

NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

Process Outline

Acronyms/Abbreviations used

BCIL: Biotech Consortium India Limited
D/LAC: District / Local Advisory Committee
EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment
EWG: Inter-state, Ecoregional Working Group
IESAP: Inter-state, Ecoregional Strategy and Action Plan
IPR: Intellectual Property Right
LSAP: Local/sub-state Strategy and Action Plan
NBSAP/NSAP: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NGO: Non-Governmental Organisation
NPD: National Project Director
PP: Project Proposal
SAP: Strategy and Action Plan
SC: Steering Committee
SSAP: State Strategy and Action Plan
SSC: State Steering Committee
TPCG: Technical and Policy Core Group
TSAP: Thematic Strategy and Action Plan
TWG: Thematic Working Group

INTRODUCTION

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) is proposed to be developed through a "participatory planning process involving all major stakeholders", as is stressed in the original Project Document signed by Govt. of India and UNDP. To enable this, it is necessary to develop a clear outline of how this process is to be carried out. This document attempts to lay out such a outline, by:

1. Describing the approach underlying the process (Section 1)
2. Stating what a Strategy and Action Plan (SAP) is (Section 2)
3. Stating the scope of the process (Section 3)
4. Identifying the specific outputs expected from the NBSAP process (Section 4);
5. Clarifying the overall institutional structure of the project (Section 5);
6. Delineating the specific steps and methods by which the process of preparing a NBSAP will be carried out (Section 6);
7. Laying out the activities and responsibilities of the participating institutions (Section 7);
8. Identifying the broad themes and topics that will form the content of the NBSAP, as also some indicative sub-themes within these broad themes (Section 8).
9. Identifying some major concerns for coordinating teams to keep in mind (Section 9);
10. Listing the immediate, medium-term, and long-term activities of the Technical and Policy Core Group (Section 10)

1. APPROACH STATEMENT

Biological diversity is the central tenet of nature, one of its key defining features. Evolution has produced an amazing variety of plants, animals, and micro-organisms, intricately inter-connected, and worthy of *respect* and conservation in their own right. Biodiversity is also the basis for the continuous *evolution* of species. This diversity is also the *backbone* of human societies and cultures, in terms of the ecological functions it provides, and the myriad survival and livelihood needs it meets. A national biodiversity action plan should therefore be able to protect these critical characteristics and functions.

It is proposed that the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) will take the following as its *basic tenets*:

Scope Of Coverage

The term 'biodiversity' is being taken in its holistic sense, to encompass all levels of biodiversity, ecological and evolutionary processes, including:

1. **Natural ecosystems:** e.g. forests, grasslands, wetlands, deserts, mountains, coastal and marine areas, including the historical changes taking place in such ecosystems.
2. **'Wild' species and varieties:** species of plants, animals, and micro-organisms existing in their natural state, and the genetic variation within each of these species.
3. **Agricultural ecosystems:** e.g. farmlands, pastures, capture fisheries, aquaculture, including historical changes in land-use patterns.
4. **Domesticated species and varieties:** species of crops, livestock (including poultry), captive-bred fish, pets, and micro-organisms in ex-situ collections, and the genetic variation within each of these species.

Aspects of Coverage

Biodiversity has several aspects that need to be looked at. It is proposed that the NBSAP will cover the following:

1. **Conservation** of biodiversity at ecosystemic, species, and genetic levels (through *in situ*, *ex situ*, *in vitro*, and other measures), and of the associated ecological functions, with a special focus on endemic, threatened, and otherwise critical elements;
2. **Sustainable** use of biological resources, implying their use in such a manner as will not imperil their long-term existence, or will not in other ways threaten biodiversity;
3. Social, economic, political and inter-generational **equity**, including in decision-making with regard to conservation and use, in sharing of benefits, in access to and protection of knowledge and information relevant to biodiversity, and so on.
4. **Ethical, cultural, scientific, and economic** dimensions, including:
 - i. the right of species and ecosystems to survive;
 - ii. the primacy of survival and livelihoods based on biodiversity, and of creating a stake for people in conservation and sustainable use;
 - iii. the implications of research and use of human genetic diversity;
 - iv. various cultural ways of relating to nature; and
 - v. the role of biodiversity in economics and technology.

Process of Preparing the NBSAP

National level policy processes in the past have often been top-down and limited to a small number of 'experts' and consultants...and as a result often end up remaining on paper. It is proposed that the NBSAP will be highly *participatory* in nature, reaching out to a large number of village-level organisations and movements, NGOs, academics and scientists, government officers from various line agencies, the private sector, the armed forces, politicians, and others who have a stake in biodiversity. The NBSAP should be seen as much as a *process* as a final *product*, and if a truly participatory approach is achieved, it will evoke much wider ownership of the process and product, and go a long way in ensuring the implementation of what is recommended in the final NBSAP.

Indeed, it is also important that this should be seen as a truly 'national' process, that is going on at *sub-state*, *state*, and *national* levels.

In particular, the following will be critical:

1. *Workshops* and *public hearings* at the level of some selected districts and *talukas*, seeking inputs from farmers, pastoralists, fisherfolk, and other user communities who are directly dependent on or traditionally relating to biodiversity;
2. Coordination and *consultative meetings* amongst a variety of line agencies of government, at central and state levels;
3. Consultation with political decision-makers at various levels;
4. Seeking *inputs* from a wide range of 'expert' and 'experienced' individuals and organisations working on various aspects of biodiversity, including scientists, social activists, academics, students, industrialists, cultural leaders, politicians, etc.
5. Maximising the use of *local languages* in all of the above.

2. WHAT IS A STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN?

A Strategy and Action Plan (SAP) should consist of the following¹:

1. Statement of the issues or problems;
2. Identification of ongoing initiatives regarding this issue;
3. Identification of key actors involved;
4. Identification of major gaps in coverage;
5. Delineation of strategies needed to plug gaps and enhance the effectivity of ongoing initiatives;
6. List of measures and actions (short and long term) needed to implement these strategies, with prioritisation in terms of importance and immediacy;
7. Identification of key elements needed for implementation: institutional structures, funds, expertise/human resources, policy/legal measures, monitoring, etc.
8. Specific project proposals
9. Time frame for implementation

¹ Suggested formats for the Action Plans have been circulated separately to executing agencies, and are reprinted in this volume.

A **strategy** can be differentiated from an **action plan** in that the former consists of the overarching direction/goals for conservation, sustainable use, and equity in use/benefit-sharing, while the latter of discrete and defined actions that will operationalise those goals. It is proposed that nodal agencies preparing different levels of the Indian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan will articulate both the strategy and the action plan for the particular level they are responsible for.

3. SCOPE OF NBSAP PROCESS

Though the ultimate aim of the NBSAP process is the production of a comprehensive, ready-to-act-on national action plan, this will be the end result of a ground-up planning process. An attempt will be made to stimulate and facilitate the preparation of strategy and action plans (SAP) for:

1. Some representative or unique districts or sub-state regions within each state (see list in Appendix 1); [to be prepared by Local Advisory Committees, see Section 5]
2. Each state and union territory of India [to be prepared by State Steering Committees, see Section 5];
3. Eco-regions that cut across states (see list in Appendix 2) [to be prepared by Ecoregional Working Groups, see Section 5]; and
4. Some broad cross-cutting themes (see Section 8 and Appendix 3) [to be prepared by Thematic Working Groups, see Section 5].

Such an exercise will ensure that the rich detail that would arise in the process, for geographical units and themes, will not get lost in the national SAP, which will necessarily be a broad level document putting together the common and unique elements of the above. In addition, *prioritisation* of species, areas, and measures for conservation and sustainable / equitable use, can be done at various levels, so that national and local priorities are harmonised.

The stress will be on laying out both what is desirable in terms of strategies, and the actions to achieve these.

4. OUTPUTS OF NBSAP PROCESS

The NBSAP process should aim at producing not just a national level action plan, but a series of other action plans at local, state, inter-state, and thematic levels. This is because the national level plan cannot possibly incorporate all the rich detail that will be produced in the process, and each theme and region requires a detailed plan in itself.

These plans will also contain, integrated or attached, project proposals for further action (including for further funding and other support).

The NBSAP process will, therefore, over the next two years (2000-2002), result in the production of the following:

1. Local / regional (sub-state) strategy and action plans (LSAPs)
2. State level strategy and action plans (SSAPs)

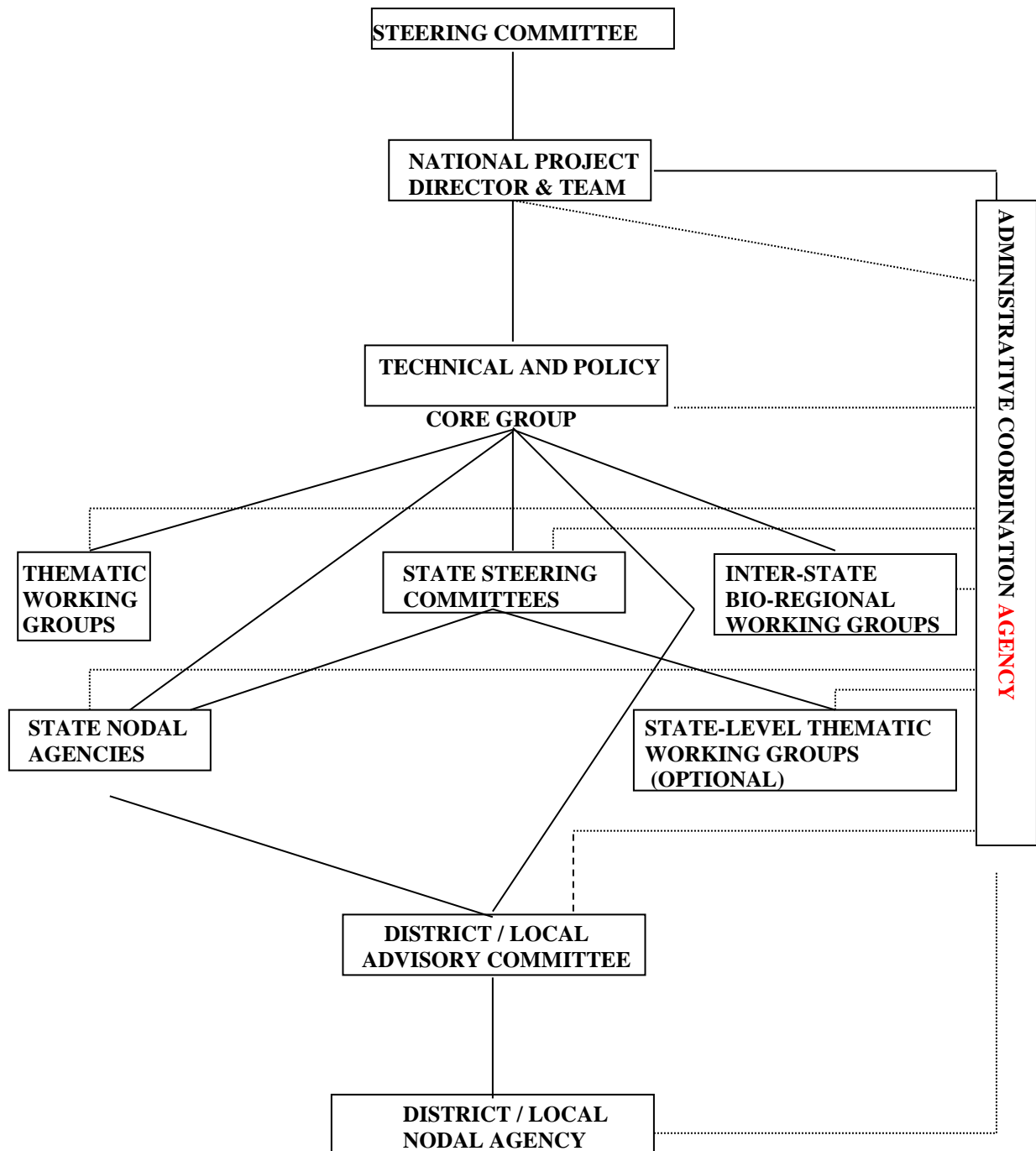
3. Inter-state, ecoregional strategy and action plans (IESAPs)
4. National strategy and action plans (NSAPs)
5. Separate, detailed thematic strategy and action plans (TSAPs)
6. Several brief review papers on specific topics, to be integrated into relevant SAPs and/or brought out as independent papers (see Appendix 4)
7. Detailed project proposals for action (including funding support) (PPs), integrated into the above or attached with them.

5. NSBAP Process Institutional Structure (see also flow chart below)²

Level	Functions	Composition	Periodicity of work/meetings
<i>National</i>			
Steering Committee (SC)	Overall guidance and monitoring	Relevant GOI ministries/agencies, independent experts, NGO representatives	Meetings once in 3 to 6 months, inputs to the TPCG and NPD as and when required
National Project Director (NPD) and Team	Overall execution and direction	MoEF Joint Secretary and team	Day to day functioning
Technical and Policy Core Group (TPCG)	Conceptualisation, execution, monitoring, and finalisation of process; integration of all SAPs	Thematic and geographically representative experts headed by Kalpavriksh	Meetings once a month, and a week's work every month spread out in day to day interaction and follow up)
Administrative Coordination Agency (ACA)	Administrative and financial execution of process	BCIL	Day to day functioning
Thematic Working Groups (TWGs)	Preparation of thematic SAPs	Relevant governmental and non-governmental experts, geographically representative (including from local communities)	As needed,
Inter-state, Ecoregional Working Groups (EWGs)	Preparation of ecoregional SAPs	Relevant governmental and non-governmental experts, geographically representative (including from local communities)	As needed
<i>State</i>			
State Steering Committee (SSC)	Conceptualisation, guidance and monitoring	Relevant state govt. agencies, NGO representatives, community/grassroots representatives	As needed, inputs to the Nodal Agency and the national teams as and when required
State Nodal Agency/agencies	Overall execution, substantive and administrative	Relevant state agency and/or NGOs	Day to day
Thematic Working Groups (TWGs)	Preparation of thematic SAPs at state level	Relevant governmental and non-governmental experts (including from local communities)	As needed
<i>Local/sub-state</i>			
District/Local Advisory Committee (LAC)	Conceptualisation, guidance, and monitoring	Relevant governmental and non-governmental experts, in particular local community and grassroots organisation members	As needed
District/Local Nodal Agency	Execution, substantive and administrative	Relevant district-level or local agency, in particular people's representative agencies, grassroots organizations	Day to day

² It is also necessary to clarify the linkages amongst these various agencies, in terms of reporting, communication, and accountability.

NBSAP INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE



6. STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS OF NBSAP PREPARATION³

January-June 2000

1. Draft outline of the process (Jan.)
2. First meeting of the TPCG, NPD, etc. (Jan. 1st week)
3. Finalisation of the outline and budget re-allocation (Feb 2nd week)
4. Presentation of outline to the SC (Feb. last week)
5. Revision of outline, if necessary (March 1st week)
6. Finalisation of Approach Statement and Announcement Brochure (March 1st week)
7. Selection of nodal agencies and coordinators for sub-state, state, thematic, and ecoregional processes (March/April)
8. Formal launch (April)
9. Intimation to state governments and other key actors/partners (selected by TPCG, NPD, and others) (May)
10. Issuing of brochure (Call for Participation), advertisements, letters, announcements (including in electronic media), and using a media campaign, seeking widespread public participation (begun in April)
11. Assessment of available data/information, expertise, processes, etc., at national level, to prioritise further actions and fund allocations and to avoid reinventing the wheel (March onwards)
12. First national workshop, to present outline, with key participants (June)

July 2000 - May 2001

13. Formation of thematic and inter-state ecoregional working groups (July-August); First meetings of thematic and inter-state ecoregional working groups (August onwards)
14. First meetings at state level, and formation of State Steering Committees (July onwards)
15. First meetings at sub-state level, and formation of Local Advisory Committees (July onwards)
16. Assessment of available data/information, expertise, processes, etc., at sub-state, state, and national levels (August onwards)
17. Round of local/sub-state level workshops, public hearings, etc. (August onwards)
18. Training/capacity-building exercises with SSCs, LACs, and WGs on methodology, themes, etc. (August onwards)
19. Printing of a compendium of background papers prepared by TPCG serving as guidelines for preparation of SAPs (October)
20. Workshop on Adivasi Rights and Biodiversity Conservation (concept note and proposal on this being circulated separately) (possibly November-December)
21. Formulation of draft SAPs by sub-state, state, ecoregional, and thematic groups (including necessary workshops, literature reviews, fresh assessments, capacity-building exercises)
22. Initiation of filming of BSAP process, if funds can be identified (note on this being circulated separately)
23. Mid term workshop of all nodal agencies, to review preparation of SAPs (Jan-Feb 2001)
24. Dissemination of all SAPs to relevant people/agencies, including in local languages
25. Issuing of public notices about the availability of draft SAPs
26. National Biodiversity Festival, if funds can be identified (concept note and proposal on this being circulated separately) (Feb/March 2001)

³ The time lines have been revised in September 2000, based on progress in the first 8 months of the project.

June-September 2001

27. Evaluation of sub-state and state level SAPs through workshops
28. Revision of sub-state, state, ecoregional, and thematic SAPs
29. Incorporation of above, along with other reviews/assessments, into national SAP

October 2001 - January 2002

30. Widespread circulation of draft NSAP
31. Issuing of public notices about availability of NSAP
32. Evaluation of NSAP at national workshop (with same participants as at first national workshop, and additional key individuals who have participated in above process)

January 2002 - March 2002

33. Finalisation of all SAPs based on above
34. Final review by TPCG, SC, and NPD
35. Translation into relevant languages
36. Printing in several language versions
37. Conversion to various media versions (including audio and visual)
38. Release of sub-state and state SAPs in relevant locations
39. Release of ecoregional SAPs and NSAP in New Delhi
40. Setting up of follow-up process at various levels

7. Broad Activities for Each Executing Agency and Working Group⁴

Each working group, state-level nodal agency, etc. will have to undertake the following in relation to their stated scope (theme or geographical unit):

1. Assessment of existing reports, action plans;
2. Identification of available information and data;
3. Prioritisation of further steps based on above, to focus on major gaps, build on existing knowledge and available plans/reports, and avoid duplication;
4. Identification of available expertise and experience, both in formal and informal sectors;
5. Soliciting of inputs from a wide range of individuals/agencies, through:
 - i. letters,
 - ii. public meetings and workshops,
 - iii. advertisements,
 - iv. print and electronic media;
 - v. folk media
6. Capacity-building exercises where relevant (e.g. for the local/sub-state/state level participants, on authentication of data, monitoring, etc.); and
7. Assessment of all relevant sectoral plans and policies.

Note: It is critical that in all these activities, there be maximum participation of all sectors (governmental agencies, NGOs, local communities, independent experts, private sector, armed forces, politicians, etc.), especially through:

1. making the process of working fully transparent;
2. inviting public inputs at every step;
3. making all relevant information available to the public;

⁴ This section has been elaborated into Guidelines for Executing Agencies, a set of guidelines and broad formats for use by each working group and state/sub-state level agency, to enable some comparability and consistency in the process followed across the country. This is given elsewhere in this volume.

4. using local languages in all key documents and events;
5. respecting the output of 'lower' level (e.g. sub-state) SAPs and information, and integrating them into 'higher' level (e.g. state and national) SAPs; and
6. allowing for a diversity of opinions and approaches to be reflected in the process and in the final SAPs.

8. BROAD THEMES AND SUB-THEMES FOR NBSAP WORKING GROUPS

The NBSAP process will focus on some broad thematic areas that cut across national and state level processes, as also commission some reviews on specific sub-themes within these broad themes. The themes and sub-themes are given in Appendices 3 and 4, respectively.

Across all the thematic areas, as also in the work of all executing agencies of the NBSAP, the following issues⁵ will be centrally integrated:

1. **people's participation**⁶ and **empowerment** to partake in decision-making at all levels, from planning to implementation to monitoring, including the use of **indigenous knowledge and practices**);
2. **gender and equity** issues;
3. **participation of the corporate sector**, private and public;
4. **international** issues, including trans-boundary cooperation for conservation and benefit-sharing.)

9. MAJOR CONCERNS

[With indicative ways of tackling the concerns, which are also stated in the guidelines and formats given to each executing agency]

1. How to meaningfully involve other ministries/departments at the Centre and in the states?
[Centrally involve the Planning Commission, and State planning bodies; suggest possibility of future funds for NBSAP follow-up; link EIA/clearance procedures to integration of biodiversity into sectoral plans]

2. How to ensure participatory process at state level?
[Careful choice of steering committee and nodal agencies, insistence on involving all sectors; some direct contacts by TPCG and NPD with sectors that could get left out; direct soliciting of sub-state SAPs and processes by TPCG/NPD, where necessary]

3. How to get maximum involvement of local people, given difficulties of language, reach, logistics?
[Translate all key documents, ask grassroots groups to mediate, carry out a widespread process of identifying key local actors; encourage/facilitate/input into, local level workshos and public hearings]

⁵ Detailed notes on the issues listed below, to aid executing agencies in integrating them into the preparation of SAPs, have been prepared and are being circulated. They are reprinted in this volume.

⁶ Participation at all stages, including in defining objectives and goals, conceiving plans, and implementing them.

4. How to judge reliability and authenticity of data/information?

[Ask all Working Groups and SCs to focus on this]

5. How to reconcile fundamental differences in goals, approaches and strategies?

[Maximise possibility of dialogue, clearly state genuine differences]

6. How to ensure that an effective follow-up mechanism is put into place, and that the NBSAP and other SAPs do not gather dust in godowns?

[Discuss follow-up with all participants from the start, integrate some solid action proposals into the SAPs; attempt acceptance of SAPs into state and national plans and budgets; strengthen people's mobilisation processes through NBSAP; build up large-scale support for plan and follow-up processes]

10. TASKS OF TECHNICAL AND POLICY CORE GROUP

January-August 2000

1. List available documents, action plans, etc. at national level
2. Restructure the overall budget to reflect the process outline
3. Prepare guidelines for process documentation of entire NBSAP process
4. Prepare guidelines for the working of each executing agency
5. Draft text for an announcement and brochure on NBSAP
6. Present outline and budget to SC
7. Finalise process outline and budget based on inputs from SC and others
8. Propose mechanisms (including substance) for widespread announcements and media campaign regarding NBSAP
9. Identify names of people for various working groups
10. Identify lead agencies and suggest possible SSC members, for each state
11. Prepare guidelines and TOR for agencies/working groups at state, sub-state, ecoregional, and thematic levels (including contents of SAP, and methodology to be adopted)
12. Identify first list of contributors to SAPs at all levels
13. Prepare for all WG and state/sub-state level workshops
14. Continuously update list of specific themes/topics to be covered, and persons to handle them
15. Assess existing national reports and plans, to help prioritise next steps, and determine share of budget and time allocations to each state and theme.
16. Plan and organise Inaugural National Workshop.
17. Continuously determine budgetary allocations for workshops, group work, and so on
18. Collect, reconcile, and authenticate data at national level, on various themes/topics
19. Develop capacity-building/training methodology and provide inputs to training sessions
20. Participate in as many sub-state, state, and thematic workshops as possible
21. Monitor the progress of the NBSAP, based on process outline
22. Revise process outline as needed

September 2000 - early 2002

1. Provide inputs to and review SAPs at all levels
2. Integrate all SAPs into NSAP

3. Draft and finalise NSAP, oversee printing
4. Evaluate the entire process
5. Determine a follow-up mechanism
6. Collect, reconcile, and authenticate data at national level, on various themes/topics

Appendix 1

List of Sub-State Sites

(see accompanying map)

1. **Karnataka:** Uttara Kannada
2. **Andhra Pradesh:** North Coastal belt (including Vizhianagaram, and Srikakulam)
3. **Andhra Pradesh:** Deccan area (Zaheerabad region)
4. **Maharashtra:** Vidarbha region
5. **Uttar Pradesh:** Munsiri
6. **Uttar Pradesh:** Nahin-Kalan, Dehra Dun dist. (proposed)
7. **West Bengal:** Sunderbans
8. **Assam:** Karbi-Anglong region
9. **Meghalaya:** West Garo Hills
10. **Sikkim:** Rathong Chu Valley
11. **Madhya Pradesh:** Bilaspur Region (Raigadh, Sarguja, Jashpur)
12. **Gujarat:** Kachchh
13. **Himachal Pradesh:** Lahaul- Spiti-Kinnaur
14. **Rajasthan:** Arvari basin
15. **Nagaland:** Chedema region
16. **Orissa:** Simlipal Tiger Reserve and Mayurbhanj region

Appendix 2

List Of Inter-State Ecoregions

(see accompanying map)

1. West Himalayan
2. Central Forest Belt/Gondwana
3. Eastern Ghats
4. Western Ghats
5. Gangetic Plains
6. North-East India
7. West Coast
8. East Coast
9. Aravalli Range
10. Shiwaliks

Appendix 3

BROAD THEMATIC AREAS

(Note: These will be worked on by separate Working Groups for each. These themes may broadly also be chapters of the NBSAP, though there may be revisions along the way in the structure of the SAPs. Each of these themes is elaborated in separate Concept Notes⁷)

1. **Economics and valuation of biodiversity** (quantitative and qualitative assessments of the value of biodiversity, biological resource budgeting)

⁷ Circulated separately, and reprinted in this volume.

2. **Livelihoods, lifestyles, and biodiversity** (livelihoods based on biological resources, biodiversity enterprise, poverty and biodiversity links, impacts of consumerism)
3. **Culture and biodiversity** (indigenous knowledge, links between cultural diversity and biodiversity, the role of spiritualism and religion in conservation)
4. **Health and biodiversity** (biological resources as a base for human and animal health, biodiversity and nutrition, medicinal plants and traditional systems of medicine)
5. **Domesticated biodiversity** (crop, livestock, and cultured fish diversity, agro-ecosystemic diversity, agricultural practices relevant to biodiversity, in situ and ex situ conservation)
6. **Wild animal biodiversity** (fauna species diversity/endemicity/threats, in situ and ex situ conservation, sustainable use)
7. **Wild plant biodiversity** (flora species diversity/endemicity/threats, in situ and ex situ conservation, sustainable use)
8. **Natural terrestrial ecosystems** (ecosystemic diversity; threats to, conservation of, and sustainable use of forests, grasslands, mountains, coasts, deserts, and other ecosystems)
9. **Natural aquatic ecosystems** (ecosystemic diversity; threats to, conservation of, and sustainable use of marine areas and freshwater bodies)
10. **Micro-organism diversity** (diversity in situ and in culture collections, their conservation and sustainable use)
11. **Policies, laws, and institutions** (policies/laws relating to biodiversity and biological resources; national and state planning processes and institutions, including cross-sectoral integration of biodiversity; EIA procedures, decentralised planning and institutions)
12. **Access, benefit-sharing, and IPRs** (controls over biodiversity and biological resources, sharing of benefits arising from use of genetic resources and related knowledge, protection of indigenous knowledge vis-à-vis intellectual property rights systems)
13. **Education, training, awareness, and research** (spreading awareness at all levels and sectors of society, participatory research and training on biodiversity issues, traditional and new approaches)
14. **Technology, industry, and biodiversity** (implications of conventional and new biotechnologies, other technologies related to biodiversity, impacts of conventional and alternative industrial processes)

(Note: The following themes are cross-cutting, to be dealt with in each of the above as also through independent commissioned papers and reviews):

1. **people's participation and empowerment** to partake in decision-making at all levels, from planning to implementation to monitoring, including the use of **indigenous knowledge and practices**);
2. **gender and equity** issues;
3. **participation of the corporate sector**, private and public;
4. **international** issues, including trans-boundary cooperation for conservation and benefit-sharing.)

Appendix 4

Specific Sub-themes for Individual Research/Writing Assignments

(presently commissioned or under consideration, others could be commissioned later)

(Note: these would be commissioned assessments and papers, and could figure as boxes or small sections in the SAPs)

1. History of biodiversity conservation in India
2. Mining and biodiversity
3. Community conserved areas and species
4. Biodiversity-based enterprise
5. Plantations and biodiversity
6. Biodiversity in the media
7. Biodiversity in EIA procedures
8. Natural dyes and biodiversity
9. Nomads and biodiversity
10. Urban biodiversity
11. Homestead biodiversity (e.g. home gardens)
12. Public Distribution System and biodiversity
13. Thermal power and biodiversity
14. Wild Biodiversity on private lands
15. Tourism and biodiversity
16. Exotics and biodiversity
17. Customary law and biodiversity
18. Large Hydro projects and biodiversity
19. Current wildlife management practices and their impact on biodiversity
20. Current forestry practices and their impact on biodiversity
21. Community-based biodiversity monitoring
22. Paper industry and biodiversity
23. Wildlife –Human conflict
24. Biodiversity and Climate Change
25. Pesticides/Toxics and Biodiversity