



WWF
NEWS
LETTER

KERALA

2013

March-April 2013

Mruthika

Newsletter of WWF - India, Kerala State Office

FROM THE STATE DIRECTOR'S DESK

Coming to the close of the financial year, the months of March and April were rather very hectic with a lot at hand to complete. In the background of the ESD Workshops organized in February by WWF with the support of MoEF, Govt. of India in Kottayam and Kasargod, we could make another landmark achievement. WWF has brought out an ESD Handbook titled 'Methodologies for the Future: a guide to develop education for sustainable development' in the foreign context. WWF-India decided to translate and bring out the publication in selected local languages including Malayalam. The task of translating the text, finding local images and substituting case studies with Kerala specific scenarios was assigned to the State Office. When taking up the assignment, we did not fully understand the gravity of the work. But it was indeed a Herculean task to complete it, even though the work span extended much more than expected. I take this opportunity to thank Shalini and Hari for faithfully completing the translation work as committed. Sivakumar was instrumental in making the Kerala specific case studies. The final proofing was done by Mr. Jayakumar. The handbook has come out in print, 1500 copies, and we plan to make use of this material in our upcoming Teachers Training Workshops and other capacity building programmes, mainly aimed at Teachers and Teacher Trainees. Ramsar India 2013 organised by ATREE in Alappuzha as a joint venture with WWF and others was a unique experience for all. With an established national presence of WWF-India, that too, mainly working in almost all the Ramsar Sites, with regard to landscape conservation, biodiversity enhancement, sustainable livelihoods etc, WWF was instrumental in bringing together the real stakeholders from most of the Ramsar Sites from across the country. It was a unique experience for us to meet the people from far away, as far as Himachal Pradesh and Punjab, understand the unique conditions there, wetland dependent livelihoods, biodiversity etc. It was also an exciting occasion for them to

come all the way to the southern tip of the country and visit the so called 'God's Own Country' and see its land, people and natural wealth. For most of the participants from the Ramsar Sites from outside the State, it was their first visit to Kerala and they really appreciated the organizers for having taken up such a noble initiative. After many months of meticulous planning, we could finally conduct the three 'Media Workshops on Human Animal Conflicts and Wildlife Trade' at Wayanad, Periyar and Shendurney. Without the cooperation of the Kerala Forests and Wildlife Department this would not have been possible and I take this opportunity to thank the Chief Wildlife Warden and all the other officers for all their support. The proactive role of the Press Clubs ensured adequate participation also. The success of the workshops was in the resource persons from WWF-India, TRAFFIC, ZOO and MINT Publications. As in previous years, we celebrated Earth Hour 2013 in Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi. We had immense support from the Energy Management Centre (EMC) and the Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB) wherein they gave 5000 CFLs to be distributed freely to all the households in the slums of Thiruvananthapuram City. The launch of this unique scheme was conducted along with the Earth Hour observation at Gandhi Park by Sri. M. Sivasankar, IAS, Chairman, KSEB and Sri. Dhreshan Unnithan, Director, EMC. We could also distribute free solar lanterns to the community institutions in these five slums. Earth Hour was indeed very successful and meaningful this year in its full essence. WWF-India was invited by the Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Board to partner in the efforts to revive Kerala's rivers, especially the holy river Pamba. A meeting was organized on April 29 and Mr. Ravi Singh, SG&CEO, WWF-India, Mr. Suresh Babu, Director, River Basins and Water Policy and others attended.

Renjan Mathew Varghese,
State Director

IMPORTANT NEWS ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE

GLOBAL

EU to ban 'bee-harming' pesticides

The EU is to temporarily ban three widely used pesticides blamed for a sharp fall in bee numbers, in what is believed to be the first continent-wide moratorium on such chemicals. The move comes after 15 of the bloc's 27

member states backed restrictions on three types of the neonicotinoid insecticides that manufacturers insist are safe but environmental campaigners say are devastating populations of the insects around the world. The ban will take effect on December 1 for two years, unless any new scientific evidence emerges. (Source: *The Hindu*, 30 April 2013)

'Black carbon from South Asia melting Tibetan glaciers'

Pollutants brought in by monsoon winds from South Asia — and not industrial emissions from China — are behind

the melting of glaciers on the Tibetan plateau, a leading Chinese scientist has claimed. Yao Tandong, Director of the Institute of Tibetan Plateau Research at the official Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), warned that about 90 per cent of the glaciers on the plateau — known as the world's "third pole" — were shrinking. The process, he claimed, was being accelerated by black carbon being transferred from South Asia to the Tibetan Plateau, as reported in the state-run China *Daily newspaper*. An investigation by researchers at CAS, using topographic maps and satellite images, had revealed the retreat of 82 glaciers, area reduction by 7,090 glaciers and the mass-balance change of 15 glaciers, the newspaper said. (Source: *The Hindu*, 26 March 2013)

NATIONAL

A rare phenomenon in the sea

Coral spawning, a rare phenomenon that is popularly referred to as 'sex-on-the-reef,' has been recorded scientifically for the first time along the Lakshadweep islands on India's west coast, a researcher of the Wildlife Trust of India (WTI) has reported. The occurrence, generally observed after full-moon nights once a year, is a magnificent phenomenon, which involves mass expulsion of colourful eggs and sperm clouds into the water by corals. The gametes then rise to the ocean surface, spreading a colourful slick. The slick was first observed by WTI Marine Biologist Subburaman S last week, and also by a team from the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI). Environment Wardens Abdul Raheem and Sayeed Ali said the finding proved that Lakshadweep's corals were recovering from the stress they suffered after El Nino 2010. (Source: *The Hindu*, 27 March 2013)

Conservation efforts pay off, Rhinos thrive in West Bengal

The rhinoceros population in the Jaldapara National Park in West Bengal's Jalpaiguri district has increased to 186 — a rise of about 25 per cent — since 2011, when census was last conducted, senior forest officials said. Chief Wildlife Warden of the State S.B. Mondal said that a census by the Forest Department over the past two months revealed that the number of rhinoceros in the national park had increased by 37. Spread over an area of 216.5 sq.km., the park is the second-largest habitat of the One-horned Rhinoceros in the country after the Kaziranga National Park in Assam. (Source: *The Hindu*, 28 March 2013)

STATE

Nilgiri tahr census begins

A 30-member team started the census of Nilgiri Tahr in

the 97-sq.km. stretch of the Eravikulam National Park in Munnar. The census is being held after the two-month breeding season of Nilgiri tahr for which the park was closed. The area inhabited by Nilgiri tahr is divided into 13 blocks for census, which will be conducted by environmentalists and officials of the Forest Department. It will conclude on April 28. Since Nilgiri tahr faces threat from carnivorous animals and natural factors, the Forest Department has adopted strict measures for their protection. A preliminary unofficial survey this season found 47 newborns. An official of the Forest Department said that though the census may not yield an exact figure, it would provide a clear picture of whether there was an increase in their number. This in turn would help the authorities adopt strategies for the animal's protection. (Source: *The Hindu*, 23 April 2013)

Boats pose pollution threat to Mattupetty lake

Very few of the tourists enjoying a visit to the hill station at Munnar with a boat safari in the scenic Mattupetty reservoir are aware of the impact of boating on the environment and wildlife. The State Biodiversity Board and the Forest Department has raised alarm about the pollution caused by motorised boats plying in the reservoir and the litter left behind by tourists. KSEB has sought steps to stop the motor boat service in the interests of the aquatic environment and biodiversity. In a letter to the Principal Secretary (Environment), the KSBB Chairman said the boats were polluting the reservoir with kerosene residue. This, he says, had deprived wildlife of natural source of water. Wild elephants frequently break into the dairy farm located near the reservoir to drink water from pipes. "They break open the pipes and also raid the fodder cultivated for the cows in the farm. We suspect this behaviour has something to do with the pollution of the lake," says Managing Director, Kerala Livestock Development Board. KLDB incurs a heavy loss to repair the damage caused by elephants. "The animals avoid drinking from the reservoir because of the smell of kerosene", says the KSBB Chairman. (Source: *The Hindu*, 29 March 2013)

High alert around tiger-bearing forests in the State

A high alert has been declared in the tiger-bearing forest areas of the State as part of a countrywide exercise following an advice from the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) to step up vigil in such areas. The NTCA advice to the Chief Wildlife Wardens and other authorities of tiger range States came in the wake of an incident last week in which a tiger was poached at the Melghat Tiger Reserve in Maharashtra. Authorities of the reserve arrested four persons in this connection. Additional Director General of Forests (Project Tiger) and Member Secretary of NTCA, who issued the advice, said that the body parts of the poached tiger could not be recovered and that those arrested had links to an alleged Delhi-based poacher, Ranjit Singh Bhawaria alias Khawalya. In the wake of the

development “it goes without saying that there is a strong possibility of wandering gangs of professional poachers targeting our tiger-bearing forests which in turn calls for due vigil and caution,” Mr. Goyal said in his advice issued on Tuesday. (Source: *The Hindu*, 10 March 2013)

EXPERT’S TALK

EMERGING KERALA – SEAPLANE PROJECT TO BE LAUNCHED – APPREHENSIONS – WHO, WHERE, WHEN, WHY, HOW???

Renjan Mathew Varghese

The first outcome of the Emerging Kerala venture is going to be the launch of the Seaplane Project. Not much is heard about it in the open - neither much written in the print media or discussed in the visual media. But it is a hard fact that backstage preparations are fully on to launch the project in the next coming months. Frankly speaking, majority of the public did not think that such kind of projects would seriously be considered and implemented in Kerala. Only because the 99% of the majority public does not have any benefit out of this project. On the other hand, it is very likely to put increased pressure on our natural water bodies – very drastically affecting its physical, chemical and biological parameters, thereby compromising on its values, functions and services. There are many questions which comes to mind when we think about this project – Where all it is going to be implemented? What is the technology to be used? What will be its impact on the environment? How is it going to affect the local people and their livelihoods derived from the waterbody? Who is it going to cater to? Most of these questions are left unanswered. But still the project is moving forward.

Let us for an example, consider Kumarakam as one of the sites for the seaplane project implementation. The waterbody is the Vembanad lake which is already reeling under severe anthropogenic pressures, be it sand mining, clam and lime shell mining, fishing, tourism activities like hotels, resorts, houseboats etc. Vembanad has the title of being an international Ramsar Site. One of the main criteria to get recognition as a Ramsar Site is to have more than 20,000 waterfowls and we can be proud to say that our Vembanad – Kol wetland complex is such a system with very rich biological wealth. But just imagine what will be the condition of this natural waterbody and its inhabiting waterfowl if seaplanes are to land there causing widespread noise and other disturbance? The hard hitting fact already evident in front of us is that the waterbird count of Vembanad is drastically coming down as proved by the statistics coming

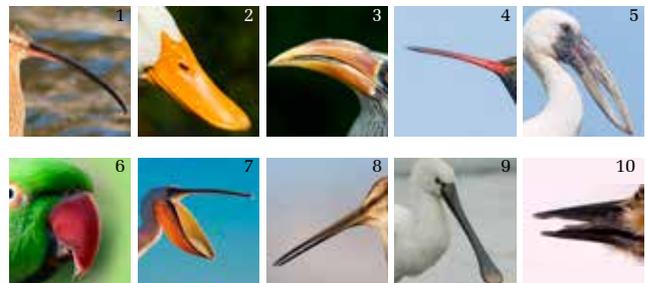
out of the Vembanad Waterfowl Census carried out every year by Kottayam Nature Society and others. So it is not very far that Vembanad will lose the title of being recognized as a Ramsar Site. Moreover Vembanad Lake supports a wide range of livelihoods and there are thousands of local people who find their livelihoods directly or indirectly dependent on the lake. Once the anthropogenic pressure on the lake goes beyond the tipping point, the waterbody may be irreversibly damaged threatening the natural system, its inhabiting life forms and dependent people and their sustenance.

Why should we compromise all this for the demand of maybe few investors who would like to heavily invest in the project and make their profits or for the very few tourists who may prefer to land directly on the waterbody rather than alight at Thiruvananthapuram or Kochi and come by rail or road to Kumarakom in 2-3 hours time. What is our priority? That is the big question in front of us. Development anywhere, be it big or small, has a cost on the environment. We just need to do a Cost Benefit Analysis and prove that the benefits to the people or the society very much outweigh the cost on the environment. Then and only then can we vote in favor of a project. In the case of the Seaplane Project, do we have such a clear picture of the benefits outweighing the costs? Many may argue that we generate huge revenue through our tourism activities. Yes, but it should not be at the cost of meeting our basic needs and the security of the people.

CHILDREN’S CORNER

Match the following – Match the pictures of beaks with the bird names

- Pelican**
- Hornbill**
- Spoonbill**
- Open bill**
- Humming bird**
- Wood pecker**
- Duck**
- Parakeet**
- Curlew**
- Snipe**



Answers: 1. Curlew 2. Parakeet 3. Hornbill 4. Humming bird 5. Open bill 6. Parakeet 7. Pelican 8. Snipe 9. Spoonbill 10. Wood pecker

MEMBERS DESK

Syam Kumar, the auto driver who travels with trees and shade

n.g. jhonzonn

www.art-effusions.com



M. Syam Kumar is an auto rickshaw driver who developed an interest in nature conservation, after he had a six months temporary work as a watcher with the Forest Department. At that time, he was involved in planting saplings in Kozhinjapara, Menonpara and Eruthenpathy areas.

During the past 15 years, he has been involved in planting saplings along the way side, mostly in three panchayats of Thenkurussi, Koduvayur and Peruvembu. In rains, he carries saplings in his auto rickshaw and if there are open spaces, he would plant them there, water them during the summer by carrying water in his vehicle and guarding them with cages from cattle.

Mainly he plants saplings of Ungu, Vepu, Mayflower, Njaaval, Baddam, Mani-marudhu, Poovarasu, Palm and Candle flower. He has also taken the initiative to remove large boards 'n' banners from wayside trees which were put up by ad agencies. He is recipient of the following 3 major awards.

1. In 2010—he has been awarded 'BEST ENVIRONMENTALIST' by OISCA International – Palakkad Chapter.

2. In 2011 – Kerala State Biodiversity Board has honoured him with 'GREEN AWARD (Individual)' for the outstanding contribution in the field of conservation.

3. In 2012 – Kerala Forests and Wildlife Department has honoured him with 'VANAMITHRA' award.

In this scorching summer, he is engaged in yet another thoughtful activity of feeding birds with grains 'n' water in his premises. He fills all available mud pots and utensils with water to help quench the thirst of birds in this parched weather. There is abundance of beautiful and interesting visitors varying from sparrows, bulbuls, myna, seven sisters and so on, which comes from far and near to drink and

bathe. When Syam Kumar goes for work his wife Sajitha and children Sayuj and Sanjana take up the responsibility to provide water and food. In this summer he put up a drinking water kiosk (Thanneer Panthal) for the people under an 'Ungu' Tree, on the way side near his home, which was planted and protected by him.

Address: M. SYAM KUMAR, Karippankulangara House, Thenkurussi (P.O), Palakkad – 678 671, Ph: 9349994566

SPECIES OF THE ISSUE

Malabar pit Viper



Malabar pit viper is a small sluggish snake purely found in wet evergreen forests of Western Ghats. This endemic snake can be found in diverse colors and grows up to 2 feet. The stout body with trigonal flat head, will have brownish black blotches on top of the body. It can be seen mostly in green colour, an adaptation for arboreal and wet moss coated rock habitats but seen in off-white, green, yellow colour also, coiling on tree branches. The tail tip always will have white patches on black. These vipers have two loreal pits on either side of the snout that are used for detecting preys and predators using thermo sensitivity. This slightly poisonous small snake feeds on small animals and birds. Habitat destruction is the major threat being faced by this snake.

SPECIAL REPORT

An interview with Ms. Suma Josson, Documentary Director, 'In Search of Our Lost Rice Seeds'.

Int: Tell us in brief about your early days?

SJ: I spent my childhood in Chennai until I went to the U.S for my undergraduate studies.

Int: We would like to know about your academic background?

SJ: M.A. in English Lit from the M.S.University in Vadodara, Gujarat.

Int: What has been your work experience before coming into this field?

SJ: I started off as a writer, switched over to journalism and then moved to TV features for PTI-TV and TVI both based in Mumbai.

Int: Tell us how you came into this field of movie making, especially on environmental issues?

SJ: For me my transition from communal to agricultural and environmental issues was a natural process. Most of such disturbances are created to distract the common man from the main environmental issues and seek an easier entry for the MNCS to harness and devastate our rich ecological resources thus deprive our people of their natural rights.

Like in Niyamgiri where Vedanta has a bauxite refinery the indigenous groups were taken to Bhubaneswar for a picnic and when they came back their homes were flattened and the land confiscated for refinery purposes. The problem is that we never put ourselves in their place and suddenly when it happens to us then we realize that it is too late. Like what is happening with global warming. We have to realize that at the end of the day global warming affects everybody, all sections and classes of people. Nobody can escape its impact. So it's almost like as if we are going through mass suicide taking the earth along with ourselves to its final death.

Int: Who or what has influenced you the most to take up what you are doing now with much passion?

SJ: Personally my grandfather who made me aware as a child of the environmental exploitation going around on the planet. He predicted the rise and fall of modern empires and the ultimate devastation of environment if we did not take creative and constructive steps. Secondly most of the narratives that appear in my films never find their way to the mainstream media. So I consider my work to be a medium to give these voiceless people a channel so that they can reach out to the outside world and narrate their experiences.

Int: What are your main achievements – tangible or intangible?

SJ: I am a documentary film maker making films on socially relevant subjects such as communal, agrarian, social and environmental issues. My films always include the women's point of view since at the end of the day they are the ones who have to suffer the heavy burden of the injustice that is meted out to them. These films have been shown widely to different cross-sections of the community to build awareness of their rights. It could be a networking platform to make communities aware that the story is the same in whatever region it is being played out. In that sense it can be a connecting agency to exchange views, ideas, solutions and also provide a support system. It will also give clues on methods of intervention for communities to solve their problems.

Int: What do you feel is happening to the youth nowadays (majority is unresponsive to the major issues around them)?

SJ: Our youth is going through an Americanisation process. Images of empty consumerism are being flooded into their lives and they are absorbing them thoughtlessly. As with everything the cycle will have to complete itself and this generation will have to go through this decadent process and come out of it in what way we do not know. It's very sad. At a time when we needed them most to revive this dying earth, they are actively part of this destructive process.

Int: What are the three major concerns for India, as per you (can be environmental also)?

SJ: In whichever part of the globe you go the story is the same: the natural resources are being forcefully taken by the MNCs in collaboration with the State. So in that sense there is a general awakening of a global consciousness, a river of revolution that is running through nations and communities. Also the people are waking up. They are seeing through the lies that are being imposed on them day after day.

So in that sense it is important for the youth and children to reconnect with the natural world: our depleting forests, water sources, soil, the list is endless.

Int: Are you a optimist/ pessimist about nature and the future of India?

SJ: Finally it is nature who will write its own story whether we as human species deserves to survive or come to an end.

Int: What is the one most important thing which touched you in the making of 'In Search of Our Lost Rice Seeds'?

SJ: The fact that farmers are not giving up. They are still planting traditional seed varieties, practicing organic farming and getting very good results. This according to me is a very positive movement.

Filmography – Suma Josson



Born in Kerala, Suma Josson graduated in English Lit. from the College of St.Teresa, Minnesota, U.S.A. Having begun her career as a journalist, she switched over to the visual medium. Since then she has made two feature films and many documentary films on a wide range of issues.

Janmadinam, her first feature film, in 1999 has won several awards and has travelled to various International Film Festivals and Universities abroad. It was premiered at the 2000 Berlin Film Festival. Won three Kerala State Awards.

Also contributed to the documentary, **'Trading Images'**, an international co-production with IFU, (International Women's University, Hannover) and the German television company, NDR in 2001. This was made along with four other women filmmakers from: the U.S, Africa, China and Germany.

She is also a poet and fiction writer and has published three books: **Poems and Plays, A Harvest of Light** (a collection of poems, Orient Longman), and **'Circumferences'** (a novel, Penguin). **Mahua Tola Gets A School**, is a book on an experimental primary school system in Madhya Pradesh, India.

'Saree' is her second feature film made in 2001. This film has also traveled to several international film festivals.

'Gujarat A Laboratory ...' on the violence, which engulfed Gujarat in 2002. 45 mins

'Ayodhya to Varanasi: Prayers for Peace', 2004 is a cultural journey as the film travels from Ayodhya to Varanasi. 60 mins

'Before the Last Tree Falls', 2006 is a study on the suicide of farmers in Wayanad, Kerala. 70 mins

'I Want My Father Back', 2007 is a study on the suicide of farmers in Vidarbha, Maharashtra. 50 mins

Won the first prize at the Kathmandu International Mountain Film Festival, 2008

Won the first prize at the Karimnagar Film Festival, 2009

Raghuvanshi, The Seed Man, (2010) a plant breeder in Varanasi, U.P. 19 mins

'Niyamgiri You are Still Alive' (2010) won the Vasudha Environment Award, at the International Short Film section at IFFI, Goa, 2010. 17 mins

'Butterfly Stand Still' (2011) is a film on Aarey who is in her fifties and models for artists and students in Mumbai. 20 mins

'In Search of our Lost Rice Seeds' (2013) a film on the loss of the traditional rice seeds of India. 40 mins

ACTIVITIES OF WWF-INDIA KERALA STATE OFFICE

Ramsar India 2013 - Ramsar Sites Stakeholders Meet at Alappuzha from 3 – 5 March, 2013

The National Ramsar Sites Stakeholders Meet and Wetlands Conservation Seminar, the first of its kind event in India, jointly organized by ATREE and WWF-India with the support of Ministry of Environment and Forests, was held at Town Square, Alappuzha from March 3rd to 5th 2013. The main objective of this program was to bring the stakeholders, policy makers, researchers and civil society organizations from the Ramsar sites in India to a common platform. A total of 132 registered delegates participated

in the programme. This conference aimed to showcase the conservation methods and efforts in the Ramsar sites so that good models can be replicated. The programme included a Stakeholders Meet, Conservation Seminar, Athijeevanam 2013 - photo competition and exhibition. The exhibition included Athijeevanam photos, conservation models, products and traditions of stakeholders. WWF field staff and representatives of the local communities of the Ramsar Sites from across the country had a nice time of learning and experience sharing.



Media Workshops on 'Human Animal Conflicts and Wildlife Trade'



WWF-India Kerala State Office organized three regional workshops on 'Human Animal Conflicts and Wildlife Trade' at Wayanad on 8 & 9 March for northern Kerala, Periyar on 18 & 19 March for central Kerala and Thenmala on 21 & 22 March for southern Kerala. The workshops were organized in association with the regional Press Clubs and supported by Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India. Around 30-40 participants attended each workshop. The workshops were enriched with technical sessions, interactive sessions, field visits and film screenings on the theme. The sessions were led by national level experts in these fields and reputed officials from Kerala Forests & Wildlife Department. Enough resource materials and other related documents were also provided.



Teachers Training Workshops on Water Conservation

With the support of CPREEC, Chennai three workshops were conducted at:

BNV College of Teacher Education, Thiruvallom, Thiruvananthapuram on 11th March 2013



The Teachers Training Workshop was attended by 35 Teacher Trainees of the college. The State Director and Senior Education Officer led the technical and activity sessions. During the activity sessions, they presented various themes in the form of skits, mini drama and songs.

NSS Training College, Pandalam on 13th March 2013

The Teachers Training Workshop was attended by 95 Teacher Trainees of the college. Dr. Premkumar, Principal of the college inaugurated the workshop. Mr. Nalinakumar from AGES of CCDU Kerala, Senior Education Officer and Sri. C. Harikumar led the technical and activity sessions. During the activity session, the participants were grouped into seven teams and were assigned to prepare maximum

effective educational tool to interpret water resources like pond, river, paddy field, lake, sea, rain and forests. They presented the same in the form of mini dramas and skits with stories and songs.



Peet Memorial Training College, Mavelikkara on 27th March 2013



The workshop was inaugurated by Dr. Asok Alex Philip, Principal of the college. Sri. K. Velayudahan Nair, Faculty of the college welcomed the guests and participants. Sri. Abraham Thomas, Nature Club Adviser of the college proposed the vote of thanks. The workshop was attended by 40 Teacher Trainees of the college. Mr. Binukumar of ATREE, Senior Education Officer and Sri. C. Harikumar led the technical and activity sessions.

Earth Hour 2013

Earth Hour 2013 was observed in Kerala in a very grand and meaningful manner with the association and support of Department of Environment and Climate Change, Kerala State Electricity Board, Energy Management Centre, NIMS Heart Foundation and NI Group of Institutions. We held a Press Meet on the 20th to take the message to the masses. Interactive public campaigns were organized from 20-23 at Statue Junction, Palayam, Shanghumugham Beach and Museum and Zoo Compound. The main event was organized on 23rd from 6.30-9.30pm at Gandhi Park, East Fort. It started with Bhoomigeetham by WWF-India choir. A musical programme by Souljam band attracted the public to the function and an on the sport painting on



colonies in Thiruvananthapuram. Around 1000 people gathered at the venue to be part of the campaign.



mitigating climate change was performed by Kum. Serah Mariyam Binny, a seventh standard student and an active participant of WWF-India events. The performance on 'drums' by *Master Athul Fathah*, a differently abled child was another key activity of the event. Sri. M. Sivasankar IAS, Chairman, KSEB and Sri. Dhreshan Unnithan, Director, EMC were the guests who led the switch off and the candle light vigil. CFLs and solar lanterns were distributed to the families from economically backward

Posters on Activities of WWF-India, Kerala State Office

The Kerala State Office compiled a set of 12 large posters (9 feet height * 3 feet width) of all the major projects, programmes and initiatives of the State Office. The layout of the same with relevant text and related images was carried out professionally at Godfrey's Graphics and the final high quality printout taken out on flex. This set of 12 posters will be used in upcoming exhibitions to showcase our good work and initiatives.

EDITORIAL BOARD

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