

CEPF SMALL GRANT FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	Centre for Environment and Development (CED)
Project Title:	Facilitating Partnerships for Community Forest Resource Areas (CFRs) in the Southern Western Ghats.
Date of Report:	
Report Author and Contact Information	Drs. K.H. Amitha Bachan, T.R. Vinod & Maya Mohan

CEPF Region: Western Ghats & Sri Lanka Biodiversity Hotspot

CEPF Strategic Direction: 1 Enable action by diverse communities and partnerships to ensure conservation of key biodiversity areas and enhance connectivity in the corridors.

Grant Amount: \$ 20,000

Project Dates: 1st May 2013 to 31st January 2015

Implementation Partners for this Project (please explain the level of involvement for each partner):

Western Ghats Hornbill Foundation (WGHF)

The WGHF was selected as the main implementation partner for this project based on their experience in the Anamalai landscape involving Kadar communities as well as in the implementation of Forest Right Act (FRA) 2006. CED signed a MoU with WGHF and together implemented the programme.

Scheduled Tribes Development Department, Govt. of Kerala (ST Dept.)

The ST Department, Kerala is the nodal agency for the implementation of FRA and Community Forest Resource (CFR for state as the Ministry of Tribal Affairs holds the charge of the Nodal Agency in the country according to the act (section 11 of FRAⁱ). The ST Department provided a permission letter (Appendix 1) and full support for the implementation of the programme. ST Department also used the support of project team to train their staff, Tribal Grama Sabha (GS) members at various districts such as Thrissur, Ernakulum, Palakkad and Idukki.

Kerala Forest & Wildlife Department (FD)

The involvement of the Forest Department (FD) supporting the Tribal GSs is very important for the proper implementation of the FRA, especially for the institutional reforms in the post CFR period. The forest department refused to provide permission for the project indicating that ST department is the nodal agency. WGHF supported the Forest Development Agency (FDA) to develop a project for the implementation of CFRs in the three forest divisions (Vazhachal, Malayattur and Chalakkudy) of the Central Forest Circle, Thrissur to have a good replicable model in the state in synergy with existing Vana Samrakshana Samithy (VSS) and other Participatory Forest Management (PFM) bodiesⁱⁱ. Subsequently the ST department sanctioned a (Rs 16.3 Million) project through Chalakkudy FDAⁱⁱⁱ but later it was stalled as the FD moved away from supporting the CFR process. The support of the Divisional Forest Officers (DFO) of

Thrissur District Level Committee (DLC) and their staff has been positive in the process and the District Collector, Chairman of the District Level Committee (DLC) under FRA took a lead role. The Munnar Wildlife Division availed the support of the project team to train their staff, Eco Development Committee (EDC) and GS members. The awareness materials are regularly distributed to Forest staff at the Forest Training School of the Forest Department at Valayar, Palakkad.

DLC & SDLC of the Thrissur District

According to FRA 2006 and its rules as amended on 2012, the final authority to confer CFRs as per decision and resolutions by GSs is DLC and the Chairman of the DLC is the District Collector. District Level Committee (DLC) has the authority to support, confer and issue titles of CFRs. Also, it is their responsibility to ensure that all the CFRs are recognized properly where the communities had traditional access. First level scrutiny of the Grama Sabha (GS) decisions is at Sub Divisional Level Committee (SDLC) chaired by Sub Collector. In this process the timely effort taken by the District collector and Sub Collector of Thrissur to study the law and its process, GS, SDLC and DLC meetings has been remarkable and it is the reason why Thrissur DLC almost achieved the complete target of CFR mapping and declaration process for the first time in the state as a replicable model.

Malakkappara Kadar Primitive Tribal Grama Sabha of the Athirapilly Panchayath

The Grama Sabha (GS) and The FRC members were selected among the members of the GS. They were the only authorities to receive, verify, determine, delineate and verify maps, pass resolutions and recognize claims. Hence the knowledge acquired by the tribal GS members, its functionaries Forest Right Committee and CFR Management Committee (CFRmC) on their rights, the process and roles and responsibilities are very important in the process of CFR recognition and post CFR management. The Malakkappara Kadar GS has been very enthusiastic for the CFR learning process, very active for the CFR recognition and post CFR process, took important decisions, signed MoUs with authorities for the management of resources and now became a model for the post CFR management in Kerala. Their role has been very critical so far in the implementation of the project.

Tribal Grama Sabhas of the different parts of the state

As per the recommendation by a working group^v constituted by Kerala Govt on listing of Grama Sabhas under FRA and subsequent decision^{vi} by the Govt. to recognize the individual hamlets (traditional or settled) or their clusters (where there is no enough number of families) as villages (Section 2(1) of FRA) and all the adult members of the village (single hamlet or cluster of hamlets) as the members of the GS (Section 2(g) of FRA). A total of 510 GSs were recognized as GSs under FRA in the state. There were 36 such tribal FRA Grama Sabhas in Thrissur district covering 52 settlements/hamlets all together. These 52 settlements include 40 settlements of Malayar, 9 settlements of Kadar Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG), two settlements each of Muthuvan and Ulladar and one settlement of Mannan (see Appendices 2a,b, & c).

Other Research and Community Based Organisations

Other community based organizations and NGOs such as Mahila Samakhya Society, Keystone Foundation, Neethivedi Vaynad, AADI Attappadi, etc also conducted awareness programmes and CFR facilitation activities in different parts of Kerala with the support from the project team. They have used awareness materials, models for GS functioning and CFRmC selection and inputs from the project team to train their village level tribal workers, facilitators and FRC members.

Appendix 3 has a detailed list of meetings and activities and organisations involved

Conservation Impacts

Please explain/describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile.

The significant conservation measures of the Community Forest Resource (CFR) areas over other conservation area are the inclusiveness and the powers vested in the local dependent community (chiefly indigenous people) Grama Sabhas. CFRs cannot be diverted for non-forest purpose without the consent from GSs, even if technical sanction is obtained from State Forest Department and central Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF). Traditional practices and knowledge of the community are the backbones for its management hence capable of bringing lot of micro level management and conservation measures and protocols.

Conferring of community rights and CFRs in Kerala had three major phases.

1. Conferring of 3 CFRs in Kollam District and 4 in Kozhikode district during 2012.
2. Issuing of Community Right (CR)s and CFRs for nine (One Malayar tribe and eight Kadar PVTGs) in Vazhachal area of Thrissur District during 2013 and
3. 43 CFRs titles mapped, conferred by DLC Thrissur and the titles being issued during 2013-15.

The first CRs at Kollam and Kozhikode were provided without CFRs titles, proper maps and few were given to PFM committees, where GS were not functional at all (Bachan *et al* 2014). The second one was the proper process for Kerala facilitated by WWF and Western Ghats Hornbill Foundation with the support from CEPF^{vii}. But it was criticized for WWF intervention and for issuing of a common CFR for 9 tribal villages of which most of them were more than 10-50 km apart and belonged to eight PVTGs and one non PVTG tribe. Pushing for a single CFR management committee combining all these GSs, and sabotaging of PVTG rights and ongoing practices of the GSs and community organizations were grounds for criticism (Bachan *et al* 2014).

The third one was the result of this current project and it was successful in resolving the issues in the previous combined CFR in Vazhachal and developed a criteria and model for CFR mapping process for Kerala. A report of the same was submitted to ST Department Govt. of Kerala (Appendix -5). The project also contributed in election of first CFRmC in the state. The Malakkappara GS elected 15 member CFRmC on 2nd February 2014 including members from VSS (PFM unit), tribal society, FRC, NTFP collectors and elders etc with a valid resolution and send the list to SDLC and DLC. This has been accepted by DLC and two similar CFRmCs were elected in the Vazhachal Kadar GS and Anakayam Kadar GS later with support from Forest Department & Tribal

Department with Malakkappara GS as a model. All the other 33 out of the total 36 GS of the Thrissur district covering 52 hamlets, decided to elect CFRmCs with support from DLC in the similar manner and were scheduled for the second week of April 2015 onwards. The methodology for mapping, model maps, bylaws, process of functioning as an official body by GS etc were shared in the web portal cfr.hornbillfoundation.org and has been widely used for CFR declaration and CFRmC formation in the state.

The Malakkappara GS developed a frame work for the CFR management plan incorporating sustainable use, value addition, sale and conservation of their agriculture land, bamboo and reeds collection, other MPFs collection, fish collections and fire wood collection. It also includes identification and prioritization of species, ecosystems and areas for conservation, long-term monitoring, protection and eco restoration. Finance management by GS and benefit sharing among the members were also important components. All these important aspects were brought under draft CFR management plan and discussed among the members, prioritised and listed. A basic protocol for each has been developed and being tested this year and a time of six months from the March 2015 was decided for the finalization of the final CFRm Plan. The details of the CFRmC elected, bylaw prepared, benefit sharing mechanism envisaged, important points from draft CFRmPlan and draft monitoring and conservation protocol being tested are provided in Appendix 6.

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project against the expected results detailed in the approved proposal.

(Hint:

Target 1:

CFR declared and CFR Management Plans were developed in these two priority corridors, mainly supporting primitive and pre-agricultural communities such as Kadars and Malapandarams

Approval of 41 CFRs from 43 hamlets and 28 GSs by GSs, SDLC, DLC and signing of titles have been completed in the Anamalai landscape and its surroundings as result of this project. Of which 36 are of Malayar, three Muthuvan, one Ulladar and one Kadar. Community level mapping, CFR mapping, approval by GS, SDLC were completed for other Kadar GSs (Palakkad district 6 settlements -2 in Nellyyamapthy area and 4 in Parambikulam Wild life area) but final decision at DLC is not over yet. The forest department had agreed to help the GSs for finalizing the CFR maps during DLC meeting in 2013 but the process has not been completed so far. One CFR title for the Achenkovil GS (Periyar –Agasthyamalai landscape) including the Malapandaram tribe was issued and the remaining 14 CFRs for the community are pending at DLCs in a similar situation (Table 1- Appendix 5). Three CFR Management Committees were elected for three Kadar GSs and the remaining has been scheduled for April 2015 with support from SDLC and DLC (Appendix 6). The project team supported the ST department of the Thrissur district for systematic documentation of the CFR claims, resolutions, evidences and maps. All the CFR maps prepared and approved by GS and DLCs were submitted to GSs in hard copies and to the DLC and tribal department in hard and softcopies to keep as record of right.

Target 2:

Developed community level protocol for resource monitoring, identification of important conservation and biodiversity zones and eco restoration zones within CFRs supplemented with data cards, booklets & software that can be easily handled out by the community.

The community perspective on important resource areas for Minor Forest Produce (MFP), fish, biodiversity and important conservation and restoration areas were identified for all the CFRs and were incorporated into individual CFR maps for all the 52 hamlets of the Thrissur district. Information gathering has been completed for 4 Kadar settlements in the Parambikulam area but the forest department has taken the responsibility to support GS and the maps prepared by the project team in consultation with GSs will be submitted to DLC on finalization of the project. Monitoring protocols were prepared for major MFPs in which Kadar depend, fish and important species and ecosystem have been prepared and integrated into draft CFRm plan of the Malakkappara GS and being tested with involvement of community. The resource monitoring including, monitoring of important MFP trees, endangered species, phenology of trees, camera traps for mammals and monitoring of hornbill nesting trees and their rainforest habitat by GS members from eight Kadar settlements in the Vazhachal forest division were done in the last year and continued this year by involving CFRm committee members (appendix 6). The final CFRm plan preparation will be completed for Malakkappara GS by August 2015 along with the bamboo processing project by ST department. All the required activities coming under the purview of the FRA and CFR will be integrated at the district level by the district collector. As a result, the Malakkappara Kadar GS model for GS functioning, CFRmC formation and post CFR management facilitated by the project team has been replicated to other CFR areas with initiatives from ST and Forest Departments and with support from concerned DLCs (eg. CFRmC formation at Vazhachal, Sholayar and Anakkayam GS on 22nd November 2014).

Target 3:

Developed learning centres at GS and cluster level as a centre of interaction, training and management through integrated actions of various Govt. departments and schemes, develop mechanisms to leverage various fund support and make it beneficial to the community/GS

Two such learning centers were initiated by the project team one at Vazhachal Kadar GS and the second at the Malakkappara Kadar GS, of the Vazhachal Forest Division area. It started with evening classes for elders, special coaching for youth and nature education and empowerment programs for students during vacation. Now it has turned to be an important venue for organizing training programs, discussions and cluster level meetings of all the the GSs in the area. The learning centre team along with the FRC members of the Malakkappara GS took many initiatives beneficial to the community as well as progress of the CFR management process including CFRmC selection, activities and discussions for draft CFRm Plan, planning and execution of the bamboo based training programme etc. The Malakkapara GS has decided to initiate learning of their traditional craft and art forms and camps will be organized for students from all tribal settlements of the area during the summer vacation. The concept of having learning centers at each tribal village has been accepted by the ST department and that became one among the four objective of a project sanctioned to the FDA Chalakkudy by ST department

beneficial to all the tribal villages in the Vazhachal, Malayattur and Chalakkudy forest divisions.

Target 4:

Empowered tribal Grama Sabhas in decision making, resource monitoring, eco-restoration, Sustainable management of resources, planning and made them a functional Grama Sabhas of the Panchayat

According to the data gathered during the state level assessment of the process of CFR declaration, there are nearly six different levels of community gatherings associated with each tribal village/hamlet but all act as beneficial bodies rather than decision making body except the traditional gathering of members if exist (Appendix -7). Such bodies are not functional and are weak in holding regular gatherings, taking effective and independent decision making, establishing links with departments and Govt. bodies, financial management and resource governance in an accountable format. The project helped the Malakkappara GS develop their own bylaw, designate functionaries (FRCs and CFRmCs), develop letterheads, seals, act as official body linked with Panchayat, Forest, Tribal and Revenue departments, convene regular GS meetings resulting in effective decision making in a wide range of matters, execute resource management activities, sign MoU with departments and other organisations, open an account, account and audit the finance and develop a frame work for the draft CFRm Plan with a time bound plan for its finalization. All these were documented to a replicable model and Govt. departments also agreed to sign MoU and to jointly execute programs and make it as a replicable model to have similar activities in other tribal GSs of the state.

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected:

80,700 ha (Eighty thousand and seven hundred hectare) declared CFRs of 43 hamlets during this particular project 2013-15

Species Conserved: NIL

Corridors Created: NIL

Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives.

CFR declaration and post CFR governance

The project targeted to support or leverage support for 26 tribal settlements in two CEPF priority corridors i.e. Anamalai and the Agasthyamalai-Periyar corridors including the Kadar PVTGs. As a result of the project we succeeded in supporting 52 tribal settlements of the Anamalai corridors for CFR mapping, Claiming and post CFR process such as empowering them as a functional Grama Sabha (GS), take decision to elect CFR Management Committee and move towards CFRm Management plan preparation. This

includes 10 Kadar PVTG settlements (the CFR mapping and Claiming for 8 Kadar settlements were done previously with support from WWF India). But the post CFR support for the Malakkappara Kadar GS from this project was very critical and that evolved as model to leverage support for other Kadar GSs of the Vazhachal are from DLC and SDLC. The project team was not able to support progress of the CFR process in Agasthyamalai corridor since the initiative from the GSs, SDLC and DLC was not strong there. The GS is the responsible authority to take decisions under Forest Rights Act 2006 (FRA) and the SDLC and DLC should support the decisions of GS and monitor the progress of CFR declaration.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Support from ST Department, the nodal agency for FRA implementation, GS, SDLC and DLC of Thrissur district were very critical and were the reason for the success. The self-motivation and intervention of Malakkappara GS at various levels pioneered GS functioning, CFRm Committee formation and CFR management plan preparation for the first time for the entire state and it has become a replicable model. Support from various tribal GSs, organisations such as Mahila Samakhya Society, Keystone Foundation, AADI Attappadi, Thampu Attappady, Neethivedy Wayanad etc helped to spread the awareness across the state and culminated in the four regional level and one state level workshop and assessment of the CFR process. This was one of the unexpected achievements and as a result the model was developed in CFR mapping, GS functioning and post CFR process through this project. Proper documentation has been done and it was disseminated to various government departments and other relevant sections through state and national level CFR learning workshops. The ST department and other Govt. departments accepted it as a legitimate and replicable model. It was evident when CFRmCs at three Kadar PVTG Grama Sabhas were formed with support from Forest Department and Tribal Department considering the Malakkappara as a model. Various project support to Malakkappara GS for post CFR process, ST departments recommendation to adopt the present model to solve pending CFRs across Kerala (final decision has to come) etc has been an important achievement.

Lessons Learned

Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building. Consider lessons that would inform projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community.

The design of the project to support community GSs, and concerned authorities for CFR claiming, mapping and post CFR governance process through developing viable links and synergies with existing institutions and departments were a major reason for the success. The project targeted 26 GSs at two priority corridors of Anamalai's and Periyar Agasthyamalai. GSs at Agasthyamalai did not respond well except for an initial awareness programme, but the flexibility in the design of the project to facilitate the CFR process where the GSs and other authorities takes initiatives helped to achieve target while leveraging support to 52 GSs and declaration of 43 new CFRs in the Anamalai Corridor. Experience of the project team with WWF involvement in CFR process at

Vazhachal earlier has helped to test a different bottom (community GSs) top approach. As envisaged in the FR Act, the project succeeded to achieve more than targeted and resulted in continuity of the process through various new collaborations and projects coming up in support of the Community. Extreme care has been taken to keep all the community level facilitation and activities more inclusive, public, ensuring participation of all the right holders as well as stakeholders and tuned to the pace of the participants were the key factors helped in the success of the project.

Project Design Process: (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)

1. Keeping it totally community involved and community decided
2. The bottom to top approach
3. Placing mapping as a tool to have collective action leading to the proper functioning of the community GSs
4. The inclusive approach: seeking synergic relationship with existing institutions and departments rather than acting parallel.

Project Implementation: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)

1. Flexibility adopted during the implementation stage to support GSs and Communities based on the empowerment and self-initiative
2. Adopting ‘learning while doing’ approach for all empowerment and facilitation process
3. Tuning to the pace of the community rather than pushing for specific project target goals in artificial manner
4. Use of local and simple language, tools and traditional protocols for mapping and facilitation process

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

Nil

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Provide details of any additional donors who supported this project and any funding secured for the project as a result of the CEPF grant or success of the project.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount (Rs)	Notes
WGHF	A	Rs 78,500	Various workshops & process
AADI Attappadi		Rs 12,000	Workshop logistics
District Collectorate & Tribal Welfare Dept.	B	Rs 6,90,100	Bamboo based project
Society for Natural Justice & MES		Rs 90,000	Publication of CFR status report – Kerala

Keystone Foundation & Mahila Samkhya Society	C	Rs 75,000	Exposure visit & training for Malappuram District
Neethivedi, Wayanad	C	Rs 95,000	Exposure visit & training tribal GS members across state
Tribal Welfare Dept through KFD	C	Rs 1,63,00,000	Post CFR & learning centre support for GSs

****Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:***

- A*** *Project co-financing (Other donors contribute to the direct costs of this CEPF project)*
- B*** *Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF project.)*
- C*** *Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*

Sustainability/Replicability

Summarize the success or challenge in achieving planned sustainability or replicability of project components or results.

The project developed replicable model for

1. CFR mapping process for Kerala
2. GS functioning as a functional body under Grama Panchayath in collaboration with Forest, Tribal and Revenue Departments
3. Model for CFR Management Committee and broad structure for the CFR management plan

Also succeeded in leveraging funds for sustainability of the post CFR process in the Anamalai corridor (see above table).

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

Four regional level and one state level CFR workshop and status assessment

Preparation of state level CFR status Assessment Report

Participation of the Malakkapara and Vazhachal GS members at state level as well as national level CFR workshops

Safeguard Policy Assessment

Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project.

The Forest Rights Act 2006 and its amended rules recognize the tribal GSs as authorities to determine the CFR rights and the area is the traditional resource access boundary irrespective of the political and forest administrative boundary. The project succeeded in developing a model which records and maps the actual traditional resource access area without limiting to forest administrative boundaries that happened in some parts of the

state and also with previous CFR process in Vazhachal. Hence the project ensured actual right claiming, recording their traditional landmarks using GIS and GPS and labeling in regional language Malayalam.

Performance Tracking Report Addendum

CEPF Global Targets

(Enter Grant Term)

Provide a numerical amount and brief description of the results achieved by your grant.
Please respond to only those questions that are relevant to your project.

Project Results	Is this question relevant?	If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.	Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.	Describe the principal results achieved from 1 st May 2013 to 31 st January 2015 (Attach annexes if necessary)
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.	y	80,700	80,700	43 CFRs , in and around the Parambikulam Tiger Reserve in the Anamalai Landscape
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	y	~60,000	~60,000	43 CFRs , excluding the area of the Parambikulam Tiger Reserve . (The CFR title for a Forest Area) provides an additional protection status under Forest Rights Act 2006, in which that conversion of the forest area for non forest purpose requires permission from the right holding GSs with more than 50% voting apart from the existing environmental clearance from MoEF.
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	y	80,700 ha		43 CFRs , excluding the area of the Parambikulam Tiger Reserve
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	y	~60,000 ha	~60,000 ha	43 CFRs , excluding the area of the Parambikulam Tiger Reserve. Legally speaking the CFR management encourage or legitimize only traditional practices in management of agriculture and plantations, and you know traditional cropping patterns and practices are more biodiversity friendly.
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.	y	38	38	

If you answered yes to question 5, please complete the following table.

Table 1. Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities

Please complete this table if your project provided concrete socioeconomic benefits to local communities. List the name of each community in column one. In the subsequent columns under Community Characteristics and Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit, place an X in all relevant boxes. In the bottom row, provide the totals of the Xs for each column.

Name of Community (Panchayat - tribe)	Community Characteristics							Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit														
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists/nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Communities falling below the poverty rate	Other	Increased Income due to:				Increased food security due to the adoption of sustainable fishing, hunting, or agricultural practices	More secure access to water resources	Improved tenure in land or other natural resource due to titling, reduction of colonization, etc.	Reduced risk of natural disasters (fires, landslides, flooding, etc)	More secure sources of energy	Increased access to public services, such as education, health, or credit	Improved use of traditional knowledge for environmental management	More participatory decision-making due to strengthened civil society and governance.	Other	
									Adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices	Ecotourism revenues	Park management activities	Payment for environmental services										
Athirapilly Panchayat (Kadar)																						
Anakayam			X						X			X						X	X	X		
Malakapara			X						X			X	X					X	X	X		
Mukumbuzha & Vachumaram			X						X			X						X	X	X		
Poringalkuthu			X						X			X						X	X	X		
Sholayar power house			X						X			X						X	X	X		
Pokalpara			X						X			X						X	X	X		
Vazhachal			X						X			X						X	X	X		
Athirapilly Panchayat (Malayar)																						
Thavalakuzhipara			X						X									X	X	X		
Kannankuzhy, Pillapara, Vettikuzhy, Vettilappara			X						X										X	X		
Vellikulangara Panchayath (Malayar)																						
Mettipadam, Manalayi, Kamalakatty			X						X										X	X		
Randukai			X						X										X	X		
Pathrakundu, Erappanpara & Monody			X						X										X	X		
Anapantham (Kadar)			X						X										X	X		

Karikadavu		X						X							X			X	X
Cheenikunnu, Elikode & Olanaparambu		X						X							X			X	X
Kallichithra		X						X							X			X	X
Nadampadam		X						X							X			X	X
Eachippara		X						X							X			X	X
Chakkiparambu		X						X							X			X	X
Panachery Panchayt (Malayar)																			
Karadikund, Anavari, Perumthumba, Adukkalapara,Pottimada & Kombazha		X						X							X			X	X
Olakkara		X						X							X			X	X
Payannam		X						X							X			X	X
Maniyankinar		X						X							X			X	X
Vilangannur		X						X							X			X	X
Kakkinnikadu		X						X							X			X	X
Kalappara		X						X							X			X	X
Poovanchira		X						X							X			X	X
Thamaravellachal		X						X							X			X	X
Pazhavellam		X						X							X			X	X
Valloor		X						X							X			X	X
Marottichal, Urullankunnu		X						X							X			X	X
Mankulambu		X						X							X			X	X
Mattinmukal		X						X							X			X	X
Thirumani		X						X							X			X	X
Athirapilly Panchayath (Muthuvan)																			
Vettivittakadu (Muthuvan & Mannan)		X						X			X				X			X	X
Adichilthotty		X						X			X				X			X	X
Areakappu		X						X			X				X			X	X
Total		X									X				X			X	X

If you marked "Other", please provide detail on the nature of the Community Characteristic and Socioeconomic Benefit:

Additional Comments/Recommendations

The traditional community resource right and resource use area are inclusive and overlap in different scale in time and space and a proper conflict resolution mechanism will be active there in the field. Unnecessary conflict can arise if we try to make it exclusive right. Better and legitimate way is to record the traditional boundaries and its usage and keep its inclusiveness.

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

Name: Dr. Amitha Bachan K.H. & Dr. T.R. Vinod
Organization name: Centre for Environment & Development
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E-mail: amithab@poetic.com, director@cedindia.org, vinodtr@cedindia.org

Appendix 1- Consent and work permission from Tribal Dept, Govt of Kerala for the Project (D3-13801/12 dated 28-11-2013)

Appendix 2a- Map of Recognised CFR Areas (individual) in the Kerala part of Anamalai Landscape

Appendix 2b- Map of Recognised CFR Areas (Combined) in the Kerala part of Anamalai Landscape

Appendix 2c- list of CFRs declared Tribal hamlets/GS in the Anamalai

Appendix 3- List of meetings held during the project period, new projects/partnership established beneficial to GSs and CFRs as an impact of the project

Appendix 4- Maps : CFRs of the Anamalai landscape, Combined and overlapping areas, model CFR maps of few selected GSs

Appendix 5- CFR Mapping in Kerala – The Central Kerala (including the Kadar PVTG) experience

Appendix 6-Details on CFRmCs elected, bylaw, benefit sharing structure

Appendix 7 – A critical note on progress, status and Challenges of CFR process in Kerala

Appendix 8 – Photographs of important events

ⁱ The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006

ⁱⁱThese are village level bodies constituted by the Forest Department from the local communities called *Vana Samrakshana Samithy* (VSS) in the territorial divisions and Eco Development Committee (EDC) in the Protected Areas. These bodies are controlled by the Forest Department with a forest officer designated as its Secretary. These bodies are the lower level bodies to carry out the activities envisaged by the State Forest Development Agency (SFDA), a body registered under the Societies Act, created by the Forest Department during 1998 based on National Forest policy 1988.

ⁱⁱⁱ Ms GO No. A1-6792/12 by ST Department to FDA Chalakkudy

^{iv}The Grama Sabha (GS) is the **only authorities** to receive, verify, determine, pass resolutions and recognize claims (Rule 11, 12 (1) a,b,c, Section 6(1) of FRA). FRC (Forest Rights Committee selected from amongst the members of the GS (Rule 3(1)) is entrusted by the GS to hold inquiries intimating the Forest and Revenue Department {Rule 12 (1) and 12 A (1)}, receive evidences{Rule 12 (1)(b)}, verify {Rule 12 (1)(c)}, delineate the boundaries of CFR demarcating customary – traditional boundaries {Rule 12 (1)(f)}, prepare maps {Rule 12 (1)(e)}, record its findings {Rule 12 (2)} and make recommendations to the GS on the claims {Rule 12 (2)}. The customary and traditional boundaries are to be delineated by FRCs in consultation with elders [Rule 12 (1) (f)] provided that it “*can include existing legal boundaries such as Reserved Forests, protected Forests, national parks and Sanctuaries and such delineation shall formalize and recognize community in access, conservation and sustainable use of such resources*” {Explanation to Rule 12 (1) (g)}.

^v Report of the Working Group (G.O.(Ms)No. 62/2008/SCSTDD

^{vi} By Kerala Govt (Panchayats) on 15th July 2008 (G.O.(Ms)No.74/2008/SCSTSS dated 07-07-2008

^{vii} The Western Ghats Hornbill Foundation (Hornbill Foundation) has been working with the Kadar for their rights, right-based conservation, inclusive education and empowerment since 2000. It became formal with the development of Kadar Ethnic Community Based Monitoring of Hornbills and Hornbill nesting trees along with the forest department in 2004. This collaboration to experiment and understand various issues related to conservation, ecological monitoring, local language based education and rights of the indigenous communities in Kerala led subsequently to the Grama Sabhas of the Kadar community to claim Community (CR) and Community Forest Resource (CFR) rights. WWF joined hands for the process in Vazhachal during 2010 supporting Hornbill Foundation and nine villages (8 Kadar PVTGs and One Malayar non PVTG).