

Annual Report

2010-11



Sustaining Livelihoods through Ecosystem Management



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Photos

Cover: Catchment of Bhagirathi River, Harshil, Uttarakhand (India),
Photo by Ashish Rawat

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I have great pleasure in presenting the 5th Annual Report of CEDAR, for the financial year 2010-11.

As CEDAR enters the sixth year of its operations, we have strengthened our collaborations with institutes/organisation and universities both in India and beyond. It is this strength that allows us to bridge the gap between applied research and field based interventions. These strengths have enabled CEDAR to take a few steps toward creating its niche, which is characterized by an approval that connects research to grassroots activities and programmes.

During this year CEDAR has interacted with several Universities and Research Institutions: Forest Research Institute (FRI), Govind Ballabh Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development (GBPIHED), Banaras Hindu University, Doon University, Kumaun University, HNB Garhwal University, and Yale University, among others. Our strength lies in our capacity to involve very senior persons as well as youngsters who are committed to a research career in developing programmes and working for them. This year, CEDAR plans to organize a workshop in collaboration with Yale University on indentifying research priorities in the Himalayas. We will participate in a coordinated research project funded by the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India on Climate Change, and we will play a role in monitoring the outputs of several developmental interventions.

CEDAR would need support and advice from our friends and well wishers as we move forward to undertake a range of research activities. Thus we welcome comments and inputs from the readers of this report. CEDAR continues to receive support from many sources, but we are particularly grateful to Sir Ratan Tata Trust, Navajbai RatanTata Trust Tata and Himmotthan Society. We also thank

M.G.Shahani & Co (Delhi) Ltd for their support since the inception of CEDAR. I would also like to thank Mrs. Pramila Poddar for her generous support to our study on Leaf Area Index and carbon sequestration.

Last but not least, I am thankful to all members of CEDAR team, particularly the young researchers for showing unflinching faith in CEDAR's goal, and choosing a career with it. We have just begun to make our voice heard and collaborations with like minded institutions are still young. We hope this year takes us closer to our aims and goals.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S.P. Singh', enclosed within a simple, hand-drawn rectangular border.

Prof. S.P. Singh, FNA

Continuity is at the heart of conservatism: ecology serves that heart.

Garrett Hardin

CEDAR: An Overview

CEDAR is a not for profit organization registered in 2006 under the Societies Act of 1860. The registered office of CEDAR is located in Delhi while the main field office is based in Dehradun. CEDAR was established when a group of academics and development practitioners came together to bridge the gap between applied research and field based interventions or, to put it differently, '*balance theory and practice*'.

Mandate

CEDAR works in the areas of ecology, rural development, and livelihoods in the Himalayan region. Under this broad mandate CEDAR carries out both applied research and experimental projects. The development sector has, for long, been caught in the divide between theoreticians and practitioners. This divide has set the sector back and deprived it of the opportunity to continuously assess and improve its work. This has also had implications for policy formulation whereby the lack of a right blend of lessons from the field, properly documented and analyzed, has led to information gap in policy formulation. CEDAR sees its role to straddle this divide and help fill the information gap in policy formulation.

Focus

The research activities of CEDAR essentially focus on generating, monitoring and interpreting socio-ecological field-data that can improve the management of natural resources. Central to CEDAR's ideology is the recognition that local communities must participate in conservation. Therefore, in addition to building core research competence in forestry, ecology and social sciences, the organization works towards strengthening links between communities and ecosystems by networking with grass-root organizations.

Vision

CEDAR sees itself as being a platform to carry out research work of relevance to people and policy. It aims to put together a mix of researchers, development sector experts and thinkers, and identify areas where gaps in knowledge exist. These can be addressed in house – through scientists, researchers, and doctoral students associated with CEDAR - or through collaboration with outside institutions to fill the knowledge gaps.

CEDAR Sponsors and Funding Partners

CEDAR has links with HNB Garhwal Central University, Srinagar (Garhwal) and Kumaun University (Nainital) through MOUs that have been signed with these institutions. CEDAR also collaborates with Forest Research Institute (FRI), Dehradun and various other NGOs and research agencies. These MoUs and research collaborations enable CEDAR to access facilities available to these institutions such as databases, laboratories, and equipment.

The above mentioned arrangements help CEDAR cut down on overheads and, thereby, operate at a lower cost without compromising the quality of its work. Our main funding agencies at present include:

- ❖ Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India, New Delhi
- ❖ Doon Library and Research Centre, Dehradun
- ❖ Himmatthan Society, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
- ❖ Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust (NRTT), Mumbai
- ❖ Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT), Mumbai
- ❖ Uttarakhand Bamboo and Fibre Development Board (UBFDB), Dehradun

Completed, Ongoing and Approved Research Projects

The research projects of CEDAR can be grouped under three broad themes –

1. **Forest Ecology,**
2. **Livelihoods Development**
3. **Policy research.**

RECENTLY COMPLETED PROJECTS

1. **Determining the Impact of Fodder Program under IFLDP (Integrated Fodder and Livestock Development Program) on Livelihoods and Forests of Uttarakhand Himalayas**

Project Area: Uttarakhand

Project Duration: March, 2010 to September, 2010 (Six Months)

Funding Agency: Himmotthan Society, Dehradun

There is a close to 50% deficiency of green fodder in Uttarakhand which not only limits the potential of animal husbandry activities but also is the major cause of forest degradation as trees are extensively lopped for cattle fodder. To address this issue the IFLDP programme was initiated by Himmotthan. The programme is supported by the Government through MGNREGA and core funds are provided by the Sir Ratan Tata Trust. Over 8000 households in 85 villages are being covered in the programme in the first phase.

CEDAR assisted Himmotthan to determine the impact of IFLDP on both the lives of local people and on ecosystem recovery. This exercise was based largely on surveys to monitor the impact on women's drudgery, monitoring of grass production and milk production, and forest sampling to determine growth rates of trees in forests subject to chronic disturbances. The present investigation was carried out in 11 villages in both Garhwal and Kumaun region of Uttarakhand state. (Table1.) The study revealed that the average Napier grass production in the subtropical region was 42. t/ha/yr, while in

the temperate regions the grass production was 26. t/ha/yr. The grass production was 5-6 times higher in the protected plots as compared to the unprotected plots (Fig.1). Although the project was in its initial stage, it had already started making valuable impact in terms of forest conservation, the dependency of village population on tree leaf fodder declined by 4.4% since the inception of the program, similarly the number of households involved in free grazing has declined by 44%. The study also suggested that the production of Napier grass was higher when planted on the floor of Chir Pine forest. While the program has shown positive results, it needs to be up scaled substantially to make practical impact; the study also reveals that the availability of fodder in the winter months remains a bottle neck, it is also essential to identify species which can provide green fodder in winter months of the year.

Table 1.1 Description of Villages undertaken for the study

S.No	Name of Village	Block	District	Altitude (m)	Coordinates	Aspect	Slope Gradient (°)	Adjoining Forest type
1	Falenda	Bhilangna	Tehri	1150	N30° 25.395' E78° 39.174'	Eastern	40°-45°	Chir Pine
2	Senti	Ghat	Chamoli	1460	N' 30° 14.163' E 79° 26.690'	Northern	35°-50°	Alnus & Juglans
3	Kameda	Kamprayag		1109	N' 30° 17.320' E 79° 23.178'	Eastern	30°-45°	Mix forest
4	Devrada	Tharali		1463	N' 30° 03.831' E 79° 30.150'	South-West	40°-55°	Degraded Oak
5	Varangna	Mandal		1462	N' 30° 26.687' E 79° 17.140'	Eastern	35°-40°	Mix forest
6	Ulangra	Dewal		1504	N' 30° 05.798' E 79° 36.127'	Northern	30°-45°	Chir Pine
7	Sunkiya	Dhari	Nainital	1975	N' 29° 26.645' E 79° 38.269'	North-West	35°-55°	Degraded Oak
8	Meora	Ramgarh		1823	N' 29° 28.321' E 79° 36.998'	Southern	30°-45°	Degraded Oak
9	Nathuakhan	Ramgarh		1781	N' 29° 28.240' E 79° 36.149'	South-East	45°-50°	Chir-Oak Scrub
10	Baja Nadila	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	1461	N' 29° 47.212' E 79° 46.176'	South-West	55°-60°	Chir Pine
11	Bhatkhola	Bageshwar		1511	N' 29° 45.915' E 79° 46.557'	South-West	35°-50°	Chir Pine

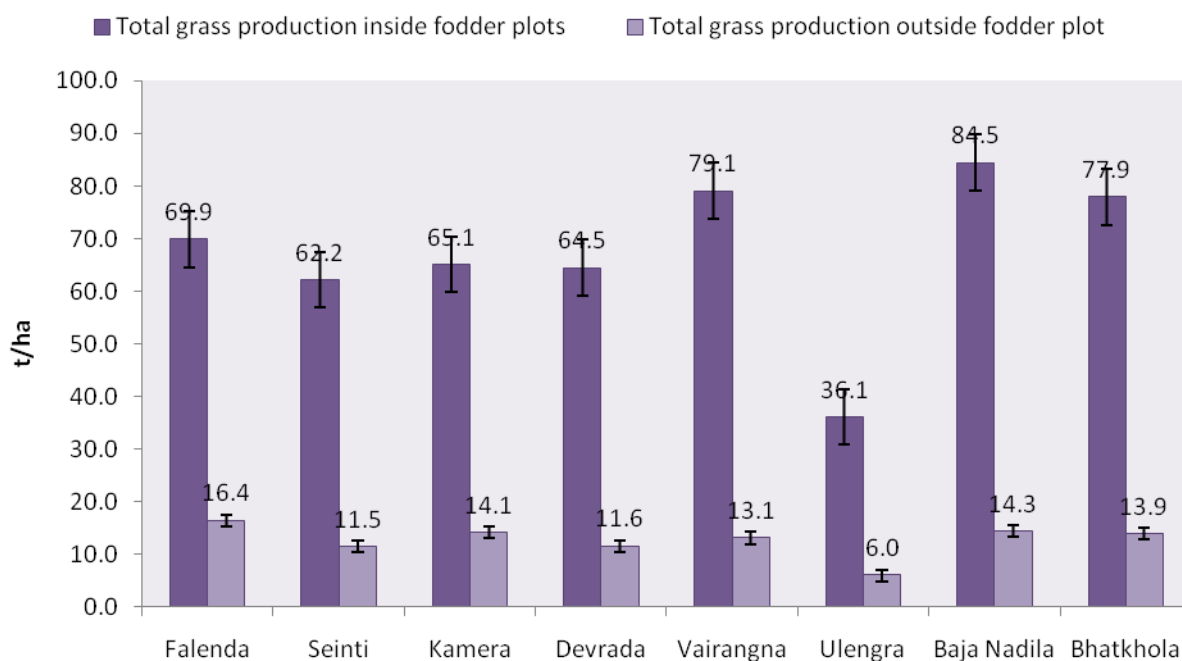


Table 1.2 Total Grass productions (t/ha) inside and outside the fodder plots

3. Strengthening Financial System of NEI Partners

Project Area: Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland

Project Duration: May, 2010 to October, 2010 (Six Months)

Funding Agency: Sir Ratan Tata Trust, Mumbai

To strengthen financial system of seven NEI partners CEDAR helped facilitate a systems check operation in Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. The aim of the project was to find strengths and weaknesses in maintenance of financial systems. An experienced Chartered Accountant helped carry out the evaluations and training. The capacity development programme was organized based on the identified deficient/gap areas to strengthen the accounting and financial systems as well as lead to better governance structures.

4. To study the growth and survival of bamboo plantations in different parts Uttarakhand

Project Area: Uttarakhand

Project Duration: September, 2010 to December, 2011 (Four Months)

Funding Agency: Uttarakhand Bamboo and Fibre Development Board, Dehradun

In the Year 2010, Uttarakhand Bamboo and Fibre Development Board had contracted Centre for Ecology Development and Research (CEDAR) to conduct a study to assess the growth, survival and productivity of bamboo species in different parts of Uttarakhand. With the aim to provide scientifically sound and systematic data on the growth behaviour, survival and productivity of bamboo species, CEDAR carried out a detailed study in 24 plantation areas of bamboo species across an altitudinal gradient in Garhwal and Kumaun region of Uttarakhand. On the basis of the study, we found that the growth of the bamboo species in the Kumaun region was better than in Garhwal region. The average height of one year old bamboo culms in Kumaun region was 1.81 ± 0.33 meter while the average height of two year old bamboo culms in Garhwal region it was $1.29.58 \pm 0.11$ meter. Among species, the growth rate of *Dendrocalamus hamiltonii* was found to be the highest, while the survival rates of *Dendrocalamus strictus* were higher than other species. The average productivity in Kumaun region was 1453 ± 30 kg/ha/yr which is close to double of what observed in Garhwal region $733. \pm 156$. The bamboo production decreased with increase in the altitude (Fig.1.2)

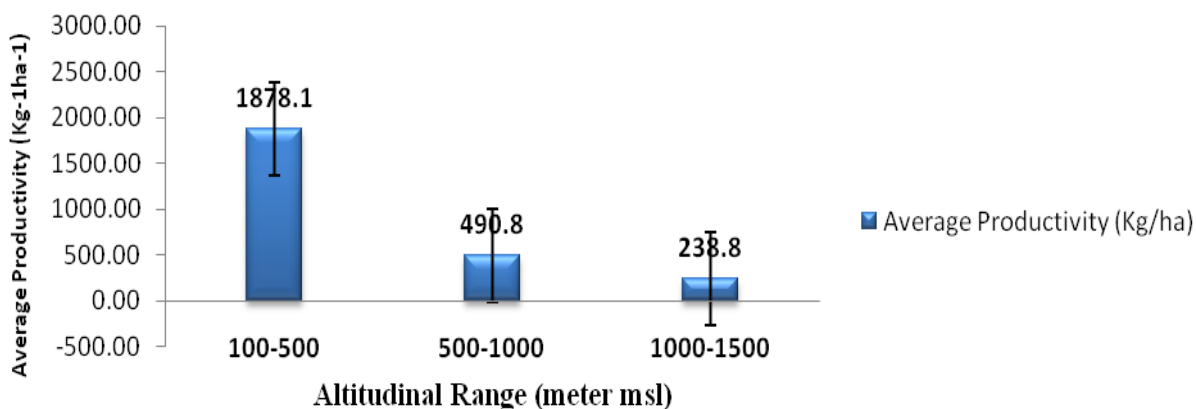


Figure 1.2. Variation in Average Bamboo Production along Altitudinal Gradient

ONGOING RESEARCH PROJECTS

1. Analyzing opportunities for carbon trading and co-benefits in Uttarakhand Himalaya

Project Area: Uttarakhand

Project Duration: September, 2010 to July 2011 (Eleven Months)

Funding Agency: Himmotthan Society, Dehradun

In the Year 2010, CEDAR received a grant from Himmotthan society to analyze REDD (Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) policy, practice and implementation and disseminate lessons learnt to state and national audience. On the basis of feasibility and sustainable development to the state we have listed major activities which can be tapped by the state to take for carbon trading and sustainable development under UNFCCC's compliance and voluntary market mechanisms. While we have listed number of activities in state which are eligible for carbon trading, the once with greater potential are (Carbon forestry under the REDD+ mechanism) and Small Hydropower Projects (SHP's) under CDM)). In theory other activities are eligible for carbon trade but with little feasibility. For Example: Biogas and pine needle briquetting are



activities which can help in mitigation of GHG's from the atmosphere but have little achievability since the scale of the activity are too small to be fundable. However to realize maximum potential of these activities they need to be linked as a component of a larger program i.e. a 'plus' activity in avoiding forest degradation in Himalayas. The project focuses on identifying suitable areas for REDD+ as well as the development of mechanisms to bring together the state and various stake holders so that a cohesive strategy can be developed.

PROJECTS APPROVED FOR FUNDING FOR NEXT FINANCIAL YEAR

CEDAR has submitted the following proposals in different Government and non-government agencies for the possible funding.

1. Understanding the impacts of Climate change and Forest Degradation on Carbon stocks and population dynamics in the Oak zone of the Central Himalayas.

Project Area: Uttarakhand

Funding Agency: Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India

Project Duration: (Three Years)

The study aims to better understand the functioning of the central Himalayan forest ecosystems and its response to climate change and chronic human disturbance. Estimating the shift in altitudinal zones of important tree species due to changes in climate is important to be able to predict the future composition of forests and their utility to local people. Mountains are a suitable habitat to study the altitudinal shifts of sedentary lifeforms such as trees as a result of climate change. Rapid changes in climatic zones due to altitude make the process of study of a shift in ecological zones less dependent on random factors.

Concurrently, better estimates of carbon sequestration rates, particularly in disturbed zones, will greatly enhance our ability to provide accurate carbon data for the Himalayan forests. This assumes great importance as a result of REDD which is currently being debated in the International arena. Finally, permanent plots have largely not been established for the central Himalaya. Early plots established by the forest department to look into growth rates do not focus adequately on regeneration and the impacts of human disturbance, and this study aims to establish plots that take into cognizance a range of disturbance regimes that typify the Himalayan forests today.

The global warming scenario is pretty grim. I'm not sure I like the idea of polar bears under a palm tree.

Lenny Henry

2. Assessing the Impact of IFLDP Programme on Livelihoods and Forests of Uttarakhand Himalaya

Project Area: Uttarakhand

Project Duration: (Three Years)

Himmotthan Society assigned CEDAR to undertake a study on the impact of IFLDP program on forests and livelihoods of Uttarakhand. The study revealed some interesting facts about the productivity and growth of fodder species in Uttarakhand. Since it was a six month study, many of the research questions could not be addressed. . To carry out an in-depth study on the impact of IFLDP, CEDAR submitted a three proposal to Himmotthan for possible funding. The proposal has been accepted by Himmotthan society, the study is likely to be started from September, 2011.

3. To Study the Biomass Stocks and Carbon Sequestration Rates of Bamboo Species along an Different Attitudinal Gradient in Uttarakhand Himalaya

Project Area: Uttarakhand

Project Duration: Five Years

CEDAR carried out a mid-term study to assess the growth and survival of bamboo species in different parts of Uttarakhand, which indicates that there is a paucity of systematic data on the growth, survival and production of bamboo species in Uttarakhand. To provide scientifically sound and systematic data on growth, survival and production as well as its biomass stock and carbon sequestration potential of the promoted bamboo species, CEDAR, submitted a proposal to the Uttarakhand Bamboo and Fibre Development Board (UBFDB), to undertake a detailed long term study. The proposed study has been accepted by the UBFDB for the possible funding.

"The good life of any river may depend on the perception of its music; and the preservation of some music to perceive."

— Aldo Leopold

Research Plan for 2011-12 and Beyond

WORKSHOP IN COLLABORATION WITH YALE UNIVERSITY:

CEDAR, in collaboration with Yale University, USA will organize a workshop in Uttarakhand in August 2011. The workshop aims to bring together leading universities, institutes and non government organisations from the Himalayan region.

The workshop is expected to generate as an outcome at least two ideas which will be scaled up to practical programmes of relevance to environment, development and livelihoods in the Himalaya. While these two proposals may be grounded in research-either ecological or social-they will necessarily *be of relevance towards formulation of better policy or directly lead to initiatives that help improve the lives of rural poor*. These will then be up-scaled by practitioners and researches from Yale, CEDAR and various Indian Institutes.

The workshop is not being envisaged as merely a forum for discussion or speculation. Instead, concrete ideas that will be scaled into relevant proposals will be generated. These will help ensure a short medium (<1 year) term impact which will be readily measurable impacts of this small grant. MoU's between Yale, various research institutions and NGO's is a likely route of initiating this collaboration and another measurable impact.

In the longer term (1-3 years), the workshop is expected to help foster collaboration and the development of an interdisciplinary collaborative programme between Yale University and various institutions in India. This workshop follows an earlier workshop held at Yale where faculty from various departments and schools, including Forestry and Environmental Studies, South Asian Studies, Anthropology and Religious studies expressed their interest in the Himalaya and their desire to work in the region. Technical expertise and internship and studies by Yale students will form the backbone of this collaboration.

Assessment of the Resource Base of *Girardinia diversifolia* (Link.) Friis and Collection Potential in Uttarakhand Himalaya

CEDAR aims to study the resource base of Himalayan nettle (*Girardinia diversifolia*). Nettle has a vast number of potential applications which include fibre, protein, medicinal, culinary, biomass, oil, repellent and waterproofing. However, due dispersed and scarce availability of the plant, establishment of nettle fibre parallel to the other popular fibres is hindered. Hence, it is necessary to assess the resource base of the plant and to develop a database of areas where the plant can be found in abundance. The study will also encapsulate the quantitative effect of altitude, aspect and topography on productivity of the plant.



Carbon sequestration potential of major forest forming species in the Himalayas

One of the most contentious debates during the recent climate talks centered on the possible use of forests as credit towards reducing atmospheric carbon dioxide. Although it has long been assumed that these areas will act as sinks for excess carbon, the effects of species composition on the process of carbon sequestration is still largely unknown. Carbon sequestration as a climate change mitigation policy option had received significant attention over the past several years, and despite widespread opposition to its inclusion in the Kyoto process carbon sequestration continues to provide an alternative to other mitigation options along with reducing fossil fuel emissions, planting new forests, or managing agricultural land more effectively. While planting trees alone is unlikely to solve our climate problems, large-scale plantations could have a significant effect in the longer term. Research also indicates that sustainable management practices of existing forests are as important as large scale plantations. However, without a greater understanding about specific ecosystems of the world remedial action will be at best, reliant on some guesswork. Site and vegetation mapping has shown that forest respond with great sensitivity to even minute differences in temperature and moisture regimes. Within the Himalaya even closely related species such as banj and tilonj oak react very differently to temperature and moisture differences. Modern technologies augment understanding of globe's carbon cycle and

role of forests in it. However, forest inventories are indispensable to complement or substantiate estimates and models for quantifying vast carbon stocks and flows in forest ecosystem. Improved and more frequent inventories and forest assessments have become essential with the advent of obligatory carbon stock changes by countries. It is also not clear how much of the discrepancy is the result of omissions of management practices, natural and human induced disturbances and how much is the result of environmentally enhanced rates of tree growth. With the above backdrop, CEDAR plans to undertake a study on assessing the carbon sequestration rates of various forests forming species in the Himalayas.

*If the sight of the blue skies fills you with joy,
if a blade of grass springing up in the fields has power to move you,
if the simple things of nature have a message that you understand,
rejoice, for your soul is alive.*
~ Eleonora Duse ~

FINANCE

CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY, DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2011

	<u>CURRENT YEAR</u>		<u>PREVIOUS YEAR</u>	
	Rs.		Rs.	
LIABILITIES				
Reserve Fund				
As per last Balance Sheet	38,020		64,012	
Add: Transferred from Income and Expenditure Account	<u>303,661</u>	341,681	<u>(25,992)</u>	38,020
Current Liabilities				
Projects in Progress (Schedule - 1)		735,933		872,744
Other Liabilities (Schedule - 2)		1,575		4,599
TOTAL		<u>1,079,189</u>		<u>915,363</u>
ASSETS				
Fixed Assets				
Furniture				
Gross Block		311,453		8,663
Less: Depreciation (Schedule - 4)		<u>34,389</u>		<u>433</u>
Net Block		<u>277,064</u>		<u>8,230</u>
Current Assets, Loans and Advances				
Current Assets				
Cash and Bank Balances				
With Scheduled Banks				
In Current Account (Schedule - 3)		780,646		905,186
Cash in hand		11,579		1,947
Tax Deducted at source		9,900		-
TOTAL		<u>1,079,189</u>		<u>915,363</u>

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes - Schedule 5

In terms of our report of even date annexed.

Chairman

Vice Chairman

Executive Director

For S. Ramanand Aiyar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No - 000990N

R. Balasubramanian
Partner
New Delhi

02 SEP 2011





CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY, DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

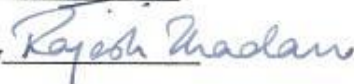
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2011

	<u>CURRENT YEAR</u>	<u>PREVIOUS YEAR</u>	
	Rs.	Rs.	
INCOME			
Projects in progress brought forward			
Himalaya Consortium for Himalayan Conservation (Himcon)	58,453	71,441	
Himmotthan Grants Programme	-	24,195	
SRTT - Microfinance Project	77,520	333,480	
SRTT - SML PSI Evaluation Project	-	151,897	
SRTT - LSW for North East India	148,583	-	
SRTT - SI	449,000	-	
Himmotthan - IFLDP	<u>139,188</u>	<u>-</u>	581,013
Project Funding			
Receipts during the year			
Himalaya Consortium for Himalayan Conservation (Himcon)	-	32,600	
SRTT - SML PSI Evaluation Project	64,309	100,000	
SRTT - LSW for North East India	-	269,000	
SRTT - SI	-	465,000	
Himmotthan - IFLDP	152,290	179,790	
Carbon credits	215,000	-	
UBFDB (TDS - Rs. 9,900)	99,000	-	
NRTT	<u>572,000</u>	<u>-</u>	1,046,390
Other Incomes			
Donation	286,000	55,000	
Administrative cost Realised	95,960	58,400	
Interest Income	<u>29,030</u>	<u>14,275</u>	127,675
TOTAL	<u>2,386,333</u>	<u>1,755,078</u>	
EXPENDITURE			
Salary	45,500	-	
Rent	86,000	78,000	
Printing & Stationery	2,200	-	
Water and Electricity	1,560	3,118	
Office Expenses	800	4,458	
Website Expenses	3,362	3,000	
Depreciation (Schedule - 4)	34,389	433	
Expenditure on Projects			
Himalaya Consortium for Himalayan Conservation (Himcon)	58,453	45,588	
Himmotthan Grants Programme	-	24,544	
SRTT - Microfinance Project	77,520	255,960	
SRTT - SML PSI Evaluation Project	-	316,206	
SRTT - LSW for North East India	147,008	120,417	
SRTT - SI	111,170	16,000	
Himmotthan - IFLDP	282,114	40,602	
Carbon credits	222,191	-	
UBFDB	98,810	-	
NRTT	<u>174,087</u>	<u>-</u>	
	<u>1,345,164</u>	<u>908,326</u>	
Balance	1,041,169	846,752	
Less: Transferred to Project in Progress (As per Schedule - 1)	735,933	872,744	
Less: Amount Payable for project "SRTT - LSW for North East India"	1,575	-	
Surplus (Deficit) transferred to Reserve Fund	<u>303,661</u>	<u>(25,992)</u>	

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes - Schedule 5

Chairman 

Vice Chairman 

Executive Director 

In terms of our report of even date annexed.

For S. Ramanand Aiyar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No - 000990N

R. Balasubramanian
Partner
New Delhi

02 SEP 2011



Governance

CEDAR is guided by a **Governing Board (GB)** and a **Research Advisory Committee (RAB)**. The **Governing Board** comprises of **experienced academics and eminent representatives from developmental sectors such as:**

Name	Address	Occupation	Designation
Prof. S.P. Singh	09, Waldorf Compound, Mallital, Nainital	Advisor, State Planning Commission, Uttarakhand & former Vice Chancellor	Chairman
Prof. B.K. Joshi	217, Indra Nagar-1 Dehradun-248006	Academician and former Vice Chancellor	Vice-Chairman
Dr. Ravi Chopra	c/o People's Science Institute, 252 Vasant Vihar-1 Dehradun	Researcher & Head of Peoples Science Institute, Dehradun	Member
Mr. Kanai Lal	C-57, Friends Colony, New Delhi-110 065	Former Corporate executive and Chairman of Chirag, Dist. Nainital.	Member
Dr. Rajesh Thadani	A-17, Mayfair Garden, New Delhi-110016	Forest Ecologist & Development consultant	Ex-officio Secretary

Our **Research Advisory Committee (RAB)** comprises of **renowned scientists, researches and development representatives from leading universities, research organizations and non-Government sectors of India and abroad.**

Name	Address	Occupation	Designation
Prof. Graeme. P. Berlyn	Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut-06511	Forest Ecologist	Member
Dr. Margaret Lowman	Ecological Society of America, (USA)	Director of Environmental Initiatives, Professor of Biology and Environmental studies	Member
Prof. R.P. Singh	Department of Forestry, Kumaun University, Nainital (Uttarakhand)	Emeritus Professor and former-Head	Member
Dr. P.S. Roy	Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS) Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	Dean IIRS & Associate Director, NRSC	Member
Dr. Rajendra Dobhal	Uttarakhand State Council for Science & Technology (U-COST)	Director, U-COST	Member
Dr. Ankila Hiremath	Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology & Environment (ATREE), New Delhi	Regional Director, ATREE	Member
Dr. Malavika Chauhan	Himmothan Society, Dehradun	Executive Director, Himmothan Society	Member

Prof S.P. Singh, FNA: (Distinguish Fellow): Among the best recognized forest ecologists of the country, Prof Singh has headed the ecology group of Kumaun University for over 20 years and published over 170 peer reviewed papers in journals of national and international repute. Prof Singh was the Vice Chancellor of Garhwal University between 2005 and 2008.

Email: surps@cedarhimalaya.org

Dr. Rajesh Thadani: (Executive Director, Senior Fellow): A forest ecologist with a Ph.D. from Yale (School of Forestry & Environmental Studies), Rajesh has headed Chirag, a grassroots NGO of the Kumaun Himalaya. At present he is also linked with Garhwal University and Yale University as an adjunct faculty as well as being Advisor (Livelihoods and Forests) for the Sir Ratan Tata Trust.

Email: rajesh@cedarhimalaya.org

Dr. Vishal Singh: (Coordinator): Vishal's areas of research interests pertain to forest fires, carbon sequestration, community based forest management and Reduction emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD). In addition to his research, Vishal is also the Coordinator of CEDAR.

Email: vishal@cedarhimalaya.org

Dr. D. S. Chauhan: (Senior Fellow): Devendra has worked on hydro-chemistry and sediment transport of Gangotri and Bhagirath Kharak glaciers, the main feeders for the Bhagirathi and Alaknanda rivers. He has also worked in the ecotourism sector and was closely associated with designing of an ecotourism services package for a resort near Corbett National Park in Ramnagar. He currently heads the Livelihood portfolio of CEDAR.

Email: devendra@cedarhimalaya.org

Mohit Chaturvedi: (Fellow): With an M.Phil in Development Studies from IDS, Sussex, Mohit has worked in both research institutes and implementing organizations in Afghanistan, Bangladesh and India. His areas of interest include natural resource management, rural livelihoods, and microfinance.

Email: mohit@cedarhimalaya.org

Dr. Ashish Rawat (Post Doctorate Fellow): A Forest ecologist who has worked on Bioengineering of Landslides Damaged Sites in Garhwal Himalaya. Ashish has also extensively worked on eco restoration of derelict mined lands. His research interests include disaster management, rehabilitation /reclamation of degraded lands and natural resource management.

Email: ashish@cedarhimalaya.org

Gautam Bhattacharyya: (Research Associate): Gautam's areas of research interest pertain to forest ecology, Himalayan environment, species invasion, climate change, biodiversity and ethnomedicine.

Email: gautam@cedarhimalaya.org

Individually, we are one drop. Together, we are an ocean.- Ryunosuke Satoro

Voluntary Compliance with the Norms of Credibility Alliance

The Credibility Alliance has evolved minimum and desirable to promote better Governance within the Voluntary sector. While CEDAR is not a member of the alliance, we declare this information voluntarily to promote accountability and transparency.

Governance:

- None of the Governing board members are related to each other or related to any of the senior salaried staff by blood or by marriage.
- None of the Governing Board members (including the Chairman and Executive Director) have received any salary, consultancy or other remuneration from CEDAR. Travel costs, as per actual ticket submitted that were budgeted into projects were however reimbursed.
- The Governing Board has met more than twice in the last year with the require Area quorum.

Salary:

Maximum salaries/ consultancies paid were in the Rs 15,000-30, 000/month bracket.

Travel:

- No international travel was incurred.
- No air travel costs were incurred.
- Maximum cost of any single rail ticket purchased was less than Rs 1500.

Our Statutory Auditor:

Mr. R.Balasubramanian
Partner, S.Ramanand Aiyar & Co.
708, Surya Kiran,
Kasturba Gandhi Marg,
New Delhi 110001

*There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
There is a rapture on the lonely shore,
There is society, where none intrudes,
By the deep sea, and music in its roar:
I love not man the less, but Nature more.
~ George Gordon, Lord Byron
from 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage' ~*

Our Bankers:

- ICICI Bank, New Delhi
- Indian Overseas Bank, Dehradun

Registration Details

- The Centre for Ecology Development and Research (CEDAR) is a Society registered under the Indian Societies Registration Act of 1860.
- Registration No. is 54758
- CEDAR is registered under Sections 12A and 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961
 - Section 12A granted since 25/01/2006 (S. No. DIT(E)/12A/2005-06/75)
 - Section 80G is valid for the period 01/01/2008 to 31/03/2011 (DIT(E) 2007-08/C-935/3463)

CEDAR, Recognized as a Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (SIRO)

In the year, 2010, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), Govt. of India, New Delhi, recognized Centre for Ecology Development and Research (CEDAR) as a Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (SIRO).

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), Ministry of Science and Technology, Govt. of India, is the nodal government department for granting recognition to non-commercial Scientific & Industrial Research Organizations (SIROs). The organizations eligible for recognition are:

(a) Associations, i.e., societies with the objective of undertaking scientific and/or industrial research; registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or any such act passed by the State Government and registered trusts having main objective of undertaking scientific and/or industrial research and development,

(b) Companies incorporated u/s 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 and set up for engaging in R&D activities,

(c) Institutions having adequate infrastructural facilities to undertake scientific and/or industrial research and having undertaking of scientific and/or industrial research as the main objective of the institution,

(d) Professional bodies having undertaking/promoting undertaking of scientific and/or industrial research as the main objective,

(e) Universities established or incorporated by/or under a Central or State Act and including institutions declared u/s 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 and

(f) Colleges affiliated to universities and undertaking scientific research in specific disciplines. The SIROs recognized by DSIR is eligible for customs duty exemption and excise duty waiver under notification nos. 51/96-Customs dated 23.7.1996 and 10/97-Central Excise dated 1.3.1997 respectively.



“Sustaining Livelihoods through Ecosystem Management”

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