

Making people of India proud of
our mountains



Annual Report II [2015-2016]

A not-for-profit civil society movement



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Message from the Vice-President



This is the second Annual report of IMI and it is produced during the third chronological year of its existence, since its registration as a Society. However, much sparkling water from the mountains has flown beneath its bridge during this short period as can be seen from this report. During the intervening period, the efforts of IMI to mainstream mountain issues have met with a

lot of success, some of which have been beyond our expectations.

The decision to host the 4th Sustainable Mountain Development Summit in Arunachal Pradesh was taken during the Meet of the Mountain States in New Delhi on International Mountain Day of 11 December in 2014. The Arunachal Chapter of IMI, the Sustainable Development Forum of Arunachal Pradesh subsequently went ahead with organizing the Summit which turned out to be a grand event which set the trend both for IMI and Arunachal Pradesh. The proactive support of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh through the Chief Minister, the Chief Secretary, the then Minister Agriculture (presently the Deputy Chief Minister) elevated the Summit to very high levels.

The presence of Prof. Ramesh Chand, Member NITI Aayog and Dr. Kamal Kishore, Member National Disaster Management Authority greatly added value to the Summit, as did the presence of partners such as the United Nations delegation, led by their Resident Coordinator and ICIMOD, led by their Director General. Also present were representatives of Indian Himalayas Climate Adaptation Programme, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Tata Trusts, and GIZ who have been holding the hands of IMI ever since its conception. The G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development continues to be an anchor for IMI, and was there to sign a Memorandum of Understanding for a long-term partnership. IMI remains indebted to all our partners who continue to not only participate but also lend valuable support and inspiration. IMI is especially appreciative of Mr PD Rai, MP (Sikkim) and GLOBE through whose efforts the Legislators Meet is organized in conjunction with the Summit. This not only



adds to the quality and prominence of the Summit, but is also an inspiration for all the mountain lovers trying to contribute towards the good of the mountains and its people.

Apart from the many vital resolutions, a highlight of the Summit was the enthusiastic participation from all mountain states, particularly of new members from Mizoram, Tripura and Darjeeling. The Darjeeling Chapter of IMI had in fact already hosted a Disaster Risk Reduction workshop at Kalimpong as a prequel to the Summit. It is hoped that this is a run-up to hosting the Summit in the near future. IMI has seen a large enrolment of both institutional and individual members adding to the ever enlarging IMI family. In such a background the 5th Sustainable Mountain Development Summit at Leh, slated for September 2016 is enthusiastically awaited, for which the preparations are going on in full swing.

IMI convened the Meet of the Mountain States 2015 once again on International Mountain Day of 11 December. The attendance was wide-ranging, with very high profile personalities who not only participated but also provided very incisive inputs on the issue of Disaster Risk Reduction in the mountains, and also stated their appreciation of the activities of IMI. It brought to light that there are many leaders and people who love the mountains and care for its well-being. It also validated the existence of a forum like IMI that not only bring into focus vital mountain issues, but also gives an impetus to various initiatives that are being taken for the mountains by individuals, organizations and concerned governments.

IMI, and along with it, the mountain people of India, have been thrilled and rejuvenated with the new policies of the Government of India with the announcement of the National Mission on Himalayan Studies. This gives further impetus to the process for a bringing out a *State of the Mountains Report* for which IMI is now fully committed. All such developments are further being enhanced by the draft Report of the Working Group of Niti Aayog on “North-east and Hill States” that is being finalized. There are no reasons for IMI not to crow about such developments for ultimately it is the mountains and the people there that will benefit from all such initiatives.



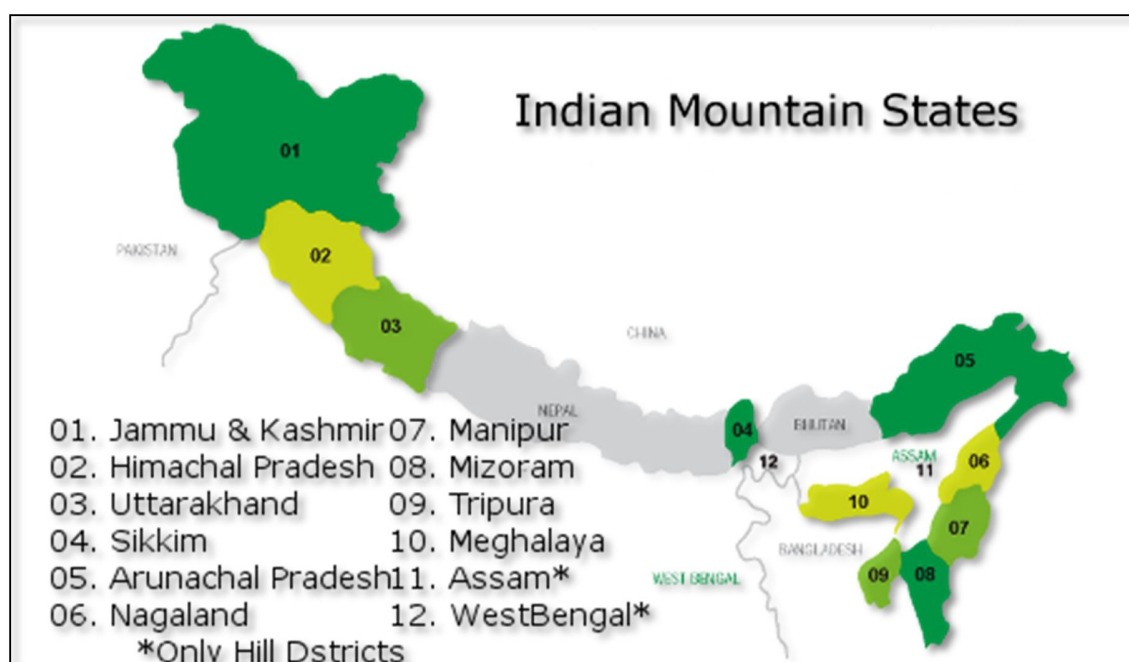
The enthusiastic movement has however been somewhat dampened with the sad passing away of some of the personalities who have contributed immensely to IMI. Dr TS Papola, Dr Pushkin Phartiyal and Mr P.A Sangma, Hon'ble MP have been great pillars and sources of inspiration not only for IMI, but all mountain people of India. Their sad and untimely demise have come as a shock to IMI. We thank God for the roles that they have played for the mountains of India and its people, and pray that their great souls will rest in eternal peace. The IMI family and the mountain people of India on our part, rededicate ourselves to live up to and achieve the dreams and visions that we shared with them.

It will not be out of place to mention here that the existence of IMI itself has been as fragile as the mountains. Whatever activities and achievements that have taken place till today have been through voluntary acts and contributions of the members, and the assistance of our generous partners and state governments. Otherwise the coffers of IMI are more often than not, dry. The sparse Secretariat of IMI is run by a few people out of sheer commitment and love for the mountains, and not because they are particularly paid well or have great career prospects. The recent generous and very thoughtful contribution of Rupees Ten Lakhs by Bharti Gupta Ramola and Sushil Ramola to the core corpus of IMI has been a shot in the arm for the institution, and we hope that this very liberal and thoughtful act will set the ball rolling for many other people and organizations, who love the mountains, to come forward and contribute generously towards this Initiative for the Mountains.

Alemtemshi Jamir
Vice President

Indian Mountain States

The Indian mountain states lie at the northern extremities of the country and except in times of war and border skirmishes they are, for the most part, relegated to the peripheries of the country's attention. The Indian mountain states² comprise the hilly states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, the North-eastern states of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, and the hill districts of Assam and West Bengal. This region constitutes 16% of India's land mass and supports 4% of the nation's population³.



These states represent a mosaic of pluralistic diversity – a composite of myriad human cultures and linguistic diversity including a number of tribal communities and a range of agro-climatic conditions and diverse ecosystems. Multiple ethnic compositions are a striking feature of these states; more than 170 of the total 573 scheduled tribes of India live here, their seclusion and remoteness has made them the last bastions of globally significant indigenous knowledge and cultural heterogeneity. The climate and consequently the biological communities vary considerably along the altitudinal



gradients in these states, giving a heterogeneous dispersion of biodiversity elements in the region.

Table 1: Indian Mountain States, hill districts and hilly terrain

#	State	Hill Districts#	Hilly Terrain*
1	Arunachal Pradesh	16	100 percent
2	Assam	2	24 percent
3	Himachal Pradesh	12	100 percent
4	Jammu & Kashmir	22	100 percent
5	Manipur	9	100 percent
6	Meghalaya	7	100 percent
7	Mizoram	8	100 percent
8	Nagaland	11	100 percent
9	Sikkim	4	100 percent
10	Tripura	4	100 percent
11	Uttarakhand	13	100 percent
12	West Bengal	1	4 percent

* Proportion of land under hilly terrain

#Districts where more than 50% of geographical area is in hill talukas, where altitude is above 500 msl

The Indian Mountain States support nearly 50% of the total flowering plants of India, of which 30% are endemic to the region; there are also over 815 tree species, 675 edibles and nearly 1,743 species of medicinal value found here. Fauna in this region presents one of the richest assemblages in the Indian subcontinent – out of the total mammalian species in India, 65% are recorded in the Himalaya; 50% of the total bird species occur in the region and likewise 35% reptiles, 36% amphibians and 17% fishes were documented from this mountain ecosystem establishing the status of the area as a center of origin and evolution of biotic forms. Moreover, 29 out of 428 species of reptiles from India, 35 species of Amphibia (out of 200) and 36 species of freshwater fish (out of 1,300) are endemic to these states.

76% of India's hill districts fall within these states⁴. The entire geographical area of these states is mountainous, and the average forest cover is 65%, which is more than



three times the national average of 21%⁵. The Indian mountain states form part of the Indian Himalayan Region which is one of the richest areas of natural heritage in the world⁶. Mountain states contribute immensely valuable ecosystem services to the rest of the country by operating as vast carbon sinks, hotbeds of biodiversity, and play a vital role capturing essential atmospheric moisture, thus regulating the river flows of the great rivers of the plains. Similarly, mountain agroecosystems have been providing food security and maintaining land races of food crops.

COMMON CONSTRAINTS

While mountain states are diverse entities, they share some common constraints to development.⁷ These include⁸ difficult terrain, severe weather conditions, dispersed habitations, small and under-developed markets, and long international borders.



Transport and communication infrastructure is poor, leading to poor connectivity with the rest of the country, weak economies, limited livelihood options, and high cost of delivery of services. Many of these states are highly vulnerable to high intensity earthquakes and landslides, with Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim and Darjeeling particularly vulnerable as they fall in high-risk zones⁹. The paucity of institutions of higher education and employment opportunities results in the youth of these states migrating to cities in the plains.

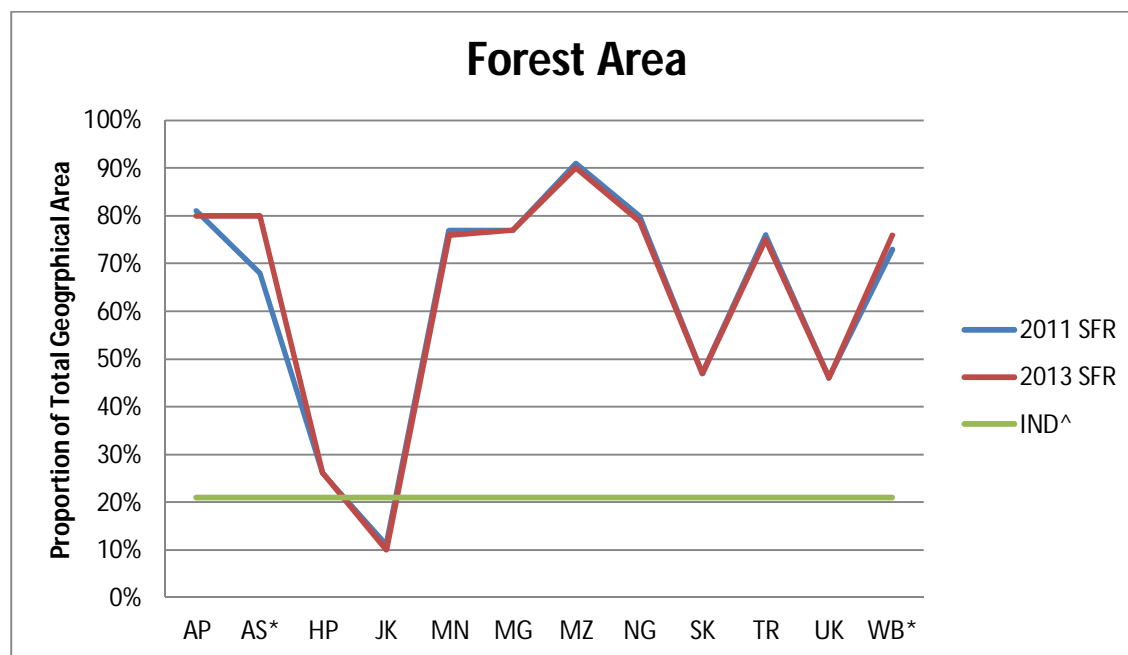
Many of these states have extensive forest cover of over 75% of the total geographical area¹⁰, which constrains availability of land for other purposes. Additionally, environment clearances are necessary for most projects. Road-building and other infrastructure development projects numbering over 270 have been awaiting clearances for long periods, in some instances as many as 6 years¹¹. Due to the limited availability of land for compensatory afforestation, funds under the





Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) are unavailable to these states. Therefore mountain states are unable to use forest resources for revenue, while facing expenses on forest maintenance.

Figure 2: Forest Area of Indian Mountain States vs. National Average



#State of Forest Report 2011 & 2013 *Hill districts only ^National average

ADMINISTRATIVE & INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

Except for Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, and Assam, all other mountain states have been through a one-time or continuing process of territorial rearrangement¹². Most mountain states are politically young entities, having been part of larger non-mountainous states or administered by the Centre. It has taken 12 rounds of territorial reconfiguration for most mountain states to come to exist in their present form, with the newest mountain state taking shape in 2000. During these rearrangements, successor states tend to lose out on experienced personnel and institutions, and end up less efficient, less viable, and invariably over-dependent either on the parent state or the Centre¹³.

In India, the development discourse and the administrative policy mechanism for its articulation is centred on agricultural extension and the Block Development Office



(BDO) model. This model was put in place through the Five Year Plans, particularly the first five of those from 1951 to 1979. Since many mountain states did not exist in their present political and territorial form during this period, and as a result of the unsuitability of the propositions of the Green Revolution for mountainous areas, very few mountain states acquired the institutional framework of the BDO model¹⁴. As a result, when the BDO model was extended to include poverty alleviation measures in later decades, many mountain states once again lost out due to the absence of institutional capacity¹⁵. There are notable exceptions to this, such as Himachal Pradesh and parts of Uttarakhand, due to various political and historical reasons¹⁶.

Table 3 & 3: Revenue and Revenue expenditure of Mountain States

State	Ratio of Own Revenues to Revenue Expenditure (2014-15) ¹⁷	Central Transfers as proportion of States' aggregate revenue (1991-1992 to 2010-2011) ¹⁸			
		State	1991	2001	2010
Arunachal Pradesh	16.7	Arunachal Pradesh	0.92	0.79	0.80
Assam	32.2	Assam	0.69	0.59	0.59
Himachal Pradesh	34	Himachal Pradesh	0.37	0.55	0.45
Jammu and Kashmir	34.1	Jammu & Kashmir	0.80	0.77	0.69
Manipur	11.9	Manipur	0.85	0.80	0.81
Meghalaya	19	Meghalaya	0.78	0.73	0.76
Mizoram	9.5	Mizoram	0.96	0.70	0.66
Nagaland	7.5	Nagaland	0.87	0.82	0.83
Sikkim	33	Sikkim	0.75	0.33	0.52
Tripura	19.3	Tripura	0.87	0.74	0.75
Uttarakhand	41.3	Uttarakhand	-	0.42	0.42
Special Category States	29.3	Uttar Pradesh	0.55	0.43	0.42
All India	55.2	Gujarat	0.21	0.20	0.15

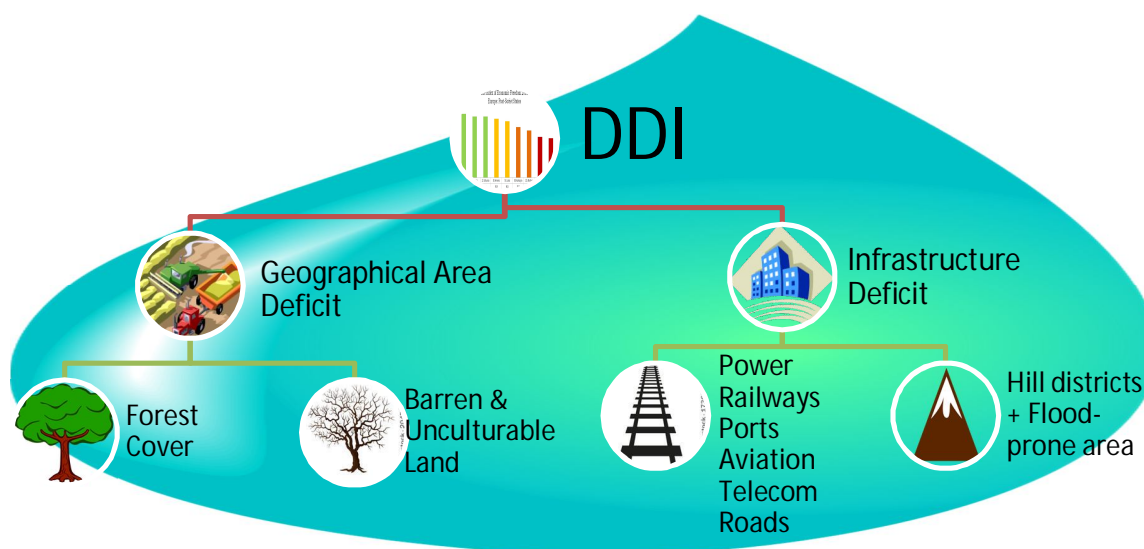
Today, Indian mountain states continue to be dependent on fiscal transfers from the Centre. The 11 Indian mountain states are categorized as "Special Category States", receiving tax concessions and special assistance grants from the Centre. Many of them are unable to raise adequate revenue from within their state. Tellingly, while the rest of the country funds 55% of their revenue expenditure from their own revenue, a mountain state like Nagaland generates only 7.5%¹⁹.

Additionally, administrative incapacity in many of these states results in the underutilization of the funds they receive, and this further contributes to long delays in infrastructure and other development projects. This is particularly the case in the North-eastern states where it was found that 20 to 25% of the plan funds are left unutilized, and the release of funds under Centrally Sponsored Schemes are delayed due to non-completion of procedural and financial formalities by the concerned state officials²⁰. The balance is skewed even in terms of external assistance, with only 3% of the total disbursements of external aid making its way to the North-eastern states²¹.

DEVELOPMENT DISABILITY

A 2013 study by the Planning Commission ranked all Indian states on a range of indicators representing the basic components necessary for development²². The Development Disability Index (DDI) created by this study listed the basic building blocks necessary for social and economic development for a state. The higher the DDI points of a state, the greater its developmental disability.

Figure 2: Development Disability Index Components

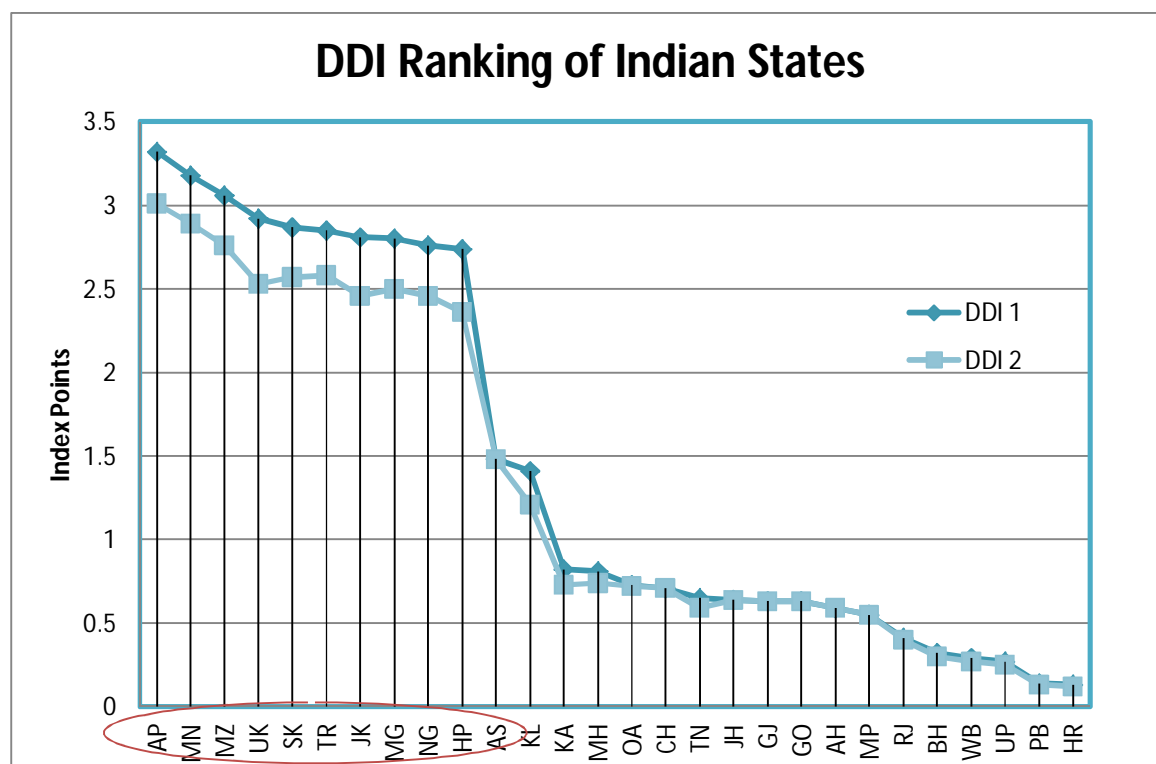


The study found that Indian mountain states are the most developmentally disadvantaged states in the country. It further showed that the mountain states lagged significantly behind the rest of the country, suffering from deficits in both the

availability of land as well as the infrastructure necessary for development²³. Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, and Tripura face the greatest geographical area deficit in the country with over 75% of the total land area under forest cover. Assam faces high geographical area deficit on account of a high proportion of barren and unculturable land. Jammu & Kashmir, although comparatively better placed under this head, faces high infrastructure deficit due to significantly greater share of hilly terrain.

A related index termed Development Disability Index-2 (DDI-2) was created by multiplying DDI with a Connectivity Disadvantage component. Indian mountain states proved to be the most disadvantaged in the country by this measure as well.

Figure 3: DDI Ranking





About IMI

IMI: THE MOVEMENT

The need for the 'development of backward hill areas' of the country was first formally recognized by the *National Commission on Development of Backward Areas* (B. Shivaraman, 1981), which was followed by a *Task Force for the Study of Eco-development in the Himalayan Region* (Dr M.S. Swaminathan, 1982). These resulted in the need to define 'hill areas' to ensure uniform development opportunities in all categories of hill areas, and this was done by the *Working Group on Hill Area Development Programmes for the 7th Five Year Plan* (1985).

Since then there has been an *Action Plan for Himalaya* (1992), the *Expert Group on National Policy on Integrated Development of Himalaya* (1993), a *High Level Commission on Transforming the North-Eastern Region* (1997), a *Task Force on the Mountain Ecosystems for the 11th Five Year Plan* (2006), *Himalayan Mission under National Action Plan on Climate Change* (2008), *NE Region Development Vision 2020* (2008), *Governance for Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem (G-SHE) – Guidelines & Best Practices* (2009) and the *Shimla Declaration on Sustainable Himalayan Development* (2009). One of the more recent in this series has been the Task Force constituted by the Planning Commission in 2010 to 'look into problems of hill states and hill areas and to suggest ways to ensure that these states and areas do not suffer in any way because of their peculiarities' (G.B. Mukherji, 2010). This Task Force recommended:

First Step –

The IHR States must agree to a common essential platform for regular interaction and from therein, decide on a common essential plan for the region. Establishment of a Himalayan Development Forum for all IHR States is recommended. Planning inputs must come from existing institutions till NRAAC is established.

The plan must prioritise the zoning of the regions so as to be sure as to what is to be done or permitted where. This is likely to take care of the environmental and resource concerns.

Simultaneously, extensive grass root engaged programmes to develop mountain specific skills, technology and education must be launched. This will enable production of niche crops, using up least amounts of precious water, releasing minimal wastes, reaching easily accessible markets. Equally important would be the opportunities thrown up, for the people of the IHR, for providing specialized services to existing and emerging sectors of the local economy, to the rest of the country and abroad.

IHR governance must be designed to listen, deliver, and appreciate. The treasure house of the IHR must be enabled to grow as its people grow, and for this, the plan cannot follow the same pattern as for (like) or for (benefit of) the rest of the country.



In response to this, the Central Himalayan Environment Association (CHEA) in May, 2011 took the initiative to organise the first-ever **Sustainable Mountain Development Summit** (SMDS) at Nainital in 2011, in line with the legacy of the Sustainable Mountain Development Agenda (Chapter 13 of Agenda 21) of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio Earth Summit, 1992). This was an avenue to seek consensus among the Indian mountain states regarding the creation of a platform where diverse stakeholders working on issues pertinent to mountains could come together to engage in an informed debate on identified themes, with the objective of informing and influencing policy formulation in respect of the mountain region.

The first SMDS, inaugurated by the Governor of Uttarakhand, was attended by close to 250 participants from across the Indian mountain states, including legislators of mountain states, international organizations, government officials, NGOs, grassroots workers, and other stakeholders of sustainable development initiatives in mountain states. Through the SMDS, the idea of a common platform for the mountains translated into a movement which called itself the Integrated Mountain Initiative²⁴. The emergence of the IMI is thus deeply embedded in a historical sequence of national reflection on the importance of mountain regions in India, spread over a period of at least three decades. In the creation of IMI a long-pending need for a common forum for mountain states was realized.



Participants at SMDS, Nainital 2011



IMI: THE BODY

The momentum of the first SMDS was continued by the Ecotourism and Conservation Society of Sikkim (ECOSS) in Gangtok in May, 2012, the Sustainable Development Forum Nagaland in Kohima in September, 2013 and the Sustainable Development Forum Arunachal Pradesh in Itanagar in October, 2015. The Summits see participation from across the mountain states, and have led to the adoption of declarations such as the **Gangtok Declaration**, which emphasised the importance of the sustainable mountain development agenda for the future. Other events took shape and grew alongside the SMDS. These include the *Himalayan Photography Competition*, the *Legislator's Meet*, the *Policy Maker's Dialogue*, the *Youth Summit*, and the *National Workshop on Mountain Cities*.

In order to ensure that the initial momentum and enthusiasm generated during the SMDS continues, a **Meet of the Mountain States** (MoMS) is convened between two SMDSs. MoMS is an avenue for sharing the outcomes of the preceding SMDS with a wider audience, being held in New Delhi. It is also a forum for advocacy, particularly directed towards sensitising national policymakers and mountain diaspora about mountain issues. To further the movement the need was felt to create a registered body which would take forward the mandate of collective vision which had evolved over the previous three years. On 23 May, 2014 IMI was registered as a society with its registered office in New Delhi and founder-members from across the mountain states. IMI has a regional office in Dehradun, Uttarakhand supported by the Centre for Public Policy, Doon University. It is proposed that another regional office will be established in one of the North-Eastern states in due course.

IMI maintains a lean organizational structure with a Governing Council, elected from among life members for a three year term, and a Secretariat at its core. IMI invites individual and institutional stakeholders from across the Indian mountain states as members, including those in the government, political actors, academics, NGOs, grassroots organizations, and concerned citizens. Members based in a mountain state come together to constitute the State Chapter of that state. IMI is associated with partner organizations that are aligned with its vision and mission. These partners



provide support either through financial or other resources, by the sharing of expertise, and through common programmes of mutual interest.

Vision

- *Making people of India proud of our mountains*

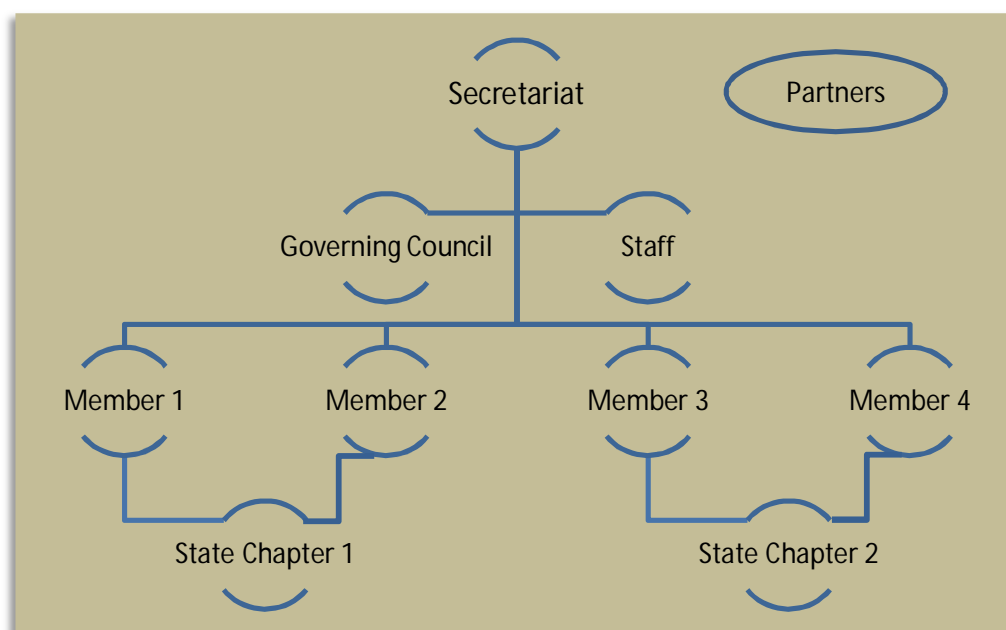
Mission

- *We are a collective initiative for recognizing the value of mountain regions and enabling people to realize its potential by integrating the knowledge and experiences of multiple stakeholders*

Values

- *Integrative*
- *Inclusive*
- *Collaborative*
- *Voluntary*
- *Passionate*
- *Democratic*
- *Open*

Figure 4: Organizational Structure





Integrated Mountain Initiative: Mission Explained

Collective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMI is an inclusive and collaborative initiative of large number of constituents who are united by the common vision and mission • IMI is nothing without its constituents; the whole is larger than the sum of the parts • IMI covers the whole spectrum – from micro (grassroots) to macro (policy making). It will enable the micro to work for the macro and vice versa • IMI will laterally integrate – organisations and people as well as issues and concerns such as DRR, climate change, and sustainable development
Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMI is a pro-active, voluntary collective of individuals and organisations, which are not mandated by any personal agenda but the common vision and mission. • IMI is process drive and goal oriented • IMI in itself is a dynamic, constantly evolving and continuous process
Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMI works towards highlighting the value of the mountain region, to the nation and its people, in the form of rich and abundant resources • IMI works towards enhancing the value for mountains peoples by enabling grassroots organisations and impacting policy changes from the perspective of the mountain people • IMI draws expertise from research and field experiences and channelizes it towards actively shaping the discourse and narratives involving mountain regions • IMI is a platform for networking, sharing and bringing issues of mountains at a national level, for benefit of all stakeholders
Enabling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMI's core objective is to impact the lives of people in mountain regions; however IMI is not a grassroots organisation, per say, but it will directly engage with grassroots organisations to enable and empower the people of mountain regions. • IMI is not the doer but the enabler with tools such as research and advocacy, and events such as SMDS • IMI works towards generating ideas which institutions and NGOs can take forward
Realize Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMI will work towards enabling people to recognize, realize and synthesise the inherent potential of mountain regions responsibly
Integrate Knowledge & Experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMI will integrate tangible entities such as organisations, stakeholders and intangibles such as knowledge, experiences, ideas and perspectives at all the levels from top to bottom. • IMI will integrate people, issues and knowledge to change the nature of narrative and discourse on mountains • IMI will draw heavily from grassroots experience and research and will add to the pool of knowledge in the form of credible ideas • IMI is not a substitute to, but an organisation which complements, the government role
Multiple Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMI will directly engage with central and state government bodies, NGOs and grassroots organisations, civil society organisations, and individuals who are in alignment with the mission and vision of IMI • IMI will engage with influencing entities such as the media • IMI is not isolated or contradictory to, but a dynamic entity working towards the task of nation building

Registrations & Administration

WEBSITE UPGRADATION



IMI's website (www.inmi.in) underwent a revamping process, under the initiative of Mr PD Rai, Councillor. The updated website which went live on June 27, 2015 has the built-in capacity to become an effective tool for the dissemination of IMI's work. It is proposed that in due course, the website will evolve into a forum where members

can interact and engage on important issues pertinent to the mountains. Personnel to routinely update and maintain the website remain to be identified.

INCOME TAX EXEMPTION

IMI successfully applied for exemption under Sections 12AA and 80G of the Income Tax Act 1961. The applications were approved as per NO.CIT (E) I 2015-16/DEL-IR 24694-28092015/5106 and NQ.CIT (E) I 2015-16/DEL-IE26336-28092015/6875 respectively, both dated 28 September, 2015. The exemptions are applicable from Assessment Year 2015-16 onwards, until rescinded.

BANKING

On 18 April, 2015 the Governing Council passed a resolution adding the Programme Director to the list of authorized signatories, in addition to the existing signatories being the Secretary and Treasurer. On 23 November, 2015, an additional resolution was passed authorizing the signatories to apply for internet banking on behalf of IMI. The authorized signatories currently operate internet banking, with varying transaction limits and inter-user checking systems.

Events & Activities

PRE-SUMMIT EVENT WORKSHOP



The **How Safe are Our Mountain Habitats?** workshop held on 17 August, 2015 at Kalimpong, Darjeeling District was a curtain raiser to the 4th Sustainable Mountain Development Summit, and was organised by the Darjeeling chapter of IMI, in association with the Sustainable Development Forum, Arunachal Pradesh.

Experts from around the country including, Hon'ble MP Mr. P.D. Rai and Hon'ble MLA, Darjeeling Mr. Trilok Dewan, Dr Ajit Tyagi former Director General of the India Meteorological Department, Dr Malay Mukul IIT Mumbai, Dr Chandan Ghosh National Institute of Disaster Management and Dr Sunil De North-Eastern Hill University were some of the main panellists. The workshop was attended by stakeholders from Arunachal Pradesh, Darjeeling, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. Some of the key outputs of the discussions of the workshop included highlighting the necessity of early warning systems specific to disasters in the mountains, infrastructure-resilience, detailed maps depicting landslides, and awareness meetings for state and sub-state government bodies of the vulnerability of their micro-regions to natural disasters. Additionally an assessment of various state-level Disaster Management Plans was also deemed necessary to address mountain specific needs for disaster risk reduction.

SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT-IV

In the Meet of Mountain States on 11th December 2014 at New Delhi, a contingent of delegates from Arunachal Pradesh under the leadership of Shri Chowna Mein, Minister Agriculture and Horticulture, participated in the deliberations. In the meeting the house unanimously proposed Arunachal Pradesh as the host of the next Sustainable Mountain Development Summit. The Minister in consultation with the delegates from



Arunachal Pradesh concurred with the proposal of IMI. Hence, the baton for organizing the 4th Sustainable Mountain Development Summit (SMDS –IV) was passed on to Arunachal Pradesh.



The fourth edition of the Sustainable Mountain Development Summit thus was held in Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, on 7th, 8th & 9th of October, 2015. The hosts of the Summit were the Sustainable Development Forum Arunachal Pradesh, a not-for-profit organization registered in Itanagar and the state affiliate of IMI. To address some of the fundamental concerns and find answers to pressing questions pertaining to the science, policy and society aspects related to disasters, the central theme of SMDS-IV was dedicated to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the Indian mountain states. Through a working group of multi-disciplinary experts, government and civil society representatives from the mountain states, the event deeply delved into issues related to the efficacy of science concerning natural disasters, risk assessment, preparedness and risk reduction, innovation in technology, policies and enactment of laws for development in mountain regions.

The other themes were Mountain Agriculture and Forests. While the mountains in India are known for their organic and exotic agricultural produce, challenges for farmers and those associated with agricultural produce in high-altitude regions of India are many. The hills that support abundant production of crops like ginger, turmeric, pineapple, large cardamom, king chilli, among others are now battling more climate-related



vulnerabilities than ever before. But that is not all. Gaps in value chains, loss of livelihoods and absence of mountain-tailored policies could be major threats to mountain agriculture in the future. From challenges faced by small and marginal farmers in the northeast region and gaps in the value chain and post-harvest management, to policy options to attract more youth to farming and develop mountain and organic products as niche yet sustainable food, many critical aspects were intensely discussed in the thematic sessions. Policies for promoting mountain agriculture products and improving post-harvest management were also at the core of talks. The Forest thematic was explored through expert inputs and deliberations amongst delegates, and various issues related to the status of forests in mountain states were identified. The group worked on a deeper analysis to deduce the key reasons/causes that led to the current scenario and also made specific recommendations to address the same.

SMDS-IV had two important parallel thematic events – The Policy Makers’ Dialogue: Chief Secretaries Conclave and the Legislators’ Meet. With the doing away of the Planning Commission and the setting up of the NITI Ayog, the new reality that seems to be kicking in is that the States will be forced to rethink their ‘planning and budgeting’ exercise especially the erstwhile Special Category States. Hence there was a need to first understand what the substantive changes in policy are, how it is impacting Special Category States, and then look at redressal mechanisms. The **Chief Secretaries’ Conclave** brought together the Chief Secretaries of the 11 mountain states or their representatives to deliberate on these important issues.

The **4th Himalayan Legislators’ Meet** provided a platform for legislators from mountain states to voice their common issues and concerns, to deliberate and make an action plan for climate change legislation. Around 40 State Legislators and Members of Parliament attended this Meet which drew greater attention this year in view of COP 21 being held in Paris at the end of this year. The Hon’ble Speaker of Arunachal Pradesh hosted the Legislators’ Meet.

The three-day event at the Itanagar Summit was attended by 316 delegates representing 12 mountain states, including 40 legislators, 45 thematic experts/resource persons, and 22 partners and associates. Some of the partners of



SMDS-IV were the state governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Nagaland, and organisations such as Forest Resource Management Project Uttarakhand, IHCAP, UNDP, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, NIEDA, GIZ, ICIMOD, Arghyam, and APBRDA. SMDS-IV also featured two additional side events such as the Agriculture-Horticulture Exhibition, and the **4th Himalayan Photography Competition**. Cultural programs were also organized to showcase the diversity in the cuisine and culture of the state of Arunachal Pradesh.

MEET OF THE MOUNTAIN STATES 2015



IMI convened the fourth edition of its annual Meet of the Mountain States (MoMS 2015) in New Delhi on 11 December 2015, on the occasion of International Mountain Day. The meet was organized at the Vishwa Yuvak Kendra, Chanakyapuri. The Meet followed upon the successful conclusion of the 4th SMDS. At the conclusion of the DRR thematic of SMDS-IV, which was anchored by Dr R.S. Tolia, President IMI, three short-term action agendas were identified, amongst other medium and long-term ones.



To follow up the recommendations made during the Summit, MoMS 2015 was held in the format of a workshop with a view to formulate an action plan for implementation of the short-term resolutions. The Meet was attended by Lt Gen N.C. Marwah and Dr Kamal Kishore, Members of the National Disaster Management Authority, as well as representatives from the National Disaster Response Force, the State and Disaster Management Authorities from Sikkim, Uttarakhand, and Himachal Pradesh. Grassroots organizations working on disasters on the ground, All India Disaster Mitigation Institute, Delhi and Save the Hills, Kalimpong participated.

The participants formed themselves into three sub-groups and further detailed each short-term action-resolution. The groups also identified the implementing bodies, liaison mechanism, resources required, and timelines to achieve the stated outcomes. The Chief Guest, Mr Kiren Rijiju, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs, recently declared the Champion of DRR for the Asia-Pacific region by the United Nations, gave an address espousing his concern about disasters and offering his full support for mitigation and preparedness measures. He also released the Summit Report from SMDS-IV.

Representatives of the three groups presented their implementation plans before the gathering. Following this, Mr P.D. Rai Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) Sikkim updated the gathering about his participation at the UNFCCC COP 21 in Paris, particularly the keen interest in supporting measures for disaster risk reduction in mountain states shown by Margareta Walhstrom, Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the UN for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Meet ended with a Vote of Thanks by Mr P.D. Rai.

SMDS 5 IN LADAKH

At the Valedictory Session of SMDS-IV, the baton of hosting the next SMDS passed to Ladakh, with the delegation representing the region gracefully accepting the challenging opportunity. The Summit in Ladakh will focus attention on the region's problems. Ladakh is a clear example of the remoteness of the mountain states and it is intended that the Summit will aptly reflect the specific problems faced by Ladakh in trying to implement policies that were not designed with the mountain states in mind.



On 14 February, 2016 a preliminary meeting was held in this regard in New Delhi hosted by PD Rai MP Sikkim. It was attended by Dr Sonam Dawa Lonpo, Hon'ble Chief Executive Councillor Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council-Leh, Thupstan Chhewang MP Ladakh, Jigmet Takpa Project Director Ladakh Renewable Energy Development Agency (LREDA), Reuben Gergan Senior Project Engineer LREDA, Tsewang Thinglas Assistant Executive Engineer LREDA, Fantry Mein Jaswal Treasurer, Sushil Ramola Secretary, and Mridula Paul Programme Director,.

Following this, on 1 March, 2016 a delegation from IMI comprising Fantry Mein Jaswal, Treasurer and Mridula Paul, Programme Director paid a visit to the host region and attended the Pre-Summit meeting convened by Dr Sonam Dawa Lonpo, Hon'ble CEC, LAHDC-Leh. Executive Councilor for Works Dorjey Mutup, Executive Councilor for Animal & Sheep Mumtaz Hussain, Deputy Commissioner, Leh Parasanna Ramasawamy G, Councilors of LAHDC, Leh, SSP, Leh Dr. Sunil Gupta, Project Director LREDA Leh Jigmet Takpa, Senior Project Engineer LREDA Reuben Gergan, Padmashri Morup Namgyal, Hero Punchok Ladakhi, President PDP, Leh Tashi Gyaltsan and representatives of various research based agencies and NGOs working in Leh were present.



The IMI delegation introduced the gathering to its vision and workings, and gave an outline of the processes, committees and financing procedures for the forthcoming Summit to be held in Leh. The Council unanimously resolved to host the 5th SMDS in Leh in September/October, 2016. In a follow-up meeting held towards the end of March, 2016 in Leh, the Council appointed Jigmet Takpa as the Convener, who will in the coming months select his team and set in motion the preparations for the upcoming Summit which is scheduled for September, 2016.

FUNDING AND PARTNERSHIPS

IMI's larger vision is to foster mountain-specific policy for safe and sustainable mountain development. A detailed proposal was developed keeping this mammoth task in mind, breaking it down into smaller, manageable programme targets with a 5-year timeline. IMI is today at a critical juncture, where it requires the support and collaboration of a wide range of actors to achieve the goals outlined.

On 7 October, 2015 a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between IMI and G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment & Development for a period of 5 years. The MoU is to serve as a framework for collaboration between the two institutions to achieve the goals of sustainable mountain development of the Indian mountain states, relying on the R&D strengths of GBPIHED, and the networks and wide-stakeholder reach of IMI.



The document was signed by Dr PP Dhyani Director GBPIHED, and Dr RS Tolia, President IMI.

On 10 December, 2016 the President and the Programme Director met with Dr Shyam Khadka, FAO-India Representative to discuss a prospective Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP). In the months that followed, a decision was taken to commission a study on the State of Himalayan Agriculture lead by Dr Tej Partap, Councillor IMI and former Vice-Chancellor Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology. Following the submission of a concept note by Dr Partap, the study will be completed over the course of 6 months. This study will be a precursor to the proposed TCP between FAO and IMI.

IMI responded to the call for large grants issued by the National Mission for Himalayan Studies (NMHS) of the Ministry of Environment Forests & Climate Change, and submitted its proposal on 20 January, 2016. The Programme Director, accompanied by a delegation from IMI presented its proposal before the Steering Committee on 16



February, 2016. If awarded, the large grant would fund IMI to the tune of Rs.10 crores over a period of 5 years. IMI also disseminated information regarding NMHS across the mountain states and held brainstorming meetings in some states, including Uttarakhand and Sikkim. Following this advocacy, 12 proposals were submitted in Uttarakhand and 5 in other states, across the small, medium, and large grant categories.

On 14 March, 2016 IMI received a big boost to its finances through the generous donation of Rs.1,00,000 to its corpus fund received from members Bharti Gupta Ramola and Sushil Ramola.

ADVOCACY

IMI is a member of Mountain Partnership, a United Nations voluntary alliance of partners dedicated to improving the lives of mountain peoples and protecting mountain environments around the world. IMI contributed a piece in April, 2015 on the status of Indian mountain states for the United Nations Security Group Report on Sustainable Mountain Development for 2015.

The issue of restructuring and rationalizing Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) to give mountain states more flexibility in the planning and implementation of developmental projects has been disseminated widely through IMI's events, publications, and informal interactions, and has formed the core of the continued policy advocacy for mountain states at different forums by varied stakeholders, including political leadership.

The issue of rationalization of CSS has been taken up by the Niti Aayog, and a Sub-Group of Chief Ministers was constituted thereunder on March 9, 2015 where mountain states were represented by Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. The Sub-group held its third meeting on 28 May, 2015. It is gratifying to note that the 11 mountain states are now designated jointly as hilly states, doing away with the policy separation between the western Himalayan and North-East states. The minutes of the meeting note that all CSS will be divided into core schemes and optional schemes, with various options of fund-sharing between the Centre and states being raised.



The Chief Minister of Nagaland argued for the retention of special category status for hilly states, pointing that the conditions on the basis of which this status was assigned continue to exist today. The Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh pointed out that the discontinuation of the Normal Central Assistance and Additional Central

...the main reason for special category status included hilly and difficult terrain, low population density or sizable tribal population, strategic border location, economic and infrastructure backwardness, and nonviable nature of state finances. Since these conditions still prevail, Special Category Status (of the 11 states)...should continue...

- **Chief Minister, Nagaland 2015**

Assistance has adversely affected all hill states, and recommended that CSS be funded either entirely by the Central Government or in the ratio of 90:10, in the case of hilly states.

These views were upheld by the *Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes*, concluding that the fund-sharing ratio between the Centre and states in the case of the 8 North-eastern and 3 Himalayas states would be 90:10 for core schemes and 80:20 for optional schemes²⁵. The Sub-Group also noted that with regard to Centre-state funding patterns, special dispensation should be made in the case of the mountain states and Union Territories²⁶.

It is pertinent to note that in the policy sphere, legislators and policymakers of mountain states are not only speaking a common language across geographical and political affiliations, they are also speaking with the assurance of belonging to a larger, more vocal coalition of states that share similar developmental constraints. As pointed out by the Chief Minister of Uttarakhand, "cut and paste theory will not work in the Himalayan regions to achieve the target of sustainable development. Here we have to develop practical models according to the needs of this specific region"²⁷. Through its events and other forums, IMI has aided the identification, deliberation, resolution and advocacy of issues pertinent to mountains.

IMI has routinely raised the issue, before various fora, of the need to compensate mountain states for the public goods they provide to the nation. The Reports of the *G.B. Mukherji Task Force (2010)* and the *B.K. Chaturvedi Committee (2013)* of the erstwhile Planning Commission which formulated the Development Disability Index



and recommended a Green Bonus for mountain states have been particularly highlighted through its publications and policy briefs. It is heartening to note that India's new central planning body, the Niti Aayog has constituted a Working Group for the "North-Eastern States and Hill States"²⁸ on 23 December, 2015 "keeping in view the specific problems and disadvantages"²⁹.

The Working Group, which held its initial meetings on 8 January, 2016 and 15 February, 2016, re-examined the reports of the *G.B. Mukherji Task Force* (2010) and the *B.K. Chaturvedi Committee* (2013). In its draft report, the Working Group has recommended that while weightage is given to forest cover under current financial devolution formulae from the Centre to the states, mountain states should be additionally compensated by a Green Bonus in light of their socio-economic status. The Working Group also noted that the special requirements of mountain states must be kept in mind while planning national development strategies in the coming years. These are small, but definitive steps forward towards the goal of formulating and integrating mountain-specific development strategies into planning.

Following MoMS 2015, a DRR network has been created using a popular mobile communication application titled "Towards Safer Mountains". This group comprises renowned disaster experts, representatives of state and district disaster management bodies, grassroots organizations, and concerned citizens to disseminate crucial real-time information and preparedness measures.

MEMBERS AND STATE CHAPTERS

IMI has 44 individual members from across the Indian mountain states. IMI members include academics, journalists, NGO workers, foresters, government servants, farmers, entrepreneurs, development professionals, and elected peoples representatives. IMI has 9 institutional members across varied sectors including the *Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti* (IFAD-ILSP Project); *Sarg Vikas Samiti*, Uttarakhand; *Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment*, Sikkim; Sikkim University; *Deer Park Institute*, Himachal Pradesh; *Shoolini University*, Himachal Pradesh; and *G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development*.

In addition to previously existing state chapter entities in Nagaland and Sikkim, newer entities have taken shape in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Darjeeling and Uttarakhand. Sikkim and Darjeeling chapters hosted parallel International Mountain Day events on 11 December, 2015 in their state chapters. The following table reveals the targets achieved with regard to state chapters, extracted from for the period of this year the larger 5 year programme goals.

Table 4: Progress on State Chapters

State Chapters	Target (by 31.03.2016)		Achieved (by 31.03.2016)												
		Per State	A P	A s	H P	J K	M g	M z	Ng	M n	SK	Tr	UK	W B	N [#]
	Individual members	10	6	-	3	1	-	6	5	0	6	5	4	3	5
	Institutional members	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	0	3	-	2	-	1
	Funds*	Rs5 L	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	0	0.9	-	16	-	-
	Chapter events^	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	2	-	1	2	-

NCR/National

* Towards corpus/running expenditure only. Event funding not included (amount in lakhs of Rupees)

[^] SMDS or other smaller-state level event conducted by State Chapter



Members at 2nd AGM in Itanagar

Meetings: Strategic Decisions

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING



The 2nd Annual General Meeting (AGM) was held on 7 October, 2015 at the Conference Room of the Department of Urban Development in Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh. Life members from Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Nagaland, NCR, Tripura, and Mizoram attended. Representatives of institutional Members including GB Pant Institute of Himalayan

Environment & Development were also present.

Amendments to Memorandum of Association (MoA) passed by the 1st AGM were unanimously approved. Substantive amendment relates to role of the Treasurer, while other amendments are corrections of typographical or other minor errors in text. The amended MoA will come into effect following the application to and approval by the Registrar of Societies, Government of NCT of Delhi. The proposal to renew the term of M/s DMA & Associates, auditors of IMI for a period of one year until March 31, 2017 was unanimously approved. The General Body approved the audit report and audited accounts for the period 2014 to 2015 presented before it. The General Body approved the proposal to hold the next SMDS in Leh, discussed issues pertaining to improving the content of future SMDS and the trajectory of IMI going forward.

GOVERNING COUNCIL MEETINGS

The Governing Council convened its 4th Council Meeting on 17 August, 2015 at the Park Hotel, Kalimpong, Darjeeling District, West Bengal. The Council discussed expanding the Secretariat by the addition of subject-matter specialists, researchers, and IT support. In order that funds are identified to support the expansion, it was resolved that a detailed project report would be prepared which would be taken before funding



bodies. Councillors deliberated on fund-sharing mechanisms between future SMDS hosts and IMI, so that SMDS becomes an avenue for IMI to create a seed-fund to support the initial efforts of prospective hosts, and other activities of IMI. The Council noted that the membership drive is lagging behind in some states, particularly Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Manipur and Assam.

The 5th Governing Council Meeting was held on 7 October, 2015 at the Conference Room of the Department of Urban Development in Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh. It was attended by the members and Councillors who were present at the Annual General Meeting, and the agenda reflected that of the AGM. The 6th Governing Council Meeting was held on 11 December, 2015 at S2 Conference Hall of Vishwa Yuvak Kendra, New Delhi. The Council observed a minute of silence in memory of Dr T.S. Papola, Councillor who passed away on 23 November, 2015.

The Council detailed the three models for state chapters that have organically evolved thus far and noted that they may take any of the following forms:

- a) A state chapter is a registered entity which came into existence to support IMI activities in the state and which shares the mission and vision of IMI. Eg: Sustainable Development Forums of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.
- b) An existing institution can house a state chapter when it passes a resolution aligning itself with IMI's mission and vision, in addition to their other mandates. Eg: ECOSS, Sikkim
- c) A state chapter can be an unregistered coalition of dedicated IMI members in that state/region. Eg: Darjeeling Mountain Initiative



In all cases, state chapters must adequately represent different ethnicities, sectors, and genders in the state in which it is located. It was also noted that efforts will be taken by Councillors designated to ensure that 10 members will represent each mountain state by the end of March, 2016. With regard to membership, the Council resolved that an



NCR state chapter will also be constituted, which will comprise the diaspora of the mountain states in the national capital. The purpose of this chapter would be to support the convening of the MoMS each year, and to act as part of an IMI hub at the centre, since many representatives of mountain states visit Delhi.

It was proposed that an association is created within IMI of members who are mountain diaspora, based in other parts of the country or the world. These will be associate (non-voting) members who are committed to the IMI ideology, and who will contribute to the knowledge-base, intellectual-base and resource-base of IMI. They will also be groomed to take on leadership positions in IMI in the future. In addition, the Council resolved that Institutional Membership will be offered only to those organizations where at least 75% of their work is located in the mountains.

The Council resolved that 10% of untied funds raised for all future SMDS will be charged by IMI as Institutional Fees. This shall be factored into the event planning and preparation process by the SMDS hosts. If for any reason, a problem arises with regard to generating this Institutional Fee, the Governing Council and the SMDS hosts will arrive at a mutually convenient solution. The term “untied funds” will mean all funds of a general nature, given in a lump sum towards the overall Summit and which is not tied to expense under a specific head.

Recognizing the vacant positions on the Governing Council, the Council invited nominations from Mizoram and Darjeeling, as these states were as yet unrepresented within the Governing Council. The Council appointed a Committee comprising Mr PD Rai, Mr Alemtemshi Jamir, and Ms Fantry Mein Jaswal to vet the forthcoming nominations. The Council resolved that Councillor positions shall be spread between the mountain states so that all states/regions are represented, as far as possible. However, this shall not be mandatory. IMI shall not operate on a system of reservation. Rather, effort will be placed on recruiting Councillors who represent the interests of the mountains, rather than just one particular state. Primacy will be given to the competence, expertise, and reach of the Councillor. In the event that there are states or regions which are unrepresented on the Governing Council, the other Councillors will take responsibility for those states/regions.






The 7th Governing Council Meeting was held on 17 February, 2016 at B-121, Belvedere Tower, DLF Phase 2, Gurgaon. The meeting began with a minute of silence in honour of Dr Pushkin Phartiyal, Councillor who passed away on February 4, 2016 following a brief illness. Dr Pushkin Phartiyal contributed immensely to the IMI movement, and the very first SMDS was guided by his efforts. He provided support to the subsequent Summit hosts in Sikkim and Nagaland, and made multiple visits to these states preceding the Summits. He also organized the first two Meet of the Mountain States in Delhi. He played a crucial role in putting together the Memorandum of Association of IMI. Dr Phartiyal also linked IMI with its early funding support, the benefit of which association has been continued through all later Summits.

The Governing Council Membership Committee put forth the names of Dr Lalbiakmawia Ngente from Mizoram and Wg. Cdr. Prafulla Rao from Darjeeling as new members of the Governing Council. The names were unanimously approved and they subsequently were welcomed into the Governing Council. The Council reiterated the need to step up efforts to widen the membership reach of IMI, particularly in the states where there are no members. The Council mooted a proposal to hold initial meetings with representatives of these states currently based in Delhi as a starting point.



Looking Forward

Today, there is growing recognition of the crucial role played by the mountains as a store of water, energy and biodiversity, vital to the survival of the global ecosystem³⁰. The mountain states have now emerged as India's environmental saviours and biodiversity hotspots, and from financial burdens and strategic concerns, they have transformed into a major storehouse of 'natural capital'³¹, verily India's bulwark and show-piece of sustainable development³². The *United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, 2012* (RIO+20) called for the recognition of the importance of mountain regions, the building of networks between stakeholders, and the formulation of developmental strategies which suit the requirements of the mountains.

	<p><i>Recognize that the benefits derived from mountain regions are essential for sustainable development [Para 210 of Outcome Document, RIO+20]</i></p>
	<p><i>Strengthen cooperative action with effective involvement and sharing of experience of all relevant stakeholders, by strengthening existing arrangements, agreements and centres of excellence for sustainable mountain development [Para 211 of Outcome Document, RIO+20]</i></p>
	<p><i>Incorporating mountain-specific policies into national sustainable development strategies [Para 212 of Outcome Document, RIO+20]</i></p>

The establishment of the IMI forum, its vision and mission, and the work done so far is an articulation of Paragraphs 210, 211, and 212 of the Outcome Document of RIO+20, and are steps towards the fulfilment of key components of a crucial international covenant. Yet there remains a long way to go to bring these goals to fruition. While there have been attempts to compensate mountain states for the ecosystem services they provide to the country using various measures and formulae, they have all failed to address the critical equity component³³. Despite more generous financial devolutions in recent years, the gap between the mountain and other states has widened in the decades following economic liberalization³⁴.

In remaining the bastions of ecological diversity, the Indian mountain states have lagged behind much of the country in terms of development and equal opportunities

for its people. Today their development is also constrained by the incapacity of its institutions and personnel³⁵. To address these wide ranging issues, rather than blindly replicating the models of the plains, these states need to chart their own course of development. Such a course should not unduly disturb the ecological balance of the region, while simultaneously affording its people the right to a dignified life. It should also address the vulnerability of the region to natural disasters and climate change. This ideal envisions mountains as models for **safe and sustainable development**, to be emulated by the rest of the country.



As is reflected in the vision and mission of IMI, the purpose of this forum is not to put forward mountain states at the expense of others in the country. Instead, it is to carve a niche for mountain states, so that in their progress and development, the nation advances as well. In that, the IMI movement closely aligns with the spirit of Cooperative Federalism and Team India enshrined in Government of India's VISION 2022, and is a reflection of the objectives therein³⁶.

Providing basic amenities to all citizens in an equitable and just manner for ensuring a life with self-respect and dignity [Vision 2022]

Providing appropriate opportunities to every citizen to realize her potential [Vision 2022]

Through its Summits, IMI has created opportunities for integration not only for mountain peoples, but also for others from the country, including national policymakers, who were brought closer to the realities and specificities of mountain states. The forum also created an avenue for diverse groups from within a mountain state to come together for a common cause, resulting in the establishment of organizations for sustainable development where none such previously existed³⁷.

STRATEGIC GOALS

IMI's achievements so far are a testament to the strength of voluntarism. Every event, publication, and advocacy point reflects the tireless work of countless dedicated volunteers. There remain many stones to turn to establish mountains as models of



safe and sustainable development. To work towards this, as a first measure, IMI needs to strengthen its own institutional capacity. This is hence an immediate priority area. It is proposed that IMI extends its reach and stakeholder base by setting up **state chapters** in each Indian mountain state. In some states where they already exist, steps need to be taken to strengthen and engage them effectively.

The purpose of establishing effective state chapters is to ensure that diverse stakeholders are involved, and that an extensive range of views on issues pertinent to the mountains reach the platform. State chapters will operate as mini-IMI platforms in their state, holding small events of themes relevant to the region, and which will ensure that the IMI network extends beyond state capitals into districts and sub-districts. In addition, the state chapters will be the channels through which policy and programmes significant to the mountains will be widely disseminated within the mountain states and sub-state regions. It is also envisaged that it is necessary to create a network of educational, research, and other organizations working in or on the Indian mountain states. These **institutional members** will form part of the state chapter they are located in.

A **Mountain Youth Forum** will be created through dedicated side-events during SMDS, following the Youth Summit held alongside SMDS-III in Kohima. A big drain on the economy and social ecosystem of the mountains is the loss of the youth, who are constrained to seek opportunities in cities in the plains. Through the youth forum, mountain youth will be engaged and energized, in addition to creating an effective second rung that will take forward the goals and vision of IMI. Further, given that a large share of the economy in the mountains rests on the efforts of women while their voice remains under-represented, a **Mountain Women's Forum** will also be created within the IMI network.

IMI creates many opportunities for interaction and networking between varied individuals and institutions from across the mountain states. Many of these interactions result in exchanges and sharing which continues beyond the Summits. There is scope for formalizing these interactions through discussion groups and thematic forum pages of **IMI's Website**. In this manner, the exchanges and sharing can be recorded in a forum which is accessible to all members, and which will be



categorized and moderated so that it may be referenced in the future. These forums will be incubation chambers to formulate future policy course, and to develop mountain-specific programmes.

In addition a **monthly newsletter** will be developed and shared with all members, which will collate all activities of the state chapters as well as the IMI Secretariat, as well as provide information about upcoming events, grant applications etc. Further, a **Mountain Bulletin** will be developed every 6 months which will retain as its focus a mountain state or a particular theme. The Bulletin will bring into focus events and developments in the mountains which will be shared across the mountains and with a national audience. An **online database** will be created of all publications, reports, research studies and other documentation related to the mountains, which will operate as a ready reference and resource bank on the Indian mountain. In this manner IMI will become a single-point of curated and robust information on the Indian mountain states which can be used by researchers, policymakers, and programme implementing agencies.

IMI will also create a **Knowledge Sharing Platform** for the mountains. This database will provide an online platform for varied development projects in the mountains to share their lessons of successes and failures, and templates, which may be of use in a similar mountain context. It is acknowledged that mountains, while being distinct from the plains, are also distinct from one another. What worked in one mountain context may not suit another. The sharing of development programmes that have worked in one or more mountain context will enable the replication of successful models where feasible, and aid the development of ground-up, relevant development policies and strategies for mountains.

Drawing on its communication and networking tools, and databases, IMI will formulate **research and policy briefs** on mountain issues which will present research/policy findings in accessible modules to be used for outreach and advocacy. IMI will also use all the information and tools at its disposal to become a **supportive mechanism** to the Working Group on “North-Eastern and Hilly States” in the Niti Aayog. Using its database and documents, IMI will be able to assist the Working Group in addressing some of their terms of reference such as assessing the requirements of the states³⁸.



IMI will also be a conduit between the Niti Aayog and a wide array of varied stakeholders in mountain states.

Through the various measures outlined above IMI will aid the development of capacity within mountain states to work towards the goals of safe and sustainable development. IMI will further **capacity building** by also following up on action-agenda items derived from resolutions declared at its Summits, within specific thematic areas such as DRR. During SMDS-IV in Arunachal Pradesh, the following short-term DRR resolutions were arrived at, in addition to other longer term ones:

- 100% coverage of District Disaster Management Plans across mountain states
- One model District Disaster Management Authority in each mountain state
- Structural and non-structural retrofitting of at least one public building in each mountain state

IMI will work with the National Disaster Management Authority and state disaster bodies towards these goals within a one year timeframe, in time for the next SMDS in September, 2016. In a similar vein, IMI will disseminate strategies and action-plans distilled from expert gatherings and other sources with respect to focus areas including climate change, urbanization in the mountains, and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Particularly keeping in mind the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), IMI will produce a **State of the Mountains Report**, which will examine the state of progress on the 17 SDGs in each mountain state. Separate chapters will be dedicated to those SDGs which are state subjects, and those which are union or concurrent subjects. This will also operate as a ready reference in respect of mountain states when India submits its quinquennial report on the SDGs of RIO+20. It is estimated that the first edition will require a 2 to 3 year gestation period, following which the Report will be annually updated.

As a significant step towards strengthening the capacity of the Indian mountain states, the establishment of **Centres for Public Policy and Governance** in each mountain state will be advocated. These Centres will be state government versions of the Niti Aayog, incubating policies based on ground realities and informing the Niti Aayog accordingly.



Further, in collaboration with partner organizations, they will develop capacity within State Planning Departments for financial planning, budgeting, liaison with externally aided projects, preparation of project proposals and other documentation.

Governing Council (2014-17) & Staff



Dr. Raghunandan Singh Tolia is the **President**. He presently steers the Centre for Public Policy, School of Social Sciences, Doon University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand as its NTPC Chair Professor. He is a former civil servant, having held the position of Chief Secretary and Chief Information Commissioner of Uttarakhand.



Alemtemshi Jamir is the **Vice-President**. He joined the Indian Administrative Service in 1977, and retired in January 2014 as Chief Secretary, Nagaland. He was the Team Leader of NEPED and is a strong proponent of jhum (shifting) cultivation.



Sushil Ramola is the **Secretary**. He is the co-founder and currently MD of B-ABLE. He is an active member of the board of several well-known NGOs. He is a chemical engineer and an IIM, Ahmedabad alumnus.



Fantry Mein Jaswal is the **Treasurer**. She is a former civil servant. She joined the Indian Revenue (Service Customs & Central Excise) in 1976. In August 2012, she was appointed the Chairperson of the Arunachal Pradesh State Finance Commission. She retired in June, 2014. She is the Chairperson of the Sustainable Mountain Development Forum Arunachal Pradesh.



P D Rai is the Member of Parliament (Sikkim) of the 16th Lok Sabha. He is an acknowledged expert in the area of public policy and has served as the Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Commission of Sikkim. He is an alumnus of IIT Kanpur and IIM Ahmedabad.



Rigzin Spalbar is the former Chairman of the Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council, Leh.



Dr. Tej Partap is the former Vice Chancellor of the Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Kashmir.



Amba Jamir is a policy analyst and development advisor. He is the Executive Secretary of the Sustainable Development Forum, Nagaland.



Rajendra Prasad Gurung is the CEO of the Ecotourism & Conservation Society of Sikkim. He is a member of the Sikkim State Board for Wildlife, a Member of the Expert (Ecotourism) Committee, Sikkim State Biodiversity Board, and a founding member of Zero Waste Himalayas.



Lalbiakmawia Ngente is an architect and community leader. He has been the General Secretary of Central Young Mizo Association, Secretary of Mizoram People Forum, President YHAI Mizoram State Branch, and present Chairman of the Mizoram Sustainable Development Foundation. He has previously been associated with the Government of Mizoram.



Wg. Cdr. Prafulla Rao (retd.) was commissioned in the Indian Air Force in 1975. He founded the NGO "SaveTheHills" in Kalimpong in 2007, which is an organization which has since been working tirelessly in highlighting the serious landslide problem of the Darjeeling – Sikkim region at various levels. He is also a photographer, and the Secretary of the Consumer Association, Kalimpong.



Mridula Paul is the **Programme Director**. She is an environmental lawyer and development professional. She has previously practised before the High Court of Madras and worked in the Western Ghats. She has a degree in Development Studies from the University of Oxford.

Life Members

No.	Date of Membership	Name	Profession/ Other Affiliation	State/Region
1	11.8.14	Sustainable Development Forum Nagaland	Institutional Member	Nagaland
2	20.08.14	Dr R.S. Tolia	Former Chief Secretary and Chief Information Commissioner	Uttarakhand
3	20.08.14	Sushil Ramola	Co-founder and MD, B-ABLE	NCR
4	23.08.14	R.P. Gurung	CEO, ECOSS	Sikkim
5	26.08.14	Eco-Tourism and Conservation Society of Sikkim	Institutional Member	Sikkim
6	11.09.14	P.D. Rai	Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)	Sikkim
7	27.09.14	Rigzin Spalbar	Former Chairman, Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council	Ladakh
8	07.03.15	Fantry Mein Jaswal	IRS (Retd.)	Arunachal Pradesh
9	13.03.15	Krishan Singh Rautela	PPP Expert (ADB), Uttarakhand PPP Cell	Uttarakhand
10	14.03.15	Dr Akali Sema	Horticulturalist and Professor	Nagaland
11	21.03.15	Gandhi Darang	Journalist	Arunachal Pradesh
12	22.03.15	Alemtemshi Jamir	Former Chief Secretary	Nagaland
13	23.03.15	Amba Jamir	Executive Director, SDFN	Nagaland
14	25.04.15	Rajeev Dar	Consultant – Agriculture, Dairy	NCR
15	01.05.15	Vengota Nakro	Project Director, Soil & Water Conservation	Nagaland
16	16.05.15	Dr Mandeep Sharma	Professor, Veterinary Microbiology	Himachal Pradesh
17	03.06.15	Nalong Mize	Development Worker	Arunachal Pradesh
18	03.06.15	Rezina Mihu	Founder Chairman, Indigenous Peoples Multipurpose Society	Arunachal Pradesh

19	27.06.15	ATREE Sikkim	Institutional Member	Sikkim
20	06.07.15	Okit Paling	Agriculture Development Officer, Govt of AP	Arunachal Pradesh
21	06.07.15	Egam Basar	Mission Director, Horticulture R&D Mission of Govt of AP	Arunachal Pradesh
22	11.07.15	Achintya Kumar Sinha	Consultant - Forestry	Tripura
23	22.07.15	Atanu Saha	Centre for Forest-based Livelihoods and Extension	Tripura
24	22.07.15	Dr Thiru P Selvan	Assistant Professor, Forestry	Tripura
25	22.07.15	Dr Pawan Kaushik	Centre for Forest-based Livelihoods and Extension	Tripura
26	22.07.15	G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development	Institutional Member	National
27	22.07.15	Dr V K Bahuguna	IFS, Retd.	Tripura
28	27.07.15	Sarg Vikas Samiti	Institutional Member	Uttarakhand
29	29.07.15	Dr Rohit Sharma	Member, State Legislative Assembly	Darjeeling
30	01.08.15	Akummeren	Nagaland Bio-resource Mission	Nagaland
31	05.08.15	Satya Prakash Thakur	Bhutti Weavers Co-operative Society	Himachal Pradesh
32	13.08.15	Dr. Lalbiakmawia Ngente	Architect	Mizoram
33	13.08.15	Lalzirliawa	Entrepreneur	Mizoram
34	13.08.15	Dr. John Zothanzama Sailo	Assistant Professor, Environmental Science	Mizoram
35	13.08.15	Dr Lalnuntluanga	Professor, Mizoram University	Mizoram
36	13.08.15	Dr C. Rinawma	KVK Mizoram	Mizoram
37	13.08.15	Lalchuangliana	Cameraman, Doordarshan Kendra	Mizoram
38	27.08.15	T.K. Dewan	Former Chief Secretary, Andhra Pradesh and Former Member, State Legislative Assembly	Darjeeling



39	04.09.15	Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti	Institutional Member	Uttarakhand
40	19.09.15	Priyadarshinee Shrestha	WWF-India	Sikkim
41	19.09.15	Dr Satyadeep Singh Chettri	Assistant Professor, Chemistry	Sikkim
42	04.09.15	Dr. Tej Partap	Former Vice-Chancellor, SKUAST	Himachal Pradesh
43	01.10.15	Binita Chamling	Director, Organic Sikkim	Sikkim
44	23.10.15	Sikkim University	Institutional Member	Sikkim
45	01.09.15	Karma Michung Bhutia	Entrepreneur – Technology	Sikkim
46	01.12.15	Deer Park Institute	Institutional Member	Himachal Pradesh
47	09.02.16	Bharti Gupta Ramola	Partner, PricewaterhouseCoopers India	NCR
48	09.02.16	Dr Gopal S Rawat	Dean, Wildlife Institute of India	Uttarakhand
49	09.02.16	Naresh K Pande	Journalist	NCR
50	09.02.16	B.P. Maithani	Academic, Rural Development	Uttarakhand
51	09.02.16	Nishma Dahal	Youth Member	Sikkim
52	14.03.16	Dr Rajnish Karki	Consultant - Management	NCR
53	14.03.16	Shoolini University	Institutional Member	Himachal Pradesh
54	30.03.15	Wg Cdr Prafulla Rao	Founder, Save the Hills	Darjeeling

As on 31 March, 2016

Auditor's Report

DMA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

Dehradun - New Delhi - Kanpur



Independent Auditor's Report

The Members

Integrated Mountain Initiative
H.No-315/274, 2nd Floor, West End Marg,
Said-UL-ajab,
M.B Road
New Delhi-110030

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2016 and Income & Expenditure Account for the year then ended of "Integrated Mountain Initiative". These statements are the responsibility of the management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Agency in accordance with the Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Agency's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



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DMA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

Dehradun - New Delhi - Kanpur



In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- a) In the case of Balance sheet of the state of affairs of the above named Society as at 31st March., 2016 and
- b) In the case of the Income & Expenditure Account of the excess of expenditure over income for the accounting period ended on 31st March, 2016.

For DMA & Associates,
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 010129C

CA Deepak Kumar Ghanshani
Partner
(M. No. 078742)

Dated: 06th May 2016
Place: Dehradun




Integrated Mountain Initiative
House No 315 / 274, 2nd Floor, West End Marg Said-Ul-Azab, M. B. Road New Delhi - 110030

Balance Sheet as at 31-03-2016

		(in Rupees)		
	Particulars	Schedule	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
I.	Sources of Funds			
1	Capital Funds			
	(a) Corpus Fund	1	2,780,000	1,780,000
	(b) Life Time Membership Fund	2	315,000	80,000
	(c) Balance in Income & Expenditure Account	3	(864,000)	(341,234)
2	Current liabilities			
	(a) Statutory Dues	4	11,000	33,035
	(b) Expenses Payable	5	93,914	180,529
	(c) Sundry Creditors	6	24,311	215,738
	Total		2,360,225	1,948,068
II.	Application of Funds			
1	Current assets			
	(a) Cash and cash equivalents	7	2,340,225	1,928,068
	(b) Advances recoverable in Cash or kind	8	20,000	20,000
	Total		2,360,225	1,948,068
	Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Accounts	9		

In terms of our separate report of even date
For DMA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 010129C


CA Deepak Kumar Ghanshani
Partner
M.No. 078742
Place : Dehradun
Dated : 06th May 2016



On Behalf of Board
Integrated Mountain Initiative


Secretary


Treasurer





Integrated Mountain Initiative
House No 315 / 274, 2nd Floor, West End Marg Said-Ul-Azab, M. B. Road New Delhi - 110030

Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March 2016

Particulars		(in Rupees)	
	Schedule	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Incomes:			
I. Grants & Donations received		400,000	1,090,000
II. Other income (Bank Interest)		87,444	11,794
Total Incomes (I + II)		487,444	1,101,794
Expenses:			
III. Direct Project Expenses	10	105,302	1,093,934
IV. Administrative & General Expenses	11	904,908	349,094
Total Expenses (III + IV)		1,010,210	1,443,028
Excess of Expenditure over Income		522,766	341,234

In terms of our separate report of even date
For DMA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 010129C

CA Deepak Kumar Ghanshani
Partner
M.No. 078742
Place : Dehradun
Dated : 06th May 2016



On Behalf of Board
Integrated Mountain Initiative

[Signature]
Secretary

[Signature]
Treasurer





Integrated Mountain Initiative
House No 315 / 274, 2nd Floor, West End Marg Said-Ul-Azab,
M. B. Road New Delhi - 110030

Schedules forming part of Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2016

Schedule # 1: Corpus Fund		(in Rupees)
Particulars	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Opening Balance	1,780,000	
Add: Additions during the year	1,000,000	1,780,000
Less: Appropriations during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	2,780,000	1,780,000

Schedule # 2: Life Time Membership Fund		(in Rupees)
Particulars		31 March 2015
Opening Balance	80,000	-
Add: Additions during the year	235,000	80,000
Less: Appropriations during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	315,000	80,000

Schedule # 3: Balance in Income & Expenditure Account		(in Rupees)
Particulars		31 March 2015
Opening Balance	(341,234)	-
Add: Transfer From Income & Expenditure account	(522,766)	(341,234)
Closing Balance	(864,000)	(341,234)

Schedule # 4: Statutory Liabilities		(in Rupees)
Particulars		31 March 2015
TDS Payable	11,000	33,035
Total	11,000	33,035





Integrated Mountain Initiative
House No 315 / 274, 2nd Floor, West End Marg Said-Ul-Azab,
M. B. Road New Delhi - 110030

Schedule # 5: Expenses Payable		(in Rupees)
Particulars		31 March 2015
Professional Charges Payable: Mridula Paul	67,500	135,000
Travel & Other Reimbursements: Mridula Paul	5,514	45,529
Audit Fee Payable	20,900	-
Total	93913.76	180529

Schedule # 6: Sundry Creditors		(in Rupees)
Particulars		31 March 2015
Dr. Lalbiak Mawai Ngente	-	7130
E & K's	-	55125
Fanty Main Jaswal	-	35988
GNA Management services Pvt. Ltd.	13,500	15000
Samaya Sakashaya	10,811	102495
Total	24,311	215738

Schedule # 7: Cash & Cash Equivalents		(in Rupees)
Particulars		31 March 2015
Cash in Hand	-	-
Balances with Banks: SBI Saket, New Delhi	2,340,225	1,928,068
Total	2,340,225	1,928,068

Schedule # 8: Advances Recoverable in Cash or in Kind		(in Rupees)
Particulars		31 March 2015
TDS Recoverable	20,000	20,000
Total	20,000	20,000





Integrated Mountain Initiative
House No 315 / 274, 2nd Floor, West End Marg Said-Ul-Azab,
M. B. Road New Delhi - 110030

**Schedules forming part of Income & Expenditure Account
for the year ended 31st March 2016**

Schedule # 10: Direct Project Expenses: Mountain Conference (in Rupees)

Particulars	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Accommodation Expenses	700	105,672
Administrative Expenses	-	200,000
Catering & Seminar Expenses	10,873	79,918
Conference Hall -Rent	10,706	47,304
Membership & Subscription	-	3,371
Memento & Gift Exp.	-	47,750
Postage & Couriers	-	430
Printing & Stationery	3,844	37,812
Auditorium & Sound System	-	1,999
Conference Expenses	44,550	17,736
Miscellaneous Expenses	-	17,650
Reports Writing & Publishing	-	113,530
Travel Boarding & Loadging	34,629	420,762
Total	105,302	1,093,934
Total Expenses on Conference	105,302	1,093,934

Schedule # 11: Administrative Expenses (in Rupees)

Particulars		31 March 2015
Printing & Stationery	5,352	-
Travel Boarding & Loadging	88,851	-
Postage & Couriour	12,459	-
Accounting Charges	60,000	15,000
Bank Charges	112	112
Legal & Professional Fee	650,213	325,562
Meeting Expenses	-	8,399
Website Development	15,007	-
Amount Written off	4	-
Audit Fee	45,700	-
Interest on TDS	19,846	-
Telephone & Internet	4,815	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	2,548	21
Total Administrative Expenses	904,908	349,094





Balance As per Books				2340224.61
Add cheque issued but not presented				
	Date	Ch no	Amount	
DMA & Associates	3/7/2016	091492	7500	
				7500.00
Add Amount directly credited in bank				-
Less Cheque issued without payment sheet				
				-
Balance As per bank				2347724.61





References

¹ From April 2015 to March 2016.

² The focus here is on the mountain states in or adjoining the Indian Himalayan Region. Southern India has large mountainous tracts, which is not referred to here given the scope of IMI.

³ Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India, 2011 Census: Ministry of Home Affairs.

⁴ Chaturvedi, B.K. "Report of the Committee to study development in hill states arising from management of forest lands with special focus on creation of infrastructure, livelihood, and human development" *Planning Commission* (2013) Govt. of India.

⁵ Forest Survey of India. "State of Forest Report 2013" *Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change* (2013) Govt. of India.

⁶ "Brief about Mountain Division (5th Unit of the Institute)". *GB Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development*. (http://gbpihed.gov.in/Mountain_Division_detail.html accessed on 19 October, 2015).

⁷ Chaturvedi, B.K. "Report of the Committee to study development in hill states arising from management of forest lands with special focus on creation of infrastructure, livelihood, and human development" *Planning Commission* (2013) Govt. of India.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Malay Mukul, "Earthquake Hazard in the Himalaya". *How Safe are our Mountain Habitats?* IMI Workshop: 17 August, 2015 Kalimpong, Darjeeling District, West Bengal.

¹⁰ Forest Survey of India. "State of Forest Report 2013" *Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change* (2013) Govt. of India.

¹¹ Chaturvedi, B.K. "Report of the Committee to study development in hill states arising from management of forest lands with special focus on creation of infrastructure, livelihood, and human development" *Planning Commission* (2013) Govt. of India.

¹² RS Tolia (2014). "Demise of the Planning Commission: Implication for Mountain States", *Centre for Public Policy*, Doon University.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ RS Tolia (2013). "Compensating Mountain States. Policy Maker's Dialogue", *Centre for Public Policy*, Doon University.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ NC Saxena (2015). Maximizing Fund Flows & Outcomes in the North-Eastern States. 4th Sustainable Mountain Development Summit, 7 to 9 October, 2015. Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Chaturvedi, B.K. "Report of the Committee to study development in hill states arising from management of forest lands with special focus on creation of infrastructure, livelihood, and human development" *Planning Commission* (2013) Govt. of India.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ The movement was called Indian Mountain Initiative. However at the time of registration, owing to restriction relating to the use of the word "Indian" by a non-government body, the name was changed to Integrated Mountain Initiative.

²⁵ _____. "Report of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes" Niti Aayog (2015) Govt. of India.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ _____. (2015). "Cut & Paste development not suitable for Himalayas: CM", *Garhwal Post*. 5 August, 2015.

²⁸ D.O. No:M-12017/7/2015—S-Co (Part IV) dated 23/12/15. States Coordination Division, Niti Aayog, Government of India.

²⁹ _____. (2015). "Role of the Niti Aayog: Consultation with the States". Niti Aayog. 30 November, 2015.

³⁰ Chapter 13, Agenda 21. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro 1992.

³¹ Inclusive Wealth Report (2014). UNU-IHDP and UNEP (2014)

³² RS Tolia "A Brighter Diwali for Mountain States", *Garhwal Post*. 10 November, 2015.



³³ Chaturvedi, B.K. "Report of the Committee to study development in hill states arising from management of forest lands with special focus on creation of infrastructure, livelihood, and human development" *Planning Commission* (2013) Govt. of India.

³⁴ NC Saxena (2015). Maximizing Fund Flows & Outcomes in the North-Eastern States. 4th Sustainable Mountain Development Summit, 7 to 9 October, 2015. Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ _____. "Report of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes" Niti Aayog (2015) Govt. of India.

³⁷ Sustainable Development Forum, Nagaland (2013); Sustainable Development Forum, Arunachal Pradesh (2015).

³⁸ D.O. No:M-12017/7/2015—S-Co (Part IV) dated 23/12/15. States Coordination Division, Niti Aayog, Government of India