



TWO-DAY ADVANCE REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY LAW AND ACCESS BENEFIT SHARING

JULY 5&6, 2019

ORGANISOR:

CHANAKYA NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, PATNA

IN COLLABORATION WITH:

NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL OF INDIA UNIVERSITY (NLSIU), BANGALORE

SPONSORED BY:

UNDP- GEF (GLOBAL ABS PROJECT)

BIODIVERSITY

The Biodiversity means “the variability among living organisms from all sources including inter alia, 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. The Species richness and genetic diversity is an important aspect of biodiversity that influences the ecosystem processes and functions. It is significant for sustainability of the ecosystem which benefits the human society in multiple ways like food security, health, medicine, livelihood, regulating and controlling spread of diseases, disaster risk reduction, nutrient cycling, air purification, micro-climate variability, cultural and spiritual values for the communities. It is economically valuable to human society as it provides essential goods and services important for healthy living. But the rapid development has been causing great loss to biodiversity and habitat. If we lose biodiversity, we will lose jobs, food, medicines, or our livelihood will be under threat. “Unless the decline is halted, the negative impact on daily lives will grow exponentially,” (Braulio F. de Souza Dias, Executive Secretary, CBD)

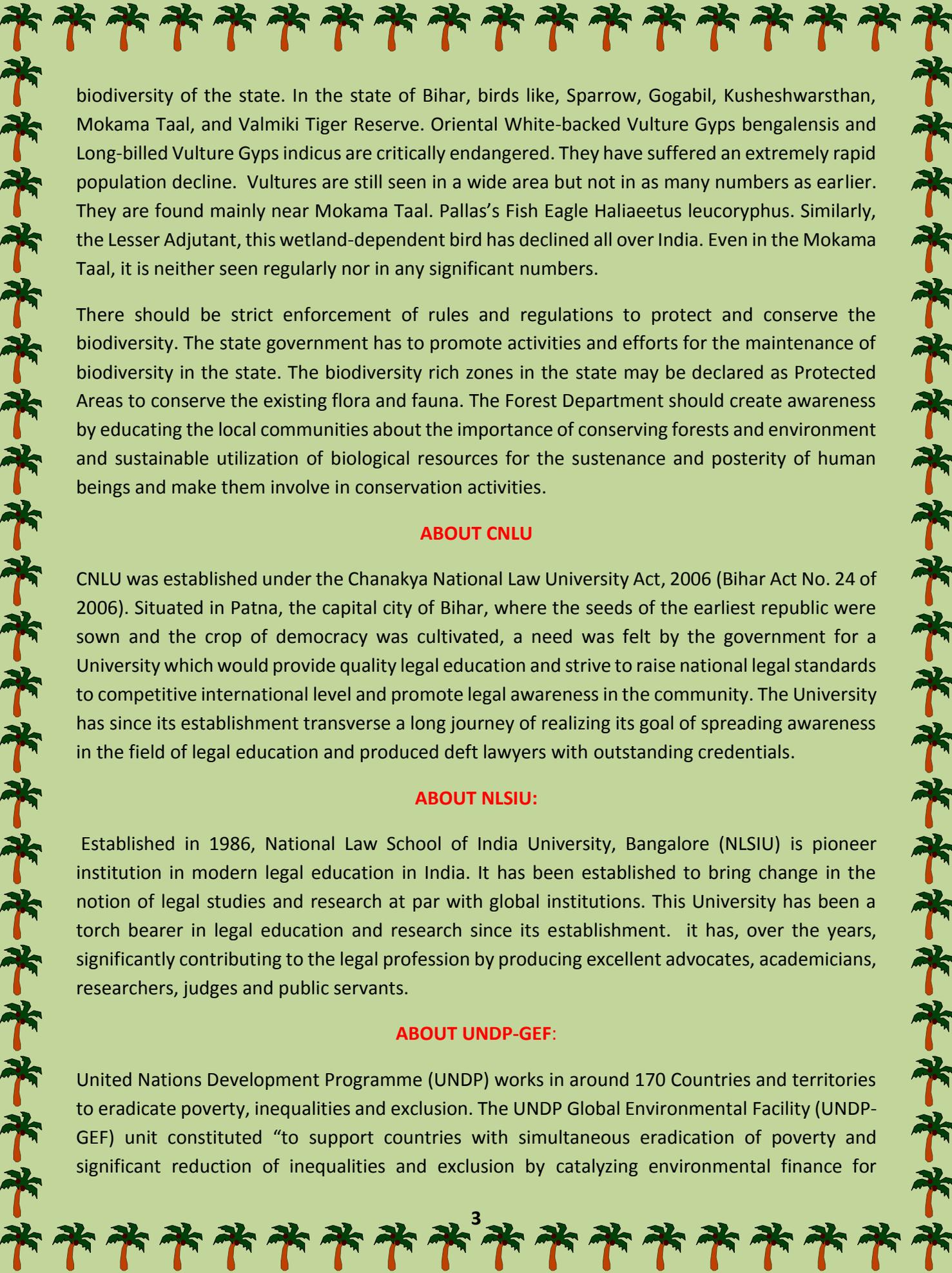


BIODIVERSITY IN BIHAR

Bihar is one of the most important states in the Hindi heartland of India. It is situated on the banks of the river Ganges. The river Ganges flows through the state and passes through districts of Buxar, Bhojpur, Chapra, Patna, Vaishali, Begusarai and Bhagalpur. In the north, the Bihar state has common borders with Nepal. In the east, it is bound by west Bengal and in the west by Uttar Pradesh. In the south, it borders Jharkhand state, which was created after bifurcation of Bihar. The state of Bihar has got very fertile land in the Ganges river catchments but the areas in Southern Bihar is murramy and not very fertile. The Important Rivers of the state are Ganga, Son, Koshi and Gandak. The state has got natural sal forests in the district of West Champaran in the terai region of shivasliks. Besides, Sal forests are abundant in the southern Bihar in the districts of Kaimur, Rohtas, Aurangabad, Gaya, Jamui, Munger and Banka. The state of Bihar presently has 6845 sq. km notified natural forest area which is 7.27 % of the geographical area of the state. These natural forests are spread in the districts of West Champaran, Kaimur, Rohtas, Aurangabad, Gaya, Jahanabad, Nawada, Nalanda, Munger, Banka and Jamui. The important Tree species of Bihar are Sal (*Shorea robusta*), Shisham, Teak, Gamhar, Kadamb, Semal, Neem Peepal Bargad, Arjun, Asan, Haldu, Mahua and Kend etc. The State of Bihar is rich in wild animals. The important Terrestrial species are Tiger, Leopard, Bear, Hyena, Bison, Chital, Barking Deer etc. Besides there are many varieties of Crocodile, Magars and Fishes, Gangetic turtles in River systems. Bihar has got the privilege of having the National Aquatic animal, fresh water Dolphin in the River Ganges, Kosi, Gandak, Mahanadi and Paimar rivers of the state etc. Vikram shila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary has been notified at Bhagalpur portion of the River Ganges. Bihar is also famous for different wetlands and many varieties of local bird species as well as migratory birds. Different Natural wetlands like Kanwar Lake, Baraila Lake, Kusheshwarnath Lake, Udaipur Lake and man-made lakes. Bihar has breeding population of greater adjutants in Naugachia area of Bhagalpur district. The state has constructed a Rescue and Rehabilitation centre at Bhagalpur.

Bihar enjoys monsoon type of climate and is characterized throughout the state by a dry and comparatively cool season from the middle of October to the middle of February. June – July to September is warm and wet (monsoon). The rainfall is derived mainly due to south-west monsoon. The state comes under Indo-Gangetic plain bio-geographic zone and characterized by flat alluvial region, which has been under continuous and intensive cultivation. The vegetation is mainly tropo-philous, and rich in plant According to National Wildlife Database Cell ,Bihar has 1 National Park, 12 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 1 Tiger Reserve, covering about 3% of total geographical area of the state.

Habitat destruction is the principal cause for the loss of biodiversity. Anthropogenic activities, such as encroachment and conversion of forest areas into agricultural lands, and construction of dams and roads, and over-exploitation of biological resources, pose threat to the existing



biodiversity of the state. In the state of Bihar, birds like, Sparrow, Gogabil, Kusheshwarsthan, Mokama Taal, and Valmiki Tiger Reserve. Oriental White-backed Vulture *Gyps bengalensis* and Long-billed Vulture *Gyps indicus* are critically endangered. They have suffered an extremely rapid population decline. Vultures are still seen in a wide area but not in as many numbers as earlier. They are found mainly near Mokama Taal. Pallas's Fish Eagle *Haliaeetus leucoryphus*. Similarly, the Lesser Adjutant, this wetland-dependent bird has declined all over India. Even in the Mokama Taal, it is neither seen regularly nor in any significant numbers.

There should be strict enforcement of rules and regulations to protect and conserve the biodiversity. The state government has to promote activities and efforts for the maintenance of biodiversity in the state. The biodiversity rich zones in the state may be declared as Protected Areas to conserve the existing flora and fauna. The Forest Department should create awareness by educating the local communities about the importance of conserving forests and environment and sustainable utilization of biological resources for the sustenance and posterity of human beings and make them involve in conservation activities.

ABOUT CNLU

CNLU was established under the Chanakya National Law University Act, 2006 (Bihar Act No. 24 of 2006). Situated in Patna, the capital city of Bihar, where the seeds of the earliest republic were sown and the crop of democracy was cultivated, a need was felt by the government for a University which would provide quality legal education and strive to raise national legal standards to competitive international level and promote legal awareness in the community. The University has since its establishment transverse a long journey of realizing its goal of spreading awareness in the field of legal education and produced deft lawyers with outstanding credentials.

ABOUT NLSIU:

Established in 1986, National Law School of India University, Bangalore (NLSIU) is pioneer institution in modern legal education in India. It has been established to bring change in the notion of legal studies and research at par with global institutions. This University has been a torch bearer in legal education and research since its establishment. It has, over the years, significantly contributing to the legal profession by producing excellent advocates, academicians, researchers, judges and public servants.

ABOUT UNDP-GEF:

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) works in around 170 Countries and territories to eradicate poverty, inequalities and exclusion. The UNDP Global Environmental Facility (UNDP-GEF) unit constituted "to support countries with simultaneous eradication of poverty and significant reduction of inequalities and exclusion by catalyzing environmental finance for



sustainable development." The main motive of this unit is "Strengthening Human Resources, legal Frameworks, and institutional capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol and help countries to develop strong Policies, skills, Partnerships and institution to sustain their progress. One of the main purpose of Nagoya Protocol is the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. Through various programmes, workshops, training and advocacy and Awareness raising events etc., the project increases knowledge and understanding of the objectives and obligations of the Nagoya protocol and facilitate the stakeholders to implement effective laws and guidelines, negotiate agreements and monitor and enforce compliance.

ABOUT THE WORKSHOP:

There are around 8.7 million species estimated to be in existence in the World. India's share of the global diversity is an impressive 8.1% of the total, despite it having only 2.4% of the land area of the World. Being home to such tremendous variety of species and one of the 12 mega diversity countries of the World makes it imperative on the State to protect this treasured characteristic of our land and take all the possible measures to conserve the life of such species that inhabit our Country. According to the text of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), an internationally legally binding agreement that was adopted in 1992, defines Biological diversity "means the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, 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." As per the definition clause, the Biological resources include "genetic resources, organisms or parts thereof, populations, or any other biotic component of ecosystems with actual or potential use or value for humanity." Being a party to the Convention, the Government of India enacted the Biological Diversity (BD) Act in the year 2002 to implement the obligations as enshrined in the Convention on Biological Diversity. The country further formulates rules at the Centre and the State for its necessary implementation.

CNLU is collaborating with NLSIU under the Global ABS Project to conduct a two day Advanced Regional Workshop on Biodiversity Laws and Access and Benefit Sharing which aimed at dissemination of information on Biodiversity laws, training researchers, academicians, professionals in the field of agriculture and bio-technology etc in the State of Bihar.

OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

1. To create awareness among the stake holders, about global trends towards biodiversity, bring them at one platform, train them for the conservation of Bio-diversity in Bihar and access to benefit sharing.

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2. To coordinate various agencies, i.e. government, NGOs, researchers, agriculture scientists, Academicians, research centres, bio-tech industries, for taking bold step for the effective implementation of Biodiversity Act 2002 and related laws.
 3. To start multidimensional dialogue vis-à-vis cross-disciplinary discourse in Intellectual Property Rights among the stake holders for effective outcome of the Biodiversity Act 2002.
 4. To prepare a road map for the conservation of Biodiversity and facilitate agencies, stake holders, players and coordinate them with national and international bodies.

STAKE HOLDERS OF THE WORKSHOP

1. Academicians and Researchers in Intellectual property Rights, environmental scientists, Agriculture scientists, Biotechnology scientists, Botanists, Aquatic Scientists- Coordinators, Biotech industry scientists, horticulture ,floriculture, forestry, forest dwellers.
2. Government and NGO representatives, Management committee of the Biodiversity Board, Biodiversity conservation Agencies, Climate Change experts.
3. Panchayat representatives. Students of Law, biotechnology and environment science.

RESOURCE PERSONS

1. Professors of law (IPR), Environment, Climate Change, Biotechnology, Agriculture, Forestry.
2. Bio-diversity Board experts, Professionals from Industry, Research Institutions.
3. Herbal Medicines and Pharmaceuticals, Aquaculture. Horticulture

REGISTRATION, BOARD & LODGING, TRAVEL ALLOWANCES

1. There is no registration fee for the program
2. Out station Participants will be provided free boarding travel allowances shortest routes, sleeper class or bus fare. (No air fare).
3. Participants from Bihar –Jharkhand will be provided Bus or train fare from shortest route.
4. There are limited seats and participant's registration will be confirmed on merit

PATRON:

Justice (Smt.) Mridula Mishra, Vice-Chancellor, CNLU.

CO-PATRON:

Sri M.P. Srivastava, Registrar, CNLU.

WORKSHOP DIRECTOR:

Prof. Dr. SUBHASH.CHANDRA ROY,
Professor of Law & Dean, Research and Development

Mo-9431619749, 7667074426.

Chanakya National Law University, Patna.

Faculty Coordinators:

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Ms. Nandita S.Jha

Student Coordinators:

Samar Pratap Singh

(Mo-7301978932)

Akash Bharti, Komal.

Managing Committee:

Mr. Kameshwar Pandey, Mr. Kumar Gaurav, Dr Vijay Kumar Bimal, Dr Pratyush Kaushik, Mrs. Pallavi Shankar, Ms. Sneha Sinha, Mr. Chandan

Venue:

Centre for Innovation, Research and Facilitation (CIRF) in IPHD

Chanakya National Law University, Patna.

Interested persons may send their application filled in Registration format through Email: cnlunsw@gmail.com, by 18th June 2019. Selection will be communicated on 20th June. Send your

application on the email: Email:cnlunsw@gmail.com,by 18th June 2019.Selection will be communicated on 20th June.

Chanakya National Law University, Patna.

REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of the Participant _____

2. Age _____ years

3. Sex Male/ Female

4. Designation/Institutional Affiliation _____

5. Address of Correspondence _____

6. E-Mail _____

7. Mobile No. _____

8. Arrival Details:

9. Mode of Travel: - Flight/Train/Bus

10. Arrival: _____ AM/PM, on _____ (Date)

11. Accommodation required? - Yes No

I shall attend the workshop for the entire duration.

Signature of Applicant

Forwarding Authority

