Project Proposal Application Form
GEF-Satoyama Project

SECTION A: General Information of the proposed subgrant project

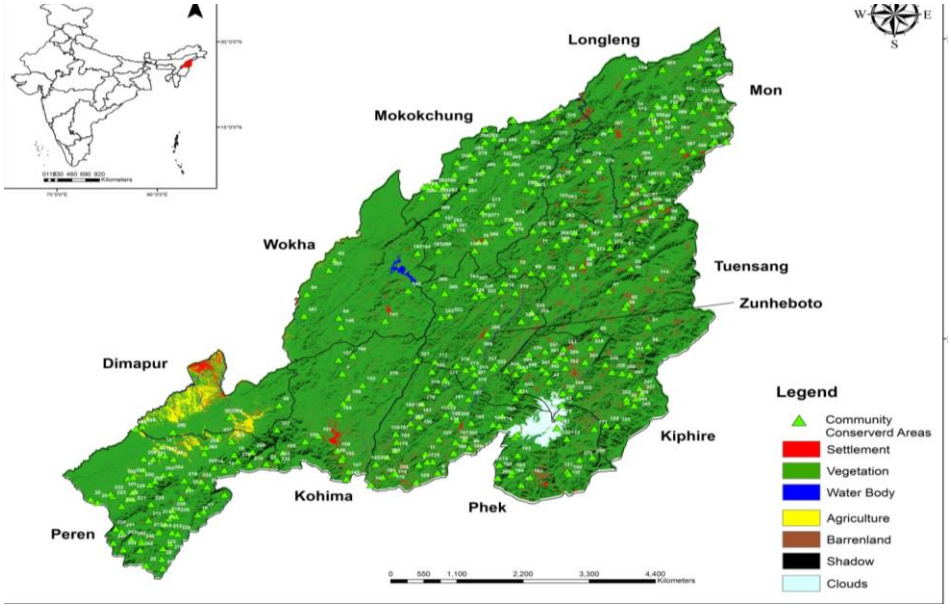
1. Title of Project (Please make it descriptive but concise)

Mainstreaming Community-Conserved Areas for Biodiversity Conservation in Nagaland

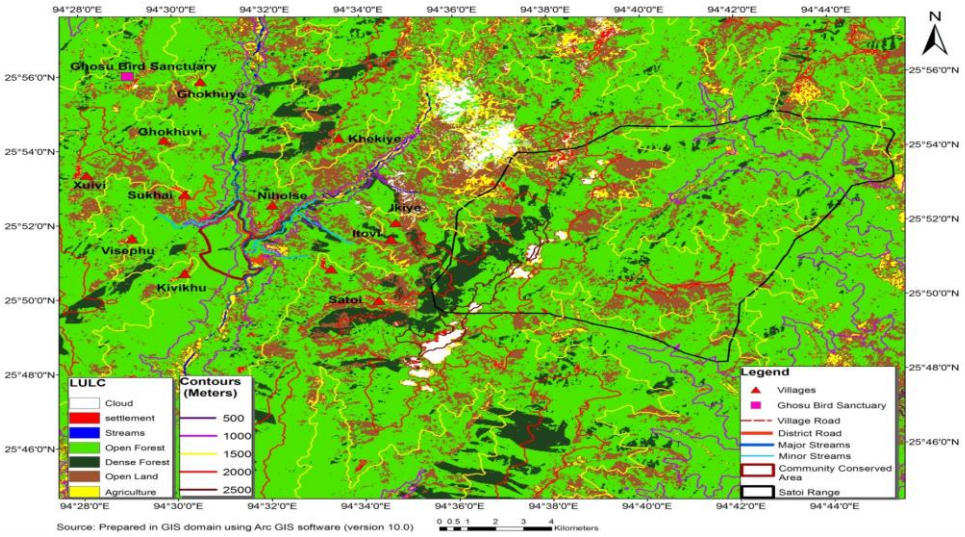
2. Project Location (*Country, State/Province/City*) and provide a map of the subgrant project site

Nagaland located in North East India and specifically Zunheboto district-pls see maps below

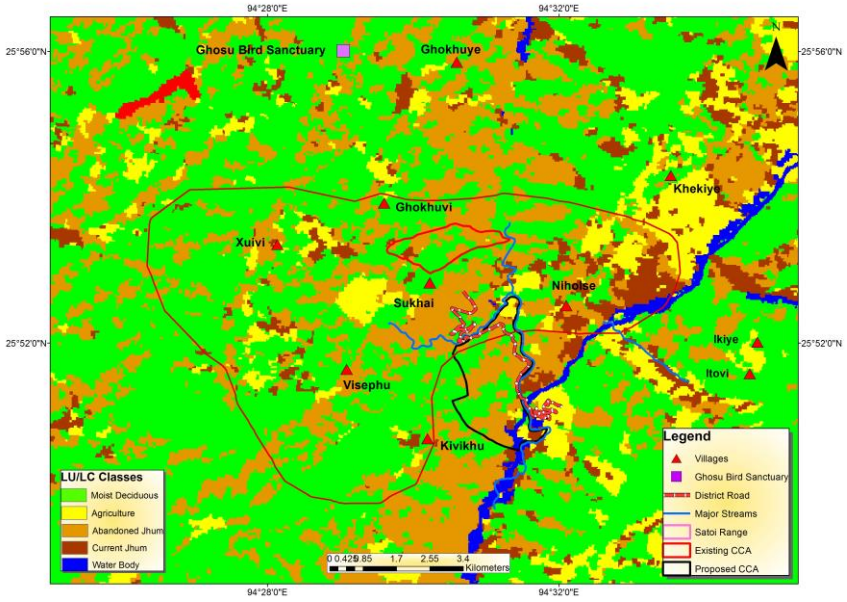
Map 1. Map of Nagaland indicating the location of Community Conserved Areas and of Zunheboto district



Map 2. The subgrant project site indicating the location of the proposed project villages, the existing Community Conserved Areas of Sukhai village and the surrounding biodiversity rich landscape of the Satoi hills and Ghosu bird sanctuary



Map 3. The sub-grant project site comprising just 6 village sites



3. Project Duration (start month, year – end month, year)

2 years, April 2016-May, 2018

4. Summary of the Project (*Please summarize the project in 200-250 words, including the objectives, methodology, issues to be addressed, targets of the project, and the expected outputs of the proposed project. Emphasize the relevance and/or contribution to socio-ecological production landscapes or seascapes, keeping in mind the three-fold approach of the Satoyama Initiative*[1].)

In Nagaland, traditional conservation and wise-use practices have helped protect biodiversity over the centuries. Despite this, rampant hunting, forest degradation and tree felling are

[1] http://satoyama-initiative.org/en/about/#3.2

greatly threatening the State's biodiversity. The revival of traditional conservation practices through the creation of Community-Conserved Areas, however, offers hope for conservation, as communities set aside parcels of forests within productive, jhum (shifting cultivation) landscapes. A study of Nagaland's CCAs found that one-third of Nagaland's villages have constituted CCAs (TERI, 2015) of which as many as 82% have completely or partially banned hunting within the CCAs and/or tree felling, and enforce various regulations. Nevertheless, CCAs face numerous challenges- in their creation, effectiveness and sustainability. To ensure the future of Nagaland's CCAs and thereby its biodiversity, a multi-pronged approach including alternative livelihood opportunities through the development of wildlife tourism, legal recognition, ecological restoration, and long-term ecological monitoring is required. Moreover, these CCAs comprise isolated forest fragments (average size is 500 ha) and only a handful form part of a larger network of community forests. The objectives of this project are to support community-based conservation to a) mobilise support for the formation of CCAs including larger networks of contiguous forest patches in Zunheboto district b) Revive traditional conservation practices (e.g. hunting bans during the breeding season) c) Carry out ecological assessments of these CCAs including the status of the Vulnerable Blyth's Tragopan and other globally threatened species d) develop community-based ecotourism initiatives e) Formalise and mainstream a network of CCAs along with the Nagaland Government and Forest Department.

5. Number of beneficiaries

a) Number of persons to whom the project will provide benefit *directly*

3532 persons

Please describe how this number was estimated

This proposal stems from an inventory and documentation of CCAs in Nagaland, and work with the Sema people of Sukhai village of Zunheboto district (TERI, 2015). While Sukhai village has a recently created CCA, we wish to work with the local community to strengthen community-conservation in the district by linking this CCA with five neighbouring villages with which the Sukhai village shares ancestral ties, but which currently do not have CCAs or community-conservation initiatives. The people of Sukhai are keen to work with their neighbouring communities in expanding their community conservation and restoration efforts, and would require help in motivation, mobilization and development of ecotourism initiatives including training of local people as bird guides, in butterfly watching and other similar ventures.

Although ownership of CCA land is largely private or clan-based, the entire village community participates in decision making on the creation of the CCA and resolutions are passed in the Village Council. Moreover, the entire village community is impacted by the CCA creation, and will benefit in various ways from enhanced awareness, livelihood revenues, capacity building, etc. Therefore, we have estimated that this project will impact the entire population of each selected village, where CCA formation will occur. Of course, some individuals will be more impacted than others (e.g. members of the CCA management committee or young community members trained in bird or butterfly watching). Based on census figures for the proposed project villages (2011 census), we estimate that approximately 3532 people will be impacted. See table below.

Village Name	No_HH	TOT_P	TOT_M	TOT_F
Nihoshe (S)	88	585	286	299
Ghukhuyi	70	230	122	108
Xuivi	239	1180	585	595
Sukhai	104	474	223	251
Vishepu	130	582	262	320
Kivikhu	118	481	239	242
Total	749	3532	1717	1815

Legend: HH-Households, Total_P is the total population, Tot_M and Tot_F are the total number of males and females

Source: Census of India (2011)

b) Number of persons who might receive benefit from the project *indirectly*

At least 11316	persons Please describe how this number was estimated

The project will develop eco-tourism activities in these villages and link them with other areas in Zunheboto district such as the Ghosu Bird Sanctuary which is rich in birdlife and attracts both national and international visitors. Sukhai village acts as an important green corridor between the biodiversity rich forests of Satoi range and Ghosu bird sanctuary that harbor globally threatened species like the Blyth's Tragopan (*Tragopan blythii*), Fishing Cat (*Prionailurus viverrinus*) and Wild Dog (*Cuon alpinus*). By linking these CCAs at a landscape level in Zunheboto, ensuring protection and restoration and providing ecotourism facilities and training young members in birdwatching and butterfly watching, CCA-based ecotourism can be developed for the Zunheboto landscape. Therefore, several people from Zunheboto district are likely to be indirectly benefited from this project, over and above the 4,500 people estimated to be directly benefitted by the project. If we assume that just 10% of the rural populace of Zunheboto district will be positively impacted, this translates to 11316 people.

A broader sustainability objective of this project, however, is to influence policy development in Nagaland through the legal recognition and creation of a network of CCAs. We view this as an important alternative to the protected area paradigm of the country, and a unique opportunity for India and the people of Nagaland. Nagaland can provide an important fillip to the rest of India, particularly other parts of the Eastern Himalaya to formally recognize community-based conservation and forest restoration. Current efforts to manage hunting in North-East India, based on blanket bans imposed by the Wildlife (Protection) Act of India, 1972 are ineffective. Policy or management inputs must focus on local solutions, acceptable to tribal communities. This is important, because many NE states are under the Sixth Schedule or special Articles of the Indian Constitution (e.g. Articles 371 A for Nagaland), where several Indian laws are not applicable or are ineffective, and where large swathes of forests are community, clan or privately owned, rather than under the control of the State. Therefore, policy inputs have to be tailored to specific cultural, legal and economic realities in this part of the Indo-Burma hotspot.

If the state recognizes these CCAs on par with the Protected Area Network of the country, funds for their management can be earmarked and the people compensated for the ecosystem services they provide/opportunity costs foregone in terms of lost agricultural incomes from jhum cultivation, foregone livelihood revenues from sale of timber or wildmeat and substitution of alternative protein sources. Additionally, funds can then also be available for improved management and restoration.

Successful policy changes recognizing and supporting the CCA network of Nagaland will indirectly impact a large proportion of the State's rural population. If we conservatively estimate that just 10% of Nagaland's *rural* populace may be impacted positively by this policy, that translates into 140754 people over and above the figures mentioned above.

6. Size of the Project Area (area the project *directly* influence)

5794.24 hectares

Please describe how it was determined

We have estimated the forest areas under each of the villages that will benefit directly from this project. This comprises the project area. Pls see Map 3. These forest areas include areas under shifting cultivation (locally called jhum) since the local communities essentially 'farm the forest'. These CCAs by protecting abandoned jhum areas focus on restoration and protection of portions of production landscapes and their biodiversity.

7. Size of the area benefiting from the project (area that *indirectly* benefit from the activities in the project site above)

53637.76 hectares

Please describe how it was determined

Given the plan to link CCAs across the Zunheboto landscape and with other ecologically important areas like the Satoi range and Ghosu bird sanctuary, we have estimated the larger watershed that is likely to be impacted by this project. This area has been used to determine the area that will indirectly benefit from the activities in the project site and is depicted in Map 2.

8. IUCN threatened species (www.iucnredlist.org) known to occur that will benefit or impacted by the project activities (*if applicable*). If the IUCN Red List is not up to date, provide information on nationally protected species.

Several IUCN threatened species found in these forests will be impacted by conservation activities including

- Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*)-CR
- Fishing Cat (*Prionailurus viverrinus*) EN
- Wild Dog (*Cuon alpinus*) EN
- Sambar (*Cervus unicolor*) VU
- Mithun (*Bos frontalis*) VU
- Asiatic Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*) VU
- Malayan Sun Bear (*Helarctos malayanus*) VU
- Blyth's Tragopan (*Tragopan blythii*) VU
- Burmese Python (*Python bivittatus*) VU
- King Cobra (*Ohpiophagus hannah*) VU

A number of fish species found in the Tizü river that flows along the boundary of Sükhai village are rare and are included in the IUCN Red Data List. These include *Neolissochilus hexagonolepis, Tor tor* and *Schistura manipurensis* that are 'near threatened,' *Devario acuticephala; Devario naganensis, Schizothorax richardsonii, Schistura nagaensis and Schistura prashadi* which are 'vulnerable' and *Tor putitora* which is 'endangered'.

Additional species, some of which may be globally threatened could also be impacted. However, current information on the biodiversity of this area is limited and additional information will become available through the project.

9. If the proposed subgrant project site itself or area near it has been recognized as a site of global significance for biodiversity conservation (see the Call for Proposals for definition), please describe (name and size of the site).

Zunheboto district in Nagaland lies within the Indo-Burma hotspot. However, the subgrant site has not individually been recognized as a site for conservation. Very little work has been carried out in these areas and little is known of the biodiversity of these forests. However, the little information available suggests that both Satoi range and Ghosu Bird Sanctuary area are known to be rich in biodiversity and important for conservation. The area is home to endemic species and offers potential for the discovery of many new species. For example, the Zunheboto Horned Frog (*Xenophrys zunhebotoensis*) is endemic to Zunheboto and recently a new banana species *(Musa nagalandiana S. Dey & Gogoi) was* discovered from Zunheboto.

10. Implementation Capacity: Please outline the staff allocations for the proposed project in the table below.

Implementation arrangement within the organization			
Title	**Name**	**Experience (years)**	**Role in the proposed project**
Dr	Pia Sethi	20	Team Leader and Ecologist. Responsible for project co-ordination, liason with forest department and Government of Nagaland, ecological monitoring and policy development
Ms.	Vidhu Kapur	6	Development specialist/community mobilization expert. Responsible for community mobilization and monitoring
Dr	Bibhu Prasad	10	Socio-economist. Responsible for Eco-tourism development
Mr	Siddharth Edake	10	Wildlife biologist. Wildlife surveys, training in eco-tourism including bird and butterfly watching
Ms	Divya Datt	15	Economist
Mr	Vivek Ratan	4	GIS and remote sensing expert. Will be responsible for mapping of forest areas
Dr	Ashish Kar	10	Botanist. He will be responsible for vegetation sampling and ecological data monitoring
	Additional field staff from TERI will also be included in the project		

11. Key project partners; organizations, experts, etc. (if relevant)

We will tie up with the Village Council of Sukhai village as well as NEPED, Government of Nagaland (Nagaland Empowerment of People through Economic Development). In addition, we will draw upon the expertise of Mr Sanjay Sondhi, Titli Trust, and others for ecotourism development.

SECTION B: Strategy of Proposed Project

1. *Background (This may include the social/economic/environmental state and trend in the areas where the project is proposed, describe the benefits people receive from biodiversity and ecosystems in the area, identify the threats and challenges the area faces (social and environmental drivers of loss or deterioration of biodiversity and ecosystem services), and elaborate on how the proposed project can change the current situation.) (Max. 500 words)*

Zunheboto district, along with the rest of Nagaland, faces indiscriminate hunting, which along with tree felling and habitat destruction through reduced fallow shifting cultivation (*jhum*), is taking a serious toll on biodiversity. Hunting, a significant driver of wildlife loss leads to potentially cascading effects from unraveling ecological interactions with serious consequences for ecosystems and the services they provide. At the same time, it is a significant protein source, and cultural and traditional way of life practiced by the Sema community of this district. Moreover, the sale of wildmeat provides important revenues. The Sema community traditionally used a variety of traps and snares including the pitfall or fall traps, while fish were caught in baskets or by using rods. However, influx of guns and destructive fishing practices like the use of dynamite or electric currents has transformed traditional low-intensity hunting using indigenous traps and snares. Due to rampant hunting and habitat destruction, wild animals are disappearing from Nagaland, including the Great Hornbill which was once found in the forests of Sükhai village according to the village elders. Poor fish catches in the Tizü river and depleting wildlife populations, prompted the people of Sükhai to set aside abandoned jhum lands as a CCA.

Sükhai village now plans to extend CCA formation in neighbouring villages with which they share ancestral ties, to protect and restore parts of the productive landscape and initiate ecotourism activities for the benefit of the people of Zunheboto. Protecting this ecosystem is not only important for regenerating degraded jhum lands, and for the people of Sukhai who can continue to draw upon its myriad ecosystem services, but also because these forests have connectivity to other hill ranges such as Satoi that are relatively undisturbed with high biodiversity including the Blyth's Tragopan and possibly the Great Pied Hornbill. This ensures conservation and restoration at the landscape level, and allows for possible movement of species across the landscape, preventing fragmentation of wide-ranging populations of species. Creation of a CCA network and the enforcement of rules to prevent hunting and tree felling will be a core strategy for protecting this area's rich biodiversity and also motivate other communities to follow suit. Already, TERI's work with the Sukhai village has encouraged them to strengthen their conservation efforts. Moreover, while initially conservation activities may focus on the CCA network, in the long run, enhanced revenues from tourism, visits by enthusiasts and ecotourists, and education, awareness and capacity building may encourage people to sustainably hunt and harvest and foster conservation efforts at a larger scale, beyond the confines of the CCAs. Moreover, these CCAs represent a revival of traditional conservation and sustainable use efforts. Therefore, this project will influence local practices, but also drive a movement for state recognition and support of community-managed initiatives. The network of CCAs in Nagaland provides an example of a fledgling people's movement for conservation that deserves to be strengthened. This project will attempt to upscale the impact and underline the potential of CCAs for biodiversity conservation in Nagaland.

2. Objective: Please describe as clearly and specific as possible the objective of the proposed project. Please do not write more than 3 sentences.

The objective of this project is to support community-based conservation by mobilising support for the formation of Community-Conserved Areas (CCAs) including larger networks of contiguous forest patches in Zunheboto district of Nagaland, and developing community-based ecotourism initiatives. This will help to protect biodiversity and reduce widespread hunting and habitat destruction by helping to revive traditional conservation practices (e.g. hunting bans during the breeding season) and carrying out community-assisted ecological assessments of these CCAs including the status of the Vulnerable Blyth's Tragopan and other globally threatened species. Upscaling of project activities will involve the formalization and mainstreaming of a network of CCAs in the State in conjunction with the Nagaland Government and Forest Department.

3. Please describe the intended outcomes and outputs, as well as the indicators used to monitor the progress and achievements in the template provided on the next page (See the definitions below in the template as a guide regarding the type of information to provide). Please feel free to add components as necessary.

Subgrant Project Results Framework

Components	Key activities	Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators
Work package (WP) 1: Formation of CCA Network and monitoring of its efficacy	**Activity 1: Inception workshop** An initiation workshop shall be organized in Nagaland with participation of community members, forest department, representatives of existing conservation networks, community leaders and Zuneboto district officials **Activity 2: Village level consultations** Based on previous work with the people of Sukhai village, Zuneboto district and continuous interaction with community members, it is proposed to build a CCA network of six villages, namely, Sukhai, Nihoshe (S), Ghukhuyi, Xuivi, Vishepu, and Kivikhu. (Refer Map 3) The consultations shall build consensus among these villages to come together to a) allocate areas of forest/jhum lands for restoration and protection b) link these areas in as part of a larger CCA network c) decide restoration and conservation activities such as hunting bans, banning of fuelwood collection and timber felling d) Establish joint management mechanisms e) Initiate measures for joint patrolling and management. **Activity 3: GIS Mapping** GIS mapping shall be carried out to demarcate village boundaries and the proposed CCA boundary. **Activity 4: Establishing joint community conservation**	- Greater awareness among community members with regard to importance of CCA creation and utility of linking CCAs at landscape level - Strengthened village level biodiversity governance especially with respect to CCAs as evidenced by decreases in rule violations	- GIS map of villages, and joint CCA - Joint resolution by village heads for CCA creation - Governing body elected with consensus of the village people - Laying down of laws/rules adopted by the CCA governing body. -Establishment of monitoring mechanisms and documentation of compliance (e.g. registers)	- At least 80% of village communities recognize the importance of CCA creation for restoration and conservation-this will be determined through meeting minutes -Appointment of local people/volunteers for monitoring - Joint meetings of villages are held at least once a month initially and then once every quarter - Rule violations decrease by 60% from time of inception of CCA

Components	Key activities	Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators
	management mechanisms In order to oversee the functioning of CCA Network, it is essential to formalise joint community management mechanisms. This involves the following: - Adopting a joint resolution by all the villages - Establishment of an apex body - CCA management committee, - Establishing rules and regulations - Devising acceptable mechanisms for conflict resolution and rule enforcement **Activity 5. Monitoring of efficacy of enforcement of CCA rules and regulations**			

Components	Key activities	Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators
WP 2: Documentation and mapping of traditional practices, and baseline ecological and socio-economic monitoring	The documentation and mapping component will be carried out through discussions and participatory exercise and include information on bio-physical resources, traditional and socio-cultural practices and folklore and belief systems. **Activity 1: Lifescape** Documenting local flora, fauna and associated traditional knowledge (Focus Group Discussions, KI, seasonal calendar)s; GIS mapping of important corridors and habitats **Activity 2: Peoplescape** Documentation of social and cultural practices and inter-relationships between people and nature. This shall involve village resource mapping and social mapping, **Activity 3: Landscape** Detailing of different habitat types Mapping of important habitats and potential corridor areas **Activity 4. Baseline ecological monitoring and training of communities in limited monitoring activities**	- Documentation of traditional knowledge and associated biodiversity practices -Documentation of local flora and fauna including local uses -Understanding of and initiation of baseline ecological monitoring activities	- A biodiversity register which comprises a detailed list of local flora, fauna - its uses and associated traditional knowledge - Information on range and distribution of flora and fauna in the CCA. - GIS map showing important wildlife corridors and habitats. - Generation of baseline ecological and socio-economic data	-Based on knowledge documentation community-developed initiatives using traditional knowledge/practices are utilised to reduce wild meat hunting and at least 50% reduction in the number of cases of hunting especially in the CCA -Appropriate livelihood options are discussed and planned - Cultural management options are documented -Field surveys using transects/point counts/quadrats to estimate population abundances of major species and vegetation -Surveys conducted with hunters to understand preferences

Components	Key activities	Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators
WP 3: Development of ecotourism packages and training activities	**Activity 1: Situation Analysis** The local communities will be involved in a situation analysis to determine their perceptions and aspirations regarding ecotourism activities. The situational analysis shall feed into a community-based ecotourism plan. **Activity 2: Identification of Ecotourism Activities** To begin with bird and butterfly tourism will be emphasised along with limited cultural activities such as traditional dances and production of local handicrafts. **Activity 3. Training and capacity building activities** Once all the activities are identified, training will be provided to local communities and exposure visits held **Activity 4. Promotion of ecotourism activities and links to tourism marketing companies** Once the homestays have been created and people trained in various skills, a promotional campaign will be carried out and links established with tourism companies. This will include website development, blogs, posters and signage development	- Consensus among communities on ecotourism and related activities - Development of ecotourism to help sustain the CCA network in Zuneboto -Promotion of ecotourism amongst other similar CCA networks	- Training programmes on birdwatching, bird call recording and play back and butterfly tourism are held -Exposure visits for village members to understand the needs and modalities of developing ecotourism packages -Preparation of a field guide on the birds and butterflies of the area -Creation of five homestays based on locally available materials -Identification and production of handicrafts and souvenir items - Development of website, promotional brochures, newspaper/magazine articles and links to various relevant e-groups and tourism companies	-Identification of interested and talented community members -At least 10% of village youth who receive training in identification of birds and butterflies are able to correctly identify species and describe their ecology -At least 5 people from each village are taken on exposure visits to other community-managed ecotourism initiatives -Development of at least 4 homestays with a combined capacity of eight rooms -Identification and laying out of at least 2 trails for visitors -Production of five handicraft items/souvenirs for sale to visitors - Website development and knowledge and promotion of venture by at least 2 ecotourism companies -At least one article in local newspaper of these initiatives

Components	Key activities	Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators
Work package 4. Promotion of formal recognition of CCAs	**Activity 1. Workshops and policy discussions with stakeholders and government authorities** **Activity 2. Policy recommendations for policy makers at State and national level**	-Formal recognition of CCA network as a means for conservation and restoration of biodiversity in Nagaland -Preferably financial outlay for their management (e.g. development of management plan, monitoring, development of alternatives)	1. Workshop proceedings 2. Policy papers	Guidelines/Policy document of government of Nagaland on Community-Conserved Areas

4. Please provide the schedule of key activities under each component.

Implementation Schedule[2]

Year/month / Components/key activities	Year 1 (2016-7)												Year 2 (2017-8)											
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
WP 1: Formation of CCA Network and monitoring of its effectiveness																								
Activity 1: Inception Workshop																								
Activity 2: Village Level Consultation																								
Activity 3: GIS Mapping																								
Activity 4: Establishing Community Conservation Mechanisms																								
Activity 5. Monitoring of efficacy of enforcement of CCA rules and regulations																								
WP 2: Documentation, mapping and ecological monitoring																								

[2] The project does not necessarily have to run for three years. It can be shorter than three years.

Year/month Components/key activities	Year 1 (2016-7)												Year 2 (2017-8)											
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
Activity1: Lifescape																								
Activity 2: Peoplescape																								
Activity 3: Landscape																								
Activity 4: Ecological monitoring																								
WP 3: Development of Ecotourism packages and training activities																								
Activity 1: Situation Analysis																								
Activity 2: Identification of ecotourism activities																								
Activity 3. Training and Capacity Building																								
Activity 4. Promotion of eco-tourism activities																								
WP 4. Promotion of formal recognition of CCAs																								

Year/month / Components/key activities	Year 1 (2016-7)												Year 2 (2017-8)											
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
Activity 1. Workshops and policy discussions with stakeholders and government authorities																								
Activity 2. Policy recommendations for policy makers at State and national level																								

5. List up to five potential/anticipated risks/challenges in achieving the outcomes and outputs described above, and describe how you intend to mitigate the negative impact.

Risk	**Level** (low-medium-high)	**Mitigation Strategy**
Local communities fail to reach a consensus on conservation of forest areas	Low	• Interactions, presentations of benefits of CCA creation and motivation should help to mitigate this challenge, particularly since initial groundwork suggests enthusiasm for creation of CCAs and networking them into a larger area of protected forests.
Rule violation including hunting and felling in CCA areas	Medium	• Chances of defaulting increase as areas of neighbouring village are linked into a larger CCA unit. However, appropriate motivation with appropriate sanctions for rule violations will help to mitigate this. Moreover, benefits from eco-tourism activities can help enhance support for these CCAs amongst local communities.
Loss of interest on part of community in developing eco-tourism livelihood opportunities	Medium	• The local communities have other livelihood opportunities and hence are not immediately dependent on ecotourism. Moreover, this risk will be mitigated by exploring potential markets in the initial phase of project implementation and by initiating training and capacity building. A key impediment to wildlife tourism in Nagaland in general, and Zunheboto in particular is the absence of well-trained naturalists and bird guides. This issue will be addressed early in the project. Moreover, some members will be taken for exposure visits to other community-based ecotourism sites-e.g. Pakke Tiger Reserve or Eagle Nest sanctuary in Arunachal Pradesh.
The interests of economically weaker and disadvantaged members of the local community who have less say in decision making are not taken on board	High	• We will ensure that the voices of all members of the community including women are heard and their views carefully considered before decisions are taken. Moreover, it is these members of village society who will be encouraged to actively participate in training and capacity building activities-for starting homestays and as guides and naturalists. Strict processes and protocols will be followed in all decision making activities.

6. Key Features of the Project

Please elaborate on key features of the project with respect to the following aspects:

a. In what way is the proposed project aligned with the NBSAP of the country where it will be implemented, global targets such as Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs?

This project is aligned with India's NBSAP as well as with the 12 identified national targets that are based on the Aichi targets. For example, this project directly feeds into Targets 3 and 5 and especially 6 and 11 listed below.

Target 3: Strategies for reducing rate of degradation, fragmentation and loss of all natural habitats are finalized and actions put in place by 2020 for environmental amelioration and human well-being.

Target 5: By 2020, measures are adopted for sustainable management of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Target 6: Ecologically representative areas on land and in inland waters, as well as coastal and marine zones, especially those of particular importance for species, biodiversity and

ecosystem services, are conserved effectively and equitably, on the basis of PA designation and management and other area-based conservation measures and are integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes covering over 20% of the geographic area of the country, by 2020

Target 11: By 2020, national initiatives using communities' traditional knowledge relating to biodiversity are strengthened, with a view to protecting this knowledge in accordance with national legislations and international obligations.

This project is also closely allied with the Aichi targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The CBD envisages a global increase in area conserved to 17% for terrestrial (including inland water) areas.

The Aichi target allows for areas that include sustainable use including community-conserved areas. Globally, the share of protected areas managed by local communities or co-managed has grown significantly since the 1990s when as much as 95.8% of the global share was government owned and managed. Today, the government's share has dropped to 76.9% while ICCAs (Indigenous Community-Conserved Areas) have almost tripled accounting for as many as 700 protected areas covering over 1.1 million square kilometres (WDPA, 2011). This project by creating and linking CCAs at a landscape level in conjunction with development of ecotourism initiatives directly contributes to the Aichi targets of increasing areas that are conserved. Moreover, a policy that develops the CCA network of Nagaland in line with India's Protected Area Network will ensure the protection of these globally important forests that harbour rich biodiversity and numerous endemics.

This project also directly feeds into the SDGs particularly Target 15 to

- Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

It will do this by helping to protect and ensure sustainable use of ecosystems, manage forests and contribute to halting biodiversity loss

b. How can the project make contribution to mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in specific sectoral, land use and/or development policies and plans?

TERI's recently completed work on documenting the CCAs of Nagaland has already helped to draw governmental attention to the importance of CCAs for conservation of the State's biodiversity and the need to mainstream and recognise these community initiatives (see below). The proposed project will demonstrate the importance of ensuring linkages between individual CCAs to to provide corridors for wildlife movement and prevent the adverse effects of fragmentation as well as ensure collective action for conservation. Moreover, one of the project objectives *is to* help mainstream these CCAs as the predominant strategy for ensuring conservation and forest management in the State of Nagaland. By doing so, these CCAs will figure prominently in landscape level plans and forest management strategies. Moreover, ecotourism potentially offers the most promising avenue to fund and sustain interest in biodiversity conservation and forest restoration in Nagaland. This project by highlighting ecotourism opportunities and tapping into the strong sense of pride that Naga communities have in their cultural traditions, could also strengthen the rationale for developing a community-based ecotourism policy for the State.
E.g. see
http://www.easternmirrornagaland.com/documentation-of-community-conservation-areas/
http://www.telegraphindia.com/1151101/jsp/northeast/story_50803.jsp#.VkwOWdIrIdU

http://www.nagalandpage.com/state/4455-community-conservation-documentary-released

c. How can the long-term sustainability of the project impact be secured?

The long-term sustainability of this project can be secured in two ways 1) by ensuring a State-level policy on CCAs that provides formal recognition of a network of CCAs on par with the PA network of the country and 2) By contributing towards the development of a community-based ecotourism strategy for the State. At local level, community conservation efforts can be sustained through effective ecotourism initiatives and through capacity building and awareness activities.

d. What kind of innovativeness and/or lessons can be demonstrated by the project?

The future of Nagaland's biodiversity is tied to community conservation and revival of traditional practices in conjunction with enhanced awareness of the negative ramifications of wildlife extinctions and habitat destruction to the cultural and biological heritage of Naga communities. This project will work to strengthen community-conserved initiatives at a landscape level by creating and linking CCAs and providing a long-term justification for their existence through ecotourism initiatives. Because local communities face severe opportunity costs in the creation of these CCAs, they require alternative livelihood strategies that will promote the long-term sustainability of these initiatives and generate widespread support in the community. For the forest-dependent people of Nagaland, ecotourism may be a powerful mechanism of ensuring development that is sustainable and strengthens biodiversity conservation. In India of late, wildlife tourism including bird tourism is increasingly gaining ground and bird, butterfly and other ecotourism initiatives are bringing in significant revenues for the local people of Eaglenest and Pakke tiger reserve of Arunachal or in the Garo hills of Meghalaya, located in North-East India. Nagaland needs to follow suit and this project will help to demonstrate that this is doable and sustainable.

In addition, this project will initiate the process of providing legal recognition and financial outlays to support a CCA network in the State. By doing this, Nagaland will be the first State of India and possibly globally to have set up a state-recognised CCA network for conservation.

e. What measures will the proposed project take for effective stakeholder engagement, including particularly to mainstream gender considerations?

This project will be implemented entirely through stakeholder engagement. Moreover, local communities of Zunheboto have themselves expressed an interest in carrying out such a project as a model for conservation and ecotourism in the State. The idea is to provide a small-scale effective model that can be scaled up in other areas of the State through effective stakeholder engagement and cooperation. Stakeholder engagement will occur throughout the project through motivation, training, discussions and community-based decision making. We will focus on training women members of the community for ecotourism initiatives. Moreover, while this project will be reflective of the concerns of various interest groups, special focus will be given to those who are dependent on the forests for their basic subsistence needs and particularly to the women who are the main harvesters and users of forest products. Women will also play a pivotal role in the design and implementation of ecotourism initiatives and their views and participation is crucial to the success of this project.

f. Where applicable, how will the proposed project have indigenous and local knowledge or traditional knowledge (ILK/TK) benefit conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

Traditionally, the tribes of Nagaland had an intimate relationship with nature based on a foundation of the interconnectedness of God, people and nature. These beliefs fostered several wise-use practices and traditional knowledge that ensured the sustainable use of biodiversity. Many Naga communities including the Sema people believe in lycanthropy-souls of people are believed to enter the bodies of tigers or leopards-therefore, tigers are rarely killed by Naga communities and if they do several rituals have to be performed to atone for this. Wise-use practices take several forms that account for the ecology and behavior of wild animals. For example, amongst Naga tribes, the killing of pregnant animals and birds was

considered taboo, and would bring misfortune to the hunter and his family. Similarly, fishing and the use of certain poisonous roots and leaves that kill fishes in the rivers or springs during the spawning season were also restricted. Various closed seasons were observed for hunting game.

The Sema people's agricultural calendar was also once attuned to nature, guided by the movement of the stars or of birds-their migration patterns, breeding seasons and songs. For example, the sowing of paddy was initiated only when the constellation of Orion (*Phogwosiilesipfemi)* is at its zenith or after the Kasupapo, a species of cuckoo was heard calling. Before jhuming (shifting cultivation) the forest, propitiation of the spirits with rice and rice beer would occur to beg forgiveness for animals, plants, birds and reptiles inadvertently harmed during jhuming

Various taboos and practices encouraged wise-use of plants and animals that helped them maintain viable populations. The underlying principle of sustainable utilization appeared to embody interactions between people and nature in the past. Killing was not taken lightly. This project will tap into these belief systems and knowledge to draw up appropriate strategies and rules for protecting biodiversity in the CCAs but also at a larger landscape level. Moreover, the enormous local knowledge of ecology, behaviour and the use of wild flora and fauna will be tapped in the capacity building, awareness, documentation and ecotourism activities. Traditional practices like eschewing hunting during the breeding season or spawning period will be encouraged with discussions on their important role in ensuring sustainable wildlife or fish harvests.

SECTION C: Budget Summary

1. Amount of funds requested (to be between USD50,000 and 100,000)

USD 85000

2. Please provide the budget summary in the table below in US Dollars. (If selected, a full budget must be provided in the template to be provided.)

Categories	Year 1 Jan 2016 - Jan 2017	Year 2 Jan 2017 - Jan 2018	Year 3 (Month, Year – Month, Year)
Personnel salaries and benefits	25385	9300	-
Professional services	11966	21100	-
Travel and Accommodations	-	-	-
Grants and Agreements	-	-	-
Equipment	4115	275	-
Indirect cost [a)]	9079	3780	-
Total	$ 50545	$ 34455	-
Grand total	$ 85000		

[a)] Indirect costs can be collected by the proposed project up to 15% of the total project cost only if there are documented policies. Otherwise, miscellaneous direct expenses with receipts can be counted up to 15% of the total project cost.

3. Co-financing

Please provide the amounts, sources and types of co-financing using the table below. (Note: if selected, commitment letters from each source must be provided to the Executing Agency—not required at the time of application)

Name of Co-Financier	Amount	Cash/In-Kind
Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of Nagaland Dr. Lokeshwar Rao, PCCF, Nagaland Forest Department will provide a commitment letter if this project is selected. In addition, if this project is selected we will apply for additional funding from Rufford Foundation and other sources to supplement project activities.	USD 85,000	The Nagaland Forest Department has agreed to provide a matching grant in kind by providing a) accommodation b) taking care of various logistics, contributing to local travel (provision of vehicles-a major cost component in the North-East) and by supporting ecotourism development.

Co-financing is defined as resources that are additional to the funding the GEF-Satoyama Project provides and that are provided by the subgrant project proponent itself and/or by other non-GEF sources that support the implementation of the project financed by the GEF-Satoyama Project and the achievement of its objectives.

SECTION D: Safeguards

GEF-Satoyama Project will not fund projects that cause significant impact to critical natural habitat nor results in involuntary resettlement of residents.

Does the proposed project:

1. Cause significant negative impact on critical natural habitats (including unsustainable harvesting, introduction of potentially invasive species)? **No.**
2. Involuntary resettlement of residents?
   No

Once selected, proponents will undergo safeguard analysis to identify necessary safeguard measures. CI-GEF Project Agency's Environmental and Social Management Framework covers policies for 1) environmental and social impact assessment, 2) involuntary resettlement, 3) protection of natural habitats, 4) indigenous peoples, 5) physical cultural resource, 6) pest management, 7) accountability and grievance, 8) gender mainstreaming, and 9) stakeholder engagement (http://www.conservation.org/about/Pages/CI-GEF-project-agency-resources.aspx). For example, if the project involves Indigenous Peoples, the development and implementation of an Indigenous Peoples Plan might be required.

SECTION E: Information on the Organization

1. Please provide the information of the applicant in the form below. Also, *please provide a document that describes the foundation of the organization, such as the organization's charter, by-law, and article of incorporation*.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Name of the organization</td><td>The Energy and Resources Institute</td><td>Representative of the organization (title and name):</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"></td><td></td><td>K Rajagopal
Dy. General Manager (Project Monitoring)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Address of the main office</td><td colspan="3">Darbari Seth Block, India Habitat Centre, Lodi Road, New Delhi 110 003
TEL: 0091-11-24682100 FAX: 0091-11-24682144/45
Email: krajag@teri.res.in</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of organization</td><td colspan="3">Registered under Societies registration Act 1860 (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1957 as applicable in Delhi</td></tr>
<tr><td>Established:</td><td colspan="3">1974/06/18</td></tr>
<tr><td>Staff</td><td colspan="2">Permanent staff <u>990</u> persons</td><td>Temporary staff <u>0</u> persons</td></tr>
<tr><td>History of the organization</td><td colspan="3">A dynamic and flexible organization with a global vision and a local focus, TERI was established in 1974, with initial focus on documentation and information dissemination. Research activities, initiated towards the end of 1982, were rooted in TERI's firm conviction that efficient utilization of energy and sustainable use of natural resources would propel the process of development.

All activities in TERI, the largest developing-country institution working towards sustainability, move from formulating local and national-level strategies to shaping global solutions to critical issues.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vision/Mission or Mandate of the organization</td><td colspan="3">'Creating Innovative Solutions for a Sustainable Future'

Buoyed by more than 40 years of excellence in research and innovation, TERI is poised for future growth with a philosophy that assigns primacy to sustainable development and environmental governance.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Legal status of the organization</td><td colspan="3">Registered as a Society. Registration No. S-7159 dated 18 June 1974</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Financial Summary of the three most recent fiscal years:
<table>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>Turn Over (USD)</th></tr>
<tr><td>2014-15</td><td>49189222</td></tr>
<tr><td>2013-14</td><td>21502469</td></tr>
<tr><td>2012-13</td><td>18811952</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Most recent fiscal year (2014-15)</td><td>Previous fiscal year (2013-14)</td><td>Fiscal year before (2012-13)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gross revenue</td><td>USD 50366870</td><td>USD 22336165</td><td>USD 19838659</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gross expenditure</td><td>USD 49954980</td><td>USD 21612794</td><td>USD 19211955</td></tr>
<tr><td>Website of the organization</td><td colspan="3">http://www.teriin.org/</td></tr>
<tr><td>Focal point of communication</td><td colspan="3">Mailing Address:
The Energy and Resources Institute
Darbari Seth Block, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi 110003, India
Name: K Rajagopal, Dy. General Manager (Project Monitoring)</td></tr>
</table>

	Telephone: 0091-11-24682100, 41504900 - Extn. 2533 Fax: 0091-11-24682144/45 Mobile : 9811668882 Email: krajag@teri.res.in

2. Please list up to five projects relevant to the theme of the GEF-Satoyama Project which the applicant has conducted in the past 5 years or is currently conducting.

Project name	**Year**	**Donor**	**Budget (USD)**	**Description (highlight the relevance)**
Documentation of Community-Conserved Areas (CCAs) of Nagaland State in the Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hotspot and preparation of a documentary on Nagaland's CCAs entitled, "Nagaland is changing but…"	2014-2015	Nagaland Forest Department	30212	This study documented the CCAs of Nagaland and found that almost a third of the State's villages have CCAs. This study is particularly relevant to our proposal since it indicates that conservation through CCAs in jhum (shifting cultivation) landscapes is gaining prominence in the State and reviving traditional conservation practices. As part of this project a documentary was prepared which is available on U-tube-'Nagaland is changing but…." (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YkmwVhOwxgU)
Preparation of People's Biodiversity Register for Sukhai village, Zunheboto district, Nagaland, India	2014-2015	Nagaland Forest Department	15106	A People's Biodiversity Register for Sukhai village to pave the way for the creation of similar PBRs throughout Nagaland. Specifically for the Sema people of Sukhai village to • document the traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity in Sükhai • develop and maintain an inventory of known biological resources in Sükhai • highlight the history of the village, its demography, traditions, customs, art forms and festivals to understand the links of the culture and the economy of the Sema people with their local biodiversity • assist the local communities of Sükhai village to survey and demarcate the boundaries of their Community Conserved Area through GIS mapping These PBRs not only to help record the biodiversity of villages and traditional practices for posterity and help to identify species of economic value but also serve as a baseline for future conservation efforts. Moreover, they help to generate interest especially amongst young members of the community in conservation and traditional 'wise-use' practices
Fostering Community	2013-	Nagaland	46212	The objective of the project was to

Project name	Year	Donor	Budget (USD)	Description (highlight the relevance)
Forest Management in Nagaland in the CCAs of Phenstunyu (P) Khenyu (K) Rumesinyu (R) Villages, Tsemenyu Forest Range, Kohima Forest Division, Nagaland State, India	2014	Forest Department		create an innovative conservation programme for forest land owned by rural communities of the Phenstunyu (P) Khenyu (K) Rumesinyu (R) villages (collectively "PKR Community Reserve"), Kohima Forest Division of Nagaland through carbon credit backed financing. Specific objectives of the project were to restore the degraded forest land and conserve the existing native forest area in the PKR Community Reserve region through: • Community resource microplanning to ensure reduction of pressure on forests • Local institution building to enable community based NRM • Capacity building of local communities on conservation and sustainable management of forests in PKR Community Reserve This project which focused on assessing forest dependency and on institution and capacity building in a joint CCA area of Nagaland is particularly relevant for the current proposed project since we will tap into the learning gleaned through this work for our proposed project on mainstreaming CCAs in Nagaland
UP Biodiversity Project	2012-2013	JICA funded project through the UP Forest Department, India	60347	The objectives of this project were to 1) carry out a baseline biodiversity assessment of protected areas in the Terai Arc and Vindhyan landscape of Uttar Pradesh India 3) assess the ecoutourism options for selected areas in the state; 4) study the socio-economic linkages of wildlife conservation in seven protected areas of Uttar Pradesh 5) carry out an ecotourism development feasibility study. 6) study the socio-economic linkages of wildlife conservation in seven protected areas of Uttar Pradesh. 7) carry out an ecological assessment of two proposed biodiversity hotspots in Uttar Pradesh, India namely Laggabagga and Hathinala 8) prepare maps using georeferenced

Project name	Year	Donor	Budget (USD)	Description (highlight the relevance)
				remote sensed data This project although not in the community conserved areas of Nagaland is similar to the proposed project since it related to ecotourism development and the dependency of local communities on the resources of the protected area.
Assessing the feasibility of setting up a centre of excellence for the conservation of biodiversity in Guyana	2014-2015	The Government of Guyana through a World Bank funded project	96300	This project involved understanding the motivation and needs of diverse stakeholders including local Amerindian communities for creating an institution focused on the conservation of biodiversity in the country. This project included developing a Business and Financial plan to ensure the viability of this centre including the design of an interpretation centre to foster interest in local communities and biodiversity-based ecotourists. Like this proposed project, detailed stakeholder and needs assessment went into the designing of the biodiversity centre and viable financial options were suggested to ensure its sustainability. In addition, the PI of this project, Dr. Pia Sethi has studied the impact of hunting of hornbills in the Eastern Himalaya (Arunachal Pradesh) in India for the ecology and dispersal of large and small seeds and forest recruitment in 2010. Funding agencies included Wildlife Conservation Society/Conservation Leadership Program, USA ($19,200), Rufford Foundation, UK (£6000) and University of Illinois at Chicago (USA)-Provost's Award ($2000)