



**G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment
Kosi-Katarmal, Almora-263643, Uttarakhand**

Call for Research Proposals for 2022-23

under Integrated Ecodevelopment Research Programme (IERP) for Indian Himalayan region

G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment (GBPNIHE) is implementing Integrated Ecodevelopment Research Programme (IERP) for translating field/laboratory based research in the different location of Indian Himalayan Region (IHR). To promote the participation of IHR states for location specific and action oriented R&D activities, project proposals are invited from prospective investigators of University, Government/Semi- Government bodies, Autonomous and Registered Societies on the issues related to 'Common Property Resources' in the prescribed format of IERP. The concept note and special call for submission of the project proposal is available in the Institute website. The maximum budget limit will be Rs. 25.00 lakhs for 3 years. The proposal should clearly indicate the involvement, roles and responsibilities of the key stakeholders and partners, including the Government, wherever relevant or applicable.

Detailed guidelines for project submission and formats for preparing Project Proposal are available on the Institute website in a given link <https://www.gbpihed.gov.in/IERP.php> . Interested investigators are required to submit project proposal duly forwarded by the Head of the Institution. Initially, **only soft copy of the proposal is to be submitted through e-mail (ierp@rediffmail.com) and marked to Scientist Incharge, IERP, G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment, Kosi-Katarmal, Almora-263 643, Uttarakhand.** All the project proposals received till last date (January 30, 2023) will be reviewed by a duly constituted expert committee. PIs of screened proposals will be invited for a presentation in front of an expert committee on the date and place decided by the Institute for further recommendation. PIs will have to bring 8 hard copies of the project proposal at the time of project presentation. The decision of the institute/ expert committee would be final regarding selection of the project proposal for funding.

The last date of the receipt of the project proposal is 30 January 2023.

For any clarification, please contact SIC, IERP (Tel. 05962-241154, 241041 Extn. 73).

**Administrative Officer
G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment**



गो0 ब0 पंत राष्ट्रीय हिमालयी पर्यावरण संस्थान
कोसी-कटारमल, अल्मोड़ा - 263 643, उत्तराखण्ड

वर्ष 2022-2023 हेतु समन्वित पारिस्थितिकीय विकास अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत परियोजना प्रस्तावों हेतु आमंत्रण

गो0 ब0 पंत राष्ट्रीय हिमालयी पर्यावरण संस्थान भारतीय हिमालयी क्षेत्र के विभिन्न स्थानों में क्षेत्र/प्रयोगशाला आधारित अनुसंधान के सामंजस्य के लिए समन्वित पारिस्थितिकीय विकास अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम संचालित कर रहा है, जिसके तहत स्थान विशेष और कार्यान्मुख गतिविधियों में भारतीय हिमालयी क्षेत्र के राज्यों की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय, सरकारी/अर्धसरकारी संस्थानों/निकायों, स्वायत्तशासी और पंजीकृत संस्थाओं/समितियों के भावी अनुसंधानकर्ताओं से 'सार्वजनिक संपत्ति संसाधन' विषयगत परियोजना प्रस्ताव आमंत्रित किए जाते हैं। अधिकतम अनुदान की सीमा 3 वर्ष अवधि की परियोजना के लिए रू0 25 लाख है। परियोजना की प्रासंगिकता को देखते हुए हितधारकों और भागीदारों की भूमिका व जिम्मेदारी स्पष्ट इंगित हो। परियोजना प्रस्ताव प्रारूप व विस्तृत दिशानिर्देश संस्थान की वेब साईट <https://www.gbpihed.gov.in/IERP.php> पर उपलब्ध है। इच्छुक अनुसंधानकर्ता परियोजना प्रस्ताव को अपने संस्थाध्यक्ष के माध्यम से IERP के निर्धारित प्रारूप में प्रथमतः केवल **इलैक्ट्रॉनिक कॉपी (Soft Copy)** ही ierp@rediffmail.com के द्वारा **वैज्ञानिक प्रभारी**, आई.ई.आर.पी., गो0 ब0 पंत राष्ट्रीय हिमालयी पर्यावरण संस्थान, कोसी-कटारमल, अल्मोड़ा - 263 643, के नाम भेजी जानी है, अन्तिम तिथि (**30 जनवरी 2023**) तक प्राप्त सभी परियोजना प्रस्तावों की संस्थान द्वारा विधिवत गठित समिति द्वारा समीक्षा की जायेगी, तदुपरांत समिति द्वारा चयनित परियोजनाओं को विशेष समिति के समक्ष प्रस्तुतिकरण हेतु परियोजना अन्वेषक को आमंत्रित किया जाएगा तथा जिसकी तारीख व समय संस्थान द्वारा तय किया जाएगा। परियोजना अन्वेषक को प्रस्तुतिकरण के समय प्रस्ताव की 8 कापी साथ लाना अनिवार्य होगा। संस्थान/ विशेषज्ञ समिति का निर्णय वित्तपोषण के लिए परियोजना प्रस्ताव के चयन के बारे में अन्तिम होगा।

प्रस्ताव प्राप्त करने की अंतिम तिथि 30 जनवरी, 2023 है।

अन्य जानकारी के लिए कृपया वैज्ञानिक प्रभारी, आई.ई.आर.पी. फोन नं0 - 05962 -241041, 241154 Extn.-73, पर सम्पर्क करें।

प्रशासनिक अधिकारी
गो0 ब0 पंत राष्ट्रीय हिमालयी पर्यावरण संस्थान

Managing common property resources for biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services, and community well-being in the Indian Himalayan Region

(Special call for submission of small-grants projects as per the rule of NIHE under Integrated Eco-development Research Programme, GBPNIHE, Almora)

Land is a finite physical resource, particularly in the undulating terrain of mountains. Despite human dependence on this fundamental resource, its degradation is rising globally due to a variety of natural and anthropogenic factors or processes, which include soil erosion by water/wind, deterioration in soil health, and long-term loss of biodiversity, natural vegetation, and ecosystem services. Population pressure, marginal land holdings, tenure rights, socio-economic pressures, and poverty are some of the underlying causes that lead to unsustainable land management and consequently land degradation. Land degradation has multifarious impacts which apart from lowering the productive potential also result in the loss of biodiversity and livelihood options for the rural poor. In our country, the National Bureau of Soil and Landuse Planning (NBS&LP), Nagpur has estimated 188 Mha (57% of the Indian landmass) of land affected by various land degradation problems with water erosion contributing maximum (45.3%), followed by chemical deterioration (4.8%), wind erosion (4.1%) and physical deterioration (3.5%). NRSA has estimated that 131 Mha (40% of the country's total land mass) has productivity well below its actual potential. According to the Wasteland Atlas of India (2005) 17.5% area of the country is degraded. However, a reduction in land degradation has been reported @ 3.7 Mha/yr between 1994 and 2005 as a result of various programmes launched by Govt. of India such as the Drought Prone Area Programme, Integrated Watershed Management Programme, Joint Forest Management, National Afforestation Programme, etc.

In the Indian Himalayan region (IHR) wastelands account for about 34% of the total geographical area mainly because about 22% of land in the IHR is either under snow or barren and does not support any biological growth. In this region livelihood of rural people is entirely dependent on common property resources (CPR) that include water, community grazing lands, forests, biodiversity, and other resources. Therefore, any approach and techniques that efficiently manages the CPRs will not only boost the livelihood of the people but also will benefit natural resource conservation and ensuing ecosystem services.

Management and ecological restoration of CPRs is the process of recovery of an exploited ecosystem with relation to restoring vegetation composition and function, and supporting conservation and livelihood; thus forms important criteria for achieving sustainable development. The approach and methods of management and rehabilitation of CPRs of the Himalaya (primarily wastelands), therefore, demand an integrated interdisciplinary approach with due consideration of various tangible and intangible goods and services that could accrue from the management of CPRs. It has been emphasized that the management and conservation of CPRs must be framed, implemented, and evaluated in light of area-specific needs, socio-economic characteristics, bio-physical attributes, and the influence of external forces. Thus it is urgently required that the management of CPRs should be ensured by maintaining harmony between man and nature.

Thus, any aspect of management and conservation of CPRs (science and application) with an aim that a comprehensive status of CPRs in terms of spatial extent, temporal dynamics, management regimes (both traditional and modern), tools, techniques, and approaches applied by the stakeholders' communities to optimize the benefits without jeopardizing the eco-sensitivity of fragile Himalayan mountains falls in the scope of this "Special Call for IERP Projects". It is envisaged that this pan-Himalayan exercise on CPRs will address most of the SDGs. Needless to say that how the science of CPR management will benefit the socio-economic condition of the rural poor will be the real deliverable of this Special Drive.