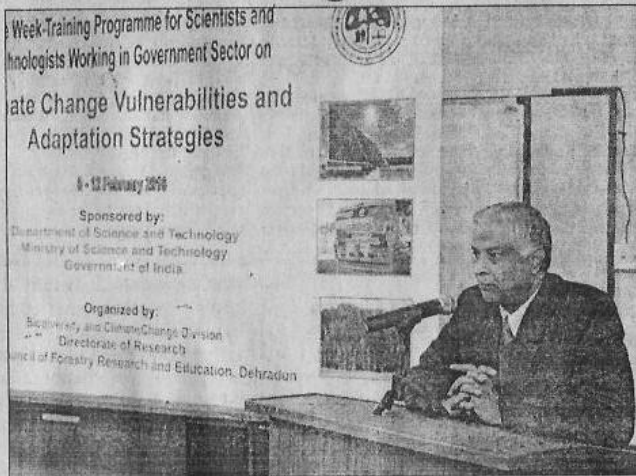


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Scientists have greater role in climate change adaptation and mitigation: Dr Ashwani Kumar

DEHRADUN, FEB 8 (HTNS)

Dr. Ashwani Kumar, Director General, Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), speaking at the inaugural session of the five day training programme on 'Climate Change Vulnerabilities and Adaptation Strategies' for scientists and technologists working in the government sector. Dr. Ashwani Kumar said that people in developing countries are particularly vulnerable to climate change because they are more prone to the adverse impacts from climate change. Climate change is threatening food production system by changes in carbon. Recently in Paris, international community have agreed to contain global temperature well below 20 degree C.



India is likely to be affected adversely by impact of climate change as food and water security of the country is likely to be affected. Climate change mitigation can be attained at cheaper cost through forestry activities like afforestation and

reforestation, however, adaptation going to the key for stability of natural resources. He urged all scientists across the sectors to join hands to ensure climate change mitigation and adaptation in various agro-climatic zones of the country.

Forests in India contribute a lot towards climate change mitigation. With its focus on sustainable management of forests, afforestation and reforestation programmes, India has been successful in improving carbon stock in

its forests by as much as 10% amounting to about 600 million tons of carbon for the decade ending in 2004.

India's forests also capture about 10% of its annual GHG emissions. Government of India's Green Indian Mission plans to reforest 10 million hectare of degraded land in next 10 years, said Dr. Ashwani Kumar.

Speaking on the occasion, Saibal Dasgupta, DDG (Extension) highlighted that forests are vulnerable to climate change and at the same time forests are important for climate change mitigation.

In the first technical session, Dr T P Singh ADG Biodiversity and Climate Change ICFRE introduced 'Climate Change and Role of Forestry Sector in Climate Change Mitigation'.

Dr A. Arunachalam, Principal Scientist from ICAR New Delhi spoke on 'Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation in Agriculture sector'. He gave a detailed account of Govern-

ment of India's programmes to deal with climate change mitigation and adaptation in agriculture sector.

ICFRE is organizing a five day training course from Feb 8 to 12 for the scientists and technologists working in government sector on Climate Change: Vulnerabilities and Adaptation. Eighteen scientists from different government scientific organizations and universities of the country are participating in the training programme. Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India under the 'National Programme for Training of Scientists and Technologists working in Government Sector' sponsor the training programme.

Dr Shilpa Gautam conducted the inaugural session and V R S Rawat proposed the vote of thanks. Dr N S Bisht, Director International Cooperation, ICFRE, Dr Rajiv Pande and Dr R S Rawat, scientists from ICFRE were also present during inaugural session.

File Hindustan Times 09/2/16

Climate change a cause for concern: Experts

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DEHRADUN: Abrupt climate change and extreme climatic events are cause of concern. Small change in temperature is detrimental not only to human being but also whole life on earth said Ashwani Kumar, director general, Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) on Monday.

Speaking at the inaugural session of five days training programme on 'Climate Change Vulnerabilities and Adaptation Strategies' for scientists and technologists, Kumar said that people in developing countries are particularly vulnerable to climate change because they are more prone to the adverse impacts. Climate change is threatening food production system by changes in carbon. He added that India is likely



■ Participants attend a five-day training programme on climate change in Dehradun on Monday.

HT PHOTO

to be effected very adversely by climate change. Climate change mitigation can be attained at a cheaper cost through afforestation and reforestation. He urged all scientists across sectors to

join hand to ensure climate change mitigation and adaptation in various agro climatic zones of the country.

"With its focus on sustainable management of forests,

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION CAN BE ATTAINED THROUGH COST EFFECTIVE METHODS LIKE AFFORESTATION, DEFORESTATIONS

afforestation, reforestation programmes, India has been successful in improving carbon stock in its forests by as much as 10% amounting to about 600 million tons of carbon for the decade ending in 2004. India's forests also capture about 10% of its annual GHG emissions. Government of India's Green Indian mission plans to reforest 10 million hectare of degraded land in next 10 years," Kumar said. The five days event will conclude on Friday, February 12.



Scientists participate in a training programme on climate change at Forest Research Institute in Dehradun on Monday. TRIBUNE PHOTO

The Tribune 9/2/16

Climatic change cause for concern: Experts

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

DEHRADUN, FEBRUARY 8

Abrupt climate change and extreme events are a bigger cause of concern as a small change in temperature is detrimental not only to human beings but the whole life on earth. Dr Ashwani Kumar, Director General, Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) stated this while speaking at the inaugural session of the five-day training programme on 'Climate Change Vulnerabilities and Adaptation Strategies' for scientists and technologists working in the government sector.

Dr Ashwani Kumar said people in developing countries were particularly vulnerable to climate change because they were more prone to its adverse impacts. Climate change was threatening food production system through changes in carbon.

Recently in Paris, the international community had agreed to contain glob-

al temperature rise well below 20°C with respect to pre-industrial revolution.

India was likely to be affected very adversely by impact of climate change as food and water security of the country was also likely to be affected. Climate change mitigation could be attained at cheaper cost through forestry activities such as afforestation and reforestation. However, adaptation was going to be the key for stability of natural resources, he said.

The DG of ICFRE urged all scientists across the sectors to join hands to ensure climate change mitigation and adaptation in various agro climatic zones of the country. Forests in India contributed a lot towards climate change mitigation. With its focus on sustainable management of forests, afforestation and reforestation programmes, India had been successful in improving carbon stock in its forests by as much as 10 per cent, amounting to about 600 million tonnes of carbon for the decade ending 2004.

India's forests also capture about 10 per cent of its annual GHG emissions. The Government of India's Green Indian Mission plans to reforest 10 million hectare of degraded land in the next 10 years, Dr Ashwani Kumar added.

Saibal Dasgupta, DDG (Extension), highlighted that forests were vulnerable to climate change and at the same time, forests were important for climate change mitigation.

The ICFRE is organising the five-day training course from February 8 to 12, 2016, for the scientists and technologists working in government sector. Eighteen scientists from various government scientific organisations and universities of the country are participating in the training programme, sponsored by Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India, under the 'National Programme for Training of Scientists and Technologists working in Government Sector'.