

ANNUAL REPORT

2024-2025



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The action research conducted by CEDAR addresses the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



Sustaining Mountain Ecosystems

Picture Courtesy: Team CEDAR
Sketches: Fuhar Verma; Taranpreet Kaur

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Foreword



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About Us



CEDAR is a not-for-profit organization registered in 2006 under the Societies Act of 1860. The registered office is located in Delhi, while the chief operations 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'. We are committed to informing environmental and development issues, reaching out to stakeholders and policymakers, and creating novel pathways for sustainable management of natural resources in the Himalayas. CEDAR is recognized as a Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (SIRO) by the Department of Science and Industrial Research (DSIR), Ministry of Science



CEDAR envisions itself as the bridge between research and practice to facilitate socially just and equitable natural resource management in the Himalaya.



Our mission is to foster awareness and understanding of the Himalayan ecosystem through trans-disciplinary knowledge generation and dissemination.

Thematic areas

- Forest and Humans
- Urbanization and Water
- Climate Change Adaptation

CEDAR actively promotes:

- Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
- Community Led Research
- Collaborative Partnership
- Evidence based Policy Advocacy

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Completed Projects



- 01** Assessing the impact of Himmatthan's fodder and livestock program on livelihoods, productivity, biodiversity, income, etc. in the Western Himalaya
- 02** Scoping study on the impact of climate change and rapid urbanization on water security in small and medium towns of Western Himalaya
- 03** Securing Ecosystem Services of Forests and Hydrology in Mangar Bani and Surroundings Aravallis
- 04** Executing Alternate Energy Source (Improve Cook Stove) for climate mitigation, carbon credits and co benefits in Uttarakhand
- 05** Mitigating Human- Leopard Conflict in the Southern Aravallis: A focus on livestock depredation and management

Assessing the Impact of CHLI- Phase II, on Livelihood, Income Generation in Western Himalaya



Donor/Funding Agency: Himmotthan Society, Dehradun

Field Site: Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh

Duration: October 2024 - March 2025

Project Investigator: Dr. Vishal Singh

Project Lead: Dr. Renu Suyal

In the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR), livestock rearing underpins rural livelihoods, yet dependence on forest fodder continues to strain fragile ecosystems. While national and state schemes promote fodder cultivation, breed improvement, and women's empowerment, a major regional effort has been the Central Himalayan Livestock Initiative (CHLI), led by the Himmotthan Society under Tata Trusts. Since 2015, CHLI has benefitted nearly 60,000 households in Uttarakhand by improving fodder availability, livestock management, and breed quality, while reducing women's drudgery through homestead fodder cultivation and women-led dairy cooperatives. Support from MNREGA has further strengthened fodder plantations and livestock infrastructure.

Objectives

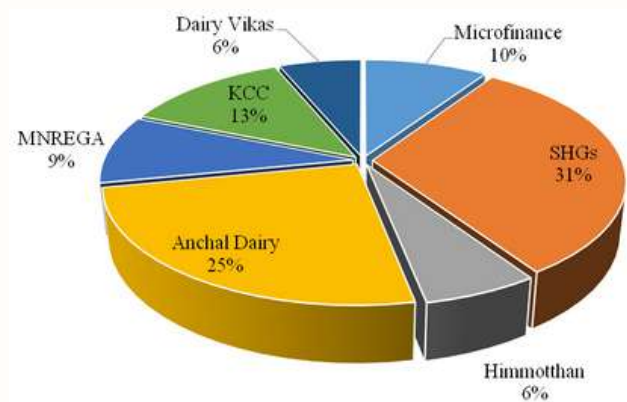
1. Examine Changes in Fodder Production, Utilization and feeding practices
2. Assess Changes in the Livestock Population and Breed Improvement on income status and overall economic well-being of farmers.
3. Analyse Impact on Forest Productivity and Biodiversity
4. Examine the effects of fodder and livestock improvements on the labour demands placed on women, focusing on changes in drudgery and overall quality of life



Findings of the Study

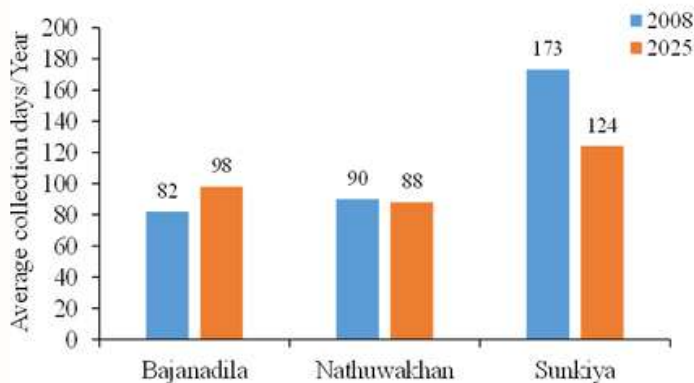
- Women predominantly manage livestock and fodder activities, representing 80% of surveyed respondents across 18 studied villages, highlighting their critical role in sustaining rural livelihoods.
- Average household size was six members, reflecting extended family systems. Educational attainment among household heads was moderate, with over 60% completing primary to higher education, supporting potential adoption of improved practices.
- Intervention plots consistently outperformed control areas, with biomass yields notably higher (e.g., Devrada: 20.8 t/ha vs. 4.63 t/ha), validating the effectiveness of applied fodder management interventions across varied agro-ecological zones.
- Livestock feeding integrates traditional and improved practices, indicating increased awareness of nutritional needs and a shift towards sustainable feeding systems.
- Financial inclusion is gradually improving. Notably, initiatives such as Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Anchal Dairy, and the Himmotthan program are making meaningful contributions toward connecting households with essential financial resources and livestock-related services.

- Fodder systems are built around green grasses, crop residues (pea, wheat, barley), and improved varieties such as Napier and Thysanolaena. Villages like Binsar and Berangna showed good adoption of Napier cultivation. However, pest problems, especially rodent attacks in Ulangara and Thaled to fodder crop failures, highlighting ecological vulnerabilities.
- Dairy-based livelihoods continue to be relevant despite herd size reductions in villages like Nald and Deorada due to migration and fodder scarcity. Villages such as Berangna and Sunkiya maintained self-sufficiency in milk, supported by entities like Anchal Dairy and local milk collectors.



Distribution of Credit and Loan Sources among Respondents (n=32) with Financial Access





Comparison of Average Fuelwood Collection Days per Year across Three Villages (2008 vs 2025)

- The study reveals incremental but sustained adoption of fodder cultivation on private lands. From 2021 to 2025, the proportion of households producing fodder increased from 66.9% to 68.5%.
- In 2021–22, 62% (86 out of 139) of surveyed households reported adopting AI, with 88 inseminations performed, resulting in 71 improved offspring and an AI success rate of 80.6%. By 2025, although the adoption rate declined to 44% (57 out of 130 households), the success rate increased to 86.4%, with 66 AIs leading to 57 improved offspring.
- Between 2021–22 and 2025, total daily milk production increased from 478.5 L to 712.9 L (+49%). Indigenous cows grew from 45 to 69, and their yield almost doubled from 1.72 L to 3.22 L. Crossbred cows improved in yield from 2.87 L to 4.34 L, while indigenous buffaloes also rose slightly from 3.66 L to 3.93 L. The number of improved buffaloes more than doubled (5 to 11) with stable yield at 3.93 L.
- Goat rearing has expanded significantly, with numbers rising from 320 to 516 (+61%). Income from goat and sheep sales also grew from ₹197,500 to ₹229,500 (+16%). Adoption of stall feeding increased sharply, from just 2 to 14 households, reflecting a shift toward semi-intensive practices.

- Livestock interventions under CHLI-II supported both livelihoods and ecological restoration by promoting stall feeding and fodder cultivation, easing pressure on forests.
- In subtropical areas, fodder yields improved from 60.27 t/ha (2011) to 66.81 t/ha (2025), showing the success of silvipasture models. In temperate zones, yields declined from 15.5 t/ha to 3.23 t/ha, mainly due to off-season cuts and early grazing. Even so, the availability of biomass highlights the resilience of these grasslands and the need for better-timed assessments.



- Between 2021–22 and 2025, livestock-keeping households diversified feed choices and increasingly adopted standardized commercial brands. In 2021–22, Kapila Pashu Aahar was most preferred (41%), followed by Trisuli_SP (33%), with smaller shares for homemade feed (10%), local feed (7%), Anchal Pashu Aahar (6%), and TF (3%).

Scoping study on the impact of climate change and rapid urbanization on water security in small and medium towns of Western Himalaya



Donor/Funding Agency: Himmotthan Society, Dehradun
Field Site: Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh
Duration: March 2024 - March 2025

Project Investigator: Dr. Vishal Singh
Project Lead: Dr. Nidhi Singh

Urban agglomerations across the Indian Himalaya are undergoing rapid expansion and economic transformation. Their increasing population fueled by migration from rural areas, consumptive lifestyles as the economic status of people change; and effects of climate change, are all contributing to ever-growing water shortages. This has led to a situation of water insecurity in the region.

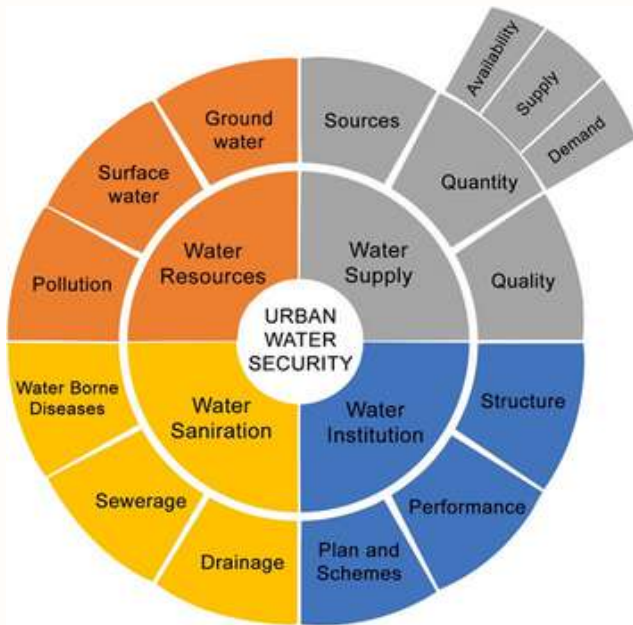
Recognizing this emerging concern, Himmotthan Society awarded CEDAR a small research grant to conduct a scoping study. Seven cities and towns—Dehradun, Mussoorie, Haldwani, Nainital, Shimla, Almora, and Dharamshala—were taken up as case studies. The report explored how rapid development and environmental change affect water availability, quality, distribution, and associated resources. It identified city-specific vulnerabilities and challenges while also proposing practical, nature-based solutions to strengthen water security in urban Himalayan contexts.

Objectives

- The study aimed to produce a comprehensive report that builds a broad understanding of water-related challenges in rapidly urbanizing cities of the Western Himalayan states of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

Findings of the Study

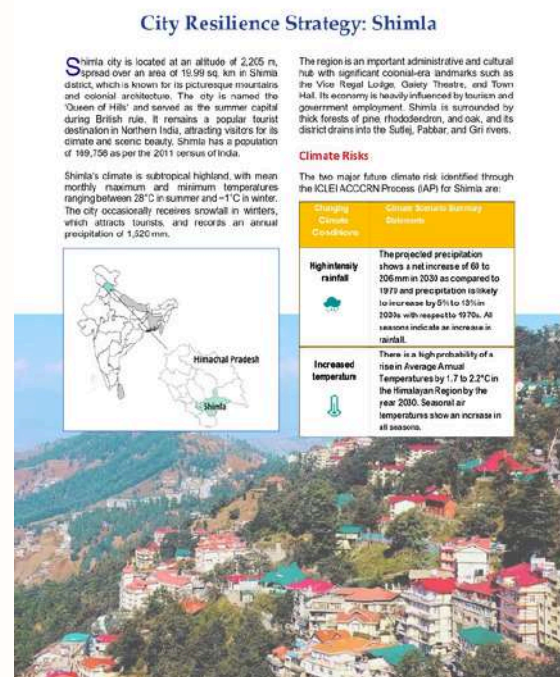
The study examined different aspects of prominent cities and towns across Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh, highlighting the diverse water security challenges specific to each location (Table 1).

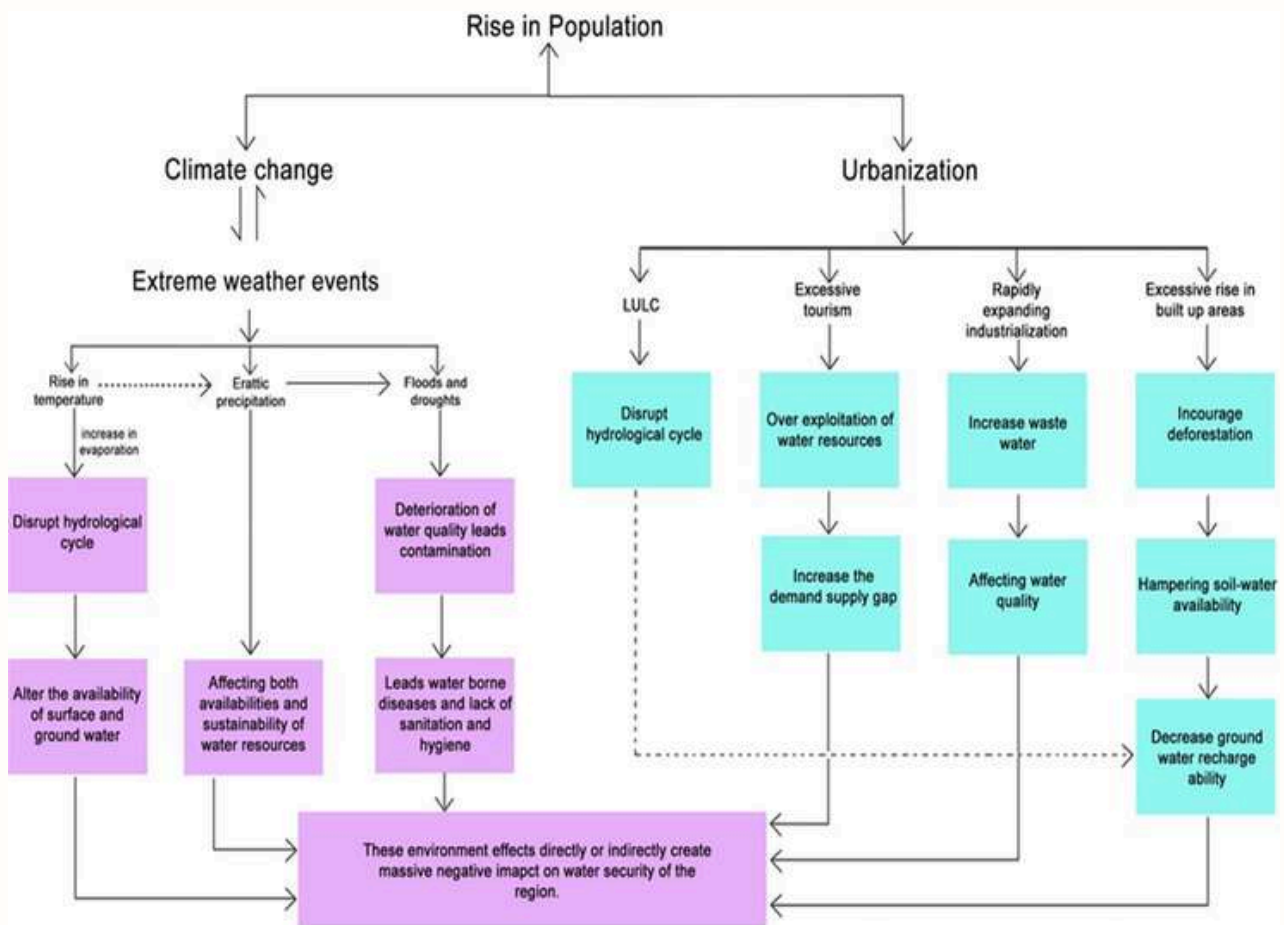


Framework used for the assessment of urban water security

- Figure below showed how the combined pressures of urbanization and climate change are significantly affecting water security in the region.
- The research identified key gaps and challenges at multiple levels—physical, institutional, environmental, and socio-economic—that are being intensified by the dual pressure of urbanization and climate change.
- Opportunities to strengthen water security were explored, including improving local governance, starting capacity building, adopting modern technologies, implementing water pricing strategies, and promoting data-driven approaches.

- The study proposed a range of nature-based solutions and climate-adaptive strategies, such as rainwater harvesting (RWH), springshed management, wastewater treatment, stormwater management, revival of traditional water systems, and groundwater recharge through pervious pavements.
- A small-scale RWH potential assessment was conducted for selected cities. Results showed that Dehradun and Pithoragarh had the highest annual and monsoon harvesting potential, while Tehri recorded the lowest annual potential and Almora the lowest monsoon potential.
- Finally, the study offered several policy-oriented recommendations, including replicating effective institutional frameworks, improving governance structures, ensuring convergence with existing policies, introducing impact-based environmental regulations, and regulating tourism to reduce pressure on local water resources.





Combined impact of urbanization & climate change on water security

Table 1: Key characteristics of cities and towns across Western Himalaya

	Name of city/town	Area (Sq. Km)	Type of city/town	Number of municipal wards	Nature of city/town	Current population	Water Demand-supply gap (MLD)
1.	Dehradun	196.48	Large sized city (Municipal corporation)	100	Capital city Plain + hilly terrain	19,25,925	28.89
2.	Mussoorie	65	Small town (Municipal council)	13	Hilly and touristic	1,04,064	7.60
3.	Dhanuaulti		Tehsil (Sub division of district)	NA	Hilly and touristic	-----	-----
4.	Nainital	11.73	Small town (Municipal council)	15	Hilly and touristic	77,514	2.95
5.	Haldwani	250	Large sized city (Municipal corporation)	60	Plain and industrial	3,99,556	10.39
6.	Bhowali	---	Small town (Municipal council)	7	Hilly and touristic	10,770	0.66
7.	Almora	7.6	Small town (Municipal council)	8	Hilly terrain	1,38,975	7.78
8.	Shimla	35.34	Large sized city (Municipal corporation)	41	Capital city hilly and touristic	2,38,000	18.0
9.	Dharamshala	27.6	Large sized city (Municipal corporation)	17	Hilly and touristic	53,543	2.13
10.	Palampur	14.96	Small town (Municipal council)	15	Hilly and touristic	49,000	0.38

***(Source: For Uttarakhand cities and towns-Jal Sansthan, Uttarakhand)**

Securing Ecosystem Services of forest and Hydrology in Mangar Bani and surrounding Aravallis



Donor/Funding Agency: Wipro Foundation
Field Site: Aravalli hill zones Faridabad, Gurugram
Duration: January 2023- October 2025

Project Investigator: Mr. Chetan Agrawal

The Mangar Bani sacred grove and the surrounding Aravalli's hills provide several ecosystem functions for the rapidly expanding cities of Gurgaon (Gurugram) and Faridabad, as well as local Aravalli foothill villages. These include ground water recharge, flood moderation, large scale forest cover, wildlife habitat and corridor, and green lungs that moderate air pollution. The Mangar Bani Sacred Grove is an old growth forest in the Aravalli hills that straddles the border of Gurgaon- Faridabad and is also close to Delhi. This sacred grove is protected by the three adjacent villages that have protected it over many generations, but creeping urbanization, and changes in aspirations of the new generation raises questions about its protection in the future.

Objectives

- The primary objective of this project is to increase understanding about the hydrological and forest ecosystem services of Aravalli's amongst the local communities and official stakeholders.
- Identify and implement locally relevant actions that help improve the water security and other ecosystem of Gurgaon and neighbouring cities and villages.

Findings of the Study



- Enhanced understanding of Aravalli hydrological ecosystem services provision in selected sub-catchments of Mangar and Badkhal, with plan for Managed Aquifer Recharge.
- Capacity building of local community stakeholders to undertake basic monitoring and identify and implement locally relevant groundwater recharge and watershed services– including soil moisture conservation works, pond (johar) restoration and bentonite lining to extend storage.
- Awareness and appreciation about the flora and fauna of the Mangar Bani and the Aravalli's in the children in Mangar and other local villages/schools, by capacity building of volunteer teachers of after-school centres of Laksh Foundation in 5 Aravalli villages.
- Capacity building of Children's of the Mangar Eco Club in Mangar Bani.
- Quantitative Forest Assessment of Mangar to ascertain the forest vegetation condition of Mangar Aravallis. Mapping the forest type and cover of natural Aravalli landscapes of Gurgaon including the Mangar Bani and its surrounding hills.
- Two trainings have conducted on environmental education with local volunteer teachers of after school centres of Aravalli villages of local partner Laksh Foundation.

Executing alternate energy source (Improved Cook Stoves) for climate mitigation, carbon credits and co-benefits in Uttarakhand



Donor/Funding Agency: CBED, Dehradun
Field Site: Uttarakhand (Haridwar district)
Duration: March 2024 - March 2025

Project Investigator: Dr. Nidhi Singh

A considerable proportion of the global population continues to depend on solid fuels for cooking and heating, with India ranking among the highest in fuelwood consumption. This dependency not only exposes millions of households to indoor air pollution but also places heavy pressure on forests and ecosystems. To address these challenges, the Improved Cooking Stove (ICS) initiative was undertaken with the aim of enhancing household health and energy efficiency, conserving forests and their ecological services, and contributing to global emission reductions.

This project was implemented as a collaborative effort of CEDAR and Centre for Business and Entrepreneurial Development (CBED) while Capgemini provided crucial financial support. CEDAR only contributed to the project by supporting cookstove distribution and data collection, while CBED, as the lead implementing partner, was responsible for the analysis and reporting. The primary objective was to promote clean energy solutions and improve indoor air quality through the distribution of clean cookstoves to rural households in 86 villages across Bhagwanpur and Bahadarabad blocks of Haridwar District, Uttarakhand.

Objectives

- To promote clean energy solutions and improve indoor air quality by distributing clean cook stoves to rural households in the Bhagwanpur and Bahadarabad blocks of Haridwar.

Findings of the Study



- Given the significance of Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS), a comprehensive three-day workshop focusing on their distribution to marginalized rural communities was organized from March 19 to March 21, 2024, at the CEDAR office in Dehradun.
- Overall, the workshop provided a comprehensive platform for participants to engage in meaningful discussions, exchange knowledge, and gain practical training, thereby advancing the collective efforts towards promoting the adoption of Improved Cooking Stoves in marginalized rural communities.
- Within a period of eight months, 20,000 improved cookstoves were successfully distributed to rural households across 86 villages of Bhagwanpur and Bahadarabad blocks, directly benefiting 20,000 families.
- CEDAR team supported CBED in conducting a comprehensive baseline survey covering 400 households. This survey captured information on existing cooking practices, fuel use, and health impacts prior to the intervention.
- Following the distribution, CEDAR team helped the CBED colleagues in data collection of post-intervention assessments, including kitchen performance tests and user surveys.

- To measure the effectiveness of the intervention, BKPT (Baseline Kitchen Performance Test) and PKPT (Post Kitchen Performance Test) surveys were conducted by CBED with support from CEDAR with 133 households. These assessments captured stove usage patterns, performance, fuel savings, and user satisfaction.
- These evaluations measured stove usage, efficiency, and user satisfaction, thereby ensuring effective monitoring and evaluation of the project outcomes.



Ongoing Projects



- 01** Transboundary Rivers of South Asia (TROSA) Phase II
- 02** Vanishing Flows: Mussoorie's Springs and the Price of Progress
- 03** Community based eco-restoration project, Damdama biodiversity park and lake
- 04** DISES: Do Landscape shape the emergence of institutions governing the pollinator commons?
- 05** Forest ecosystem assessment in the Gurgaon- Faridabad Aravalli hills: A case study

Transboundary Rivers of South Asia (TROSA) Phase II



Donor/Funding Agency: IUCN, India
Field Site: Uttarakhand (Pithoragarh and Champawat district)
Duration: February 2024 - March 2026

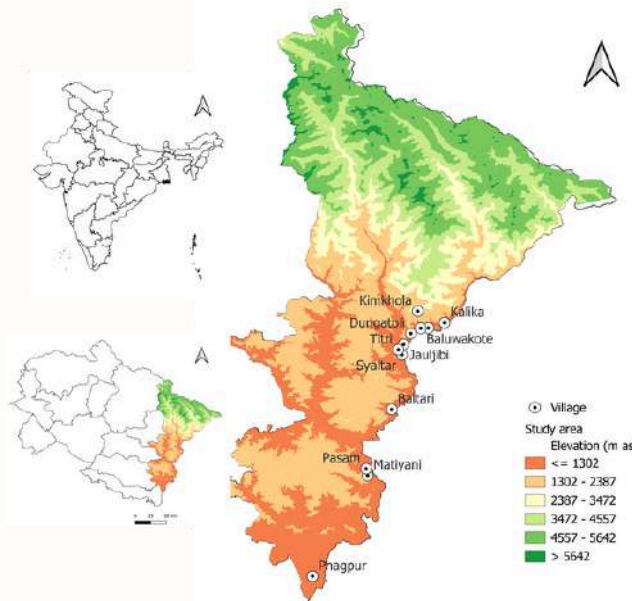
Project Investigator: Dr. Vishal Singh
Project Lead: Dr. Renu Suyal

TROSA Phase-2: Rivers, Rights and Resilience (T2:3R), funded by SIDA and in India by IUCN, works to support climate-resilient livelihoods for vulnerable natural-resource-dependent communities in the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna (GBM) basins. In India, the focus is on the Kali-Sharda River in the Ganga basin. The Mahakali-Sharda River Basin spans 19,682 km², of which 66.25% lies in India (Uttarakhand's Pithoragarh, Champawat, Udham Singh Nagar and Uttar Pradesh's Lakhimpur Kheri) and 33.75% in Nepal's Far-Western Province (Darchula, Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Kanchanpur).

The program promotes transboundary ecosystem management, inclusive water governance, and stronger institutions to build community resilience to climate risks.

Objectives

1. Strengthened climate-resilient of communities living in the transboundary GBM river basins
2. Improved and inclusive management of transboundary river ecosystems and protection of biodiversity across the GBM river basins
3. Strengthened leadership of civil society, especially women, Indigenous People, and youth to influence government and private sector on water governance across and between the transboundary GBM basins
4. Strengthened cooperation, collaboration and accountability across and between the transboundary GBM river basins

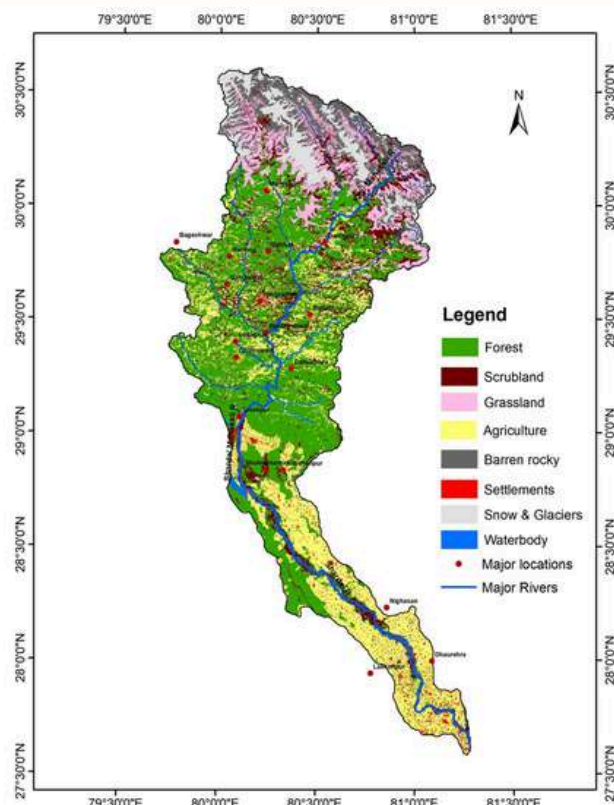


Study area

Highlights of the Study

- Conduct field surveys in shortlisted villages to assess suitability for the TROSA project (15 Villages surveyed; Organize 13 meetings with 161 participants (53 males, 108 females) representing various community roles.
- Land Use and Land Cover (LULC) maps for the years 2011, 2017 and 2023 of the Kali/Mahakali–Sharda basin have been developed and finalized. An atlas compiling these outputs has also been prepared and submitted.
- The identification and documentation of best practices for water-based livelihoods has been completed in selected villages of the Kali/Mahakali–Sharda basin. These practices highlight locally adaptive approaches that strengthen community resilience and promote sustainable use of water resources.
- Four knowledge exchange visits were conducted with participants from India (Lakhimpur Khiri, Dharchula, Munakot, Lohaghat, Champawat) and Nepal, focusing on climate-resilient livelihood practices and community learnings.

- CEDAR has developed a comprehensive strategy for citizen engagement in water quality monitoring, encompassing standardized sampling protocols, data management, and volunteer mobilization.
- Strategic monitoring sites and local communities were identified through nine consultative meetings. Hands-on training in water quality monitoring techniques and data analysis was conducted in Kalika and Banbasa (Pithoragarh and Champawat), involving 35 participants.



Land use/Land cover map of the Mahakali/Sharda River Basin for the year 2023





- Parameters tested by citizen scientists (n = 13) included Temperature, TDS, pH, DO, Alkalinity, Hardness, Chloride, Fluoride, Iron, Nitrate, Phosphate, and Fecal Coliform.
- Water quality monitoring across seven sites during pre-monsoon, post-monsoon, and winter indicated that most chemical parameters remained within permissible limits.
- Iron concentrations, with a desirable limit of ≤ 0.3 mg/L and a permissible limit of 1 mg/L as per BIS and WHO guidelines, were generally within safe levels except at Kanir and Baltari, where values reached 3 mg/L.
- Nitrate concentrations were within both desirable and permissible limits at all sites. Fecal coliform was detected at all sites, except during winter sampling at Charchum, Dhugatoli, Kalika, and Sailanigoth, indicating localized seasonal contamination.
- A one-day workshop was organized at CEDAR Dehradun, where citizen scientists from the Indian side (CEDAR and GDS region) presented their water quality monitoring findings.

- The analyses and interpretations were conducted under the expert guidance of PSI, facilitating knowledge exchange and discussion of the results.
- In the Upper Mahakali Basin, mapping of formal institutions and community-based groups for water governance has been completed. Literature review and stakeholder consultations documented policies and institutional roles across multiple levels.
- Fieldwork with villages, women's groups, NGOs, and government agencies provided detailed insights into water services and livelihoods. The study highlights a decentralized yet complex governance system and emerging sectoral gaps.

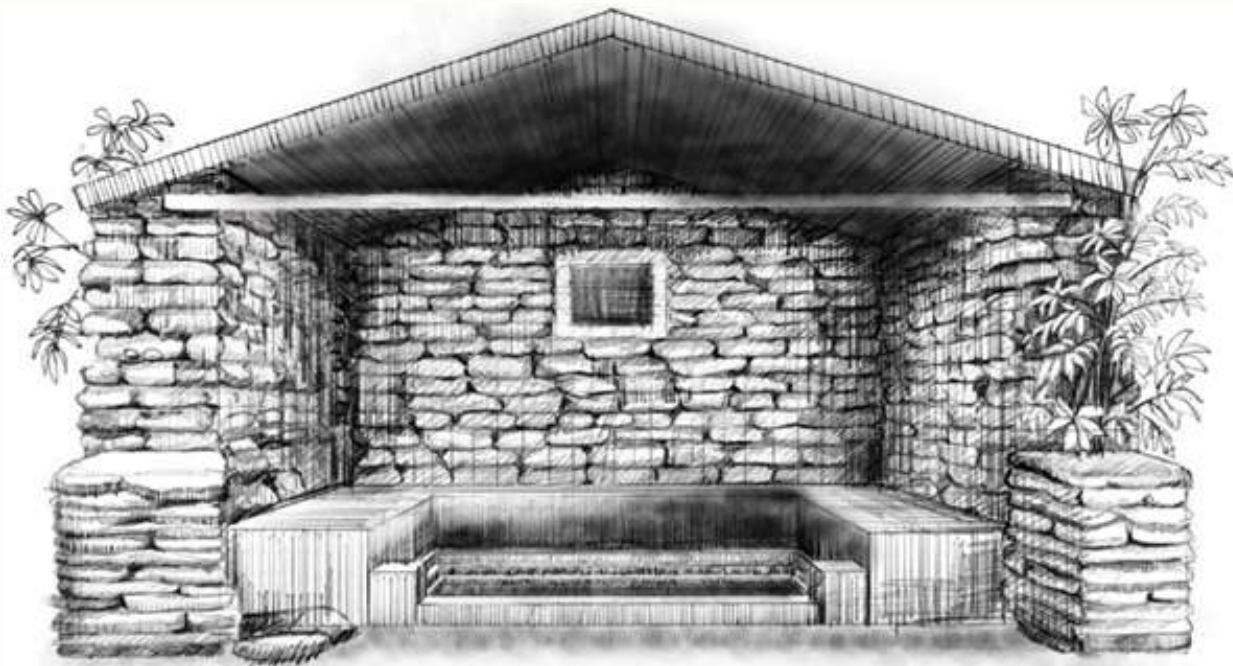


- The International Youth Conference “Connecting Youth from Himalayas to the Sea” was held from January 31 to February 2, 2025, in Mahendranagar, Nepal, with over 200 youth from India, Nepal, and Bangladesh.
- Five community members joined the event, including citizen scientist Ms. Yashoda from Dharchula block (Uttarakhand), who participated as a panelist and shared her experience of water quality testing.
- The Mahakali Basin Youth Summit (22–23 Dec 2024, Khalanga, Nepal) brought together youth and stakeholders from India and Nepal to strengthen transboundary river cooperation.
- Fourteen community members from Uttarakhand, including CEDAR staff, participated. Discussions focused on climate-resilient agriculture, flood early warning systems, and the role of women and youth in citizen science.
- Community members from Uttarakhand presented their findings through a poster on citizen-led water testing, alongside exchanges with Nepali youth. The summit concluded with a declaration committing to early warning systems, water testing labs, sustainable practices, and a transboundary youth platform for the Mahakali/Sharda River.
- A one-day mock drill on flood early warning was held on 25 June 2024 at Puranpur, Pilibhit, organized by GDS with CEDAR and NEEDS.
- Ten community members from Uttarakhand participated, practicing alert transmission and prioritizing vulnerable groups. Participants were added to the “Mahakali Purva Suchna” WhatsApp group for real-time flood information and transboundary river monitoring.



- Between February 2024 and March 2025: A total of 514 participants engaged in project activities, including FEWS trainings, FGDs, IDIs, knowledge exchange visits, and citizen science initiatives. Participants included community members, government officials, private sector representatives, and CSO members.

Vanishing Flows: Mussoorie's Springs and the Price of Progress



Donor/Funding Agency: Living Waters Museum, India
Field Site: Uttarakhand (Mussoorie)
Duration:

Project Investigator: Dr. Vishal Singh
Project Lead: Ms. Arista Roy

This online story explores the rich history, infrastructure, and cultural significance of Mussoorie's water systems. Once sustained by a network of natural springs and colonial-era water structures, the town's relationship with water has evolved dramatically over time. Through archival photographs, historical records, personal narratives, and artistic interpretations, this highlights the changing role of water in Mussoorie—from a lifeline for early settlers to the challenges of modern water management. By uncovering overlooked histories and local viewpoints, it will reflect on the past, present, and future of water resources in Mussoorie.

Objectives

1. It aims to raise awareness about the history and importance of local springs and water sources while promoting sustainable water management practices through narrative techniques to make it more engaging.
2. This exhibition can also engage local communities by highlighting the historical and cultural connections to water systems, evoking a sense of nostalgia.



Findings of the Study

- Documented the shifting dynamics of water access and use in Mussoorie, while preserving cultural memories linked to historical water sources.
- Mapped historical water systems, including old pipelines, archival records, and original spring locations.
- Analyzed ecological and infrastructural changes affecting water sources through historical comparisons, field visits, and expert consultations.
- Used visual storytelling tools, such as photography and interactive media, to create an accessible online storyboard.
- Published findings as an online storyboard by the Living Waters Museum, serving as an educational resource and reference for policymakers, researchers, and conservationists.
- Link: [Vanishing Flows](#)



 Living Waters Museum

 CEDAR

Welcome to the “Living Waters of Mussoorie”

The beginning of a new water chapter in the Himalayas

This project is the result of a collaborative effort between the Living Waters Museum and CEDAR. Since its inception, we have made significant progress, culminating in an engaging online narrative that traces the rich history of Mussoorie’s water systems—both past and present.

Scan the QR code to explore how water has been controlled, contested, and understood over the decades in Mussoorie, a quaint town located at the base of the Garhwal Himalayan range within the Dehradun district of Uttarakhand.



DISES: Do landscapes shape the emergence of institutions governing the pollinator commons?



Donor/Funding Agency: Cornell University, New York, United States

Field Site: Uttarakhand (Mukteshwar, Nainital District)

Duration: February 2024 - March 2026

Project Investigator: Dr. Vishal Singh

Project Lead: Dr. Nidhi Singh

The National Science Foundation (NSF) has commissioned a three-year collaborative research project to Cornell University, USA. The study focuses on two ecologically distinct apple-growing regions: the northeastern United States (New York) and northern India (Uttarakhand). The Indian site is led by CEDAR, which is overseeing all research activities in Uttarakhand. In both locations, smallholder apple farmers are experiencing declines in production, partly due to pollination limitations. Through a structured comparison of these sites, the project aims to examine how on-farm practices and landscape context influence pollinator communities.

Objectives

1. Characterizing pollinator communities and forest structures surrounding farms.
2. Conducting land use/land cover (LULC) mapping; and analyzing the on-farm annual agricultural cycle.
3. To assess the extent of pollination limitations on apple yield and the associated economic impacts on farmer livelihoods.
4. To engage farmers as citizen scientists and involve local youth as field staff to foster community-based ecological understanding and action.



Highlights of the Study

- In Mukteshwar region of Uttarakhand, 60 apple orchards have been selected for research purpose (Fig.). These orchards, each with at least 50 trees, are located between 1500 and 2400 meters above sea level—an altitudinal zone ideal for apple cultivation but highly sensitive to climate change.
- A total of 30 out of 60 farmers have agreed to work as citizen scientists. Apart from this, just to promote local youth, 4 young local researchers have also been selected to help these farmers in doing experiments.
- All 60 selected farmers were interviewed using a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire included multiple sections covering information about their farms, pollination practices, pollinator presence, socio-economic conditions, and agricultural crops. The survey was conducted digitally using the KOBO app on tablets.
- In all the selected farms pan traps were placed twice during the flowering season for 24 hours each to collect the insect or pollinator variety. The cups in these traps were filled with soap water to break the surface tension of the water, so that the insects fall through.
- Pollens were collected by hand from pollinizer tree belonging to a different variety than the max tree variety in each farm. After the samples were securely collected in the whirl pack with ethanol dilution they were washed dried and pinned on foam sheets with their respective labels and kept in boxes.
- With a plot radius of 11.34m more than 150 trees were stemmapped with a DBH greater than 7.62cm. Forest plots near the farms are crucial to determine the wild bee and other pollinator habitat conditions.
- Hand netting of 15 minutes was done in every farm site along with the 5 minute insect observations on the WiBee app and 3 minutes physical sheet observations of roughly a 1x1 meter square on the flowering apple tree.
- This information were gathered to analyse the different kind of pollinators and number of pollinators present in the Apple farms.



Training and Outreach

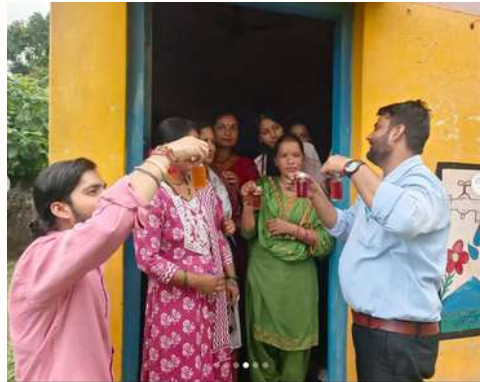
July 6, 2024

CEDAR, in collaboration with the People's Science Institute (PSI), conducted a Training of Trainers (ToT) on Water Quality for staff from CEDAR and GDS. The training included theoretical sessions on key water quality parameters and standardized protocols, along with practical field exercises at the Tamsa River and laboratory analysis at the CEDAR office using the CWQT kit. The trained staff were equipped to further train community members on water quality testing and safe water practices.



September 23–27, 2024

A four-day training in Kalika Village (Panchachuli Hotel) and Sailanigoth (Panchayat Bhawan) engaged 35 participants from seven villages on safe drinking water practices and water quality monitoring using CWQT kits. Guided by experts from the People's Science Institute, sessions combined interactive discussions and hands-on exercises. The training enhanced awareness, empowered youth and women, and laid plans for regular community-led water quality monitoring.



November 8–10, 2024

CEDAR organized a Cross-Border Knowledge Exchange Visit under the IUCN-funded project, in collaboration with Nepalese partners NEEDS, RUWDUC, and CRDS. The visit facilitated sharing of sustainable practices, water testing techniques, and local livelihood solutions, including agriculture and eco-friendly initiatives led by self-help groups.



January 2025

Under the NSF-funded DISES project, CEDAR, with Cornell University, George Washington University, and Boise State University, trained local field staff on pollinator research in apple farms. The training covered use of scientific tools, preparation of field and citizen scientist kits, and farm mapping for efficient data collection. Field staff learned pan-trap sampling methods, pollinator identification, and accurate recording in farm diaries. Trained staff are now equipped to conduct research on farms and train citizen scientists to monitor pollinators and support sustainable apple production.



February 28, 2025

CEDAR organized a one-day meeting to review post-monsoon and winter water sampling in the Upper and Lower Kali/Sharda Basin. Citizen scientists from CEDAR and GDS presented the data, while Dr. Anil Gautam (PSI) analyzed the results, recommended resampling at a few sites, parallel lab testing, and emphasized contextual documentation and mapping. The meeting concluded with a commitment to strengthen protocols, enhance community involvement, and continue seasonal water quality monitoring.



March 8-9, 2025

CEDAR-Himalaya organized a Joint Monitoring Visit at G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology during the 117th Kisan Mela. Participants included community members and representatives from Nepal (CRDS, NEEDS) and India (CEDAR and GDS). Participants gained insights into innovative agricultural practices, including modern dairy farming, advanced hydroponics, and the latest agri-tech solutions. The visit strengthened knowledge-sharing and capacity-building among communities.



Outreach

February 6, 2025

CEDAR has been recognized by the Carbon Markets Association of India (CMAI) for its work on carbon sequestration at India Climate Week. This recognition reinforces our commitment to advancing sustainable solutions for the future.



31st January- 2nd February, 2025

From CEDAR, Dr. Renu Suyal and Mr. Shivam Mishra, along with community members of the Upper Kali Basin, Uttarakhand, participated in the International Youth Conference 2025: "Connecting Youth from Himalaya to Sea" held in Mahendranagar, Nepal. Young leaders and experts from India, Nepal, and Bangladesh came together to deliberate on water cooperation, inclusive governance, and sustainable tourism.



February, 2025

Ms. Tanya Balan from CEDAR attended a two-day Urban Data Visualization workshop at the People's Science Institute, led by Dr. Jeff Allen (University of Toronto). Organized by the University of Toronto India Foundation and hosted by PSI, participants included practitioners and students from ICAR, SARRA, CEDAR, PSI, IIT Roorkee, and IIRS (ISRO). The workshop covered advanced mapping, data analytics, and revisualization techniques using live QGIS demonstrations.



December 22-23, 2024

CEDAR, along with its community members, participated in the Mahakali Youth Summit in Darchula, Nepal. Hosted by CRDS Nepal, the summit brought together young leaders and representatives from the organizations like, NEEDS, RUWDUC, GDS and CEDAR to strengthen transboundary collaboration for the sustainable management of the Mahakali River Basin. The event showcased citizen-led water quality monitoring, early warning systems for floods, while emphasizing the role of women and youth in protecting biodiversity and securing livelihoods in the region.



June 25, 2025

CEDAR, along with its community members, participated in a flood preparedness simulation organized by GDS in Uttar Pradesh. Participants trained on flood warning systems, evacuation procedures, and emergency response. From CEDAR, Dr. Nidhi Singh, Dr. Renu Suyal, and Mr. Shivam Mishra actively contributed. The initiative highlighted the need for cross-border collaboration and community resilience.



Doon Library Roundtable Sessions



Forest Fires: Understanding causes and finding solutions

July 26, 2024



Understanding Groundwater Dynamics in Uttarakhand Himalaya

August 26, 2024



Abandonment of Agriculture in Uttarakhand; Social and Ecological concerns

February 3, 2025

PUBLICATIONS

Scientific Publications

1. Singh, S. P., & Thadani, R. (2024). A leaf-based classification for Himalayan forests. *International Journal of Ecology and Environmental Sciences*, 50(1), 11-31.
2. Singh, N., Pandey, A., & Singh, V. (2024). Impact of institutional overlapping on water governance of Himalayan City, Nainital, India. *Water Policy*, 26(6), 601-617.
3. Singh, N., Singh, V., & Pandey, A. (2025). City profile: Nainital. *Cities*, 161, 105864.
4. Fraser, A. M., Allington, G. R., Luthra, A., Virkar, P., Rana, S., Suyal, R., Rawat, A., Ratna, A., Cunningham, K., Raikwal, N., Pandey, A., Singh, V. (2024). Pollination deficit in apples increases with elevation. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment*, 371, 109068.
5. Suyal, R. (2024). Ecology, Phytochemistry, Threat and Conservation Status of *Polygonatum cirrhifolium* (Wall.) Royle. *Threatened Medicinal Plants in the Indian Himalayan Region: Sustainability Challenges and Conservation Strategies*, 167-182, Springer Nature Switzerland.
6. Bajracharya, S. B., Maharjan, A., Singh, N., Sanyal, N., Singh, V., & Islam, S. T. (2024). Do perception factors affect adaptation behaviours against air pollution among vulnerable occupation groups? evidence from chittagong and dehradun. *Environmental Research Communications*, 6(2), 025016.
7. Singh, S. P., & Singh, V. (2025). Forest Fire Regime in Himalaya Likely to Change for Worse. *International Journal of Ecology and Environmental Sciences*, 51(1), 03-05.
8. Thadani R and Singh V,. 2025. *Handbook of Sustainable Forestry: Shaping the Future With Forests*. Routledge

Popular Articles

1. Untying the knots: Improving water governance in Nainital. 2024. India Water Portal. Nidhi Singh, Anvita Pandey, Vishal Singh. <https://www.indiawaterportal.org/governance-a.d-policy/governance/untying-knots-improving-water-governance-nainital>.
2. Springs of Life. 2024. Vishal Singh. <https://www.outlookindia.com/national/springs-of-life>

Policy

- Thadani Rajesh. 2024. Forest Fires in the Himalaya: Understanding the Crisis and Finding Solutions. Lead Article in ASIA magazine. Advanced Study Institute of Asia. pp5-13, Oct 2024

Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU)

Department of Forestry, Kumaun University, Nainital
Carbon Market Association of India (CMAI)

Donors & Partners



Voluntary Compliance

We are in voluntary compliance with the norms of the Credibility Alliance, which 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) 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.

Annual General Meeting: 18 Annual General Meeting held on 27 September 2024

Time: 5:00 PM

Venue: 814, Indira Nagar, Dehradun

Salary

Maximum salary paid was of were Rs. 1,40,000/- per month.

Travel

Maximum cost of any single rail ticket purchased was less than Rs 2000. International Travel: Maximum ticket was NIL.

Statutory Auditor

Mr. R. Balasubramanian, (Partner) S. Ramanand Aiyar & Co. 703, Surya Kiran building, 19, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi - 110001

Our Bankers

Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) Bank, New Delhi State Bank of India (SBI), Delhi
Indian Overseas Bank (IOB), Dehradun Axis Bank, Dehradun

Audited Financial Statement

CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY, DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2025			
PARTICULARS	Note No.	31-03-2025 Rs.	31-03-2024 Rs.
LIABILITIES			
Corpus Fund	1	2,00,000.00	2,00,000.00
Reserve Fund	2	(3,95,483.00)	(9,78,816.00)
Fixed Assets Utilisation Fund	3	11,90,852.00	7,91,726.00
Current Liabilities	4	26,89,556.00	18,20,715.00
		36,84,925.00	18,33,625.00
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	5	11,90,852.00	7,91,726.00
Non-current investments		-	-
Other Non-Current Assets	6	38,000.00	38,000.00
		12,28,852.00	8,29,726.00
Current Assets			
Inventories		-	-
Cash and Bank Balances	7	22,86,093.00	5,88,030.00
Other current assets	8	1,69,980.00	4,15,869.00
		24,56,073.00	10,03,899.00
Total		36,84,925.00	18,33,625.00

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts annexed


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

PUNEET Digitally signed
by PUNEET JAIN
Date:
2025.09.16
16:39:41 +05'30'

Puneet Jain
Partner
Membership No. 520928
Place: New Delhi
Date:

CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY, DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2025

PARTICULARS	31-03-2025 Rs.	31-03-2024 Rs.
INCOME		
Project Funding		
LOCAL CONTRIBUTION		
Fodder -Himnotthan :- Assessing the impact of himnotthan's fodder and livestock program on livelihoods, productivity, biodiversity, income, etc. in the western himalaya.	3,13,162.00	-
MOWR :- Hydro-Geological assessment and socio economic implications of depleting water resources in Tourist Towns of Uttarakhand	-	53,85,491.00
Water Security-Himnotthan :-The Impact of climate change and rapid urbanization on water security in small and medium towns of Western Himalaya.	2,50,000.00	-
Nagarro Software Pvt. Ltd :- Forest Ecosystem Assessment in the Gurgaon-Faridabad Aravalli hills.	2,22,944.00	-
WIPRO :- Security ecosystem services of forests and hydrology in Mangar Bani and Surrounding Aravallis	4,81,462.00	21,00,100.00
Sud Chemie India Pvt. Ltd :- Mitigating Human-Leopard Conflict in the Southern Livestock Aravallis , Focus on Depredation and Management.	5,25,000.00	-
WWF :- Assessing Carbon Stocks in High-altitudinal Wetlands of Uttarakhand	-	12,68,755.00
Abhipsa Foundation :- Community-based eco restoration project Damdama Biodiversity Park & Lake	4,25,000.00	8,50,000.00
Living Water Museum (LWM) :-The mussoorie chapter, Living Water Museum	-	1,00,000.00
Cookstove Distribution :- Executing alternate energy source (Improve cook stove) for climate credits and co-benefits in uttarakhand	12,90,000.00	10,20,408.00
FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION		
TROSA :-Strengthening cooperation, collaboration, and research activities across the Kai/Sharda River Basin.	66,73,025.00	-
DISES :-To find out the cause of decline in apple production partly due to pollination limitation.	34,08,792.00	-
Pollination Work :- Pollination Limitation in apples in the Uttarakhand Himalayas	-	8,53,724.00
	1,35,89,385.00	1,15,78,478.00
Project in progress (brought forward from unutilised funds of last year)	18,20,715.00	10,00,020.00
Other Receipts (Schedule 3)		
Donation	9,67,416.00	3,50,000.00
Administrative Cost Realised	5,47,492.00	4,37,722.00
Interest Income	47,296.00	62,300.00
Interest on income tax refund	19,971.00	-
	15,82,175.00	8,50,022.00
TOTAL INCOME	1,69,92,275.00	1,34,28,520.00

EXPENDITURE		
AGAINST LOCAL CONTRIBUTION		
Projects		
Fodder-Himnotthan :- Assessing the impact of himnotthan's fodder and livestock program on livelihoods, productivity, biodiversity, income, etc. in the western himalaya.	3,13,162.00	-
Sud Chemie India Pvt. Ltd :- Mitigating Human-Leopard Conflict in the Southern Livestock Aravallis , Focus on Depredation and Management.	5,25,000.00	-
MOWR :- Hydro-geological assessment and socio economic implications of depleting water resources in Tourist Towns of Uttarakhand	-	51,00,809.00
Water Security-Himnotthan :-The Impact of climate change and rapid urbanization on water security in small and medium towns of Western Himalaya.	2,50,000.00	-
Nagarro Software Pvt. Ltd :- Forest Ecosystem Assessment in the Gurgaon-Faridabad Aravalli hills.	37,294.00	-
WIPRO :- Security ecosystem services of forests and hydrology in Mangar Bani and Surrounding Aravallis	9,62,924.00	16,20,149.00
Iamgurgaon :- Baseline Forest Monitoring of the Ghata Bandh in Gurgaon	-	18,000.00
WWF :- Assessing Carbon Stocks in High-altitudinal Wetlands of Uttarakhand	-	14,52,712.00
Abhipsa Foundation :- Community-based eco restoration project Damdama Biodiversity Park & Lake	3,54,561.00	7,09,593.00
Living Water Museum (LWM) :-The mussoorie chapter, Living Water Museum	5,000.00	20,936.00
Cookstove Distribution :-Executing alternate energy source (Improve cook stove) for climate credits and co-benefits in uttarakhand	21,50,452.00	1,59,956.00
Foreign Contribution		
TROSA :-Strengthening cooperation, collaboration, and research activities across the Kali/Sharda River Basin.	51,31,586.00	-
DISES :-To find out the cause of decline in apple production partly due to pollination limitation.	20,19,515.00	-
NAU :- Research Collaboration for Social-Ecological Research in india of forest-dependent communities in field sites for the school of forestry	2,59,330.00	3,75,920.00
Pollination Work :- Pollination Limitation in apples in the Uttarakhand Himalayas	-	10,38,258.00
	1,20,08,824.00	1,04,96,333.00
Other Payments		
Communication Expenses	18,105.00	29,439.00
Consultancy and Honorarium	-	3,51,000.00
Asset Write Off	86,581.00	-
Depreciation	2,65,858.00	1,91,944.00
Employee Costs	5,17,865.00	20,63,500.00
Office Expenses	1,40,111.00	3,64,612.00
Insurance	26,042.00	27,210.00
Audit Fees	45,046.00	41,300.00
Printing and Stationery	15,318.00	5,560.00
Rent	1,19,700.00	4,64,700.00
Travel and Conveyance	19,551.00	92,246.00
Other Expenses	57,260.00	1,29,213.00
	13,11,437.00	37,60,724.00
Total Expenditure	1,33,20,261.00	1,42,57,057.00

Available funds	36,72,014.00	(8,28,537.00)
Less: Transferred to Project in Progress	26,89,556.00	18,20,715.00
Surplus for the year transferred to Reserve Fund	9,82,458.00	(26,49,252.00)

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts annexed



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

PUNEET JAIN Digitally signed
by PUNEET JAIN
Date:
2025.09.16
16:41:02 +05'30'

Puneet Jain
Partner
Membership No. 520928
Place: New Delhi
Date

CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY, DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2025

PARTICULARS	31-03-2025 Rs.	31-03-2024 Rs.
RECEIPTS		
Opening Balance	-	-
Cash in Hand	-	-
With Scheduled Banks		
In Savings and Current accounts	5,88,030.00	26,93,359.00
In Term Deposits		
	5,88,030.00	26,93,359.00
LOCAL CONTRIBUTION		
Fodder Himmotthan :- Assessing the impact of himmotthan's fodder and livestock program on livelihoods, productivity, biodiversity, income, etc. in the western himalaya.	3,13,162.00	-
MOWR :- Hydro-Geological assessment and socio economic implications of depleting water resources in Tourist Towns of Uttarakhand	-	53,85,491.00
Water Security-Himmotthan :-The Impact of climate change and rapid urbanization on water security in small and medium towns of Western Himalaya.	2,50,000.00	-
Nagarro Software Pvt. Ltd :- Forest Ecosystem Assessment in the Gurgaon-Faridabad Aravalli hills.	2,22,944.00	-
WIPRO :- Security ecosystem services of forests and hydrology in Mangar Bani and Surrounding Aravallis	4,81,462.00	21,00,100.00
Sud Chemie India Pvt. Ltd :- Mitigating Human-Leopard Conflict in the Southern Livestock Aravallis , Focus on Depredation and Management.	5,25,000.00	-
WWF :- Assessing Carbon Stocks in High-altitudinal Wetlands of Uttarakhand	-	12,68,755.00
Abhipsa Foundation :- Community-based eco restoration project Damdama Biodiversity Park & Lake	4,25,000.00	8,50,000.00
Living Water Museum (LWM) :-The mussoorie chapter, Living Water Museum	-	1,00,000.00
Cookstove Distribution :- Executing alternate energy source (Improve cook stove) for climate credits and co-benefits in uttarakhand	12,90,000.00	10,20,408.00
FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION		
TROSA :-Strengthening cooperation, collaboration, and research activities across the Kali/Sharda River Basin.	66,73,025.00	-
DISES :-To find out the cause of decline in apple production partly due to pollination limitation.	34,08,792.00	-
ICIMOD :- Atmosphere, Study on exposure and impact of air pollution in the growing cities in the HKH region.	-	-
NAU :- Research Collaboration for Social-Ecological Research in india of forest-dependent communities in field sites for the school of forestry	-	-
Pollination Work :- Pollination Limitation in apples in the Uttarakhand Himalayas	-	8,53,724.00
	1,35,89,385.00	1,15,78,478.00

Other Receipts		
Donation	9,67,416.00	3,50,000.00
Administrative Cost Realised	5,47,492.00	4,37,722.00
Interest Income	47,296.00	62,300.00
Interest on income tax refund	19,971.00	-
INCOme Tax Refund (Net)	2,45,889.00	(1,05,411.00)
	18,28,064.00	7,44,611.00
TOTAL	1,54,17,449.00	1,23,23,089.00
PAYMENTS		
<u>AGAINST LOCAL CONTRIBUTION</u>		
<u>Projects</u>		
Fodder Himmotthan :- Assessing the impact of himmotthan's fodder and livestock program on livelihoods, productivity, biodiversity, income, etc. in the western himalaya.	3,13,162.00	-
Sud Chemie India Pvt. Ltd :- Mitigating Human-Leopard Conflict in the Southern Livestock Aravallis , Focus on Depredation and Management.	5,25,000.00	-
MOWR :- Hydro-geological assessment and socio economic implications of depleting water resources in Tourist Towns of Uttarakhand	-	51,00,809.00
Water Security-Himmotthan :-The Impact of climate change and rapid urbanization on water security in small and medium towns of Western Himalaya.	2,50,000.00	-
Nagarro Software Pvt. Ltd :- Forest Ecosystem Assessment in the Gurgaon-Faridabad Aravalli hills.	37,294.00	-
WIPRO :- Security ecosystem services of forests and hydrology in Mangar Bani and Surrounding Aravallis	9,62,924.00	16,20,149.00
Iamgurgaon :- Baseline Forest Monitoring of the Ghata Bandh in Gurgaon	-	18,000.00
WWF :- Assessing Carbon Stocks in High-altitudinal Wetlands of Uttarakhand	-	14,52,712.00
Abhipsa Foundation :- Community-based eco restoration project Damdama Biodiversity Park & Lake	3,54,561.00	7,09,593.00
Living Water Museum (LWM) :-The mussoorie chapter, Living Water Museum	5,000.00	20,936.00
Cookstove Distribution :-Executing alternate energy source (Improve cook stove) for climate credits and co-benefits in uttarakhand	21,50,452.00	1,59,956.00
<u>Foreign Contribution</u>		
TROSA :-Strengthening cooperation, collaboration, and research activities across the Kali/Sharda River Basin.	51,31,586.00	-
DISES :-To find out the cause of decline in apple production partly due to pollination limitation.	20,19,515.00	-
NAU :- Research Collaboration for Social-Ecological Research in india of forest-dependent communities in field sites for the school of forestry	2,59,330.00	3,75,920.00
Pollination Work :- Pollination Limitation in apples in the Uttarakhand Himalayas	-	10,38,258.00
	1,20,08,824.00	1,04,96,333.00

<u>Other Payments</u>		
Communication Expenses	18,105.00	29,439.00
Consultancy and Honorarium	-	3,51,000.00
Employee Costs	5,17,865.00	20,63,500.00
Office Expenses	1,40,111.00	3,64,612.00
Insurance	26,042.00	27,210.00
Audit Fees	45,046.00	41,300.00
Printing and Stationery	15,318.00	5,560.00
Rent	1,19,700.00	4,64,700.00
Travel and Conveyance	19,551.00	92,246.00
Other Expenses	57,259.00	1,29,213.00
Payment for Security Deposit		3,000.00
Purchase of Fixed Assets	7,51,565.00	3,60,305.00
	17,10,562.00	39,32,085.00
<u>Closing Balance</u>		
Cash in Hand	-	-
<u>With Scheduled Banks</u>		
In Savings and Current Accounts	22,86,093.00	5,88,030.00
In Term Deposits		
	22,86,093.00	5,88,030.00
Total	22,86,093.00	5,88,030.00


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

PUNEET Digitally signed
by PUNEET JAIN
Date: 2025.09.16
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Puneet Jain
Partner
Membership No. 520928
Place: New Delhi
Date

Acknowledgement

The Governing Board and entire team at CEDAR extend their deepest gratitude to the esteemed donor organizations whose generous support has been instrumental in advancing our mission. We sincerely thank the Wipro Foundation; Living Waters Museum, India; Cornell University, New York, United States; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), India; Capgemini Technology Services India, Ltd.; and Himmotthan Society. Your contributions have been vital in promoting sustainable practices and conservation.

We are also profoundly grateful to our partners, whose collaboration has greatly enriched our work. Our sincere thanks go to the Forest Research Institute (FRI), Dehradun; Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Roorkee; Center for Business and Entrepreneurial Development (CBED), Dehradun; and People's Science Institute (PSI), Dehradun. Your expertise, commitment, and shared vision have significantly expanded our impact.

This acknowledgment would be incomplete without recognizing the invaluable support of numerous well-wishers who have stood by CEDAR over the years. To each individual who has believed in our cause and contributed in various ways, we offer our heartfelt thanks.

Most importantly, we are deeply indebted to the communities who have placed their trust in CEDAR and actively participated in our initiatives. Your faith and collaboration are the cornerstone of our work in fostering sustainable mountain ecosystems. We are honored to walk this path with you and remain committed to advancing our shared vision for a more sustainable future.





**Address: 814, Indira Nagar Dehradun
248006, Uttarakhand, India**



**info@cedarhimalaya.org
www. cedarhimalaya.org**



CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH