

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Instructions to grantees: please complete all fields, and respond to all questions, below.

Organization Legal Name	World Wide Fund for Nature - India
Project Title	Communities and Critical Corridors: Maintaining Landscape Connectivity in the Southern Western Ghats through Collaborative Approaches
CEPF GEM No.	56154
Date of Report	March, 2016
Report Author	Ms. Vishaish Uppal
Author Contact Information	Director, Sustainable Livelihoods & Governance, WWF-India

CEPF Region: Western Ghats

Strategic Direction: 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: 199980 USD

Project Dates: July 2010 to December 20157

1. Implementation Partners for this Project (*list each partner and explain how they were involved in the project*)

- a. Kerala Forest Department: Pre CFR they were the custodians of the area and have been kept informed about each and every step pre CFR title and post title also. Formal permissions were also taken as required. The FD also have been proactive and have taken our help in awareness creation about FRA among its staff
- b. River Research Centre: Helped WWF to mobilize community and as have been an active partner in the entire process.
- c. District Administration Thrissur: Updated regularly about the steps taken and also attended meetings as required.
- d. Kerala Tribal Department: the tribal development officer has been appraised about each step and has also helped us to inform and guide the communities about legal processes too.
- e. National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources: Helped in identifying fish species and making an awareness poster about important fishes. Also helped in training about fish conservation
- f. Accord: Formal MOU to build capacity of its staff on CFR steps
- g. Adivasi Munnetra Sangam: Helped us build capacity of the kattunayakans in Gudalur.

In addition, WWF has been interacting with the local communities who are the main partners in the project. Tools like PRA, consultations, group discussions, meetings have been held on a regular basis for. The entire process of implementation of the project activities was to facilitate the IP communities to plan and take decisions for themselves. WWF India mainly played a facilitating role. Our role was to organize democratic and participative consultative processes within the community, among clans, in panchayats, between stakeholders (for e.g. between the Forest department and IP communities). The whole process was voluntary and community driven. Care

was taken to ensure involvement and participation of the most marginalized among the group like widows, landless, differently abled persons. Various local governance institutions VSS, Girijan Society, Panchayats were also be involved in planning and implementation of the project.

Conservation Impacts

2. Describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile

The project has contributed by establishing and strengthening community institutions to enable them to take conservation action along with livelihood security while maintaining critical wildlife corridors.

This has been done through:

- a) *Facilitating recognition and setting up of a community managed forest area in Vazhachal*
 - a. Recent legislative changes like the FRA was used to establish a CFR area in a critical corridor in Vazhachal
 - b. Using the WLPA provision of s conservation reserve, a proposal has been submitted for the Toda CR for bhikapathymund in Nilgiri area.
 - c. In Gudalur capacity of the local institution was built to set up CFRs. This is being further taken up by Accord.
- b) *Developing participatory resource use, management and monitoring plans for these areas.* The main focus has been Vazhachal area where the communities have been trained and empowered about the above. This will minimize degradation of the corridor
- c) *Facilitating the development of local institutions in critical corridors.* A Vazhachal CFR Coordination Sangham has been formed and registered to ensure sustainability and community ownership of the work
- d) *Developing alternative strategies and livelihoods to reduce the consumption of forest resources.* Even as participatory resource use plans are developed, it is apparent that certain uses of the forests are having a negative impact on the corridors. It was therefore critical to address these through the development of alternative strategies. Funding was raised for a local NGO to help value add NTFPs and reduce fuelwood use by select households.

3. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

A critical conservation corridor in the Western Ghats has been secured with the local communities and will enhance biodiversity conservation in the southern western ghats
Development of community based institutions for conservation management and sustainable resource use within the identified corridors;
Partnerships for conservation and sustainable livelihood among the key stake holders (Governments, NGOs and Communities)
Demonstration of the use of emerging legal instruments for conservation and securing community rights

Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each long-term impact from Grant Writer proposal

For Kerala

- 1) Conservation awareness and knowledge of NTFP extraction processes which are harmful to biodiversity conservation have been understood among the local community stakeholders.
- 2) The Kadar community has come together and is aware about Community rights and the need to conserve the forests. They are also discussing these issues and a few Kadars are taking responsibility to bring everyone together and discuss a way ahead for their CFR area.
- 3) 400 sq kms has been recognised as a Community Forest resource Use area which will be managed by 9 settlements. Secured 400 sq kms of forests legally as final titles issued for the communities.
- 4) Communities empowered to manage resources on their own
- 5) Community empowerment about rights and entitlements
- 6) Recognition by other agencies of the involvement of Kadars in Collaborative management of Resources
- 7) Establishment of a collaborating management regime for the area which can be replicated elsewhere.
- 8) Establishment of a Coordination mechanism for CFR area management which is a registered body and is legally recognised will have a long term impact on recognition of Kadars as a management authority.
- 9) Sangham formation will ensure sustainability of managing the CFR area through coordinating activities in all nine settlements who have one CFR area. The Sangham formation has given them a sense of identity and self reliance
- 10) Community is empowered to take decisions on most issues related to CFR management

For Tamilnadu

- 1) In Gudalur, the Kattunayakans in the 6 tribal settlements have now understood various provisions of the Forest Rights Act. They are keen to revise their applications and follow the procedures as required. Internal discussions and conservation issues are being discussed within the community.
- 2) Capacity building of field staff of Adivasi Munnetra Sangam and ACCORD for carrying out steps related to CFR claim process
- 3) A Conservation Reserve concept note submitted to Tamilnadu Forest department for the Todas of Bhikapathymund in Nilgiris

4. Actual progress toward long-term impacts at completion

Most of the long term impacts have been covered in Kerala. Unfortunately in Tamilnadu we could not set up a Conservation Reserve as envisaged due to multiple CEPF project in the same area which had different goals and could not get much buyin from them. Due to this we did not pursue the matter strongly with the department too.

Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each short-term impact from Grant Writer proposal

- 1) The community is opening up and is able to communicate more freely with us. This is especially important as it is a Primitive tribe.
- 2) Understanding the complexities of resource use. Community willing to accept that some uses may have negative impacts.

- 3) Local communities (Kadars) have learnt skills to carry out ecological monitoring of the project area. Awareness on implications of duties and rights under the Forest Rights Act has been enhanced.
- 4) Communities aware about their rights and entitlements.
- 5) Skills and knowledge enhancement about ecological monitoring in 20 Kadars.
- 6) Kadars confident of using equipments like GPS, Range finders etc to carry on the ecological monitoring.
- 7) Discuss things independently but still come back to us for final decisions. Need some more confidence building measures and capacity to take decisions also on their own.
- 8) Have understood the importance of forming a formal institution to manage the CFR area but still need to work on it.
- 9) Community aware about their rights and entitlements in 6 settlements of Kattunayakans.
- 10) Importance of mapping understood and accepted as a necessary tool for filing/revising claims.
- 11) Select community members recognised as capable to carry out monitoring activities.
- 12) Women participation in decision making and also talking to outside visitors.
- 13) Agreements on ways and means of coordination, consultation between all 9 settlements on CFR management issues and processes.
- 14) Adoption of mechanisms for sustainable harvesting

5. Actual progress toward short-term impacts at completion

All of this has been achieved in the project period.

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

- 1) Change of site due to declaration of Moyar as buffer of Tiger reserves.
- 2) Panchayat level elections led to delay in the project activities
- 3) The FRA provisions are not completely understood by the authorities who implement it.
- 4) Achievements of targets (final CFR management plan) have been delayed due to outside influence which tried to create a division between the communities (between settlements and also between Kadars and Malyans) and also led to a condition of uncertainty and doubts among them.
- 5) The community has itself come forward and through the Sangham tried to sort these out. They are now trying to agree on next steps and finalise the CFR management plan.
- 6) Granting of environment clearance to the Athirapally project which falls in the CFR area has also diverted the focus of the community to come together and take a decision on their follow up action on that.

7. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Kerala Forest Department has itself asked us to replicate this process in a few Protected Areas in Kerala

Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Component 1 (as stated in the approved proposal)

Facilitating the legal process of setting up community managed forest areas in Vazhachal and Gudalur/Nilgiri forest divisions

Product/Deliverable-

- Document detailing customary/traditional rights over forest areas

- Maps with agreed boundaries of new areas
- Recognised committees based on legal provisions for managing these conservation areas in place
- Indigenous People's Plan including clearly defined consultation mechanisms and grievance mechanisms for each project site.

8. Describe the results from Component 1 and each product/deliverable

Document detailing customary/traditional rights over forest areas

- The documentation for Vazhachal area for rights over forest resources has been done and verified is in process. However, the community requested and we also realised that we have not documented the traditional rights of fishing, the areas used for fishing as well as the seasonality, quantum etc. As most of the fishing is done inside the Forest Division--reservoirs, and rivers/streams so the use of water bodies for fishing and the water and fish resource use mapping exercise was initiated.
- Kukkai was dropped as it has been proposed by the state government as a buffer for Annamalai Tiger Reserve.
- Secondary data collection was carried out for two other possible sites in the Nilgiri Moyar Corridor.
- FRA data collected for all villages in Gudalur.
- Data is getting translated
- Secondary literature search for new sites has been collected
- IPP plans under preparation
- Completed and will be part of the CFR management plan

Maps with agreed boundaries of new areas

- Maps will need to be redone incorporating the new resource use mapping especially fishing areas.
- Preliminary boundary demarcation areas revisited and discussions held on finalizing the boundaries in one site
- Based on FRA details of the Gudalur region the boundary of claimed areas are being GPSed.
- For Vazhachal Maps with final boundaries have been agreed upon
- CFR boundary has been demarcated and agreed upon in Vazhachal. The process has just started in Gudalur and Nilgiri area
- Resource maps of 6 tribal settlements have been prepared and agreed upon for Gudalur area.
- Toda mapping is under progress
- Completed and validated for 6 tribal hamlets in Gudalur, one hamlet validation is still to be done
- Completed and maps prepared
- CFR titles with maps and boundary definition provided to communities

Recognised committees based on legal provisions for managing these conservation areas in place

- Community consultations are on to decide the structure and mechanisms to be put in place for the committee
- Consultations for forming committee have taken place. Suggestions on who all will be part of committee is being decided upon
- Under process in the Vazhachal area
- Draft formulation of Committee roles and rules is being carried out
- Committee Byelaws drafted and made as per Travancore Cochin Literary Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act.1955. A legal opinion is being taken on the draft.
- Bye laws finalized. Members selected.

- Vazhachal CFR coordination Sangham registered as a Society
- Funds allocated for specific activities for the Sangham.
- Sub grant has been provided to Sangham to carry out management planning exercise.

Indigenous People's Plan including clearly defined consultation mechanisms and grievance mechanisms for each project site

- IP plan has been completed and will be separately submitted.
- A procedure for the grievance mechanism has been drafted. It has been shared with Forest Department and other local NGOS for comments and appropriate translation. This has been done only for the Vazhachal area.
- Two new sites have been identified and data collection is ongoing
- IPP submitted for Vazhachal area.
- IPP submitted for all areas

Component 2 (as stated in the approved proposal)

Development and implementation of participatory resource use, management and monitoring plans for the project areas

Product/Deliverable-

- Completed detailed resource inventory along with the resource use maps of the study area
- Approved participatory resource management plans for critical areas
- Participatory resource monitoring plans for the two areas
- Reduction in habitat degradation through control of fires and improved resource collection practices.

9. Describe the results from Component 2 and each product/deliverable

Completed detailed resource inventory along with the resource use maps of the study area

- Frame work developed and being discussed. Person identified to carry put the work in a participatory manner with the Kadars. Some work has been initiated from January onwards
- The resource use collection areas have been mapped. The same has been also re-validated. Apart from NTFPs, fish resources have also been mapped and re-validated
- For Vazhachal ready and for Gudalur and Todas under process
- The data has been analysed and will be shared and used for participatory plans.
- Resource use plans are being prepared and community consultations for finalisation are being held

Approved participatory resource management plans for critical areas

- This will be delayed as the community is waiting for the outputs of the ecological monitoring to identify the critical areas
- In Vazhachal, the formulation of plans has been initiated. Formal agreement is still under process
- NTFP management plans and CFR plans drafts are being developed and discussed in Vazhachal

Participatory resource monitoring plans for the two areas

- Baseline resource use data collected and validated
- Under process for one area
- Capacity building of KADARs for ecological monitoring has been completed. Discussions on developing monitoring plans have been initiated on basis of data analysis of the ecological monitoring
- A draft table of contents of the plan and contents has been developed. There are still ongoing discussions with the communities CFR management committees on final agreements.

Reduction in habitat degradation through control of fires and improved resource collection practices

- The resource use areas have been inputted into the Vana Samrakshana Samitis micro plan. Through them the fire line maintenance and fire protection activities are going on
- Joint review of conservation impacts of participatory resource management strategy is ongoing

Component 3 (as stated in the approved proposal)

Development of alternative strategies and livelihood options to reduce dependency on forest resources

Product/Deliverable-

- Document on existing livelihood patterns and the impacts on conservation
- Feasibility assessment and market studies of proposed alternative livelihoods
- A comprehensive sustainable livelihood strategy for villages in the critical corridors
- Additional funding for implementation of livelihood strategies mobilized

10. Describe the results from Component 3 and each product/deliverable

Document on existing livelihood patterns and the impacts on conservation

- A draft report is ready for existing livelihood patterns. Waiting for the fishing data so that it can be incorporated in this also. This has again been done only for the Vazhachal settlements
- Ecological monitoring will provide us some preliminary data by end of this year

Feasibility assessment and market studies of proposed alternative livelihoods

- This has been undertaken in Vazhachal and for certain NTFPs a market study has been carried out.
- Feasibility of certification of NTFPs is being looked at.

A comprehensive sustainable livelihood strategy for villages in the critical corridors

- For KADAR villages, a proposal has been developed for augmenting livelihoods. A local NGO River Research Centre has been involved in this process.
- Agreed sustainable livelihood strategy shared with local governments is being developed

Additional funding for implementation of livelihood strategies mobilized

- Existing schemes and potential funding sources identified
- Proposal developed and accepted by Department of Science & Technology, GOI. Funds will be given to a local NGO for implementation of a 3 year project
- A total of around 20 lakhs has been received by RRC to augment livelihoods of the community.
- Implementation of the project initiated through partner NGO. Trainings on NTFP harvesting and value addition initiated.
- Sangham has liaised with RRC to ensure implementation of additional funds and activities. Energy access through fuel efficient chulhas has been done in 3 villages as yet.
- Monitoring of Livelihood Activities by Sangham has been initiated

Component 4 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

NA

11. Describe the results from Component 4 and each product/deliverable

NA

12. If you did not complete any component or deliverable, how did this affect the overall impact of the project?

Instead of securing two critical conservation corridors with community collaboration, one has been secured legally while steps for the second one has been initiated.

One such example in Tamilnadu side using WLPA would have also been a model for replication elsewhere

13. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results

CEPF Global Monitoring Data

Respond to the questions and complete the tables below. If a question is not relevant to your project, please make an entry of 0 (zero) or n/a (not applicable).

14. Did your organization complete the CEPF Civil Society Tracking Tool (CSTT) at the beginning and end of your project? (Please be sure to submit the final CSTT tool to CEPF if you haven't already done so.)

	Date	Composite Score
Baseline CSTT	8 th July 2010	89/100
Final CSTT	19 th February 2016	94/100

15. List any vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species conserved due to your project

NA though habitat of tiger, elephants have been secured through this process

Hectares Under Improved Management

Project Results	Hectares*	Comments
16. Did your project strengthen the management of an existing protected area?	NA	<i>List the name of each protected area</i>
17. Did your project create a new protected area or expand an existing protected area?	40,000 ha- Vazhachal CFR Area- CFR title received in Feb 2014- Community stewardship	<i>List the name of each protected area, the date of proclamation, and the type of proclamation (e.g., legal declaration, community agreement, stewardship agreement)</i>
18. Did your project strengthen the management of a key biodiversity area named in the CEPF Ecosystem Profile (hectares may be the same as questions above)	Western Ghats- 40,000 ha	<i>List the name of each key biodiversity area</i>
19. Did your project improve the	NA	<i>List the name or describe the location of</i>

management of a production landscape for biodiversity conservation		<i>the production landscape</i>
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* Include total hectares from project inception to completion

20. In relation to the two questions above on protected areas, did your project complete a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), or facilitate the completion of a METT by protected area authorities? If so, complete the table below. (Note that there will often be more than one METT for an individual protected area.) NA

Protected area	Date of METT	Composite METT Score	Date of METT	Composite METT Score	Date of METT	Composite METT Score

21. List the name of any corridor (named in the Ecosystem Profile) in which you worked and how you contributed to its improved management, if applicable.

Western Ghats- Anamalai Corridor

Direct Beneficiaries: Training and Education

<i>Did your project provide training or education for . . .</i>	Male	Female	Total	Brief Description
1. Adults for community leadership or resource management positions	400	350	750	Continuous training on FRA for tribes and Committee members of Vazhachal CFR Coordination Sangham. (3 person from each 9 tribal settlements.)
2. Adults for livelihoods or increased income	250	200	450	Continuous training for sustainable NTFP harvesting, processing (especially Honey), sustainable fishing etc. to make sure their sustainable resource use practice and increased income.
3. Exposure visit to BRT	25		25	Exposure visit to BRT to understand post CFR implementation
3. School-aged children	Nil	Nil	Nil	
4. Forest Department Staff Training	100		100	Awareness about FRA and also Use of GPS as well as training about legal provisions under WLPA and law enforcement

22. List the name and approximate population size of any “community” that benefited from the project.

Community name, surrounding district, surrounding province, country

Population size

Kadars, Thrissur and Ernakulam districts of Kerala, India

Approx 1088

23. Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities

Based on the list of communities above, write the name of the communities in the left column below. In the subsequent columns under Community Characteristics and Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit, place an X in all relevant boxes.

Community Name	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 line	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									
Kadar		X	X						X					X	X				X	X	
Malyans	X	X	X						X					X					X	X	
Kattunayakans		X	X				X												X		
Todas	X	X	X	X															X		

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

Lessons Learned

24. 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

- A local level election especially at the Panchayat level does have a bearing on the progress of the project. There was a period of around one month when one could not really discuss much at the village level. In future, we should try keeping some associated activities on general environment education during this time to build awareness of the candidates as well as other public.
- The market forces and the Forest Development Agency (FDA) also play a role in deciding on which NTFPs can be harvested and sold in the market. These sometimes lead to commercial extraction of a particular species which was used only for household purposes. All the above lessons have taught us that this is an organic process and the resource use, collection and marketing data need to be revisited continuously due to external drivers.
- Community wanted to claim rights over not just forest resources but also for other resources which they use like fishes, and also for some of the cultural and traditional use area like burial grounds had to redo the resource area maps based on their inputs and area of use.
- The FRA provisions are not completely understood by the authorities who implement it also. There had to be repeated discussions to clarify CFR provisions and possible claim procedures.
- The district level committee has not met in Thrissur district to discuss the KADAR claims for past 3 months. This is delaying the entire process. The community is keen to have the title with them before finalising everything.
- Inordinate delay by the district authorities has made the communities anxious and in some cases a few members lose interest in managing resources. One has had to come up with various trainings and meetings to sustain interest and keep the hopes alive.
- On the other hand, ecological training has generated a lot of interest and the community is keen to use the tools (GPS, Range finder etc) again to monitor the forests. The group has also been used by the forest department for their monitoring exercise and has been able to prove that they can work independently
- Kadars have been very patient and also despite very slow progress at times never have got disheartened. In fact, at times the slow pace has actually helped them to rationalise, draw conclusions and take better decisions.
- WWF should take lessons from this and at times not just look at project deliverables but let the community control the process and take ownership of decisions at a pace they are comfortable with.
- Post title, if we had planned some income augmentation activity also along with series of planning meetings for the management plan, it would have sustained the interest and focus of more individuals from each settlement.
- More exposure visits like to BRT also could have been planned
- Despite all precautions of taking everyone along, there can be just one person who can try and sabotage the processes and work on the ground. However, it was also seen that communities who have been empowered do understand these processes and then come together to tackle it on their own.

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

The fact that the project was implemented as per the pace of the community has helped in establishment of the CFR area and also the ownership of the project by the community.

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

NA

27. Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

CFR can be used as a conservation tool and its implementation in a collective manner can help in securing critical area with the local community

Sustainability / Replication

28. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated

Nine settlements have to work together for managing a CFR. This has inherent check and balances and thus will enable the project to ensure sustainable resource use and conservation. Overall a collective responsibility to secure corridors and promote livelihood security will be a good model to showcase and be replicated elsewhere.

Spatial mapping and planning is also helping the communities to come together and plan better. This also ensures inclusion of community members who are not literates

29. Summarize any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability

Raising funds for the Sangham through agencies like NABARD etc will help in sustaining the work done by Kadars.

Safeguards

30. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental, or pest management safeguards

As it is completely community driven project, WWF has just been facilitating dialogue and discussion with and among local community with an aim to enable them to make decisions for themselves. We had provided WWF staff numbers etc also so that any person could contact us for any grievance as well as suggestions to improve the process. IPP plan were also submitted and a social assessment was also carried out for each site.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

31. Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF

CEPF in future should not give projects to different groups with the same area of work and same theme area of work. This has often led to confusions on the ground as diverse groups talk to the same community and each one has its own perspective which just makes the ground situation more complex.

Additional Funding

32. Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF investment

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Department of Science & Technology	B	22 lakhs	Money has been given to NGO River Research Centre
WWF- UK	B	23 lakhs	WWF

** Categorize the type of funding as:*

- A Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this 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 funded project)*
- C Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)*

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.

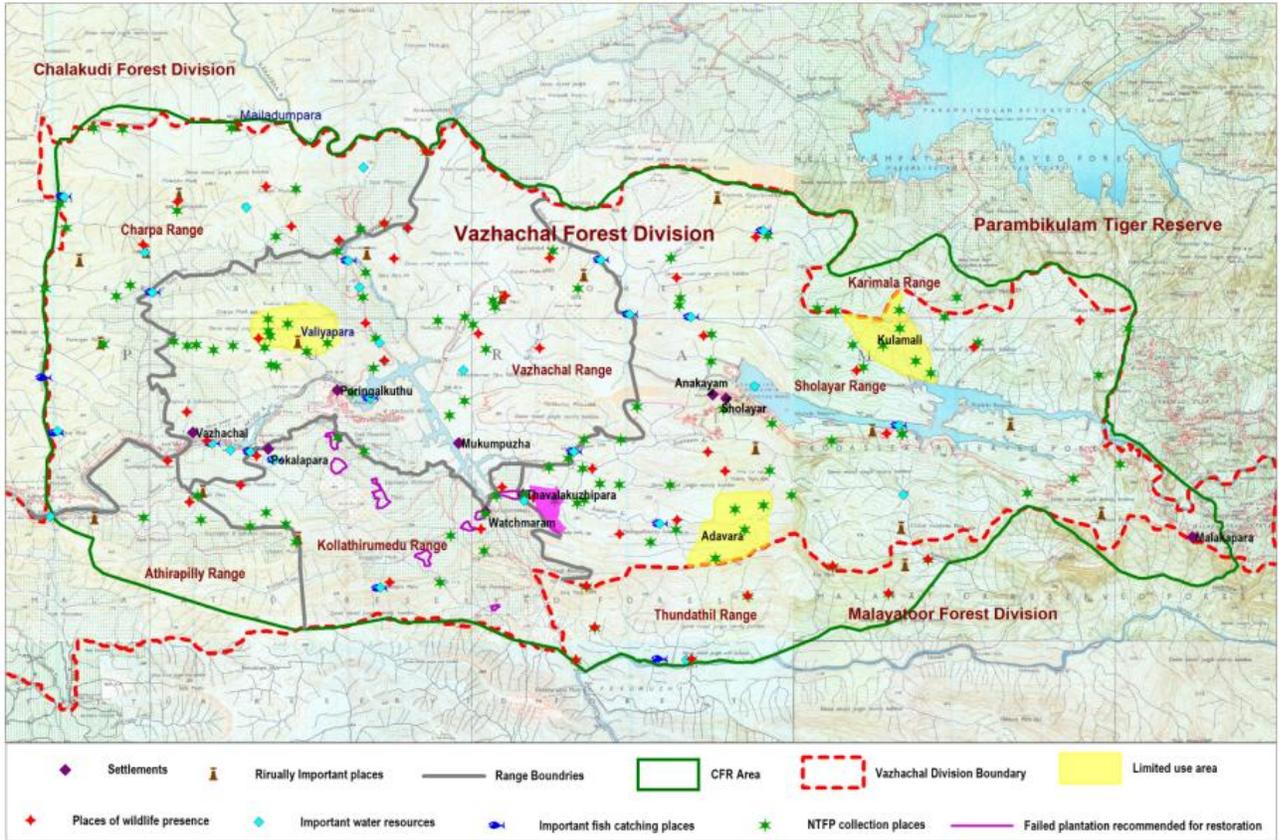
Please include your full contact details below:

- 33. Name: Ms. Vishaish Uppal**
- 34. Organization: WWF- India**
- 35. Mailing address: 172-B Lodhi Estate, New Delhi-110003**
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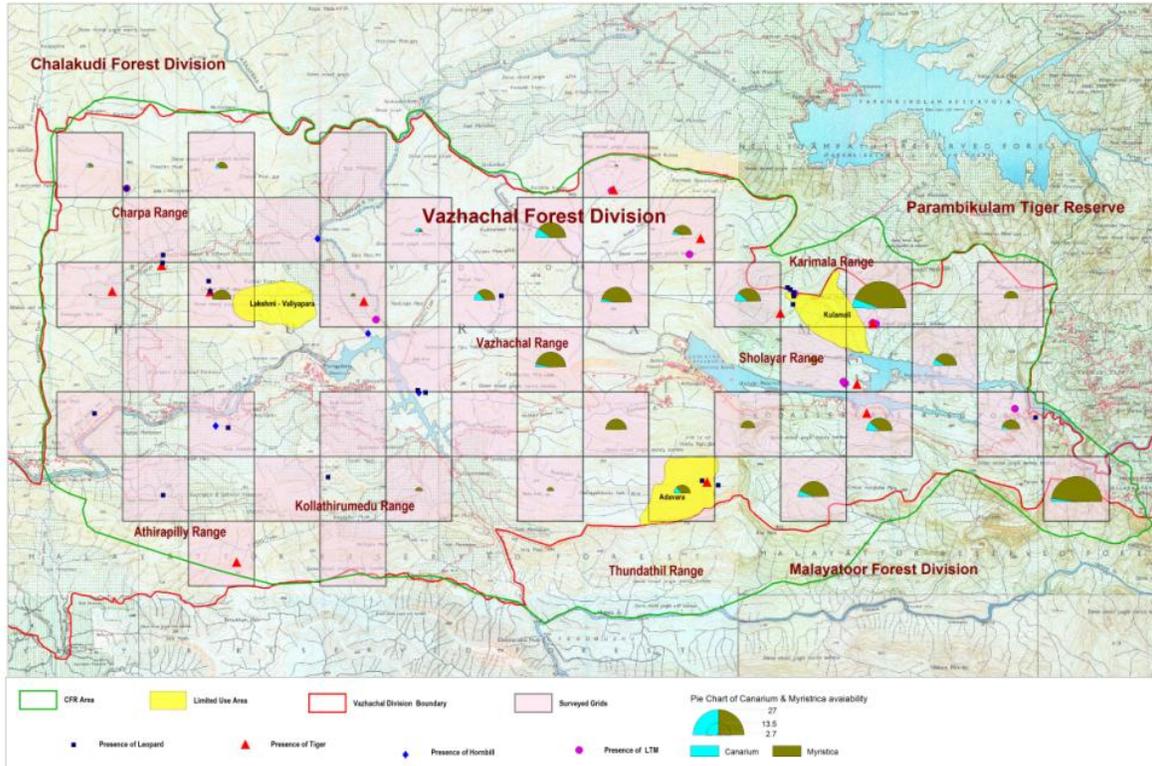
Annexures

Some Maps which are being used for CFR management planning

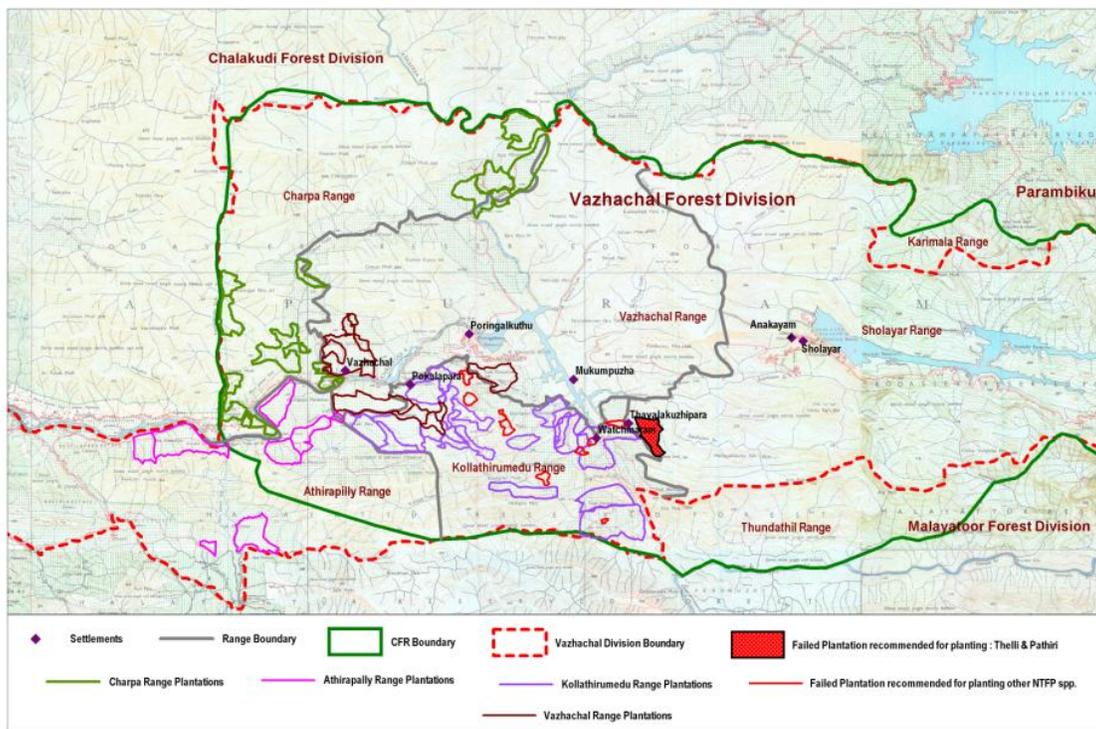
Important Resource Use places and Recommended management in Vazhachal CFR Use Area



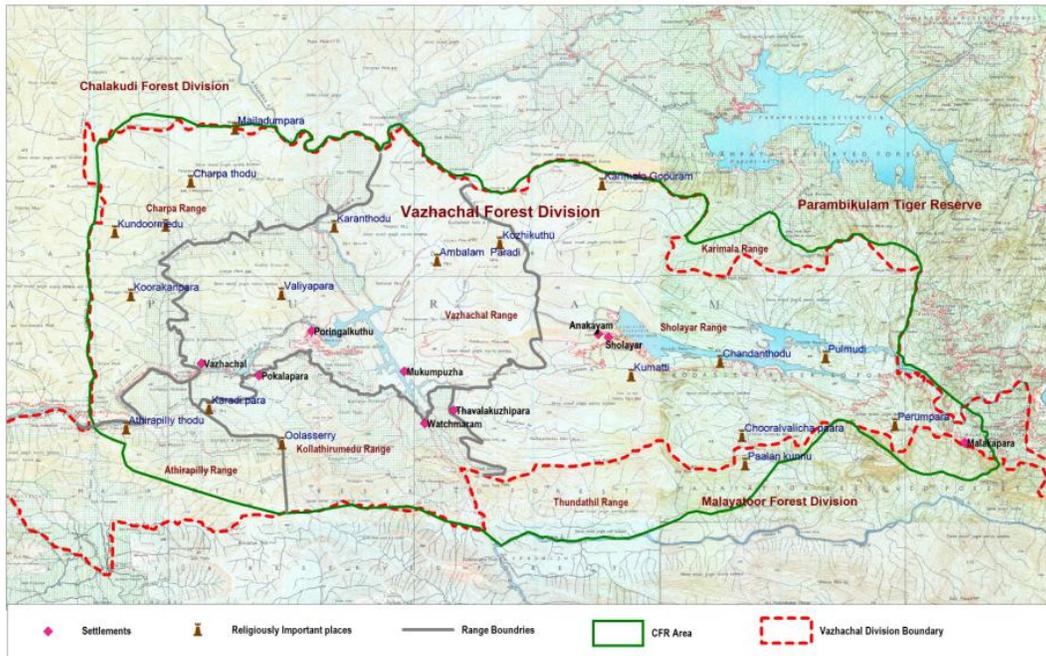
Ecological Monitoring data of Wildlife , Canarium & Myristica in Vazhachal CFR Area



Restoration Plan for Failed Plantation in Vazhachal CFR Use Area



Religiously Important places for communities in CFR Use Area



VAZHACHAL FISH POSTER

