



# Annual Report 2009-10

Centre for Ecology  
Development and  
Research

## Foreword

It is a pleasure to realize that Centre for Ecology Development and Research (CEDAR) has begun to achieve its goal of bridging the gap between academia and developmental activities. For example, in our



research projects we have given importance to verification of changes which developmental activities bring about using standard research methods valid enough to communicate and get acceptance by planners and decision makers. Related to this is the progress that CEDAR has made this year in developing a small team of talented and sincere youngsters with backgrounds varying from ecology and forestry to economic growth and inclusive development. They uniquely combine high sensitivity to the problems of those who are left out of the currently growing economy and knowledge of measures that need to be taken to make development more inclusive and sustainable.

We continue to have focus on providing knowledge that seeks union between biophysical aspects of our environment and social factors concerning natural resource management and livelihoods. As the pages of this annual report suggest, we continue to focus on field studies in the Himalaya. We have recently initiated a study on linking community development and carbon sequestration to address forest degradation in Uttarakhand Himalaya. Apart from doing research in forestry related issues we also investigating some important issues of societal relevance i.e. reduction women drudgery, and livestock health through a fodder program initiated by Himmotthan in collaboration with the state government. Given the geographical local and rich natural resources of the state we plan to undertake research studies on Ecosystem services flowing from these mountains. This is going to be a major thrust area for the organization in coming years

In the end I would express my gratefulness on behalf of CEDAR board members to all funding organisations, collaborating groups and individuals. I wish CEDAR for another busy and productive year ahead. I thank you for your support and look forward to your continuing interest in our work.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S.P. Singh', written in a cursive style.

**S.P. Singh**  
**Chairperson**



# Contents

Page No.

CEDAR: AN OVERVIEW

1

PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

2

PAST AND ONGONIG RESEARCH PROJECTS

3-7

ROPOSED RESARCH PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2010 AND BEYOND

8-9

FINANCE

10-13

GOVERNANCE

14

RESEARCH TEAM

15

VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE

16

In all things of  
nature, there  
is something of  
the marvelous.  
~ Aristotle

## CEDAR: An Overview

CEDAR is a not for profit organization registered under the Societies Act of 1860 since 2006. 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 defines its mandate as working 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 it as a part of its mandate to straddle this divide and thereby plug the information gap in policy formulation. The need for an organization like CEDAR is especially acute in the Himalayan region, which suffers from limited capacity and a dearth of quality institutions.

### Focus

The research activities of the Centre 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 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 will help 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 CEDAR may collaborate with outside institutions to fill the knowledge gaps.

**Today's mighty oak is just yesterday's nut that held its ground**

**~ David Icke**

## PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

CEDAR also has close links with HNB Garhwal Central University, Srinagar (Garhwal) and Kumaun University (Nainital). CEDAR has signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with the two Universities, which enable CEDAR to access various facilities available to these institutions such as databases, laboratories, and equipment.

The above mentioned arrangements help CEDAR cut down on cost and, thereby, operate at a lower cost without compromising the quality of its work. Apart from these organizations, CEDAR also has close relationship with some other organizations of national and international repute; some of them are listed below:

- **Central Himalayan Rural Action group (CHIRAG), dist Nainital, Kumaun, Uttarakhand**
- **Central Himalayan Environment Association (CHEA)**
- **Doon Library and Research Centre, Dehradun**
- **Himalayan Consortium for Himalayan Conservation (HIMCON), New Delhi**
- **Himnotthan Society, Dehradun, Uttarakhand**
- **Peoples Science Institute, Dehradun, Uttarakhand**
- **Sir Ratan Tata Trust, Mumbai**

**No one person has to do it all but if each one of us follow our heart and our own inclinations we will find the small things that we can do to create a sustainable future and a healthy environment."**

**~ John Denver**



## RESEARCH ROJECTS

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. Rejuvenation of Himalayan Oaks in the Garhwal Himalaya

**Project Site:** 6 villages of Henval river catchment (Tributary of the Ganga)

**Objectives:** To revive Oak forests in Garhwal Himalayan Region.

CEDAR received a grant from HIMCON in the financial year 2007-08 to run a collaborative programme titled “Rejuvenation of Himalayan Oaks in the Garhwal Himalayas”. HIMCON and CEDAR worked in six villages, viz. Sabli, Chopriyali, Birkot, Haswangaon, Chopriyalgaon and Swadi to promote oak conservation. The villages fell in two watersheds of the Henval river catchments, a tributary of the Ganga. Community mobilization was an essential component of the programme for developing a sense of ownership of the assets created. To facilitate the activities of the programme, womens’ groups (*Mahila Mangal Dal*) were promoted. In the first year a central nursery was set up near the HIMCOM office but in the second year focus was on village based nurseries. Over 5,000 oak seedlings were raised. The seedlings of other species ranged from 200 – 500 in number. In all about 20,000 seedlings were raised. In addition, direct sowing of oak acorns was undertaken, guided by experimental work and field trials conducted by CEDAR.



Over 15,000 acorns were sown and germination rates of about 75% were achieved. This form of low cost regeneration can be highly effective in degraded areas and for the purposes of gap filling. Preventing surface runoff and enhancing infiltration of water were the other important objectives of the programme. For the recharge of springs percolation tanks were built and grass and shrub plantation carried out. On the forest plantation sites, low cost contour trenches were dug to enhance moisture near the seedling

roots and hence enhance survival of seedlings. While the failure of the 2009 monsoon resulted in higher than anticipated mortality, this project was an important learning experience and trials of direct seeding were highly successful.

**Funding Agency:** *Himalayan Consortium for Himalaya Conservation (HIMCON), New Delhi.*

## 2. Study of the use of Shrubs for Rehabilitation of degraded sites

**Project Site:** Kumaun Himalaya

**Objectives:** To identify and select shrub species suitable for the rehabilitation of degraded sites.

To develop a package of practices for the propagation of such species.

Through a grant from Himmotthan Society in the year 2007-08, CEDAR undertook a study to ascertain the potential of shrubs in afforestation programmes and rehabilitation of degraded sites. The objective of this study was to identify and select suitable shrub species and develop packages of practices for their propagation. Shrubs are also useful as nurse species for tree seedlings in and hence can enhance the efficacy of afforestation programmes.

In total, 35 species were selected with different uses. Of these, 4 species were selected exclusively for fodder while 10 species were identified with potential for commercial cultivation as bio-pesticides, natural growth promoters, for their edible fruits and medicinal values. All 35 species selected were native to the region. They have demonstratable benefits in plantation programmes but have not been used extensively. Based on this study several shrub species are now being used in afforestation programmes in the Uttarakhand Himalaya.

**Funding Agency:** *Himmotthan Society, Dehradun*

## 3. Towards undertaking a preparatory research study to support the Pithoragarh District Initiative on Microfinance

**Project Site:** Twenty four villages of Pithoragarh District, Uttarakhand

**Objectives:** To explore financial exclusion and the financial needs of people living in rural Uttarakhand.

Funded by the Small Grants Proposal (SGP) scheme of the Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT), CEDAR commenced a study to explore the financial exclusion and needs of people living in the rural areas of Uttarakhand in 2008-09. Financial Exclusion has attracted the attention of policy makers and development practitioners in the wake of the recognition that it reinforces other forms of exclusion while addressing it could trigger growth and thereby signal exit from chronic poverty.

Under the SGP scheme CEDAR explored the cash flow patterns, financial inclusion, and gaps in financial services available in the remote Pithoragarh district of Kumaun, Uttarakhand. The end product of the study was a comprehensive report, structured on household livelihood security framework to situate financial reality of the people of the area in the larger context of their environment. The study findings suggested that while the nature of poverty in the study area was not chronic or acute, most of the well being was

a result of partial or large scale reliance on remittance and pensions. The study also found that the stereotypical micro finance model of small loans and quick repayments was not relevant to the needs of the people in the study area, that the average size of loans was rupees 30,567/- and 60% of loans came from formal sources of credit including banks(39.29%), cooperatives (10.7%) and SHGs (8.6%) . The study also found that many financial needs, such as need for health and educational financial products as well as insurance, especially livestock insurance, were unmet.

The project also had other benefits. CEDAR, joined hands with a local NGO, Himalayan Gram Vikas Samiti (HGVS) Gangolihat, to facilitate the work of data collection and to learn from their understanding and knowledge of the study context. At the same time, CEDAR also contributed its share by building local capacity to carry out similar work in the future. Ten local men and women and two staff of HGVS were given a three day orientation in the work of designing study questionnaire and conducting household survey. The work of data collection was being done by the same individuals under the supervision of CEDAR staff.

The final report of this project has been submitted to the funding agency and, on SRTT's suggestion, the study findings are being brought out as a monograph for wider dissemination of the study findings.

***Funding Agency: Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT), Mumbai***

#### **4. Evaluation of LDPs developed under SML project under Himmotthan Pariyojana**



**Project Site:** Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh

**Objectives:** To evaluate Livelihood Development Plans (LDPs) developed by the People's Science Institute (PSI) as part of the Sustaining Mountain Livelihoods (SML).

Inappropriate land use in the mountains can lead to major and often irreversible environmental damage. Natural Resource Management (NRM) activities such as trees and grass plantations, and soil and moisture conservation

work, are critical interventions to improving peoples lives. These in combination with the development of irrigation infrastructure, and appropriate agriculture practices can greatly enhance sustainable livelihoods in mountain regions. In the year 2008-2009, CEDAR received a grant under the Small Grants Proposal (SGP) scheme of the Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT) to evaluate 30 Livelihood Development Plans (LDPs) developed by the People's Science Institute (PSI) as part of the Sustaining Mountain Livelihoods (SML) Programme to be implemented in the programme villages of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.



Under the SGP, CEDAR evaluated the various NRM based interventions and secondary income generation activities as planned in the different livelihood development plans. The evaluation was carried out on the basis of field visits, meetings with the communities, and consultations with PSI and their field staff. Inputs were provided based on which several aspects of the grant proposal were modified. In particular, CEDAR advocated the development of a cluster approach so that marketable volumes could be generated and activities could be carried out at scale. A market approach was incorporated into the LDPs and there was an enhanced focus on self sufficiency and sustainability. A final proposal has now been prepared by PSI and submitted to SRTT for funding of this project.

***Funding Agency: Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT), Mumbai***

## **ONGOING RESEARCH PROJECTS**

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

**Project Site:** Uttarakhand

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 NREGA 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 is assisting Himmotthan to determine the impact of IFLDP on both the lives of local people and on ecosystem recovery. This exercise is 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. While this is a mid-term assessment it should yield valuable information on ways and means to enhance the IFLDP programme in the years to come.

***Funding Agency: Himmotthan Society, Dehradun***

## **2. Livelihoods Strategy Workshop for North East India**

**Project Site:** North East India

CEDAR helped facilitate workshops and consultative meetings with various stakeholders in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland during February-March, 2010 to develop thematic/sectoral and individual state strategic plan. These workshops, led and organized by the North East Initiative of the Sir Ratan Tata Trust were attended by 72 influential participants from the state governments, research institutions, non-government organizations and civil society. These were organized in the state capitals of Kohima, Itanagar and Aizawl. On the basis of the workshop and meetings held in these places, the Government organisations and Non-Government Organisations developed in-depth understanding on dimensions of rural livelihood issues and also identified and designed the effective interventions for rural livelihood issues of the North-East India. The strategies developed from these workshops are being used by the North East Initiative (NEI) of SRTT.

***Funding Agency: Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT), Mumbai***

## **3. Development Programme Effectiveness and Sustainability Index (PEAS)**

**Project Site:** India

CEDAR obtained a Small grant from Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT) to develop a sustainability index that would enable evaluators to assess projects being supported by SRTT at the stages of proposal submission and project completion. One of the objectives of the PEAS is to help provide, in a simple and quick manner, comparable data for different projects, which can help evaluate projects and improve project design. The project stages involve assessing current development indices, preparing an index keeping in mind the specific needs of SRTT, sharing the index with regional offices and partner organizations of SRTT, running a pilot in field areas of different partner organizations, and disseminating findings of the pilot and a finalized index.

***Funding Agency: Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT), Mumbai***

## **PROPOSED RESEARCH PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2010 AND BEYOND**

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

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.

### **2. Developing appropriate Research Methodologies (A training program for Himalayan ecologists)**

In the recent IPCC report on climate change, the Himalayas have been referred to as a "white spot" as there is hardly any data about the region to address issues related to climate change. In Himalayan countries research initiatives and groups have by-in-large remained weak or transient. Generally such initiatives developed around individuals and collapsed when they left. This is reflected in India's status in science, as measured in terms of research articles published in international journals, which has dropped steadily from 8th place in 1980 to 13th in 1990 and 21st at present. The situation in the Himalayan states of India is worse, and continues to deteriorate. CEDAR, through its Chairman, Prof S.P. Singh is attempting to look into issues surrounding training and capacity building of young ecologists in the Himalaya.

### **3. To study the effects of climate change induced fire regimes on chir-pine and the oaks-pine mixed forests of Uttarakhand Himalaya**

One of the most important causes of human induced fires in the chir-pine forests of the Uttarakhand Himalaya has been the desire to promote the growth of fodder by local communities. In Uttarakhand, chir-pine is a fire adapted species dominating the densely populated mid altitude (1000-1800 m) forest landscapes and covering 4,000 km<sup>2</sup> of the state. The frequent escape of fire from pine forests into socially

and ecologically valuable oak forests is a major environmental concern in the region as this facilitates replacement of oak by pine and thereby accelerates the depletion of oak forests. The frequency and intensity of climate change induced forest fires during winter season may increase in the region in near future due to climate change. These advanced fire regimes may have significant impacts on structural and functional attributes of fire prone ecosystems and hence on local livelihoods as well. Winter fires, contrary to common perception of helping in minimizing fuel load, may actually end up increasing it thus encouraging severe fires to occur during summer season. There is a lack of in-depth studies on the ecology of forest fires in general, and in the wake of changing climate, increasing winter fires in particular. It is expected that the proposed study would not only help establish some vital baseline on the ecology of climate change induced fires, but it may also help identify some key areas for future research on this important aspect of forest ecology. The outcomes might help state forest department and local community based institutions to develop appropriate strategies for the better management of forest fires in Uttarakhand.

#### **4. Linking Community Development and Carbon Sequestration to Address Forest Degradation in Uttarakhand Himalaya**

While deforestation continues to attract global attention, it is degradation that affects most developing countries. While forest cover is stable in the Indian Himalayas, extraction of forest produce by local populace continues to lower carbon content without bringing about deforestation. The project proposes to work with community managed forests in Uttarakhand on the problems of forest degradation and carbon emission. In the process, it aims to assess forest degradation, develop methods of carbon stock estimation and build community capacity in the same, initiate livelihood activities leading to carbon sequestration and sensitise local communities on carbon sequestration.

#### **5. Mapping of Migration, its Drivers, and Impact**

This proposed area of research is of importance given the widening gap between the mountains and the plains, shift in the locus of population from the mountains to the plains, and the strategic importance of the mountain areas. As towns in the plains areas expand, and as industrialization of the hill states draws people down from the mountains, there are significant changes in migration patterns and social structures which warrant investigation.

**Trees go wandering forth in all directions with every wind, going and coming like ourselves, traveling with us around the sun two million miles a day, and through space heaven knows how fast and far!**

**~ John Muir**

# FINANCE



*S. Ramanand Aiyar & Co.*

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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## FORM NO. 10B

(See rule 17B)

**Audit Report under section 12A(b) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, in the case of charitable or religious trusts or institutions.**

We have examined the Balance Sheet of **CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY, DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH** as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010 and the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date which is in agreement with the books of account maintained by the said Institution.

We have obtained all the information and explanation which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of the audit. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the head office and the branches of the above named Institution visited by us so far as appears from our examination of the books subject to the comments given below:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the information given to us the said accounts give a true and fair view.

- (i) in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the above named Institution as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010, and
- (ii) in the case of the Income and Expenditure Account, of the deficit of its accounting year ending on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010.

The prescribed particulars are annexed hereto.

For S. Ramanand Aiyar & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.000990X

  
**R. Balasubramanian**  
Partner



Place: New Delhi

Date: 30 JUL 2010

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**CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY, DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH**

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2010**

	<u>CURRENT YEAR</u>	<u>PREVIOUS YEAR</u>
	Rs.	Rs.
<b>INCOME</b>		
<b>Projects in progress brought forward</b>		
Himalaya Consortium for Himalayan Conservation (Himcon)	71,441	132,907
Himmothan Grants Programme	24,195	81,992
SRTT - Microfinance Project	333,480	-
SRTT - SML PSI Evaluation Project	151,897	-
	<u>581,013</u>	<u>214,899</u>
<b>Project Funding</b>		
<b>Receipts during the year</b>		
Himalaya Consortium for Himalayan Conservation (Himcon)	32,600	-
Himmothan Grants Programme	-	95,000
SRTT - Microfinance Project	-	446,000
SRTT - SML PSI Evaluation Project	100,000	275,000
SRTT - LSW for North East India	269,000	-
SRTT - SI	465,000	-
Himmothan - IFLDP	179,790	-
	<u>1,046,390</u>	<u>816,000</u>
<b>Other Incomes</b>		
Donation	55,000	-
Administrative cost Realised	58,400	36,030
Interest Income	14,275	8,111
Miscellaneous Income	-	78
	<u>127,675</u>	<u>44,219</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u><u>1,755,078</u></u>	<u><u>1,075,118</u></u>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
Rent	78,000	-
Depreciation	433	-
Website Expenses	3,000	-
Office Expenses	4,458	-
Water and Electricity	3,118	-
Printing & Stationery	-	682
<b>Expenditure on Projects</b>		
Himalaya Consortium for Himalayan Conservation (Himcon)	45,588	61,466
Himmothan Grants Programme	24,544	152,797
SRTT - Microfinance Project	255,960	112,520
SRTT - SML PSI Evaluation Project	316,206	123,103
SRTT - LSW for North East India	120,417	-
SRTT - SI	16,000	-
Himmothan - IFLDP	40,602	-
	<u>908,326</u>	<u>450,568</u>
<b>Balance</b>	<b>846,752</b>	<b>624,550</b>
Less: Transferred to Project in Progress	872,744	581,013
Surplus (Deficit) transferred to Reserve Fund	<u>(25,992)</u>	<u>43,537</u>

**Significant Accounting Policies and Notes - Schedule 4**

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

30 JUL 2010



**CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY, DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH**

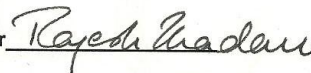
**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2010**

	<b><u>CURRENT YEAR</u></b>	<b><u>PREVIOUS YEAR</u></b>
	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
<b><u>LIABILITIES</u></b>		
<b><u>Reserve Fund</u></b>		
As per last Balance Sheet	64,012	20,475
Add: Transferred from Income and Expenditure Account	<u>(25,992)</u>	<u>43,537</u>
	38,020	64,012
<b><u>Current Liabilities</u></b>		
Projects in Progress (Schedule - 1)	872,744	581,013
Other Liabilities (Schedule - 2)	4,599	14,523
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>915,363</u></b>	<b><u>659,548</u></b>
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>		
<b><u>Fixed Assets</u></b>		
<b><u>Furniture</u></b>		
Gross Block	8,663	-
Less: Depreciation	<u>433</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Block	<u>8,230</u>	<u>-</u>
<b><u>Current Assets, Loans and Advances</u></b>		
<b><u>Current Assets</u></b>		
<b><u>Cash and Bank Balances</u></b>		
With Scheduled Bank- In Current Account		
ICICI Bank A/c	63,814	564,105
IOB - 10785	683,582	-
IOB - 10857	<u>157,790</u>	<u>-</u>
	905,186	564,105
Imprest with Co-ordinators	-	15,443
Cash in hand	1,947	-
<b><u>Loans and Advances (Schedule -3)</u></b>	-	80,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>915,363</u></b>	<b><u>659,548</u></b>

**Significant Accounting Policies and Notes - Schedule 4**

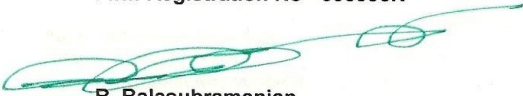
Chairman 

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



30 JUL 2010



**CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY, DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH**

**SCHEDULE - 1**

**PROJECTS IN PROGRESS**

	<u>As on 31.03.2010</u>	<u>As on 31.03.2009</u>
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
Himalaya Consortium for Himalayan Conservation (Himcon)	58,453	71,441
Himmothan 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	-
Himmothan - IFLDP	139,188	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>872,744</b>	<b>581,013</b>

**SCHEDULE - 2**

**Other Liabilities**

	<u>As on 31.03.2010</u>	<u>As on 31.03.2009</u>
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
TDS Payable	4,599	14,523
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,599</b>	<b>14,523</b>

**SCHEDULE - 3**

**Loans and Advances**

	<u>As on 31.03.2010</u>	<u>As on 31.03.2009</u>
Advance recoverable in cash or in kind or value to be received		
Advance to HGVS for expenditure on SRTT Microfinance Project	-	80,000
	-	80,000



## 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. Singh	S.P. 09, Waldorf Compound, Mallital, Nainital	Advisor, State Planning Commission, Uttarakhand & former Vice Chancellor	Chairman
Prof. Joshi	B.K. 217, Indra Nagar-1 Dehradun-248006	Academician and former Vice Chancellor	Vice-Chairman
Dr. Chopra	Ravi c/o People's Science Institute, 252 Vasant Vihar-1 Dehradun	Researcher & Head of Peoples Science Institute, Dehradun	Member
Mr. Kanai Lall	C-57, Friends Colony, New Delhi-110 065	Former Corporate executive and Chairman of Chirag, Dist. Nainital.	Member
Dr. Thadani	Rajesh 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	Himmotthan Society, Dehradun	Executive Director, Himmotthan Society	Member

## RESEARCH TEAM

**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@yahoo.com](mailto:surps@yahoo.com)

**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 – the largest grassroots NGO in 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](mailto:rajesh@cedarhimalaya.org)

**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.

Email: [devendra@cedarhimalaya.org](mailto: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](mailto:mohit@cedarhimalaya.org)

**Dr. Vishal Singh: (Coordinator, Post Doctoral Fellow)** 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](mailto:vishal@cedarhimalaya.org)

**Ashish Rawat (Research Associate):** Has recently submitted his doctoral thesis to Forest Research Institute University, Dehradun on Bioengineering of Landslides Damaged Sites in Garhwal Himalaya. Ashish has also extensively worked on ecorestoration of derelict mined lands. His research interests include disaster management, rehabilitation /reclamation of degraded lands and natural resource management.

Email: [ashish@cedarhimalaya.org](mailto:ashish@cedarhimalaya.org)



## **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 requisite quorum.

### **Salary:**

Maximum salaries/ consultancies paid were in the Rs 15,000-25,000/month bracket.

### **Travel:**

- No international travel was incurred.
- Air travel was occurred only as budgeted in project heads (Travel to the North east). No air travel costs were incurred for any other reason.
- Maximum cost of any single rail ticket purchased was less than Rs 1000.

### **Our 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
  - 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)



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**Administrative Office**

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