

NAP log 8 ARTICLES TO READ

National BSAP 8.1.1 | log | Program of drafting, vel. 1
National BSAP 8.1.2 | log | program of drafting, vel. 2, AK, BCL 10.5.02
National BSAP 8.1.3 | log | program of drafting,
National BSAP 8.1.4 | log | program of drafting, vel. 4, AK, BCL, RS, SP,
17.7.02

National BSAP 8.2.1 | log | some guidelines for drafting chapters
of National plan.

National BSAP 8.3.1 | log | points to keep in mind while looking
through zero draft of National plan.

BT Don't know if this will go into
Methodology? Or maybe a new file on
NBSP implementation should be started? AIC

भारत सरकार
पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS

F.No.3(1)/20/2001-IC.I
Dated 17th June 2002

Subject:- Minutes of the Follow-up meeting on Information & Communication Technology
and the Environment (ICTEAP) - reg.

The undersigned is directed to enclose herewith a copy of the Minutes of the Follow-up meeting on Information & Communication Technology and the Environment (ICTEAP) convened by Shri Rajeev Kher, Joint Secretary (IC), Ministry of Environment and Forests held on 12th June 2002 for information and necessary action.

B. Bahri
(Bina Bahri)
Under Secretary (IC)
17.6.2002

To

Shri Gautam Soni,
Senior Fellow,
Tata Energy Research Institute
Darbari Seth Block, Habitat Centre,
Lodi Road, New Delhi

Shri Sudhir Ahluwalia,
Head, Social Sector,
Tata Consultancy Services,
Gulab Bhawan, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg,
New Delhi - 110 002.

Shri Sandeep Srivastava,
Confederation of Indian Industry,
Habitat Centre, Lodi Road,
New Delhi 110 003

Shri J.S.Kamyotra,
Central Pollution Control Board,
Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-cum-Office Complex,
East Arjun Nagar, Delhi - 32.

Group Captain Rajiv Seth,
Tata Energy Research Institute
Darbari Seth Block, Habitat Centre,
Lodi Road, New Delhi

(Contd...2)

Shri Satish Kumar,
Tata Energy Research Institute
Darbari Seth Block, Habitat Centre,
Lodi Road, New Delhi

Shri M.S.Bali,
Director (IFD)
Ministry of Environment and Forests

Dr.B.S.Attri,
Adviser (RE) - with respect to para 8 of the minutes

✓ Mr.Ashish Kothari
Director, Kalpavriksh - with respect to para 8 of the minutes

Mr.L.R.Thanga,
DIG (NAEB) - with respect to para 8 of the minutes

Mr.R.Mehta,
Director (EE) - with respect to para 8 of the minutes

Dr.T.Chandni
Addl Director (UNCCD) - with respect to para 8 of the minutes

Copy to:
PPS to Secretary (E&F)
PS to JS(IC)
PA to Director (IC.II)

**MINUTES OF THE FOLLOW UP MEETING ON INFORMATION &
COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT FOR THE ASIA
PACIFIC REGION (ICTEAP) HELD ON 12TH JUNE 2002**

A meeting was convened by Mr. Rajeev Kher, Joint Secretary (IC) as a follow up to the ICETAP International Workshop for the Asia Pacific region held on 2-3 May 2002. The list of participants is annexed. At the outset, Mr. Rajeev Kher, JS(IC) outlined the purpose of convening the meeting which was two-fold :

- (i) to provide and maintain a momentum to the recommendations of the workshop; and
- (ii) to convert the recommendations into specific projects which can be replicated and which are of immediate interest to the Ministry.

2. In this context, he also clarified that the Ministry of Environment and Forests already has a IT budget which was primarily catering to the hardware needs of the Ministry and which could now be utilised to fund specific project activities as well. Co-financing and implementing partners could be accessed once initial funds are made available by the Ministry.

3. Mr. Sudhir Ahluwalia from TCS, New Delhi indicated that it was imperative to sell the concept of ICT. While the overall approach needed to have a global perspective, it was important to create a small microcosm at the grassroot level to test it and then upscale it.

4. Mr. Gautam Soni from the TERI recalled that the ICTEAP workshop had thrown up some project ideas for undertaking pilot projects. These included, amongst others, the expansion of the ENVIS project, capacity building project of New Zealand, ELQUEST Project on e-learning on sustainable management of environment, IGES project, TERI project on cyber kiosk on energy, pilot projects under ASEAN Trust Fund as well as possibility of twinning networks between Nepal, Sri Lanka and India.

5. Mr. J.S. Kamyotra, CPCB indicated that they already have an ongoing ICT based Air Quality Monitoring Project which was being funded by the World Bank. Data from these monitoring stations are provided for all the metro cities with respect to air quality and there is a linkage with the TV channel of Aaj Tak. He informed that networking of these air stations and linking them with the CPCB data bank could be supported under the ICTEAP initiative. Mr. Sandeep Srivastava, CII suggested that this could be expanded to include hazardous and chemical waste inventorization. Mr. Rajeev Kher emphasised the need for a feasibility study. The feasibility study should examine all options including a low-cost option of using electronic media. CPCB should complete the feasibility study and submit it to the Ministry at the earliest.

6. Mr. M.S. Bali, Director (IFD) indicated that while ICT can play a significant role in fostering sustainable development through providing information, it was imperative to make these initiatives sustainable by involving the private sector in the measurement stage of air quality. He further suggested that ICT could be utilised for processing and monitoring research projects which are received in the Ministry of Environment and Forests and are presently being handled manually.

7. It was further informed by Mr. Ahluwalia that DFID was supporting a Range Management Information System for the Western Ghats and Himachal Pradesh. The scope

of this could be extended to other village development activities other than forest. Further more on the coastal belt, there are industries and monitoring of these could be undertaken. He provided examples of technologies being used for natural resource management with water shed management approach and suggested a number of activities linking ICT and the environment. These experiences could be transferred to other states and customised to suit their needs.

8. While appreciating the role of information and communication technologies in combating urban pollution and fostering sustainable development, Mr.Rajeev Kher, JS(IC) reiterated that the following actions for preparing concept notes/projects may be taken for availing concrete results :-

- CPCB to prepare a feasibility study for networking of air monitoring stations. This could be expanded to include hazardous and chemical wastes in consultation with the HSM Division – Action : CPCB.
- A concept note on virtual handling of research projects from the stage of processing to monitoring to be provided by Director (IFD) – Action : RE Division.
- A concept note on the Karnataka experiment to be provided by Mr.Sudhir Ahluwalia – Action : TCS.
- Feasibility of linking up the ICT application for furtherance of the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP) to be explored by TCS in consultation with Mr.A.Kothari who is already working on a GEF project on the subject – Action : Kalpavriksh – TCS.
- Application of ICT for Joint Forestry Management (JFM) particularly in facilitating the decision making process of JFM and connectivity with the Forest Development Agency (FDA). Documents in respect of this are to be provided to Mr.Sudhir Ahluwalia of TCS by MoEF – Action: NAEB, TCS.
- Concept note on ICT and Environment Education to be prepared by the Ministry for posing to UNEP. This should synergise the initiatives already being undertaken under the National Green Core (NGC). Networking of all schools in one district could be thought of as a beginning – Action : EE Division.
- Pursue with UNEP the possibility of accessing ASEAN Trust Funds for the pilot projects envisaged – Action : UNEP
- Also pursue the possibility of formulating decentralised projects under one umbrella as done under the Demonstrator Application Grants Scheme (DAGS), Malaysia – Action : IC Division.
- Information management for land resources can be taken up under the Convention for Desertification as GEF projects – Action : UNCCD Cell

It was agreed that all the project concepts/concept paper would be made available to the Ministry by **end June 2002**. It was also felt that UNEP should be requested to convene a meeting of the Steering Committee to further formalise activities under this initiative.

FOLLOW UP MEETING ON INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY
AND THE ENVIRONMENT (ICTEAP) HELD ON 12TH JUNE 2002 AT 11.00 AM

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Shri Rajeev Kher, Joint Secretary (IC), MoEF In the chair
2. Shri Gautam Soni, Sr Fellow, TERI
3. Shri Sudhir Ahluwalia, Head (Social Sector), Tata Consultancy Services
4. Shri Sandeep Srivastava, CII
5. Shri J.S.Kamyotra, CPCB
6. Shri M.S.Bali, Director (IFD), MoEF
7. Ms.Archana Joshi, Director(IC.II), MoEF
8. Group Capt. Rajiv Seth, TERI
9. Shri Satish Kumar, TERI
10. Ms.Bina Bahri, US (IC), MoEF

* * *

Chapter 8. Implementation Mechanism

The following implementation mechanism is suggested:

Chief Environment/Ecology & Biodiversity Commissioner

It is suggested that there be a Chief Environment/Ecology and Biodiversity Commissioner who is entrusted with the task of ensuring that all environment regulations are carried out. This position would be equivalent to that of the Chief Election Commissioner and the person in the position would report to the President of India. Since environment regulations cover a wide range of issues, it is suggested that there be two subsidiary positions, one of a Chief Environment/Ecology Commissioner (CEC) and one of a Chief Biodiversity Commissioner (CBC). Both these would report to the Chief Environment/Ecology and Biodiversity Commissioner.

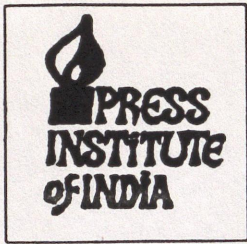
National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)

The Biodiversity Bill suggests that the coordination and regulation of all biodiversity-related work in the country be done by the NBA. It is suggested that the same authority also be responsible for the implementation of NBSAP. There could be a separate committee under the NBA that looks specifically at this component. This Committee should have as members, representatives from at least some nodal agencies who have been responsible for coordinating the NBSAP process at various levels. There could be several thematic sub-committees to look at specific aspects of NBSAP. The Committee, besides being responsible for the implementation of NBSAP, could be entrusted with the task of producing a State of Biodiversity Report annually. There could also be a national referendum through a democratic process, involving as many people as possible to reflect on the report and comment on it.

Network initiated by NBSAP

There now exists an extensive network created as a result of the formulation of NBSAP. Many of the executing agencies time and again have requested that this network be sustained and be involved in the implementation of NBSAP. It is suggested that this network function as a parallel body to the NBA and also facilitate the implementation of NBSAP. There would have to be a link between the two bodies. The network would include representatives of several nodal agencies that have been involved in the formulation of the NBSAP, as also local community members. The network could be coordinated by a similar mechanism that NBSAP has followed, with a Technical and Policy Core Group.

The coordination by the NBA Committee will be carried out through the following sectors:



Sapru House Annexe Barakhamba Road New Delhi 110 001

Telephone : 3315260 3318066

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E-mail presinst@sansad.nic.in

BT/MM/ND/DA/PF/RB/SB/SP
Pl. see quickly & return
anyone
wants
to go?
AK

Ajit Bhattacharjee
Director

MEDIA AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REGIONAL WORKSHOP

New Challenges to Chipko

RISHIKESH May 26-27; TEHRI May 28

May 3, 2002.

Dear *Shri Ashish Kothari,*

You are invited to participate in a regional workshop in our series on Media and Human Development in Rishikesh, Uttaranchal, on May 26-27, and Tehri on May 28, 2002. The focus will be on the range of socio-economic issues raised by the Chipko movement in the region. This includes people's rights to natural resources, especially forest wealth, grassroots governance, role of women, appropriate development and preservation of community life and culture. Some of these objectives, for which Chipko was waged, are now seen as threatened by the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve, the Tehri Dam reservoir and transmission lines and forest policies that extract revenue at the cost of livelihood.

Please also join us in celebrating the third anniversary of the Grassroots Project. The enclosed copy of the latest issue of Grassroots reports on the current challenges to Chipko.

Arrangements will be made to take participants to Hardwar by the Shatabdi express leaving New Delhi on Sunday May 26, and from there by road to the Ganga Resort, Sheeshamjhari in Rishikesh, for the third anniversary celebrations and workshop. On May 28, we will leave by road for a briefing and stay at New Tehri and a field trip to the controversial Tehri Dam. We will return to Hardwar on May 29 to take the Shatabdi back to New Delhi.

Confirmation of your participation is required by May 16 to secure train reservations and finalise other arrangements.

Transport expenses of participants travelling directly to the workshop will be reimbursed.

Yours sincerely,

Mit Bhatnagar

Shri Ashish Kothari

Government of India Ministries

To ensure that intersectoral coordination is taking place, it is essential that all the relevant Ministries also be involved in the process. It is suggested that like the Financial Advisor present in each Ministry, there be a Biodiversity advisor who ensures the implementation of NBSAP within that Ministry. This advisor will be appointed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) and will also be accountable to MoEF. Each Ministry should also have a high level officer specifically looking at relevant biodiversity issues.

States

It is suggested that at the state level, implementation is coordinated through State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs). SBBs have also been recommended as coordinating bodies by the Biodiversity Bill. These boards will include representatives of the Ecoregional Authorities (wherever relevant states are involved); representatives from executing agencies involved in the formulation of NBSAP (which would include sub-state sites) and local community representatives.

Ecoregions

For ecoregions, it is suggested that there be Ecoregional Authorities (EAs) with representatives from the State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs), NBSAP executing agencies and local communities.

Planning Commission

It is suggested that a separate working group on biodiversity be set up within the Planning Commission. This working group would be responsible for looking at the implementation and revisions relating to biodiversity in the Xth Five Year Plan.

✕	Prafulla Girgaonkar	IND	Software Developer	011-91-20-567-8241	
✕	Prashant Lende	IND	QA Engineer	011-91-20-5678241	
✕	Puneet Kuthiala	IND	Software Developer	011-91-20-5678-241	
✕	Rajiv Nashikkar	IND	Manager - Software Development	011-91-20-567-8241	+91-98220-91839
✕	Ramesh Kokane	IND	Software Developer	011-91-20-5678-241	
✕	Ravi Srivastava	IND	Support Specialist (16)	(651) 406-4544	
✕	Sachin Aralikatti	IND	Site Specialist (8)	011-91-20-5678-241	
✕	Sailesh Kumar	IND	Site Specialist Trainee (9)	011-91-20-5678-241	
✕	Sameer Ambhore	IND	Site Specialist (10)	011-91-20-5678-241	
✕	Sameer Shah	IND	Site Specialists Trainee (11)	011-91-20-567-8241,	
✕	Samir Kamat	IND	QA-Team Leader	011-91-20-5678-241	
✕	Sandeep Kale	IND	Site Specialist Trainee (12)	011-91-20-567-8241,	
✕	Santosh Kawade	IND	Software Developer	011-91-020-5678-241	
✕	Satyen Kohadkar	IND	Site Specialist (13)	011-91-20-5678-241	
✕	Shailesh Gaitonde	IND	Support Specialist (15)	91-20-567-8241	
✕	Sharad Yadav	IND	Software Developer	011-91-20-567-8241	
✕	Sharad Ghag	IND	Site Specialist (14)	011-91-20-5678-241	
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✕	Vandana Kaul	IND	Software Development Trainee	011-91-20-5678-241	
✕	Vidya Kant Kala	IND	Director of India Operations	011-91-20-5678241/43	011-91-98230-71333
✕	Vinita Deshmukh	IND	Software Development Trainee	011-91-20-5678-241	
✕	Yogesh Shete	IND	Yield System Analyst (72)	011-91-20-5678-241	
✕	Yugdeep Bhat	IND	System Administrator	011-91-20-5678-241	

NBSAP-National Plan

(pl. check numbering of the section.

Run this through Ravi also, for the wildlife related M&E parts, and BMS for forests.

As you've noted, you need to integrate M&E stuff from BSAPs, if there is any!)

Chapter 6. : Ongoing Initiatives

(a) Natural Ecosystems and Wild Taxa

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

In the natural ecosystems which are under the jurisdiction of the State or Central Government, some M&E takes place as part of the overall management of the area.. The Forest Department does this through Working Plans for Reserved and Protected Forest areas (this is not clear...how does this happen through WPs? Do WPs have a chapter on this, and/or does the FD have a process/protocol for M&E of the WP implementation?). (what about the Demonstration sites or Observation sites set up decades back, by the FD?) M&E is also incorporated as an element in management plans for protected areas (really? Have you seen any with M&E beyond census of a few spp?). The same applies for marine areas and wetlands (how?). (MORE TO BE ADDED). However, M&E is by and large never made an important part of any project/programme that is launched within the system. Existing legislation and policies dealing with natural ecosystems and wild taxa do not stress on the need for M&E. Even recent projects like the ecodevelopment programmes of the central and state governments, have a very inadequately developed or absent M&E component; indeed there is no comprehensive M&E report of the 10+ years of the Government of India's ecodevelopment scheme. The National Wildlife Action Plan of 1983, the National Environment Action Programme of ???, the National Conservation Strategy, and other such national efforts (and as far as is known most similar state level efforts) have had no in-built M&E process.

At the informal level, in some cases where communities have been managing natural resources, or have been involved by government or NGOs in such management, there has been the use of traditional and/or indigenous systems of monitoring and evaluation. (Egs ??? Mendha? BRT?). However, the vast majority of NGO or community initiatives, or private sector initiatives, lack systematic M&E procedures. More recently, Biodiversity Registers are being used as a tool for local biodiversity assessments. (could these be called M&E? they are more straightforward, one time documentation...and I don't know if there are elements of M&E built into them, or whether there is any example of a register exercise being carried out over two time periods in the same village? Check with Utkarsh...)

(b) Agricultural Ecosystems

TO BE ADDED (Do KVK's or agricultural extension workers have M&E as a mandate? Is DDS an example where some M&E is in place? Check re. ADS, Auroville, others? Otherwise most community and NGO initiatives in agrobiodiv also lack M&E, I think. Are you doing this section, or is Satheesh?).

Chapter 7

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Broad Strategies

(a) & (b) Natural Ecosystems and Wild Taxa and Agricultural Ecosystems

(the recommendations below are generally applicable to any country... you can put such details into an annex, and instead list a set of actions that are India-specific. For instance:

1. M&E to become an integral part of all existing biodiversity related schemes of the central and state government, to be mandatorily conducted by the scheme implementing agencies; this should include the wildlife-related schemes of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, the extension and subsidy schemes of the Ministry of Agriculture, the fisheries development schemes of the ???, (and so on...pl. list others that may be relevant).
2. M&E to be legally required in all programmes and projects that have an impact on biodiversity; to be integrated into relevant legislation including the Environment Protection Act (and its component EIA procedures and guidelines) (what else?).
3. Development of a set of guidelines for the above, including a full set of criteria and indicators to assess performance; such a set must include indigenous/local community criteria and indicators, and should reconcile these with formal/modern criteria and indicators.
4. Development of M&E training modules, and their incorporation into the curricula of relevant institutions, including those dealing with natural resource related training; such training modules are needed as much for rural people and institutions (in particular, panchayat raj institutions) as for urban professionals.
5. What else??? The above are actions, and could be preceded by a broad strategy on M&E?)

(some of these are given by you below, but it may help to consolidate them into specific bulleted actions, like above)

For any project/programme/scheme to be successful, it is important that M&E is made an important component of the plan from the very beginning. It is also important to make the plan flexible enough, so that it can be appropriately adapted as a result of M&E.

Realising the need to ensure that the local communities are also involved in project formulation, planning and finally implementation it is important that communities are involved in M&E activities also. Many communities have been using traditional/indigenous methods for monitoring biodiversity. In such cases it would be important to study these methods and devise an M&E plan which incorporates some of these methodologies if appropriate. For M&E the following need to be kept in mind:

-The purpose for which M&E is being carried out first needs to be determined and appropriate information needs worked out. Monitoring strategies then need to be worked out accordingly with suitable indicators*.

*A good indicator meets the following criteria:

- **Measurable.** Able to be recorded and analysed in quantitative or qualitative terms.
- **Precise.** Defined the same way by all people.
- **Consistent.** Not changing over time so that it always measures the same thing.
- **Sensitive.** Changing proportionately in response to actual changes in the condition or item being measured. (the above two sound contradictory..."not changing" and then "changing proportionately"?)

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-Methods* will then have to be selected and tasks necessary to collect data determined.

* Once a range of methods have been developed, a few specific ones need to be selected. The following criteria could be followed to measure a given indicator:

- **Accuracy and Reliability.** It must be ascertained to what degree the results of the method are repeatable. Also, it must be seen how much error exists in data collected by using the method.

- **Cost-Effectiveness.** It must be determined what the method requires in terms of financial resources. If there are cheaper ways of getting the same data, this must be explored.

- **Feasibility.** It must be determined if the project team has people who can use the method.

- **Appropriateness.** It must also be ensured that the method used is culturally sensitive and appropriate in the context of the project.

-It will have to be determined when, by whom, and where data will be collected.

-Finally, a monitoring plan will have to be developed for project activities.

For M&E to become an inherent part of any project plan, the following will have to be considered:

Institutional Mechanisms

M&E is a complex component and institutional mechanisms to make sure that it happens will have to be thought of. Particularly, if communities have to be involved, then it is important that they are made part of the institutional structure that will have the final responsibility to carry out M&E. Existing authorities currently involved in the management of the biodiversity in question could carry out this function but they too would have to be restructured to involve local community members. It is possible for State Biodiversity Boards (if they are set up) to ensure that such institutional mechanisms are set up.

Financial Mechanisms

M&E would require a substantial budget and it must be ensured that this component is made part of the budget line of any project. If necessary, adequate financial resources would have to be raised to make sure that the component gets adequate attention.

Capacity Building

M&E requires specialised skills which may not be available with project staff. It must then be ensured that the capacity of the staff is built to carry out M&E. There must also be provision to make information on M&E methodology available to project staff as also for exchange of information. Both internationally and nationally, there are now many efforts to look at the issue of biodiversity M&E and these efforts need to be highlighted and communicated to the appropriate audience.

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Chapter 8. Implementing Mechanism

National Level

For the implementation of the NBSAP, it will be necessary to have a coordinating structure at the centre. Although, implementation will happen at the state level also, a central coordinating unit would be desirable mainly for accountability, dissemination of information, periodic review of implementation at various levels and most importantly to ensure that strategies and actions suggested at the national level are being carried out by the respective agencies. The coordination unit could function from the MoEF or UNDP, depending upon human and financial resources. (this is rather inadequate. We need to identify a much clearer institutional mechanism, terms of functioning, methods of ensuring that the institution actually functions, and so on. Please think this through much more. Should the implementation mechanism be within the proposed National Biodiv. Board? Should it be independent, even perhaps a constitutional authority that is outside the control of any specific ministry? Who all should be involved in the implementation mechanism, how should civil society participation be ensured, in the overall spirit of the NBSAP process? What would be the specific place of M&E in this, who would carry it out, what periodicity, etc? Think of this as a project proposal, and elaborate all this!)

State Level

Following are some suggestions of how implementation could be carried out at the state level:

State Biodiversity Boards

Several states (Madhya Pradesh and Kerala) have set up Biodiversity Boards (Kerala has a Biodiv. Committee, I think) to address specific biodiversity issues at the state level. Such boards have also been mandated under the Biodiversity Bill. The biodiversity boards would provide the right platform to promote the implementation of SAPs. (once again, pl provide details as above)

State Steering Committee (SSC)

The SSC could continue to function as the implementing body with the nodal agency as the servicing body. This would facilitate the process since the SSC and the nodal agency have been instrumental in the formulation of SAPs. (are you suggesting this as an alternative to the Boards? You can't have two institutional structures doing the same thing? If this is from my formulation to Rajasthan, it was meant as an alternative)

State Xth Plan Proposals

An attempt to incorporate SAPs into state Xth Plan could be made to ensure that a budget head is created and support is provided. (this should be covered in the Inter-sectoral, and/or the Financial mechanisms, part of the NAP, so don't bother elaborating it just now)

Training and Orientation

A regular training and orientation schedule could be set up for various government departments and others on how to integrate biodiversity into ongoing initiatives. This will

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also help orient them as to what kind of projects to take etc. (presumably this will be covered in the EAT part of the NAP?)

Financial Mechanisms

An attempt to get donors interested in NBSAP and state SAPs was made at the donors meeting held in New Delhi.....Some donors did express interest in specific states. Adequate follow up will have to be done to raise additional donor money for implementation. (to be combined with the 10th Plan aspect?)

Technical Resources

Additional technical resources will also be required to carry out implementation. Besides the coordinating bodies at the state level, the unit at the central level could also assist in ensuring that this assistance is made available. (what kind of technical resources? What are the main gaps? Etc... again, is this part of the EAT report?)

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Chapter 8

IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM FOR NBSAP

(see also accompanying Flow Chart)

Implementing this action plan is going to require the sustained effort of all sections of Indian society. Specific responsibilities are stated in the case of each strategy/action in the preceding chapter. However, there is a need for an overall implementation mechanism, which could help to facilitate and coordinate the actions being taken. Necessarily, and leading on from the recommended Planning and Governance structure proposed in Chapter 7, this implementation mechanism needs to be rooted in ground-level institutions and processes of participatory decision-making.

The following implementation mechanism is suggested. It incorporates the proposed structures proposed by the Biological Diversity Act 2002 (BD Act), and adds to it some other institutional mechanisms to ensure the participation of as widespread a section of India's population as possible.

1. Local level implementation

Primary implementation of several strategies and actions will need to be done by local level bodies. These would include Gram Sabhas or corresponding bodies in tribal areas, or Biodiversity Management Committees proposed under the BD Act (with the clear proviso that such committees should be set up by Gram Sabhas, and not by outside agencies or even by panchayats). They would also include local level line departments, in partnership with the village bodies. In urban areas, they would include the Urban Wards. These local level institutions would be coordinated through larger land/waterscape institutions or district level bodies such as District Planning Committees, as suggested in Chapter 7.3, for relevant strategies and actions.

What is important is for local bodies, with facilitation and guidance from the state/national institutions and Biodiversity Network described below, to assess the various strategies and actions relevant to them. They need to build their further planning and implementation based on this, including the legal/policy backing, capacity enhancement, and other measures they need to be able to effectively take on such implementation. A number of the actions may actually require lobbying and advocacy, in which connections with wider level networks would help.

2. State level implementation

It is suggested that at the state level, implementation is coordinated through State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs). SBBs have also been recommended as coordinating bodies in the BD Act. These boards should include representatives of: Biodiversity Management Committees proposed under the BD Act, or of other equivalent village-level institutions, **larger land/waterscape and district level bodies**, Ecoregional Authorities (wherever relevant states are involved; see below); and executing agencies involved in the formulation of NBSAP (which would include sub-state sites).

3. Ecoregional (Inter-state) implementation

It is suggested that there be Ecoregional Authorities (EAs) with representatives of Biodiversity Management Committees or other village-level institutions (especially from communities residing near the state border or those migrating back and forth between relevant states), State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs), NBSAP executing agencies, and others. A balanced composition containing all key stakeholders needs to be ensured. The task of these Authorities will be assess and take action on, or guide state and central government to take action on, issues pertaining to the ecoregion as a whole, to trans-state boundary conflicts and issues, and to further the ecosystem or land/waterscape approach (see Chapter 7.3). Their powers could be similar to those exercised by River Basin authorities or boards that already exist in India. These Authorities will also be represented at state government level for all states falling within the ecoregion.

Joint
SBBs

Inter-state
Committees

such representative in writing.

representative he should authorise

The estate officer shall record the summary of the evidence tendered before him. The summary of such evidence and any relevant documents filed before him shall form part of the records of the proceedings.

6. Transfer of pending proceedings. - (1) On the application of any person to whom a notice under the Act has been served and after hearing him, if he desires to be heard, or of his or his own motion, the Central Government, or any Gazetted officer especially authorised by the Central Government in this behalf by notification in the official Gazette may at any stage transfer any proceeding pending before an estate officer for disposal of the same.

Where any proceeding has been transferred under sub-rule (1), the estate officer who thereafter is in charge of such proceeding may, subject to any special directions in the order of transfer, either re-start it or proceed from the point at which it was transferred.

7. Manner of taking possession of public premises. - (1) If any obstruction is offered, or is in the opinion of the estate officer likely to be offered to the taking possession of any public premises under the Act, the estate officer or any other officer duly authorised by him in this behalf may obtain necessary police assistance.

Where any public premises of which possession is to be taken under the Act is found locked, the estate officer or any other officer duly authorised by him in this behalf may either seal the premises or in the presence of two witnesses break open the locks or open or cause to be opened any door, gate or other barrier and enter the premises;

Provided that, -

(1) no entry shall be made into, or possession taken of a public premises before sunrise or after sunset;

(2) where any public premises is forced open, an inventory of the articles found in the premises shall be taken in the presence of two witnesses.

8. Assessment of damages.- In assessing damages for unauthorized use and occupation of any public premises the estate officer shall take into consideration the following, namely:

- (a) the purpose and the period for which the public premises were in unauthorized occupation;
- (b) the nature, size and standard of the accommodation available in such premises;
- (c) the rent that would have been realized if the premises had been let rent for the period of unauthorized occupation to a private person;
- (d) any damage done to the premises during the period of unauthorized occupation;
- (e) any other matter relevant for the purpose of assessing the damages.

4. National level implementation

4.1 National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) and NBSAP Implementation Committee

The BD Act proposes that the coordination and regulation of all biodiversity-related work in the country be done by the NBA. It is suggested that the same authority also be responsible for the implementation of NBSAP, in the following manner:

- There could be a separate committee under the NBA that looks specifically at this component. This Committee should have relatively independent charge while reporting to the NBA.
- It should have as members: representatives of communities and people's networks that have taken initiatives in biodiversity, relevant ministries, state governments by rotation, the Planning Commission, selected NBSAP nodal agencies and coordinators, representatives of the Indian Board for Wildlife and other relevant national boards/committees. Its composition should ensure a balanced representation of officials, NGOs/institutions, community members, and other sectors.
- There could be several thematic sub-committees for specific aspects of NBSAP.
- The Committee, besides being responsible for the implementation of NBSAP, could be entrusted with the task of producing/commissioning a State of India's Biodiversity Report every two years.
- The Committee could also advise the NBA on the operational links between the Biological Diversity Act and the NBSAP implementation (see Box 8.1 below).
- There could also be a national referendum through a democratic process, involving as many people as possible to reflect on the report and comment on it.

4.2 Government of India Ministries: To ensure that inter-sectoral coordination is taking place, it is essential that all the relevant Ministries also be involved in the process. It is suggested that each Ministry appoint a high level officer to specifically deal with relevant biodiversity issues.

4.3 Planning Commission

It is suggested that a separate Working Group on Biodiversity be set up within the Planning Commission. This working group would be responsible for looking at the implementation and revisions relating to biodiversity in the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-2007), and in particular to integrate the implementation of NBSAP into the Plan process. It should have a long-term mandate, to enable monitoring as also to work towards fuller integration of biodiversity issues in the 11th Five Year Plan.

5. State and National Biodiversity Networks

There now exists an extensive informal network created as a result of the NBSAP process, at local, state, and national levels. Many of the NBSAP executing agencies and participants time and again have requested that this network be recognised, sustained, and involved in the implementation of NBSAP. It is suggested that this entity, titled the National Biodiversity Network (NBN), function as a complementary and linked body to the NBA. Its major mandate should be to facilitate the implementation of NBSAP by the Implementation Committee of NBA. There should be a formal link between the two bodies, in such a way that the NBN helps in implementation but also acts as a mirror for, and monitor of, the NBA Committee's actions and decisions.

For this reason and because the NBN will need to have long-term continuity and freedom from bureaucratic constraints, its coordination should be with a non-official member, with a Technical and Policy Core Group of the kind used for NBSAP consisting of a mix of governmental and non-governmental (including community) representatives. The network would include representatives of several nodal agencies that have been involved in the formulation of the NBSAP, other officials and NGOs, and local community members.

Similarly, State and perhaps even Local Biodiversity Networks could be strengthened and if appropriate, formalised in some form. This needs to be considered by relevant local and state actors. These could be linked to local and state implementation bodies described above, in a manner similar to the links between the NBN and NBA.

Which specific expert Techn. Committees? (5-6)
Composition
To R

Inter-ministerial committee under Sec. Mof

to implement NBA's recommend

IBIS to be a component

Compartments:	Fore... ..ation & maps to scale made available	419
61. Marine Crafts:	1 more motor boat to be added to the fleet	422
62. Live stock:	Existing elephants are sufficient to achieve target	423
63. Staff & Labour:	Available/requirements have been indicated	424
64. System of Control:	Control forms should be maintained for each felling series as detailed.	429
65. Control Forms:	Control forms to be maintained are given	430
66. Divisional Note book:	Discussed and described	432

FINANCIAL FORECAST

67. Revenue & Expenditure	Anticipated Expenditure:	24213.05 lakhs	439
	Anticipated Revenue:	17301.32 "	442
	Expected annual surplus:	Nil	

6. Implementation indicators and monitoring

The proposed NBSAP Implementation Committee of NBA and the National Biodiversity Network should jointly prepare a series of implementation indicators, for the purpose of monitoring the success (or otherwise) of implementation measures. Broadly, these indicators would include (at local, state, and/or national levels, as relevant):

1. Number of documentation, database, and information centres related to biodiversity;
2. Coverage of various kinds of ecosystems (natural and domesticated) under some form of conservation;
3. Coverage of threatened/endemic/otherwise important taxa (both wild and domesticated) under some form of conservation;
4. Populations of these taxa;
5. Number and quality of local level institutions undertaking biodiversity-related work;
6. Number and quality of involvement of disprivileged sections, including women, in decision-making and implementation activities relating to biodiversity (including in the implementation mechanisms listed above);
7. Extent to which programmes like PDS, Food for Work, health schemes, and others described in Chapter 7.2, are integrating domesticated biodiversity;
8. Number and coverage of economic and other incentive schemes for biodiversity-related work;
9. Extent of integration of biodiversity into various sectors, through dedicated budget lines, dedicated staff, impact assessments, and so on;
10. Size of budgets dedicated to biodiversity;
11. Others?

Such indicators could be developed for the NBSAP as a whole, for particular sites, and for each of the strategies and actions in the previous chapter.

The NBSAP Implementation Committee would then be overall responsible for monitoring implementation, through its own subsidiary groups or by commissioning independent agencies. The monitoring needs to be with full participation of primary stakeholders, especially local communities, at every level. Results of the monitoring should be periodically made public through the proposed State of India's Biodiversity Reports.

Box 8.1

NBSAP and the Biological Diversity Act: Supporting Each Other in Implementation

(to be further developed for particular strategies???)

Of the various measures that would facilitate the implementation of the NBSAP, one of the more powerful would be the Biological Diversity Act. In turn, the NBSAP would help to carry out the provisions of the BD Act. Given below are, in general, the inter-face points between the two. (The S. No. refer to the sections of the BD Act).

1. Strategies and actions to enhance understanding and information on biodiversity:
S. No. 36(1), 37(1), 38, 41(1).
2. Strategies and actions for in-situ conservation of biodiversity.
S. 3(1), 7, 8, 18(3), 19, 20, 22(1), 23, 24, 27(2)(b), 32(2)(a)(c), 36, 37, 38, 41(1), 44(2), 55, 56, 57, 58, 59.
3. Strategies and actions for ex-situ conservation of biodiversity.
S.No. 8(1), 22(1), 39(1).
4. Strategies and actions for sustainable use.
S.No. 24(2), 36(1)(2)(3ii), 41(1).
5. Strategies and actions for equitable access, use and benefit sharing.
S.No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 18(3)(a), 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27(2), 32(2), 36, 41, 44(2), 52, 53, 55, 56, 57.
6. Strategies and actions for enhancing the capacity of actors in each sector.
S.No. 36(1).
7. Strategies and actions for inter-sectoral co-ordination and integration of biodiversity-related concerns.

57.	SA	:	South Andaman
58.	SCI	:	Shipping Corporation of India
59.	SE	:	Standard Error
60.	Silva	:	Silviculture
61.	Sp.	:	Species
62.	SSI	:	Small Scale Industries
63.	Std.	:	Standard
64.	SW	:	Soft Wood
65.	TLD	:	Taili Lut Dawiah
66.	TPA	:	Teak Plantation Area
67.	UB	:	Under Bark
68.	Vety.	:	Veterinary
69.	VHF	:	Very High Frequency
70.	W.C.	:	Working Circle
71.	WLPWC	:	Wildlife Protection Working Circle

- S.No. 8(1)(b)(c), 13, 36(2).
8. Strategies and actions for policy and legal changes and measures.
All sections relevant.
 9. Strategies and actions to generate additional financial resources.
S.No. 17, 26, 27, 3142, 43.
 10. Strategies and action plans related to technology.
S.No. 21(2), 36(3ii).
 11. Strategies and action plans related to international fora.
S.No. 18(4), 51A.

No.59/G/635 of 1962: In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (Act 16 of 1927) read with the Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs notification No. 69/49/50-AN dated 7th Nov.1951, the Chief Commissioner of Andaman & Nicobar Islands is pleased to declare the forests in the following islands and areas measuring more or less 940.44Sq.miles in the Andaman group of islands as **Reserved Forests** with effect from the 1st day of June 1963.

NAME OF FORESTS

BOUNDARIES

1. South Andaman Reserve: North - Homfray strait
 East - Sea
 South - Sea
 West - Sea

2. This Reserve shall include:

(i) The entire area of the following islands: (Area Approximately in Square Miles)

NAME OF ISLANDS	AREA	NAME OF ISLANDS	AREA
1. Bluff Island	0.44	2. Spike Island	4.55
3. Stoa Island	0.17	4. Mangrove Island	0.15
5. Bingham Island	0.03	6. Talakaicha Island	1.24
7. Baby Island	0.13	8. Oralkatcha Island	0.23
9. Boning Island	0.09	10. Coilebrooks Island	6.57
11. Strait Island	2.32	12. North Passage Island	8.48
13. Middle Button Island	0.17	14. North Button Island	0.17
15. South Button Island	0.01	16. Outram Island	7.72
17. East or Inglis Island	1.37	18. Henry Lawrence Is	25.34
19. John Lawrence Island	16.21	20. Wilson Island	6.45
21. Nichelson Island	0.98	22. Peel Island	10.75
23. Neil Island	7.30	24. Sir Hugh Rose Island	0.41
25. Aerial Island	0.02	26. Duncan Island	0.28
27. Pitman Island	0.53	28. James Island	0.81
29. Petanma Island	0.06	30. Kyd Island	3.09
31. Patric Island	0.05	32. Defence Island	4.05
33. Montogemery Island	0.08	34. Clyde Island	0.21
35. Sandy Island	0.61	36. Snake Island	0.01
37. Bird Island	-	38. Oyster Island	-
39. Grub Island	0.18	40. Alexandra Island	1.92
41. Hobday Island	2.04	42. Pluto Island	0.20
43. Rifle man island	0.03	44. Jolly Boys Island	0.67
45. Malai Island	0.75	46. Boat Island	2.81
47. Redskin Island	2.73	48. Snobe Island	0.56
49. Belle Island	0.03	50. Chester Island	0.19
51. Tarmugli Island	9.01	52. North Sentinel Island	23.04