



Annual Report
2011-2012

Centre for Ecology Development and Research



Table of Contents

Content	Pages
Cedar: An Overview	1-2
Projects Completed during 2011-2012	3-6
Ongoing projects	6-11
Workshops	11-14
Publications	15-16
People	17-19
Collaborators and Partners	20
Voluntary compliance	21-22
Finance	23-24



1. CEDAR: An Overview

Centre for Ecology Development and Research [CEDAR] is a not-for-profit research organization registered under the Societies Act of 1860 in 2006. CEDAR has its registered office in Delhi while the main field office is based on 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 on Ecology, Rural Development, and Livelihood issues in the Himalayan region. It also advocates for reviewing and better implementation of the already existing policies. 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. CEDAR uses knowledge-based activism to create awareness about problems and propose sustainable solutions. CEDAR works across the entire stretch of the Himalayas in India. We also partner with several State and non-state actors in our work.



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.

“The creation of a thousand forests is in one acorn”



2. Projects Completed during 2011-2012

I. Analyzing opportunities for carbon trading and co-benefits for Uttarakhand

Project Area: Uttarakhand

Funding Agency: Himmotthan Society, Dehradun

Duration: 01.09.2010- 30.09.2011

The study reveals that Uttarakhand has many elements that are favorable to effectively tap into the CDM credits market. Many initiatives both public and private have been attempted, sometimes successfully, to tap into this sector. Small Hydro Projects are better suited for CDM than other alternative energy generation schemes such as water mills bio gas, solar power, wind power, and pine needle briquetting.

Small Hydro Projects are projects that generate 25 MW of power or less. These are mostly in the ambit of the private sector where operating enterprises normally have the resources to foot the upfront cost involved in preparing a case for CDM credits. There is also an unidentified potential of

about 5000 MW in this sector. As most of this potential exists in the Himalayan states, Uttarakhand should have a fair share of it.

Very small or micro power projects, family units of bio gas, water mills, and solar energy units while collectively worth a fair amount of CDM credits would require complicated bundling, tricky monitoring, institutional arrangement to oversee operations, and provision of trained manpower to keep the operations going.

Uttarakhand is also well placed to be engaged in the international REDD+ mechanism, especially with the help of the age old institution of Van Panchayats (VP's). However a supportive legal policy framework is required along with linkages with governmental and nongovernmental programs if the full potential in REDD+ is to be attained



Awareness at both national and local level is essential for generating interest and participation in the REDD+ design process. Uttarakhand does not have the resources to implement REDD+ programs immediately. Upfront financing would be essential to initiate the programs. The state needs to identify/ train organisations/individuals to assist the program in the state. Strengthening local institutions such as Van Panchayats and building the capacity of rural youth will enable Uttarakhand to implement REDD+ program. This will not only ensure that part ownership of programs rests with the rural population but also provide employment opportunities to the youth of the villages.

We need to fashion policies with proper incentives to reduce the amount of carbon we are putting in the atmosphere.

William Ruckelshaus

Feasibility Assessment of Non-timber Forest Products in Van Panchayats of Uttarakhand Himalaya

Project Area: Uttarakhand

Funding Agency: Himmotthan Society, Dehradun

Duration: 01 August 2011 to 15 February 2012

The program is executed by local level NGO's with the technical and financial support of Himmotthan Society under the ambit of Sir Ratan Tata Trust and Sir Dorabji Tata Trust. Farmers are being provided with scientific and technical support in establishing nurseries of selected NTFP species and mass scale propagation is being done at these nurseries. Himmotthan Society is working to build up NTFP production by local communities on common lands simultaneously enhancing ecological conditions of degraded common areas by the promotion of better management practices. Himmotthan also aims to diversify the choice of NTFP's to be planted on Van Panchayat's to support the livelihood through profitable management practices in the Van Panchayat's. Under the aegis of the program CEDAR conducted a study to assess the ecological feasibility and social impacts of various NTFP's promoted by local level NGO's.

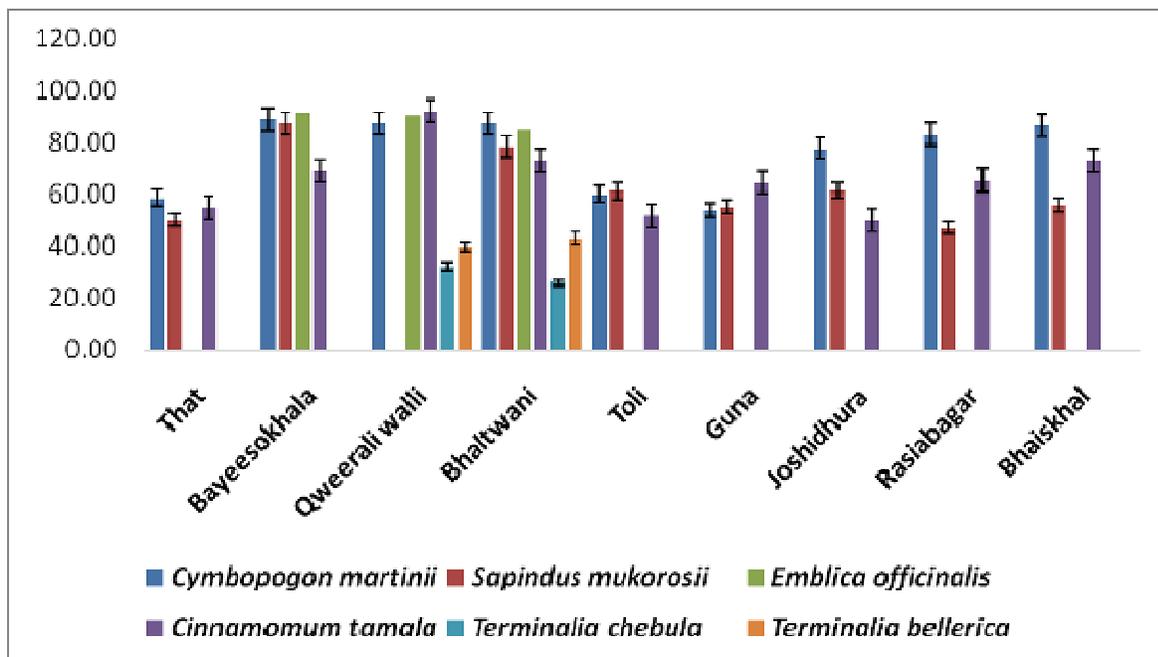


Fig 1. Survival of different species in different Van Panchayat areas

The study suggests that lower elevational range (1000-1500m masl) is better suited for the promoted tree species whereas; *Cymbopogon martini* at a wider range of altitudinal difference. The growth performance of *Terminalia chebula* and *Terminalia bellerica* were slow. These species are more suited for the low elevation sites below 1000m (particularly the southern aspect. Despite the huge potential of NTFP resources in Uttarakhand for commercial promotion; only few have been brought into vogue.

There is also a huge potential and need to attain resource sustainability by cultivation of high value NTFP species and establishment of processing centers. Organized marketing channels such as cooperative societies or wholesale markets are a better equipped to increase bargaining power of collectors. NTFP sector faces lack of funds, data-base and information dissemination, inconsistency in published NTFPs cultivation guidelines, and lack of technical input from government. Co-ordination among concerned stakeholders and bottom-up approach of policy can make NTFPs sector more fruitful for the state.

Ongoing projects

- a) **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

Sanctioned by: Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India, New Delhi

The study is aim 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. CEDAR has established a total of 50 permanent plots in the oak forest area along disturbance gradient and the initial measurements have already been taken

b) Assessing the Impact of IFLDP Programme on Livelihoods and Forests of Uttarakhand Himalaya

Project Area: Uttarakhand

Funding Agency: Himmotthan Society

Duration: August 2011- January 2014

After a successful completion of first phase of the project, the Himmotthan Society with the with the support of SRTT scaled up the project for the next three years aiming to focus on gaps highlighted by earlier studies, and on scaling up of specific actions to attain volume and scale in



production and activities. On the basis of our previous study, the Himmotthan Society invited Centre for Ecology Development and Research (CEDAR) to conduct a comprehensive study to assess the impact of IFLDP

programme on livelihoods and forests of Uttarakhand.

A cluster of villages are selected mainly in five districts viz., Tehri, Chamoli, Nainital, Bageshwar and Pithoragarh. Several factors have been taken into consideration in the selection of the villages e.g. forest type, productivity and number of activities being carried out during IFLDP phase-I etc. After an initial survey of the selected sites, existing baseline information is being thoroughly collected for analysis; questionnaires have been developed on the basis of the baseline information to fulfill the objectives of the study. 21 villages have been selected for the present investigation and were characterized into three following altitudinal zones. **Region I:** Villages between 600-1200 m msl, **Region II:** Villages between 1200-1800 m msl **Region III:** Villages >1800 m msl

c) Developing Organic Biostimulants to alleviate drought and cold stress and enhance plant growth in the Himalaya

Project Area: Uttarakhand

Funding Agency: Department of Biotechnology, Govt. of Uttarakhand, Dehradun

Duration: February 2012- January 2014

Biostimulants are made of a mix of humic acids, marine algae extracts, mycorrhizal fungi, vitamins, and other compounds - which can vary according to the needs. These were first developed in a university in the USA in the 1990s. Their efficacy was confirmed by independent studies, through various greenhouse studies and field trials and the product has been extensively used in nursery / seedling raising, greenhouse applications and for the growth of grasses

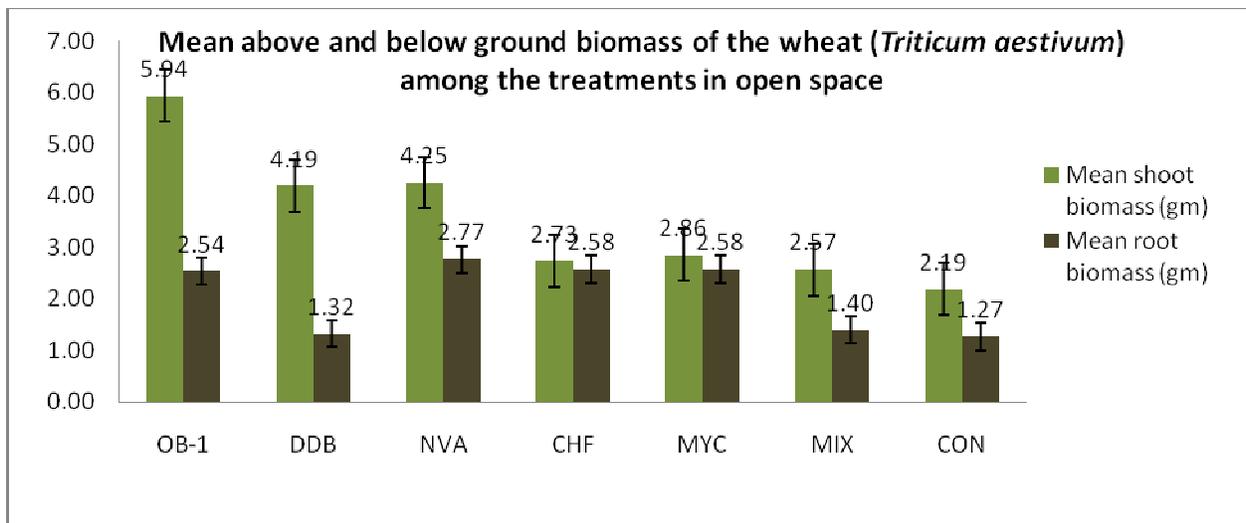


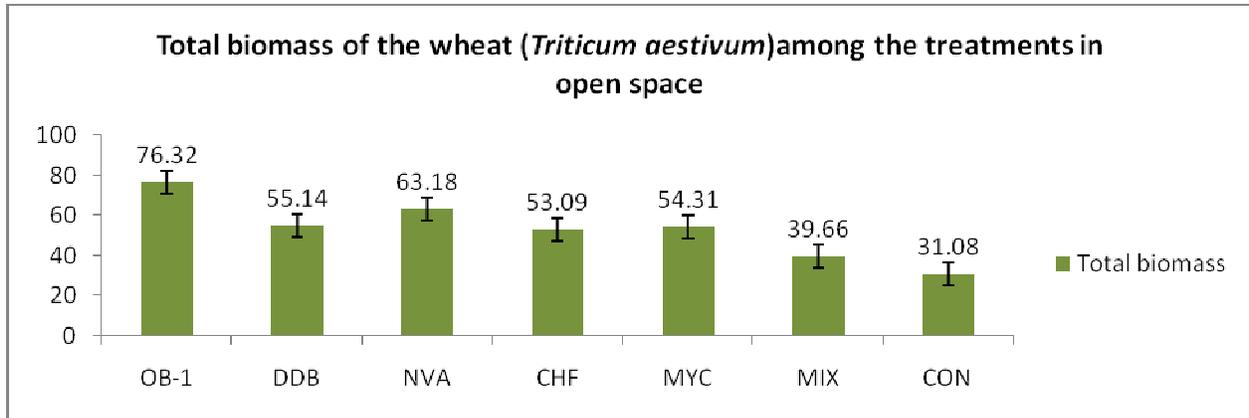
(most extensively in golf courses around the world). Department of Biotechnology, Govt. of

Uttarakhand, Dehradun allotted a project to CEDAR with specific objects: to develop an organic bio-stimulant and testing under nursery conditions (six formulations have been developed for the study), testing of efficiency of these bio-stimulants in the field conditions and identification of best suited formulation for further use.

For experimental designing, five species were selected including oak (*Quercus leucotrichophora*), wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), and two fodder species Napier (*Pennisetum purpureum*, Schm.), and Ginni (*Panicum maximum*) grass. The experiment are being conducted in open space and in poly house conditions. Total of 700 sets of trials (7 treatments X 5 species X 10 replicates= 350 trials X 2 conditions = 700 trials) have been set up for the study. Preliminary results are given in table 1 and 2.

Table 1 Mean above and below ground biomass of wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) under different treatments in open space





Results pertains to the shoot and root biomass measurements of 10 tallest plants. [Abbreviations, OB-1 (organic Bio-stimulant), DDB (double dose of organic Bio-stimulants), NAV (Nature-vel organic AG), CHF (Chemical Fertilizer), MYC (Mycorrhiza), MIX (mixture of OB-1+ NVA + Mycorrhiza), CON (Control).

d) Standardising a technique for the rapid and accurate measurement of Carbon assimilated by Himalayan forests

Project Area: Uttarakhand

Duration: November 2011- till date

Leaf area index (LAI) is a measure of the total leaf area in a given unit area. It can be estimated by using certain simple to use devices. Research has shown that LAI is very closely correlated to estimate tree growth and carbon sequestration. Research done by CEDAR researchers has found this relationship to work very accurately for Himalayan forests and it is able to easily capture the effects of forest degradation (lopping of trees) and site quality.

This project aims to develop standard values between LAI and carbon sequestered for various types of Himalayan forests (Banj oak, Chir pine and Sal).



Traditional measurements of biomass increase will be made through accurate measurements of tree diameter at one year intervals. The relationship between LAI and biomass increase will be worked out for various forest types in the Himalaya as standard tables.

The study will enable the rapid and accurate measurement of a forests ability to remove atmospheric carbon (sequester the carbon). This will be reliable and scientifically validated. Measuring a forests ability to trap carbon will take only as long as it takes to walk through the forest using a hand-held leaf area meter. Standard tables developed through this project will enable any field worker to convert the values obtained for leaf area into total carbon sequestration potential of the forest. Readings can be repeated at periodic intervals to show if a forest quality has improved or deteriorated. This study will give a very simple tool to accurately determine forest quality.

For long term analysis, CEDAR mapped 80 permanent plots in various forest types along altitudinal and disturbance gradient. In these plots, all trees and saplings were marked for periodic measurements and initial measurements were also covered vegetation analysis and leaf area index.

Workshops:

1. Research Priorities in the Himalaya: A CEDAR Initiative to Look Beyond Disciplinary and Institutional Boundaries

Venue: Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS), Dehradun



Funding Agency: Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust (NRTT) Duration: 22 August 2011

With the financial support of Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust (NRTT), Centre for Ecology Development and Research (CEDAR) conducted a workshop in collaboration with Indian Institute of

Remote Sensing (IIRS), Dehradun and Doon Library and Research Centre to identify and discuss

some of the major gaps in the Himalaya and bring together researchers and practitioners with the hope of encouraging collaborations in the future. The formats of the workshop were a series of brief presentations around core topics followed by discussions. While the presentations focused on highlighting issues, rich participant discussion added texture and richness to flush out core areas of future collaboration. More than 30 experts from different backgrounds attended the workshop, including participants from Yale School of Forestry and Environment, USA, Cambridge University, UK and ANSAB, Kathmandu Nepal. The one day workshop was divided into three thematic areas viz.

- *Forests and Ecosystem Services in a changing world*
- *Changing Economies – Changing People*
- *Civil Society and Local Institutions in Action Research*

The workshop identified some potential areas which could be taken up for further study. On land-use pattern, workshop realized that an understanding of the changes in land use in the middle Himalaya has important policy implications. The key suggestions were that field-based studies from ecological and anthropological perspectives, in addition to studies of climate change need to be done under this broad area. The Himalaya is intimately connected to the adjacent Gangetic plains through the flow of ecosystem services it manage. The ‘nursing effects’ of Himalayan forests have been propounded by many authors wherein nutrients and sediments eroded from the mountains have enriched soils in the plains thereby enhancing agricultural productivity. The discussion were that after great struggle the local people managed to win back some control and rights to their local forest. The ecosystem services paradigm presents today another threat to local control. If the services from the Himalayan forests help sustain the half billion or so people of the northern plains, an argument can be made that these forests should not be held hostage by the few million people living in the central Himalaya. Is this the beginning of another struggle for control of forests? Another dark area evaluated in the workshop that Himalayan researchers do not have a common platform and institutional silos prevent researchers and practitioners from different disciplines or even different institutions meeting regularly. Networks tend to be transient and have not proved effective in the region. However, creating larger projects with common goals that involve researchers from different institutions and disciplines might help create greater cohesiveness and interaction between Himalayan researchers.

While many possibilities were discussed in the workshop for interdisciplinary research collaboration the two that have recently materialized are **Development of Organic Bio-stimulants to alleviate drought and cold stress and enhance plant growth in the Himalaya** with collaborations of CEDAR and Yale School of Environment and Forestry and **Development of carbon stock and sequestration map for Uttarakhand Himalaya** in the alliance of Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS) and CEDAR.



2. Climate change in the Uttarakhand Himalaya: Quantification, Mitigation and exploring opportunities from international carbon trade mechanisms

Venue: Hotel Aketa, Dehradun

Funding Agency: Himmotthan Society and USAC Duration: 24 January 2012

On Tuesday the 24th of January, Himmotthan Society with the support of Sir Ratan Tata Trust and in collaboration with Centre for Ecology Development and Research (CEDAR) and Uttarakhand Space Application Centre (USAC), Dehradun convened a workshop to explore the current state of art in analyzing climate-related benefits, its strengths and weaknesses, and ways to improve it. The book release of a publication “Opportunities for Carbon Trading and Co-Benefits in the Uttarakhand Himalaya” was also done by Dr. R.B.S. Rawat, PCCF, Uttarakhand. The book was a result of a yearlong study by CEDAR, and an attempt to put forward the complexities of the carbon market in simple language. The workshop was designed around a few, relevant presentations on core topics followed by discussions. While the presentations focused on highlighting issues, rich participant discussion added texture and richness to bring out core areas of future collaboration. More than 50 experts from different backgrounds attended the workshop, including strong



participation from local NGO's, the State Forest Department, Research Institutions, regional Universities and consulting firms. The one day workshop was divided into three thematic areas viz.

- Climate change and the Uttarakhand Himalayas – current state of knowledge and future research
- Carbon trading- International policies, opportunities and constraints, in particular with relation to Uttarakhand
- Climate change and Indigenous Knowledge in Uttarakhand

The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Dr. R.B. S. Rawat in his speech extended financial and administrative support of the State Forest Department to field NGO's and research organizations through various mechanisms such as CAMPA and the National Afforestation Program to deal with issues related to climate change, including research and adaptation mechanisms. Sri Jai Raj, (APCCF and Member Secretary, State Pollution Board) requested the gathering to collaborate with the government in the development of the State Action Plan on climate change, and presented the current status. In the concluding session special emphasis was laid on developing adaptation strategies for vulnerable communities residing in mountainous areas of the state through developing linkages with ongoing government and non government supported programs.

Overall, the workshop put forward the complexities of the carbon markets in a simple, understandable format and concluded with the aim of developing a platform of concerned organizations and individuals to take forward the issue of rural livelihoods and carbon markets in a focused manner in the near future.



Publications

CEDAR disseminates much of the results its research activities in the form of publications. CEDAR's way of publication is informative, and easy to read. All CEDAR's own publications can be downloaded free-of-charge from www.cedarhimalaya.org/publications.



Books and Booklets

1. Singh, S.P. and Thadani, R., 2011 **Biodiversity conservation in the Western Himalayas- Western Himalayan Ecoregional Strategy and Action Plan-** *Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Connaught Place, Dehradun*

While this book focuses on rich biodiversity of Indian Western Himalayan region, it looks at it from a lens of culture, livelihoods and people. It acknowledges that people cannot be seen as the problem but must be part of the solution.

We stress not just on diversity- but on harder to measure and quantify values such as ecosystem services. Putting tangible numbers to these and focusing on the services this region provides is key to conservation. This book also explores the role of people and institutions. The region is home to *Van- Panchayats* (Forest council) one of the oldest institution of common property management in the world. Can these play a role in conserving the various resources of this region? Can we even just look at forests and biodiversity without including economics and equity?

A considerable part of this book is focused on issues and problems that threaten the forests and biota of this diverse landscape. But while flagging issues is important, more essential is to try and find solutions- something that has been attempted in this book.

Based on the strategy and action plan document for the Western Himalayan Ecoregion, produced under the aegis of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), this book has been modified and updated to keep it focused on current problems and their solutions. It has inputs and thoughts from several sources – from experts and academicians to policy makers and mountain farmers.

2. Singh, V. and Chaturvedi, 2011 **Opportunities for Carbon Trading and Co-benefits in the Uttarakhand Himalaya.** *M. Xpression Print & Graphics Pvt Ltd, Dehradun*

This booklet is derived from the study on the possibility of generating financially rewarding credits from Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects and the possibility of using REDD+ arrangements for increasing the resilience of vulnerable communities in Uttarakhand and the ecosystems that they rely on.

3. Chaturvedi M., 2011 **Financial Inclusion: The unique needs of those living in the hill districts of Uttarakhand**

This monograph is a summary of cash flow study undertaken in the Pithoragarh district of Uttarakhand. It also draws experiences of self-help groups formed under various initiatives of the Sir Ratah Tata Trust ('SRTT'). The study aimed to look at financial needs of households and the extent to which they are being met. The topic assumes importance in the light of the view that financial exclusion reinforces other kinds of exclusion.

People Governing Body

Prof. S. P. Singh, Chairman: Advisor, State Planning Commission, Uttarakhand & former Vice Chancellor, HNB Garhwal University 09, Waldorf Compound, Mallital, Nainital

Prof. B. K. Joshi, Vice-Chairman: Academician and former Vice Chancellor, Kumaon University 217, Indra Nagar-1 Dehradun-248006

Dr. Ravi Chopra, Member: Director of Peoples Science Institute, Dehradun C/o People's Science Institute, 252 Vasant Vihar-1 Dehradun

Mr. Kanai Lall, Member: Former Corporate executive and Chairman of Chirag, Dist. Nainital. C-57, Friends Colony, New Delhi-110 065

Dr. Rajesh Thadani: Ex-officio Secretary Forest Ecologist & Development consultant. A-17, Mayfair Garden, New Delhi-110016

Research Advisory Board

Prof. Graeme. P. Berlyn : Forest Ecologist Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut-06511

D. Margaret Lowman: Director of Environmental Initiatives, Professor of Biology and Environmental Studies Ecology Society of America, (USA)

Dr. P. S. Roy: Dean IIRS 4, Kalidas Marg Dehradun (Uttarakhand)

Dr. Rajendra Dobhal: Director General , U-COST Dehradun (Uttarakhand)

Dr. Ankila Hiremath: Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and Environment (ATREE), New Delhi

Dr. Malavika Chauhan, Member: Executive Director, Himmothhan Society Dehradun (Uttarakhand)

The greatest achievement was at first and for a time a dream. The oak sleeps in the acorn, the bird waits in the egg, and in the highest vision of the soul a waking angel stirs. Dreams are the seedlings of realities.

James Allen

Research Team

Prof S.P. Singh, FNA: (Distinguish Fellow)

A forest ecologist who is among the best recognized ecologists of the country, Prof Singh has headed the ecology group of Kumaun University for over 20 years and published over 170 papers in journals of national and international repute. Prof Singh was the Vice Chancellor of Garhwal University between 2005 and 2008.

Dr. Rajesh Thadani: (Executive Director, Senior Fellow)

An ecologist who completed his Ph.D from Yale (School of Forestry & Environmental Studies) where he also taught for a year. He has headed Chirag – the largest NGO in the Kumaun Himalaya. At present he is also an advisor to the Sir Ratan Tata Trust, Mumbai

Dr. D. S. Chauhan: (Senior Fellow)

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.

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.

Dr. Vishal Singh: (Coordinator)

Vishal's areas of research interests pertain to ecological impacts of small scale chronic disturbances in Himalayan forests. Vishal has extensively worked on forest fires, development of allometric equations for carbon estimation and Reduction emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD). Vishal has published several papers in journals of national and international repute. Vishal's recent research includes developing a technique for the rapid and accurate measurement of Carbon assimilation broad leafed forests of Indian Himalayas and assessing opportunities for carbon credits and co- benefits in Uttarakhand Himalayas.

Dr. Sunil Bhatt: (Post Doctoral Fellow)

A Ph. D. in Forestry, worked on Garhwal Himalayan Oak forests along disturbance gradient. Sunil has good experience of working in Water and Sanitation sector. He was also engaged in Environmental consultancy for ecology and biodiversity under Environment Impact Assessment. His strong interest includes forest ecology, forestry resources management, environmental impact, conservation and management of natural resources.

Vivek Dwivedi: (Research Associate)

Vivek has worked on ecological restoration of derelict stone mine lands in Aravalli Hills along with various derelict mine areas of the country. He has also worked on biodiversity conservation and vegetation shifting in the Uttarakhand Himalaya. His areas of interest are dynamics of soil nutrients, role of microbial biomass in nutrient mineralization and ecological restoration of the degraded forest land.

"I am a member of a team, and I rely on the team, I defer to it and sacrifice for it, because the team, not the individual, is the ultimate champion."

Mia Hamm



Collaborators and Partners

CEDAR has links with Universities, Research Institutes, and Non-governmental organizations through MOUs that have been signed with these institutions. These MoUs create research collaborations which ultimately enable CEDAR to access facilities available to these institutions such as databases, laboratories, and equipments. Such arrangements help CEDAR to cut down on overheads and, thereby, operate at a lower cost without compromising the quality of its work. Presently we are getting generous support from various funding agencies include:

Academic and Research Institutes:

- Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India, New Delhi
- Doon Library and Research Centre, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
- Forest Research Institute, Dehradun
- Himmothan Society, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
- Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust (NRTT), Mumbai
- Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT), Mumbai
- Uttarakhand Bamboo and Fibre Development Board (UBFDB), Dehradun, Uttarakhand
- Tehri Hydro Development Corporation, Rishikesh, Uttarakhand
- Uttarakhand Technical University (UTU), Dehradun, Uttarakhand
- Uttarakhand Space Application Centre, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
- Uttarakhand State Council of Science and Technology, Dehradun, Uttarakhand

Community Based Organizations:

Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (CHIRAG), Nainital
Central Himalayan Environmental Association (CHEA), Nainital, Uttarakhand
Institute of Himalayan Environmental Research and Education (INHERE), Almora
Himalaya Gram Vikas Sansthan (HGVS), Pithoragarh
Mount Valley Development Association (MVDA), Tehri Garhwal
Central India Initiative (CInI)

Voluntary compliance

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 required quorum.

Salary:

Maximum salary paid was of were Rs 37,500/- month.

Travel: Maximum cost of any single rail ticket purchased was less than rupees 1000/-

No international travel was incurred.

No air travel costs were incurred

Statutory Auditor:

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

o Section 12A granted since 25/01/2006 (S. No. DIT(E)/12A/2005-06/75)

o Section 80G is valid for the period 01/01/2008 to 31/03/2011(DIT(E) 2007-08/C-935/3463)

CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY, DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2012

	<u>CURRENT YEAR</u>		<u>PREVIOUS YEAR</u>	
	<u>2011-12</u>		<u>2010-11</u>	
	Rs.		Rs.	
LIABILITIES				
Reserve Fund				
As per last Balance Sheet	341,681		38,020	
Add: Transferred from Income and Expenditure Account	<u>122,450</u>	464,131	<u>303,661</u>	341,681
Current Liabilities				
Projects in Progress (Schedule - 1)		1,361,515		735,933
Other Liabilities (Schedule - 2)		-		1,575
TOTAL		<u>1,825,646</u>		<u>1,079,189</u>
ASSETS				
Fixed Assets				
Furniture				
Gross Block		351,502		311,453
Less: Depreciation (Schedule - 4)		<u>62,290</u>		<u>34,389</u>
Net Block		<u>289,212</u>		<u>277,064</u>
Current Assets, Loans and Advances				
Current Assets				
Cash and Bank Balances				
With Scheduled Banks				
In Current Account (Schedule - 4)		1,511,415		780,646
Cash in hand		1,219		11,579
Tax Deducted at source		23,800		9,900
TOTAL		<u>1,825,646</u>		<u>1,079,189</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

29 AUG 2012



CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY, DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2012

	CURRENT YEAR		PREVIOUS YEAR	
	2011-12	2010-11	2010-11	2010-11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INCOME				
Projects in progress brought forward				
Himalaya Consortium for Himalayan Conservation (Himcon)	-	-	58,453	-
NRTT	397,913	-	-	-
SRTT - Microfinance Project	-	-	77,520	-
UBFDB	190	-	-	-
SRTT - LSW for North East India	-	-	148,583	-
SRTT - SI	337,830	-	449,000	-
Himmothan - IFLDP	-	735,933	139,188	872,744
Project Funding				
Receipts during the year				
Yale Workshop	514,000	-	-	-
Himmothan - SML PSI Evaluation Project	375,000	-	64,309	-
Himmothan - NTFP	360,000	-	-	-
Bio. SI	275,000	-	-	-
NRTT-NEI-Workshop	275,000	-	-	-
Himmothan - IFLDP	480,000	-	152,290	-
Carbon credits	215,000	-	215,000	-
Less: Refund of surplus money	40,599	174,401	-	-
UBFDB (TDS - Rs. 9,900)	-	99,000	99,000	-
NRTT	-	2,552,401	572,000	1,102,599
Other Incomes				
Donation	80,000	-	285,000	-
Consultancy	105,000	-	-	-
Fixed Asset Cost Realised	39,573	-	-	-
Administrative cost Realised	301,979	-	95,960	-
Interest Income	47,396	573,948	29,030	410,990
TOTAL		3,862,282	2,386,333	
EXPENDITURE				
Salary	187,750	-	45,500	-
Rent	68,460	-	85,000	-
Printing & Stationery	9,473	-	2,200	-
Water and Electricity	13,210	-	1,560	-
Bank Charges	817	-	-	-
Computer Repairs & Maintenance	9,381	-	-	-
Local Travel	2,100	-	-	-
Medical Reimbursement	18,150	-	-	-
Meeting & Workshop Expenses	1,612	-	-	-
Postage & Telegram	1,423	-	-	-
Telephone & Fax	13,833	-	-	-
Telephone Reimbursement	12,350	-	-	-
Staff Welfare	2,948	-	-	-
Office Expenses	17,596	-	800	-
Travel	26,188	-	-	-
Website Expenses	9,000	-	3,362	-
Depreciation (Schedule - 4)	62,290	-	34,389	-
Expenditure on Projects				
Himalaya Consortium for Himalayan Conservation (Himcon)	-	-	58,453	-
Yale Workshop	516,108	-	-	-
SRTT - Microfinance Project	-	-	77,520	-
Himmothan - SML PSI Evaluation Project	341,004	-	-	-
Himmothan - NTFP	360,000	-	-	-
SRTT - LSW for North East India	-	-	147,008	-
Bio. SI	15,583	-	-	-
NRTT-NEI-Workshop	81,180	-	-	-
SRTT - SI	-	-	111,170	-
Himmothan - IFLDP	324,052	-	282,114	-
Carbon credits	167,210	-	222,191	-
UBFDB	99,190	-	98,810	-
NRTT	17,409	-	174,087	-
		2,378,317	1,345,164	
Balance		1,483,965	1,041,169	
Less: Transferred to Project in Progress (As per Schedule - 1)		1,361,515	735,933	
Less: Amount Payable for project "SRTT - LSW for North East India"		-	1,575	
Surplus (Deficit) transferred to Reserve Fund		122,450	303,661	

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 - 000890N

R. Balasubramanian
Partner
New Delhi

29 AUG 2012



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Centre for Ecology Development and Research



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