



HIMMOTTHAN

An Initiative of TATA TRUSTS

ANNUAL REPORT

The Annual Report of Himmotthan Society is dedicated to the Women of the Himalayan States who have stood like Mountains against all adversities.

2018-2019





CENTRAL AND WESTERN HIMALAYAN REGION

Himmotthan Project Area

- **UTTARAKHAND:**
11 Mountain districts
- **HIMACHAL:**
Kangra and Sirmour district
- **LADAKH:** Leh district

Present Coverage

68,000 HHs
1100 villages
35 Blocks
13 districts

Coverage by 2020

100,000 HHs
45 Blocks

For over a decade Himmotthan has been working in the Central Himalayan Region of Uttarakhand. Himmotthan is presently reaching out to more than 68,000 HHs, 1100 villages, 35 Blocks, 13 districts in the Central Himalayan region of Uttarakhand.

Himmotthan has expanded its work area in the Western Himalayan regions, in Himachal Pradesh, district Kangra and Sirmour haWs been taken up, initially the focus is on livestock based value chain development and spring shed management. A State Project Management Office in Palampur-Kangra has been established towards the same.

In Ladakh, Himmotthan has been working in Leh district, through its Leh Project Management Office- Initially the focus is on watershed development, Agriculture and Horticulture based livelihood promotion. The possibilities of incorporating alternative energy sources both in natural resource management and agriculture initiatives are being explored. Livestock Interventions specific to the agro-climatic needs of the region are also being evaluated for implementation. The relatively long winter periods along with the communities' skill set associated with handicrafts is another area that is being explored.

ANNUAL REPORT

2018-19

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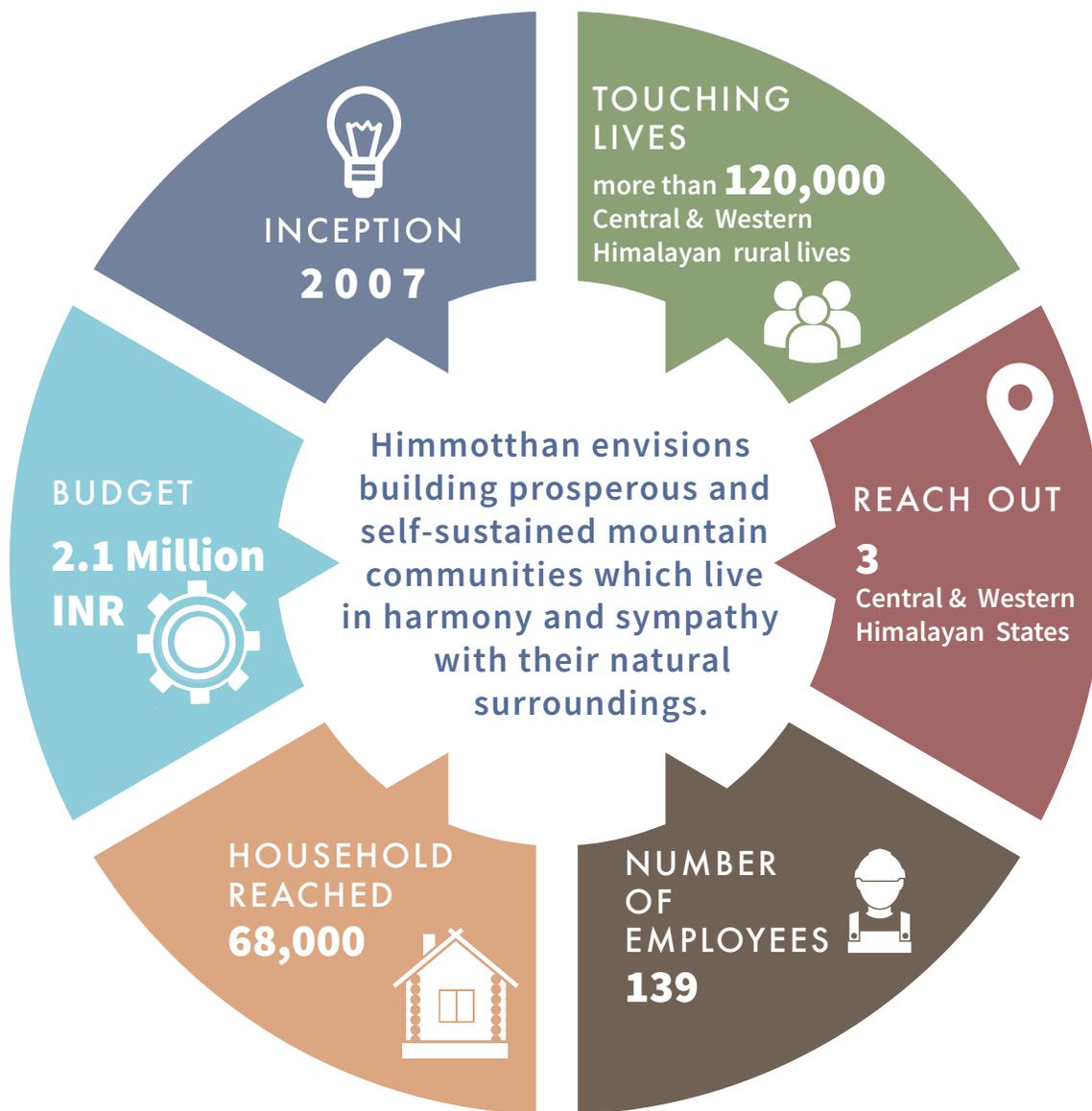
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HIMMOTTHAN AT A GLANCE

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COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS & LIVELIHOODS

1100 Villages : 47 Clusters in 13 districts of 3 Himalayan States
4400 Women Self Help Group : 35,000 Members, 37 Women's Self Reliant Cooperatives

WATER SANITATION & HEALTH

133 Villages : 227 Drinking Water Schemes, Reaching 7,000 Households
573 Rain Water Harvesting Structures, 6,961 Sanitation Units

HIMMOTTHAN'S GOVERNING BOARD

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Ms. Vibha Puri Das

Chairperson

(Ex. Secretary, Tribal Affairs, GoI and Ex. Principal Secretary and Forest Rural Development Commissioner, GoUK)



Dr. Rajesh Thadani

Treasurer

(Livelihood and Forestry Advisor to Tata Trusts, Mumbai)



Mr. Ashish Deshpande

**Member (Ex-Officio
Tata Trusts nominee)**

(Secretary & Chief Financial Officer, Tata Trusts, Mumbai)



Mr. Arun Pandhi

**Member (Ex-Officio
Tata Trusts Nominee)**

(Director- Program Implementation, Tata Trusts)



Mr. S.T.S. Lepcha

Member of the Board

(Ex. PCCF, MD, Uttarakhand Van Nigam, Govt. of Uttarakhand)



Prof. S.P. Singh

Member of the Board

(Ex. Vice Chancellor, HNB Garhwal University, Uttarakhand)



उत्तराखण्ड सरकार

**Member (Ex-Officio GoUK
Nominee)**

Secretary RD,
Govt. of Uttarakhand



Dr. Malavika Chauhan

**Member
(Ex-officio, Tata Trusts
Nominee)**

&
(Deputy Director- Design,
Tata Trusts)



Dr. Yashpal Singh Bisht

**Member Secretary
(Ex-officio, Tata Trusts
Nominee) &**

Regional Manager,
Tata Trusts & ED,
Himmotthan Society

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

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Ms. Vibha Puri Das
Chairperson

(Ex. Secretary, Tribal Affairs, GoI and Ex. Principal Secretary and Forest Rural Development Commissioner, GoUK)

The landscape across the entire Himalayan region and especially in the Central and Western Himalayan Region where Himmotthan is currently operating is experiencing rapid changes. The changes are the result of both the development in the hills and the adjoining plains. Demographic patterns, especially in the hills, is being characterized by growing of townships as reflected of 2001 – 2011 census which records an increase in towns from 12 to 41.

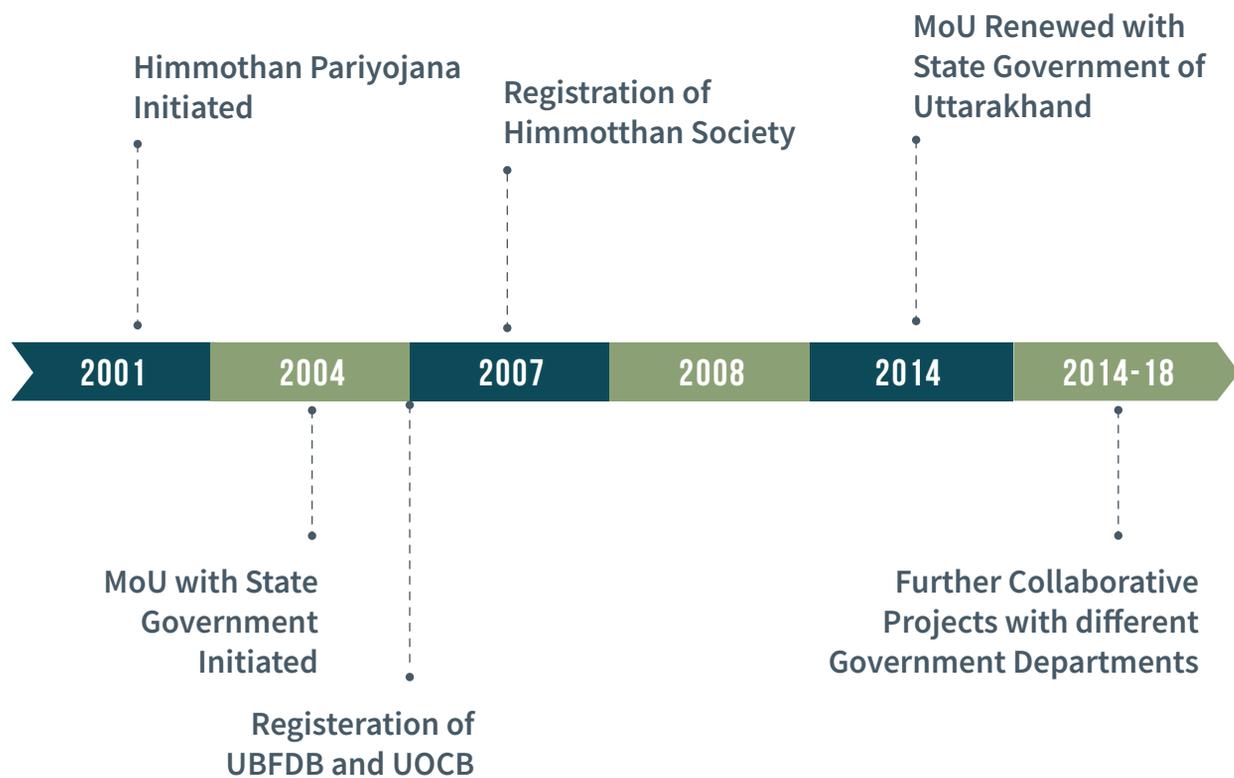
The Integrated Village Development Model overlaid by a Cluster to Valley approach that Himmotthan follows in all its development initiatives has stood firmly against geographical, climatic, economic and associated societal changes. This has been insured through a dynamic and constantly evolving program implementation modes. The 2015, “Himmotthan Pariyojana” with its following verticals (i) Institutional Building (ii) Micro Finance (iii) Livestock (iv) Agriculture and (v) Education, overlaid by (vi) Water Security and Sanitation is a reflection of the same. As of today, Himmotthan has reached out to more than 1100 villages. Villages sharing the same geographical features have been grouped into 47 clusters. The cluster approach with a strong women-led community institutional structure at the core further helps in grounding, tested technologies, best practices, mountain-specific micro-finance models in any development initiative. Currently, 37 Cluster Level Federations representing more than 2,336 Women’s Self-Help groups from 11 districts are successfully running and scaling up different business enterprises. These federations in the last financial year have been able to generate a business volume of Rs.9 crores.

The human resource structure of Himmotthan consisting of Cluster Coordinators, Federation Managers and Subject Matter Experts at the cluster level, supported by a pool of Thematic Experts have further helped in swiftly executing programs as per the needs of the community. The infusion of innovations and solutions by Thematic Experts of Tata Trusts further ensures that latest and tested innovations reach out to the rural communities. In the coming years, Himmotthan’s focus will be to further upscale, minimise operational costs through incorporation of technologies in enterprises and business models that work well under mountain specificities. In the field of agriculture, the renewed focus on pulses and millets owing to Uttarakhand large rain fed areas through the “Mission Pulses” program is also aimed towards long term sustainability.

The geography of the Central Himalayan region of Uttarakhand is considered ideal for Vegetable Seed Production and as there is a renewed interest of several national and international companies towards seed production in the mountains. Himmotthan’s has positioned itself timely. Seed production initiatives has already in two clusters. Vegetable seed Production in the hills has a strong potential to make a shift from subsistence to semi-commercial farming to improve living and food security. The expansion of Himmotthan work beyond Central Himalayan region of Uttarakhand to Western Himalayan region is being seen as a natural growth of the organisation that has evolved through constant learning and incorporation of new ideas aimed towards the betterment of the rural communities. In the coming years, exchange of best practices and market opportunities across the Central and Western Himalayan regions will be intensified towards the betterment of the respective communities.

GENESIS OF HIMMOTTHAN SOCIETY

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Himmothan was born out of a desire of Sir Ratan Tata Trust, the oldest, philanthropic organisation in the country, to work intensively in the Central Himalayan region. In 2001, Tata Trusts initiated the Himmothan Pariyojana (HMP) to focus on the causes of rural poverty in the central Himalayan regions of India.

The focus of the programme was mainly on enhancing livelihoods through farm, non-farm and forest-based activities, market development, sustainable water availability and use, sanitation and natural resource management. In 2005, the Trust's activities in Uttarakhand received due recognition and following recommendations of a strategic plan, a state-based cell was set up to develop, coordinate and monitor the programme.

In December 2007, the Cell was registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, as the 'Himmothan Society'. Apart from monitoring, evaluating and handholding for the programs, Himmothan's mandate includes idea incubation by implementing

pilots, up-scaling strategies for successful pilots, database management, linking to government schemes and programmes, liaison and fundraising. The results of these interventions are successful community-managed initiatives which contribute directly to increment in rural income, resource management and conservation.

Himmothan Society works among the rural mountain communities by organizing and developing sustainable enterprises linked to livestock, agriculture, non-timber forest produce, and intervening for better education, access to safe water and sanitation and energy. The reach of Himmothan programmes has extended to over 68,000 households.

Together with the partner organisations, Himmothan is dedicated to the vision of building prosperous and self-sustained mountain communities which live in harmony and sympathy with their natural surroundings.

HIMMOTHAN'S APPROACH

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Changing and Adapting with the Central & Western Himalayan Rural-Urban Landscape



Majority of inhabitants of the Central and Western Himalayan region have evolved and flourished through constant adaptations. The adaptation process includes a judicious usage of the topography of the region. The presence of multiple altitudinal zones within a short range offers both opportunities and challenges. The rural hill communities have been able to devise management systems that are best suited to the micro climate specific to the altitude.

Years of learnings has resulted in a unique mountain economic system. This economic system is not only integrated locally but often the integration spans across regional landscapes. among other things the based upon exploitation of multiple altitudinal production zones. The mountain economy that evolved had been a judicious mix of utilizing the different altitudinal zones into an integrated economic unit.

The age old integrated economic unit, had always tried to realign itself to the changing geo-political changes. The earliest documented changes had been observed with the integration of Kumaon region with the British Empire. The geo-political change brought about significant changes, and it was most significantly reflected in the movement of people mostly young. New job opportunities mostly in the British Army, Railways, Survey, etc. opened up an altogether new world for the rural communities.

During this period the region also witnessed intensification in agriculture practices, more stringent forest rules and greater incidence of young population mainly males moving out of the region. With young men moving out, the role of women saw a gradual increase in both intensity and range. This trend has over the years intensified. The resultant agrarian challenges coupled with new aspirations culminated in the formation of Uttarakhand in the year 2000.

As per the 2011 Census, the share of urban population in the total state population is almost 40% higher in Uttarakhand compared to Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. Data comparison with Himachal Pradesh also presents startling comparisons. Such data and conclusions clearly illustrate the fast-changing and swiftly emerging urban contours in the, Himalayan state of Uttarakhand.

The demographic shifts observed post formation of Uttarakhand had a further catalytic effect. The total population in Uttarakhand increased by 20% during the 2001-2011 period while the urban population went up by 40%. During this period, the share of urban population in the total population went up from 25.67% to 30.23%. The number of census towns increased from 12 to 41 during the same period in Uttarakhand which with 241% increase is much higher than the corresponding, national average of 185%. The urban population is increasing not only in the State's cities but in Uttarakhand's towns as well.

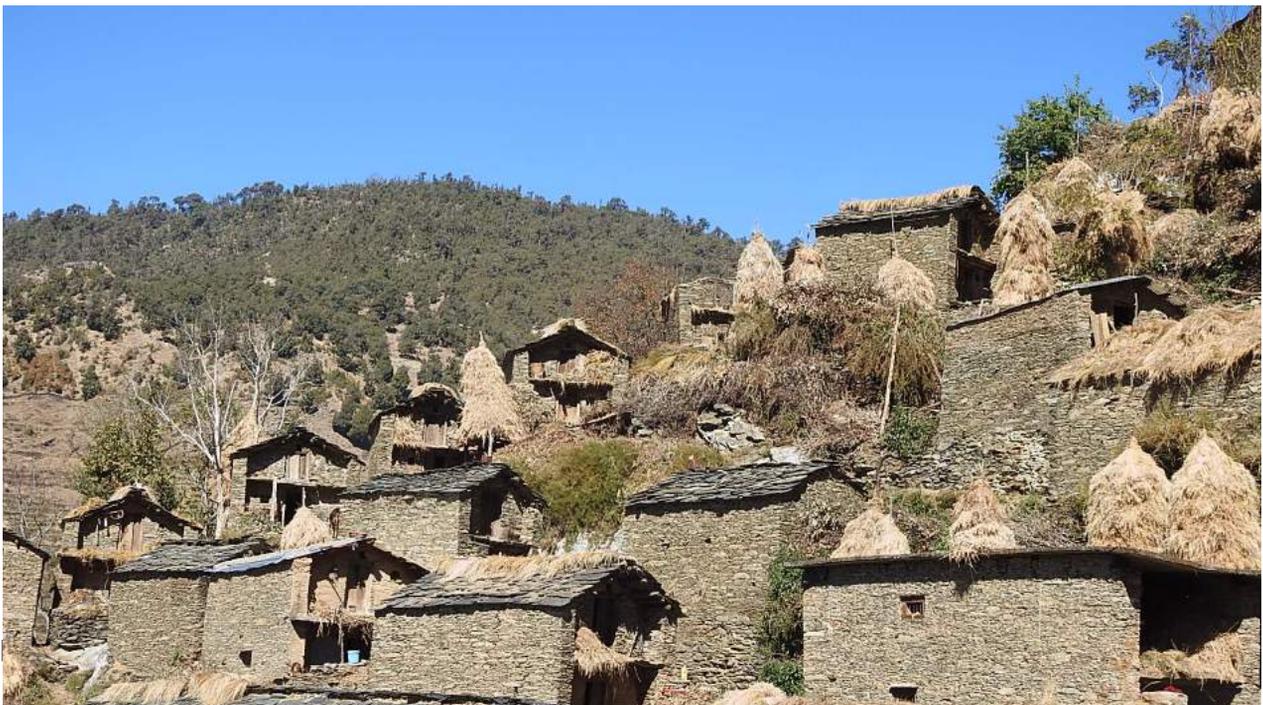
The changes in the demographic patterns along with other factors such as

- Migration of able-bodied men from the villages.
- Increasingly difficult access to forest-based resources.
- Change in climatic conditions have strained the integrated mountain economy unit.

As a result of these factors, the resultant situation is characterised by

- A declining trend in the acreage of conventional crops like barley and increase in non-conventional crops like soybean and other vegetable crops.
- Shifting from low-value to high-value crops (more predominant in Kharif).

The role of women in and outside this integrated economic unit has increased and diversified manifold. As the resource-base in the mountain area degrades, women work participation has multiplied, mostly of a non-remunerative nature. The impact of these changes has been more severe on women and children.



Realizing that the pragmatics associated with any geographically challenged region, like fragmented land holding, transportation, reach out and spread of State schemes and services, vagaries of nature, political representation and voice of a thinly and spread out population and many more, are realities, to be lived with. The way out that was conceived by Himmotthan was to find out windows of opportunities within the pragmatics and keeping the communities at the core.

Three broad approaches are being adopted by Himmotthan to counter the challenges and harness the opportunities in the areas identified :

- **VALLEY BASED APPROACH**



Rivers in Uttarakhand such as Alaknanda, Bhagirathi, Bhilangana, Darma, Dhauliganga, Gori Ganga, Mandakani, Pindar, Tons, Yamuna and in some cases the major tributaries, have since ages been the life line of rural habitations. Village settlements pattern have to a large extent been influenced by the river system.

Each river valley system offers different challenges and opportunities. The unique micro climate of different valleys is suitable for raising different agriculture and horticulture produces.

Region specific product range like the Munsiyari Rajma, Harsil Apples, Spices of the Salt Valley, etc. are some of the examples.

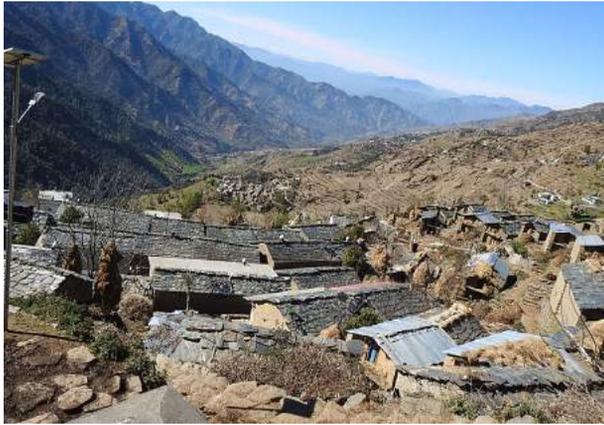
Himmotthan has been trying to harness the unique agro-climatic conditions of the valleys, to capitalize upon the positives associated with specific landscapes and put into place catalytic interventions both at the Individual and at aggregate level.

At the core of this approach is the Women's led Community

Institution in the form of Women's Self Reliant Cooperatives.

Apart from this eco-system of different valleys has significant diversity, resulting in different agriculture, horticulture and livestock practices. Each valley is generally served by two or three peri-urban centers. These peri-urban centers offer the goods and services required by the surrounding villages and also act as the market for these villages.

• CLUSTER TO VALLEY-BASED APPROACH (Implementation and Scale-up Approach)



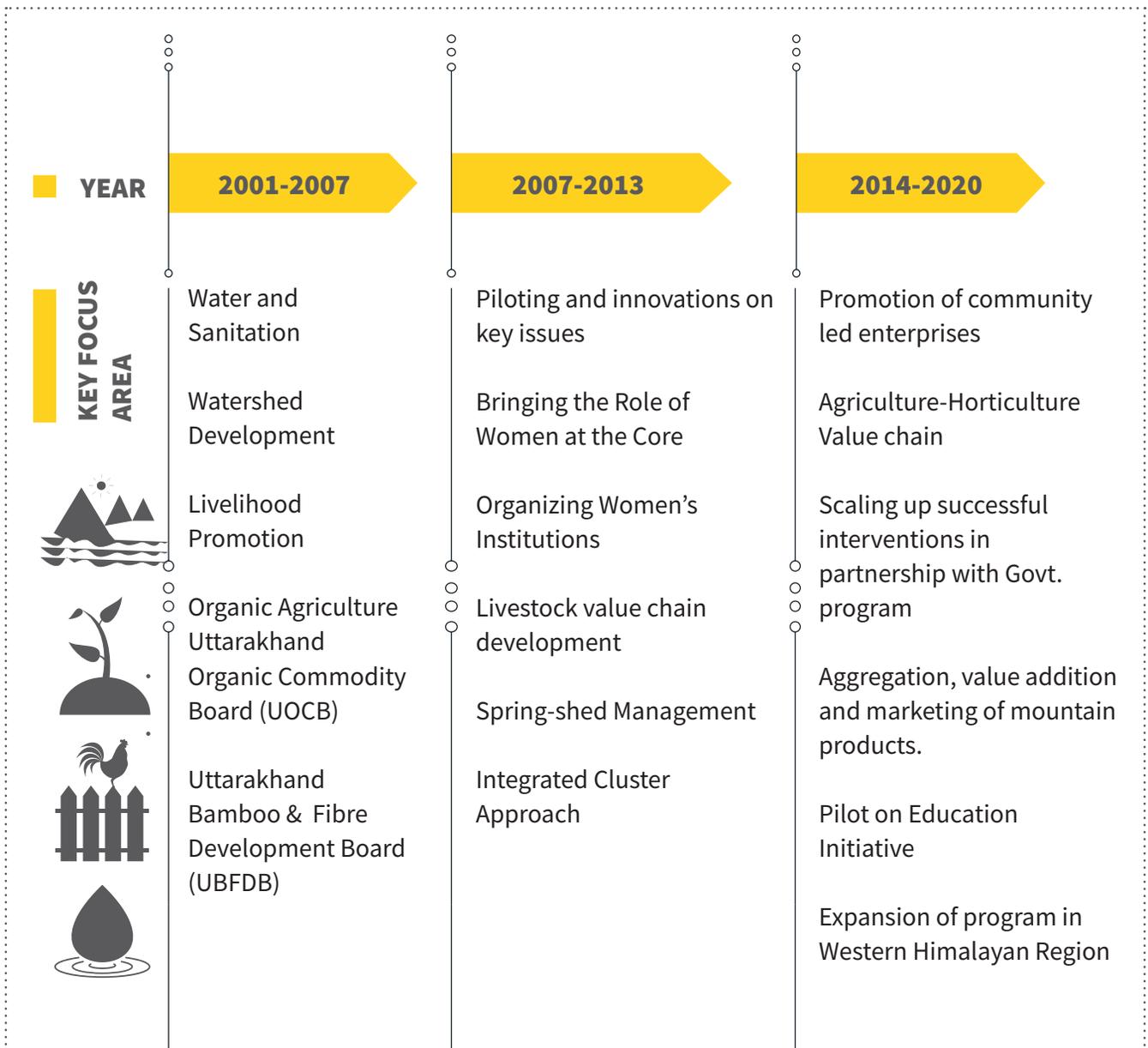
A cluster is identified and demarcated, factoring into the following key considerations - Clusters that are in conformity with the valley based approach along with have homogeneity in terms of agriculture, horticulture practices and are linked to a common market or a peri-urban space. The cluster approach also helps in generating a marketable surplus, when interventions are made towards boosting agriculture, horticulture products from the cluster.

• WOMEN CENTRIC COMMUNITY INSTITUTION APPROACH

Realizing from the onset that the rural economy in the hills revolve around the women. The foundation stone of any development initiative of Himmotthan is the women led community institutions. Two broad approaches, one targeted towards strengthening the Individual household and the other targeted towards strengthening the livelihoods basket of the community at the cluster level.

The need to look beyond restoring 'subsistence' agriculture, a strong need was felt to design-pilot and scale up innovative ways to improve the livelihoods portfolio in sync with the dynamic social-geographical changes of the communities residing in the Central Himalayan region.





HIMMOTTHAN'S PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION DESIGN & FUNCTIONAL COMPETENCE

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Himmotthan is currently working in 13 Hill districts of Central and Western Himalayan States. In Uttarakhand, Programs and Projects are being implemented in nine hill districts through 18 field offices, 2 State level offices and 2 regional offices i.e. Garhwal region (Chamoli) and Kumon region (Almora). In Kangra, Himachal Pradesh and Leh district of Ladakh programs are managed through respective State Project Management Offices (PMOs). A strong in-house expertise of more than 139 field level functionaries having expertise in NRM, Mountain Agriculture systems, High Altitude Livestock Management, Forestry, Mountain Geo-hydrology and spring system management and other mountain specific livelihood issues have insured that programs and projects designing and implementation remains close to the need and requirements of the mountain communities. The Human Resource Structure of Himmotthan has evolved over the time. The core focus of the recruitment process has always been to attract a diverse pool of talent aimed towards strengthening the Women lead Community Institution structure at the Cluster level.



Community Cadre at the Cluster Level

At the Cluster level the aim is to always attract local talent who have a good understanding of the micro and macro Socio-Cultural-Economic and Geographical features of the Clusters. The local talent is groomed over the time to share greater responsibilities and encouraged to move up through regular trainings. As the Women's SRCs grow and mature both in numbers and resources, more

local employment opportunities are generated, which enables local youth to become human capital and help serve their community better. Over the years the different women led community enterprises have been able to provide employment to more than 624 local youths comprising of 472 females and 152 males. As different SRCs are maturing over the years, new mountain specific enterprises are being explored to further strengthen the Community Cadre.



Ethical Practices

Himmotthan being an organisation which aims towards improving the lives of women, has also ensured that more women talent is attracted at all levels, especially at the cluster and at the Self-Reliant Cooperative Level. Healthy policies like Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) are ensured at all levels through dynamic POSH (Prevention of Sexual Harassment) Committees. The Code of Conduct (CoC) has also been put in place and is monitored regularly to ensure transparency and high levels of work culture across different levels of functioning.



VISION 2020 AND AHEAD

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Himmotthan's programmes focus seven thematic areas, and adopting Multi-Input Area Development Approach, and consolidating its approach through developing integrated clusters.

Some of the key thematic areas are

Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH)

Agriculture and Horticulture

Livestock

Forests and Springshed Management

Education

Reclaiming livelihoods in disaster-hit villages

Communities are cross-cutting theme and at the central point across all programmes. Himmotthan by 2020 through its integrated approach would like to reach to 100,000 households.

STRATEGY

Himalayan mountains in general and Uttarakhand in particular are experiencing rapid urban growth. The rapid expansion of road network has facilitated the emergence and growth of a large number of rural service centers or peri-urban centers which are developing into urban areas. The thematic areas are being repositioned to cater to the new socio-economic realities that are emerging in the hill districts. Pilots that have been tried and have stood against time are now being scaled up through network partners and also through collaboration of ongoing development initiatives of the Government of Uttarakhand.

• Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH)



Considering the importance of springs in local context whilst, referring the NITI Aayog's recommendations on the springs Himmotthan had planned various deliberations with the State Forest Department in last few months. As a results Forest Department has constituted a Spring-shed Management Consortium (SMC), in the state.

The SMC is headed by the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (PCCF), Uttarakhand. Consortium has 18 members which included civil society organizations, line department and experts of the fields.



Coordinator Water and Sanitation from Himmotthan Society is Member Secretary and responsible for taking forward the SMC objective in a planned manner. During next year larger focus would be building capacities of various stakeholders on Spring shed management through holistic and coordinated effort to create an enabling environment for water based learning and sustainable developmental action.

- Spring shed management will be scaled up in collaboration with SMC.
- A few pilot will be tested on plastic waste management.
- Menstrual Hygiene Management will be scaled up to other locations.

Overall, by 2020, WaSH initiative will benefit an additional 400 plus villages, covering more than 25,000 households and 60,000 beneficiaries in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

• Livestock

Collaborations with Technical and Implementing Support Agencies (TSAs and ISAs), aims to bolster hill livestock sector in the Central and Western Himalayas. So far, above 1500 ha. common and private land covered under fodder plantation; 12 decentralized animal feed units established; 20 paravets contribute to the communities through artificial insemination, first-aid treatment, vaccination and health camps; 25 communities led micro dairies operationalized to collect, process and sale milk and its by-products in the peri-urban market.

The piloting was successfully conducted for semi-intensive goat rearing and local poultry value chain in 4 and 5 clusters respectively. Collaborations with Technical and Implementing Support Agencies (TSAs and ISAs), aims to bolster hill livestock sector in the Central and Western Himalayas. So far, above 1500 ha. common and private land covered under fodder plantation; 12 decentralized animal feed units established; 20 paravets contribute to the communities through artificial insemination, first-aid treatment, vaccination and health camps; 25 communities led micro dairies operationalized to collect, process and sale milk and its by-products in the peri-urban market.

The piloting was successfully conducted for Semi-Intensive Goat Rearing and Local Bird Based Poultry Value Chain in different clusters respectively.

date 28,000 households , 640 villages in 30 clusters spread across 12 hill districts in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh are presently being reached out through improved technologies and livestock management.

Till present, 28,000 HH, 640 villages, 30 clusters, 12 hill districts and 2 states, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh outreached through improved technologies and livestock management practices. The exemplary mountain models of Livestock initiative anchored through the communities in mandates to Animal- Health, Production and Reproduction, generating most likely outcome of income and nutritional securities among hill people.



Developing a scaling-up strategy for ongoing programs to foster impact and sustainability focusing on following interventions

- The ‘Decentralized Dairy Model’ will be further streamlined through technologies, aimed towards reducing the operational costs, ensuring quality of milk and value added products, reaching out to new markets.
- Successfully piloted ‘Semi-Intensive Goat Rearing Model’ will be scaled towards medium sized goat farms. Improvement in quality standards of meat, cold chain possibilities to reach out newer markets.
- Promotion and scaling up of ‘Assisted Backyard Poultry Value Chain’ and venturing into free range poultry products.
- Scaling up ‘Manufactured Animal Feed Units’ in mountain as a cottage industry.

Himmatthar has mandated itself that by 2020, the Livestock initiatives will be reaching out to more than 35,000 House Holds in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

• Agriculture and Horticulture

In the coming years Agriculture and Horticulture based interventions will be further spread out to 500 villages across 11 mountain districts of three mountain States, with over 30,000 Households involved in high value crops, pulses, legumes and seed production. Diversification in seed production especially Onion is being piloted, the results so far are encouraging. The other push will be on need based Mechanization – bringing in small and lighter farm machinery and tools, which can be moved around and used in high mountain farms, covering about 500 farmers. Solar based lift Irrigation and Micro-Irrigation trials will be the third focal area in all villages Replication of successful demonstrations and POPs will continue and further intensified. Additional push to promote and strengthen the 12 FPO’s led input supply and marketing of produce.

The ongoing programs are now being layered with the following initiatives

Enhancing Production through improved varieties and Seed Production : Bridging the yield gaps and productivity, through introduction of improved varieties and adoption of good agriculture practices (GAP), diversification towards high value crops, production of quality seeds, planting materials and increasing crop intensity are the focus of intervention.

Leveraging Water Resources to Boost Farm Production : Sensing the scarcity of water resource in mountains, wise use through various agronomic practices; creating rainwater harvesting tanks, solar based lift irrigation, micro-irrigation and people’s participation through formation of water users committee will be focus areas.

Technology and Farm Mechanization : Intervention that aims to increase productivity, reduce costs, improve water use efficiency, promote mechanization for efficient farming operations and reducing post- harvest losses, etc. are the part of strategy.

Promotion of Post-harvest, Value Addition, Marketing and Input Supply : Focus would be on reducing post-harvest losses, aggregation, value addition, and support smallholders in gaining access to markets, better price, as well as input supply through collective action.

Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture: New and innovative adaptation measures to climate change is being promoted. These includes: changes in agricultural practices to improve soil fertility and more efficient water use; agricultural diversification and promotion of C4 and legume crops towards enhanced climate resilience.



- Education



The Pilot project, “Central Himalayan Education Initiative” started in 2015 with a vision on enhancing the learning-levels of students through improved and innovative teaching methods and tools by co-implementing it in the classroom along with training of government teachers and multiple stakeholders involved with education. The initiative has enhanced the quality of education for over 5,000 children by developing Model Anganwadi, vibrant libraries, improvement in Language (Hindi/ English) and Math’s through focused work on numeracy and literacy, introduction of innovative technologies, life-skills and involving community institutions (School Management Committee and Mata Samiti) in effective management of 5 Secondary, 65 Primary and 20 Anganwadi across 90 villages of 4 mountain districts of Uttarakhand.

Developing a scaling-up strategy for ongoing programs to foster impact and sustainability focusing on following interventions :

- Ensuring improved accountability in Anganwadi by creating awareness among parents vis-à-vis rights to pre-primary education, and empowerment through monitoring tools.
- Undertaking the Early Literacy, Library and Numeracy Program in primary schools, which will develop reading, writing and arithmetic skills among early grades.
- Integrated Approach to Technology (ITE) in Secondary Schools for fostering digital citizenship among rural children.
- Promotion of Blind Sports at National Institute of Visually Handicapped (NIVH), Dehradun.

- Community Institutions



The rural economy in the central Himalayan regions is predominantly agrarian and overwhelming number of its women form part of the active workforce. Realizing this, Himmatan, has been striving hard for the past 10 years to promote women led community institution, help rural women turn entrepreneurs and change the quality of their lives. Through continuous efforts, Himmatan along with its partners have been able to mobilize over 68000 households across 1100 villages of 11 mountain districts of Uttarakhand. The 4400 Self Help Groups have been further federated under 37 Women’s Self Reliant Cooperatives.

A three tier community institutions structure has been evolved comprised of Primary institution :

- Self Help Groups and Village Organizations
- Secondary cluster level institution- (Women Cooperatives/SRCs)
- Apex level institution of SRCs- (Producer Company)

Easy access to credit services is one strategy that is layered by organizing Community Based Organizations (CBO) for bringing in common strength, promoting both social and economic growth and development, along with collective production and marketing linkages. Community Institutions programme is going to expand the reach in more than 50 clusters in upcoming years including of Leh and Himachal Pradesh are the new area to expand.

The ongoing community institutions programme will move ahead on the following aspects in the coming years

- Reach to the left-out households of the working area and involve them with the community institutions.
- Strengthening of systems and procedures to reach for economic viability and sustainability of institutions and institutions led enterprises.
- Build market relationships at local urban centers and as well to state and outside state through community Apex institution for backward and forward linkages.
- Build relationships with government and other stakeholders for expansion and extension of enterprises and programs for future sustainability.
- Developing and regulating benefit sharing mechanism for Self Reliant Cooperatives.
- Capacity building and transfer of overall assets to community institutions.

• New Thrust Areas

1. Menstrual Health and Hygiene :

Menstrual hygiene issues are predominately under the carpet and less talked and addressed. As a result much direct investments are going towards medicines, thus impacting the quality of life of women and adolescent girls. Himmatnagar conduct a pilot in 10 villages in 2018. The project aimed at breaking the silence around menstruation so that awareness and correct hygienic practices are discussed and people learn the importance of menstruation and even more so, the need to speak about it in today's scenario. Along with this, access to three different kinds of products was also created to ensure that correct hygiene practices are adopted. By 2020 Pilot will be scaled up in 100 villages, adopting hill focused strategy .



2. Sports with focus on Athletics :

Himotthan will promote Sports with focus on Athletics in Uttarakhand by layering with existing Education portfolio to strengthen capacities of Coaches and Athletes by promotion of Blind Sports at National Institute of Visually Handicapped, Dehradun (NIVH), Introduction of Kid Athletic Program (KAP), an internationally acclaimed athletics program, as an in-school activity and Set up Regional Development Center (RDC), a training center which will provide competitive coaching for athletes in middle distance running.

3. Aromatic and Culinary Herbs :

The economic deprivation in the selected pockets of Uttarakhand hills is not only because of small land holdings but also because of unproductive land use due to rain-fed condition and operational constraints faced due to harsh physical conditions. Considering the demand of the high quality aromatic and culinary herbs is increasing day-by- day in the national and global market resulting in the loss of biodiversity and environmental degradation as currently most of the herbs are extracted from forests and wild. Therefore, Himotthan envisages for promotion of cultivation and sustainable harvesting of aromatic and culinary herbs in smallholder's lands with appropriate scientific knowledge and developing channelized marketing system.

These interventions will be a big source of additional income for improvement of livelihood of rural people. Currently, the interventions have been initiated in collaboration with Uttarakhand Forest Department and targeting to setup an aromatic and culinary herbs based enterprise, which will be a major source of livelihoods for 1000 farming families in the coming years.

4. Renewable Energy :

The overall objective of the promotion of renewable energy is to promote sustainable rural livelihoods in the remote isolated rural areas. The interventions to produce modern energy services/ solutions for the rural poor. The pilots are designed to take forward the clean energy initiative in existing and new project areas of Uttarakhand and Leh.

The interventions include

- Installation of solar based agro processing and post harvesting machineries, lambing sheds, sheep shearing machines, Solarisation of machineries established for poultry and dairy promotion, mini cold storage, solar dryers, lifting of water for drinking and irrigation purpose from the rivers and sources available below the villages.
- The interventions will cover 10000 farming families families in the coming years through individual and community based activities and enterprises.



HIMMOTTHAN'S THEMATIC AREA OF WORK AND STATUS

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COMMUNITIES

Background: The Need for Women's Led Community Institutions

The strategic decision by Himmotthan to keep Women at the core of all development initiative is an adaptive methodology to counter the challenges that the mountain geography and the resultant ecology brings into the frame when superimposed with the relatively fast changing surrounding landscapes, often extending to the plains and beyond.

The Community Institutional Structure that has evolved over the time requires constant re-visiting, aimed towards better positioning and re-positioning with the changing realities.

Increasing & Expanding Role of Women



Over the decades the role of women in the Central Himalayan region of Uttarakhand in particular has increased both in terms of intensity and range. Some of the reasons and resultant changes include :

Changing Demography

Increase in intensity and duration of migration often leading to week Panchayati Raj Institutional representation & resultant development interventions: Compelling women to take newer roles

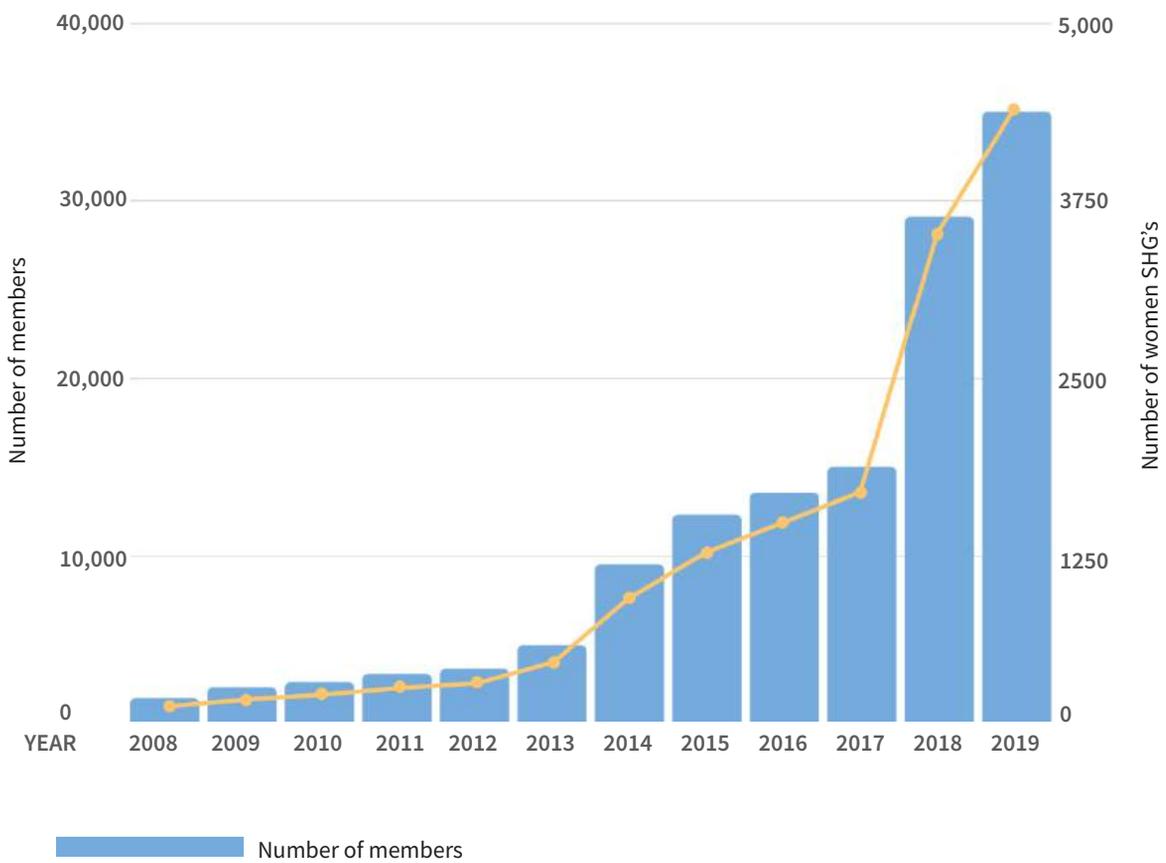
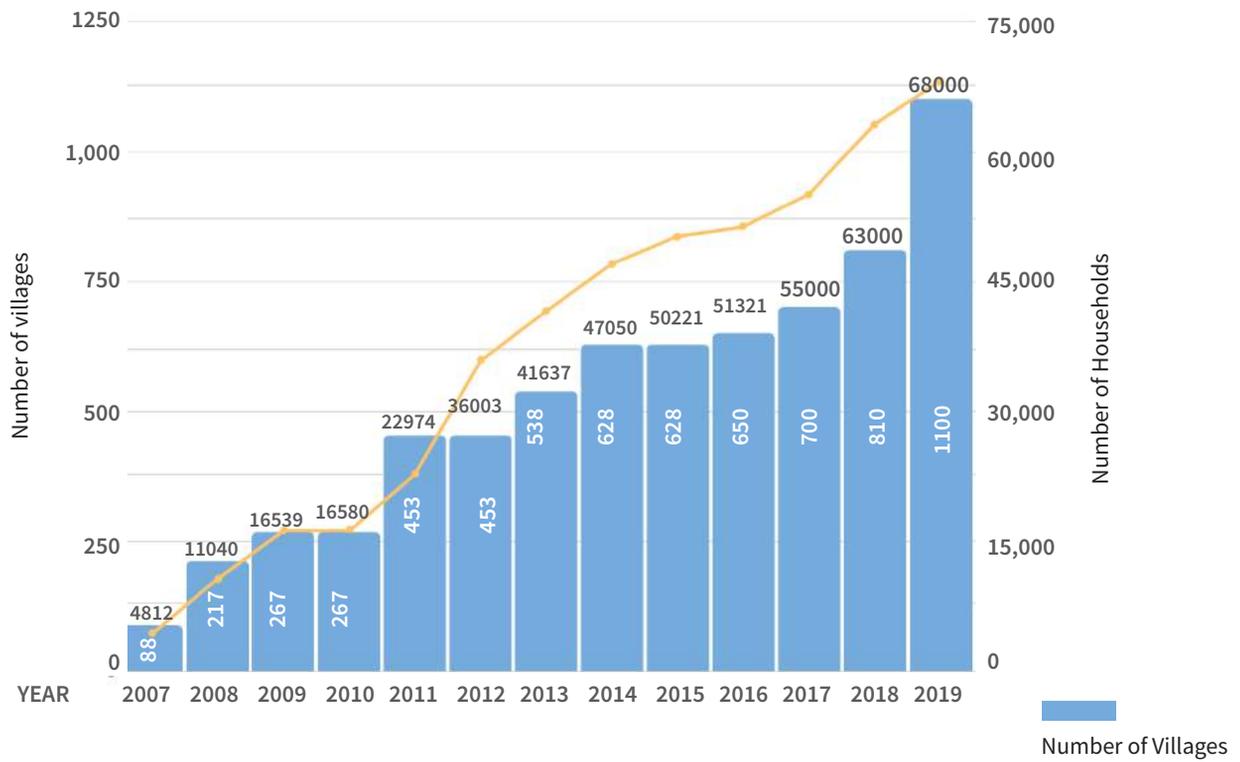
Changing Food and Consumption Habits

Changing dietary (Dominance of wheat and rice against Coarse grains) and consumption patterns often of commodities produced outside: Need for more cash in hand.

Changing Agricultural Practices and Improved Road Connectivity

Has resulted in more work load both farm and off farm however money often does not remain in women's hand. A shift towards cash crop: Increased need for Cash in Hand for Input Costs and increased need to face new markets & market players Over the years as accessibility with rapid road constructions improved. Inter-regional integration is happening at a very rapid rate. The social and ecological transformations that are happening in the mountain regions can no longer be seen in isolation from the developments happening in the plains.

In order to position the mountain communities in a more informed and financially stable position, who are increasingly looking for new services, opportunities from a more dominant external market. The need for women led community institutions was felt. The foundation stone for the community institution was the Self Help Groups (SHGs). With 195 Self-help groups in the year 2008-09. Himmotthan has been able to mobilize more than 4300SHGs and federated into 35 Self Reliant Cooperatives across 47 development clusters in 1100 villages by the end of the FY 2018-19.



STRATEGY

Himotthan practices a process cycle of 07 to 08 years for building, strengthening and establishing self-sustaining community institutions with promoting NRM based livelihoods.

- Three year community institution building phase, which includes community mobilization, team building, building of community institutions, and introducing field activities for productivity enhancement.
- Three years community led enterprises establishment and scaling up phase including of Productivity enhancement, capacity building of institutions and local youth, enterprise establishment, asset building, technical inputs to develop and follow systems and procedures.
- Two years exit planning phase with strengthening of community institutions, economic viability of established enterprises, development of benefit sharing mechanism, linkages with micro finance institutions and handing over assets to Cooperatives.

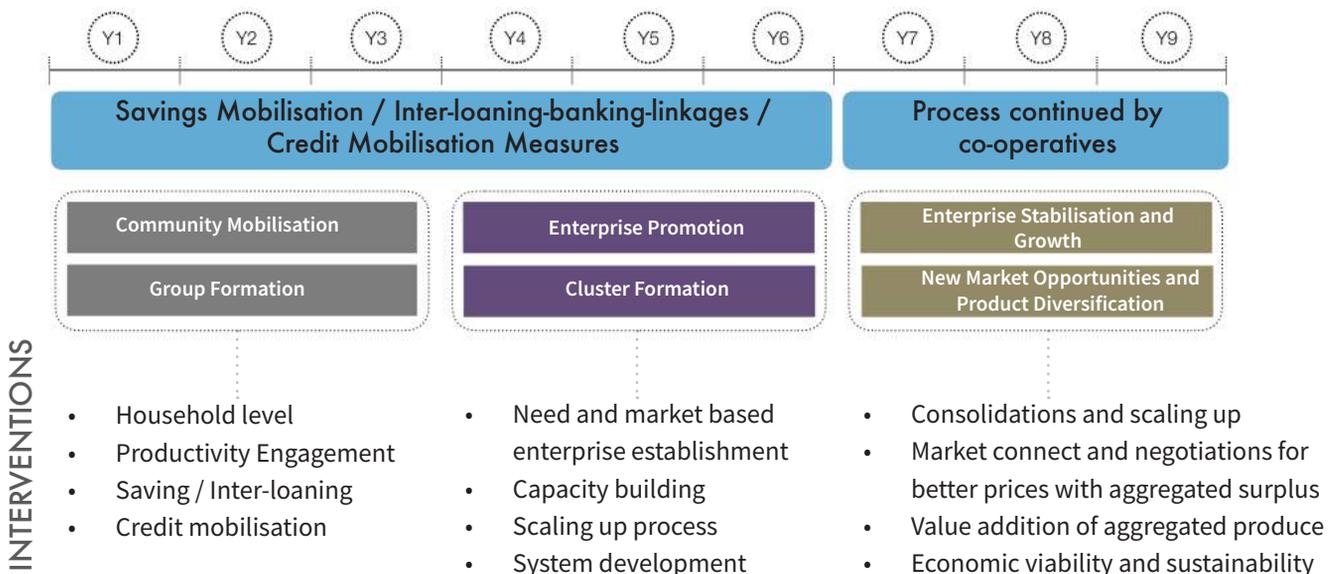
As major number of community institutions are in semi maturity stage, the following strategies were adopted during FY 2018-19.

- » Strengthening of leadership, financial literacy and operationalization mechanism of enterprises.
- » Increasing the membership and shareholders of institutions.
- » Business planning, execution and proper monitoring of enterprises.
- » Build market linkages to marketing of village produces through cooperatives and build market linkages.
- » Capacity building and initiation of transferring the assets to cooperatives
- » Linkages with banking and other Micro Finance Institutions, Government programs e.g. SRLM, etc.



CLUSTER TO VALLEY APPROACH

Reaching out to Peri - Urban/Urban Centres



THE PROGRAMME

Himmothan began integrating microfinance with its programmes in 2009-10, with the objective to incorporate community based microfinance into different programmes.

The programme was conceptualized in later years on strengthening community based institutions formed under various thematic initiatives within Himmothan Pariyaojana in select clusters, augmenting financial linkages with banks and financial institutions and enhancing profitability of livelihood enterprises taken up by the community institutions.

This initiative has two major components:

- providing support to various field programmes for credit mobilization for enterprise promotion, process standardization and institution building.
- development of a model through cluster-wise integration of microfinance within ongoing programme.

At present Integrated Microfinance initiative is working with 19,500 members of 2,336 SHGs/PGs and 41 Self-Reliant Cooperatives in 47 clusters of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

OUTPUTS 2018-19

695 Self Help Groups/ Producers Groups were formed during the year and the number of cumulative SHGs/PGs in Himmothan working areas of Uttarakhand reached up to 2336 with membership of 20594 women. By the end of the financial year 2018-19, the Community Institutions highlights include :

Cumulative Savings : 711 Lakhs INR

Inter-Loaning : 377 Lakhs INR

*External Loans mobilized by SHGs :
78.74 Lakh INR*

New Village Level Organisations formed : 23

New Federations formed : 04

*Business turnover of all enterprises :
36.22 Lakh INR*

*Revolving Fund mobilized by the Federations :
2.45 Crore*



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WAY FORWARD

Benefit Sharing Mechanism

The benefit sharing mechanism is under developing stage and will be established within the cooperatives to share the dividend and profits with in the shareholders of Cooperatives. It will be ensured to develop a simple mechanism with including the concerns of all the shareholders of the Cooperatives, so they own the mechanism.

Expansion and Extension of Enterprises

As well it will be ensured to develop the systems to use the certain part of the profit of Cooperatives to expand and extend the enterprises within next two years and further in the future.

Capacity Building and Asset Transfer

The final two years of programme is designed as withdrawal phase of the programme from clusters. Himmotthan will focus on strengthening of Cooperatives and its members to take over the overall charge of the institution and businesses. This will be achieved with continues capacity building exercises with providing knowledge and skills to the cooperative members. All the assets created under the programmes within the clusters will be handed over to cooperatives through proper legal procedures.

Apex Institution for Input Supply and Marketing Support

In July 2016, twenty self-reliant co-operatives formed an Apex level producer company named Trishulii Producer Company Limited, others are in process of joining the company. Its mandate is to facilitate and carry out bulk processing, branding and marketing of produce from the member Cooperatives. It is also sourcing and supplying critical inputs for agriculture, animal husbandry and other necessary daily need items for local households. Trishulii has so-far established successful outreach to rural farmers across 25 clusters in 11 mountain districts of Uttarakhand. In coming year, the linkages among community institutions will be further strengthened to reach economy of scale.



Importance of livestock in Mountain Agriculture Systems

COOKING GAS-MANURE - MILK & STUDIES



Whenever a project is proposed for any theme be it education, livelihoods, health or imparting skill to the youngsters, all the themes are seen through the lens of theme specific inputs and outcomes. But when we closely follow the effects of any intervention after its execution we get the picture of overall impact of it on the social fabric of the community.

Nisha and Ayesha are two sisters of village Kakola in Rudraprayag District of Uttarakhand. Both of them are students of 12th standard who will pass out next year with dreams of making careers in medicine and teaching professions respectively. Their father Sishpal is a daily wage earner involved in house painting work and mother Sumitra Devi is a farmer who does agriculture work along with rearing two cows. Like most of the parents in villages of Uttarakhand, these parents also don't want to involve their children in fuel collection from forest for cooking and fodder collection for livestock and want them to focus on their studies and dreams. This is one of the major reasons for loss of belief among younger generation kids in Pahadi culture and simple way of life that used to run village economies in Uttarakhand with sustainability a few years back.

Last year a Biogas plant was constructed with the technical guidance and support of Himmotthan. After installation of this plant in this household, the two sisters Nisha and Ayesha were among the first ones to learn how to run it efficiently. The Biogas has made life a little bit easier for their mother Sumitra Devi whose time spent in collection of Fuel wood for cooking has been reduced by 40 hours in a week. According to Nisha now they can cook the food for their Tiffin boxes in School before 8 O'Clock in the morning and leave for school on time giving them more time to spend on studies and with their friends. The LPG consumption of the family has drastically been reduced as it is only used during cloudy and very cold days and now the family saves Rs. 750 per month. The slurry coming out of the discharge chamber of the plant is an excellent manure for growing vegetables for the family reducing the budget spent on buying vegetables from market.

While preparing the dung before sending it to the gas chamber it is mixed with water and converted to liquid form. Earlier when this plant was not installed in their house Nisha and Ayesha used to stay away from dung and their parents also did not like them to come nearby the cattle shed. Now to get the gas on time every day both the girls help each other in making the dung ready for fuel. According to them the engagement in this work has made them understand the struggle that their mother undergoes daily in rearing livestock and has imbibed a sense of pride in them for the way of life which is prevalent in their village. Now whenever they are free from studies they help their mother in rearing cows and other daily chores of the house. Sumitra Devi believes that now the daughters are acquiring the skills to take care of themselves when they go to Dehradun for getting trained in their respective careers.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE

Background: Changing Agriculture Paradigm across Central and Western Himalayas: A Shift from Subsistence to Market Economy

The Central and Western Himalayas have experienced rapid transformation over the last decade. Improved connectivity has brought the markets closer to the once isolated landscapes. With integration of mountain societies with the mainstream market, the farmer's management goal has been shifting more and more towards profit maximization.



The resultant effect of this on the agriculture practices includes

- » **Preference for Cash Crops:** The preference for cash crop is being seen as a natural and locally driven initiative, which has resulted in a shift from subsistence to market economy. These changes have without any doubt benefited the local economy.
- » **Change in Food Habits:** A visible change in food habits is also seen as a reflection of expansion of market economy in the mid Himalayan region.
- » **Availability of Food Grains at a Subsidized Price:** Easy availability of subsidized grains and the changing food habits along with changes in cropping patterns is an area that requires attention.

Implied Threats :

- » Mountain Agriculture Community is now more prone to market and environmental risks.
- » Decline in domesticated and wild biodiversity.
- » Reduced availability of fodder from community farms due to changing cropping patterns.

- » Increased use of agriculture inputs further increasing the risk factor.
- » Greater risk of rapid soil degradation due to increased rate of top soil runoff due to shifting cropping patterns.

To make the mountain agriculture economically sustainable and more profitable to the smallholder farmers it requires technological interventions coupled with creating Farmer Producer Organisation (FPOs) and linking them with market.

In Uttarakhand, from the last few years Himmatan have been helping farmers for the productivity enhancement of mountain specific crops by demonstrating good agriculture practices (GAP), introducing high yielding and climate resilient varieties, on-farm training of farmers, improving soil health and management practices, integrated pest management (IPM)/ integrated plant nutrient management (IPNM), introducing irrigation techniques for more crop per drop of water, introducing farm machineries and technologies, seed production of important mountain crops, skill enhancement of farmers for production, post-harvest and marketing.



ONGOING PROJECTS

Maximizing Mountain Agriculture Project (MMAP) with the funding support of The Hans Foundation (THF) has been implemented in 90 villages spread out in the 6 clusters of 6 mountain districts and reaching out to 5000 farming families. The program is mainly focusing on high value crops, seed production of important mountain crops, farm mechanization and setting up marketing linkages through community institutions.

Simultaneously, pulses and legumes are natural produce of the mountains and help poor farmers in livelihood risk mitigation and provide nutritional security. Mountain pulses has a huge demand in the specific niche market, hence it provides good earnings to the farmers.

Therefore, Himmotthan has also initiated a project entitled, **Mission Pulses - Uttarakhand** with the support of the Tata Trusts to introduce improved varieties, promote good agriculture practices for local cultivars and production technologies, and post-harvest technologies and organized marketing in the region. Overall Agriculture and Horticulture Program, is targeting to reach out 30,000 households from 500 villages of 12 blocks across 9 mountain districts of Uttarakhand by 2022.

Lakhpati Kisan Project an Axis Bank Foundation (ABF) and Tata Trusts co-funded project has been initiated for providing the critical irrigation support and integrating production enhancement and other livelihood options for 10,000 farming families in 8 project blocks of 7 mountain districts. The objective of the project is to create need based irrigation water structure for expansion of command area coupled with to empower the farmers for sound soil and water management practices to achieve higher irrigation water use efficiency and sustainable crop production, thereby increasing the income by multiple livelihood options selected project areas.

STRATEGY

With the limitations and advantages of Uttarakhand's mountain topography and its unique agricultural ecosystem, Himmotthan's key interventions in agriculture program includes :

- Introduction of high yielding varieties and production technologies as well conservation and promotion of local crops varieties with improved package of practices for production enhancement.
- Promotion of mountain pulse, millets, spices, culinary and aromatic herbs, aromatic basmati, and high value vegetables.
- Green house cultivation in high Himalayan/ alpine villages.

- Promotion of key fruit crops with appropriate agronomic practices.
- Seed production, nurseries establishment for quality planting materials, processing and marketing of important mountain specific high value crops through community institutions.
- Popularizing farm mechanization for drudgery reduction and efficient farming operations.
- Establishing critical irrigation support system, solar based lift irrigation system, establishing artificial glaciers in alpine regions to boost the production.
- Ensuring critical inputs through FPOs run Community Facility Center (CFC).
- Developing local youth as agent of dissemination of technologies and critical inputs.
- Building FPOs for developing for post-harvest, processing and sustaining market and backward linkages.
- An integrated, FPO driven model to promote, strengthen and establish a systematic, sustainable and climate resilient commodity based value chain and supply chain in mission mode.



KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Agri Commodities, Collection, Processing, Branding and Marketing :

- Agri processing unit established in the Mohebewala Industrial area, Dehradun in order to store, process and market the mountain produce. All required machineries has been installed and operationalized.
- A total of 481 Qtls. of surplus Agri commodities including pulses, millets, spices were collected, semi-processed through Cluster Federations. A total of 227 quintals of non- perishable agri commodity has been sold through various market linkages.
- Linkages developed with Indian Hotels Company Ltd. (IHCL), Crop Connect and many other buyers for marketing pulses and mountain agri commodities.
- Participated in Agro World held at Delhi and Trishulii brand was launched in new packaging. Promotional material developed for marketing purpose.
- Organized vegetable marketing has been initiated through Cluster Cooperative.

Crop Production

- 427 acre farms were cultivated with improved management and production technologies.
- A total of 255 composting units have been established in convergence with MGNREGA and agriculture department.

Seed Production of Mountain Crops

- Storage facilities were developed at cluster level for storing of seeds and agri commodities, 156 quintals of seeds of various important mountain crops, collected, processed and stored at cluster level for supplying to the farmers in the upcoming season.
- Mini mobile seed processing unit was designed, fabricated and commissioned, which is now operational.
- Seed license obtained for production, processing and packaging from the state agriculture department and seed production and certification has been initiated in guidance of Uttarakhand State Seeds and Organic Production Certification Agency.

Support Irrigation

- Support irrigation has been initiated in 43 villages in 5 clusters and over 910 households benefitted through support irrigation facilities.
- 71 acres area covered under the water harvesting structures for providing the critical support irrigation to the agriculture fields.

Farm Mechanization

- A total of 54 individual farm machines were demonstrated at farmer fields and a custom hiring center (CHC) was established with the subsidy support of Agriculture department.

Capacity Building & Training

- Exposure visit to study tour of field staff staff and progressive farmers were conducted at many institutions and progressive farmers fields of Himachal Pradesh, Pantnagar University, VPKAS and KVKs.

- On-farm and class room training of 3415 farmers were conducted on package of practices, production and post-harvest technologies, seed production, soil health management, irrigation technologies, operation of various farming machines, value addition and marketing of several agri commodities.

Data Management and Information System

- Online baseline platform was developed and over 11,000 farmer's information from 235 villages is now available online.
- Training on Times App platform and internal MIS system was given to all staff members for online and off-line data management of household, CBOs, Grantees level.

WAY FORWARD

- Establishing FPOs led seed enterprise and setting up systems for seed production, processing and marketing.
- Linking Cooperatives and apex level FPO with different market players to streamline marketing of vegetables, pulses, millets, cereals and spices.
- Expansion of crop acreages basmati, pulses and vegetable production based on the market demand.
- Creating sufficient irrigation infrastructure to provide multiple critical irrigation support to farmers.
- Integrated approach so as to expand market led crops production, post-harvest management, introduction of new farm machineries and development of marketing linkages for mountain agri commodities.

Maximizing Mountain Agriculture

A CASE OF VILLAGE RIVAR - NAINITAL



Nirmal Chandra Joshi is a marginal farmer in Village Riyar, Block Kotabagh, and District Nainital. Few years ago, he was working as a “Data Entry Operator” in a private Company in New Delhi and a sudden demise of his father and mother changed his life drastically. All the responsibility of his family that comprises his wife, two younger brothers who were studying at that time came on his shoulders. He had no other option rather returning home from New Delhi to take care of his family. Belonging to a BPL family, he was unable to fulfil his family requirement as he was not employed and

unaware about farming. As described by him, “he was hopeless and focused on how to meet his family’s daily needs”.

In June 2017, Himmotthan project team came to the village and did a village level meeting which was attended by him along with his wife (Mrs Bhavna Joshi) who got motivated and became a SHG member. In the beginning, the area was dominated by traditional agricultural practices, lack of farmer’s awareness and motivation about quality agricultural inputs. Prior to project interventions, he used to grow cereals with traditional agricultural practices. The intervention of Himmotthan Society through MMAP – THF project, helped him to learn about good agricultural practices, knowledge about production of different crops, soil preparation, improved technologies, quality inputs, organic manure preparation, importance of mulching, crop production on beds and line sowing, and time to time trainings given to farmers by project team. Nirmal not only learned and adopted new technology but also helped other farmers to learn and follow latest practices in agriculture.

During the season, Nirmal along with other farmers cultivated various hardy and short duration crops for better yields, nutrition, improved farm incomes and reduce immediate vulnerability. He grows vegetables such as pea, ginger and coriander along with cereals by using improved seed and package of practices. His economic condition also improved as his average monthly income rose from INR 6,000 to INR 10,000 per month. His younger brothers completed their studies and employed in a private sector.

Nirmal Joshi also introduced new varieties of capsicum, tomato, chili and brinjal with the help of project interventions and got interested in seed production of important crops after seeing production of onion seeds. In the upcoming Rabi season, he has planned to start onion seed production, increase acreages under vegetables and having a deep interest in farm mechanisation. Seeing the success of Nirmal, other farmers of the area also got inspired and started cultivation of vegetables with improved varieties and management practices.

EDUCATION

Background : Pre- primary and Primary Education

Uttarakhand despite its geographical challenge has at least one primary school for every two villages, the State has a high literacy rate at 79.6 percent and stands much ahead of the national average. Uttarakhand has done well in the areas of access and enrolment.

With a total strength of 15691 primary schools, most of the villages are now served by primary schools and enrolment levels are also quite high.

With 90 percent children in the 6 -11 age group reportedly enrolled in primary schools. In the last decade a demographic shift has been observed in the Central Himalayan Regions of Uttarakhand. The movement from rural hinterlands to urban/peri urban/ townships has increased manifold.

The trend has its direct bearing on the enrollment numbers in primary schools situated in rural hinterlands. The demographic shifts are bringing in new complexities both for the families and the children's in the rural hinterlands along with the families who have shifted temporarily or permanently to the urban conglomerates.



Some of the resultant observations are :

- » *De-facto Multi Grade Class Room Management in remote schools, characterized by the need for multigrade classroom management as a result of low enrolment and/or too few teachers, and significant shortages of teaching and learning resources, led towards poor quality education.*
- » *Parents in the rural areas often find it difficult to support the Children's especially in subjects like English, Computers.*
- » *Primary teachers and the Anganwadis workers who are the last mile connector between the National and State Education and Child health care initiatives. The primary teachers apart from concentrating on children's education have also the responsibility of administrative matters.*
- » *Mountain agriculture is highly labor and time demanding activity and children's especially girls from an early age are involved in almost all the part of mountain agriculture system. Although from a Childs overall development perspective it can be a favorable situation.*

HIMMOTTHAN'S APPROACH

To address the issues and challenges, of Primary Schools and Anganwadi's, Himmotthan has positioned itself in a complementary role and tries to address critical issues on two fronts

To address the constantly evolving needs of the Child on one hand and addressing the Socio-economic challenges of the Childs family especially the mother, in an effort to strengthen the family in general, and the mother in particular, to address their Childs need in an informed manner.

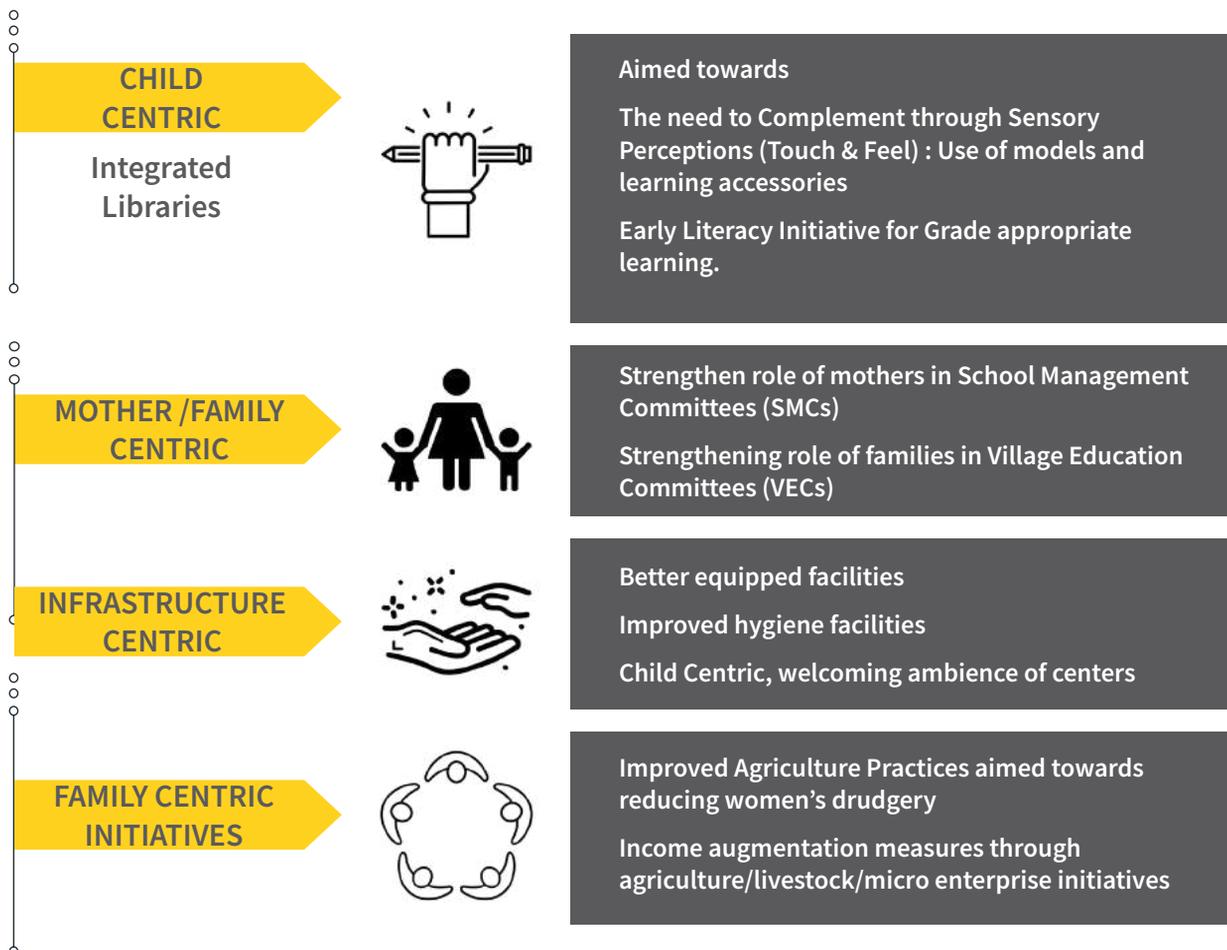
Following are the key thematic areas that the Himmotthan tried to address through its education initiatives.

Understanding how a Child Thinks can be one of the most difficult task especially when aimed towards nurturing the mind. The initial focus of Himmotthan's interventions in education is on children's attending pre-primary (Anganwadi' s) and Primary Schools.

The centrality of women in the overall development and the economy especially of the hill districts is an established fact

as such any initiative aimed towards improving the quality of education would require an active involvement of the women.

The mother-family and the child on one hand and the education institute on the other cannot be taken in isolation and has to be approached as a unit. Where the mother-family-child act a subset on one hand and the education institute and other education based initiatives act as another subset.



THE PROGRAMS



The Education initiative started with a vision on enhancing the learning-levels of students through improved and innovative teaching methods and tools by co-implementing in the classroom along with training of government teachers. Within the classroom, emphasis is laid on ensuring a print-rich environment for students, access to resources for triggering imagination and quick grasp of concepts, introduction of use of Integrated Approaches to Technology (ITE) in education, strengthening of Anganwadi along with development of

vibrant libraries for inculcating a reading habit from an early age.

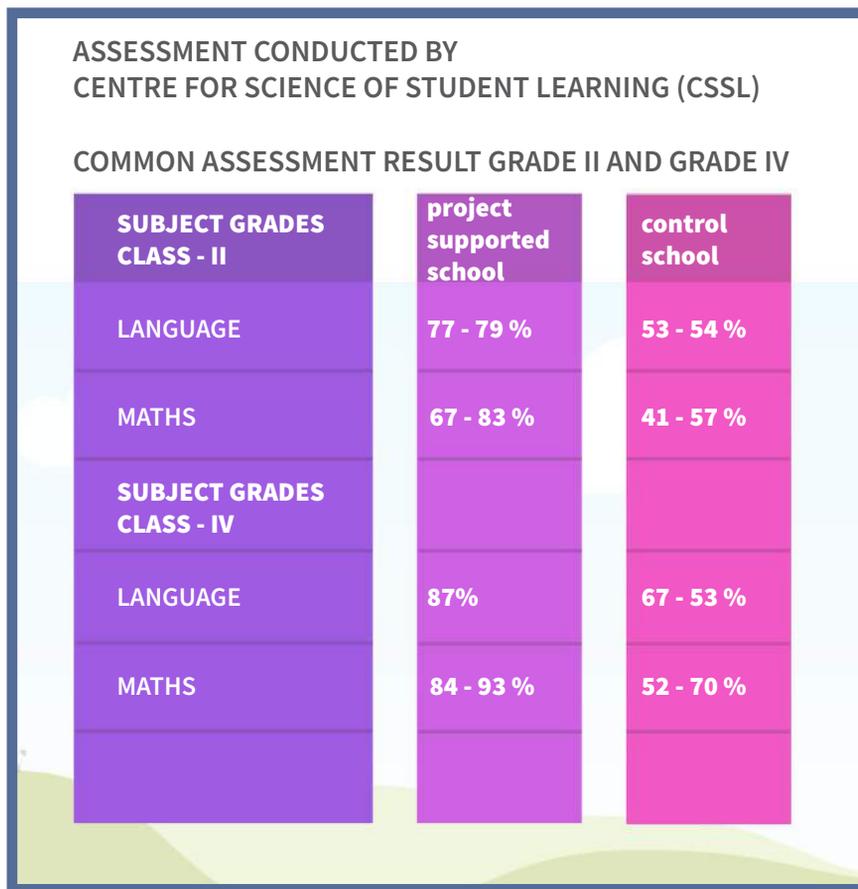
The program also focuses on improving the overall school environment through introducing the culture of safe health and hygiene in Anganwadi and schools, promoting student parliaments (Bal Sangathan). Community members form an integral part of the entire system where they are involved through school management committees and Mata Samitis, along with government representatives, for monitoring the progress of their wards, developing

the school infrastructure, assessing and providing inputs for improvement of the program.

Since its inception the Education Initiative has supported around 6,000 most marginalized children of society by leap and bounds improvement in grade appropriate Learning, established 65+ vibrant Libraries, strengthened community institutions, trained teachers in viable pedagogy, established e-learning centers and created Model Anganwadi in remotest blocks of Uttarakhand.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| SCHOOLS COVERED/ SUPPORTED..... | 65 |
| PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN COVERED..... | 1947 |
| YOUTH CLUBS..... | 40 |
| CHILDREN COVERED IN YOUTH CLUBS..... | 1212 |
| LIBRARIES COVERED/ SUPPORTED..... | 65 |
| SCHOOL TEACHERS TRAINED..... | 105 |
| SMCS/MATA SAMITI STRENGTHENING..... | 85 |
| MODEL ANGANWADI CREATED/DEVELOPED..... | 06 |

KEY OUTPUTS



ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED BY MAGIC BUS FOUNDATION GRADE III, IV AND V , AUGUST 2018 :

Gender, Health, School Environment and School Attendance and Aspiration significant improvement.

Children awareness about Right to Education.

Perception about the women's role in the society.

Importance of hand wash and food habits.

Frequent consultation with teachers for any problems in the classrooms.

ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED BY CENTRE FOR LEARNING RESOURCES 'WE LEARN ENGLISH PROGRAM' GRADE IV AND V IN JULY 2018 :

High proportion of students did good in listening comprehension.

Showed good results to speak in broken sentences. The performance was better when they were asked to describe about their routine or a friend.

BEST PRACTICES



Creation of Model Anganwadi: Himmotthan has developed 6 Model Anganwadi in the remotest block (Ghat, Chamoli) of Uttarakhand. The model Aanganwadi functioned effectively on indicators such as teaching learning material, program duration, classroom processes of ECE, transaction of ECE activities, along with providing required services at centered. Creation of Model changed the community perception towards the Aanganwadi center as being the frontline post for providing important services as well as being a 'vibrant center' for children.

ASER test for Learning enhancement: Used Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) test from October 2016, instead of a written and speed test, as conducted earlier in schools. It's an Oral test with minimum writing skills involved. Also it was easier to collate results, draw inferences and interpret it according to area, school and individual level. Data that emerged was transparent and was easily shared. This translated into a strong process and shown marked improvement in Language and Math's from 2016 to 2018.

Library Support Program and Govt.

Teacher Training: The aim of Library support program was to encourage children to read and to develop their reading, listening and comprehension and creative skills. Read A Loud, Book Talk and Story Making conducted regularly to improve language skills and increase vocabulary. 65 vibrant libraries have

been established for this. Similarly, more than 100 Govt. teacher's has been trained in pedagogy, Library, English literacy, ITE, Life Skills and on ASER and CSSL survey.

Integrated Approaches to Technology (ITE):

ITE has bridge digital divide and empower children to use more and more technologies to develop their skills. It has also trained Govt. teachers in Tata Institute of Social Science (TISS) designed training module for their all-round development in innovations and technology. Children has developed lesson plans and project from their curriculum and showcase their talent in Annual ITE Mela, which was highly appreciated by the District Administration.

Strengthening of School Management

Committees: The major interventions were administered to mobilize the community participation such as training, advocating on democratic election of committee members and linking the committee with the outside stakeholders to implement the school development plan. Since, they were in the budding stage. The perception of the SMC didn't show much progress in initial stage. So, their attention was moved to actionable issues such as attendance and enrolment and availability of infrastructure. The tangible changes in these outcomes resulted in changing their perception.

Cleanliness Award: The Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar, an initiative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development to ensure that all the schools have separate toilet facilities for boys and girls. It lays emphasis on promoting safe and appropriate hygiene practices among the schools and behavior in students. Mauna Talla school, Ramgarh, Nainital was given this award for its high standard toilet and drinking water facilities. The E-wash project in the Anganwadi centers and schools was a good example of how convergence added to the impact of project.



WAY FORWARD

This scale up phase has been developed based on the learnings and recommendations of third party Impact Assessment of pilot intervention.

- The project will adopt a five pronged approach.
- Ensuring improved accountability in Anganwadi by creating awareness among parents vis-à-vis rights to pre-primary education, and empowerment through monitoring tools.
- Undertaking the Early Literacy, Library and Numeracy Program in primary schools, which will develop reading, writing and arithmetic skills among early grades.
- Integrated Approach to Technology (ITE) in Secondary Schools.
- Promotion of Blind Sports at National Institute of Visually Handicapped, Dehradun (NIVH).
- Establishment of Regional Development Centers (RDC) for middle distance in athletics to enhance competitive skills amongst selected athletes and introduction of Kid Athletics Program (KAP) in schools.

The project will be implemented in collaboration with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and National Institute of Visually Handicapped, Dehradun (NIVH). The Trusts through Himmotthan will provide technical and financial support, in terms of quality human resources for pre-primary and primary school readiness, adoption of technology in secondary schools and establishing a sports portfolio. Funds from the SSA, ICDS and Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE) will be mobilized for pre-primary and primary schools, strengthening of NIVH for promoting sports for the visually handicapped in North India and RDC as a hub of middle distance running through selection processes.

Learning Made Easy with Technology

The Integrated Approach to Technology in Education has benefitted youth in Tehri Garhwal district of Uttarakhand. Students have shown tremendous growth in academics, and the results are for all to see.

According to the National Sample Survey, 2015, merely 30.5 percent of the youth in Uttarakhand knew how to operate a computer. Of this, only 10 percent used it to type documents. With little or no knowledge about technology, students had limited awareness of things beyond their textbooks. With an objective to bridge the digital divide as well as to improve higher order skills of the youth, Integrated Approach to Technology in Education (ITE) was introduced in five schools of Tehri Garhwal district of Uttarakhand.

The program covered 140 children from grades 6-8 and one teacher from each school. Students were trained on the use of computers and encouraged to create technology-based projects on topics from their curriculum. Technology remained majorly in the hands of the children who used it as a creative and explorative tool. In addition to this, they also worked on community-based projects on issues connected to their immediate environment. Soon, the intervention began generating results. Students and teachers have now become technology savvy and are skilled in practical application rather than simply visualizing technology in isolation. The teachers identify topics from the students' curriculum for their project work. The children use their creativity to work with different mediums including the internet, laptop, camera and applications like multimedia, Movie Maker, and so on. The projects created are on varied subjects like geometry, history, biology, etc., which has allowed the students to use technology to deepen their understanding of standard school curriculum.

As stated by Lucky Ramola, a student of grade 7, Upper Primary School, Phalenda, "I had never used computers before and now I use it with ease. I have worked on projects in subjects like Hindi and science. I would continue using technology even after I graduate from the school. It is really interesting and exciting."



For community-based projects, students interview people from the local governing bodies, people from the community, make field visits and conduct public meetings. So far, children have produced multimedia projects on Garhwali folk culture, Himalayan medicinal plants, and their respective villages. These projects enable the children to explore beyond their textbooks, establish understanding based on real life context as well as global co-existence.

Moreover, they have been able to use technology as a tool to speak on local social and cultural issues. The students recently showcased their efforts at the ITE Mela which was organized in April 2018 in their district. Their incredible work was appreciated by all and the attendees were impressed by the students' knowledge and confidence.

Excited about the students' performance at the event, Bhubaneswar Prasad Jadali, Assistant Block Education Officer, of Bhilangana block, Tehri Garhwal, shared his view, "I was surprised to see the children presenting so well. I did not expect them to operate the computers so seamlessly. I saw them on stage, articulating their work. Technology can do wonders when used effectively, and this can be seen here. This will definitely help reduce the digital divide in Bhilangana Block."

The teachers associated with the program have also been happy with the way the students are progressing. As mentioned by Laxmi Prasad Bhatt, a language teacher of grade 6, "Technology and its practical use is only seen in mathematics and science. But in this intervention, children use technology to work on subjects like Hindi and social sciences too. When I was trained, I was very skeptical about the response we would receive from children in our deprived areas. But here I am, proudly witnessing my students' presentations. I am a confident teacher now and ready to take the program forward."

LIVESTOCK

Central Himalayan Livestock Initiative



BACKGROUND

Livestock rearing is an integral part of mountain farming systems. In central Himalayas of Uttarakhand, there is a dynamic relationship among Common Property Resources (CPRs), livestock, poultry and crops in the mixed crop-livestock farming systems. Livestock depends on fodder grown on community land, forestland and crop residues and provide milk, manure and much needed draught power and hence plays an essential role in sustainability of mountain farming. About 80% of population's livelihood is based on livestock rearing in Uttarakhand and constitute a key component of rural economy in the state.

However, conventional breeding, feeding and animal rearing practices, drastic seasonal scarcity of nutritional feed and fodder, non-descript milch and meat animals, inaccessibility to animal health services, unavailability of seed capital for start-up, tough terrain, marketing of milk and other dairy products, meat and eggs make livestock-based enterprises a challenging initiative.

Hence, a basket approach through two or more than two enterprises play a major role to meet the objective of sustainability. In this context, Himmatan contemplates diversified livestock-based enterprises through strengthening of dairy, goatry and poultry value chains by reinforcing input services like producing quality feed, imparting health services, feed locally, ensuring availability of green fodder, imparting animal health services, augmenting institutional involvement and developing self-sustained business models and micro-enterprises in mountains.

STRATEGY

To address the challenges, associated with the livestock sector a process of reverse integration is being adopted as against the input based approach. Keeping the market demand for animal based products, 'Large/ Small Ruminants and Poultry', at the forefront and plugging the critical gaps along with strengthening the weak links across the value chain is the strategy being adopted, aimed towards addressing the challenges. Some of the key highlights include :



CHALLENGES

■ Large Ruminants

Scattered hamlets, high cost of aggregation

Market related challenges

Demand/Supply Challenges

Low productivity in animals

■ Small Ruminants

Low productivity-weight gain

■ Poultry

Challenges of intensive poultry under mountain specificities

APPROACH

- Using a milk shed approach to achieve economies of scale in a homogenous cluster
- Use of Bulk Milk Coolers at different locations
- A decentralized dairy model involving community at large
- Monthly payment mode based on quality parameters

- Targeting peri-urban markets
- Small retail outlets, minimizing operational/transport costs
- More preference for loose milk is an opportunity

- Processed milk product line having longer shelf life

- Breed improvement, cadre of para-vets
- Fodder plantation, fortified manufactured animal feed production
- Improved animal management practices

- Breed improvement measures
- Semi-stall feeding practices introduced
- Better goat management: medium size goat herd (9 female+1 male)
- System of Breeding buck

- Promotion of local bird based poultry
- Semi-Intensive and Assisted backyard poultry model



THE PROGRAMS

Central Himalayan Livestock Initiative (CHLI) is being implemented in 600 villages across 11 hill districts of Uttarakhand. This year the project was extended in Kangra district of Himachal. The initiative, since 2015, target to enhance quality of life of 35,000 HHs in 700 villages through self-sustained community institutions in 30 clusters of the Central Himalayan regions by March, 2021. During this year, a total of 30 clusters have been taken under the project, of which 14 project clusters are under intensive implementation with support of Tata Trusts while in other 16 clusters promotion and strengthening of community led enterprises are being endorsed by other funders. Currently over 25,000 HHs of 600 villages are involved in different livestock related interventions.



The project is being implemented in collaboration with different line departments, organizations like- Department of Animal Husbandry, MGNREGA, Rural Development Department, Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board (ULDB), Uttarakhand Sheep and Wool Development Board (USWDB), Central Poultry Development Organization (CPDO) Chandigarh, International Livestock Research Institute, Hyderabad (ILRI) and several Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs) to address issues in a holistic manner.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Animal Shed Constructions : 119 Cattle sheds, 71 Goat sheds and 14 Poultry sheds established in project villages in convergence with MGNREGA

Fodder Plantation : 172 ha. common and private land brought under fodder plantation different project villages through convergence with MGNREGA.

Large Ruminants : 301 improved Cattle and Buffaloes distributed to the farmers; over 4520 successful Artificial Inseminations were conducted by 20 Para-vets, in support of ULDB; and, 3125 new progenies born, from previous and few present years inseminations in 30 clusters.

Small Ruminants : Over 930 Goats distributed to the producers; 36 locally selected 'Breeding Bucks' distributed in 7 clusters to replicate 'Semi Intensive Goat Rearing Model'; 10 'Russian Merino Rams' (male sheep) distributed in Kalimath in support with USWDB; soft loaning started in 2 new clusters benefitting 13 more goat rearers; 846 Goat sold by the producers and earned INR.19.80 lakhs.

Animal Health : 10800 animals have given First-Aid Treatment and Vaccination; 88 Animal Health Camps organised in support to Department of Animal Husbandry, Government of Uttarakhand and Himachal.

Micro-Dairies : 25 'Decentralised Micro-Dairies' operationalized by women led Cooperatives; average monthly milk collection is 75,000 litre's, turnover to around INR. 27.35 lakh and average INR. 21.26 Lakh is being paid back to milk producers.

Animal Feed : 1500 quintal animal feed manufactured in 12 decentralised 'Animal Feed Units' and generated revenue of INR. 34.50 lakhs.

Rural Poultry : Total 7488 'Himalayans Free Range Eggs', 529 Country Chicken, 1104 Day Old Chicks sold; 144 Hill based 'Laying Hens' and 'Roosters' distributed; over 800 Rhode Island Red (RIR) parent hatching eggs of pure line rural poultry incubated in 'decentralized mini hatcheries' in support to Central Poultry Development Organization (NR), Chandigarh.

Pre-Feasibility Study in Himachal : Dairy pre-feasibility study was conducted in two clusters Bohdrini and Utrala, district Kangra in Himachal Pradesh to set up decentralized dairies.



WAY FORWARD

Scaling-up and Solarisation of Micro-Dairies

Bulk Milk Chillers will be established to collect milk from remote villages and sold via mobile vans and outlets. Establishment of community led micro-dairy in one location in Uttarakhand and two locations in Himachal Pradesh. Dairy value chain will be further strengthened by solar energy based Phase Changed material (PCM) technology, Compact Freezers and logistics issues will be addressed through milk routes networking.

Strengthening of Hybrid Animal Feed Units

The community led animal feed enterprise will be established in one location of Himachal Pradesh. The animal feed production for next financial year has been kept at 2500 quintal for 12 decentralised feed units in Uttarakhand; the raw material shortages and logistics issues would be strategically addressed in the mountain specificities.

Scaling up Semi-Intensive Goat Rearing Model

The Semi-Intensive Goat rearing model is being scaled up in 12 new clusters with locally suitable goat breed i.e. Black Bengal type, Gaddi, Chaugarkha etc. The provision of soft loan facilitated to the beneficiaries along with establishment of monitoring systems to track parents and progenies access to market.

Scaling up and Solarisation of Rural Poultry Value Chain Model

The backyard poultry value chain would be scaled in Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh. The issues of power failure in the value chain will be sustained through clean energy solutions.

Breed Improvement Program

RUSSIAN MERINO'S IN UTTARAKHAND

The man who is in action always stays behind shadows. Here is Pooran Singh Rana, a proud hardy sheep herder. It's not easy to meet this man who is always a few kilometers ahead of us, up in the mountains near Kedarnath with the sheep herds from all villages in Kalimath Valley. He has shown us a ray of hope for our sheep breed improvement program in this valley by successfully getting 21 progenies from a single Russian Merino Ram provided to him by project support. It requires a great effort and dedication to make Russian Merino Ram survive the wild conditions in mountains of Uttarakhand. Till now only Government funded Ram units have been able to do this successful.



SEMI-INTENSIVE GOAT REARING IN CENTRAL HIMALAYAS

Struggling in times of economic hardship in parenting three teenagers including a physically challenged with passing of her husband in a subsistence crisis. Poonam Devi 40, below poverty line holder in Sartola village, block Gangolihat Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand lost her husband in 2014, carried forward responsibilities of Tarun 17, Preeti 19 and disabled Manmohan 15. She somehow was managing her children but an additional charge of agricultural and livestock practices withdraws her leftover harmony. The household and associated activities could be carried out in morning and evening by the children, but long duration free range browsing of goats in daytime were affecting teenagers to sometimes overleap their school classes, either to size up physically challenged brother or assist their mother.

In 2014, Poonam Devi knit herself into a self-help group "Aray Devta Bakri Palan" developed resources to start semi-intensive goat rearing with financial and technical support from Himmatnagar and ILRI respectively. Initially, she clutched a soft loan of INR.5000/- to purchase female breeder stock while Chaugarkha strain of buck, endorsed through a breeding program. The scientific practices implemented by Poonam Devi, attributes to training programmes at times. She realized the importance of technical and economic management, therefore 1.5 crop with a cash flow of INR. 20,000/- per annum earned through selling of 50% stock and retained buffering and propagation asset alongside. Ignited passion for learning, she has appointed as a Community Resource person (CRP) / Pashu Sakhi and delivering first-aid and related services to the communities with honorarium of INR. 2000 per month.

She beared educational expenditure of her children, paid SHG's soft loan and late husband's debt. In addition, she managed to construct kitchen, toilet, bathroom and done few renovation works at home. The semi-intensive goat rearing reduced drudgeries of Poonam to 3-4 hours per day and average adult goat weight pronounced to 20 Kg in 11 months, which gained in 15 months through traditional practices, hooked ready money in 120 days earlier, consequently saving labour, moolah and time. The financial liquidity at home instill Tarun and Preeti to take interest in semi-intensive goat rearing, Tarun, who was reluctant to the housework started helping his mother to browse the flock for 2-3 hours and Preeti scoop the pellets for bio-fertilizer and supported shed management in the evening.



Keeping traditional goat rearing as a biggest challenge causing drudgeries and forest load, the semi intensive goat rearing well adopted by Poonam Devi to achieve objective of the program. Believes in the scientific based initiatives, her life makes a shift to pull herself from poverty, reducing workload and hooked an auxiliary income in the hill farming system. In 2017, her daughter Preeti got married after completing graduation, now Tarun helping his mother to scale and integrate the farming approach and Manmohan 'as ray of hope' rehabilitated at home to live decent standard of life. In the year 2018, her passion and accountability glimpsed to 'Chair of the Board' in a state level producer company, Trishulii Producer Co.Ltd, Dehradun, an apex institution for 20 self-reliant co-operatives of Uttarakhand. She has marked a paradigm shift from poverty and socio-economic issues to a sustainable and governance role.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WaSH)

BACKGROUND

Improving Community Health through Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation is one of the flagship initiatives under Himmatan. It aims to improve community health through village level drinking water and environmental sanitation projects, with an added focus on hygiene and is being implemented through village based drinking water and sanitation committees, which plan, design, implement and manage their own schemes.

Since October 2002 to March 2016, three Phases have been successfully completed covering **133 villages**, benefiting **7,000 households** comprising of **46,794 beneficiaries**. A total of **227 drinking water schemes, 573 Rain Water Harvesting Structures (RWHS) and 6,961 Sanitation units** were constructed. *The fresh Phase has started in 2016 for a period of three years, which would cover an additional 400 villages, 100 schools, benefiting around 60,000 people.*

The WaSH new phase is focusing on
Water security

- Water quality management
- Promotion of point-of-use technologies
- Making villages open defecation free
- School WaSH facilities upgradation
- Behavior Change Communication (BCC)
- Working closely on the Swachh Bharat Mission with the State, Central government and Gram Panchayats



THE PROGRAMME

Education – Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (E-WaSH):

E-WaSH programme is being implemented in 86 government schools and Anganwadi Centers (AWCs). The three-year project was divided into two parts: hardware and soft skills. Initially the main focus was on creating basic facilities such as sanitation units, provision of potable water alongside routine awareness activities aimed towards initiating view of behavior change of target students of Government Primary schools and Aanganwadi Centers (AWCs) on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH) components.

An extensive IEC/BCC campaign was implemented under which three media were used

- Print media: this included wall paintings, WaSH booklets, message stickers, posters, banners, hoardings, handbills etc.
- Folk media: puppet shows, songs, nukkad natak were organized.
- Electronic media: animated video films, jingles were developed and displayed amongst the students. To implement hardware activities, School Management Committees (SMC) were trained and are now responsible for execution of activities as well as under taking future operation and maintenance for all assets created under the project.



WaSH in Schools Program by (HPCL):

Himtotthan, under its WaSH initiative has implemented project in 50 schools which is part of its integrated approach. School Management Committee (SMC) and School Club were strengthened through BCC/IEC tools. This project was funded by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL). The project covered 50 government schools, covering more than 3,000 students. The project started from April 2018 and ended in December 2018.

Swachh Bharat Mission - Gramin (SBM-G) support : Himtotthan assisted state government on BCC/IEC under Swachh Bharat Mission in following district Tehri, Chamoli, Dehradun and Pithoragarh of Uttarakhand and Mansa district of Punjab.

Swachh Bharat Mission - Gramin Plus (SBM-G): Himtotthan already assisted SBM (G) and now supporting SBM - G Plus state government through state and district level workshops on Solid Liquid Resource Management (SLRM). In the next financial year some pilot on plastic waste management will be planned.

Block Open Defecation Free (BODF): Gangolihat block, Pithoragarh has been taken up by Himtotthan, under the State's Block Open Defecation Free (BODF) programme. BODF Project is funded by Tata Trusts and H.T. Parekh Foundation with the objective of making the block of Gangolihat, open defecation free and improving community health through drinking water supply and sanitation. All 312 villages of this block will benefit from this programme. The primary focus is on community mobilization and the construction of sanitation units (IHHL), ensuring their usage, mapping all water sources and to strengthen the capacity of community for its sustenance and educating and providing affordable offline Point of Use (PoU) solutions across all 312 villages.

WaSH by-Titan: Eleven villages have been provided WaSH facilities through this programme of Thatyur and Chamba blocks of district Tehri Garhwal with support from the TITAN Company Ltd. In this programme, the implementation phase of the project is complete in March 2018. Now the next phase has been approved which would help 15 additional villages. The survey work is in progress.



Spring Information System (SIS): Himmotthan is working in collaboration with Uttarakhand Space Application Centre for Spring Information System. A comprehensive data inventory is prepared on GIS platform by the Himmotthan team. Spring Information System provides essential information as well as effective monitoring methods for Springshed Management. The interdisciplinary nature of the inventory data aids the process of improving the understanding of springs ecosystem, distribution, status and restoration. 170 villages/ Spring-sheds data of Tehri and Pithoragarh districts are available on Spring Information System. Link to Spring information system : www.himmotthan.org

School Modernization Programme by The Hans Foundation: This project focuses on establishing WaSH facilities and awareness on behavior change in 38 model schools under Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) in 11 districts of Uttarakhand. The project is assisted by Hans foundation. The project duration is from September 2018 to August 2019. Overall, the project would directly benefit more than 12,000 students. key results areas of the project will be as follows:

- 37 model schools/colleges to be covered for sanitation facility.
- 01 model school/college to support in potable water supply augmentation.
- Over 12,000 students/ children would be benefited through sanitation facilities are proposed.
- Toilet repair of 73 existing single units in 29 schools.
- Toilet repair of 36 double/triple toilet units in 08 schools.
- Construction of 21 new double unit toilets in 21 schools.
- Electrification in all 38 schools.
- Technical review and monitoring in all 38 schools.
- White wash and wall paintings in all 38 schools.
- Awareness generation on WaSH in all 38 schools.



Key Outputs

Education – Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (E-WaSH)

- Water supply in 86 schools
- Construction and renovation sanitary toilets in 86 schools
- Garbage and Soak pits constructed in 86 schools
- Hand wash station in 86 schools
- Installation of offline water filters in 86 schools/Anganwadi Centers
- White wash and painting of walls in 86 schools
- Water quality monitoring and surveillance in 66 schools and 20 Anganwadi Centers
- Awareness Campaigns/IEC/BCC activities in all 86 schools/Anganwadis
- Training & capacity building in 66 schools and 20 Anganwadi Centers
- Execution of School Action Plans, Puppet Shows and Nukkad Nataks performed at all 86 locations

Block Open Defecation Free (BoDF)

- 1900 sanitation units (IHHL) constructed
- Hydrogeological survey and mapping and water security plans of 127 villages
- Water quality monitoring and surveillance in 150 villages
- Recharge activities' implementation 50 villages
- Healthy home survey in 312 villages

Way Forward

Himmatthan's WaSH initiative 2020, will benefit an additional 400 plus villages, covering more than 25,000 households and 60,000 beneficiaries in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

STUDENTS, CHANGE AGENT FOR SWACHHTA

Serkhet, a Government Primary school at Raipur Block situated in remotely located block of Dehradun district, which is within the Dehradun district however, in terms of facilities it is in the tail end. Serkhet School is situated around 30 K.M away from the district head quarter of Dehradun having 33 students attending from 5-6 nearby villages, mostly located within the periphery of 4-5 k.m.

During initial discussion with school authorities, regarding WaSH in school project, they vindicated less interest, reason was obvious that many people come and talk, however no one implement programme. However, post various meeting school authorities came on board and were then confident that project will surely translate into the ground. As per the commitment project rolled out and completed on time, by, the project was financially assisted by HPCL and closely associated by Tata Trusts center office.

Students Change agents and ambassadors for our School WaSH programme are incredibly happy to see the changes in school ambience, potable water and clean sanitation facilities have been provided under the project which are up and running. Beside this many educational seasonal on water quality, related issues, better sanitation and its maintenance are conducted through better means such as puppet shows, small film clips, books were also distributed to students on WaSH in school along with other Behavior Change Material, Cap, Note Book strikers etc.

Students say our school stands out different from other schools; it is vibrant and colorful, whilst many good educational messages are embossed on the wall. We read them daily, and enjoying inducting them into our daily routine be it cleaning of school premises, better toilets and potable water management. A member of School Management Committee (SMC) and a teach says this is welcoming initiate, now it a common duty of SMC, teachers and students to maintain all assets created under the project and ensuring long term sustainably thus students can be benefitted for a longer period of time. We would like to thanks to all the support extended under the project by various agencies for improving the quality of life of rural communities.

WATER FLOWING IN DAYARANI LAKE, PITHORAGARH, UTTARAKHAND

Himmotthan, under Tata Water Mission is working on water security programme at Gangolihaat block of Pithoragarh district, Uttarakhand. Under this initiative more than 312 springshed has been mapped for its geology and geomorphology, and around 110 spring shed has been treated, as per treatment plan. The overall initiative is linked to augment the water discharge in identified springs during the lean session (April – June). As many reports, included the recent Niti Aayog report indicated that spring water discharges are depleting in central and western Himalayan regions. The more details on the inventory of spring initiative is at: <http://www.himmotthan.org/vgis/wmap.aspx>

During March 2017, Himmotthan has taken up a Dayarani lake revival work along with forest department and Gram Panchayat. Dayarani Lake situated in Gram Panchayat Uparara, in Gangolihaat. The lake is located at an elevation of 1811 meters (Location: 29°40'42.20"N 80° 2'22.40"E). Himmotthan team has worked closely with forest department and identified and implemented the catchment treatment work in around 3 hectares. A yearlong effort has resulted water flowing in the lake during this summer. Now, the seasonal lake is converting to perennial lake.

December 16, 2018. Dayarani Lake has been inaugurated and open for public by Mrs. Meena Gangola (Members of Legislative Assembly) and BDO Gangolihat Mr. Varun Choudhary (IAS), along with other dignitaries. MLA and BDO has appreciated the efforts made by Himmotthan on lake augmentation. Dayarani Lake will also act as Spring knowledge Center (SKC) which will help develop conservation awareness, participatory approach and training to para geologist.



Himmothan has contributed on Niti Aayog Report on “Inventory and Revival of Springs in the Himalayas for the Water Security”. This is important to note that more than 90% rural water supply of Uttarakhand is spring fed.

Therefore, springs play a vital role on the rural economy and eco-system in Uttarakhand. Himmothan has taken up the spring management issues with state forest department which is a nodal agency, as mostly springs either emerge or have its catchment area in the reserve forest.

Undertaking the importance of spring’s forest department constituted a Spring Management Consortium (SMC) in November 2018, which will spearhead the spring initiative in the State and will be headed by the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (PCCF), along with 18 members (which included all water related line department, experts and research institutes). Himmothan coordinator, WaSH has been given a key role as a Member Secretary to the SMC. This will assist furthering the water security mission in the state along with all key stakeholders.

UTTARAKHAND POST DISASTER LIVELIHOODS RESTORATION PROGRAM



BACKGROUND

In June 2013 Uttarakhand witnessed one of the most devastating catastrophe when nature's fury hit the upper reaches of the State. The unexpected rains hit Uttarkashi, Pithoragarh, Chamoli and Rudraprayag districts severely flash floods wiped out villages, agriculture land, roads, bridges and livestock. Immediately after the disaster a total 580 human lives were reported lost and more than 4000 were declared missing; 4200 villages were affected; 9200 livestock lost and 3320 houses were fully damaged. The death toll kept on rising for later months after the tragedy struck. Schools, Public Health Facilities and other essential lifeline structures were severely affected more than 500 villages became cut off from state and national highways.

Relief and rescue operations started and many agencies of Government, Non-Government and Corporates rushed to the severely hit and cut-off villages to contribute in the process of rehabilitation and resettlement of the locals affected. Amid chaos and widespread destruction representatives of TATA Relief Committee, TATA Administrative Services (TAS) and Himmotthan Society reached the destruction spots and after analyzing and assessing the damage started the relief work for the community. As most of the agencies and donors that had pitched in after the damage had time limitations for rehabilitating, normalizing and specially livelihoods restoration on ground, and were longing for agencies that could be handed over the long run measures and implementation processes to take care of the people with continuous support and dedication, the idea of a long term livelihoods restoration program got incubated with a larger duration commitment towards bringing the life of people back to normal.

“Uttarakhand Post Disaster Livelihoods Program (UPDLP) was initiated for 3 years in 63 villages, covering 5925 households across Uttarkashi, Rudraprayag and Pithoragarh which were the worst effected districts.”

THE ISSUES

- Immediate relief to the actual needy survivors of the devastating floods.
- To bring the community back to its feet after the psychological trauma of disaster specially in Rudraprayag.
- District where 201 deaths were reported.
- Identification of pockets /clusters whose accessibility had been cut from local markets. (A survey showed that 85 percentage of households affected had lost links with small local markets after the Disaster).
- Livelihoods mapping within the disaster hit villages/ clusters and anticipation of their adoption by the people.
- Replacement of Livelihoods dependent on Pilgrim tourism and temple related works by, engaging the community in natural resource based livelihoods such as Livestock Rearing, Agriculture, Off Farm Activities.
- Linking the livelihoods activities with markets to make them viable and sustainable in long run.
- To incubate and initiate community driven and community serving alternate livelihood options for the disaster hit people.



STRATEGY ADOPTED

- From “We are Lost!” to “We can do!” mode

The process of post disaster trauma recovery and treatment was initiated to infuse self-belief and confidence building amongst the community members.

- Introduction of Community Institutional Activities in “We can do!” mode

After the confidence building the community social structure was strengthened by identifying and strengthening the local community collectives that served as coping mechanism. With this the concept of Self Help was introduced in for psychological broken people specially women who lost family members and assets.

- **Focus shifting to Alternate Livelihoods**

The institutional structure and demands from the women through open discussions, provided the direction for 'Livelihoods Recovery' services and made sure that these services reached the needy and vulnerable in an efficient manner. This gave the onus of decision making to the community for deciding, "Who will get what" from the basket of livelihood recovery options available in the Project.

- **Recovery of Damaged Resources**

The post disaster assessment brought forward the fact that there were many damaged resources like Agriculture land near rivers, irrigation channels and Orchards. Reclamation of productivity of these damaged assets was a major priority of the project.

- **Scaling up of Natural Resource Based Enterprises for Livelihoods Recovery**

The loopholes in natural resource management in the mountains were identified and the ecological bridges between Forestry, Agriculture and Livestock rearing practiced in the hills were linked. The basic idea was to upscale the integrated approach followed by the community.



INTERVENTIONS

As the genesis of the program was from the need for long term work to bring the alternates for livelihoods for effected people, the interventions were designed under following heads :

- Collective Institution formation to give a community base in the villages and start post trauma mobilization of women/men. Five Self Reliant Cooperatives with 42 Village Organizations and 285 SHG.s gave the institutional structure to the project.
- Bringing Natural Resource Management (NRM) based activities like Agriculture, Dairy Farming, Goat/Sheep Rearing, Poultry Farming and breed improvement for small and large ruminants for the people who had lost their Pilgrim Tourism, temple based livelihoods or any other source of income.
- Focus on distressed and women headed families whose all source of incomes had

been lost by engaging them in off farm activities like Flour Mills operation, Hand Knitting, Blacksmithery and Traditional Music Band service for community.

- In all five clusters under the project Alternate Community Enterprises were established after conducting viability studies within local markets for rural products that community could offer. Enterprises like 3 Agro-Processing units cum Feed Units for value addition in agriculture and productivity enhancement of livestock, 8 Dairy Milk Outlets, 2 Wool Processing and Weaving centers and 1 Food Corner gave thrust to the community business run and managed by community representatives.
- Market support handholding of SRC's by linkage of community enterprises run by them with apex level Farmer Producer Company.

OUTCOME & IMPACT

- Creation of social capital in all five clusters by creation of community led institutions SHG, VO, and SRC, and financial capital of Rs. 1 Crore in the form of savings by the community.
- The Project covered 5000 Households from 5925 Households which were effected by Disaster.
- 701 most Vulnerable families were supported by both on farm and off farm income generation activities.
- The average annual income of 241 dairy farmers was increased to Rs. 23.5 Thousand.
- Total 433 improved livestock management structures were provided to the progressive cattle and goat rearers to increase productivity and income.
- 124 Hectare community Fodder Plantation was done.
- The total annual income from 10 intensively measurable livelihood activities is Rs 1.48 Crore for 2010 beneficiaries covered under them.
- 124 Hectares of Community Fodder Plantation was done under the project to address the Fodder Shortage in the mountains.
- 5 Micro Dairies were established which market on an average 200 Liters Milk through 10 Outlets.
- 3 Cattle Feed Units were established as Community enterprises that manufacture and market 30 Quintal Feed per month.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS AND LEARNINGS

- The Community based Disaster management system at local level should be developed and strengthened through appropriate training and awareness programs.
- Aspect of psycho-social support should be integrated into medical plans for disaster affected people.
- Beneficiary selection becomes difficult after the disaster as socio economic inequalities gets magnified.
- The support from most of the organizations/institutions is immediate and often for a short duration, however restoring livelihoods is a relatively long drawn affair.
- A very close coordination is a must between organizations operating within the same area and offering similar interventions to rebuild the community's confidence after the disaster.
- As a lot of money gets pumped in a disaster hit area the ground realities and socio economic conditions of the people directly affected by the disaster change very quickly. Hence the baseline of the area before intervening should be a working document and needs to be updated with correct facts and figures for at least 2 years.
- The design of the project for a disaster hit area should be such that the budget line should be flexible enough to incorporate any change that the situation demands while implementation.
- The immediate aftermath of the disaster everyone needs help, but in the medium and long run it is important to focus on the most vulnerable, not necessarily the most affected.
- Interventions have largely been successful where investments have been made in traditional income generation activities e.g. Dairy, Goat Rearing.



WAY FORWARD

The rigorous work carried under the project for four years has given a strong community institution structure in all five clusters. The self-sustaining enterprises both at individual and community level are being run by the community with complete ownership after a handholding of few years. Many interventions that were successful in the project are being replicated, adopted and up scaled by programs of State Government.

For further improvement and business expansion through alternate livelihood options Himmotthan has further tied and co-partnered with various State Government Programs like ILSP (Integrated Livelihood Support Project) and SRLM (State Rural Livelihood Mission) to further strengthen the individual and social Entrepreneurship models that will further take them to the path of sustainability and economic viability in posterity.

HIMMOTTHAN'S PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS - GOVT. OF UTTARAKHAND

9

Uttarakhand State Rural Livelihood Mission (USRLM) Department of Rural Development, Govt. of Uttarakhand

Livelihoods of mountain communities in the Central Himalayan state of Uttarakhand are primarily subsistence oriented and largely dependent on surrounding natural resources. Over the years, rural inhabitants continue to deal with challenges pertaining to disaster risks, agriculture and bio resource management, environmental degradation and out migration. Rural women are the main workforce in farm-based operations; however, due to lack of appropriate institutions, skills, knowledge and finances to enhance livelihood options, it is difficult to generate sustained family income in the mountains.

Considering the rapid out migration, the changing aspirations of people - especially the youth - and the growing realization that they are entitled to a local source of livelihoods, there is a need for an innovative, entrepreneurial and mountain specific skill development approach. Natural resource-based skills and entrepreneurship have a distinct advantage in this terrain. In addition, non-traditional skills practiced by mountain people need to be further developed for making available employability opportunities locally. Therefore, skilling and livelihoods creation in Himalayas need to be taken up at scale in order to address issues of migration and unemployment.



LIVELIHOOD SKILLS UTTARAKHAND

In 2017, Tata Group (Tata Trusts, Tata Consultancy Services and Tata Strive) and state Government of Uttarakhand joined hands to implement a joint skilling and Livelihood initiatives in the state. Under this umbrella of joint implementation, on March 26, 2018, a letter of understanding (LoU) was signed between SPMU, Department of Rural Development, Uttarakhand and Himmotthan Society and the project 'Livelihood Skills Uttarakhand' was started.

The aim of this collaboration was to enhance the livelihood and skills of rural households, especially in remote hilly areas. The focus of the project is to tackle the following issues :

- Lack of mobilization of the rural poor and insufficient investments for building community institutions.
- Lack of sufficient Livelihood generating skills among the people.
- Weak linkages with banks leading to low credit mobilization.
- Lack of opportunities for diversification in Livelihoods.
- Lack of infrastructure and marketing support.

The project is being implemented in Ukhimath, Pauri, Chinyalisaur, Berinag and Betalghat blocks across 5 districts in the state. The project aims to organize 25,000 households (comprising 100,000 individuals) into community institutions, of which over 12,500 households will be self-employed in different livelihood activities.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- 14,428 Households covered in a total of 437 villages.
- Formation of Community based groups: SHGs- 1894; Village Organisations (Vos) – 115; Cluster level Federations (CLFs) – 4.
- Preparation of 869 Micro credit Livelihood Plans. A sum of around Rs. 7.85 crore is released by Uttarakhand State Rural Livelihood Mission (USRLM) to the SHGs and Village organisations.
- 629 peoples received different skill enhancement trainings on Mushroom cultivation, Micro Dairy, Fisheries, pickle production, jute bag making.
- 209 persons trained as Community Resource Persons (CRPs).
- 6 Community owned Livelihood Enterprises formed.

WAY FORWARD

- Participatory identification of poor households.
- 5000-SHGs, 600-Vos, 49-Cluster Level Federations (CLF), comprising, 25000 Rural women.
- 20,000 women will be skilled in rural livelihoods.
- Over Rs. 32 crores worth of financial inclusion will be generated for 25,000 poor households.
- 45 rural enterprises.
- At least 10 market linkages will be established for sustained marketing of agriculture, livestock and off farm based products and services.

Uttarakhand Forest Resource Management Project (UFRMP)
Uttarakhand Forest Department
Project funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

BACKGROUND

Himmotthan Society has signed a Contract of Field NGO (FNGO) with Project Management Unit (PMU), Uttarakhand Forest Resource Management Project (UFRMP), a project funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The project is being implemented in 48 Van Panchayats of Narendranagar Forest Division and 84 Van Panchayats of Soil Conservation Division, Lansdowne.

The aim of the project is to address the issues focusing on controlling drivers of forest degradation by eco-restoration, and enhancement of forest resources, developing livelihoods opportunities and income generation activities of the forest dependent people residing in the fringes of forests. Himmotthan has been assigned services of community mobilization, facilitation of micro planning process, formation and strengthening of community institutions, providing guidance in income generating activities, household baseline survey and conducting technical trainings for VPs, SHGs and Federations to build their capacity in implementation of project activities.

STRATEGY

Strengthening the capacity of Van Panchayats (VPs), SHGs and cluster level Cooperatives for sustainable forest management and improved livelihoods.

- Creating awareness in the Van Panchayats towards project concept, aims, objectives, implementation strategy and monitoring mechanism.
- Help Van Panchayats in preparation of Micro plans using PRA tools.
- Adoption/ reorganization/ formation of Self-help Groups in the villages, their sensitization and activation.
- Help in developing Micro-credit linkages for SHGs at cluster level.
- Capacity-building of Van Panchayats and SHGs.
- Formation and strengthening of Cluster Level Federation for setting up and managing local resource and need based enterprises and developing backward and forward linkages for sustainability of institutions.
- Facilitate SHGs and Federation in product development and developing their business models and microfinancing.
- To facilitate linkages between SHGs/ federation, financial institutions and other schemes/ programs to mobilize resources based on convergence.
- Provide market support to SHGs and their Federations.
- Providing hand-hold support to the Van Panchayats/ SHGs/ Federations in all their activities.



KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- 214 SHGs were formed/ reorganized and adopted in both divisions.
- 132 Micro plans were prepared by facilitating the Van Panchayats through various PRA tools.
- 3 cluster level federation has been formed and registered under the Self Reliant Cooperatives.
- 18 Mushroom Unit established in Lansdowne Forest Division and successfully managing by individual entrepreneurs.
- 14 Hectare area brought under Lemon grass cultivation in order to develop the Lansdowne division as an aromatic cluster.
- A total of 100 demonstration plots of pulses and legumes are developed for promotion and developing the pulses clusters in rain-fed conditions.
- The cluster level federations have done business of Rs.8.50 Lakhs by selling local produce in nearby markets.

WAY FORWARD

- Establishing aromatic and culinary herbs cluster in Lansdowne Forest Division.
- Promotion of good agriculture practices (GAP), post-harvest processes and market linkages for pulses and legumes in Devprayag area of Narendranagar Forest Division.
- Establishment of dairy value chain in the Hewal valley of Narendranagar Forest Division.
- Development of SHG level livelihood plans and Cooperative Level business plan and its implementation.
- Setting up cooperative level enterprises and developing backward and forward linkages.
- Facilitation in establishment of Livelihood Park – A Joint Venture of Forest Department and Adjoining Community at Rishikesh.

Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP)

Department of Rural Development, Govt. of Uttarakhand
Uttarakhand Gramaya Vikas Samiti (UGVS)

BACKGROUND

Himmotthan Society has signed a contract of Technical Agency (TA) with Project Management Unit (PMU), Uttarakhand Gramaya Vikas Samiti (UGVS) a project funded by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The project is being implemented in Augustmuni, Tharali and Garur blocks of districts Rudraprayag, Chamoli and Bageshwar respectively. The aim of the project is to alleviate poverty in the rural hills by promoting sustainable livelihood opportunities, priority targets groups include small rural producers, women, scheduled caste households and young people.

Himmotthan is providing services in the field of :

- *Community mobilization*
- *Household baseline surveys*
- *Formation and strengthening of community institutions i.e. Producer Groups (PGs), Vulnerable Producer (VPGs) Groups and Livelihood Collectives (LCs)*
- *Facilitating technical trainings*
- *Exposure visits and value chain based market linkages in implementation of the project activities*

STRATEGY

Integrated Livelihood Support Project focused on individual farmer, on their own initiatives to establish marketing channels under technology management and economics.

The following strategies are being followed to implement the project :

- Village level Meetings and Household assessment
- Formation and support to Producer Groups (PGs) and Vulnerable Producer Groups (VPGs)
- Develop Value Chain based Food Security Improvement Plans (FSIPs)
- Formation of higher level organization, Livelihood Collectives-LC
- Develop Agri-Upscaling Plan (AUP) and Business Development Plan (BDP) for each LC
- Value Chain based Production and Marketing
- Institutional umbrella under Hilans brand
- Innovation linkages through Line Departments, KVKs, Universities etc.
- Capacity Building, Technical Trainings and Exposure Visits

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Establishment of 10 Livelihood Collectives (LC) to link 693 Producer & Vulnerable Producer Groups (PG &VPG) with shareholding of 5817 members
- Setting up 9 Big Collection Centers and 41 Mini Collection Centers
- Constructions of 142 Low Density Polyethylene Tanks (LDPE)
- Fodder Plantation and Fallow Land Development in 50 Hectare each
- Setting up Chain Link Boundary Fencing up to 31,380 Running Meter (RM)
- MNREGA Convergences funds dovetailed to INR.72.53 lakhs
- Organized 1 Hilans Kisan Mela in Rudraprayag, Chamoli and Bageshwar district each
- IFAD's Implementation Support Mission Visit: The Mission in order to assess the progress of different livelihood activities visited Himmotthan-ILSP, Augustmuni and Tharali blocks. The visiting team acknowledged and appreciated the work being done through the Sanjeevani Livelihood Collective.



WAY FORWARD

Building Sustainable Livelihood through Communities based Natural Resource Management.

Scaling up Communities Enterprises and Value Chain based Marketing.

Establishing On-Farm and Off-Farm Growth Centers to improve Rural Livelihood in the Hills.

Fostering Convergences and Partnership with Line Departments.



HIMMOTTHAN INTERVENTIONS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

10

DISTRICT - KANGRA

In year 2018 Himmotthan has initiated development initiatives focusing on livestock based interventions in Himachal Pradesh with the aim to reach out to the farmers, especially tribal women farmers of the state, organize them under farmer's institutions and start livestock based business enterprises.

Currently Himmotthan is working in two clusters i.e. Utrala in Baijnath block and Boh-Drini in Rait block of District Kangra of Himachal Pradesh. Two clusters (Boh-Drini and Utrala) consisting of a total of 40 villages having over 3000 households. Both cluster have significant Schedule Tribes population of Gaddis and Gujjars. Both the communities are mainly dependent of livestock rearing and are the primary beneficiary of the Himmotthan's intervention, though the local institutions include other community members as well.

SCOPING STUDY

A detailed scoping study has been conducted in Himachal Pradesh to identify the suitable areas for livestock intervention. Study was conducted in Sirmaur, Bilaspur, Mandi, Kangra, Hamirpur and Una districts of Himachal Pradesh adopting the following selection criteria for finalisation of cluster :



- Mountain/Hilly districts of the state
- Areas with the high dependence on livestock rearing
- Areas with less dependence on Horticulture (Apple and other high value crops)
- Areas with potential milk market within 25 km of cluster location.
- Areas without any established collective milk marketing system
- Areas with round the year accessibility and road connectivity
- Possibility of Water Programme, Agriculture programme and Rural Tourism initiative

Study team interacted with farmers, milk producers, HP milk federation, NGOs, Govt. officials, Veterinary officials, milk sellers etc. to understand the ground situation of livestock sector in Himachal. Study Highlighted the present condition and gaps in milk production, milk marketing, fodder availability, breed improvement in the state. This study formed the basis of selection the intervention clusters and intervention strategy in Himachal Pradesh for Himmotthan.

STRATEGY

Himmotthan is working on entire dairy value chain i.e. enhancing fodder production, promoting quality animal feed, cattle health, better management of livestock and marketing of surplus milk. Special emphasis is given on creating strong institutions (SHGs) at village level and their capacity building.

Programme is working towards federating all SHG members under a state level Producer Company which will run the micro dairy and other enterprises in future. Partnerships with the Govt. Programmes like MGNREGA and SRLM are being establish at local level to encourage convergence and fund dove tailing.

KEY OUTPUTS

Fodder Nursery : Fodder scarcity during winter and summer season is a very common phenomenon in Himachal and Himmotthan is doing various efforts on fodder development. 4 fodder nurseries established in two clusters, in which planting material of grass and tree species is developed for plantation in fodder plots.

Fodder Plantation : Plantation of fodder trees and grasses was carried out in 8ha common lands in collaboration with MGNREGA. Forage crops was cultivated on 10 ha private lands. Local community has also contributed significantly in term of labour and fencing material.

Better livestock management practices : Major emphasis has given on improving the health of cattle and providing a healthy and hygienic environment to the livestock by renovating and constructing the sheds and shelters. 14 cattle-shed were renovated with the project support. 3 health camps organized in which farmers were oriented cattle diseases, better management practice and home remedies for common diseases.

Backyard Poultry : Local poultry birds has been promoted among the small and marginalized farmers who cannot afford to rear large ruminants. Some 6 backyard poultry demonstrations were established in last one year in collaboration with Veterinary College Palampur.

Institutional Development : Since it was the first year of the programme, major focus was on developing community institutions which will become the carrier of the programme in the coming years. Over 750 women members are organized under 80 Self Help Groups in both clusters. All groups conduct their regular monthly meeting and monthly saving and plan for the project activities.

WAY FORWARD

A detailed pre-feasibility exercise will be conducted with the help of dairy consultant to access the potential of dairy enterprise. Milk production in both clusters is significant but lack of organized marketing of milk is a major challenge the communities are facing. Potential milk markets will be identified during the study and a comprehensive plan will be developed to establish decentralized dairies. Three decentralized dairies will be established in coming years.

FODDER PLOT BHETH JHIKLI VILLAGE, UTRALA, HP



Himachal is a fodder deficit state, it has a shortfall of 26.5% green fodder, and 53.99% dry fodder. Fodder supply from forestlands has significantly decreased due to large scale Pine plantations and infestation of Lantana and other weeds in common and forestlands. Farmers are forced to import wheat straw from Punjab and Haryana to meet their fodder requirements. To overcome green fodder shortage, Himmatan initiated fodder plantation drive in project clusters.

In Bheth Jhikli village, Utrala cluster a one Hectare common land plot was selected for fodder plantation. A user group of 16 women farmers was formed in the village to take up the fodder development work. The pre-plantation work started in the month of August which included cutting and uprooting Lantana and cleaning and putting barbed wire fencing on the boundary. All group members did the labour work under MGNREGA and plot was ready for monsoon plantation. Around 500 tree saplings of fodder species (Bhimal, Kachnar and Shehtoot) and around 10,000 grass saplings of fodder grasses (Napier, Steria, Pasplum and Bricarea) were planted.

Late monsoon rains in the region helped in the establishment of grass and fodder plants. Till the month of November the survival rate of both plants and grasses was around 90 percent, but the prolonged dry spell in the November started affecting the plantation. In winter months field team and group members irrigated the plot by pumping water from a nearby stream for 25-30 days. This helped in survival and establishment of plantation. Inter-culture operations were carried out after the winter rains in the month of January 2019. The plantation showed rapid growth after the inter-cultural operations. The efforts put in the Bheth Jhikli plot have yielded positive results and within 7-8 months of its plantation plot has shown very good growth of grass and fodder trees. Plantation Plot has been divided into 16 units and distributed among each member for fodder collection and maintenance. Looking at the growth it is evident that this plot will provide at least 3 grass cuttings in the coming months to the farmers and yield around 30-50 quintal fodder after one year of its plantation.

DISTRICT - SIRMAUR



Water Security through Integrated Village Development Model

The project is supported by Tata Global Beverages Ltd, in Poanta Block of Sirmaur district of Himachal Pradesh. The watershed is roughly rectangular in shape covering an area of 8000 hectares. Total fourteen villages will be benefited under the project, covering around 3304 households with a population of 17220. The project duration will be for two years starting from March 2019.

The overall objective of the project is bringing water security through development a comprehensive, village development plan, which included :

- Mapping geology of the watershed, and plan possible treatment thus increasing the water table of the area, as more than 90% household are extracting ground water.
- Plantation, both fruit and fodder plants, to reduce pressure on the forest.
- Introducing a few biogas model.
- Model for reducing pesticide usages in the project villages.
- WaSH facility in 8 schools in project villages.
- Institutions development and capacity building.



HIMMOTTHAN INTERVENTIONS IN LADAKH: LEH LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVE

11



Leh district in Jammu and Kashmir State is situated in high altitude Himalayas, at an elevation ranging from 2900m to 5900 m above mean sea level, spread in an area of 45,100 km². The 1.33 lakh population is scattered across 112 small villages in the cold desert mountains. The regions experience extreme weather conditions in the winter when the temperatures drop to sub-zero and can go as low as -35°C. Agriculture and animal husbandry had been the backbone of Ladakh's economy for many centuries.

However, due to rapid development and modernisation in last four decades, traditional lifestyle has changed. The agriculture sector has now been replaced by tourism, army and government employment as main sources of occupation. This has greatly impacted farm based rural economy.

Issues in this difficult terrain is the lack of access to improved technology which reduces the efficiency of operations due to implementation of less optimal local solutions.

With this backdrop, Tata Trusts has initiated Leh Livelihood Initiative in January 2016 and set up a Project Management Unit (PMU) for overseeing the Initiative. In April 2018, the overall coordination, implementation, monitoring and reporting of programmes under Leh Livelihood Initiative was transferred to Himmotthan Society. The Initiative focuses on addressing a wide range of issues to facilitate holistic development and improve the quality of life of small scale farmers living in rural villages in Leh district.

Key focus areas for interventions include water resources development, protected farming, value chain development of apricots, crop diversification, artisans' skills development and capability building programmes, etc.

These activities were implemented in collaboration with Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and local field implementation partners. So far the project interventions have directly benefited more than 2,500 households and 55 women Self Help Groups spread across 32 villages in Leh district of Jammu and Kashmir state.



STRATEGY

The Leh Initiative is continued to promote some of the key on-farm and off-farm based interventions through creating the Farmer Producer Organisation (FPOs). Cultivation of high value cash crops and their seedlings inside the greenhouse has been identified as one of the potential activity for increasing farmer's income. The benefit of artificial glaciers is most evident during the sowing season in April and May. Revitalisation of irrigation infrastructure in rural villages is essential for promoting farm based economy in an agrarian society.

The upcoming strategy for Leh region would be :

- Improve the adaptive capacity of farmers in Ladakh in overcoming the effects of depleting natural glaciers on farm sectors through integrated water resources development by introducing newer concepts of watershed management, spring-shed management and irrigation infrastructure development in water starved villages.
- Bring a community wasteland under greenery by planting trees, fodder and crops production.
- Form and strengthen Village Watershed Committees, Farmers Interest Groups and other institutions through trainings and exposure visits.
- Create Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) that will provide the institutional platform for addressing the gaps in forward linkages to products marketing. The FPO will also enable aggregation of the produces and also enable aggregation of the demand for technology products that will add value in harvesting and drying.
- Promote of sheep wool based value chain development in cold desert of Changthang area.
- Promote community-driven tourist activities for economic development of rural villagers and generate rural employment, focusing on women.



KEY OUTPUTS

- One artificial glacier is constructed at Tuna village
- One water reservoir or high altitude water storage tank is repaired at Rumbak village
- One diversion-based irrigation canal is repaired at Gangles village
- 4 passive solar greenhouses are built in Ikk and Tuna villages
- 6000 seedlings of watermelon are demonstrated in 4 women Self Help Groups and 4 individuals in six villages namely, Takmachik, Domkhar, Dha, Beema, Lasthang and Urbis.
- One demonstration plot is established in Takmachik village to test quality of Indus River water on crops and check their resistant to salts.
- 150 kg of foliar fertiliser (NPK13:40:13) sprayed on 1400 apricot trees belonging to 150 farmers in four villages namely Takmachik, Domkhar Dho, Domkhar Barma and Khaltse.



BEST PRACTICES

In case of artificial glacier project, the whole community is involved in the process from the start to end – in site selection, feasibility studies, passing of the resolution, collection of materials required for the construction, the actual construction and commissioning. Quality of work and day-to-day supervision is done by a monitoring committee constituted by the village in tandem with the project team.

The participation of community during the construction and their contribution towards the civil works inculcates a sense of ownership and the structures are sustained for a long time. Once the structures are created and commissioned, it is handed over to the community for future maintenance.

AN INNOVATIVE SOLUTION TO WATER SCARCITY DUE TO REDUCED SNOWFALL AND RECEDING GLACIERS.



Samstan Zangpo was troubled about his wilting saplings. The 56-year-old farmer from Nang village in Leh district has been planting willow trees for a few years to supplement his farm income to feed his joint family of 14 members. The family grows potatoes, barley, peas and other vegetables, besides rearing some livestock. The newly planted saplings had started wilting due to lack of water.

Ladakh is a cold and arid region where the annual rainfall is 100mm. Glacier melt water has been the only source of irrigation for 80% of farmers in Ladakh. Only 20% of them farm by the banks of Indus River and use the water for irrigation. The region used to receive twice as much snowfall as it does now, but climate change has already made a sizeable impact. Lower snowfall in the past 35 years has resulted in receding glaciers and insufficient water in the streams, leading to water scarcity in the villages. Nang became one of several villages plagued by severe water shortage.

Low agricultural yield

Due to water scarcity, there was a low yield of crops. The potato yield from Zangpo's farm was only 5000kg last year, as against the usual 7500kg. This resulted in a loss of over ₹30,000 for him, as potato is his main cash crop. Similarly, the barley yield was a mere 200kg compared to the 1000kg produced when there is sufficient rain. Zangpo estimates that he lost 24,000 from barley. For a Ladakhi farmer with an average landholding of 10 kanal (1.25 acres), such a loss is huge. And Zangpo was not the only one to suffer—the entire village had to endure losses as a consequence of depleting water resources.

Artificial glacier to the rescue

Nang village in the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir is about 30km from Leh town at an altitude of 3780m above mean sea level. The village has 74 households and a population of 334 as per the 2011 census. Agriculture is the villagers' primary means of livelihood, with potato, barley and peas being the main crops.

Nang has no permanent glacier. The perennial stream and natural springs that supply water for drinking and irrigation fall short of fulfilling the need of all the farmers. Summers are short and hence only a single crop can be grown in a year. The seeds need to be sown in the month of April and May.



Families take turn to irrigate their fields. Water distribution is governed by traditional village institutions known as chures and churpon.

To overcome the water shortage, the villagers decided to build an artificial glacier in the higher reaches of the village with the support of Tata Trusts. The purpose of artificial glacier is to conserve every drop of winter water which otherwise goes to waste and use it in spring time. Since it is at a lower altitude, it starts to melt earlier than a natural glacier that is, in the month of April and May, and supplements the existing water for crop sowing. An artificial glacier is a simple, cost-effective and unique technique for harnessing and conserving water in cold and high altitude regions.

It was first conceived and implemented by Chewang Norphel, a retired civil engineer working with Leh Nutrition Project, an NGO in Ladakh. The artificial glacier is built at a higher elevation generally at more than 4300m above MSL — but at a walking distance from the village it is proposed to serve. Stone embankments built at regular intervals impede the flow of water, forming shallow pools. The pools start freezing in late November. Ice accumulates on the mountain slope for four months, forming artificial glaciers. The size of the glacier depends on the temperature, topography and velocity of water in the stream.

The construction of artificial glaciers with community participation seemed like the most viable option since the farmers needed a realistic solution to their water problem. The community was involved in the entire process selecting the glacier site, conducting feasibility studies, collecting construction materials and the actual building process.

Community participation

The villagers decided to depute one person from each household to carry out the civil work. They camped at the site for two weeks, since returning home meant a grueling three-hour walk. Forty dry masonry wall embankments, of a total length of 1,375 feet, were constructed. Upon commissioning, the technology was handed over to the head of the village, locally known as goba or nambardar. A user group has been formed to look after the maintenance of the structures. Occasional flooding or overflow in the stream may damage the embankments, so in order to sustain the infrastructure, the villagers decided to keep a revolving fund with the village council for repair and maintenance. They indicate that they may undertake minor repair work through the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) scheme, which ensures 100 days of work to all poor rural households.

Benefits

The benefits of the artificial glaciers are most evident during the sowing season. Zangpo's waiting period to get his share of water has come down from a month to 20 days because of the glaciers. The entire community is satisfied with the results. According to Chewang Norphel, fondly known as the "Ice Man", out of the 113 villages in Leh district, 32 villages face water scarcity. Artificial glaciers offer the best solution in the mountain region and can be replicated in the villages that face water shortage.

CASE STORY ON AN APRICOT GROWER IN SHAM VALLEY OF LEH DISTRICT



Ms. Sonam Dolma is a farmer from Lehdo village in the Apricot growing area of Leh district. Part of a family comprising five members, she grows barley, vegetables, buckwheat and earns little income by selling vegetables, fresh and dried apricots. Across a land holding of one hectare, she has 78 apricot trees, including 50 Chuli - the wild local variety and 28 Phating - the best variety for drying. Using traditional methods of drying, Sonam used to generate Rs. 45,000 to Rs. 60,000 annually. However, post converting to improved systems of drying of apricots (she was the first to do so in the area), her income from apricots has more than quadrupled to Rs. 2 lakhs.

Her products command a premium price in the market on account of superior quality and she has become a role model for other farmers in the area, who have also decided to replicate her efforts to enhance their livelihoods.

WAY FORWARD

Leh Livelihood Initiative will explore convergences of resources from a diversity of stakeholders, for which intense negotiations are already on and proposal has already been submitted to NABARD, Sustain+, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, and others. This will boost the scope of collaboration for the subsequent intensive phase. The project will start building community institutions, which will take up value chains of multiple products such as apricots, vegetables and wools. The community based enterprises will generate revenues in the long term to ensure sustainability of the community institutions.



DEVELOPMENT CLUSTERS OF HIMMOTTHAN UTTARAKHAND

12

In Uttarakhand Himmotthan is currently working in 47 Clusters, in the Garhwal region 21 clusters are being covered and in Kumaon region 23 clusters are being covered through both strategic and program partnership.

The basic principal of valley-cluster and a nearby urban conglomerate is followed in the selection of clusters and the villages. In an effort to utilize the scattered habitation patterns as a strength rather than as a challenge of the hills, the cluster approach is applied, factoring into consideration the agro-climatic, micro Climate, social, cultural considerations.

As the communities residing in the identified cluster is mobilized into homogeneous women self-help groups. Gradually as group savings start accumulating and a critical volume in terms of both savings and human capital is visible. The subsequent step of federating these groups under a legal entity i.e. Self-Reliant Cooperative is initiated. The pull factors associate in term of products and services that the nearby urban center can absorb is assessed. Based upon the need assessment, along with the strengths and weakness of the associated cluster and its human capital, development interventions aimed towards productivity enhancement, and efficient value chains are put in place both farm and off farm nature, as per the needs and requirements of the Urban centers.

The 47 clusters where Himmotthan is currently working, spread across Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Leh - Ladakh represent 30 river-valley systems.

30 UNIQUE RIVER-VALLEY SYSTEMS

The 30 River-Valley Systems in which the development clusters have been constituted factoring into consideration the socio-geographical considerations. These different river-valley systems have their specific agro-climatic conditions based upon their unique micro climate. The associated micro climate helps in producing agri-horticulture produce that have their unique characteristic features along with specific development challenges. Himmotthan through its integrated approach tries to address these challenges and explore windows of opportunity within the challenges.

More than 30 peri -urban townships are situated close to these clusters. Over the years as the level of urbanization has shown a fast increase in the hills. The demand and supply system of essential commodities has also reflected marked changes.

Himmotthan constantly makes efforts to find avenues within the changed or changing scenarios to provide solutions to the rural hill communities through different interventions. In doing so the key focus remains on strengthening the women led community institutions aimed towards attaining better bargaining strength, improved level of production and efficiency.

UTTARAKHAND GARHWAL REGION

| SR. NO. | DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER | DISTRICT | RIVER VALLEY SYSTEM | PERI-URBAN TOWN | Villages | H.H | SHG's | Members | SRC |
|---------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------|------|-------|---------|-----|
| • 1 | Solna, Nandprayag | Chamoli | Nandakani | Nand prayag | 50 | 2738 | 160 | 1004 | 1 |
| • 2 | Nauti | | Alaknananda | Karanprayag | 15 | 1374 | 97 | 640 | 1 |
| • 3 | Mandal Ghati | | Amrit Ganga | Gopeshwar | 15 | 1272 | 101 | 689 | 1 |
| • 4 | Kurur, Ghat | | Nandakani | Ghat | 25 | 2619 | 76 | 563 | 1 |
| • 5 | Tharalli | | Pindar | Tharali town | 27 | 1606 | 206 | 1590 | 1 |
| • 6 | Dewal | | Pindar | Dewal | 27 | 2269 | 55 | 355 | 1 |
| • 7 | Bandal Ghati | Dehradun | Bandal | Dehradun | 15 | 669 | 40 | 317 | 1 |
| • 8 | Ramdi (Duggada, Pauri) | Pauri | Malan | Kotdwar | 12 | 594 | 26 | 188 | 1 |
| • 9 | PaukhaL | | Hiwal | Kotdwar | 27 | 610 | 39 | 230 | 1 |
| • 10 | Pauri | | Nayar | Kotdwar | 7 | 145 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| • 11 | Ukhimath | Rudraprayag | Mandakani | Guptkashi | 11 | 816 | 35 | 319 | 1 |
| • 12 | Chandrapuri | | Mandakani | Augustmuni | 19 | 826 | 95 | 950 | 1 |
| • 13 | Augustmuni | | Mandakani | Rudraprayag | 27 | 217 | 172 | 1571 | 1 |
| • 14 | Jadipani | Tehri | Hewal Ghati | Chamba | 19 | 1083 | 72 | 714 | 1 |
| • 15 | Bhawan | | Aglar | Mussoorie | 12 | 1313 | 43 | 476 | 1 |
| • 16 | Devprayag | | Ganga | Devprayag | 24 | 1100 | 48 | 433 | 0 |
| • 17 | Narendranagar | | Hewal | Narendranagar | 24 | 1600 | 48 | 610 | 1 |
| • 18 | Silyara | | Balganga | Chamiyala | 15 | 1981 | 35 | 391 | 1 |
| • 19 | Pokhal | | Bhilanaga | Ghansali | 20 | 2385 | 63 | 465 | 1 |
| • 20 | Didsari | Uttarkashi | Bhagirathi | Uttarkashi | 15 | 1439 | 92 | 1160 | 1 |
| • 21 | Chinyalisaur | | Bhagirathi | Chinyalisaur | 28 | 2257 | 350 | 2150 | 0 |



UTTARAKHAND KUMAON REGION

| SR. NO. | DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER | DISTRICT | RIVER VALLEY SYSTEM | PERI-URBAN TOWN | Villages | H.H | SHG's | Members | SRC |
|---------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------|------|-------|---------|-----|
| • 22 | Doba | Almora | Kosi River | Almora | 16 | 824 | 13 | 119 | 1 |
| • 23 | Saryughati | | Saryu River | Berinag | 12 | 751 | 38 | 344 | 1 |
| • 24 | Chakhutia | | Ramganga | Chaukhatia & Dwarahat | 15 | 882 | 28 | 304 | 1 |
| • 25 | Dhauladevi | | Panar River | Dania | 10 | 702 | 25 | 269 | 1 |
| • 26 | Kathpuriyacheena | Bageshwar | Saryu River | Bageshwar | 44 | 2305 | 43 | 435 | 1 |
| • 27 | Shama-Kapkot | | Saryu River | Kapkot | 8 | 432 | 42 | 333 | 1 |
| • 28 | Sirkot-Garur | | Gomati River | Garur | 14 | 1118 | 92 | 800 | 1 |
| • 29 | Baijnath-Garur | | Garur River | Garur | 17 | 685 | 43 | 401 | 1 |
| • 30 | Pinglo-Garur | | Gomati River | Garur | 6 | 868 | 59 | 494 | 1 |
| • 31 | Majkot-Garur | | Gomati River | Garur | 6 | 587 | 42 | 366 | 1 |
| • 32 | Raigadu, Bapru | Champawat | Saryu River | Lohagaht | 19 | 937 | 43 | 459 | 1 |
| • 33 | Dhokane | Nainital | Kosi River | Almora | 24 | 813 | 20 | 246 | 1 |
| • 34 | Reetha | | Ramgarh | Nathuwakhan | 20 | 2028 | 22 | 229 | 1 |
| • 35 | Kashiyalakh | | Ramgarh | Dhari | 6 | - | 26 | 246 | 1 |
| • 36 | Dabka Ghati | | Dabka River | Kaladungi/Kotabagh | 15 | 1349 | 42 | 347 | - |
| • 37 | Ramgarh | | Ramgarh River | Nathuwakhan | 25 | 2279 | - | - | - |
| • 38 | Siltona/ Betalghat | Pithoragarh | Kosi River | Batalghat, Garmpani | 51 | - | 323 | 2478 | - |
| • 39 | Walthi | | Gori Ganga | Munsyari and Jauljibi | 20 | 1600 | 49 | 391 | 0 |
| • 40 | Balwakot | | Gori Ganga | Dharchula | 8 | 1568 | 62 | 567 | 1 |
| • 41 | Gorang Ghati | | Kali | Dharchula | 14 | 1159 | 45 | 285 | 0 |
| • 42 | Gangolihat | | Ramganga | Pithoragarh | 15 | 642 | 41 | 437 | 1 |
| • 43 | Berinag | | Ramganga | Muwani | 21 | 1530 | - | - | - |

HIMACHAL PRADESH

| SR. NO. | DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER | DISTRICT | RIVER VALLEY SYSTEM | PERI-URBAN TOWN | Villages | H.H | SHG's | Members | SRC |
|---------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------|------|-------|---------|---------|
| • 44 | Boh-drini | Kangra | Kholi (Beas River Basin) | Baijnath and Paprola | 19 | 1549 | 40 | 412 | Under |
| • 45 | Utarala- Baijnath | | Dinwa(Beas River Basin) | Shahpur | 13 | 1549 | 42 | 489 | Process |

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

| SR. NO. | DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER | DISTRICT | RIVER VALLEY SYSTEM | PERI-URBAN TOWN | Villages | H.H | SHG's | Members | SRC |
|---------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|-----------------|----------|-----|---------------|---------|---------------|
| • 46 | Sham Valley | Leh | Khaltsi/Lower Indus | Khaltsi | 5 | 541 | 4 | | Under Process |
| • 47 | Kharu | | Kharu/ Upper Indua | Kharu | | | Under Process | | |

UTTARAKHAND GARHWAL REGION

ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

| SR. DEVELOPMENT NO. CLUSTER | DISTRICT | RIVER VALLEY SYSTEM | PERI-URBAN TOWN | LIVELIHOOD & SKILLS | | | | | | AGRICULTURE | | | WASH | EDUCATION | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------|---------|------------------------|------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|------|-----------|--------------------------|
| | | | | Micro Dairy | Goatry | Poultry | Common facility Centre | Cattle Feed Unit | Off Farm | Skills | Agriculture | Seed Production | | | Input Supply & Marketing |
| • 1 Solna, Nandprayag | Chamoli | Nandakani | Nandprayag | * | * | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | | |
| • 2 Nauti | | Alaknanda | Karanprayag | * | * | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | | |
| • 3 Mandal Ghathi | | Amrit Ganga | Gopeshwar | * | * | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | | |
| • 4 Kurur, Ghat | | Nandakani | Ghat | * | * | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| • 5 Tharali | | Pindar | Pindar | Tharali town | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| • 6 Dewal | | Pindar | Pindar | Dewal | * | * | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| • 7 Bandal Ghathi | Dehradun | Bandal | Dehradun | * | * | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| • 8 Ramdi (Duggada, Pauri) | Pauri | Malan | Kotdwar | | | | | | * | * | * | * | * | | |
| • 9 Paukhal | | Hiwal | Kotdwar | | | | | | * | * | * | * | * | | |
| • 10 Pauri | | Nayar | Kotdwar | | | | | | * | * | * | * | * | | |
| • 11 Ukhimath | Rudraprayag | Mandakani | Guptkashi | * | * | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | | |
| • 12 Chandrapuri | | Mandakani | Augustmuni | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | |
| • 13 Augustmuni | | Mandakani | Augustmuni | | | | | | * | * | * | * | * | | |
| • 14 Jadipani | Tehri | Hawal Ghathi | Chamba | * | * | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| • 15 Bhawan | | Aglar | Mussoorie | | * | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| • 16 Devprayag | | Ganga | Devprayag | | * | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| • 17 Narendranagar | | Hawal | Chamba & Rishikesh | | * | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| • 18 Silyara | | Balganga | Chamiyala | | * | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| • 19 Paukhal | | Bhilanaga | Ghansali | | * | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| • 20 Didsari | Uttarkashi | Bhagirathi | Uttarkashi | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | |
| • 21 Chinyalisaur | | Bhagirathi | Chinyalisaur | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | |

UTTARAKHAND KUMAON REGION

ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

| SR. DEVELOPMENT NO. CLUSTER | DISTRICT | RIVER VALLEY SYSTEM | PERI-URBAN TOWN | LIVELIHOOD & SKILLS | | | | | | AGRICULTURE | | | WASH | EDUCATION |
|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|---------|------------------------|------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|------|-----------|
| | | | | Micro Dairy | Goatry | Poultry | Common facility Centre | Cattle Feed Unit | Off Farm | Skills | Agriculture | Seed Production | | |
| • 22 Doba | Almora | Kosi River | Almora | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | | |
| • 23 Saryugathi | | Saryu River | Berinag | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | ★ | ★ | |
| • 24 Chakhutia | | Ramganga | Chaukhatia & Dwarahat | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| • 25 Dhauladevi | | Panar River | Danya | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | ★ | |
| • 26 Kathpuriyacheena | | Saryu River | Bageshwar | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | ★ | ★ |
| • 27 Shama-Kapkot | Saryu River | Kapkot | ★ | | | ★ | ★ | | ★ | | | ★ | ★ | |
| • 28 Bajinath-Garur | Garur Ganga | Garur | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | | ★ | | | ★ | ★ | |
| • 29 Pinglo-Garur | Gomati River | Garur | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | | ★ | | | ★ | ★ | |
| • 30 Sirkot-Garur | Gomati River | Garur | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | | | ★ | ★ | |
| • 31 Majkot-Garur | Gomati River | Garur | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | | ★ | | | ★ | ★ | |
| • 32 Raigadu, Bapru | Saryu River | Lohagaht | | ★ | | ★ | ★ | | | | | ★ | | |
| • 33 Dhokane | Kosi River | Almora | | ★ | | ★ | ★ | | | | | ★ | | |
| • 34 Reetha | Ramgarh | Natuwakhana | | ★ | | ★ | ★ | | | | | ★ | | |
| • 35 Kashiyailekh | Ramgarh | Dhari | | ★ | | ★ | ★ | | | | | ★ | ★ | |
| • 36 Dabka Ghati | Dabka River | Kotabagh | | ★ | | ★ | ★ | | | | ★ | ★ | | |
| • 37 Ramgarh | Ramgarh River | Ramgarh | | | | | | | | | ★ | ★ | ★ | |
| • 38 Siltana / Betaighat | Kosi River | Garampani | | ★ | | ★ | ★ | | | | | ★ | ★ | |
| • 39 Walthi | Gori Ganga | Munseyari and Jauljibi | | ★ | ★ | | ★ | | ★ | | | ★ | ★ | |
| • 40 Baluwakot | Gori Ganga | Dharchula | | ★ | | ★ | ★ | | | | | ★ | | |
| • 41 Gorang Ghati | Kali | Dharchula | | ★ | | ★ | ★ | | | | | ★ | | |
| • 42 Gangolihat | Ramganga | Pithoragah | | ★ | | ★ | ★ | | | | | ★ | ★ | |
| • 43 Berinag | Ramganga | Muwani | | ★ | | ★ | ★ | | | | | ★ | ★ | |

HIMACHAL PRADESH

ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

| SR. NO. | DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER | DISTRICT | RIVER VALLEY SYSTEM | PERI-URBAN TOWN | LIVELIHOOD & SKILLS | | | | AGRICULTURE | | | WASH | EDUCATION |
|---------|---------------------|----------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------|---------|------------------------|------------------|----------|--------|------|-----------|
| | | | | | Micro Dairy | Goatry | Poultry | Common facility Centre | Cattle Feed Unit | Off Farm | Skills | | |
| • 44 | Boh-drini | Kangra | Kholi(Beas River Basin) Dinwa(Beas River Basin) | Bajjnath and Paprola Shahpur | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | | | |
| • 45 | Utarala- Bajjnath | | | | ★ | ★ | | | | | | | |

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

| SR. NO. | DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER | DISTRICT | RIVER VALLEY SYSTEM | PERI-URBAN TOWN | LIVELIHOOD & SKILLS | | | | AGRICULTURE | | | WASH | EDUCATION | |
|---------|---------------------|----------|---|------------------|---------------------|--------|---------|------------------------|------------------|----------|--------|------|-----------|-------------|
| | | | | | Micro Dairy | Goatry | Poultry | Common facility Centre | Cattle Feed Unit | Off Farm | Skills | | | Agriculture |
| • 46 | Sham Valley | Leh | Khaltsi/Lower Indus Kharu/ Upper Indus | Khaltsi Kharu | | | | | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | |
| • 47 | Kharu | | | | | | | | | | | ★ | ★ | ★ |

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Himmatthar realizing the fact in order to reach out to the remotest of the villages and execute programs efficiently partnership with local Civil Society Organisations is critical. Himmatthar has nurtured and strengthened partnership with 28 civil society organizations across the State.

OUR DONORS

INSTITUTIONAL DONORS

- Sir Ratan Tata Trust
- Sir Dorabji Tata Trust
- Tata Education Development Trust
- JRD Tata Trust
- Tata Relief Committee
- Titan Company Ltd.
- Arghyam Foundation
- Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)
- HT. Parekh Foundation
- Udaya Foundation
- NABARD
- Axis Bank Foundation
- Tata Global Beverages Ltd.
- The Hans Foundation
- Vasterguard Lifestraw

DEPARTMENT (STATE GOVERNMENTS)

- Department of Rural Development- Uttarakhand State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM)
- Uttarakhand Forest Resource Management (UFRM-JICA)
- Uttarakhand Gramaya Vikas Samiti (UGVS-ILSP)
- Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Department of Education, Govt. of Uttarakhand
- Department of Agriculture, Govt. of Uttarakhand
- Horticulture Department, Govt. of Uttarakhand
- Uttarakhand Forest Department, UFRMP
- Uttarakhand State Seed & Organic Production Certification Agency
- Department of Animal Husbandry, Govt. of Uttarakhand

INDIVIDUAL GRANTS

- Darshak Shashivadan Vasavada

TECHNICAL PARTNERS

- International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)
- Vivekanand Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Santhan (VPKAS)

- Advance Centre for Water Resources Development & Management (ACWADAM)
- Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board (ULDB)
- Uttarakhand Sheep and Wool Development Board (USWDB).
- Centre for Ecology Development and Research (CEDAR)
- Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry (YSPU)
- Central Poultry Development Organisation (NR), Chandigarh.

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

- Association for People Advancement and Action Research (APAAR)
- Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (CHIRAG)
- General Rural Advancement Society (GRAS)
- Himalayan Educational and Resource Development Society (HERDS)
- Society for Himalayan Agriculture and Rural Development (SHARD)
- Himalayan Society for Alternative Development (HIMAD)
- Kapkot Sewa Samiti (KSS)
- Mount Valley Development Association (MVDA)
- Mountain Children's Foundation (MCF)
- Rural Initiative for Social Engineering (RISE)
- Sankalp Samiti (SANKALP)
- Udyogini
- Shri Bhuvaneshwari Mahila Ashram (SBMA)
- Society for Integrated Management of all Resources (SIMAR)
- The Himalayan Trust (THT)
- Uttarapath Sewa Sanstha (USS)
- Gene Campaign
- Sanjeevani
- Rural Technology Development Center (RTDC)- Himachal Pradesh

DEPARTMENT (GOVERNMENT OF INDIA)

- Niti Aayog
- Central Poultry Development Institute
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee, MGNREGS
- NABARD

VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURES

None of our Governing Board members are related to each other, nor are related to any of the senior salaried staff by blood or by marriage. None of the Governing Board members have received any salary, consultancy, or other remunerations from Himmotthan. Two Board meetings (22nd and 23rd) were held on 10.09.2018 and 18.03.2019. Travel costs as per actual tickets submitted that were budgeted into projects were however reimbursed. Himmotthan Annual General Body Meeting were held on 10.09.2018 and General Body Meeting on 18.03.2019. Travel was incurred only as budgeted in project heads. No travel costs were incurred for any other reason.

OUR STATUTORY AUDITOR

M/s Delloite Haskins and Sells LLP (DHS),
Indiabulls Finance Centre, Tower-3,
32nd Floor Elphinstone Mills Compound, Mumbai - 400 013

OUR INTERNAL AUDITOR

PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
201, 2nd Floor, Center Point Building,
Dr. Ambedkar Road,
Parel, Mumbai 400 012

OUR BANKS

1. Indian Overseas Bank, Kanwli Branch, Vasant Vihar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
2. Axis Bank, GMS Road, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
3. Uttaranchal Grameen Bank, Indira Nagar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
4. HDFC Bank Ltd. Ballupur Chowk, Dehradun, Uttarakhand

SOCIETY REGISTRATION DETAILS

The Himmotthan Society is registered under the Indian Societies Registration Act of 1860. The Registration Number is 78/2007-2008, dated 20/12/2007. It was last renewed on 20/12/2017 and is valid till 19/12/2022.

- The Society PAN Number is: AAATH6935K
- The Society TAN Number is: MRTH00788E
- The Society FCRA Number is: 347900161

Details of Registration under the Sections 12A and 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961 are :

- Section 12A granted on 25/09/2008; 40 (117/Dehradun/2008-9/10768)
- Section 80G granted on 08/10/2008; S.No.19(52)Dehradun/2007-08/11261

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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HIMMOTTHAN SOCIETY

Registration No. Uttarakhand/78/2007-2008

| PARTICULARS | Note No. | As at March 31 2019 (₹) | As at March 31 2018 (₹) |
|---|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| FUNDS AND LIABILITIES | | | |
| Funds | | | |
| (i) General Fund | 3 | 1,730,164 | 1,585,132 |
| (ii) Earmarked Funds | 4 | 59,525,034 | 78,518,256 |
| (iii) Other Funds | 5 | 18,545,777 | 2,502,590 |
| (iv) Income and Expenditure Account | 6 | 207,720 | 158,940 |
| TOTAL | | 80,008,695 | 82,764,918 |
| Liabilities | | | |
| (i) Payables | 7 | 628,911 | 2,274,569 |
| TOTAL | | 80,637,606 | 85,039,487 |
| ASSETS | | | |
| (i) Fixed assets | 8 | 18,545,777 | 2,502,589 |
| (ii) Loans and advances | 9 | 933,032 | 750,348 |
| (ii) Cash and bank balances | 10 | 61,158,797 | 81,786,550 |
| TOTAL | | 80,637,606 | 85,039,487 |
| See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements | 1-19 | | |

In terms of our report attached.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Himmotthan Society

Joe Pretto

Partner

Chairman

Secretary / Treasurer

Place : Mumbai

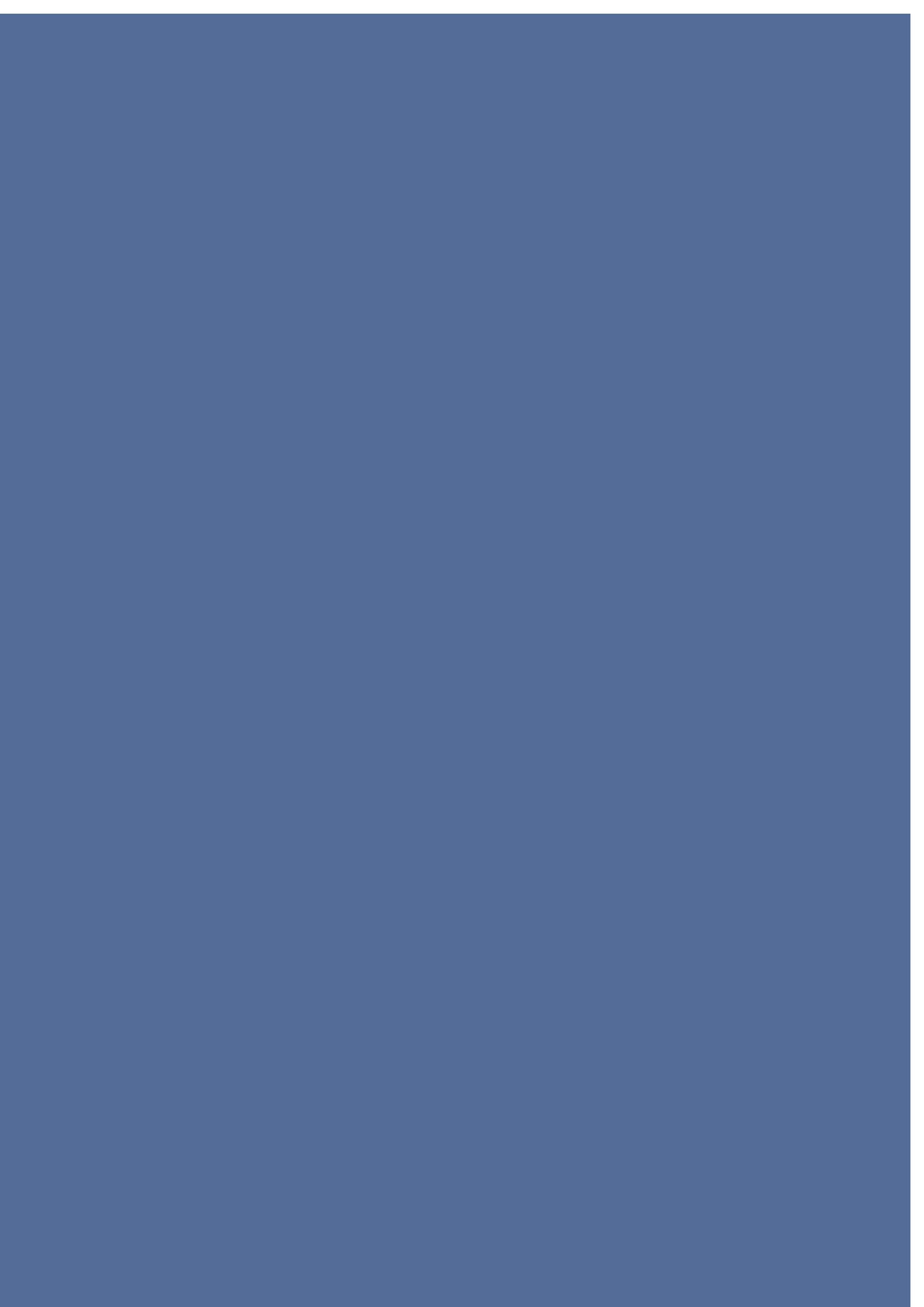
Date :

Place : Dehradun

Date :







HIMMOTTHAN SOCIETY

(Registered u/s Society Act 1860)

193, Vasant Vihar, Phase- II, Dehradun,
Uttarakhand

Phone : 0135-2760728, Fax : 0135-2761796

Website : www.himmotthan.org