

ANNEXURE

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Annexure 1: Reference Table Gives A Summary Of The Characteristics Of Each Landscape That Is Being Proposed For Conservation Agreements.

Area	Status	Area	Forest Types	Indigenous Communities	Population of indigenous communities
Nilambur	Reserved Forests	~325km ²	Evergreen Forests, Semi-Evergreen Forests, Moist Teak Forests, Southern Secondary Moist Deciduous Forests, Southern Sub- Tropical Evergreen (Hill) Forests, Southern Montane Wet Temperate Forests and Secondary Moist Bamboo forests.	Cholanaicken, Padinaicken, Kattunaicken, Paniyas and Ernadans	~14,410
Wayanad	Wildlife Sanctuary	~473 km ²	Moist and dry deciduous forests.	Paniyas, Kattunaickens, Kuruchiars, Mullu Kurumbas	~170,000
Sathyamangalam	Tiger Reserve	~1450 km ²	Semi-evergreen forests, sub-tropical hill forests, dry deciduous forests, moist deciduous and thorn forests.	Irulas, Sholigas and Kurumbas	~16,000

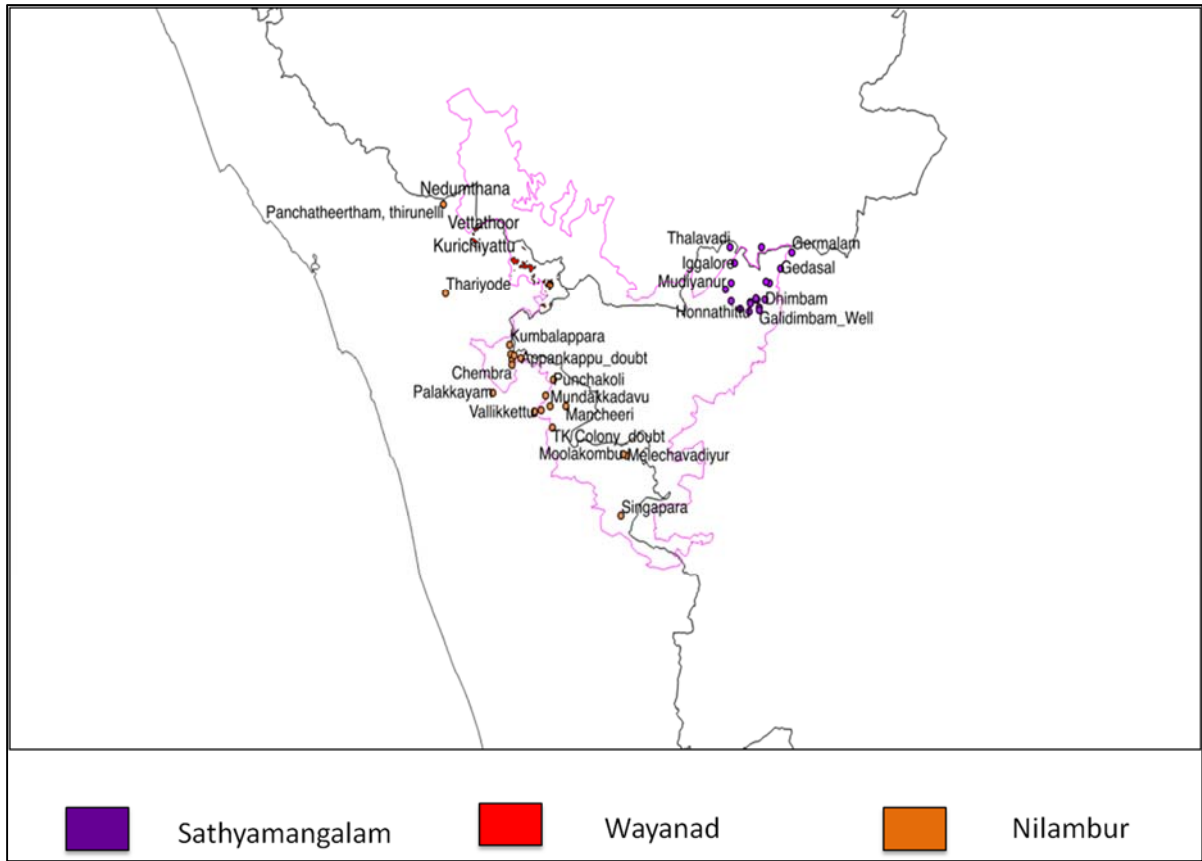


Figure 1: Map of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve with the three proposed regions, Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve (Tamil Nadu), Wayanad (Kerala), Nilambur (Kerala)

**Annexure 2: Shows The Area Of Core Zone And Buffer Zone For STR
And The Total STR Area Along With The Settlement Area**

Core Area	Area (Ha)	Buffer Area	Area (Ha)	Total
Guthiyalathur Rerserve Forest (Part)	25083.25	Guthiyalathur Reserve Forest (Part)	53656.47	
Talamalai	49662.53	Guthiyalathur Extension Reserve Forest	162.31	
Nilgiris Easter Slope	4878.15	Talamalai Rerserve Forest	3410.06	
		Talamalai Extension Rerserve Forest	1240.63	
		Akkurjorai Reserve Forest	155.80	
		Berabetta Reserve Forest	1468.52	
		Ullepalayam Reserve Forest	1059.58	
Total	79623.93	Total	61537.01	141160.94
Forest Settlement Area	(-)274.599	Forest Settlement Area	(-)45.800	(-)320.399
	79349.331		61491.21	140840.541

Annexure 3: Possible Working Areas In Sathyamangalam Region And Their Area

Region	Village Name	Area (ha)	Type*
Sathyamangalam	Talavadi	2028.02	Periphery Village
	Marur	523.77	Periphery Village
	Iggalore	797.23	Enclosure
	Thingalur	2874.40	Periphery Village
	Hassanur	1065.59	Enclosure
	Neithalapuram	670.19	Enclosure
	Thiginarai	1839.57	Periphery Village
	Muthiyanur	226.33	Enclosure
	Erahanahalli	848.95	Periphery Village
	Dhoddamudukkarai	627.46	Periphery Village
	Gettavadi	874.83	Periphery Village
	Kongahalli	600.87	Periphery Village
	Talamalai	1337.61	Enclosure
	Gundri	702.78	Enclosure
	Guthiyalathur	10298.84	Enclosure
	Ittarai	115.01	Enclosure
	Galidimbham	38.85	Enclosure
	Bejjalahatti	7.69	Enclosure
	Kottadai	264.18	Enclosure
	Mavanahalla	108.78	Enclosure
	Devaranatham	93.24	Enclosure
	Germalam	893.56	Enclosure
	Arigiam	745.92	Enclosure
	Geddesal	18.24	Forest Settlers
	Mavanattam	6.88	Forest Settlers
	Ramaranai	12.99	Forest Settlers

*Type: The location of the villages in the Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve.

The total area of these villages is 27621.78ha (276.2178 sq.km).

Annexure 4: STR Vegetation Types And Wildlife Distribution

Figure 1: Type of vegetation across the potential working villages in Sathyamangalam (Enclosure Villages)

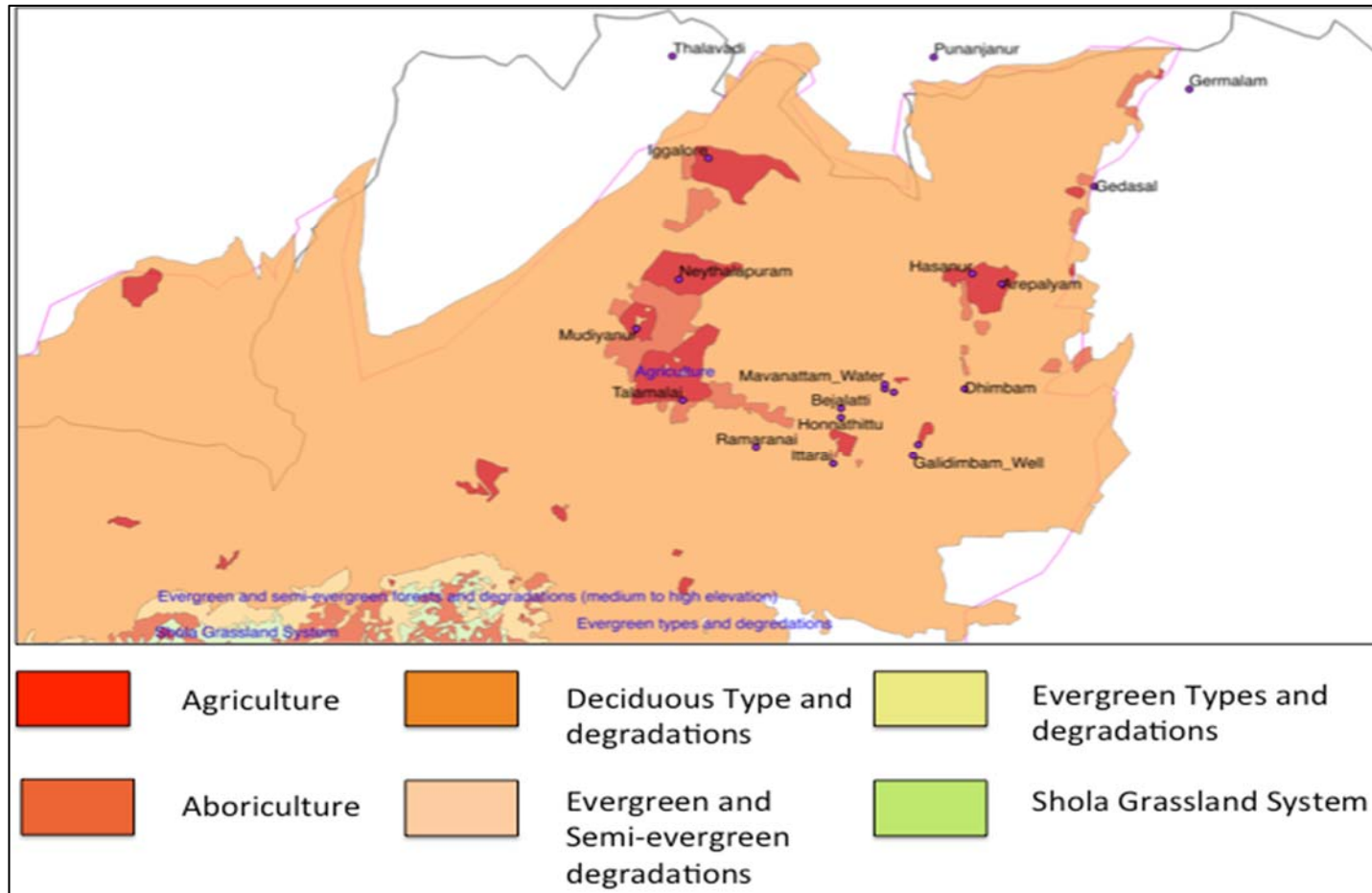


Figure 2: Location of potential working villages (Enclosure Villages) in relation to the corridors (CEPF)



Figure 3: Location of potential working villages (Enclosure Villages) in relation to the forest plantations

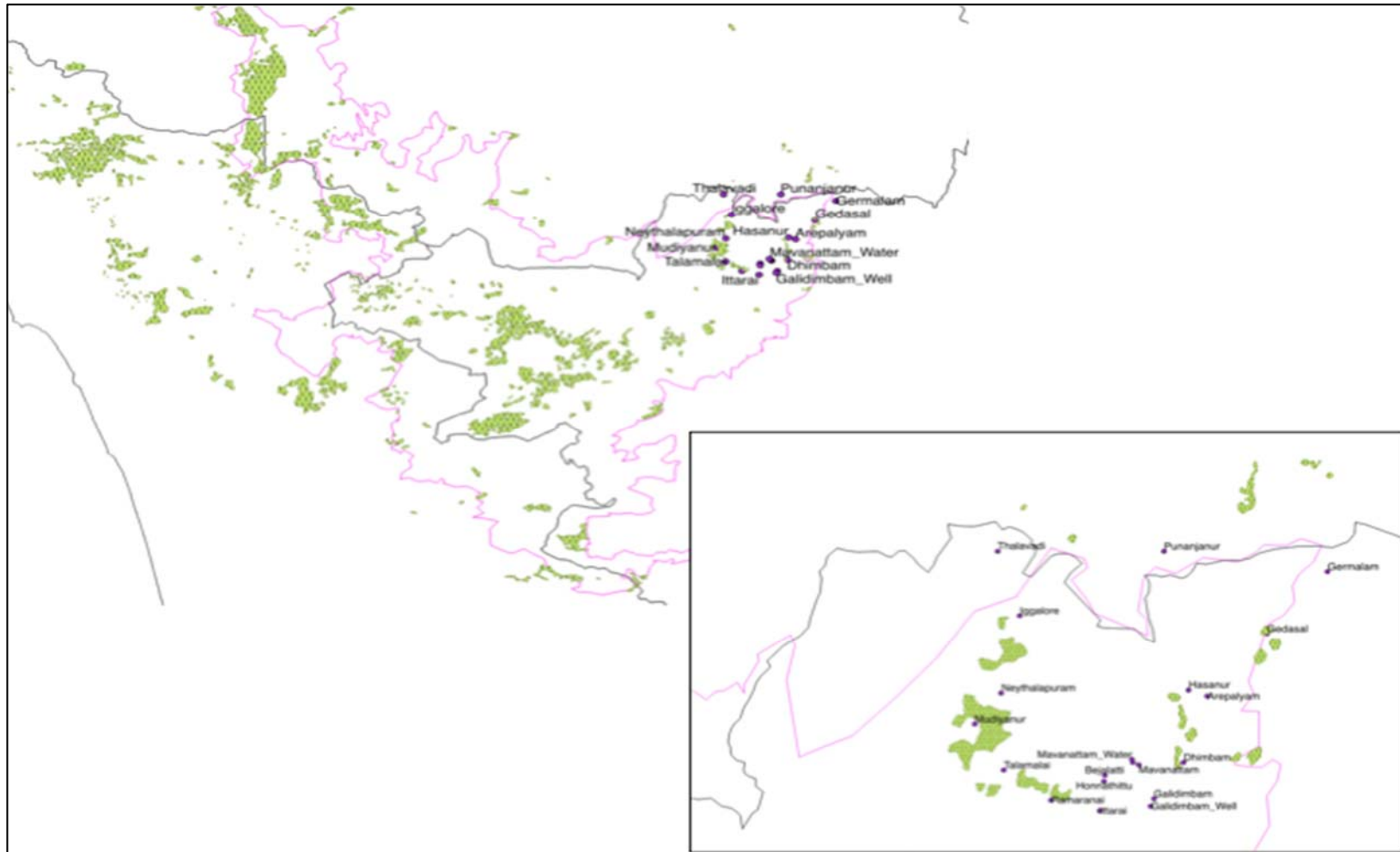


Figure 4: Location of the potential working villages (Enclosure villages) in relation to elephant distribution

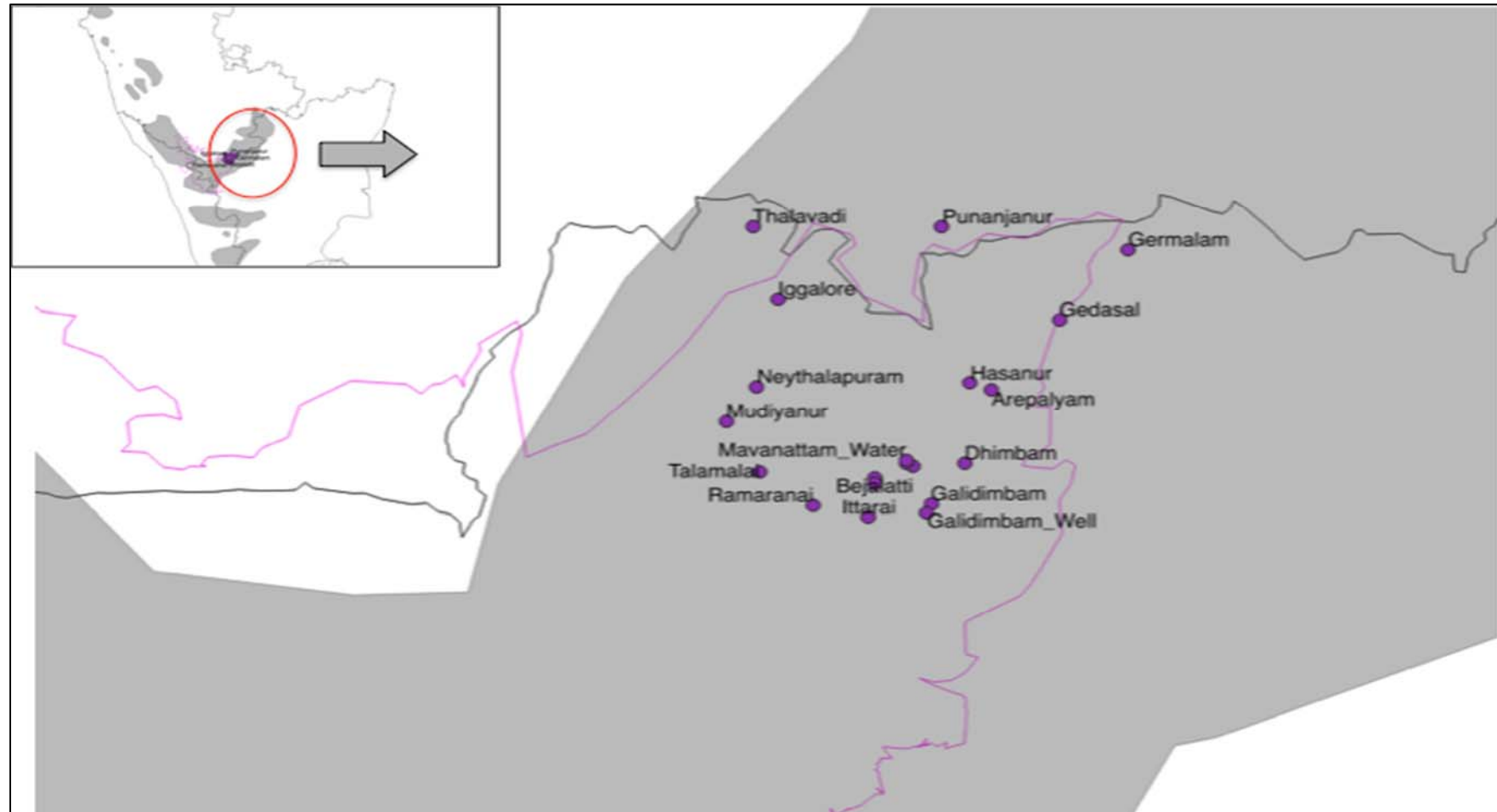


Figure 5: Location of the potential working villages (Enclosure Villages) in relation to leopard distribution

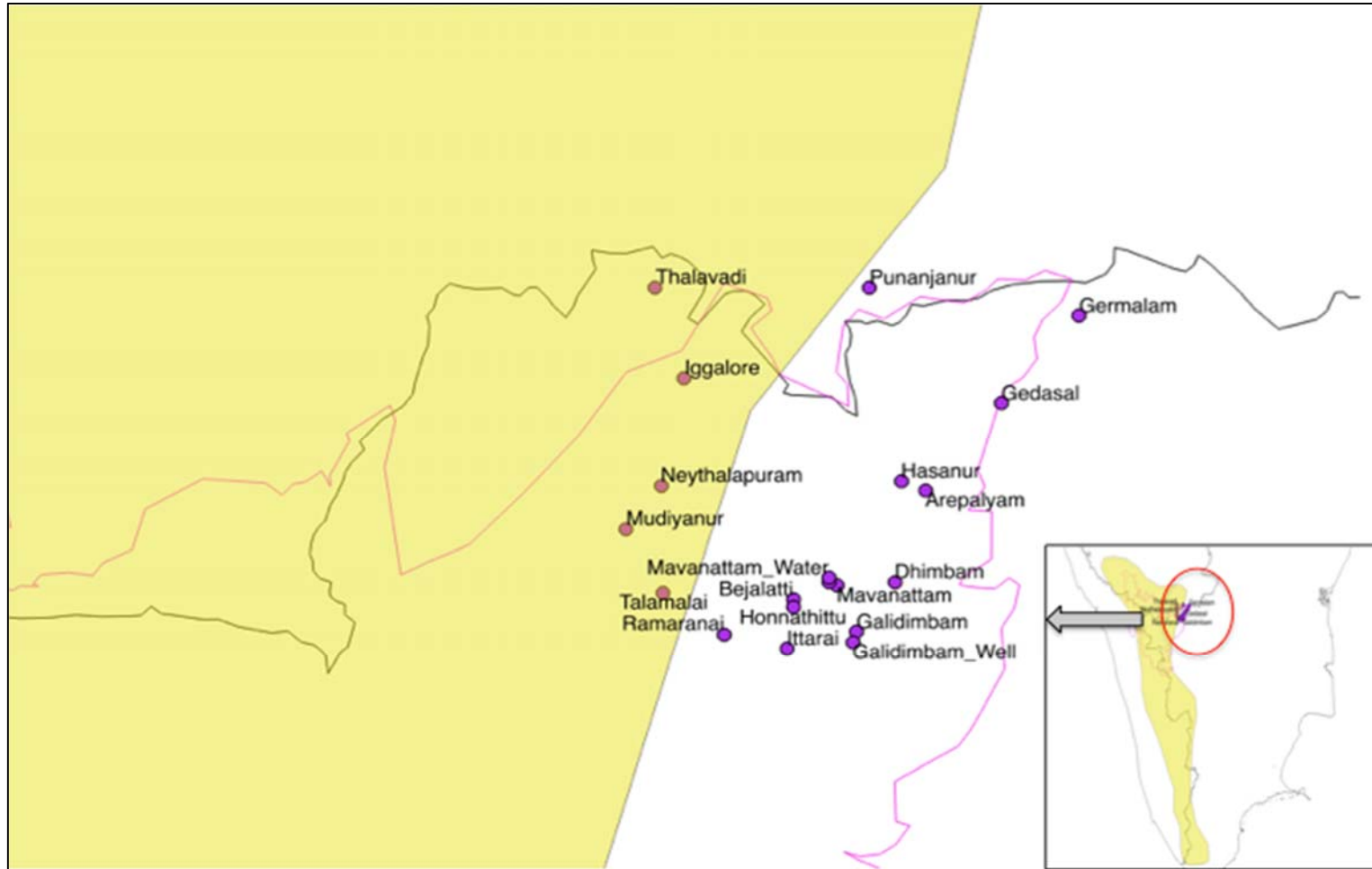


Figure 6: Location of the potential working villages (Enclosure Villages) in relation to leopard distribution



**Annexure 5: THE EXTENT OF GRAZING ALLOWED ON A ROTATION BASIS IN
SATHYAMANGALAM DIVISION**

<i>Years</i>	<i>Open Area allowed for grazing</i>	<i>Buffaloes</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Amount (RS)</i>
1998-91	11,83,799.82	1189	7218	13,986	63,878
1991-2000	11,37,99.87	468	6580	13,122	55,372
2000-01	11,21,44.72	398	5162	0	23,036
2001-02	11,17,14.83	377	4519	0	20,338
2002-03	11,1070.82	589	8899	0	39,130
2003-04	11,0420.82	938	15,692	0	68,356
2004-05	10,9592.82	541	11,411	0	48,890
2005-06	98,688.32	660	11,177	0	48,668
2006-07	98,188.32	664	7407	0	33,612
2007-08	96,709.32	204	4562	0	19,472

Annexure 6: Theory Of Change

The table shows the framework of the conservation agreements that would be implemented in the STR landscape.

Texts in blue are the commitments expected from the communities who would agree to the conservation agreements.

Elements	Driver	Actions/Interventions	Output/outcome
Conservation objectives in the core and buffer zone of STR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat quality and livelihoods (Core zone) Human-wildlife interaction, mostly negative (Buffer zone) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative fuel wood source (Core zone) <i>Do no collect standing trees as fuel wood source</i> Training and equipment's for the patrol troop/response team Wildlife deterrence mechanism protocol <i>Adoption of wildlife friendly practices</i> <i>Protocol for wildlife deterrence</i> Support on filing compensation process <i>Willingness to report to the support team of wildlife damage and to file a report with the concerned offices.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and generate secondary livelihood sources of income for the residing communities in the core area (Core zone) Better management of reporting and filing of compensation process (Buffer zone) <p>Conservation Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protocol for wildlife deterrence Better habitat quality (Core zone) Reduced negative human-wildlife interactions (Buffer zone)
Grazing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for grazing is limited Fodder production Traditional Practices/ Tiger reserve is new, ancestral domains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grazing map development along with Barefoot ecologists <i>Adherence to grazing plan</i> KF and local community identify and train ecologists, provide equipment <i>Agree to be part of joint herding</i> <i>Recognition by the herders/supervision</i> Grazing map with respect to predation 	<p>Livelihood Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have a planned grazing system Joint herding using Barefoot ecologists Zoonotic Disease Control Improve husbandry practices Employment creation through barefoot ecologists Inputs for organic farming Meat industry and market (To be verified)

		<p>Compensation mechanism for example Village fund and Assurance for the herders, training the herders about their responsibilities</p> <p>Provide Fodder bank</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccinations/ Training of Para-vets/ disease surveillance <p>Adhere to Vaccination schedules and Report any disease</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular Deworming <p>Check breed for better quality (to be verified)</p> <p>Adhere to Community deworming schedules, vaccination and also deworming of dogs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training and equipment for para-vets <p>Supervise the herders and also ecological monitoring through reporting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of spaces cleared of invasive species by the FD <p>Supervision by the local community group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training on bio-inputs <p>Adoption of organic farming methods</p>	<p>Conservation Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity Monitoring through systematic data collection • Control of diseases spreading from bovines to other wild ungulates • Reduced risk of livestock depredation
NTFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsustainable NTFP Collection • Increased demand for forest produce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training on collections, guideline of NTFP collection <p>Monitoring through barefoot ecologists</p> <p>Price incentives for sustainable NTFP (Penalizing the unsustainable collectors)</p> <p>Sustainable collection (guideline); Internal monitoring</p>	<p>Livelihood Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Practices in NTFP Collection • Better Value Addition • Packaging/Processing • Market Access • Livelihoods Diversification

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the local communities a linkage to Aadhimalai Provide Local procurement collection centres Appoint Village collectors (can be barefoot ecologists or women) and provide equipment Local communities have to sell the NTFPs to Aadhimalai • Certification through linkage to Aadhimalai and Last Forest Enterprise Ltd through company engagement Certification like Fairwild will be explored (KF could pay and provide training) Local communities have to comply to the standards sell the Aadhimalai • Setting up Nurseries Enterprise Model - Provide training Communities willingness and commitment for nurseries To establish seedlings purchase • Provide training on crafts making – baskets, brooms, carvings – giving employment opportunity for women Communities willingness to adopt to secondary source of income • Provide training on collection, advocacy, partnerships, local governance, decision making Internal monitoring by the community members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized Community structure for NTFP • Revival of traditional knowledge <p>Conservation Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Restoration and regeneration • Improved forest Stewardship
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Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive agriculture practices • Use of fertilizers and pesticides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide Training and guideline development Land-use map – agricultural, pesticide Extension services –demo farms Strengthening of PGS System Training on bio-inputs Agroforestry Adopt the guidelines of the sustainable production • Linkage to Aadhimalai Price Premiums Farmers Markets • Linkage to forest authorities and conservation agency for patrol support/response team Barefoot ecologists monitoring of wildlife crop damages Training and equipment’s for the patrol troop/response team Wildlife deterrence mechanism protocol Adoption of wildlife friendly Practices Protocol for wildlife deterrence Barefoot ecologist trained on compensation process • Land-use map • Land-use map identifies land sparing sites Willingness to commit 	<p>Livelihood Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Production Systems • Market access of sustainably produced • Land Sparing/Sharing <p>Conservation Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife friendly farming practices • Wetland Conservation
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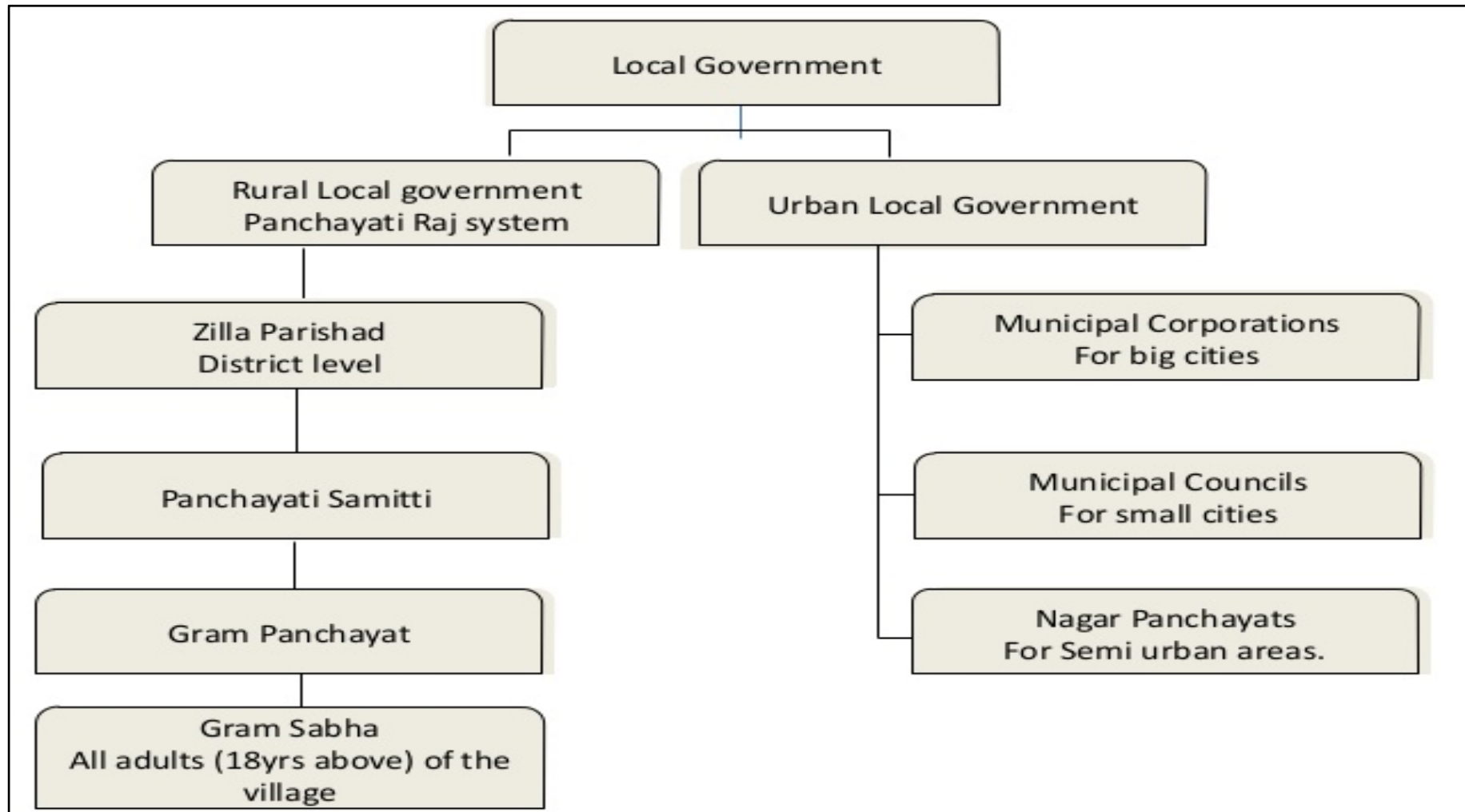
Annexure 7: Reserved Forests In Close Proximity To The Possible Working Areas Of Sathyamangalam

Village	Area (ha)	Other Information
Talamalai R.F	61547.59	Not under any CD* block; Uninhabited
Talamalai Extn (R.F)	1240.62	Not under any CD block; Uninhabited
Guthiyalathur Extn. R.F	162.38	Not under any CD block; Uninhabited
Guthiyalathur (Addition) R.F	82595.78	Not under any CD block; Uninhabited
Ullepalayalam (R.F)	1059.30	Not under any CD block; Uninhabited
Akkurinjeri Extn. R.F	155.75	Not under any CD block; Uninhabited
Akkurinjeri R.F	383.63	Not under any CD block; Uninhabited
Barabetta R.F	1468.52	Not under any CD block; Uninhabited

*CD: Community Development Block

The total area of the reserved forests is 148613.57 ha (1486.1357 sq.km)

Annexure 8: Structure of the Administrative Units



Annexure 9: Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder Type and Interaction Type:

- Stakeholder Type: Key, Secondary, Consulting
- Interaction Type: Direct and Regular, Direct and Irregular, Indirect and Regular, Indirect and Irregular

Stake or Mandate in the Project:

'Mandate' refers to the limits of each stakeholder's stake in the resources (e.g. livelihoods, cultural values, spiritual values, etc) and the basis of that 'stake' (Ownership, customary rights, etc.)

Affect:

In what ways the stakeholder may affect the biodiversity/landscape/ natural resources, both positive (+ve) and negative (-ve).

Affected:

In what ways the stakeholder may be affected by the issue or project activity or policy under discussion, both positive (+ve) and negative (-ve)

Stakeholder Engagement Matrix (Figure):

It is a quadrant that maps the interest and power or influence of each stakeholder group. Here I am using the power/interest grid and added the influence factor to predict the role of each stakeholders in the matrix. This matrix

needs further work; suggestions on the stakeholder table would possibly change the role of each stakeholder within and across the matrix.

Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve

Stakeholder	Stakeholder Type & Interaction	Stake or Mandate in the Project	Affect (+ve or -ve)	Affected (+ve or -ve)	Notes
Farmer	Key (dependence on the resource) Direct and Regular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods (to assure their source of income) • Ownership • Better crop yield • Water for farm production 	Main water consumers	<p>+ve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of organic food • Market for organic products • Soil and water conservation, • Bio-inputs • Pro millet agriculture • Agroforestry • Crop Protection • Co-existence or co-habitation with wildlife <p>-ve</p>	Tribal and non-tribal, Large, Medium and Small farmers

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of clarity of project • Lack of interest to change in practices 	
Estate Owners	<p>Key (Dependence on the resource)</p> <p>Direct and Regular</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood • Ownership • Better Crop yield 	<p>+ve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large Acreage of land <p>-ve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monoculture plantation • Resorts/Home stays 	<p>+ ve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organic farming, Pollinator friendly farms (coffee and vegetables) • Agro-ecotourism • Crop Protection • Co-existence or co-habitation with wildlife <p>-ve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of clarity of project • Lack of interest to change in practices 	Planters growing, Coffee, Arecanut, coconut, Grevelia Robusta
Farmer Co-operative Societies	Secondary (Authority, power, responsibility)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management and advocacy of farmers/estates 	<p>+ve</p> <p>Better crop yield across the region</p>	<p>+ve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary Certification Standards (VCS) for 	Do VCS and FMC uphold Indigenous

	Indirect and Regular			Biodiversity Conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Management Certification (FMC) 	Communities Rights?
Eco-Development Committees/Village Forest Committees	Secondary (Authority, responsibility) Indirect and Regular	Conserving the bio-diversity by addressing both the impact of local people on the protected areas and the impact of the protected areas on local people.	+ve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve capacity of PA management • Increased people participation -ve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative attitudes towards PA and its management by local people 	+ve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better support and implementation of community development activities • Reduce negative impact on both biodiversity in PAs and local people 	
Resort Owner	Key (dependence of the resource, power) Direct and Regular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business • Tourism 	+ve Wildlife presence for eco tourism	+ve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste management • Awareness camps for promotion of biodiversity and local livelihoods • Agro-ecotourism 	
Indigenous Community	Key (dependence on the resource)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods • Customary rights • Ownership 	+ve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable farming • Water Sources • Sanitation facilities 	

	Direct and Regular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural values and local traditional knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of forest resources (NTFP collection) • Local Traditional Knowledge <p>-ve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monetary problem • Health and Sanitation Concerns • Unemployment • Lack of alternative skill or source of income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-villages • Agro-ecotourism <p>-ve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased enforcement or restrictions 	
Religious Group	Consulting (Authority, power) Indirect and Regular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May not agree on the conservation initiatives 	<p>+ve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influence on stakeholders • Sensitize people on the value of forests, water, soil and other resources 	<p>+ve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage and initiate people to work towards environmental activities 	

Forest Department	Key (Authority, responsibility) Direct and Regular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Adequate human resources • Insufficient implementation of law 	<p>+ve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for securing forest resources • Wildlife protection and community ecology (incl. livelihoods) • Can enforce Law <p>-ve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not encourage accessibility to forest land and resources 	<p>+ve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of seedlings for reforestation • Awareness camps for promotion of biodiversity and local livelihoods <p>-ve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase restrictions to forest and its resources 	
NGO	Consulting Indirect and Regular	Collaborative work? Conservation and Livelihoods programme initiatives	<p>+ve</p> <p>Awareness on biodiversity and people participation programmes</p>	<p>+ve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and Awareness camps 	
Research Institutions	Consulting Indirect and Irregular	Research initiatives	<p>+ve</p> <p>Awareness on research programmes on biodiversity,</p>	<p>+ve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and Awareness camps 	

			importance of people's participation		
Political Parties	Consulting (Power) Indirect and Irregular	Vote bank	+ve and -ve Influence on Stakeholders		
Panchayat	Secondary (Authority, responsibility) Indirect and Regular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of institutional capacity 	+ve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wants to ensure community safety • Health and Sanitation concerns (Women) • Supporting Awareness (Youth) 	+ve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local knowledge • Power relation • Access to local households, can influence local people 	
Other Resident communities (Non-tribal, Not farmers)	Key (Responsibility) Direct and IrRegular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unplanned human settlement • Disposing solid waste directly to the forest and adjacent river 	+ve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wants access to clean environment • Collect firewood • Buy different products such as honey at cheap rate 	+ve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising • Better Waste Management • Alternative fuel sources 	

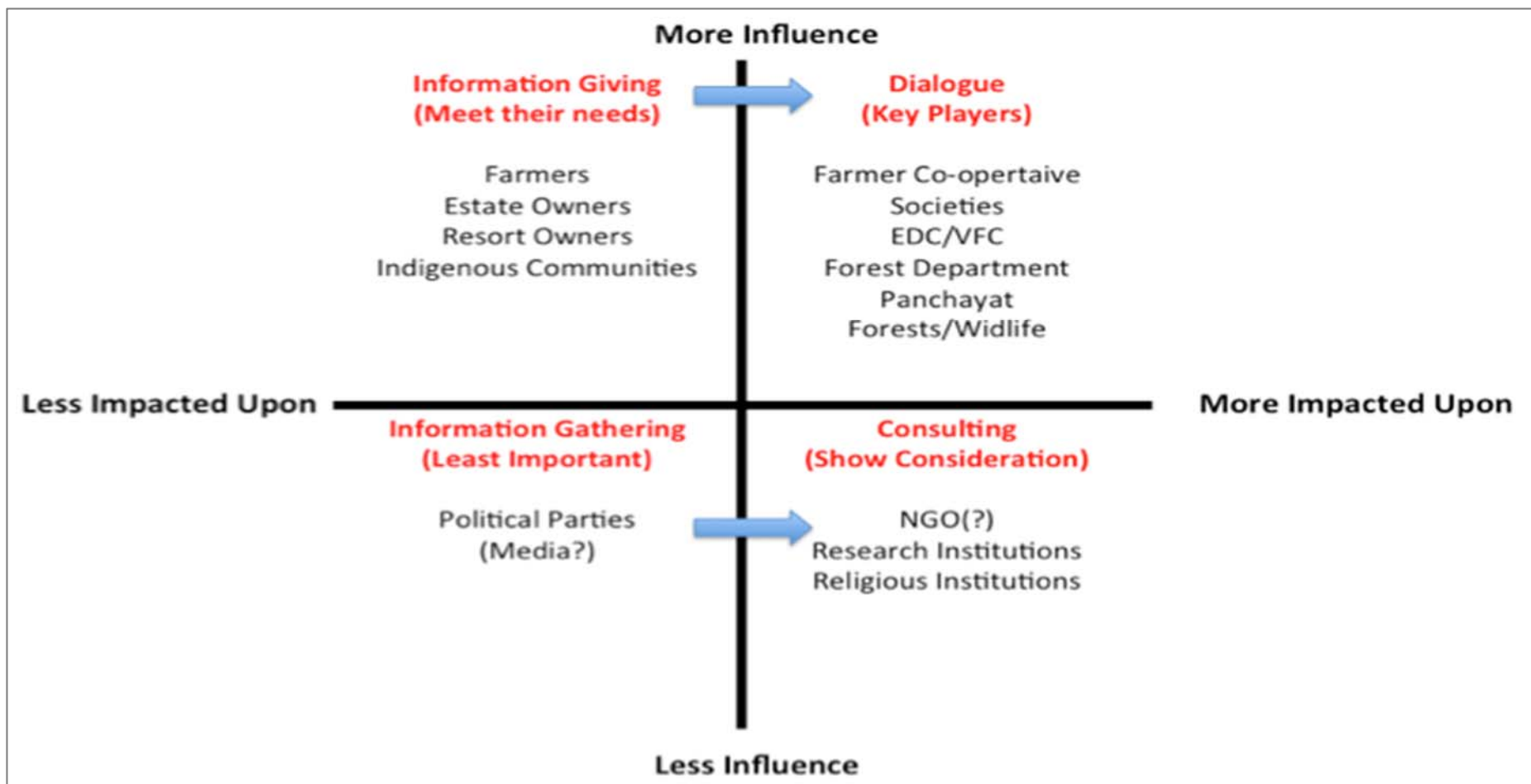
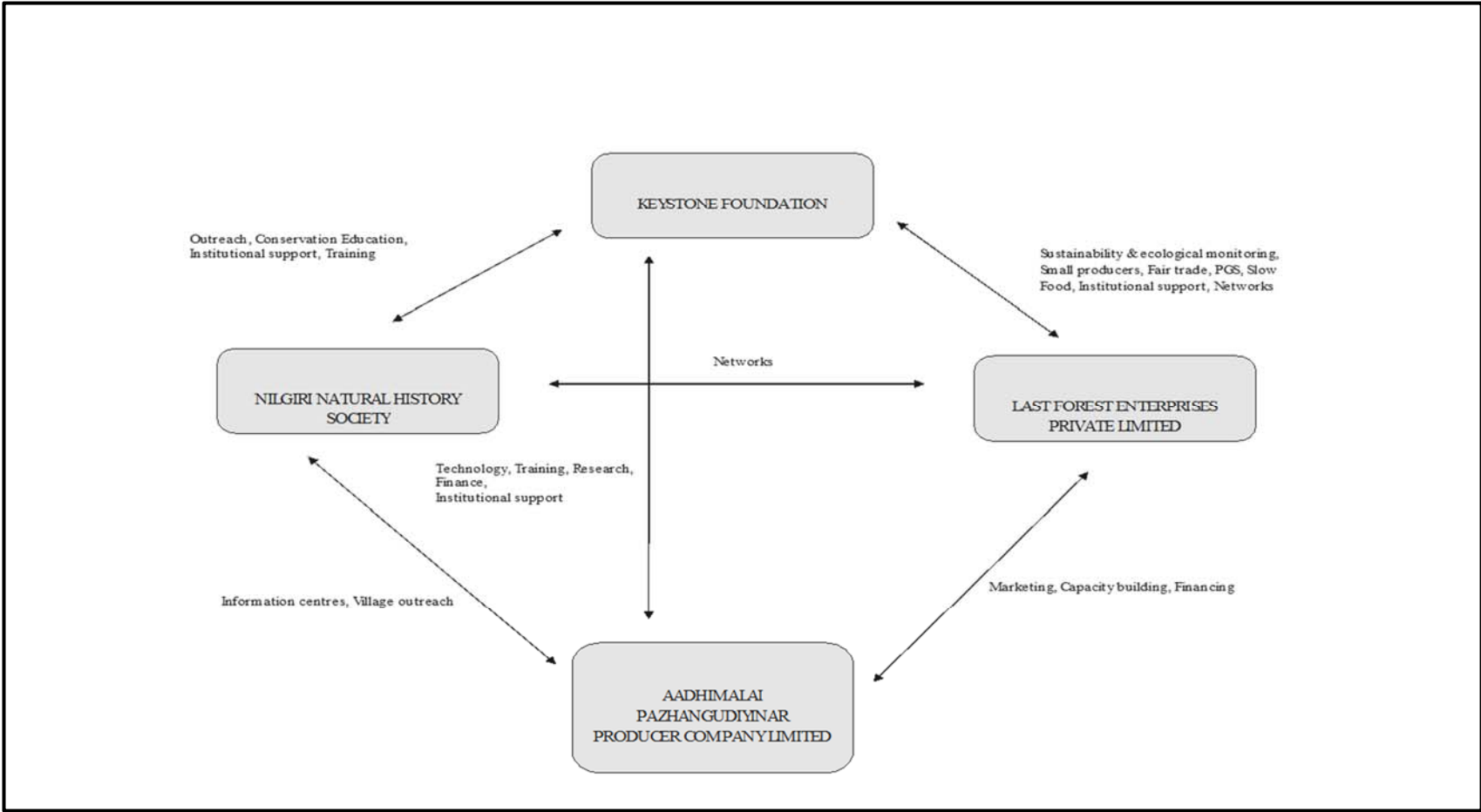


Figure 7: Stakeholder engagement matrix of Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve based on the interest and influence of stakeholder

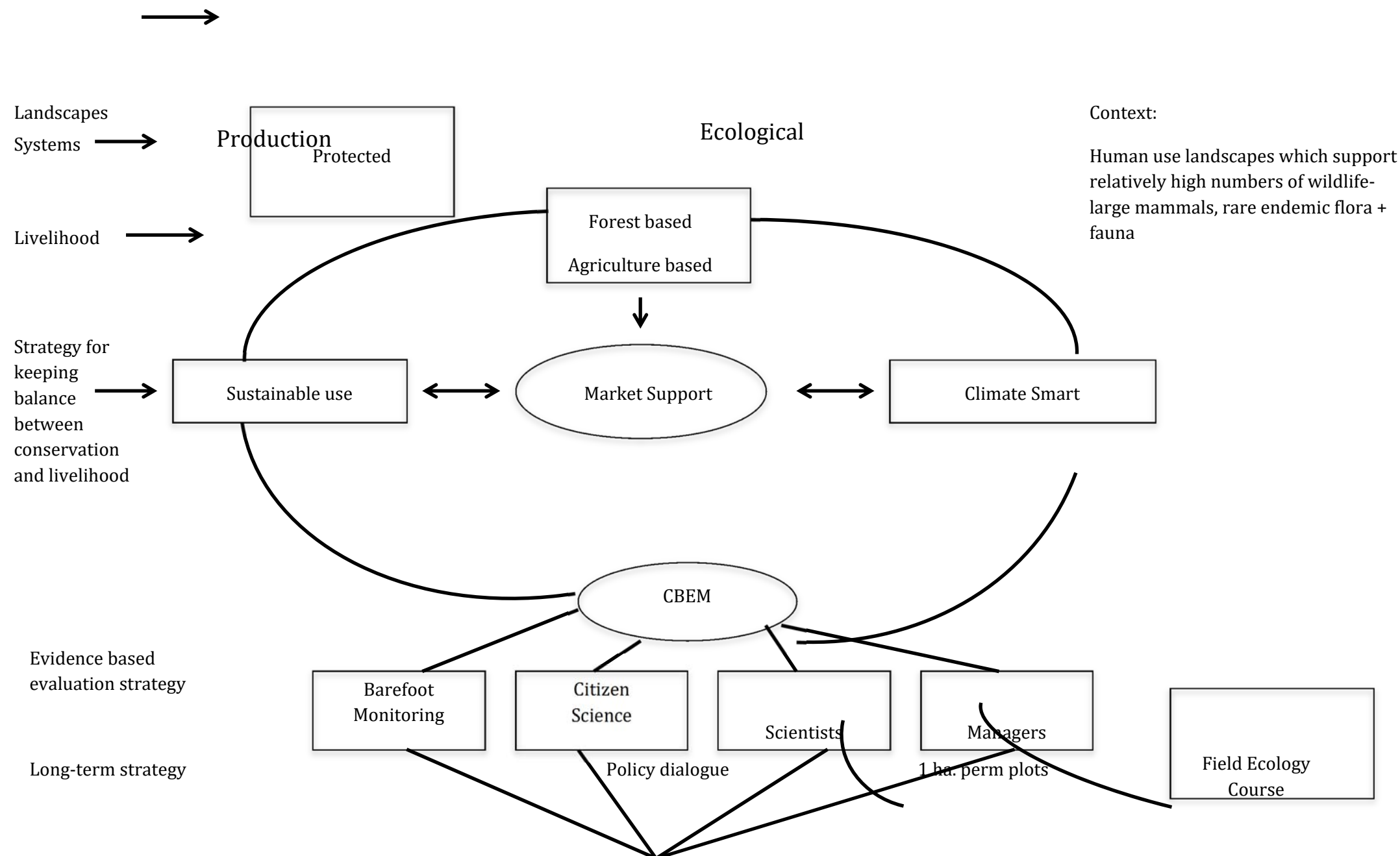
Annexure 10: Linkages Of The Four Independent Entities Incubated Within The Keystone Foundation

With the eco-development goal, four entities have been incubated within the Keystone Foundation, which now stand as independent entities. However, these entities are interconnected and are working together for effective implementation.



Annexure 11: CBEM Model

This model was designed by Dr. Anita Varghese for achieving conservation goals through activities across various sectors and stake holders



Annexure 12: Collection of NTFPs and agricultural produce across the year by APPCL

Raw Material	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Amla												
Soapnut												
Shikakai												
Pepper												
Silk Cotton												
Coffee												
Bees wax												
Honey												
Millets												
Jamun fruits												
Wild Mango												
Seemar Grass												

Annexure 13: Summary Of Feasibility Analysis

Conservation Goal	Key Findings	Favourable	Challenges
Biological priority	STR is one of the critical tiger habitats of India. It also is home to other critically endangered species like Elephants, pangolins, birds, etc.	Yes	The communities under considerations are only the indigenous communities in the core region and mixed communities at one of the boundaries of STR, forming the buffer zone
Threats to biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsustainable harvesting of NTFPs • Increased human-wildlife interaction 	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The communities should be willing to adhere to sustainable practices of harvesting NTFPs • Less tolerance towards

			wildlife conservation and increase in abandoned lands
Ability of the resource user as a conservation partner	Interest in sustainable harvesting, biodiversity conservation for increased NTFPs and other flora and fauna, building on traditional knowledge and activities	Yes	Not all the community members may agree to the conservation agreements Community actions driven by economic or monetary benefits
Resource rights	The FRA requires the resource rights for the communities with varied responsibilities and penalties for offenders	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The communities may not meet their obligations as stipulated by the FRA • Reduced understanding of the FRA by the

			<p>communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FRA may be refuted with the recent NTCA notification of inviolate tiger reserves • Social conflict/gap may widen between the indigenous and non-indigenous communities
Legal context	Tiger Reserve has the same protection as that of the Wildlife Sanctuary in India	Fair	May hinder the implementation of the FRA
Policy context	FRA (2006) stipulates giving rights to the indigenous communities to access the forest resources through	Fair	Refuting of the rights obtained through FRA by the NTCA in establishing inviolate tiger habitat

	CFR and individual rights		
Implementer's capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KF has been working with the indigenous communities for over a decade with respect to vegetation monitoring, HWI studies • APPCL has more than 600 shareholders in the STR landscape and a processing centre at Hasanur within the STR landscape 	Yes	Given the high heterogeneous population, the efforts of the implementers may appear skewed to a small section of the communities
Stakeholder and conflict analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous communities have FRA to access forest resources than the non- 	Fair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To bridge the social gap for better acceptance of each other and their role

	indigenous communities		in the STR landscape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent MoEF notification to go against the FRA of indigenous communities
Project costs			
Financing opportunities			

Annexure 14:APPCL Brochure (Attached)

Annexure 15: LFE Brochure (Attached)



Aadhimalai - A Collective of Tribal Producers of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve

Aadhimalai Pazhangudiyinar Producer Company Ltd. is a collective of tribal producers of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve. We procure both forest produce like honey, beeswax, wild amla, shikakai and soap nuts and farm produce grown in the small landholdings of tribal farmers like coffee, pepper, silk cotton and millets. These are procured at a fair rate from the producers which often happen to be 15-20% higher than the market rate.

These are then processed and packed by women from the tribal communities in their villages. Aadhimalai markets these products through retail outlets which are called Honey Huts. These are also retailed through agents in nearby cities.

All 1609 shareholders of Aadhimalai belong to the tribal community. They are represented by a Board of Directors consisting of 7 members who also hail from the tribal community.

Aadhimalai has been incubated by Keystone Foundation (www.keystone-foundation.org) in April 2013 and is headquartered in the beautiful hill station of Kotagiri.

Products

We source both forest produce as well as agricultural produce from the tribal communities. Forest produce are directly collected from the forests by groups of tribal members. Agricultural produce is procured from the land owned by the tribal community.

We sell these products either in bulk or in processed form as finished goods in a variety of packages. All the processing work is done in our processing centres which are located in tribal villages. All of our food products are FSSAI certified.

Wild Honey

We procure honey directly from the honey hunters of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve. Honey is collected from the honeycombs of the *Apis Dorsata* or the Indian Rock Bee. This indigenous bee species lives only in the wild and is harvested by tribal communities living close to forested areas.

The honey hunting season is between April to July. Honey hunting is considered a ritual by the indigenous community in the Nilgiri area. The Kurumbas are a major community who collect honey from the forests. The honey hunting is done by a team which has a lead honey hunter. He descends the ladder to harvest the honey from the cliffs. The rope ladder in itself is made of forest vines. It is hung below from the top of a cliff or a tree.



At Aadhimalai, we process this honey and have the following variations of honey available for external market:

– Sweet Honey: Honey has numerous health benefits and hence has found its place as a base ingredient in traditional medicine like Ayurveda and Siddha medicines. It is known to help in digestion, build immunity and have anti-bacterial properties. These are sold in 250 g and 500 g bottles.



– Bitter Honey: Bitter honey is sourced from Jamun tree or Naval tree. The honey is light reddish in colour and thin. It has a distinguishing pungent/bitter taste. The Jamun tree is considered as possessing medicinal properties and hence the honey from this nectar source. The local tribal

community uses it to cure stomach aches and disorders and toothache. Ayurveda preparations also prefer this honey. Bitter honey is available in 250 g bottles.

– Spiced Honey: At Aadhimalai we have four varieties of spiced honey mixed with pepper, ginger, cinnamon and saffron. Pepper honey is known to clear throat infections, whereas ginger honey clears chest congestion. Cinnamon honey aids in weight loss and saffron honey purifies the blood. These are available in 250 g bottles.

– Honey with Dry Fruits: We have multiple varieties of honey with dry fruits which not only enhances the taste of the honey but also adds to the medicinal properties. Honey is mixed with wild fig, amla, dates and with dry grapes separately to come up with different products. These are packed in 250 g bottles.

Beeswax Products

Beeswax is a natural wax produced by different species of bees. The hive worker bees collect and use it to form cells for honey-storage and larval and pupal protection. Scales of wax is secreted into the hive. The wax is initially colourless but becomes opaque after getting mixed with pollen brought in by hive worker bees. It becomes yellow or brown on getting mixed with pollen oils and bee saliva.

When honey hunters extract honey, they cut off the beeswax cap from each honey comb cell. The colour varies depending on the amount of pollen and bee saliva and the type of flowers gathered by the bees. The beeswax must be melted and filtered to remove the impurities.

The use of beeswax is widespread and varied. It is mainly used to make candles and as an ingredient in the cosmetic industry as a substitute of paraffin wax.

In the Nilgiris, the indigenous communities used to discard beeswax in the forests while going for honey hunting. Over the course of multiple training sessions conducted by Keystone Foundation, the honey hunters have realised the value of beeswax, so much so that the price obtained for beeswax is more than that of honey.



Aadhimalai collects beeswax from the indigenous community. The beeswax is processed and used for making hand rolled candles, soaps, balms and lip balms.

The soaps come in different fragrances including jasmine, basil, lemongrass, orange peel, shikakai and vanilla. These are available in 50 g and 75 g sizes with a butter paper wrapping.

The lip balms are mint, vanilla, strawberry or pineapple flavored & come in 10 g containers.

We also make balms which are used for medicinal purposes. The different variations include:

- Coconut balm for feet cracks
- Citronella balm for repelling insects
- Lavender balm which can be used as a solid perfume
- Eucalyptus balm which is used to clear cold
- Camphor balm for headaches

These are available in 20 g containers.

Forest Amla

Amla is known to have numerous health benefits and is used both as fresh fruit and in dried form.

Amla is a powerhouse of Vitamin C. Dehydrating amla increases its shelf life considerably without affecting its healthy ingredients.

Among other things, it is used:

- to promote longevity
- to enhance digestion
- treat constipation
- purify the blood
- strengthen the heart
- stimulate hair growth

Aadhimalai procures amla collected from the forest. Women from the indigenous community process the amla immediately and dry it either directly or with sugar to make Amla Mouth Freshners or Amla Candy. They also make pickles and jam with amla. Amla powder is also another product available in the market.

Amla Candy is available in 50g, 100g or 250g packets. Amla Mouth Freshners are available in 50g and 100g packets.

Shikakai

Shikakai literally translates to hair fruit and has been used as a natural shampoo for a long time. The fruit pods are dried and ground into a powder. This powder can be mixed with



water and can be applied directly on hair. However this does not produce enough lather as a typical shampoo. However, poochakai or soap nut, another forest produce, gives the lathering property.

At Aadhimalai, the indigenous community collects shikakai from the forests. These are brought to our centres. We powder the shikakai and mix it with poochakai or soap nut. Soap nut is powdered and mixed with Shikakai to come up with multiple products.

The products include Ordinary Shikakai Powder, Shikakai with Vetiver, Shikakai with Hibiscus and Shikakai with Amla Powder. These are available in 100g packets.



Silk Cotton

Silk Cotton or *Ilavam Panju* gets its name because of the silky texture of its fibre. It is taken from the pods of the silk cotton trees. It is cultivated across middle and lower elevation in indigenous landscape. It is planted within coffee plantations as hedge crops and provides a source of income for the indigenous communities of Nilgiris.



Silk cotton products are known for its natural quality, non-allergic nature and warmth and they do not crumble on prolonged usage. These products do not lose its qualities for a long period and will be fresh if kept in the sun.

Aadhimalai procures silk cotton from indigenous tribal farmer members and tribal women from Bangalapadigai clean and grade the silk cotton and make pillows, cushions and mattresses. The pillows come in a standard size of 26"x16". The cushions come in 18"x18", 16"x16", 12"x12" and 10"x10" sizes. The mattresses come in 6"x4", 6"x3.5" and 6"x3" sizes. These products can also be made in pre-ordered sizes.

Organic Coffee

Nilgiris Coffee is known to have a distinct flavor because of the geography and climatic conditions of the Nilgiris slopes. Arabica is the main variety of coffee grown here. However Robusta variety is also found in some areas.

Aadhimalai procures Arabica and Robusta parchments from the tribal farmers in the region. The farmers also bring in dried cherries which are called as *kari coffee* in these parts.



We have a processing facility for coffee in Kotagiri with a fully fledged roasting and grinding facility. Roasted coffee beans are sold directly or in powdered form. These are available in 100g or 250g packets.

We also have a unique blended coffee which is a mix of Arabica and Robusta. This is available in a valve packing of 100g or 250 g packets.

Millets

Millets have been consumed by humans since the beginning of ancient civilizations. They are highly tolerant to extreme weather conditions and do not require fertilizers or pesticides.

They are considered to be more nutritious than rice and wheat.

Millets were part of the traditional diet of the indigenous communities in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve. However, rice and wheat have come to replace this nutrient rich grain variety. Keystone Foundation and Aadhimalai encourages farmers to get back to the roots and cultivate millets in their land.

Aadhimalai procures minor millets like Ragi (finger millets), Samai (little millets) and Thinai (foxtail millet). A series of machines are used to thrash, dry, dehusk and grade the millets to ensure high quality.

Numerous value added millet products and recipes are available.



Whole millets like Ragi, Samai, Thinai, Kuthiravali and Varagu rice are dehusked and destoned and packed in 500g and 1kg packets. Ragi powder is available in 500g and 1 kg packets.

Ready to Cook items made from millets are also available. Sambhar rice mix, Pongal rice mix, Tomator rice mix, Biryani mix, Pongal mix, Dosai mix and Adai mix are the varieties available and these are available in 250 g packets.

We also bake millet cookies, which are available either in bulk or in 200g boxes. These are also available with spice or with jeera.

Spices

At Aadhimalai, we procure a variety of spices from the community. These are grown in the land owned by the indigenous communities.

The spices collected from the farmers are dried, cleaned & packed by the women in the processing centres.

Aadhimalai is currently dealing with pepper, cinnamon, mace, nutmeg & cloves. These are available in 25g, 50g and 100g packets.



Wild Fruit Jams

Jamun and Amla (Indian Gooseberry) are two wild fruits that the tribal communities gather from the forests in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve.

Jamun or Black Plum is a dark coloured fruit known to have several health benefits such as relieving stomach pain, resolve digestive tract issues, has anti diabetic properties, helps in providing relief for cough & cold and also acts as an anti-ageing agent.



At Aadhimalai Jamun pulp is mixed with jaggery to make jams. No preservatives or chemicals are added to this jam.

Wild Amla pulp is used to make jams. This is mixed with sulphur-free sugar to make jams

which are free from preservatives and chemicals.

Pickles

We make a variety of pickles at Aadhimalai. All pickles made at Aadhimalai are devoid of any chemicals or preservatives.

Four varieties of pickle are made from forest fruits:
Amla Pickle



Wild Fig Pickle
Nutmeg Pickle
Wild Mango Pickle

We also make pickles which are made from farm products:

Garlic Pickle
Karinelli Pickle
Banana Flower Pickle

The pickles are bottled in 200 g containers.

Health Powders

Forests abound with natural cures and remedies for illnesses plaguing mankind for centuries. At Aadhimalai, we tap the knowledge of the tribal communities and traditional Indian knowledge to come up with health powders that can be used for a variety of purposes.

Amla Powder made by grinding the seeds of amla and are used extensively in the Ayurveda and Siddha forms of medicine. Amla powder cures sore throat and cold on consuming with honey. It helps in maintaining cholesterol levels. It is known to help cure diabetes. It purifies blood and is known to enhance appetite. Amla powder also has a variety of uses for hair and skin care. This is available in 100 g packets.

Jamun powder is made from jamun seeds. These regulate blood sugar levels and are rich in several minerals like calcium, iron, potassium, manganese and phosphorous. Jamun powder decoction prevents fatigue and has an anti-septic property. This is available in 100 g packets.



Triphala Powder is a combination of 3 forest fruits native to the Indian subcontinent – Amla, Kadukkai or Haritaki and Thandrikkai or Bhibhitaki. The health benefits of Triphala Powder is numerous. It aids in weight loss, flushes out toxins from the body, boosts immunity, brings natural glow to skin, has anti-allergic properties, has anti-cancer properties and improves eye sight. This is available in 100 g packets.

Millet Malt is a health drink which packs the nutritional value of millets in a powdered form which can be directly added to boiling water and served hot for a refreshing beverage.

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last forest

Last Forest

works with local and indigenous communities to encourage and revive traditional methods of farming, harvesting and crafts.



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Restaurant : Place to Bee, <http://facebook.com/placetobee>



Last Forest registered in the year 2010, is a profit-hybrid institution incubated by Keystone Foundation, a trust, that provides marketing solutions to primary producer groups and communities working on forest and agriculture produce which are natural, wild and local.

Based in Kotagiri in the heart of Nilgiris mountains India, it is a marketing platform for fair trade principles, sustainable harvesting, and biodiversity. It provides the economic thrust to the livelihoods and conservation work done by Keystone.



Our portfolio consists of varieties of honey, a range of beeswax products such as candles, soaps, and lip balms, spices, herbs, millet, coffee, essential oils and many more.

Last Forest supports indigenous communities sustain themselves by empowering their skill sets and bringing economic growth for all families.

By reinvesting parts of the profit in community development, it ensures improvement of health and education and generate pride, dignity, and sustainable income for producers.

