Chhattisgarh State Centre for Climate Change



Quarterly Newsletter

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Editor's Note.....



Dear Readers,

It gives me immense pleasure to present you the latest issue of quarterly newsletter of state centre of climate change. This issue includes important topics and facts related to climate change.

This issue also throws light upon the forestry related topics, along with the importance of indigenous knowledge for the management and conservation of natural resources, which can be an

effective tool to deal with adverse effect of climate change.

State forest research and training institute, Raipur is working endlessly towards the reduction of ill effects of climate change. This issue is also aiming at the topics related to the Sustainable Development Goal like sustainable agriculture, conservation of bio diversity etc. This issue also enlists the decisions made with regards to the various plans and schemes launched by the central government in the concerned field.

Our institution heartily welcomes all the feedback and suggestions from our esteemed readers for the improvement of forthcoming issues of this magazine. I also request all the concerned to contribute constructively by sending their valuable articles and write-up to be published in the forthcoming issues. We also invite all the sections of society to come forward and join hands to work together in this area of climate change.

highest

(Shirish Chandra Agrawal) Principal Chief Forest Conservator and Director, State Forest Research and Training Institute and Nodal Officer Chhattisgarh State Centre for Climate Change ,Raipur

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 - NAFCC : National Adoption Fund on Climate Change,

Climate Change a grave concern; needs to be countered together - Shri Mahesh Gagda



"climate change has become a matter of serious concern for the entire world and we shall have to work together to deal with it" this was the view expressed by Mr. Mahesh Gagda, minister for forest, law and legislative affairs of government of Chhattisgarh in the East India Conclave held in Patna, bihar on 24-25 June 2018.

It is noteworthy that East India Conclave was organized by Environment and forest department of government of Bihar on 24-25 june in Patna, the capital city of bihar. Conclave was inaugurated by Dr. Harshvardhan, Minister for Environment, Forest and climate change, Government of India, New Delhi.Mr. Nitish Kumar, CM Bihar was the

chief guest. Deputy CM of Bihar Mr. Sushil Modi and Mr. Mahesh Gagda, minister of forest, law and legislative affairs of government of Chhattisgarh also attended the programme as guests.

In his statement respected forest minister Mr. Gagda informed the attendees about Chhattisgarh being a sensitive state towards climate change as it has higher number of tribal population and marginal farmers who are predominantly dependent on rain based means of livelihoods. He also said that Chhattisgarh is absolutely determined to the national contribution of India as per the Paris agreement, and our state is continually working in the same direction. He also stated that comprehensive plan of actions are prepared for the concerned departments of government of Chhattisgarh which are working together to face and reduce the destructive consequences of climate change, and



effective implementation of said plan of action is being ensured by the center of climate change, chhattisgarh.

Meeting with the representatives of Action on Climate Today

The Representatives of 'Action on Climate Today (Act)' funded by the Department of International Development (DFI), had a meeting with Shri Shirish Chandra Agrawal, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Nodal officer of State Centre for Climate Change on 11/04/2018. In the meeting, Team Leader of ACT for both the state Chattisgarh and Odisha Shri Soumik Biswas and Asha Verma Technical Officer, Chhattisgarh was present.

In the meeting, the representative of ACT informed the Nodal officer about all the activities undertaken by the Act in Chhattisgarh State and about the proposed work for the session 2018-2019 As well as expected help from the centre for implementation of those work. On this occasion Nodal Officer of State Centre for Climate Change assure the representatives to provide as much support as possible by the centre and also suggested to include program for capacity building of local people and departmental staff for documenting and strengthening climate change efforts based on the folk traditions of Chhattisgarh.

He also said that Chhattisgarh is absolutely determined to the national contribution of India as per the Paris agreement, and our state is continually working in the same direction. On this occasion Respected

Mr. Gagda suggested that climate change is a challenge which needs to be faced together, collectively and stressed upon the coordination among various departments to speed up the efforts to achieve the predetermined targets.

Climate change: 2 districts of Chhattisgarh are warned of severe situation along with many areas in the country- A world Bank report

According to the latest report of the World Bank, in year 2050, 60 million people may be seriously affected by climate change. The report says that the impact of climate change is different on different places, but in India, there are many such hotspots were identified, where its side effects will be high. Therefore, people living in these areas will be most affected. According to the report, due to the impact of climate change two major changes are coming in India. First temperature is rising and second pattern of monsoon is changing. These two changes can prove fatal to the economy. It can cost a huge price, which will be equal to 2.8 percent of GDP of the country. In India there are ten districts are the most vulnerable to the changing climate, out of which seven districts belongs to Maharashtra whereas three districts belongs to Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.

In Chhattisgarh, Rajnandgaon and Durg districts are included in Hotspot affected districts. The ten states which will have the biggest impact include Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Punjab, Chandigarh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh. Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have been expected to be affected most. The hotspots of climate change have said to be the biggest threat to Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai.

source:https://lalluram.com/climate-change-2-districts-of-chhattisgarh-warns-of-severe-situation-in-many-areas-in-the-country/

SFRTI Campus - An ideal Centre of excellence for Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation - A case study

Chhattisgarh State Centre for climate Change had been conducted a study on Temperature and humidity assessment at microclimate level in State Forest Research and Training Institute (SFRTI) Raipur as well as four other adjoining sites



of the campus. The study has been carried out through establishing with fixed meteorological data collecting point in the study sites. Aim of this study is to carried out comparative analysis of temperature and humidity related data, which were collected during 10 days in the month of June 01/06/2018 to 10/06/2018. The campus of State Forest Research and Training Institute (SFRTI) is comprised with various forestry species. In SFRTI, campus plantation sites are well managed in scientific manner to establishing a good man made forest. This plantation is not only ensuring greenery but also playing an important role to regulate the temperature of the campus as well.

After collection of temperature and humidity related data, observed initial

variation in temperature of SFRTI campus as compare to other study sites. Average temperature varies between 1 to 3oC, whereas average of humidity related data of the campus increased gradually up to 5 to 10% as compare to the other sites. Chhattisgarh State Center for climate Change is very much committed toward the effort to reduce the global temperature and the state is also signed a MoU with Under2Coalition to ensure the efforts towards reducing global temperature at National & International level. The objective of this organization is to make efforts for reducing global temperature up to 2oC by 2050. The present's study that shows the temperature can be controlled from 1-3oC through



C	Comparative Study on Temperature and Humidity					
Sn.	Parameter	In SFRTI Campus	Outside of SFRTI Campus	Variation in Temperature and Humidity		
1	Average Temperature (°C)	32.6	35.4	2.8		
2	Average Humidity (%)	57.0	52.1	4.9		

Meeting of implementing committee on 13/04/18 under the project "Climate Adaptation in Wetlands along the Mahanadi River Catchment area in Chhattisgarh"

On 13/04/2018, A meeting was held in State Climate Change Centre, State Forest Research and Training Institute, for the implementation of the project funded by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India. The following members were present during the meeting:Mr. Shirish Chandra Agrawal, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Nodal Officer, State Climate Change Center, Raipur, Shri A. B. Minj, Additional Director, State Forest Research and Training Institute, Raipur, Shri Alok Tiwari, Divisional Forest Officer, Mahasamund, Shri Amitabh Bajpayee, Forest Officer, Dhamtari, Shri Vishesh Kumar, Divisional Forest Officer, Balda Bazar, Mr. M. Goyal, D.G. M., Nabard, Raipur, Mr. Amit Sharma, Consultant, NABARD, Raipur, Dr. Anil Kumar Shrivastava, Research Associate, Climate Change (Adaptation), and staff of State Centre for Climate Change Centre, Raipur.

Principal Chief Conservator of Forest and Nodal Officer, State Climate Change Centre given The following instructions for the successful implementation of the project:

- All Divional forest officers will submit their comments and recommendations on the basis of baseline Survey report under the project, provided to them by 30/04/2018.
- Under the project, Forest committees will cooperate with F.M.I.S. as well as CGCOST for map preparation of the project sites.
- Before implementing the mentioned work under the project, Geo Referencing for all site will be done and sent to the office, so that mapping of forest resource can be done.
- Photographs should be captured for before and after work, so that result can be analysed easily
- The progress of the work done under the project should be made available to the State Forests offices. A format should be prepared by the divisions; all monthly progress report will be sent in that format only.
- Under the project, Health component, should be prioritize and Health camps should be organized in the project area, with the help of Ayurvedic practitioner / traditional practitioner s at the forest division level.

Preparation of Micro-plan of the project Under National Adaptation fund for Climate Change (NAFCC)



The project "Climate Adaptation in wetlands along the Mahanadi River catchment area in Chhattisgarh" funded by National adaptation fund for Climate change (NAFCC). Under this project, for the implementation of the proposed soil and water conservation work mentioned in wetland adaptation strategy, a team of Experts under the guidance of PCCF and Nodal Officer on climate change of State center for climate change visited project area with Divisional Forest Officer and other forest staff. The project area (Mahasamund, Dhamtari, and Balodabazar forest division) were visited from 17/04/2018 to 30/04/2018.

During the site visits, community interaction was held by divisional forest officers as per keeping in view of experience in soil and water conservation best practices on watershed development activities. This project proposes to work on soil, water conservation practices and demand side management as a major

adaptation strategy. During the site visit, some important like identification of site and type of work to be done in that particular site, Photographs, GPS location for each and every site etc. with the help of field staff and local community in the project area. After completion of site visit a micro plan had been prepared at the compartment level for each forest division of project area. (Table)

Sn,	Forest Compartment Number	Division
1	244	Dhamtari
2	178	Mahasamund
з	384	Baloda Bazar

Exhibition of Organic Certified Products by Chhattisgarh certification society (CGCERT).

On 05.05.2018, Under the chairmanship of Shri S. C. Agrawal, Principal Chief Forest Conservator and Director of State Forest Research and Training Institute, Raipur, farmers meeting organized in the State Forest Research and Training Institute campus and the Samples of organic certified products such as cereals, pulses, oil seeds, forest honey products etc. were displayed.

The main purpose of the meeting was to provide direct marketing and facilitation for selling of organic certified products. Currently, 1675 farmers are registered for organic certification in Chhattisgarh certification society (CGCERT).



Representation of State Forest Research and Training Institute, Chhattisgarh, at Regional cum Facilitation Centre, Workshop at State Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur.

A workshop on regional cum facilitation centre, National Pharmaceutical Plant Board (NMPB), Central Region, Jabalpur had launched on 18/05/18 at State Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur. The inaugural session was chaired by Mr. Ram Pratap Singh, President Chhattisgarh Medicinal Plant Board and Mr. Ravi Shrivastava, Principal Chief Conservator of Forest a& Head of Forest Force, Madhya Pradesh.

The Chief Executive Officer of the National Pharmaceutical Plant Board, including the Regional Director, Regional cum Facilitation Centre and the Chief Guest were addressed, in the plenary session. There were four key speakers 1. Mr. Shrivastava, Additional Chief Executive Officer, 2. Shri A. K. Dwivedi, Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Herbal Plant and Traditional Forestry and Chief Executive Officer, CG State Herbal Plant Board, Raipur 3. Shri Dharmendra Verma, Director, State Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur, 04 A. B. Minz. Additional Director, State Forest Research Institute, Raipur (SFRTI), Informed about the projects and research work being done at State Forest Research Institute, Raipur. In the technical session a detailed discussions in various topics related to conservation, promotion, cultivation, and trade of drug production by medicinal plants. In this session, Farmers, traders, pharmaceutical makers and non-governmental organizations of forest department etc were present.

A elaborated discussion had been done on conservation of high-demanding medicinal plants, non-harmful harvesting of medicinal plants, cultivation of medicinal plants, processing, value addition, packaging, storage and marketing. Regional Director of Central Region, Jabalpur was informed that in future, special program will be organized at the regional level for farmers, traders, Vaidya and Drug makers of Pharmaceutical Plants.

Alternative habitat for bird species affected by Biotic Stress:Artificial Nesting for Importance of Birds to Conserve & Enrich the Biodiversity

Artificial nest: -

Artificial nest is an integral structure that is the second supplement of the habitat of bird species. Habitat is provided for the birds by artificial nests. The use of this structure is based on the tendency of nesting those bird species. This structure works just like naturally made nests. By which bird species live in nests after breeding and spend life with their family members. Artificial nests are mainly made from light woods, dried grasses, dried leaves, dry twigs, crop residues, etc.

At present, three projects related to bird species run by SFRTI, Raipur. Study areas of three Projects are respectively O.C.P. Jampali, Chhal and Baraud in which primarily the purpose of the project is to provide alternate habitat by the Scientific Pattern for the affected bird species located in coal mining area. For this purpose, last month, on 10.05.2018, Director, SFRTI, Raipur instructions and guidance were given to create artificial nests for their alternative habitat according to the bird species found in these study areas. As per the directive of the director, the construction of artificial nests in the project areas was prepared by the local forest management committee members, villagers under guidance of the research team of the SFRTI and the nests were established. These artificial nests are classified into three structures. The full details of these artificial nests are as follows.

A. Ideal nest design 1: -



Description: This artificial nest is made of light wood. Often these artificial nest boxes are made of anti-corrosion resistant wood such as Sal, Sheesham, Acacia etc. Its roof is shaped sloping, which protects this structure from rain and sunshine. This artificial nest is open from the back side so that cleaning and maintenance work is done.

Suitable Species: Cavity nesters, raptors, Parakeets, Orioles, yellow throated sparrow, Mynas, Indian Rollers etc.

B. Ideal nest design 2: -



Description: Made of waste, dry grass, dry twigs crop residues, small yield etc. Nest is suitable for small grasslands and looks like a natural nest for birds of grassland.

Suitable Species: grassland birds and cup nesting birds etc.

C. Ideal nest design 3: -



Description: This nest is mainly made from jellyfish structure of GI wire and dry grass, small yield, dry twigs, dry crop residues etc.

Suitable Species: This artificial nest is suitable for soccer or platform, pendant nests, some round-shaped nesting birds and locally found birds and small grass species.

The structure of artificial nests is used to increase breeding success of bird species in buffer areas. With the establishment of these artificial nests, they must be studied by their scientific profile. This includes establishment of artificial nests, regular inspection, maintenance and evaluation of complete implementation etc.

Mobile Health camp for The Promotion of Traditional Health system based on medicinal plants

Under the NAFCC project, a Traditional health treatment camp was organized by Chhattisgarh State Centre for Climate Change in the respective forest committees (Dhamtari, Mahasamund, and Baloda Bazar) for promotion of traditional health care system.

Mahasamund

A mobile health camp was organized by the state centre for climate change under the NAFCC project, in Mahasamund forest division. This health camp was to promote traditional health care system. on 23/05/2018, 8;30 in the morning the team of experts and traditional practitioner reached in the field and onsite plan was prepared for t he execution of the camp with the help of Beat guard and Traditional health practitioners- 1.Shri Dvaram Nishad 2.Shri Sohan Sahu 3.Shri Dhani Ram 4.Shri Gopal Sidar 5. Shri Kamal Narayan 6.Shri Aanand Kumar Shinha.

On the next day the camp was started and carried out in two places, 1. Amalor / Kadiyidih 2. Pasid / Chuhari / Karadih /Borid so that all the villagers can take the benefit of the camp.

Baloda Bazar



Dhamtari

In order to continue the health camp our team visited Arjuni forest range of the Forest area Baloda Bazar Arjuni forest range of the Forest area Baloda Bazar on 25/05/2018 to cover Daldali, Mahkoni, Khosada, Limatari, Mahuadih, Kariyatar villages lie under the project. The team comprises of of traditional health practitioners 1.Shri Kriparam Vishwakarma 2.Shri Chamar Singh 3. Shri Kawal Singh 4.Shri Bhaktu Ram 5.Shri Ramadhar Painkra 6.Shri Kaiju Ram prepared the plan for health camp and selected the site.

Next day on 26/05/2018 Health Treatment camp was organized in village Khonsada from 8:30 Am to 11:00 AM, and from 11:00 AM to 12.30 PM in village Daldali and from 12:30 PM to 2:00 PM in Mahakoni village.

For the promotion of traditional health systems, A team of experts comprises of local traditional health practitioners traveled from Raipur to Dugali, on 21-22 May. On 21/04/18 a plan was prepared and information given to all villagers through Kotwar for the health camp to be organized.

A health Treatment camp was organized on 22/05/2018 at three places in the morning at 8:30, in Munikera, Dinkarpur and Bhoblabahara village, where the team was accompanied by Assistant conservator of Forest Shri Markam, Forest Ranger, Shri Sandeep Kumar Soam, & Forest Guard Mr. Virendra Netam. There were 7 traditional health practitioners named 1. Shri Dasharath Netam 2. Shri Khemraj Shen 3.shree Ramlal Kunjam 4.Shri Bhagwan Singh Netam 5.Shri Dev Singh Mandavi 6.Shri Ramesh Markam 7.Shri Mithlesh Kumar etc. were present. The camp was organied in a way that many people can get benefits of it.



The Climate Group offers technical acceptance to the Center

Ms Nehmat Kaur, senior manager and Ms. Shilpi Samantarai, representatives of the climate group, New Delhi office, met the project officer Mr. Shirish Chandra Agrawal, Principal Chief Conservator of Forest and Nodal Officer, Chhattisgarh State Climate Change Centre on 23/05/2015. In the meeting, Ms. Samantarai informed the centre that As a member of the Under-2 Coalition, projects run by The Climate Group is the priority to the state. At the same time, the Nodal Officer was invited to join the program to be organized at various national and international levels from time to time by The Climate Group. It is worth mentioning that The Climate System is a leading international organization working in the field of climate change, which is working in almost 62 countries of the world especially in the areas of climate change-mitigation. It was assured by the representatives of the organization to give technical support and guidance to the Centre in the area of climate change.

Initiative for the certification of knowledge of Medicinal Plants based on traditional community health Practitioners

A meeting held on the issue of voluntary certification for traditional community health service providers working in Chhattisgarh region by Principal Chief Forest Conservator and Director Forest Research and Training Institute, Raipur. The main objective of the meeting was to link the knowledge and practices of traditional community health service providers working in the state of Chhattisgarh, with the scheme of AYUSH Department, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, So that their knowledge and practices can be brought up to the main stream of certification. To achieve this ambitious goal, the harvesting of the medicinal plants, available in the state should be done in accordance of non destructive manner.



Proposal for budget and necessary collaboration has been sent to Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi on 29.05.2018. In addition to this, the initiatives made for the certification of medicinal plants under the scheme of National Medicinal Plant Board and the Quality Council of India and also about the efforts being made by CGCERT for certification was elaborated in the meeting.

Training Conducted on Organic Certification by Chhattisgarh Certification society at SFRTI Campus.

On 02.06.2018, under the chairmanship of Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Director, State Forest Research and Training Institute, Raipur, all the Research scholars (J.R.F/SRF, Field assistants and Project Assistant) were trained on the process of inspection and certification of organic certification. The main objective of this training was to understand the functions of the Inspection and Certification system to increase cooperation in future for related works.



World Environment Day 2018 India, as a Global Host, Theme: Beat The Plastic Pollution

Environment Day is celebrated on June 5th worldwide. The purpose of celebrating this day is to create awareness about protection of the world's environment. This day was announced to be celebrated as World Environment Day by United Nations in 1972, but the first World Environment Day was celebrated on 05 June 1974. In 2018, 45th World Environment Day is being celebrated. The purpose behind celebrating World Environment Day is to create awareness amongst the masses that why it is important to protect the environment.

It is important to mention that Thailand is one of the world's largest consumers of plastic bags, and every year a large number of sea animals are killed in the country. The case of negligence of the environment does not end here even though today India is hosting the Environment Day of 2018, but the whole country is facing the air pollution and shortage of drinking water.

Plastic pollution facts

• The whole world uses 5 trillion plastic bags every year.

• Every year 180 million tons of plastic is added to the sea, which is equal to putting a truck in a minute and putting garbage in the sea.

- In the last decade, we have made so much plastic, as did not last the entire century.
- The 50 percent of the plastic we use is either single use or a disposable plastic.
- We buy 10 million plastic bottles every minute.
- Out of total garbage generated by us 10% of its always plastic.

Plastic is considered a serious threat to the global level. . Dr. Harsh Vardhan stated that plastic is considered a serious threat to the global level and in keeping view of this, it has been launched to deal with this challenge and to eliminate the risk of plastic. He said that World Environment Day 2018 is not a symbolic function, but a mission.

source:https://www.amarujala.com

In principle agreement on climate change action plan by NABARD

On 06/06/2018, a meeting was held in NABARD office Raipur at 2.30 pm. Meeting was chaired by Mr. R. Amlorpawnathan, Deputy Managing Director, NABARD, Mr. Ashok Bajaj, President, APEX Bank, Chhattisgarh, Padmshri Phoolvasan Yadav, Padmshri Shamshad Begum, Mr. Anup Shrivastav, Secretary, Agriculture Department, Government of Chhattisgarh, Mr. Pandey, Deputy Director, Horticulture Department, Government of Chhattisgarh, Mr. A. B. Minj, Additional Director, Chhattisgarh State Climate Change Center, Raipur, Dr. Anil Kumar Shrivastava, Research Associate, Chhattisgarh State Climate Change Center, Raipur and officers from NABARD.

The main objective of the meeting was to increase the involvement of banks in the developmental works being done by NABARD in Chhattisgarh. Information about the works done by NABARD in this area in the state was also given. Afterwards Following instructions were given to Banks by Mr. R. Amlorpawnathan.

• Banks should work with a centralized concerted Effort for the purpose of achieving their basic objective of rural development, so that impacts made could be visible.

- Banks should adopt one village per branch in their working area and should provide funds for development works.
- Plans should be made and implemented for landless families.
- Promotion of mobile a.t.m. capacity development should be done in rural areas.
- As per national mission minimum infrastructure like toilets etc should be constructed in banks.
- C.S.R. funds of banks should be used in development of basic infrastructure in rural areas.

First meeting of District level Climate Change Cell dated 12/06/2018 in Baloda Bazar district with Collector & the chairman of District Climate Change Cell

District level meeting of climate change cell was held in Baloda bazaar, on 12/06/2018 presided by Mr. J.P. Pathak, Collector Baloda Bazar. Total 70 members including 22 members of climate change cell and 48 members of different district level departments attended the meeting. In the said meeting Dr. Anil Kumar Shrivastava, Research Associate and Rakesh Kumar Shriwas, J.R.F. represented State Climate Change Centre, Raipur.

Meeting was started with the addressal of collector, in which he called upon the members to work in coordination in the field of climate change. Afterwards member secretary & DFO informed the present members about the works being done in forest division Baloda Bazar under the project "Climate Adaption in wetlands along the Mahanadi River Catchment area in Chhatisgarh" approved by Environment, Forest and Climate Change Ministry, Government Of India, New Delhi. Thereafter, meeting was taken as follows:-

- A presentation was given by Dr. Anil Kumar Shrivastava, Research Associate, State Climate Change Center, Raipur on the objectives and process/procedure of state climate change center and district climate change cell. He also spoke about the aforementioned project.
- Dr. Shrivastava, in his presentation highlighted the efforts being made by the center in climate change.
- For better execution of district climate change cell, a demand of DPR was made by collector, so that could be sent to various concerned departments and officers can also discharge their duties effectively.
- Mr. Pathak also directed for a group visit to the project area and workshop of the concerned departments and to prepare a work plan based on the demands of the area.
- Mr. Pathak also discussed about the timeline of the project and directed the departmental officers for co-ordination.
- DFO, shared information on water conservation works done in the villages- Mehakoni, Daldali, Khosda of Kasdol block and Limtari, Mohadih, Kariyatar, and Singitar of villages Bilaigarh block, which comes under project area in Baloda Bazar district.
- After the meeting, in discussion with DFO, of Baloda Bazar Forest Division, 21/06/2018 and nearby dates were suggested to finalize for the organizing of aforesaid field visit and workshop.

Workshop cum Field Visit on Climate Change in Baloda Bazar district under NAFCC Project

The Project "Climate Adaptation in Wetland on the Mahanadi River Catchment Area in Chhattisgarh" approved by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change & Government of India. Under the project a workshop cum field visit was organized by the State Centre for Climate Change, as per the instruction of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Director & Nodal Officer, State Forest Research and Training Institute, Raipur. The workshop cum field visit was organized in the project area Balodabazar Forest Division in the village Mahkoni, Arjuni range, Janpad Panchayat Kasdol on 22/06/2018. Representatives of local departments, local public representatives and joint forest management committees and representatives of related departments were present during the workshop.

In this workshop, the concerned departmental officers and staff were present and provided necessary assistance for the success of workshop cum field visit program. Project implementation will be ensured by the representatives of various government departments present in the workshop through their respective proposals related to their departments for proper implementation of the project.



Head Lines



जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधित कार्यशाला सह क्षेत्र भ्रमण कार्यक्रम संपन्न

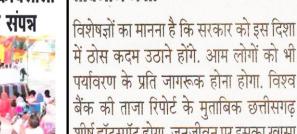
बलौदाबाजार (नवप्रदेश)

पयावरण, वन एव जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वोकृत एवं छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य जलवायु परिवर्तन केन्द्र द्वारा संचालित स्थानीय हितग्राहियों एवं विभागों स्थानाथ (हतग्राहिया एव (वभाग) हेतु वन ग्राम महकोनी मे आयोजित एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला सह क्षेत्र भ्रमण कार्यक्रम सफ्लता पूर्वक सम्पन्न कावकम संसर्पता पुराव संस्व हुआ। उक्त प्रशिक्षण सह क्षेत्र भगण कार्यक्रम मे वन मण्डलाधिकारी, बलौदाबाजार विश्वेश कुमार, राज्य वन अनुसंधान संस्थान रायपुर के डॉ. अनिल श्रीवास्तव एवं उनके सहयोगी वन परिक्षेत्र अधिकारी अर्जुनी, टी. आर.वर्मा, वन परिक्षेत्र अधिकारी, बिलाइंगढ़ जे.पी.जायसवाल, वन विभाग के अधिकारी, कर्मचारी एवं

समस्त 22 विभागों के अधिकारी एवं ग्राममहकोनी,

संख्या मे उपस्थित हुए। इस अवसर पर वन मण्डलाधिकारी श्री कुमार ने जलवायु परिवर्तन परियोजना के महत्व को समझाते हुए समस्त 22 विभागों

के अधिकारियों को अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने हेतु निर्देशित किया। अंतिम में भोजन पक्षात क्षेत्र भ्रमण किया गया एवं क्षेत्र की स्थलाऋति के अनुरुप प्रोजेक्ट, एक समाह के अंदर प्रस्तुत करने हेतु निर्देशित किंवा गया। वहीं ग्रामिणों द्वारा उक्त परियोजना स्वीऋत होनें पर प्रसन्नता व्यक्त की गई है।



दलदली खोसडा लिमतरी पंशपपा, जासका, लिमले. मौहाडीह, करियाटार एवं सिंधीटार के ग्रामीण बहुत बड़ी



शीर्ष हॉटस्पॉट होगा. जनजीवन पर इसका खासा असर दिखेगा, लोगों में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी परेशानियां बढेंगी और राज्य की आर्थिक स्थिति भी कमजोर होगी. कृषि का उत्पादन घट जाएगा, जो अच्छे संकेत नहीं हैं

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नवभारत जलवायु परिवर्तनः देश को अब और खतरे में नहीं डाल सकते

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वि

श्व बैंक की ताजा रिपोर्ट में जो भयावह तस्वीर दिखाई गई है, उसे लेकर अब गंभीर हो जाने का वक्त आ गया है. जलवायु परिवर्तन का खतरा दिनोंदिन गंभीर होता जा रहा है तथा भारत सहित दक्षिण एशिया इसके दुष्प्रभाव के क्षेत्र में आ गए हैं. तापमान में वृद्धि तथा मानसन के पैटर्न में बदलाव के रूप में इसे छत्तीसगढ़ में नहीं पूरे देश में वर्षों से महसूस किया जा रहा है. यह बदलाव हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था सहित रहन-सहन के लिए घातक साबित हो सकता है. छत्तीसगढ सहित उत्तरप्रदेश, हरियाणा, झारखंड, पंजाब,



पर्यावरण को लेकर हमें और भी परिपक्व मीति अपनानी पडेगी.

आंध्रप्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान में जलवायु परिवर्तन का असर आने वाले वर्षों में निरंतर बढ़ते ही जाएगा. जलवायु परिवर्तन से निबटने के लिए अब और भी ज्यादा सक्रियता की जरूरत है, तो दुनिया उलटी दिशा में जा रही है. जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिहाज से देखा जाए तो बीते सालों ने सबसे बुरे रिकॉर्ड बनाए हैं. इस दौरान दुनिया को तबाह कर देने वाली कई घटनाएं आकार लेती दिखीं. हवा और समुद्र की सतह का जो औसत तापमान दर्ज हुआ है वह औद्योगिक क्रांति के सालों के बाद से सबसे ज्यादा था. वायुमंडल में सबसे ज्यादा कार्बन डाईआक्साइड भी दर्ज किया गया. आर्कटिक में बर्फ पिघलकर टूटने की घटनाएं सामने आई हैं. समुद्र के स्तर में बढ़ोतरी के साथ दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा सुखे की मार भी पड़ी है. ये ऐसी हकीकते हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन की अवधारणा के किसीओ विरोधी के लिए चिंता का सबब होनी चाहिए. इसलिए भी कि इनके नतीजे जलवायु परिवर्तन को मानने या न मानने वालों में भेद नहीं करेंगे. सर्वनाश की आहट देती एक आपदा हमारे सामने घट रही है लेकिन इसे खबरों और जनमानस में अपनी मौजूदगी दर्ज कराने के लिए संघर्ष करना पड़ रहा है, क्योंकि वहां राजनीतिक टकराव जैसी दूसरी वास्तविकताएं प्राथमिकता में हैं लेकिन आगे जो तुफान हम पर बरसने वाला है उसे अपनी मौजूदगी जताने के लिए संघर्ष नहीं करना पड़ेगा. इस बात की संभावना है कि पर्यावरण पीड़ित शरणार्थियों का समूह उस ओर दौड़ेगा, जहां हालात थोड़े बेहतर होंगे. इस खतरनाक दौर में भी गंभीरता का अभाव बना हुआ है. विश्वस्तर पर संरक्षणवाद और आत्मकेन्द्रित नीतियां जलवायु परिवर्तन से जिम्मेदार देशों को मुंह मोड़ने के लिए विवश कर रही हैं. विडंबना है कि एमेजन से लेकर कांगो बेसिन तक हर मिनट 40 फुटबॉल मैदान के बराबर जंगल काटकर वीरान किए जा रहे हैं. भारत में भी शहरों के सौंदर्यीकरण के लिए लाखों वृक्षों की बलि देने के लिए तत्परता दिखाई जा रही है. कोई भी देश अपनी धरती को मनुष्यों के रहने लायक बनाने के लिए गतिशीलता दिखाने की जगह सिर्फ चिंता जताकर ही अपने कर्तव्यों की इतिश्री कर रहे हैं. जलवायु परिवर्तन को लेकर चिंता करने व इस दिशा में कुछ करने की सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत है. पर्यावरण को लेकर हमें और भी परिपक्व नीति अपनानी पड़ेगी. भारत में पड़ने वाले दुष्प्रभाव को लेकर तात्कालिक और दीर्घकालीन नीतियां बनाने से लेकर अमल में चुस्ती दिखाने की आवश्यकता है.