമാനകരമായ ഒരു കാര്യമാണ്. കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാർ ജനകീയാസൂത്രണം എല്ലാ സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിലേക്കും വ്യാപിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി കേരളത്തിലെ പദ്ധതി പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളിൽ മാറ്റം വരുത്തേണ്ടതില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഇതു സംബന്ധിച്ച വിവരങ്ങൾ നൽകേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. എല്ലാ ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്തുകളിലെയും പദ്ധതി ആസൂത്രണവും നിർവഹണവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട കാര്യങ്ങളും സ്ഥിതി വിവരക്കണക്കുകളും കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാർ നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന വിവരശേഖരണ സംവിധാനത്തിന് നൽകണം. ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്തുകളുടെ പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരണ-നിർവഹണ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളും വികസന പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളും സംബന്ധിച്ച നാം നൽകുന്ന വിവരങ്ങളെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കി ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്തുകളെ കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാർ റാങ്ക് ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്. കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാർ നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന മൊബൈൽ ആപ്ലിക്കേഷനിലേക്ക് ഡാറ്റാ അപ് ലോഡ് ചെയ്യുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ച നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ വിശദമാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടും ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥരെയും ഭരണ സമിതികളെയും ഇതിന് ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുള്ള ഉത്തരവ് ഉടൻതന്നെ പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

5. പദ്ധതി ആസൂത്രണം സംബന്ധിച്ച് കേരളത്തിൽ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മാർഗരേഖയ്ക്ക് അനുസൃതമായി ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്തുകൾ ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്ന വികസന പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ തന്നെ കേന്ദ്ര ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ 'ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്ത് വികസന പദ്ധതിയുമായി' ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട വിവരശേഖരണ സംവിധാനത്തിലേക്ക് നൽകാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇതിന് സുലഭവ സോഫ്റ്റ് വെയറിൽ നിന്നും കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാരിന്റെ പ്ലാൻ പ്ലസ് സോഫ്റ്റ് വെയറിലേക്ക് വിവര കൈമാറ്റം സാധ്യമാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സംവിധാനം പ്രാവർത്തികമാക്കുന്നതാണ്.

ഗവർണ്ണറുടെ ഉത്തരവിൻ പ്രകാരം
 ടി.കെ.ജോസ്
 അഡീഷണൽ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ
 നഗരകാര്യ ഡയറക്ടർ
 ഗ്രാമവികസന കമ്മീഷണർ
 മെമ്പർ സെക്രട്ടറി, ആസൂത്രണ സാമ്പത്തികകാര്യ വകുപ്പ്
 ഡയറക്ടർ, സംസ്ഥാന ഓഡിറ്റ് വകുപ്പ്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
 എല്ലാ ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്ത് അധ്യക്ഷന്മാർക്കും/സെക്രട്ടറിമാർക്കും (പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ മുഖേന)
 എല്ലാ നഗരസഭാ അധ്യക്ഷന്മാർക്കും/സെക്രട്ടറിമാർക്കും (നഗരകാര്യ ഡയറക്ടർ മുഖേന)
 എല്ലാ മുനിസിപ്പൽ കോർപ്പറേഷൻ അധ്യക്ഷന്മാർക്കും/സെക്രട്ടറിമാർക്കും (നഗരകാര്യ ഡയറക്ടർ മുഖേന)
 എല്ലാ നഗരകാര്യ റീജിയണൽ ജോയിന്റ് ഡയറക്ടർമാർക്കും (നഗരകാര്യ ഡയറക്ടർ മുഖേന)
 എല്ലാ ബ്ലോക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്ത് അധ്യക്ഷന്മാർക്കും/സെക്രട്ടറിമാർക്കും (ഗ്രാമവികസന കമ്മീഷണർ മുഖേന)
 എല്ലാ ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത് അധ്യക്ഷന്മാർക്കും/സെക്രട്ടറിമാർക്കും (പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ മുഖേന)
 എല്ലാ ജില്ലാ ആസൂത്രണ സമിതി അധ്യക്ഷന്മാർക്കും (പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ മുഖേന)
 എല്ലാ ജില്ലാ കളക്ടർമാർക്കും (പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ മുഖേന)
 എല്ലാ ജില്ലാ പ്ലാനിംഗ് ഓഫീസർമാർക്കും (സംസ്ഥാന റിസോഴ്സ് ഗ്രൂപ്പ് മുഖേന)
 എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഡയറക്ടർ, ഹുചിതു മിഷൻ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
 എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഡയറക്ടർ, കടുംബശ്രീ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
 ചെയർമാൻ, സംസ്ഥാന റിസോഴ്സ് ഗ്രൂപ്പ്, ആസൂത്രണ ബോർഡ്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
 പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ അക്കൗണ്ടന്റ് ജനറൽ (ആഡിറ്റ്/എ&ഇ) കേരള, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
 എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഡയറക്ടർ, ഇൻഫർമേഷൻ കേരള മിഷൻ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം

സംസ്ഥാന പെർഫോമൻസ് ഓഡിറ്റ് ഓഫീസർ, ഗവ.സെക്രട്ടറിയേറ്റ്
ഡയറക്ടർ, ഐ&പി.ആർ.ഡി/വെബ് & ന്യൂ മീഡിയ (വ്യാപകമായ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണത്തിന്)
കുത്തൽ ഫയൽ/ഓഫീസ് കോപ്പി)

പകർപ്പ് - ബഹു. മുഖ്യമന്ത്രിയുടെ പ്രൈവറ്റ് സെക്രട്ടറിക്ക്
ബഹു. തദ്ദേശ സ്വയംഭരണ വകുപ്പ് മന്ത്രിയുടെ പ്രൈവറ്റ് സെക്രട്ടറിക്ക്
ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ സ്പെഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിക്ക്
തദ്ദേശ സ്വയംഭരണ വകുപ്പ് അഡീഷണൽ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ പി.എച്ച്
തദ്ദേശ സ്വയംഭരണ വകുപ്പ് സ്പെഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ സി.എച്ച്

ഉത്തരവിൻ പ്രകാരം


സെക്ഷൻ ഓഫീസർ



കേരള സർക്കാർ

സംഗ്രഹം

പരിസ്ഥിതി വകുപ്പ് - കേരള സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡ് - സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ ജൈവ വൈവിധ്യ സംരക്ഷണ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ ഏകോപിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനായി സംസ്ഥാന തല സ്റ്റിയറിങ്ങ് കമ്മിറ്റി രൂപീകരിച്ച് ഉത്തരവാകുന്നു.

പരിസ്ഥിതി (എ) വകുപ്പ്

സ.ഉ.(സാധാ) നം. 60/2018/പരി

തീയതി, തിരുവനന്തപുരം, 11/05/2018

പരാമർശം : കേരള സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡ് ചെയർമാന്റെ 28-03-2018 ലെ 3407/A8/2017 KSBB നമ്പർ കത്ത്.

ഉത്തരവ്

ജൈവ വൈവിധ്യ സംരക്ഷണം സുസ്ഥിര ഉപഭോഗം നീതിപൂർവ്വകമായ പങ്കുവെക്കൽ തുടങ്ങിയ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ കേന്ദ്ര/സംസ്ഥാന സർക്കാരുകൾക്ക് ഉപദേശങ്ങൾ നൽകുന്നതിനായി ദേശീയ വൈവിധ്യ ആക്ടിന്റെ വകുപ്പുകൾ പ്രകാരമാണ് കേരള സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡ് സ്ഥാപിതമായിട്ടുള്ളത്. ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ പരിപാലനം/സംരക്ഷണം/ പുനരുജ്ജീവനം എന്നിവയുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ഒട്ടനവധി പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ സംസ്ഥാനത്ത് നടന്നുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ ഏകോപിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട കോടതി വ്യവഹാരങ്ങൾ, സർക്കാർ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ എന്നിവ കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുമൊക്കെയായി സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ വിവിധ ലൈൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റുകളുടെ സഹകരണം കേരള സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡിന് ആവശ്യമായി വരുന്നുണ്ട് എന്നും എന്നാൽ ഫലപ്രദമായ ഏകോപന സംവിധാനമില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവ വൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡിന്റെ അഭ്യർത്ഥനകളോ, നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളോ സ്വീകരിക്കുവാനോ അതനുസരിച്ച് പ്രവർത്തിക്കുവാനോ ബോർഡ് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ കൃത്യമായി ലഭ്യമാക്കുവാനോ പ്രസ്തുത ലൈൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റുകൾക്ക് കഴിയുന്നില്ല എന്നും ഇതെല്ലാം സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവ വൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനത്തെ പ്രതിക്ഷേപമായി ബാധിക്കുന്നു എന്നും ബോർഡ് ചെയർമാൻ സർക്കാരിനെ അറിയിക്കുകയും ഈ പ്രശ്നം പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനായി താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന അംഗങ്ങളെ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി ഒരു സംസ്ഥാനതല സ്റ്റിയറിങ്ങ് കമ്മിറ്റി രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിക്കണമെന്ന് ബോർഡ് ചെയർമാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു.

സ്റ്റിയറിങ്ങ് കമ്മിറ്റി അംഗങ്ങളായി നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചവർ:

1. അഡീഷണൽ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി, പരിസ്ഥിതി വകുപ്പ്.
2. അഡീഷണൽ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി, തദ്ദേശസ്വയം ഭരണ വകുപ്പ്.
3. അഡീഷണൽ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി, ജലവിഭവ വകുപ്പ്
4. പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറി/എ.പി.സി, കൃഷി വകുപ്പ്

5. പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറി, വനം വകുപ്പ്.
6. പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറി, മത്സ്യ ബന്ധന വകുപ്പ്.
7. പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറി, വിനോദ സഞ്ചാര വകുപ്പ്
8. പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറി, മൃഗ സംരക്ഷണ വകുപ്പ്
9. ചെയർമാൻ, കേരള സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡ് (കൺവീനർ)
10. ഡയറക്ടർ, പരിസ്ഥിതി കാലാവസ്ഥാ വ്യതിയാന വകുപ്പ്.

2) സർക്കാർ ഇക്കാര്യം വിശദമായി പരിശോധിച്ചു ദേശീയ ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ നിയമത്തിന്റെ പരിധിക്കുള്ളിൽ നിന്നു കൊണ്ട് സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ പരിപാലനം/ സംരക്ഷണം/പുനരുജ്ജീവനം എന്നിവയുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളിൽ വിവിധ വകുപ്പുകൾ തമ്മിലുള്ള ഏകോപനം സാധ്യമാക്കുന്നതിനായി താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന അംഗങ്ങളെ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി ഒരു സംസ്ഥാന തല സ്റ്റീയറിങ്ങ് കമ്മിറ്റി രൂപീകരിച്ച് സർക്കാർ ഉത്തരവാകുന്നു. സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ ജൈവ വൈവിധ്യ പരിപാലനം/സംരക്ഷണം/പുനരുജ്ജീവനം എന്നിവയുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളിൽ വിവിധ വകുപ്പുകൾ തമ്മിലുള്ള ഏകോപനം ഉറപ്പാക്കുക എന്നത് മാത്രമാണ് ഈ കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ ചുമതല.

സംസ്ഥാനതല സ്റ്റീയറിങ്ങ് കമ്മിറ്റിയിലെ അംഗങ്ങൾ:

1. അഡീഷണൽ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി, പരിസ്ഥിതി വകുപ്പ്.
2. അഡീഷണൽ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി, തദ്ദേശസ്വയം ഭരണ വകുപ്പ്.
3. അഡീഷണൽ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി, ജലവിഭവ വകുപ്പ്
4. പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറി/എ.പി.സി, കൃഷി വകുപ്പ്
5. പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറി, വനം വകുപ്പ്.
6. പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറി, മത്സ്യ ബന്ധന വകുപ്പ്.
7. പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറി, വിനോദ സഞ്ചാര വകുപ്പ്
8. പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറി, മൃഗ സംരക്ഷണ വകുപ്പ്
9. ചെയർമാൻ, കേരള സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡ് (കൺവീനർ)
10. ഡയറക്ടർ, പരിസ്ഥിതി കാലാവസ്ഥാ വ്യതിയാന വകുപ്പ്.

3) സംസ്ഥാനതല സ്റ്റീയറിങ്ങ് കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ ആദ്യ യോഗം ഒരു മാസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ കേരള സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡ് ചെയർമാൻ (കൺവീനർ) വിളിച്ചു കൂട്ടേണ്ടതും സ്റ്റീയറിങ്ങ് കമ്മിറ്റികളുടെ അംഗീകരിച്ച നടപടിക്കുറിപ്പുകൾ യഥാസമയം സർക്കാരിന് സമർപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

(ഗവർണ്ണറുടെ ഉത്തരവിൻ പ്രകാരം)

പി.എച്ച്. കരൂൻ

അഡീഷണൽ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി

To

1. അഡീഷണൽ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി, പരിസ്ഥിതി വകുപ്പ്.
2. അഡീഷണൽ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി, തദ്ദേശസ്വയം ഭരണ വകുപ്പ്.

3. അഡീഷണൽ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി, ജലവിഭവ വകുപ്പ്
4. പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറി/എ.പി.സി, കൃഷി വകുപ്പ്
5. പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറി, വനം വകുപ്പ്.
6. പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറി, മത്സ്യ ബന്ധന വകുപ്പ്.
7. പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറി, വിനോദ സഞ്ചാര വകുപ്പ്
8. പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറി, മൃഗ സംരക്ഷണ വകുപ്പ്
9. ചെയർമാൻ, കേരള സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡ് (കൺവീനർ)
10. ഡയറക്ടർ, പരിസ്ഥിതി കാലാവസ്ഥാ വ്യതിയാന വകുപ്പ്.
11. ഡയറക്ടർ, ഇൻഫർമേഷൻ & പബ്ലിക് റിലേഷൻസ് (വെബ് & ന്യൂമീഡിയ) വകുപ്പ്. (ഔദ്യോഗിക വെബ്സൈറ്റിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുന്നതിനായി)
12. കരുതൽ ഫയൽ/ ഓഫീസ് കോപ്പി.

ഉത്തരവിൻ പ്രകാരം,



സെക്ഷൻ ഓഫീസർ.



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

Forest & Wildlife Department - Authorizing designated Range Forest Officers in the State to enforce the regulatory provisions of the "Biodiversity Act 2002"-sanction accorded - Orders issued.

FOREST & WILDLIFE (D) DEPARTMENT

G.O.(Rt)No.19/2019/F&WLD Dated,Thiruvananthapuram, 16/01/2019

Read Letters No. BDC1-17340/18 dated 17.05.2018 and 16.11.2018 from the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Head of Forest Force, Thiruvananthapuram.

ORDER

In the circumstances reported by the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Head of Forest Force, Government hereby designate all Territorial and Wildlife Range Forest Officers in the State as 'Authorized Officers' to enforce the regulatory provisions of the Biodiversity Act, 2002. The designated officers shall be carried out the following activities ;

1. Informing and guiding the Biodiversity Management Committee's (BMCs) about various violation of Biological Diversity Act in their jurisdiction to make them capable to truly act as local 'Environment Watch Group' as per GO No. 04/13/Env't. dated 13.05.2013.
2. Wherever required, filing of charge sheets for violation under section 61 (a) of Biological Diversity Act.
3. Range Forest Officers shall help in identifying and suggesting areas of biodiversity richness so as to help to declare them Biodiversity Heritage Sites (BHS).

(By order of the Governor)
VENU V
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY

To:
 The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Head of Forest Force,
 Thiruvananthapuram.
 ✓ The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) & Chief Wildlife Warden,
 Thiruvananthapuram.
 The Principal Accountant General (A & E)/(Audit), Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram.
 Stock File / Office Copy.

Forwarded /By order

 Section Officer

POLICE



KERALA

DEPARTMENT

No.C6-16597/2020/PHQ

Police Headquarters,

Thiruvananthapuram

✉ phq.pol@kerala.gov.in

☎ 04712721547

Dated. 03-02-2020

Executive Directive No. 2/2020/PHQ

Sub : Police Officers to report to Authorized officers to Biological Diversity Act – Reg.

Ref : Procedure for restricting activities violating the objectives of conservation of biodiversity – Biological Diversity Act 2002 and Rules 2004

Access to bioresources for commercial utilization by Indian Nationals is regulated under Section 7 and Section 24 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. Prior intimation to State Biodiversity Board in the prescribed Form I is necessary before any person undertakes such activities. The Central Government has notified certain items as Normally Traded Commodities as exempted from the ambit of the Act vide Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change notification S.O.3533 (E) dated 7th November 2017 and S.O. 1352(E) dated 7th April 2016.

02. The Biological Diversity Act also regulates access to bioresources by foreign nationals for research or commercial utilization. As per section 3 of Biological Diversity Act 2002 prior approval of National Biodiversity Authority in the prescribed Form I is necessary before any foreign nationals undertake such activities. The provision of the Biological Diversity Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, the provisions in any other law relating to forests or wildlife for the time being in force.

03. The offences under Biological Diversity Act shall be cognizable and non-bailable and punishable under Section 55 and 56 of the Act. The Government of Kerala vide Order G.O.(Rt) No. 19/2019 F&WLD dated 16.01.2019 has designated all Territorial and Wildlife Range Forest Officers in the State as authorized officers to enforce the regulatory provisions of the Act.



C6-16597/2020/PHQ



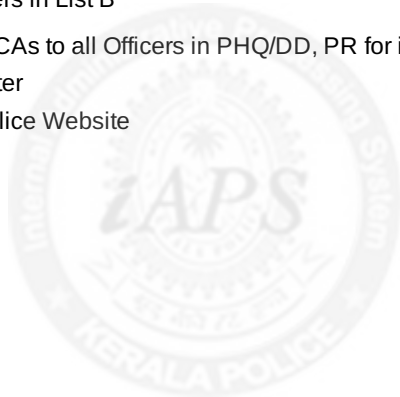
01d061

04. It is hereby directed that in the event any police officer in the State of Kerala has reasonable grounds to believe that any person or agency has committed an offence under the above said provisions or committed any act without the prior approval of Kerala State Biodiversity Board or National Biodiversity Authority as the case may be, shall verify the facts by a spot inspection and immediately inform the concerned Forest Officers to take necessary action. The Police Officers shall observe the prescribed procedures under CrPC before entering/searching any premises/ vehicle/individual.

Loknath Behera IPS
State Police Chief

To : All officers in List B

Copy To : Copy to : CAs to all Officers in PHQ/DD, PR for information & n/a
ED Register
Kerala Police Website



C6-16597/2020/PHQ



01d061



കേരള സർക്കാർ

സംഗ്രഹം

പരിസ്ഥിതി വകുപ്പ് - പ്രാദേശിക തലത്തിൽ ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ സമ്പന്നമായിട്ടുള്ള പ്രദേശങ്ങൾ / ആവാസ വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ/വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ എന്നിവയെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനായി 'പ്രാദേശിക ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ പൈതൃക കേന്ദ്രം/ പ്രാദേശിക ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ പൈതൃക വൃക്ഷം' ആയി പ്രഖ്യാപിക്കുന്നതിന് ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ മാനേജിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റികൾക്ക് (BMCs) അനുമതി നൽകി - ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നു.

പരിസ്ഥിതി (എ) വകുപ്പ്

സ.ഉ.(കൈ)നം.5/2020/പരി

തീയതി, തിരുവനന്തപുരം, 03/03/2020

- പരാമർശം : 1) സ.ഉ.(സാധാ)നം.60/2018/പരി തീയതി 11-05-2018.
 2) ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ ഏകോപിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനായുള്ള സംസ്ഥാനതല സ്റ്റിയറിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ 28-10-2019 ലെ മീറ്റിംഗിലെ 11-ാം നമ്പർ തീരുമാനം.
 3) സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡ് മെമ്പർ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ 22-01-2020 ലെ കൺസർ/4075/2019/കെ.എസ്.ബി.ബി.നമ്പർ കത്ത്.

ഉത്തരവ്

സംസ്ഥാനത്ത് ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ ഏകോപിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനായുള്ള സ്റ്റേറ്റ് ലെവൽ സ്റ്റിയറിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റി പരാമർശം (1) പ്രകാരം രൂപീകൃതമായി. ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷതയിൽ 28-10-2019 ൽ ചേർന്ന പ്രസ്തുത കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ രണ്ടാമത് യോഗത്തിൽ ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ മാനേജിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റികൾക്ക്, ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ സമ്പന്ന പ്രദേശങ്ങളെ അതതു പ്രദേശത്തിന്റെ സംരക്ഷണത്തിന് പര്യാപ്തമാകും വിധത്തിലും അവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങളുടെയും തലുര കക്ഷികളുടേയും നിയമപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഉപയോഗത്തിന് ഭംഗം വരാതെയും പ്രാദേശിക ജൈവ വൈവിധ്യ പൈതൃക കേന്ദ്രങ്ങളായി പ്രഖ്യാപിക്കുന്നതിനും പരാമർശം (2) പ്രകാരം തീരുമാനിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ആയതിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ പ്രാദേശിക തലത്തിൽ ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ സമ്പന്നമായിട്ടുള്ള പ്രദേശങ്ങൾ/വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ എന്നിവയുടെ സംരക്ഷണാർത്ഥം പ്രാദേശിക ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ പൈതൃക കേന്ദ്രം/ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ പൈതൃക വൃക്ഷങ്ങളായി പ്രഖ്യാപിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അനുമതി ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ മാനേജിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റികൾക്ക് (BMCs) നൽകണമെന്ന് പരാമർശം (3) പ്രകാരം ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡ് മെമ്പർ സെക്രട്ടറി അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി.

2) സർക്കാർ ഇക്കാര്യം വിശദമായി പരിശോധിച്ചു. പ്രാദേശിക ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ പ്രാധാന്യമുള്ളതും, ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ സമ്പന്നമായിട്ടുള്ളതുമായ പ്രദേശങ്ങൾ/ തനത് ആവാസ വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ/വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ എന്നിവ കണ്ടെത്തി കേരള സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡ് ജില്ലാതലത്തിൽ രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ടെക്നിക്കൽ സപ്പോർട്ട് ഗ്രൂപ്പിന്റെ സഹായത്തോടെ പ്രാഥമിക ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ പഠനം നടത്തിയതിനുശേഷം കേരള സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡിന്റെ ശുപാർശയോടുകൂടി പ്രസ്തുത പ്രദേശം / വൃക്ഷം 'പ്രാദേശിക ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ

പൈതൃക കേന്ദ്രം/ പ്രാദേശിക ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ പൈതൃക വൃക്ഷം' ആയി പ്രഖ്യാപിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അനുമതി ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ മാനേജിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റികൾക്ക് (BMCs) നൽകി സർക്കാർ ഉത്തരവാകുന്നു. ബി.എം.സി കൾ 'പ്രാദേശിക ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ പൈതൃക കേന്ദ്രം/ ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ പൈതൃക വൃക്ഷങ്ങളായി' പ്രഖ്യാപിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് പാസാക്കുന്ന പ്രമേയത്തിന്മേലുള്ള ഏതു തരത്തിലുള്ള ലംഘനത്തിനും ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ നിയമം, 2002 വകുപ്പ് 24(2), 55(2), 56 എന്നിവയിൽ അനുശാസിക്കും പ്രകാരം സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡിന്റെ അംഗീകാരത്തിന് വിധേയമായി ശിക്ഷാ നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ നിയമം, 2002 വകുപ്പ് 37, കേരള സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ 2008, ചട്ടം 19 എന്നിവയിൽ അനുശാസിക്കും വിധം പ്രസ്തുത പ്രദേശം/വൃക്ഷം സംരക്ഷിച്ച് പരിപാലിക്കുന്നതിന് നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

(ഗവർണ്ണറുടെ ഉത്തരവിൻ പ്രകാരം)

വത്സ.വി

അഡീഷണൽ സെക്രട്ടറി

To

1. ചെയർമാൻ/മെമ്പർ സെക്രട്ടറി, സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡ്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം.
2. ഡയറക്ടർ, പരിസ്ഥിതി കാലാവസ്ഥാ വ്യതിയാന ഡയറക്ടറേറ്റ്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം.
3. ഡയറക്ടർ, പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടറേറ്റ്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം.
4. ഡയറക്ടർ, നഗരകാര്യ ഡയറക്ടറേറ്റ്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം.
5. എല്ലാ കോർപ്പറേഷൻ സെക്രട്ടറിമാർക്കും (നഗരകാര്യ ഡയറക്ടർ മുഖാന്തിരം)
6. പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ അക്കൗണ്ടന്റ് ജനറൽ (എ&ഇ/ആഡിറ്റ്), കേരളം, തിരുവനന്തപുരം.
7. ഡയറക്ടർ, ഇൻഫർമേഷൻ & പബ്ലിക് റിലേഷൻസ് (വെബ് & ന്യൂമീഡിയ) വകുപ്പ്. (ഔദ്യോഗിക വെബ്സൈറ്റിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുന്നതിനായി)
8. കരുതൽ ഫയൽ/ ഓഫീസ് കോപ്പി.

ഉത്തരവിൻ പ്രകാരം,

സെക്ഷൻ ഓഫീസർ.



കേരള സർക്കാർ

സംഗ്രഹം

തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണ വകുപ്പ്-നവകേരളത്തിന് ജനകീയാസൂത്രണം - പഞ്ചായത്തിരാജ്/നഗരപാലിക സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ-പതിമൂന്നാം പഞ്ചവത്സരപദ്ധതിയിലെ ആദ്യവാർഷിക പദ്ധതി തയ്യാറാക്കൽ - സബ്സിഡിയും അനുബന്ധ വിഷയങ്ങളും സംബന്ധിച്ച മാർഗ്ഗരേഖ അംഗീകരിച്ച് ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നു.

തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണ (ഡി.എ)വകുപ്പ്

സ.ഉ.(എം.എസ്)നം.80/2017/തസ്വഭവ

തിരുവനന്തപുരം, തീയതി: 03.04.2017

- പരാമർശം :
1. 09.01.2017 ലെ സ.ഉ.(എം.എസ്)നം.10/2017/തസ്വഭവ നമ്പർ സർക്കാർ ഉത്തരവ്
 2. 09.01.2017 ലെ സ.ഉ.(എം.എസ്)നം.11/2017/തസ്വഭവ നമ്പർ സർക്കാർ ഉത്തരവ്
 3. 29.03.2017 ലെ സ.ഉ.(എം.എസ്)നം.72/2017/തസ്വഭവ നമ്പർ സർക്കാർ ഉത്തരവ്
 4. 03.04.2017 ലെ സ.ഉ.(എം.എസ്)നം.79/2017/തസ്വഭവ നമ്പർ സർക്കാർ ഉത്തരവ്

ഉത്തരവ്

പഞ്ചായത്തിരാജ്/നഗരപാലിക സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെ പതിമൂന്നാം പഞ്ചവത്സരപദ്ധതി തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗരേഖ പരാമർശം ഒന്ന് മുതൽ നാലുവരെ ഉത്തരവുകൾ മുഖേന പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. പ്രസ്തുത ഉത്തരവിന്റെ തുടർച്ചയായി, സബ്സിഡി മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങളും അനുബന്ധ വിഷയങ്ങളും സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഇതോടൊപ്പം അനുബന്ധമായി ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗരേഖ സർക്കാർ അംഗീകരിച്ച് ഉത്തരവാകുന്നു. സബ്സിഡി മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങളും അനുബന്ധ വിഷയങ്ങളും സംബന്ധിച്ച് മുമ്പ് പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉത്തരവുകൾക്ക് പകരമാണ് ഈ മാർഗ്ഗരേഖ എന്നു സർക്കാർ ഉത്തരവാകുന്നു.

ഗവർണ്ണറുടെ ഉത്തരവിൻ പ്രകാരം

ടി.കെ.ജോസ്

പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറി

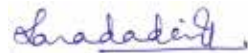
- 1 എല്ലാ ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്ത് പ്രസിഡന്റുമാർക്കും സെക്രട്ടറിമാർക്കും
- 2 എല്ലാ ബ്ലോക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്ത് പ്രസിഡന്റുമാർക്കും സെക്രട്ടറിമാർക്കും
- 3 എല്ലാ ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത് പ്രസിഡന്റുമാർക്കും സെക്രട്ടറിമാർക്കും
- 4 എല്ലാ കോർപ്പറേഷൻ മേയർമാർക്കും, സെക്രട്ടറിമാർക്കും
- 5 എല്ലാ മുൻസിപ്പൽ ചെയർപേഴ്സൺമാർക്കും, സെക്രട്ടറിമാർക്കും
- 6 എല്ലാ ജില്ലാ ആസൂത്രണ സമിതി ചെയർപേഴ്സൺമാർക്കും
- 7 എല്ലാ ജില്ലാ കളക്ടർമാർക്കും (ജില്ലാ ആസൂത്രണസമിതി മെമ്പർ സെക്രട്ടറിമാർ)
- 8 സെക്രട്ടറി, ആസൂത്രണ സാമ്പത്തിക വകുപ്പ്
- 9 എല്ലാ അഡീഷണൽ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറിമാർക്കും പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറിമാർക്കും ഗവൺമെന്റ് സെക്രട്ടറിമാർക്കും സ്പെഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിമാർക്കും
- 10 മെമ്പർ സെക്രട്ടറി, സംസ്ഥാന ആസൂത്രണ ബോർഡ്
- 11 പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ
- 12 ഗ്രാമ വികസന കമ്മീഷണർ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
- 13 നഗരകാര്യ ഡയറക്ടർ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
- 14 പൊതു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡയറക്ടർ
- 15 പട്ടികജാതി വികസന ഡയറക്ടർ
- 16 പട്ടികവർഗ വികസന ഡയറക്ടർ
- 17 ഹയർ സെക്കന്ററി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡയറക്ടർ
- 18 ഫെൽത്ത് സർവ്വീസ് ഡയറക്ടർ
- 19 ഡയറക്ടർ ആയുഷ് വകുപ്പ്

- 20 പബ്ലിക് റിലേഷൻസ് ഡയറക്ടർ (അടിയന്തിര പത്രക്കുറിപ്പിന്)
- 21 മറ്റ് എല്ലാ വകുപ്പ് മേധാവികൾക്കും
- 22 മുഖ്യ നഗരാസൂത്രകൻ
- 23 ഡയറക്ടർ കേരള ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട് ഓഫ് ലോക്കൽ അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ
- 24 എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഡയറക്ടർ, കുടുംബശ്രീ
- 25 എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഡയറക്ടർ, ശുചിത്വ മിഷൻ
- 26 എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഡയറക്ടർ, ഐ.കെ.എം.
- 27 എല്ലാ ജില്ലാ പ്ലാനിംഗ് ഓഫീസർമാർക്കും
- 28 എല്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഡയറക്ടർമാർക്കും
- 29 എല്ലാ അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് ഡെവലപ്മെന്റ് കമ്മീഷണർമാർക്കും (ജനറൽ)
- 30 കൺവീനർ സംസ്ഥാനതല ബാങ്കേഴ്സ് കമ്മിറ്റി (കനറാ ബാങ്ക്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം)(ഉപരിപത്രം സഹിതം)
- 31 എല്ലാ കൺവീനർമാർക്കും ജില്ലാതല ബാങ്കേഴ്സ് കമ്മിറ്റികൾക്കും(ഉപരിപത്രം സഹിതം)
- 32 ഡയറക്ടർ, സംസ്ഥാന ഓഡിറ്റ് വകുപ്പ്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
- 33 സ്റ്റേറ്റ് പെർഫോമൻസ് ഓഡിറ്റ് ഓഫീസർ
- 34 ജനറൽ സെക്രട്ടറി, കേരള ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്ത് അസോസിയേഷൻ
- 35 സെക്രട്ടറി, കേരള ബ്ലോക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്ത് അസോസിയേഷൻ
- 36 സെക്രട്ടറി, ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത് പ്രസിഡന്റുമാരുടെ ചോബർ
- 37 സെക്രട്ടറി മുൻസിപ്പൽ ചെയർപേഴ്സൺമാരുടെ ചോബർ
- 38 സെക്രട്ടറി, മേയേഴ്സ് കൗൺസിൽ
- 39 പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ അക്കൗണ്ടന്റ് ജനറൽ (ഓഡിറ്റ്) കേരള, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
- 40 അക്കൗണ്ടന്റ് ജനറൽ (എ&ഇ) കേരള, തിരുവനന്തപുരം

പകർപ്പ്:-

1. മുഖ്യമന്ത്രിയുടെ പ്രൈവറ്റ് സെക്രട്ടറിക്ക്
2. ധനകാര്യവകുപ്പുമന്ത്രിയുടെ പ്രൈവറ്റ് സെക്രട്ടറിക്ക്
3. തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണ വകുപ്പ് മന്ത്രിയുടെ പ്രൈവറ്റ് സെക്രട്ടറിക്ക്
4. കൃഷി വകുപ്പുമന്ത്രിയുടെ പ്രൈവറ്റ് സെക്രട്ടറിക്ക്
5. മൃഗസംരക്ഷണ ക്ഷീരവികസന വകുപ്പുമന്ത്രിയുടെ പ്രൈവറ്റ് സെക്രട്ടറിക്ക്
6. ഫിഷറീസ് വകുപ്പ്/കയർ/കശുവണ്ടി വികസന വകുപ്പുമന്ത്രിയുടെ പ്രൈവറ്റ് സെക്രട്ടറിക്ക്
7. ചെറുകിട വ്യവസായ വകുപ്പുമന്ത്രിയുടെ പ്രൈവറ്റ് സെക്രട്ടറിക്ക്
8. ആരോഗ്യ-സാമൂഹ്യക്ഷേമം വകുപ്പുമന്ത്രിയുടെ പ്രൈവറ്റ് സെക്രട്ടറിക്ക്
9. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പുമന്ത്രിയുടെ പ്രൈവറ്റ് സെക്രട്ടറിക്ക്
10. പട്ടികജാതി/പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗ ക്ഷേമ വികസന വകുപ്പുമന്ത്രിയുടെ പ്രൈവറ്റ് സെക്രട്ടറിക്ക്

ഉത്തരവിൻപ്രകാരം



സെക്ഷൻ ഓഫീസർ

9. സ്വകാര്യ ഭൂമിയിലെ കുളങ്ങളും തോടുകളും പരിപാലിക്കുന്നതിന് ഉടമസ്ഥരെയും പൊതു കുളങ്ങൾ പ്രാദേശിക കുടുംബശ്രീകളെയും ഏല്പിച്ച് നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കണം.
10. ഇവയുടെ പരിപാലനത്തിന് പ്രോത്സാഹനമായി കുളത്തിന്റെ വിസ്തൃതിയും ജലസംരക്ഷണ ശേഷിയും കണക്കിലെടുത്ത് വാർഷിക ഗ്രാന്റ് നൽകുന്നതിന് ഗ്രാമ/നഗരഭരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ പദ്ധതി എടുക്കണം.

28. കാവുകളുടെയും കണ്ടൽക്കാടുകളുടെയും സംരക്ഷണം

1. ഓരോ തദ്ദേശസ്ഥാപന പ്രദേശത്തെ സംരക്ഷിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ട എല്ലാ കാവുകളുടെയും കണ്ടൽക്കാടുകളുടെയും പട്ടിക തദ്ദേശഭരണസ്ഥാപനതല ഹരിതകേരള മിഷൻ ടീം തയ്യാറാക്കണം.
2. ഓരോ കാവുകളിലെയും, സംരക്ഷിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ട മരങ്ങളുടെയും സസ്യങ്ങളുടെയും ഏകദേശകണക്കും സംരക്ഷിക്കേണ്ട സ്ഥലവും വിസ്തൃതിയും കണക്കാക്കാൻ ചുമതല നിശ്ചയിക്കണം.
3. ചെലവു കുറഞ്ഞ രീതിയിൽ മുളച്ച് വേലികെട്ടി സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനും അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും ചെയ്യേണ്ട പ്രവർത്തികളും ഏകദേശ എസ്റ്റിമേറ്റും പ്രാദേശികമായി തയ്യാറാക്കണം.
4. LSGD എഞ്ചിനീയറുടെ സഹായത്തോടെ എസ്റ്റിമേറ്റുകൾ പരിശോധിച്ച് ചെയ്യേണ്ട പ്രവർത്തികൾ നിശ്ചയിച്ച് അടങ്കൽ തുക നിശ്ചയിക്കണം. നിർവ്വഹണം സ്വകാര്യകാവുകളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഉടമസ്ഥരേയും, ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളേയും പൊതുകാവുകളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രാദേശിക കുടുംബശ്രീകളെയും ഏല്പിച്ച് നടപ്പാക്കാം.
5. മേൽനോട്ടം ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ മാനേജ്മെന്റ് കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ ചുമതലയിൽ നടത്തണം. ജൈവ വൈവിധ്യ രജിസ്റ്റർ കാലാനുസൃതമാക്കണം.
6. നിർവ്വഹണം പൂർത്തിയാക്കുന്ന മുറയ്ക്ക് ആകെ ചെലവിന്റെ 75% തദ്ദേശസ്ഥാപനം നൽകണം.
7. ഇവയുടെ വാർഷിക പരിപാലനത്തിന് ഗ്രാന്റ് തുക കാവിന്റെ വിസ്തൃതിയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ നിശ്ചയിച്ച് തദ്ദേശഭരണസ്ഥാപനം തീരുമാനിച്ചു നടപ്പാക്കാം. പട്ടികജാതി വകുപ്പിൽ നിന്നും പട്ടികജാതി സമുദായ സംഘടനകൾ പരിപാലിച്ചുവരുന്ന കാവുകൾക്ക് നൽകിവരുന്ന വാർഷിക ഗ്രാന്റിന് പുറമേ ഇവയ്ക്കും ഈ ഗ്രാന്റ് അനുവദിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.
8. പരിസ്ഥിതി സംരക്ഷണത്തിനായി സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്ന കാവ് എന്ന നിലയിൽ പരസ്യബോർഡ് സ്ഥാപിക്കണം - ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തണം. തദ്ദേശഭരണസ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെ വെബ്സൈറ്റിൽ വിശദാംശങ്ങളോടു കൂടി രേഖപ്പെടുത്തി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തണം.
9. ഇതിനാവശ്യമായ ശാസ്ത്ര സാങ്കേതിക ഉപദേശം ജവഹർലാൽ നെഹ്റു ട്രോപ്പിക്കൽ ബോട്ടാണിക് ഗാർഡൻ & റിസർച്ച് ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട് (JNTBG&RI) കേരള ഫോറസ്റ്റ് റിസർച്ച് ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട് (KFRI), എന്നിവടങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും ലഭ്യമാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.
10. ഗ്രാമനഗരഭരണസ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾക്കും പ്രോജക്ട് എടുക്കാം

29. തദ്ദേശഭരണസ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെ കൈമാറിക്കിട്ടിയ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെ കണ്ടിജൻസി ചെലവുകൾ

സാമ്പത്തിക വർഷാരംഭത്തിൽ തന്നെ തദ്ദേശഭരണസ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെ നിയന്ത്രണത്തിലുള്ള കൈമാറിക്കിട്ടിയ സ്ഥാപന മേധാവികൾ ഒരു വർഷത്തേക്കുള്ള കണ്ടിജൻസി ചെലവുകൾ (കറന്റ് ചാർജ്, വാട്ടർ ചാർജ്, വാടക, കൺസ്യൂമബിൾസ്, സ്റ്റേഷനറി, പോസ്റ്റേജ്, ടെലിഫോൺ, ഇന്റർനെറ്റ് ചാർജ്) തുടങ്ങിയ ഓഫീസ് ചെലവുകളുടെ ആവശ്യകത പട്ടിക തയ്യാറാക്കി തദ്ദേശഭരണസ്ഥാപന സെക്രട്ടറിക്ക് നൽകേണ്ടതാണ്. ആവശ്യം പരിഗണിച്ച് ഒരു നടപടിക്രമ ഉത്തരവിലൂടെ എല്ലാ സ്ഥാപന മേലധികാരികൾക്കും തുക അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇതിനാവശ്യമായ തുക തദ്ദേശഭരണസ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെ തനത് ഫണ്ട്/ജനറൽപർപ്പസ് ഗ്രാന്റിൽ നിന്നും കണ്ടത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. അനുവദിച്ച തുകയുടെ ഉപയോഗ സാക്ഷ്യപത്രം (UC) തദ്ദേശഭരണസ്ഥാപന സെക്രട്ടറിക്ക് നൽകേണ്ടതും, ചെലവുകൾ സംബന്ധിച്ച വൗച്ചറുകൾ, സ്ഥാപനമേധാവികൾ തന്നെ സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതും ആഡിറ്റിന് ഹാജരാക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

30. വനിത വികസനം:-

ജാഗ്രതാ സമിതികളുടെ പ്രവർത്തനം കാര്യക്ഷമമാക്കലും ജെന്റർ റിസോഴ്സ് സെന്റർ, ജെന്റർ ഡെസ്ക് (Gender Desk) രൂപീകരണവും

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കേരള സർക്കാർ
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കേരള ഗസറ്റ് KERALA GAZETTE

അസാധാരണം
EXTRAORDINARY

ആധികാരികമായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത്
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GOVERNMENT OF KERALA Environment (A) Department

NOTIFICATION

G. O. (P) No. 1/2019/Envt.

S. R. O. No. 399/2019

2019 June 3.

Thiruvananthapuram

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (Central Act 18 of 2003) and rule 19 of the Kerala Biological Diversity Rules, 2008, the Government of Kerala, in consultation with the Kerala State Biodiversity Board (KSBB), hereby notify the biodiversity rich areas of Asramam region except Asramam

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Maithanam coming under the Jurisdiction of Kollam East Village and Kollam Corporation, as Asramam Biodiversity Heritage Site (ABHS) as detailed in the Schedule below:

SCHEDULE

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location, Geographical Co-ordinates and Land Details</i>	<i>Area</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Asramam BHS	Kollam East Village (Kollam Corporation), Kollam District, Kerala 76° 34' 46" – 76° 35' 50" E Longitude and 8° 53' 27" – 8° 53' 58" N Latitude Within the Revenue Block Numbers 160, 161 and 162	Approx. 57.53 Ha.

By order of the Governor,

DR. USHA TITUS,
Principal Secretary to Government.

Explanatory Note

(This does not form part of the notification, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

Sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (Central Act 18 of 2003) and rule 19 of the Kerala Biological Diversity Rules, 2008 empowers the State Government, to notify in the Official Gazette, areas of biodiversity importance as biodiversity heritage sites under the said Act. Government have decided to notify the biodiversity rich areas of Asramam region except Asramam Maithanam as Asramam Biodiversity Heritage Site by invoking the powers conferred under the said provisions.

The notification is intended to achieve the above object.

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Kerala State Biodiversity Board

