



**HIMMOTTHAN**

# annual report 2011-12



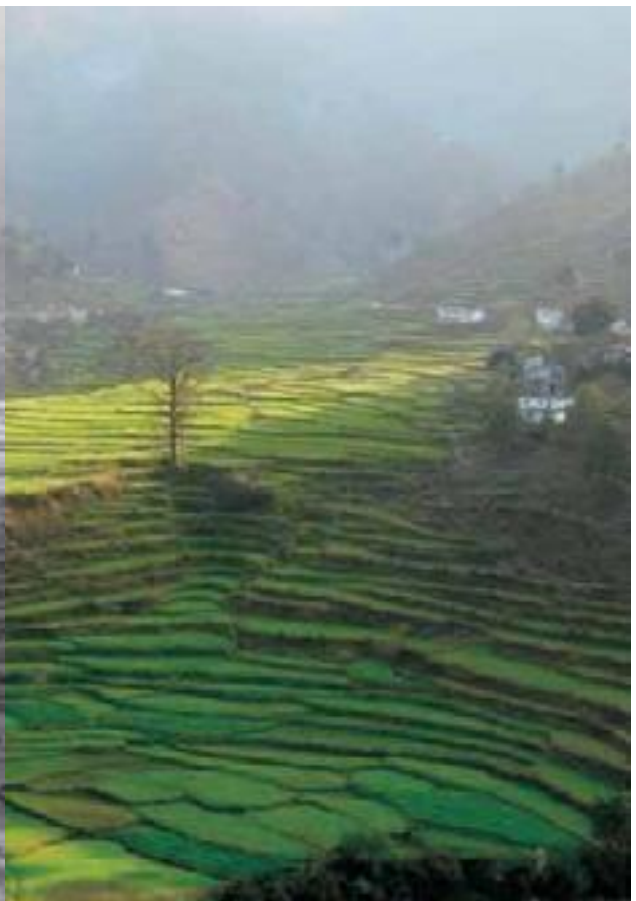
## **HIMMOTTHAN**

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# Vision

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

# The Central Himalayan Region

Himalayas are the largest mountain system in Asia, forming a barrier between the Plateau of Tibet to the north and the alluvial plains of the Indian subcontinent in the south. They include the highest mountains in the world, with more than 110 peaks rising to elevations of 7,300 meters or more above sea level, including Mount Everest. The Himalayas have profoundly shaped the culture and environment of South Asia.

Besides the Greater Himalaya which consists of the highest range of the Himalayas, there are parallel lower ranges e.g. Shivaliks. Vegetation ranges from dense tropical forests of the lower foothills to alpine and sub- alpine vegetation in

the higher reaches, to desert vegetation in the barren Trans- Himalayas. Another way to look at the Himalayas is from drier west to 'wet' east and divide it broadly into three mountainous regions: western, central, and eastern. The two Indian states of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh which lie in the central Himalayas are the focus areas of Himmatan's interventions. While climate change and geo-political issues in the region have dominated international perceptions, for mountain people, the characteristics of Himalayan topography and resources continue to be the predominant factor shaping their lives. Marginalization in





politics and development has been an enduring constraint. Economy has been inward looking and geared to subsistence, largely due to inaccessibility and geographical isolation.

Uttarakhand has been referred to as Uttaranchal, Kedarkhand, Manaskhand etc. in the Vedas and subsequent scriptures. Traditionally it can be divided into two distinct regions: Garhwal - the western half of the state, and Kumaon in the east. Garhwal, the land of many 'Garhs', or forts, is more rugged, drier and generally difficult to access. The Ganga and the Yamuna originate in the Garhwal Himalayas, and most Hindu pilgrim sites are located in this difficult region. The Kumaon mountains are relatively gentler

in the initial ranges. Moving further away from the north Indian plains, the mountains become steep and craggy as the Central Himalayas are accessed. In very general terms, Kumaon has better resource availability and a relatively gentler environment.

Bio-diversity has been a traditional strength of this region. The central Himalayas have historically supported dense mixed forests and numerous species. "Scientific forestry" in colonial India and unbridled exploitation after independence have degraded much of these resources. The lack of ecological soundness in infrastructure projects has further led to land based problems, including soil erosion and landslides. Increased vulnerability of mountain resources to ongoing environmental changes, restricts the availability of resources for human use, increases the loss of income generation possibilities, soil fertility, water and forest resources. It leads to increased human out migration and a general fall in the quality of life. Another outcome of degradation is the instability of slopes, loss of topsoil, increased landslips and landslides and therefore, increased risk of life, assets and livelihood. Recurring natural and man-made disasters, small and big, add another dimension to the ongoing battle for survival.





## Spread of Activities

Himmothan is currently working in 225 villages in 31 community development blocks of 8 districts in Uttarakhand. In Himachal Pradesh, the Sir Ratan Tata Trust's (SRTT) Himmothan Pariyojana, which is overseen by Himmothan, is working in an additional 10 villages of 2 blocks in one district.

### New Projects:

- (i) The second phase of the Integrated Fodder and Livestock Development Project;
- (ii) Integration of Micro-Finance – Livelihood Finance within the Himmothan Pariyojana program through a Cluster Approach
- (iii) Phase III of the Water and Sanitation program through 4 partner organizations.





# Our Partners

The Himalayas are characterized by a temporal and spatial diversity, which rapidly changes across every few kilometers; also, it is not limited to geography and geology alone but pervades the social, cultural and political aspects of life. Therefore village level organizations, supported and monitored closely by non-profit organizations based in the area, must implement programs in tune with this variability. The non- profits also liaise and raise dovetailing funds for projects and technical inputs from the state and academic institutions.

Himmotthan's partner organizations fall into three main categories: (i) Implementers - Geographically situated in rural regions and implement activities on the ground; (ii) Technical - Have the technical expertise to guide others and enhance performance over time, and (iii) External - External experts for specific tasks such as impact assessments and evaluation studies.

Himmotthan's role includes introducing Partner organizations to the new systems, strategies and possibilities in program development and design; helping in networking and liaison with the government and funding agencies; helping set up effective monitoring and evaluation systems; to bring to them knowledge, information, networking possibilities and technologies, and to provide physical and technological spaces to connect, discuss, debate and deliberate on issues as varied as rural development, institutional and personal growth, technologies and finance. Himmotthan operates strong monitoring systems on all projects, with the help of external experts and technical organizations.

Himmotthan's on the ground program implementing partners include:

1. Alaknanda Ghati Shilpi Federation (AAGAAS), Chamoli
2. Institution for Rural and Eco – Development in Garhwal Himalayas (ANKUR), Chamoli

3. Central Himalayan Environment Association (CHEA), Nainital
4. The Himalayan Trust, Dehradun
5. Garhwal Vikas Kendra (GVK) , Tehri
6. Himalayan Environmental Studies and Conservation Organization (HESCO), Dehradun
7. Himalayan Education and Resource Development Society (HERDS), Chamba, Tehri
8. Himalayan Gram Vikas Samiti (HGVS), Pithoragarh
9. Himalayan Organization for Protection of the Environment (HOPE), Ranikhet
10. Himalayan Sewa Samiti (HSS), Pithoragarh
11. Institute of Himalayan Environment, Research and Education (INHERE), Masi, Almora
12. Jai Nanda Welfare Society (JNWS), Chamoli
13. Jakheshwar Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), Gopeshwar
14. Mahaseer Conservancy, Marchula, Ramnagar, Udham Singh Nagar
15. Mount Valley Development Association (MVDA), Tehri
16. People's Science Institute (PSI), Dehradun
17. Research Advocacy and Communication in Himalayan Areas (RACHNA), Dehradun
18. Sankalp Samiti, Tharali, Chamoli
19. Society for Integrated Management of All Resources (SIMAR), Dewal, Chamoli
20. Shri Bhuvaneshwari Mahila Ashram (SBMA), Anjanisain, Tehri
21. Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (CHIRAG), Simayal, Nainital

Partners directly working on SRTT projects and currently included under Himmotthan's monitoring program include –

1. Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (CHIRAG), Simayal, Nainital

2. Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan, Himachal Pradesh
3. Himalayan Institute and Hospital Trust (HIHT), Dehradun
4. Himalayan Gram Vikas Sansthan (HGVS), Gangolihat, Pithoragarh
5. People's Science Institute (PSI), Dehradun
6. Social Awareness Through Human Involvement (SATHI), Himachal Pradesh
7. Sri Bhuvaneshwari Mahila Ashram (SBMA), Dehradun
8. Uttarakhand Bamboo and Fiber Development Board (UBFDB), Dehradun
9. Uttarakhand Organic Commodity Board (UOCB), Dehradun

Partners assisting closely in designing strategy, evaluating and monitoring include:

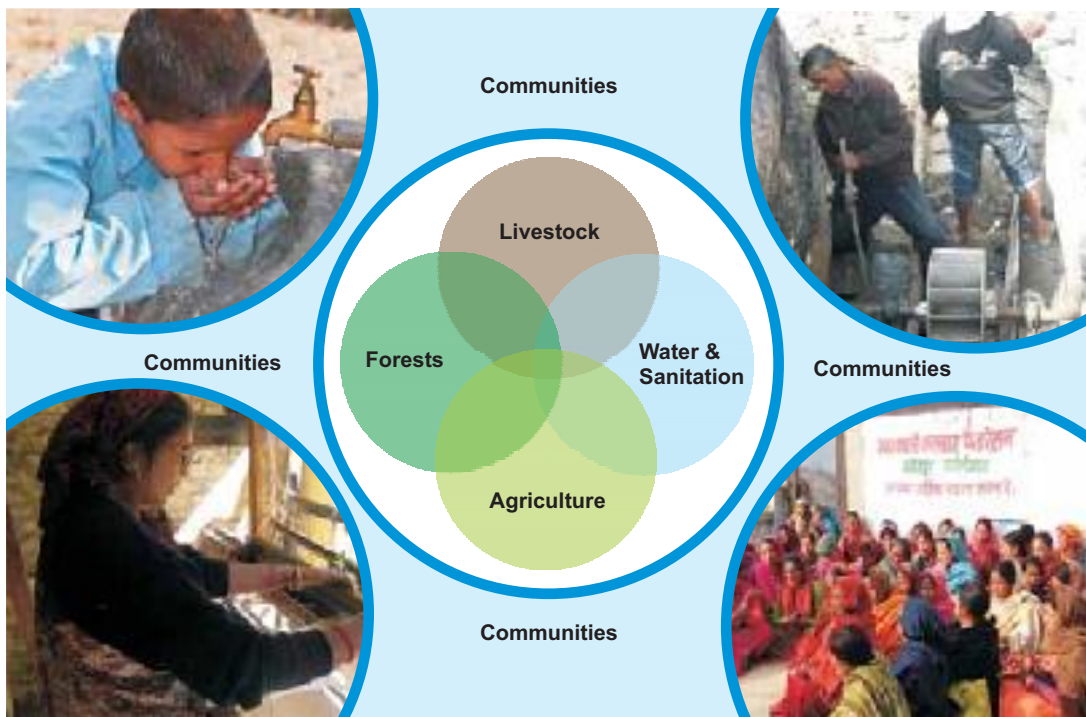
1. Centre for Ecology Development and Research (CEDAR), Dehradun
2. Advance Center for Water Resources Development and Management (ACWADAM), Pune
3. ENV Developmental Assistance Systems (India) Pvt. Ltd, Lucknow
4. Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (CHIRAG), Simayal, Nainital

Most local partners are geographically defined, a natural outcome of a steep and difficult terrain.

# Himmotthan Focus Areas

Himmotthan's programs and projects are focused under 5 main areas of work:

1. Water (and Sanitation)
2. Agriculture
3. Livestock
4. Forests
5. Communities



# Himmothan Pariyojana Progress

## Achievements over 2011-12

**New Projects:** Three new projects were initiated - (i) The second phase of the Integrated Fodder and Livestock Development Project (IFLDP); (ii) Integration of Micro-Finance (MF) – Livelihood Finance within the Himmothan Pariyojana program through a Cluster Approach (iii) Phase III of the Water and Sanitation (WATSAN) program through 5 partner organizations.

**Estimated Financial Dovetailing:** Although as of now all documentation of dovetailing is not in place, but it is estimated to be over Rs. 1.9 Crores in the last financial year.

**Main Events:** Apart from numerous partner meets and workshops, three events highlighted Himmothan's work in Uttarakhand this year. (i) In November 2011 the "Women Dairy Federations Vehicle Flag-off Ceremony" was organized to congratulate and compliment women Federations on their success in their dairy businesses and in their attempts to purchase vehicles for the federations. The ceremony was graced by over 200 women federation members, partner NGOs, lead

government officials, Tata group officials, NABARD and other bank officials, etc. The Chief Secretary, Government of Uttarakhand, Mr. Subhash Kumar chaired the ceremony while Ms. S. Bharucha, Trustee, SRTT graced the event as Chief Guest. (ii) An Uttarakhand map called the UEM (Uttarakhand Ecotourism Map) focusing on eco-tourism locations and aimed at promoting ecologically friendly tourism, was published by Himmothan in collaboration with WWF-India and the State Forest Department. The map was released at a special event hosted by Himmothan and the State Forest Department at the Governor House on the World Forestry Day (21st March 2012), by the Governor of State, Ms Margret Alva. (iii) A workshop on 'Rural Livelihoods and Carbon Trading' was organized in January 2012 at Dehradun, where the book on carbon trading published by Himmothan and CEDAR (a research based organization) was released by the Chief Conservator of Forests, Uttarakhand. The book has been in great demand and a reprint is planned.

**Publications:** Two monographs, one each on the Water and Sanitation and the Livestock programs were published in the last year and were widely distributed.



Vehicle flag off by Chief Secretary Mr. Subhash Kumar, Chief Sec. of Uttarakhand and Trustee of SRTT Ms. S. Bharucha

The Livestock monograph was released by Ms. Shirin Bharucha and the Chief Secretary of Uttarakhand. A manual on the how and why of carbon sequestration and trading - 'Opportunities for Carbon Trading and Co-Benefits in the Uttarakhand Himalayas' was published. An alternative state map of Uttarakhand focusing on eco-tourism locations was designed and published in collaboration with WWF-India, the State Forest Department's Eco-Tourism Unit and Arch-I

designers, Delhi. The map was released by the Governor, Ms Margret Alva in a state function on the World Forest Day in March 2012. Five posters, one for each initiative were designed and hand drawn by Arch-I for Himmotthan, which when put together, build a single mountain village scene. Lastly, the Annual Report for 2010-11 was published, distributed and uploaded on the Himmotthan website.



Himmotthan, along with the Forest Department of Uttarakhand, brought out a beautiful, visual eco-tourism map of the state, immensely popular with school children

### Case study : Developing Linkages

A Micro-Finance project (Community Initiative - "Integration of Microfinance: Livelihood Finance within Himmotthan Pariyojana through Cluster Approach") was initiated recently. It is working to develop financial understanding, discipline, credit and loan facilities, linkages with banks and other finance options for groups in ongoing projects where a total of 120 SHGs and 13 cluster federations (1748 members) were formed in 59 villages. Rs. 44 lakh was mobilized as total savings and internal credit crossed Rs. 58 lakh. A knowledge workshop helped develop accounting and record keeping systems, and standardized formats were designed for SHGs and Federations. 4 Federations registered under the Self-reliant Cooperative Act and over 700 members were covered under an LIC group insurance scheme.

Integration itself raises several challenges including those of skill and confidence building in partner organizations and identification of geographical focus areas. Over the last year village clusters were identified which are now the basic unit of work to build focus on developing product volumes. Himmotthan has 45 clusters of villages where projects overlap, of which 8 clusters show project integration at village level. In the coming year the number of clusters under integrated projects will increase.

## SRTT Rural Livelihoods and Communities Team Meeting

Himmothan hosted the Sir Ratan Tata Trusts' second Rural Livelihoods and Community team's Operations and Review meeting for the year 2011-12, from February 7th to 9th, 2012 at Chaukori, Pithoragarh. The theme for the meeting was "Integration to Inclusiveness, in Mountain Systems". Approximately 50 participants including programme staff, key staff from associate

organizations, advisers and ERPs participated in the three day meeting. A combination of talks by experts, partners and field visits to project areas of the Himalayan Gram Vikas Samiti (HGVS), Gangolihaat, under the Himmothan Pariyojana, were organized for this meeting. Shri R.S. Tolia, Dr. Shekhar Pathak and Sri Madhavan were some of the illustrious speakers who graced the occasion.



# Program Management

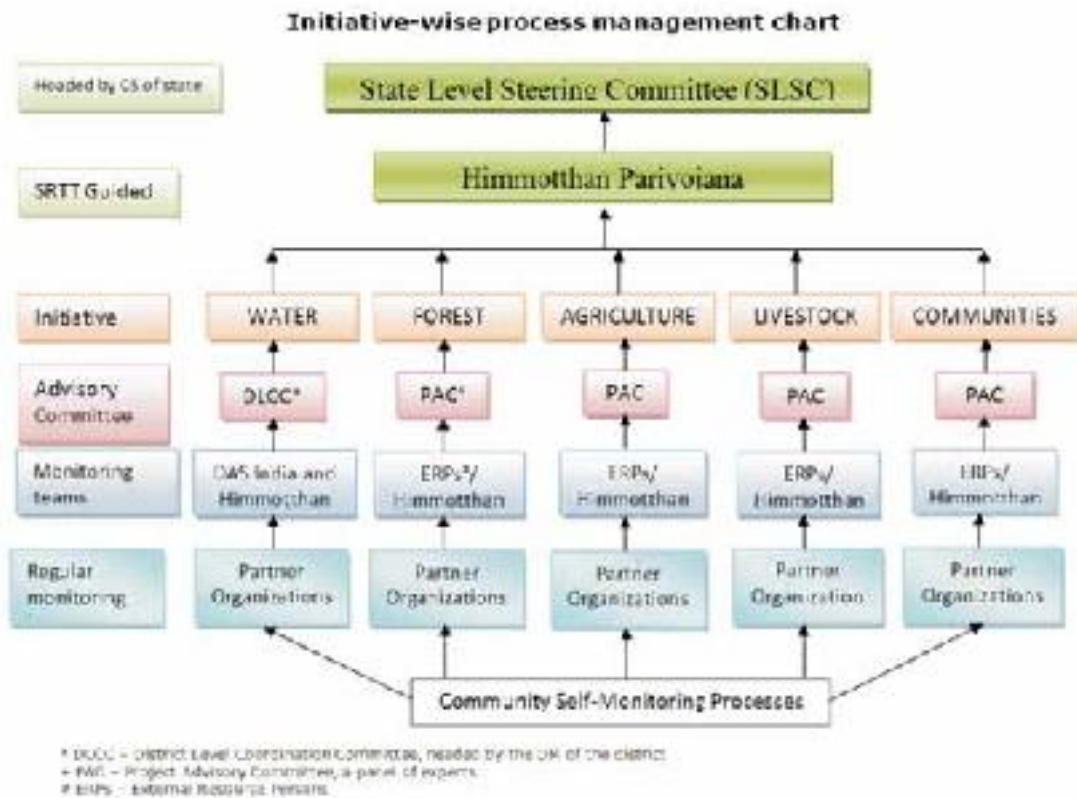
Himmotthan projects fall in two categories: First, those which are directly implemented in the field by Himmotthan, and second, those in which non-profits receive projects from the Trust. The latter are hand held and monitored by Himmotthan. In some cases the monitoring process is formalized through monitoring linkages developed with experts and consultant organizations, while in others, Himmotthan carries out monitoring in close partnership with the field organizations and community groups.

Project management activities include regular visits to project locations, hand-holding and back stopping support to partner organizations, External Resource Person (ERP) recruitment and placement in projects. Monitoring processes include data collection, putting in place evaluation and impact monitoring systems, and liaison with government and other officials

towards smooth functioning of projects. All projects are implemented through an annual work plan system and progress is measured against milestones. An MIS at Himmotthan processes incoming data and information for monitoring and strategy development.

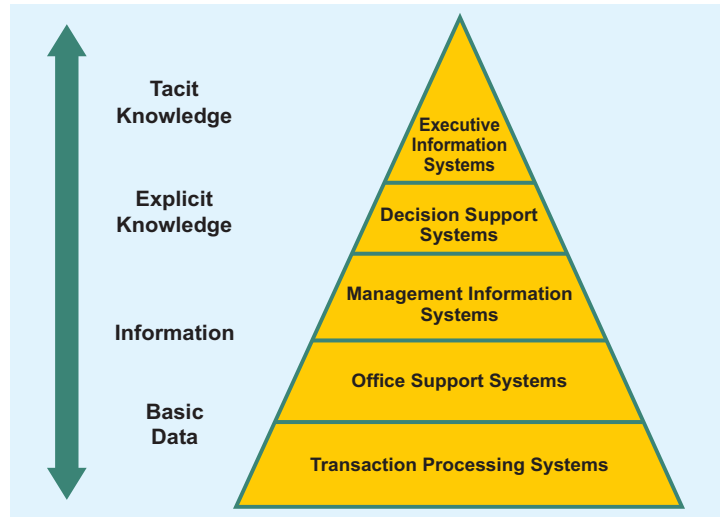
## The Himmotthan Management Information System

The Management Information System (MIS), developed by Himmotthan, is a web based online tool to build a robust information system on project implementation and progress. This MIS works upon a central databank which enables data input on project specific indicators at the Himmotthan head office, analysis, monitoring and planning with multifaceted benefits such as providing baseline information of all areas under a specific project, integrating required



indicators from action plans and Detail Project Report (DPRs) and producing regular reports and graphic analysis of the data available.

The data collected through socio-economic surveys is maintained following a uniform format that can be accessed across the project areas. Using state-of-the-art front-end and back-end web based tools, the current MIS provides a single-point "Information Management, Information Storage, Information Querying and Information Retrieval" interface for handling all information traffic flow in and out of Himmotthan.

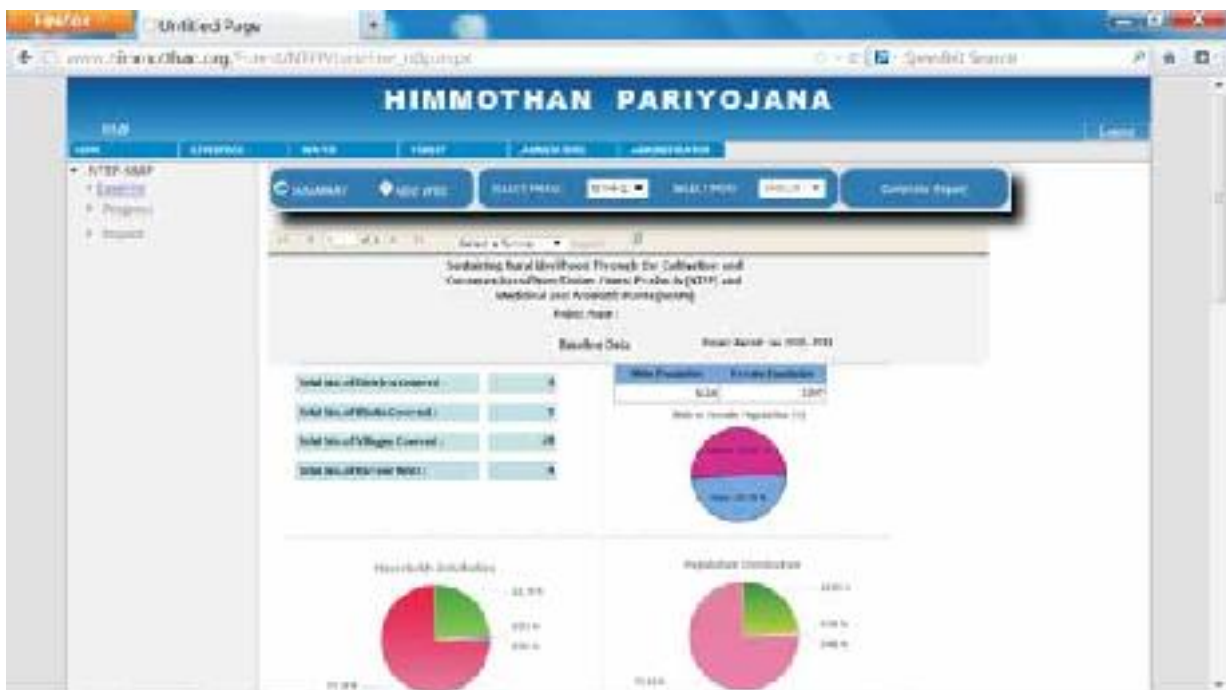


**Future strategies:**

1. Finalize the structure of the database elements of MIS and build a matching coding standard for GIS attributes so as to enable synergy amongst MIS and GIS database elements.
2. Development of a web enabled 'MIS' for Surveys and its maintenance will enable a hierarchical usability from city/town/taluka/district to state. This system will enable respective partner organizations to create their own databases through online transactions on the Himmotthan MIS, viewable

at all levels for monitoring and project management. The developed MIS will provide users with the option of entering survey data into the system over the internet. This will enable Himmotthan to monitor and review progress on different project components at all levels.

3. Development of necessary linkages of GIS databases of the respective partner organizations to the web based MIS to enable integrated MIS-GIS utilities for online usage.







# Area Wise Himmotthan Projects

Considering the broad diversity of mountain eco-systems, the projects follow the principle of - multi site piloting, strategic up-scaling of successful ideas and finally, multi stakeholder implementation to ensure sustainability and dove-tailing of funds from diverse sources. Here follows a brief description of the projects under the five thematic areas.



## Area 1: Water and Sanitation

These projects fall in two thematic areas – ‘Conservation’ and ‘Wise Use’ of water. Under the first, various activities related to the conservation of watersheds and streams/ rivers are designated. Training villagers and non-profits to understand bedrock, sub-surface hydrology, seepage and recharge zones, without the necessity of ‘external experts’ is a part of it. In fact Geo-hydrological studies have been made a mandatory part of the studies of streams for drinking water projects in the region. Under ‘wise use’, sanitation and drinking water initiatives and gharat

(traditional water mill) revival project for power generation are being promoted.

Keeping in view the demand in remote areas, the Trust approved PHASE-3 (2011-13) of the WATSAN project under the Himmothan Pariyojana in 50 new villages, which will benefit an additional 5000 households. This project is now also functioning in Himachal Pradesh in 10 pilot villages in Sirmour District.

The table below shows details of projects, and partners:

S.No.	Partner Organization	Project	Project type –Himmothan implementation/ SRTT monitoring	Role of Partner Organization
1.	The Himalaya Trust, Dehradun	Gharat	Himmothan	Implementation
2.	Himalayan Environmental Studies and Conservation Organization (HESCO), Dehradun	Gharat	Himmothan	Technical advisory
3.	Garhwal Vikas Kendra (GVK), Tehri	Hydrology pilot	Himmothan	Implementation
4.	Advance Center for Water Resources Development and Management (ACWADAM), Pune	Hydrology pilot	Himmothan	Technical advisory
5.	Himalayan Education and Resource Development Society (HERDS), Chamba, Tehri	Hydrology pilot	Himmothan	Implementation
6.	Institute of Himalayan Environment, Research and Education (INHERE), Masi, Almora	Watsan	Monitoring	Implementation

7.	Shri Bhuvaneshwari Mahila Ashram (SBMA), Anjanisain, Tehri	Watsan	Monitoring	Implementation
8.	Himalayan Institute and Hospital Trust (HIHT), Dehradun	Watsan	Monitoring	Implementation
9.	Himalayan Gram Vikas Sansthan (HGVS), Gangolihat, Pithoragarh	Watsan	Monitoring	Implementation
10.	Social Awareness Through Human Involvement (SATHI), Himachal Pradesh	Watsan	Monitoring	Implementation
11.	ENV- Developmental Assistance Systems (India) Pvt. Ltd, Lucknow	Watsan	Monitoring	Technical advisory

## Himmothan Implementation Project 1

### Hydrology and Water Resource Conservation Pilot (Under the CLMP Program)

Uttarakhand's glacial peaks are a water tower for North India. Ironically, today the people of this region are in the grip of water scarcity. An increasing population has resulted in an unsustainable demand for water, soil erosion in watershed areas, increasing silting of rivers and streams due to unplanned road cutting and other developmental activities, and depletion of groundwater reserves.

The state government has given top priority to provide safe drinking water in rural areas. The Trust, under the Himmothan Pariyojana (HMP) supports WATSAN projects which involve improved systems of water supply provision and sanitation practices in rural Uttarakhand. The WATSAN project requires a good understanding of the geology and hydrology of springs, especially in the context of identification of a proper recharge zone, vegetative and engineering treatment measures for different land use types and upstream versus downstream issues.

The Himalayan Educational and Resource



Development Society (HERDS) is implementing the project in Dangala (Tehri) and Bandawala (Dehradun) villages, where as Garhwal Vikas Kendra (GVK) is involved in implementation of the project in Mathmali and Mondni villages of Tehri district.

The Water Management Committees formed for the implementation and management of drinking water schemes have generated a total fund of Rs. 68,850 of which a total of Rs. 23,194 was saved after operation

and management of the drinking water schemes. The meetings of the Water Management Societies and SHGs were organized on a regular basis to discuss issues related to spring catchment treatment and management, and operation and management of the drinking water scheme. Partner organizations have conducted several trainings at the village level to make villagers aware of the concept of geo-hydrology.

**Data Collection of Springs:** Spring discharge and rainfall data of four selected springs were recorded on a regular basis by both the implementing organizations. In addition, the water quality of these springs was tested at regular intervals for various parameters such as pH, electrical conductivity, water temperature, total dissolved solids, salinity etc.

**Spring Catchment Area Treatment :** During the year, around a 5 ha catchment area of each selected spring was taken up for vegetative and engineering treatment. Detailed geo-hydrological mapping, land use mapping, treatment plan of each spring

catchment were done prior to the start of the treatment works in the catchment area. During the period, a sub-surface check dam (8.5 RM in dimension) was constructed in Chaulana (Dangala) spring catchment by HERDS, and two check dams were constructed by GVK in the Mundni and Mathamali spring catchments.



Rooftop rainwater tank- Village - Dhanaulti Laggagote, Tehri



Villagers working on constructing a check dam as part of the catchment protection works at Village Ghogas, Jhaknidhar, Tehri, under WATSAN-II

## Himmothan Implementation Project 2

### Best water use strategies: Upgraded Gharat based Micro-enterprise (Under the CLMP program)

Himalayan communities have been using hydropower energy from perennial streams and rivulets by building indigenous watermills (Gharats) for grinding for centuries. There are believed to be about two lakh Gharats in the Indian Himalayas, of which more than 12,000 still function in Uttarakhand. These Gharats are constructed mainly from locally available materials such as wood, stone, bamboo and reed. However, over the last two to three decades, many Gharats were being abandoned by the owners because of rapid decreases in water flow in streams, high drudgery and the time taking process, easy access to the diesel driven grinding machine in villages and poor economic returns.

However, most other essential agro-processing services (rice-hulling, oil-expelling, juice-extraction, etc.) are non-existent and have to be done manually by women, or following a many hours' walk to electric or diesel machines in town. The present need is to use the abundant and renewable waterpower more effectively with appropriate and modernized equipment, which will help in driving sustainable economic development in this region.

#### **Pilot-1: Up-gradation of Watermill at Ganeshpur village, Uttarkashi :**

Himmothan has initiated a Gharat up-gradation project in collaboration with The Himalaya Trust. The aim of the project is to 'Up-grade a traditional watermill (Gharat) for setting-up of a hydropower based

enterprise'. The pilot was initiated at Ganeshpur village, Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand.

With support of the External Technical Expert, the Himalaya Trust assisted the Gharat owner and the village institution to up-grade the Gharat. All related works like civil works, equipment installation etc. were completed by the month of May, 2011. This was followed by a thorough testing of equipments in the presence of the expert. A series of trainings were provided to the Gharat owner and village institution on operation and management. Thereafter, different women drudgery reduction techniques and components related to agro-processing (i.e. paddy de-husking machine, spice grinder etc.) were installed as per the community's requirements.

The up-graded Gharat is also generating around 5KW electricity. The electricity generated by the up-graded Gharat was used by the villagers for organizing this year Ramlila in the village. During the past year the Gharat was run to its full capacity for six months. Cumulatively over 840 families of the area benefited from the up-graded Gharat. The Gharat owner earned on an average Rs. 8,000/- per month. A visit was made by Trust representatives in December, 2011 for review of the project.

#### **PILOT-2: Gharat Site at Bon Village, Uttarkashi**

Bon village is situated at a distance of 7 km from the Rishikesh-Gangotri highway in Dunda block in



A gharat in operation

Uttarkashi district, which is now well connected with a branch road. There are more than half a dozen self-help groups involved in saving and credit in this village. Most of these groups are involved in dairy production and vegetable production related activities.

There are five Gharats in the village, of which three are functional. After a preliminary meeting with the Gharat owners and village community, one of the functional Gharats has been earmarked for up-gradation. A TOR has been signed between Himmotthan and the Himalaya Trust for the execution of the project.

The Himalaya Trust is receiving technical assistance from HESCO, a Dehradun based organization, for the up-gradation of the Gharat. All accessories, including turbines and other equipments will be purchased with assistance from HESCO. In addition, a local technician

has been identified to provide support on minor technical issues. A Dehradun based organization 'Techno-graph' is assisting the Himalaya Trust on preparation of the DPR of the Gharat.

The process of renovating the old building of the Gharat was completed with a major contribution from the Gharat owner. Turbine, alternator, flour grinding machine, rice husking machine and spice grinding machine and all other related accessories were purchased and installed under the supervision of a technician. The Gharat owner and four other villagers were also given training on Gharat operations, maintenance and other technical aspects.

## Himmotthan Monitoring Project 1

### Water Supply and Sanitation (WATSAN) projects, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh

These projects provide potable water and safe sanitation at the village level through community participation. Through two distinct phases, overall 90 villages have been covered, benefiting more than 5,000 households. A total of 157 water schemes and 3,119 sanitation units were installed. The Trust has initiated a fresh phase of support: 50 new villages are being covered under Phase-3 in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh. The Partner NGOs are HGVS, HIHT, SBMA and INHERE in Uttarakhand and SATHI in Himachal Pradesh, which would supply potable water to an additional 5,000 households and around 3,000 additional sanitation facilities will be constructed. This would ensure an "open defecation free" status for all project villages.

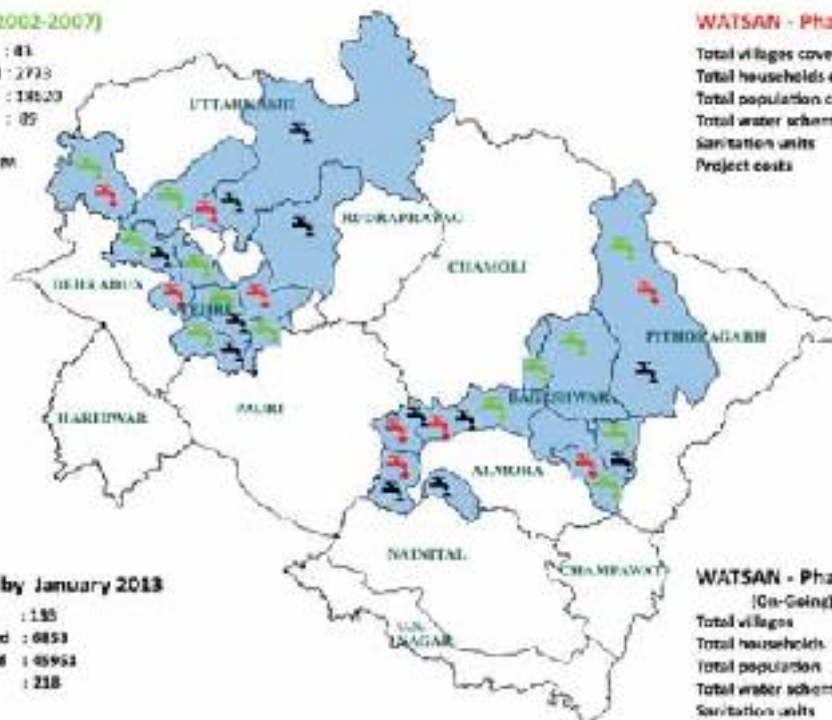
The first round of District Level Coordination Committees (DLCC) meetings have been conducted for Phase III in Tehri, Uttarkashi, Almora, Pithoragarh and Nahan. ENV-DAS and Himmotthan have completed the first round of review of all the five partners. The work of individual items and catchment protection is underway in the villages of three organizations (HIHT, HGVS and SATHI).



**Monitoring:** Himmotthan strategizes, coordinates, manages and provides hands on support to the WATSAN program. Besides, two District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC) meetings under the chairmanship of the District Collector are mandatory to facilitate the process. Various district

### WATSAN - Phase I (2002-2007)

Total villages covered : 41  
Total households covered : 2733  
Total population covered : 14623  
Total water schemes : 85  
Sanitation units : 1442  
Project costs : Rs. 154.34 M



### WATSAN - Phase II (2007-2011)

Total villages covered : 47  
Total households covered : 2288  
Total population covered : 15209  
Total water schemes : 68  
Sanitation units : 1368  
Project costs : Rs. 182.74 M

### WATSAN Coverage by January 2013

Total villages covered : 135  
Total households covered : 6853  
Total population covered : 45952  
Total schemes : 238

### WATSAN - Phase III (On-Going)

Total villages : 43  
Total households : 1852  
Total population : 12132  
Total water schemes : 53  
Sanitation units : 1800

level line departments, including the Jal Nigam, Irrigation and Public Health, Rural Development and the Forest Department are members of the DLCC. ENV-DAS (Pvt) Ltd., Lucknow, provides construction and software support to facilitating organizations and village level management societies.

The Advanced Center for Water Resources Development and Management (ACWADAM), Pune, is currently providing support on geo-hydrology and catchment management. Acwadam and Himmatthan undertook field visits to all the project areas.



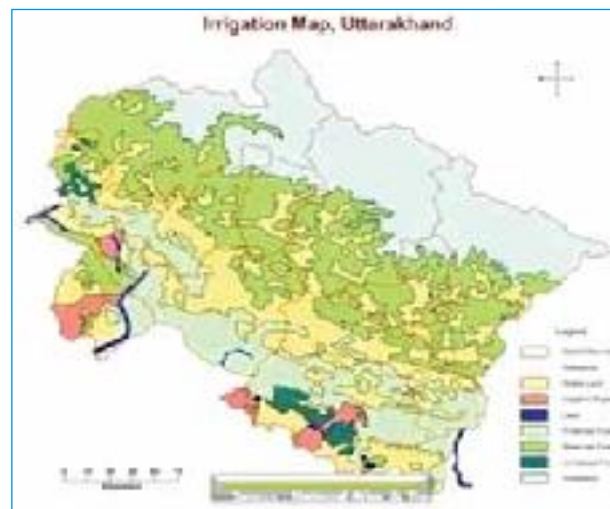
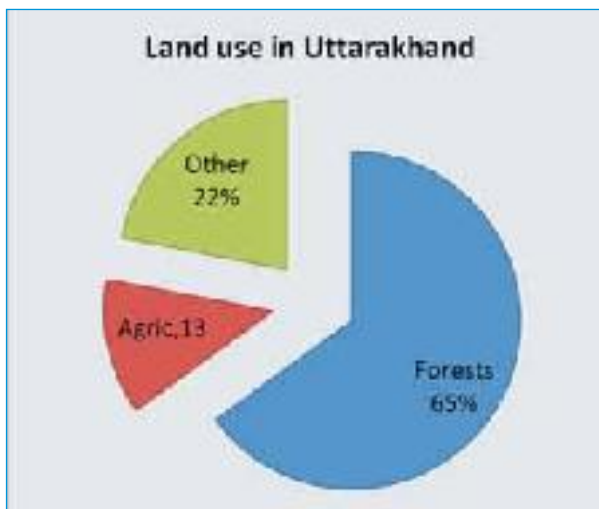
Village Toilet at Dangala, Tehri



## Area 2: Agriculture

Since post harvest technologies and mechanization are nonexistent and transport remains inefficient and costly, Himmotthan has focused on natural, viable options for livelihoods in this region. The focus, therefore, remains on diversification and niche products including organics, Himalayan herbs, medicinal, culinary and aromatic plants; on

developing strong village level institutions; on local value addition and market linkages, backed by constant research and piloting of new ideas. Himmotthan's Agriculture program design focuses on three sub-initiatives (a) Cultivation and Marketing (b) Irrigation and (c) Research and Pilots.



Following is the list of the projects and partners in Agriculture:

S.No.	Partner Organization	Project	Project type –Himmotthan implementation/ SRTT monitoring	Role of Partner Organization
a	Society for Integrated Management of All Resources (SIMAR)	HVLV	Himmotthan	Implementation
b	Himalayan Organization for Protecting the Environment (HOPE)	HVLV	Himmotthan	Implementation
c.	Herbal Research and Development Institute (HRDI)	HVLV	Himmotthan	Technical advisory
d.	G. B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development (GDPIHEB)	HVLV	Himmotthan	Source of planting material

e.	Centre for Aromatic Plants	HVLV	Himmotthan	Source of planting material
f.	Uttarakhand Organic Commodity Board	COF I & II	SRTT monitoring	Implementing
g.	People's Science Institute (PSI)	SML	SRTT monitoring	Strategy development and monitoring
h.	Centre for Ecology Development and Research (CEDAR)	SML	SRTT monitoring	Monitoring and advisory
i.	Mount Valley Development Association (MVDA)	SML	SRTT monitoring	Implementation
j.	Society for Environmental & Rural Awakening (ERA)	SML	SRTT monitoring	Implementation
k.	Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry (4 pilots)	YSPU	SRTT monitoring	Implementation

### CLMP Projects

Under Commons, Livelihoods and Markets Project (CLMP) 6 individual pilot projects are being implemented in different areas of the state. The purpose of this grant was to undertake the following activities: (i) High Altitude Agriculture Program; (ii) Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) Project; (iii) Hydrology and Water Resource; (iv) Rural Tourism Development; (v) Climate Change; (vi) Micro Finance; (vii) Database and MIS; (viii) Liaison and Networking; (ix) Action Research; and (x) Administration and monitoring of ongoing phase two of Himmotthan Pariyojana. The grant was operationalized in April 2009.

## Himmotthan Implementation Project 3

### Promotion of High Value-Low Volume (HVLV) Crop Based Enterprise In The Higher Himalayas Of Uttarakhand (Under The CLMP Program)

This project is being implemented in the high altitude areas of two border districts (Chamoli and Bageshwar) of Uttarakhand in partnership with two grassroots organizations: Society for Integrated Management of All Resources (SIMAR) and Himalayan Organization for Protecting Environment (HOPE). Initially, it was implemented in 15 villages. However, SIMAR has included eight more villages under the project with a rising interest in Rosemary and Tulsi cultivation.

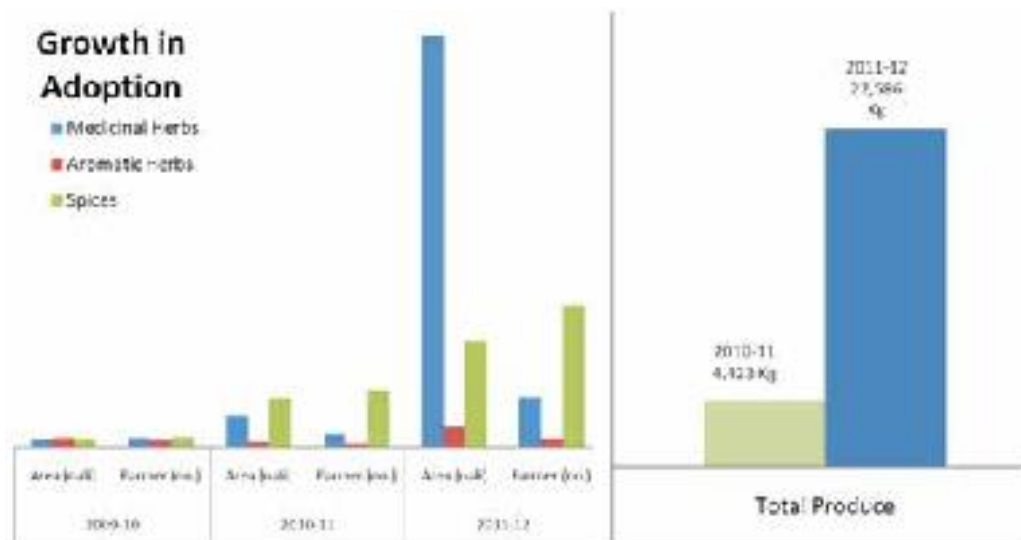


During the project period, a total of 66 SHGs (22 in HOPE and 44 in SIMAR) having 636 members were formed in both project areas. Total savings of these groups reached Rs 7.92 lakh whereas the inter-loaning amount was Rs 6.76 lakh, and total repayment of loan was Rs.4.20 lakh. A total loan of Rs 324,000 was taken from banks up to the reporting period.

The Self Help Producer Group Federation formed by SIMAR has already been registered. A total of 21 SPGs with 135 members are associated with the Federation. The process of organizing groups into a cluster federation for providing critical inputs and marketing support is in progress in the HOPE area as well.



### Cultivation of Different HVLV Crops



**Value Addition of HVLV Crops:** With the start of production of various HVLV crops, training of farmers on issues related to drying, grading and packaging were given in both project areas. In the SIMAR project area, a total of 250 kg honey, 2990 kg turmeric, 30 kg of Rosemary leaves, 7,380 kg garlic and 1918 kg ginger were produced, while in the HOPE project area a total of 115 kg of Turmeric, 120 kg Chilly and 9 kg of dry Rosemary leaves were produced which were then graded and packaged.

**Marketing of HVLV Crops:** In the SIMAR project area, a total of 504 farmers sold 7,464 kg of tulsi, turmeric, garlic, honey and ginger and earned Rs 2.96 lakh through the sale of this produce in the local market. While in the HOPE project area, a total of 211 farmers sold 2,043 kg of turmeric, garlic, coriander, chilly and earned Rs. 1.52 lakh. A total of 782 households of HOPE and SIMAR project villages have benefited.



Drying of locally grown Himalayan spice species at village Chauda, Bageshwar

## Himmotthan Monitoring Project 2

### Centre for Organic Farming I and II, Uttarakhand

The **Uttaranchal Organic Commodity Board (UOCB)**, Dehradun was formed in 2003. It acts as a nodal agency to enhance organic activities in agriculture and allied sectors like horticulture, medicinal aromatic plants, herbs and honey etc. UOCB has also been providing professional, managerial, technical support and enhancing organizational management skills of farmer's organizations and lead farmers.

The HMP, through its partner UOCB, is focusing on Organic cultivation in the State by supporting two components – the Centre for Organic farming I and II, since 2004. The key activities undertaken during 2011-12 are as follows: **(i) Area expansion** of selected Clusters: Demonstration for 1,030 units on 103 ha have been installed in Amaranths, Kidney bean, Chilly and Vegetable crops. Demonstrations include different organic inputs for compost production, seed treatment, insect and pest management and untreated seeds of vegetables for Kharif crops. **(ii) Training program:** 21 Institutional level training programs of 630 farmers have been completed. **(iii) Rural Institution Building:** 10 NGOs are facilitating formation of a total of 113 groups and 10 federations. **(iv) Green Restaurant** has been established at the 'Shilp Gram Emporium', Rural Development Department on the Sahastradhara Road.

Sales of Rs 142.23 lakhs took place during this period. Total 2,516 ha has been sown under different varieties of Basmati. Overall the projections planned for the second phase are (i) an increase in organic farmers from the current level of 5,000 to 50,000 farmers, with 73% being from BPL families; (ii) the present income of BPL families, which is below Rs. 24,000 per annum is expected to increase to Rs. 35,000 per annum; (iii) 20,000 families will directly get benefits by continued organic market build up.

**Monitoring Frame work:** Two reviews have been conducted and feedback shared. A project evaluation study is being conducted by a Delhi based team of agriculture consultants. They have completed the study and have shared the report. Himmotthan is represented on the Board of the UOCB and inputs are regularly shared with the Board and discussed.



## Himmothan Monitoring Project 3

### Sustaining Mountain Livelihoods (SML), Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh

The Centre for Natural Resource Management (CNRM) at the People's Science Institute (PSI), initiated implementation of the second phase of its participatory livelihood development program, "Sustainable Mountain Livelihoods" (SML), under Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust's (NRTT) Himmothan Pariyojana, in 21 villages of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand over a two year period from January 2011 to December 2012. An estimated 63% of the 802 households in the selected villages live below the perceived poverty line (BPPL) of Rs.8,000 per year. Thirty two per cent of the households are Scheduled Castes and another 15% are OBCs. The overall goal of the proposed program is to enable all the families achieve livelihood and food security. It is estimated that the annual household income will go up by about Rs. 14,000.

The steadily growing participation of the local community in the various activities proposed under the program has been encouraging. Village Aam Sabhas have been regularized in all SML villages and in many villages, they serve as platforms to discuss the lessons learned from the SML project. In some villages the women have developed leadership to resolve issues like MG-NREGA.

The trained Livelihood Development and Promotion

Teams (LDPTs) have been facilitating local communities in each selected village to strengthen existing village level institutions and identify new institutions that are required in their respective villages. Village Development Committees (VDCs) have been formed in all the villages and their norms and rules have been finalized. In the previous quarter, account trainings for Village Level Institutions (VLIs) were organized in all clusters

PSI has focused on the System of Crop Intensification (SCI) and vegetable cultivation. A total 418 farmers adopted SCI over 29.6 ha. of farmland. In addition, 639 farmers adopted SCI principles in other crops (Rajma, Mandua, Maize and Black Gram) covering 76.8 ha and vegetable cultivation was carried out by 632 farmers covering 30.7 ha. Crop performance data is being collected by the LDPTs.

An outlet has been opened for poultry meat by a local youth in Hillaungad cluster. In addition, LDPTs have focused on generating demand for a 3rd lot of chicks. Out of Rs. 79.77 lakhs from convergence, physical works worth Rs. 57.4 lakhs (71%) have been completed under other sources.

**Monitoring Framework:** CEDAR is providing technical support to the project, while Himmothan is providing hands on support.

## Himmothan Monitoring Project 4

### Pilot projects with the Dr. Y.S. Parmar University, Solan, Himachal Pradesh Promotion and use of Bio-fertilizers in Vegetable Cultivation

Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry at Solan (HP) is a well known teaching institution with excellent record in research and extension education with a Himalayan perspective. It was granted four projects with different departments, which are monitored and provided with ongoing support from Himmothan. These include:

Bio-fertilizers play an important role in the integrated

nutrient management system. They sustain the productivity of fields, which is critical for marginal and small farmers who form about 70% of the farming community in the country- more so, in the absence of access to other sources of nutrients. Bio-fertilizers are carrier based inoculates containing cells of efficient strains of specific microorganisms, mainly bacterium, which is useful for atmospheric nitrogen



**Use of biofertilizers viz. Azotobacter and Phosphate solubilizing bacteria in Solan**

fixation in leguminous and non- leguminous crops, solubilization and uptake of phosphorus and synthesis of plant growth promoting substances.

The aims of this initiative are a) to validate and disseminate the use of various biofertilizers viz. Azotobacter sp., Azospirillum sp., Rhizobium sp. and Phosphate Solubilizers Bacteria (PSB) for production of quality vegetables; b) Promotion of these biofertilizers in vegetable cultivation through demonstration and awareness camps and c) To work out the economic feasibility of biofertilizers application.

Data was collected during the season in demonstration trials which were laid out in the fields of

selected ten farmers who were provided with biofertilizers and technical knowhow about its use in capsicum (hybrid variety and OP varieties) and Pea (Azad P-I) crop. Field visits were conducted from time to time to inspect the trials and the observations were recorded on yield and disease parameters of the crop. It was observed that the plots which had biofertilizers treatment have shown higher yield (up to 17%) than the plots which were without biofertilizers. Farmer's awareness cum training camp was organized in District Solan and Shimla in April 2011, where biofertilizers viz. Azotobacter and Phosphate solubilizing bacteria were provided.

## Himmothan Monitoring Project 5

### Increasing Quality Honey Productivity through Demonstration of Scientific Management

India has varied agro-climatic zones ranging from the sea coast to dry temperate regions. Owing to varied agro-climatic zones, the Himalayan region has a diversity of melliferous plants. Honeybees are primarily known as honey producers. However, the economic value of honey production plays a minor role compared to the great economic value of honeybees acting as pollinators of crops. One of the main reasons for the undergrowth of apiculture in India is indifference towards scientific management practices. There is a deep dearth of local institutions working with beekeepers. To address these needs a three year project is being implemented by Dr Y S Parmar University, Solan, HP. The objectives are to generate a baseline on beekeeping practices in this region and to train,

small and marginal beekeepers for adoption of scientific beekeeping for quality honey production and demonstrate scientific practices for mite/disease management.

In the second year, establishment, maintenance of apiary and its scientific management has reached greater depth. The data pertaining to various parameters like total number of frames, frames covered with the bees (strength), Brood frames (number of frames with Brood); pollen stores (grams) and honey stores (Kg per hive) of colonies' growth has been collected at twenty one days interval regularly.

An extensive field survey was conducted to check the status of apiaries of the beekeepers. During the survey it was found that beekeepers were not managing their colonies in a scientific way and as per recommended practices. Some beekeepers were using non-recommended medicines/ antibiotics to control the suspected diseases and lead tins to store the honey which led to deterioration of the honey quality. Implementing entomologists have also brought out four relevant publications to promote bee-keeping. Regular monitoring is being done by Himmotthan.



Experts from Dr Y S Parmar University, Solan, HP working with local bee keepers in Solan

## Himmotthan Monitoring Project 6

### Popularization of locally fabricated Indirect Solar Driers among the Hill farmers in H.P.

The main objective of installation of the Indirect Solar Drier in Himachal Pradesh villages was to increase the income of farmers by improving the quality of their dried products, protect it from wild animals, insects and other hazards, and to save both time and labor which could then be utilized for farm and off farm activities.

Fifteen driers were installed in 15 villages in Sirmaur, Kulu, Solan, Mandi and Kinnaur districts under this

project; these villages were chosen from a vastly different geographical area, ranging from an altitude of 552 meters to 2878 meters above sea level. Thereafter users camps were organized for the farmers to apprise them about the functioning of the solar drier. Do's and don'ts were highlighted. Nine such users camps were organized. Two technical training camps of three day duration were organized for carpenters. The carpenters were trained in



fabrication of each part of the solar drier.

An awareness leaflet was prepared for farmers in Hindi entitled "Bijli sanchalit sahyogik pranali sahit aprox sour shushkak". One technical manual in Hindi for carpenters' entitled "Aproksh sour shushkak banane hetu margdarshika" has also been prepared. A popular article in Hindi was distributed to the farmers in North Zone Farmers' Fair at Hamirpur, in which about 5000 farmers participated. The installation of the solar drier was highlighted in University News Letter released during the North Zone Farmers Fair at Hamirpur.

A study was carried out by a beneficiary society in Mandi, on the drying of apples in the solar drier. The results show that the drying cost was negligible as compared with a biomass based drier - and quality too was better. In addition, the rate of dried apple in solar drier sold during Dushehra Fair at Kullu was Rs. 600/- per Kg whereas the rate of dried apple in open sun was Rs. 450/- per Kg. The bark of onion was one unusual product dried in solar drier for making colour for the dyeing of woolen items, which was not easily available in the market. This has been a value addition for many farmers.

## Himotthan Monitoring Project 7

### Management of two spotted spider mite, insect pests and diseases with the help of Predator, Neoseiulus longispinosus and other eco-friendly approaches under polyhouse conditions

Protected cultivation of ornamental and vegetable crops in polyhouses has become popular in Himachal Pradesh as cash crops but it depends on intensive use of insecticides and pesticides unfortunately. However polyhouse crops remain susceptible to many sucking pests, especially two-spotted spider mite. Pesticides, through overuse and misuse, lead to many environmental problems and development of resistance in pests.

This pilot project with Dr. Y.S. Parmar University, Solan, Himachal Pradesh, tried to demonstrate and convince farmers about the use of cost effective eco-friendly management options against mite, other pests, based on biological controls, i.e. use of a predator and other measures. It hoped to improve the general soil health by reducing the pesticide load.

The project worked with sixteen representative farmers in Bilaspur and Solan districts of Himachal Pradesh. They are growing carnation, capsicum and tomato in polyhouse. The baseline data on mite, insect-pests and plant diseases were collected. The farmers were given complete IPM kit which included pheromone trap, light trap, bio-pesticide based on fungus and virus, neem cake, safe synthetic pesticides and predatory mites.

Follow up revealed that most farmers have stopped the practice of spraying by mixing different pesticides and now are using them judiciously and in a need based manner. They are using integrated pest management techniques now, making field formulation from cow urine and different botanicals at their own farm and using various traps- light and pheromone based. However, there is a need to set up a mass multiplication rearing unit of predatory mite in the area, so that it can be made available to farmers easily.



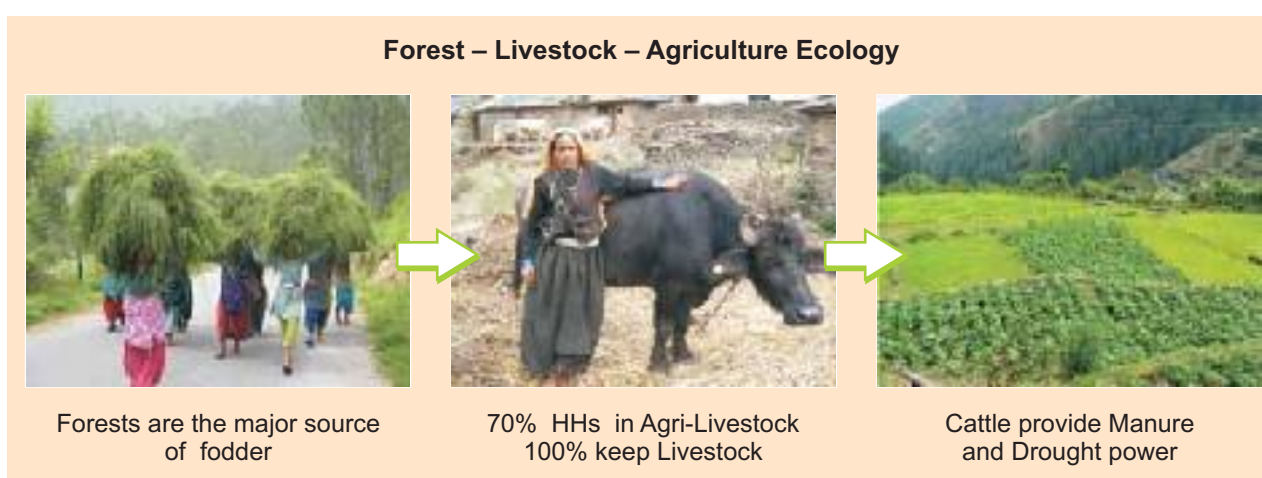
Sterilizing the soil in a polyhouse- Integrated Pest management



## Area 3: Livestock

Livestock has traditionally been part of the hill farming system in Uttarakhand and forms an integral part of the rural economy contributing to household income and family nutrition, besides producing the much needed biomass and draught power for agricultural operations. Currently Uttarakhand has a livestock population of 4.9 million (about one percent of the country's total). Every rural household keeps at least a cow or buffalo for

meeting household milk requirements, for compost or for labor on the farm. However, livestock rearing practices are significantly constrained by an acute, seasonal, fodder shortage, lack of improved livestock breeds, modern feeding practices, non availability of fundamental animal health infrastructure and marketing facilities.



S.No.	Partner Organization	Project	Project Location	Project type –Himotthan implementation/ SRTT monitoring	Role of Partner Organization
1.	Alaknanda Ghati Shilpi Federation (AAGAAS)	IFLDP	Dasholi and Joshimath, Chamoli	Implementation	Implementation
2.	Centre for Ecology Development and Research (CEDAR)	IFLDP Impact study	State Level	Implementation	Research and Technical advisory
3.	International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	Fodder Livestock Research Project	Selected IFLDP project areas	SRTT Monitoring	Research and Technical advisory
4.	Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (CHIRAG)	IFLDP	Hawalbagh (Almora), (Bageshwar) and Dhari and Ramgarh Nainital	Implementation	Implementation and technical support in Kumaon region
5.	Garhwal Vikas Kendra (GVK)	IFLDP	Jaunpur (Tehri)	Implementation	Implementation
6.	Himaliyan Gram Vikas Samiti (HGVS)	IFLDP	Berinag and Gangolihat (Pithoragarh)	Implementation	Implementation

7.	Himalayan Sewa Samiti (HSS)	IFLDP	Kanalicheena and Bin (Pithoragarh)	Implementation	Implementation
8.	Jai Nanda Welfare Society (JNWS)	IFLDP	Karanprayag (Chamoli)	Implementation	Implementation
9.	Jakheshwar Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)	IFLDP	Dasholi (Chamoli)	Implementation	Implementation
10.	Mount Valley Development Association (MVDA)	IFLDP	Bhilingna (Tehri) and Jakhnidhar	Implementation	Implementation
11.	Sankalp Samiti	IFLDP	Tharali (Chamoli)	Implementation	Implementation
12.	Sri Bhuvneshwari Mahila Ashram (SBMA)	IFLDP	Ghat (Chamoli)	Implementation	Implementation
13.	Society for Integrated Management of All Resources (SIMAR)	IFLDP	Dewal (Chamoli) and Garur (Bageshwar)	Implementation	Implementation



## Himmothan Implementation Project 4

### The Integrated Fodder-Livestock Development Project (IFLDP)

Himmothan, in collaboration with various stakeholders, initiated the 'Integrated Fodder-Livestock Development Project' (IFLDP) in 2008, to address the feed, breed, institution and market of the livestock value change. Based on the Phase-I experiences and successful interventions of the project, the Phase-II was initiated for another three year period (April 2011 to March 2014).

In Phase II, the work continues on- (i) Feed cultivation and research, on increasing fodder availability, developing drought and pest resistant fodder varieties of increased nutritional value; reducing women's drudgery in resource collection. This sub-initiative involves the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) along with the state livestock board. (ii) Animal health and breed development : in collaboration with the Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board (ULDB) several aspects of animal health and breed improvement are being tackled, AI (artificial insemination) carried out

by trained para-vets; demonstrations on how to improve stalls, better feeding practices and animal health; (iii) Local institution and market development: The Project continues collaborations with the Government, (the MGNREGS, ULDB, AHD, etc.), institutions, and non-government organisations.



On site training on soil work and plantations are being given to villagers at Talwari, Tharali, Chamoli

#### LIVESTOCK ISSUES

##### FEED AND FODDER



- 50% fodder scarcity
- Free grazing on commons
- High workload on women

##### ANIMAL HEALTH & BREED IMPROVEMENT



- 95% local breeds
- Poor management practices
- Poor veterinary services

##### INSTITUTIONS & MARKETING



- Low livestock productivity
- Unorganized marketing
- Lack of investment

## Income of the Umang Swayatth Sahkarita Cooperative

Activity	Annual Sale	Annual Income from sale of produce (Rs.)	Annual Expenses (Rs.)	Net annual Income (Rs.)
Dairy	199,443 liters	5,206,502	4,880,816	325,686
Tata Tea -Gaon Chalo Abhiyan (Sahkarita commission)	18,201 kg			65,000
Interest on loan (from Dairy profit) given to SHG members	Loan disbursal 2.27 lakh			21,000
Revenue generated through Livestock Insurance	43 animals			22,000
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>433,686</b>



Umang dairy federation receiving the 'Best Dairy Enterprise' promotion award from Ms. Shirin Bharucha, Trustee, SRTT

### Case Study:

Umang Swayatth Sahkarita, a women's cooperative in Tehri Garhwal has tasted success and prosperity through collective enterprise over a period of three years. Its 292 members come from 30 SHGs/ LPGs from 7 villages, which have been federated as a cohort. This federation was formed on September, 2009 after the initial 2 years of rigorous working with the SHG/LPG members. The objectives were to enhance livelihoods of the members through better livestock management, fetching better price for milk and milk products through collective procurement, marketing and providing easy access to finance for its members.

In 2012, the federation was registered under the Uttaranchal Self Reliant Cooperative Act, 2003 and is now addressed as Umang Swayatth Sahkarita. Umang Sahkarita has its management body which has

representative members from SHGs/ LPGs. The Board of Directors was elected from among the body to form the Executive Board.

**Dairy:** Umang dairy was initiated in October 2009 with 62 liters of milk procurement from villages. Milk collectors were appointed at the village level. Commission is given to these collectors @ Rs. 0.75 per liter by Sahkarita. A shop was taken on rent in the nearby market and a salesman was appointed for the retail sale of milk. Currently, around 430 liter of milk is collected everyday in the dairy, which after grading and testing is sent to three marketing centers by the dairy manager. Proper book keeping of the dairy is maintained.

The average sale per day of the dairy from milk and milk products is around Rs. 8000 to 10,000. A dairy manager, a BMC Operator, two salesmen, eleven milk collectors and two milk distributors have been appointed by the Cooperative. Besides, two vehicles are in regular use for transportation. Rs. 20,000 is disbursed by the Federation every month to its staff. The Sahkarita is also providing support services to its members such as AI, vaccination, deworming through paravet, credit and insurance facility.

**Access to Financial Services:** Under the Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme, the Uttaranchal Gramin Bank, Ghansali has approved a total loan of Rs. 1.04 Crore, of which Rs. 46 lakh has been distributed. Members have purchased improved breed of animals. In addition to this, a loan of Rs. 150,000 has also been given to the members by the federation so that nutritional fodder and other feed can be purchased for cattle; total income of Rs. 21,000 has been received by federation from the interest. Income of Rs. 22,000 has also been received from the insurance of 43 animals.

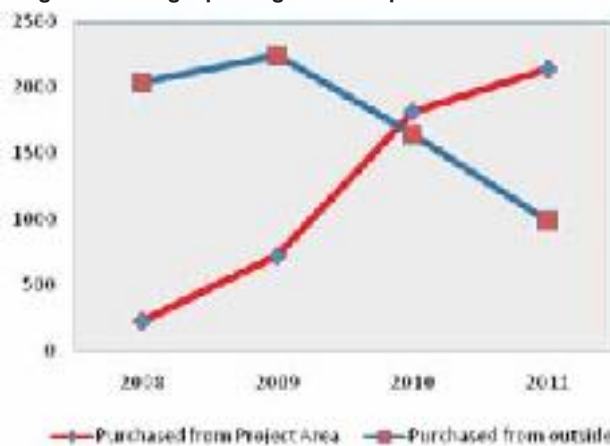
**Ensuring Sustainability:** In order to ensure the sustainability of the federation certain rules were formulated. Trainings, exposures, workshops and regular field visit by MVDA staff were instrumental in building capacity of members and developing their vision. Members were sensitized towards the need of following the rules and regulations of their SHGs and federations as these are necessary for the efficient management of the Federation's functioning and business operations. The whole process took around four years. The immediate objective of the group is to increase the quantity of milk to 1000 liters and expansion of the dairy enterprise across the entire Tehri Garhwal district by 2015.



First phase (2008-2011) of IFLDP created an atmosphere of confidence by organizing over 2500 women livestock rearers from 123 villages over 250 Livestock Producer Groups (LPGs) in 12 women's federations. Overall, more than 8,000 households of the project villages are directly or indirectly benefitted by the projects interventions. The second phase (2011 - 2014) was initiated last year. Additional, 125 new villages have been taken up within the old geographical cluster areas, covering a total of around 15,000 families across 14 clusters of six mountain districts.

The serious seasonal lack of fodder required the introduction of new varieties of fodder grasses adapted to different altitudes, as well as an adequate supply of the seed/ root stock material. The project has established a fodder resource banks in each project area. In the initial phase of the project, all planting material was purchased from outside the project areas, often from the distant plains. Today, with over 1,500 farmers having established small decentralized fodder nurseries across the project area, with fodder plantations across 1,200 hectares, and the fact that around 75% of the planting material is now available locally is a matter of pride. The sale

Figure showing a paradigm shift in purchase of Root stock

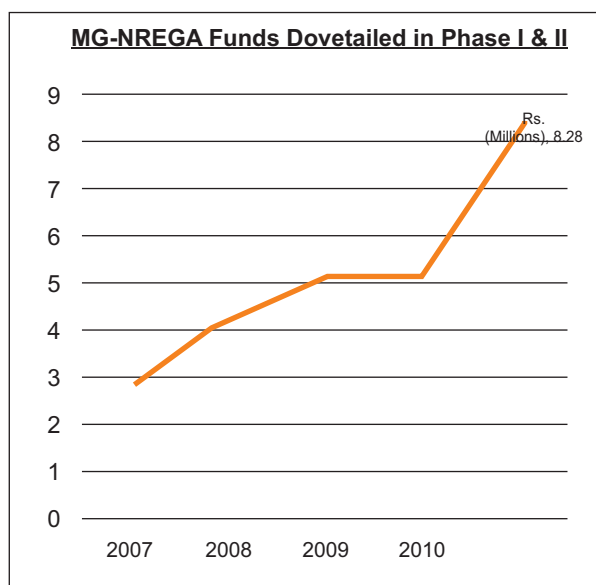


of planting material to different organizations has now emerged as a major source of income for village communities and Van Panchayats.

A reduction in the trend of forest tree leaf collection has been observed, saving time for women and children. Combined with better livestock management practices, the plots achieved increased stall feeding and reduced grazing pressure on adjoining forests.

### Fodder on the Commons

(MG-NREGA fund dovetailing)



Plantation : 1,000 ha, Fund mobilised : Rs. 25.5 M  
Employment: 1.7 lakh days, HH benefited : > 5000

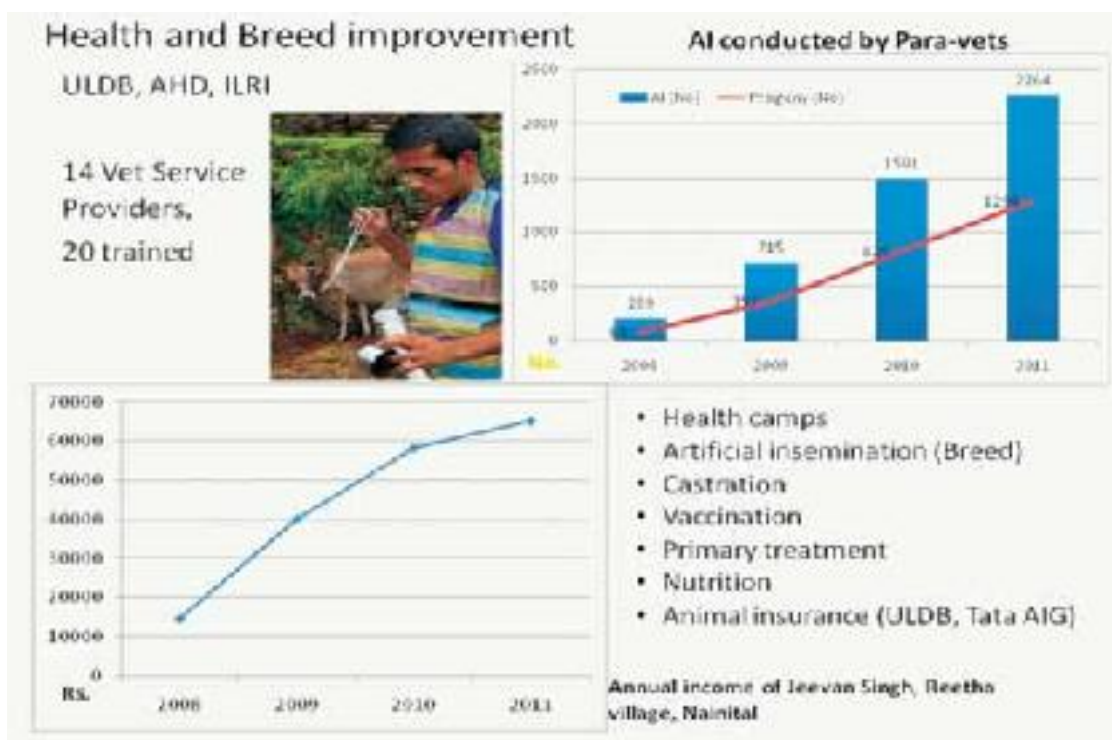


With technical support from the ULDB, 20 village youth have been trained as Para-vets, who are now providing livestock related services (i.e. artificial insemination, vaccination, first-aid, etc.) at the farmer's doorstep. Over the years Para-vet programs have been consistent failures in mountain districts mainly because the work involves extensive physical labor while at the same time there was a glaring lack of a business perspective. The IFLDP redesigned the Para-vets image following the trainings – equipping them with the materials they need, working with the ULDB to tie them up with government vets as part time assistants and building business plans with technical backstopping support of ILRI around each area. As the Para-vets are local youth selected from the project villages, their comfort level in the region is high. Some of the active Para-vets, about half of them, have started earning about Rs.60,000 annually, and are now gradually becoming self-dependent.

The initial results of Artificial Insemination (AI) on indigenous breeds have begun to show results in the birth of calves of the mixed Red Sindhi and Murrah breeds. Additionally, organizing regular livestock health camps (>300) for livestock health checkups

and treatment (>17000 animals) and insurance of milch animals under the ULDB-Tata AIG animal insurance scheme have improved overall livestock health and minimized farmer risk in keeping of improved animal breeds.

Through the project 12 women's Federations were formed, of which 10 are running micro-dairies. Of the remaining two, one is involved in the development, packaging and sale of Ayurvedic veterinary medicines, while the other makes and packages a cattle feed concentrate, to be sold locally. Over a period of one year the dairy federations altogether collected over half a million liters of milk, and have shown a turnover of over Rs.18 million, while taking care of their operational costs. Since marketing of milk through the Federations began, there has been a net increase of Rs. 5-10 per litre in local milk rates, which increased the income of households selling milk, by about Rs.1,000 a month. As a consequence a trend has begun in project villages where households are replacing low milk producing local animals with improved, high producers, purchasing the animals through loans procured through the project.





Ayurvedic Veterinary medicines are being prepared and sold by the Gau Palak Federation Suyalbari

### Feed Concentrate Unit

Parvatiya Pashu Palak Sangh, Reetha, Nainital  
(4 villages, 13 Groups, 134 members)

- Mini feed mixing unit set-up: March, 2010, using locally available ingredients, salt and mineral mixture
- Nutrient Analysis by : G.B. Pant Agriculture University.
- Future planning - to setup de-centralised mini feed mixing units

- Production cost: **Rs.14.45/kg**
- Sale cost: **Rs. 16/ kg**
- Monthly sale : **10 quintal**



Another issue pertains to local transport facilities. With limited pucca roads, high taxi hiring costs and non-existent storage facilities, particularly for perishable goods like milk, reliable and cheap transport can make or break an enterprise. After three years on the project, the IFLDP federations realized that Tata Ace was a good solution. SRTT petitioned Tata Motors for the supply of Tata Aces to the ten federations, as a result of which Tata

Motors granted a 15% concession per vehicle.

It is expected that production will soon be 250 to 500 litres per day in each cluster of villages in the coming months. Efforts are ongoing to improve technical capabilities of the micro-dairies by giving them, and training them in proper testing equipments. Bulk Milk Coolers are being installed to ensure safe storage and a sustained supply of quality milk to consumers.



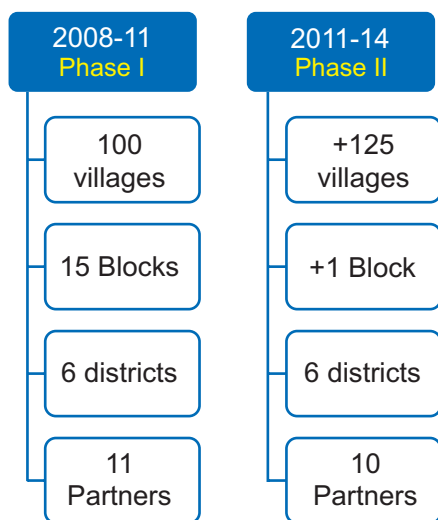
Specific targets achieved in the last one year (2011-12) are as follows: (1) Collaboration with Government and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs): A total of 185 ha common land under fodder cultivation and over Rs.6 million funds were leveraged from MG-NREGS; Lateral collaboration was signed between ILRI, ULDB and Himmatan for breed Development, Over Rs.3 million funds were mobilized from banks for purchasing of milk vans under Govt. of India sponsored 'Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) implemented by NABARD (2) Maintenance of Fodder Grass Nurseries: 236 decentralized fodder grass nurseries established over 4.3ha private lands; (3) Promotion of Forage Crops: Over 1,000 farmers cultivated forage crops on 14.2ha private land; (4) Fodder Plantation on Common and Private Land: 343ha of common / Van Panchayat land and 20ha private land brought under the fodder plantation; (5) Formation and Strengthening of Community Based Organizations (CBOs): 286 Livestock Producer Groups (LPG) having 2,950 members were formed and strengthened, 12 federations formed in IFLDP (Phase-i) were mobilized; 210 LPGs having over 2,200 members, were linked with these federations; (6) Training

Program: 174 capacity building programs were organized for communities on planting techniques, soil and water conservation measures and livestock based enterprise development; (7) Promotion of Livestock Health and Breed Improvement: trained Para-vets conducted 1765 artificial inseminations; (8) Promotion of Livestock based Micro-enterprises: Ten micro-dairies have made a business of Rs. 188.33 lakhs in average 25.4 months.



Participants from different IFLDP federations participating in the vehicle flag off ceremony organized in Dehradun on 3rd November 2011

### Project Area Growth- Clusterization



## Area 4 : Forests

The Forest Initiative promotes activities related to conservation, production, sustainable use and marketing of forest products. Promoting sustainable NTFPs including bamboo, the planting of commercially important varieties, training of artisans, use and interventions promoting forest conservation to rejuvenate springs, supplying water for domestic and farm use form the core of the initiative. It further promotes innovative research in NRM, institutional development and community based and managed eco-tourism.

Forest Map, Uttarakhand



S. No.	Partner Organization	Project	Project location	Project type Himmothan implementation / SRTT monitoring	Role of Partner Organization
1	Central Himalayan Environment Association (CHEA), Nainital	NTFP & MAP	Lamgarah	Implementation	Implementation
2	Institute of Himalayan Environment, Research and Education (INHERE), Masi, Almora	NTFP & MAP	Almora	Implementation	Implementation
3	Himalayan Gram Vikas Samiti (HGVS), Pithoragarh	NTFP & MAP	Pithoragarh	Implementation	Implementation
4	Institution for Rural and Eco – Development in Garhwal Himalayas (ANKUR), Chamoli	NTFP & MAP	Ghat, Chamoli	Implementation	Implementation and technical support
5	Alaknanda Ghati Shilpi Federation (AAGAAS), Chamoli	Nettle	Chamoli	Implementation	Implementation
6	Jai Nanda Welfare Society (JNWS), Chamoli	Nettle	Chamoli	Implementation	Implementation
7	Research Advocacy and Communication in Himalayan Areas (RACHNA), Dehradun	Rural Tourism	Raithal, Uttarkashi	Implementation	Implementation
8	Uttarakhand Bamboo and Fiber Development Board (UBFDB)	Bamboo	State level	Implementation	Implementation

## Himmotthan Implementation Project 5

### Sustaining Rural Livelihoods through the Conservation and Cultivation of Non Timber Forest Produce and Medicinal & Aromatic Plants in Uttarakhand. (Under the CLMP program)

The great socio-cultural diversity and ecological complexity of the region is matched by an unusually large variety of forest species being used by communities for diverse purposes: food, fodder, materials for construction, handicrafts and even herbs for primary health care. Medicinal and aromatic plant species are endemic to this region. In earlier times, forest products were harvested only on a subsistence basis. In recent decades however, factors such as a rising market demand, increasing population pressure, and changes in socio-cultural and socio-economic values have led to overharvesting of many species. It is now estimated that most useful wild herbs in the region are overexploited and some of them have become locally extinct. Government forestry policies have, in the past, exclusively emphasized plantation and management of trees and have, unfortunately, ignored non-timber products, as these are usually of comparatively lesser economic importance. At the same time, marginal and poor communities are often exploited by middlemen traders who dominate the secretive, largely dis-organised, yet strong network of NTFP trade.

Despite the large growth of the NTFP sector in recent years, the policy linking livelihoods of local communities with forest resources are not adequately developed to address this issue effectively. So far comprehensive scientific initiatives are lacking on the ecological impacts of NTFP harvesting in forests, and also to develop conservation friendly community based enterprises. Capacity building of local institutions such as Van Panchayats and Panchayati Raj Institutions, and supportive policies may provide sustained economic benefits to local people and promote the conservation of natural resources.

A limited number of community-based enterprises that exist are also facing the typical second-generation problems in sustaining these efforts, particularly in the absence of proper monitoring of NTFP based enterprises and lack of policy support to link the local enterprises with mainstream markets and private sector, and establishing rural credit schemes and assured buy

back. NTFPs have the potential to provide a unique opportunity, whose potential still remains to be harnessed fully, for improving livelihoods of local communities.

The Himmotthan Society is working on the mass scale propagation and plantation of NTFPs and MAPs in 28 villages in Uttarakhand. Under this program individual farmers have been organized into Self Help Producer groups. These groups are being organized beneath a bigger structural organization - Farmer Federations. The farmers are being provided technical support in establishing nurseries of selected NTFP species and mass scale propagation is being done at these nurseries. The plants are then transferred at large scale on to Van Panchayat areas.

The Himmotthan Society is also working to build up NTFP production by local communities on Common land Areas (Van-Panchayat) by facilitating the community in the procurement of quality plant material, plantation of economically valuable species on common areas, and simultaneously to enhance ecological conditions of degraded common areas by the promotion of better management practices. Himmotthan also aims to diversify the choice of NTFP species to be planted on Van Panchayats, to support livelihoods through profitable management practices inside Van Panchayat areas. The Society is also working on strengthening farmers groups which are being developed as a cadre of trained local individuals who are capable of sustaining the



Training on the field production of Kütki (Pichrorrhiza kurroa) at village Chauda, Chamoli

practice of large quantity cultivation of NTFP, adding the required values to the produce, and marketing of these NTFPs; along with the establishment of backward-forward market linkages to ensure profitable market returns to individuals involved in farmer SHGs in the rural communities.

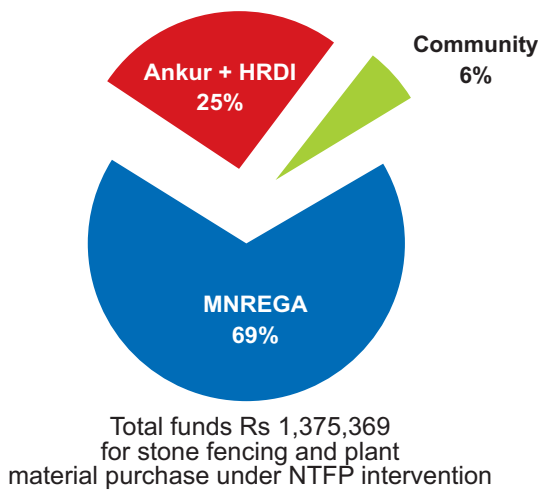
**Self- Help Producer Groups (SPGs):** During the past year a total of 48 SPGs with 461 members were formed in different project villages. The total savings of these groups was Rs. 9.41 Lakh during the year 2011-12. The inter-loaning amount was Rs. 5.06 Lakh of which Rs. 4.06 Lakh of repayments were made by SPGs. Apart from this Rs. 1.86 Lakh has been loaned from Banks.

A total of thirteen MAP nurseries were established for the production of quality planting material in all four clusters, during the last six months. Collectively,

609.5 Nali area were brought under MAP cultivation in all project villages and 428 households were involved. Species planted were Tagar, Chamomile, Alovera Satawar, Badi elachi, Kuth, Kutki and Nair. During the project period, a total of 34 farmers collectively sold 301 kg of (Kutki 95 kg and Tajpatta 206 kg) MAP-NTFP products and earned over Rs. 71,650 from the sale of these crops.

**Convergence of Funds from other Sources:** A total of Rs.944,000 was dovetailed for stone fencing in all four project areas under the MNREGA scheme. Apart from this Rs. 350,000 was given to ANKUR by the Herbal Research and Development Institute, Gopeshwar (HRDI) for plant material purchase. In addition, around Rs. 81,396 was contributed by the village community in different project activities.

### Convergence of Funds



Processing and marketing of MAP produce is an area for further improvement

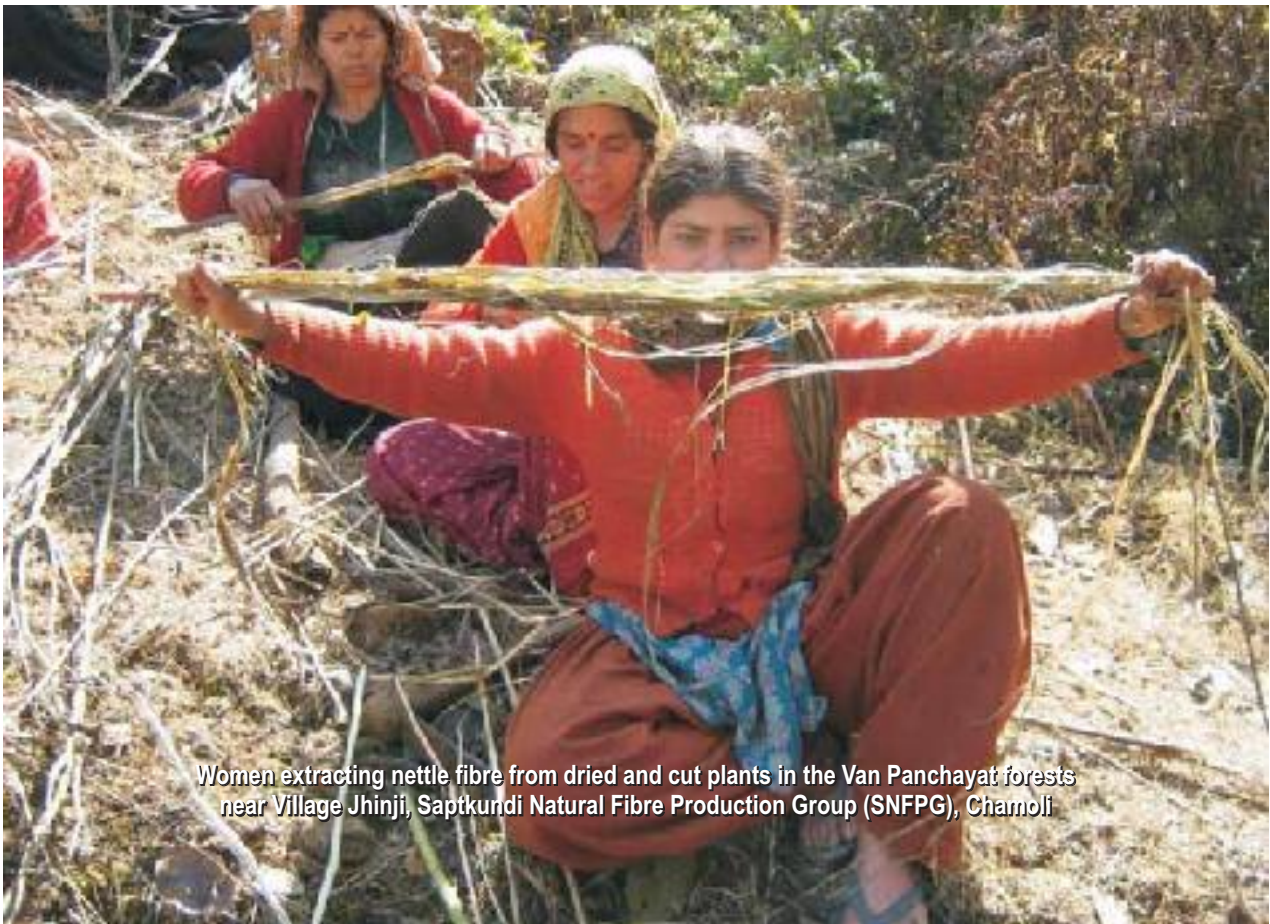
**Feasibility study for NTFP:** In August 2011 a short term study proposal was given to Center for Ecology Development and Research (CEDAR) to carry out a feasibility assessment of Non-timber Forest product in Van Panchayat's of Uttarakhand. CEDAR has already

submitted a detailed feasibility report. The study will help in developing strategy formulation for cultivation, collection, value addition and marketing of different NTFP species from the Van Panchayat forest.

## Himmothan Implementation Project 6

### Himalayan Nettle Fiber: A Community Based Approach to sustainable Harvesting, Value addition and Marketing

Since the introduction of synthetic fibers in the 1960s, natural fibers have faced increased competition and the traditional markets have disappeared. There is a need to look at natural fibers individually in an integrated manner, for their financial potential and market - and consequently address multiple issues like research and development, product diversification through design inputs, machine improvisations, propagation techniques, marketing of new value added natural fiber based products etc. Natural fibers are an important source of income for the farmers; proceeds from the sale and export of natural fibers contribute significantly to the income and food security of poor farmers and workers in fiber industries.



Women extracting nettle fibre from dried and cut plants in the Van Panchayat forests near Village Jhinji, Saptkundi Natural Fibre Production Group (SNFPG), Chamoli



Nettle yarn Spinning on Bageshwari Charkha at JNWS campus

Himmotthan launched a three year program in December 2009 through a community based approach to ensure sustainable harvesting of the stinging nettle plant whilst ensuring value addition at various levels and marketing of finished products. Nettle processing (converting harvested plant into fiber), has been achieved successfully, with a series of workshops organized with the partner organizations in June 2011. Master Craftsmen from Nepal were invited to provide comprehensive hands on training to the Partner staff, and selected FUG members.

More than 1,033 Kg of processed fiber has been extracted through community effort, and more than Rs. 134,017 has been generated by them as income. Thirty new designs have been developed by various partner agencies using nettle as the base material. In terms of income generation, more than Rs. 8 lakhs has been generated through the project.



## Himmotthan Implementation Project 7

### Rural Tourism - Home in The Himalayas

Himmotthan had initiated two projects on rural tourism with two different grassroots organizations. RACHNA, a Dehradun based organization had initiated the 'Home in the Himalayas' project in Uttarkashi district. Six villages -Raithal, Barsu, Kyark, Bandrani, Bhatwari and Pala- are being covered under the project. Another organization, the Society for Mahseer Conservancy, a Ramnagar, Nainital based organization has initiated a pilot project entitled 'Van

Gaon Aatithya: Community Run Home-stay Based Alternate Livelihood Generation Initiative' in the Western Ramganga Valley. It is being implemented in six villages in the buffer zone of Corbett National Park.

**Society for Mahseer Conservancy:** Mahseer is a Carp, toughest among the fresh water sport fish. Its habitat has shrunk to the Himalayas and Nepal. The name locally means "The Big Mouth ". The project was started in the month of September, 2011. Project

activities include - detailed baseline survey of villages, trainings on various issues related to rural tourism, promotion of home-stays, promotion and maintenance of trails and nature sites, institution building and strengthening and establishing marketing linkages. Main attraction of the area for the tourists are identified as hanging bridges, Ramganga River, forest and wild life, local temples and beautiful Landscapes.

**Community Based Tourism Plan (CBT):**

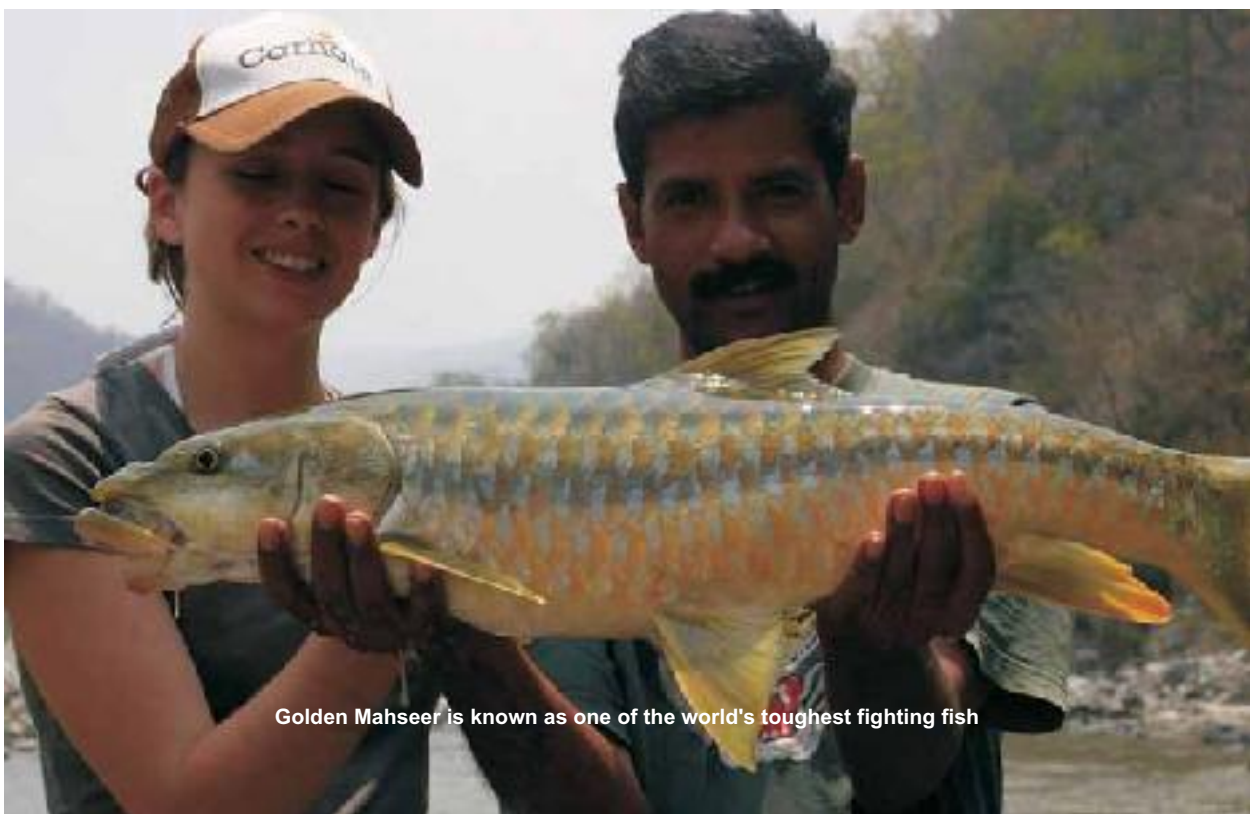
Community Based Tourism Plan was prepared with the participation of the community from seven villages. One self-help group in each target village has been formed, to conduct Van Gaon Aatithya



**A village homestay in Marchula, in the northern buffer zone of Jim Corbett National Park**

activities in an organized manner. Potential activities identified for the area are listed in the following Table:

Non-Entrepreneurial	Entrepreneurial
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Map of the Area</li> <li>Connecting Roads of Villages</li> <li>Map of Villages</li> <li>Sign Boards</li> <li>Tourism Based Organizations</li> <li>Toilet Construction</li> <li>Training on Tourism</li> <li>Training on Home Stays</li> <li>Guide Training</li> <li>Fishing Guide Training</li> <li>Exposure Visit to Tourism Services and Place</li> <li>Up-gradation of Schools</li> <li>Sports Ground</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Home Stays</li> <li>Local Dining Facilities</li> <li>Village Visits</li> <li>Nature Trail/Trekking Routes</li> <li>Bird Watching Trails</li> <li>Village Nature Shop and Souvenir Development</li> <li>Adventure Activities</li> <li>Herbs Production</li> <li>Fishing</li> <li>Agriculture Training</li> <li>Local Food Training</li> <li>Rural Life Training</li> </ul>



**Golden Mahseer is known as one of the world's toughest fighting fish**



## Himotthan Monitoring Project 8

### Uttarakhand Bamboo and Natural Fiber based Livelihood Program

To spear head the movement of Bamboo and natural fiber based development in the state, the UBFDB was promoted as an autonomous agency by the Govt. of Uttarakhand in 2003. With the exception of the Chief functionary, who is a forest official, all recruitments to the Board were carried out independently of the government.

Uttarakhand has approximately 12,089 Van Panchayats (village forest councils) which control 522,163 hectares of land. It was felt by the Government that an awareness program to sensitize local people on the use and potential of Bamboo along with large scale plantation of Bamboo and training of artisans could bring considerable financial returns to the region. Bamboo is a fast regenerating source of fuel wood (charcoal) and fodder. The utility of bamboo as a building material is an added attraction. Uttarakhand is prone to earthquakes and is categorized under seismic Zone 4 and Zone 5, hence, Bamboo-based housing is suited for the State.

Key activities conducted during 2011-12 are summarized below.

**Self Help Groups:** UBFDB is working with 677 members under 61 SHGs in all the clusters. Five Self Reliant cooperatives have been formed, with a total membership of 243 craftsmen.

An Assisted Natural Regeneration program in 20 ha. area has been completed against an envisaged target of 12 ha. A total of 28 training programs were imparted on new tools, product development, marketing and institutional sustainability and covered 668 artisans. Total production worth Rs. 28,98,135



and a sale of Rs. 24,78,181 was achieved by the UBFDB. In order to demonstrate Bamboo application in animal husbandry, two models were demonstrated wherein one on fisheries related (by planting bamboo sapling in and around the fish pond) and the other model involves a hen coop in a 300 sq ft area in Udham Singh Nagar Cluster. Smaller backyard model of a hen coop has also been developed and demonstrated at seven locations in the cluster. The UBFDB is developing suitable models of farm structures like polyhouses and Polytunnels and four such demonstrations have been made in the state.

**Monitoring Frame work:** The project is being monitored by Himotthan against milestones set in the plan. An external review has also been conducted and presented.

## Area 5 : Communities

The agricultural economy of the region is so intertwined with natural resources that sustainable development here calls for simultaneous attention to both. Additionally, due to the rugged terrain, inaccessibility and sparsely populated villages, it is difficult to generate an economy of scale of produce, and high operational costs further restrict the sustainability of enterprises. Men generally migrate in search of employment, while women are mainly responsible for looking after the family and assets. Women from poor households usually work together, and social bonding amongst them is high. This provides the basic foundation for the formation of village level institutions, especially Self Help Groups (SHG).

The success of any project depends on its participatory approach and strong community institutions, therefore all projects under Himmatan focus mainly on the development and strengthening of community institutions. Regular capacity building and training programs are built into projects. Strengthening of thematic convergence within the programs and geographical clusterization is central to the design of the new projects. Furthermore, the project continues to focus on Knowledge Management, Database development and Research. These will feed into its growing interest in developing more intensive physical, technical and financial monitoring and evaluation systems for programs within the Himmatan Pariyojana.



### Community Institution Building

• Women groups	:	315
• Members	:	3300
• Savings/Loanings	:	Rs.5.2/3.5 M
• Federations	:	12

## Himmothan Implementation Project 8

### Promotion of Micro-Finance Functions (Under the CLMP Program)

In the hilly regions of Uttarakhand, inaccessibility and marginality are major factors which hamper the progress of development works. To tackle this issue, there is a need to select villages on a cluster basis, and to consolidate all required activities, as per villager's needs, in selected clusters to ensure comprehensive development of the cluster.

Formation and strengthening of SHGs alone is unable to address this issue, as their loan instruments with short repayment period and comparatively higher rates of interest are inadequate to finance micro-enterprise investments. This situation contributes to limited credit absorption capacity and credit demand. Financial institutions are usually apprehensive in providing funding for backward and forward linkages in the form of large investments, as they perceive them fraught with risk. No instruments are available to provide a level of comfort to the financial institutions interested in financing these activities.

The Microfinance program adopts a twofold strategy, while integrating with different types of projects. Firstly, projects like the Integrated Fodder Livestock Development Project (IFLDP), Himalayan Nettle Fiber, Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) and Medicinal and Aromatic Herbs (MAP), High Value Low Volume (HVLV) crop in higher Himalayan region, etc. where focus is mainly on enterprise promotion through strengthening of the value-chain, microfinance will provide support on building institutions, strengthening of SHGs, federations, saving-credit services and also provide vital support in arranging required finances for enterprise promotion from banks and other MFIs.

Secondly, projects like WATSAN (where the focus is more on the supply of drinking water and sanitation), microfinance would emphasize the role of SHGs on savings, credit, addressing social issues and the promotion of individual livelihoods instead of collective enterprise. This would help in sustaining the groups promoted at different levels. This implies strengthening the farming system linkages and to make an overall impact on the livelihoods of the

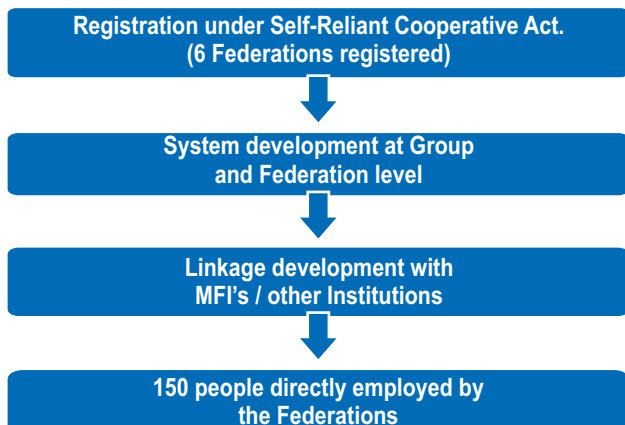
villagers.

The project "Integration of Microfinance: Livelihood Finance within the Himmothan Pariyojana through Cluster Approach" was approved by the Trust in December, 2011. The aim of the project is: "To promote and strengthen community based micro-finance through building SHGs and their federations for enhancing rural livelihoods across selected Himmothan Pariyojana Programs."

The project has two major components: Support to Himmothan Pariyojana Programs aiming at Integration of Microfinance across those projects where institutions have already been developed or are in the process of formation. The second component consists of setting up of Models on Integration of Microfinance.

The Microfinance program is assisting other projects in developing self-reliant community institutions. Under this component, attention is given to training and capacity building of different community institutions. Strong linkages are being developed with different banking and financial institutions for credit mobilization. Different service providers are being developed for the capacity building of institutions and providing extension services to the SHGs or activity groups and federation members. In addition, a proper Management and Information System are in the process of development for accounting and record keeping of these groups.

#### Steps towards Sustainability



## Partners of the Microfinance Program

SN.	Name of project	Number of Partner NGOs
1	Integrated Fodder and Livestock Development Project (IFLDP)	10
2	Non Timber Forest Product project (NTFP)	4
3	High Value Low Volume project (HVLV)	2
4	Himalayan Nettle Fiber	2
5	Water and Sanitation (WATSAN)	4

Presently, the cumulative number of SHGs formed under different thematic programs of the Himmothan Pariyojana is over 500 with coverage of 5373 members. In terms of institution building and strengthening, there are three categories; viz. new institutions, evolving institutions and older institutions.

The new institutions comprise of the SHGs/ activity groups formed under newly launched programs, such as MAP-NTFP, Gharat upgradation and the rural tourism program. Under these, formation of SHGs/ activity groups is in progress and cluster level federations of these groups will be formed after the completion of group formation at the village level.

The groups formed under the programs like HVLV,

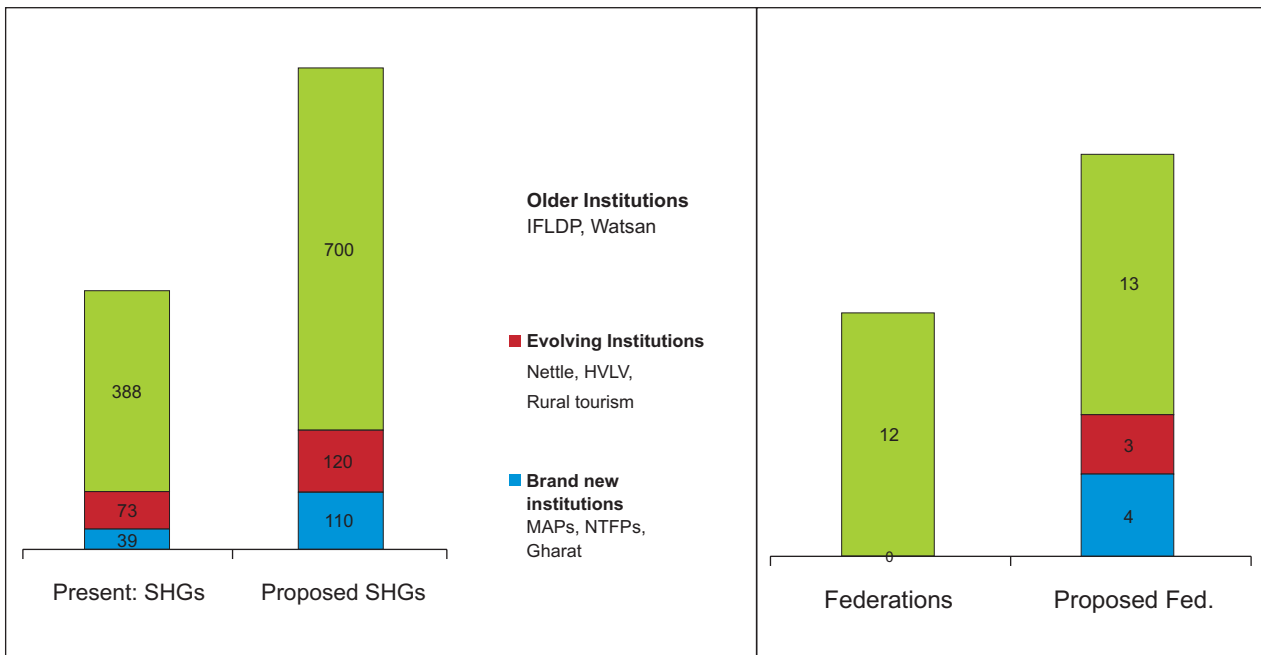
Himalayan Nettle fiber and the adopted groups from other programs like Aajeevika, SGSY, etc can be categorized as evolving institutions. These are yet to be federated at the cluster or block level as federations. Activity group based Federation formation processes are underway in these programs.

Thirdly, the groups formed under the projects like, IFLDP and Watsan have reached at a certain level of maturity and these institutions are categorized under 'older institutions'. The Water Management Societies are registered bodies and are involved in the management of the water supply schemes, build under HMP.



Women SHG members from village Narangi, Ghat (Chamoli) checking SHG Account Formats

## Status of Institutions under different Categories and Stage of Evolution



Himmothan has now strategically started integrating microfinance across all its projects in a step wise manner. Under the microfinance project, first, those projects have been taken up where institutions (i.e. SPG, LPG, FUG etc.) have already evolved or are in the process of coming-up in their respective project areas. These projects include WATSAN, IFLDP, NTFP-MAP, HVLV and Himalayan Nettle Fiber Project. In these projects focus is on thorough capacity building of institutions. For institutional strengthening, efforts are made to build a strong cadre of local professionals in the form of book-keepers, group animators, federation accountants, community resource persons and so on, who would help sustain the institutions in the long run.

A systems study of the SHGs was initiated to standardize uniform SHG book keeping systems across all Himmothan Pariyojana programs. Initially, the microfinance team studied and analyzed different SHG formats being used under different programs and thereafter, drafted uniform formats for SHG accounting and book-keeping.

Himmothan, under the microfinance project has facilitated four Federations (registered under the Uttarakhand Self Reliant Cooperative Act 2003) to provide micro-insurance services to their members. These Federations were linked with the Life Insurance Corporation of India, for their group insurance scheme.

The policy has a life cover of Rs. 10,000/member with a premium of Rs. 35/member/year. Of the total premium Rs.15/member/year was given by the Federation, while the rest of the amount was paid by the project. So far 715 members of the four Federations are insured under the group insurance scheme.

Integration with Cluster Approach in Kumaun Region : Himmothan has signed a TOR with the Himalayan Gram Vikas Samiti (HGVS), Pithoragarh for developing a Model on Microfinance: Integration with Cluster Approach. The project was started in three blocks in October, 2011 after the successful completion of a pilot project on microfinance. Under the previous projects, HGVS has expanded its microfinance program by covering SHGs formed under different Himmothan Pariyojana Programs like NTFP, IFLDP and WATSAN. The SHGs and Water Management Societies formed at village level have been further federated into cluster level Federations. A cluster and block wise livelihood and expansion plan has already been developed by the organisation. Details of activities being carried out under the project are as follows:

A total of 138 SHGs or activity groups and 13 cluster Federations has been formed so far in the three blocks. These groups have mobilized savings of Rs.

44.15 lakh and internal lending of Rs 58.40 lakh till March 2012. The revenue generated from the sale of vegetables by 107 members of 11 cluster federations in previous year was Rs. 450,715 and the total revenue generated till now is Rs. 1,147,588. Members have attracted grants of revolving funds from the local Horticulture department.

HGVS has broadened the Microfinance program from the financial services to the social services-Healthy home survey, cleanliness drives and preventive and promotive health care programs.

**Model on Microfinance: Integration in Garhwal Region-** The Trust has been supporting the Himalayan Institute and Hospital Trust (HIHT) for the implementation of the Watsan program in Dehradun and Tehri districts since 2001. Under Watsan, a total of 32 water schemes and 783 sanitation units were established by December 2010, covering 892 households. Ten new villages are in the third phase of the project, presently. Hence, a total of 42 villages are

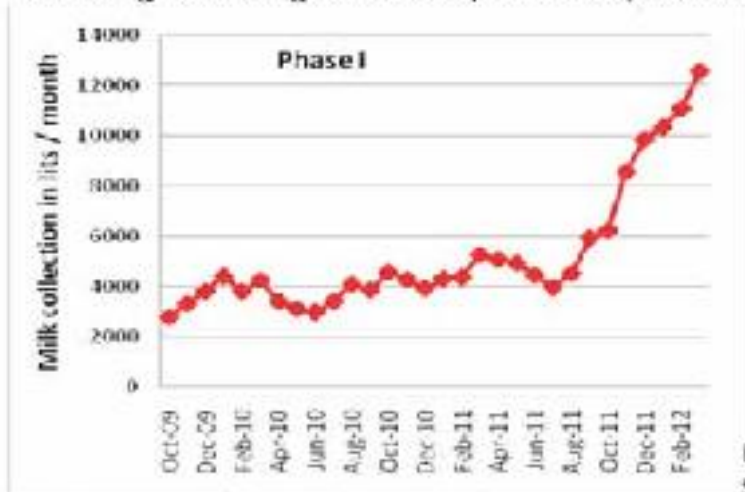
covered under the Watsan (phase-I, II and III) program, which is being implemented by HIHT in Dehradun and Tehri districts of Uttarakhand.

Of the total villages covered by HIHT under Watsan, 38 villages are in Tehri district. The villages under the WATSAN program in Tehri can be classified into 4 clusters i.e. Gunogi, Kaddukhal, Thatyur and Bhavaan. Based on a detailed analysis of different Watsan clusters, two clusters (i.e. Gunogi and Bhavaan) were selected for the implementation of a model on integration of microfinance based livelihood intervention.

**Direct Implementation by Himmotthan Society:**

One of the key decisions taken during the year, was to implement the microfinance program directly in the WATSAN cluster in Tehri district. Khuret Cluster in Chamba block, Tehri district has been selected for the development of a 'Model on Microfinance Integration with Cluster Approach'. To facilitate this, a field office has been established at Jadipani.

**Up-scaling of Micro-dairies:  
Umang Bhilangana Cooperative, Tehri**



Clusters: 2, Villages: 15  
Members: 500

- Increase milk collection and sale
- Safe and hygienic milk handling
- Milk products
- Installation of chilling plants (BMC)
- Strengthen market linkages

BMC installation:	March 2012
Sale of milk in market:	Rs.3.9 M
Payment to farmers:	Rs.2.9 M
Operational cost of dairy:	1.0 M
Net profit:	Rs.0.1 M





## Plans for 2012-13

Over the past few years, and last year in particular, Himmotthan has focused upon programmatic integration on the ground. This involves rethinking of ongoing projects as well as designing new projects so that they integrate at the level of activities, outcomes and partner involvement. The need for integration grew naturally out of several years of implementation experience where overlapping projects involved both partners and villages in a more comprehensive manner. Integration starts at the drawing board, continues into involving partner institutions closely, and soon should progress into assessments which look at the results of this process, which are expected to give more comprehensive outcomes. As a cautionary note however, not all projects or partners can be positively integrated, discussion on this needs to continue, and flexibility be maintained.

In all new projects to be developed under HMP by the Himmotthan Society, cluster-formation is now a basic consideration. A cluster then, is a group of villages, usually accessed by a single partner organization. On the basis of the geographical spread of villages and partner organization locations Himmotthan has identified a total of 45 clusters of villages where projects overlap. Of these 45 clusters, integration of projects at village level is in 8 clusters as of now, though impact integration has not yet been estimated. In this coming year the number of clusters under integrated projects will increase. Clusters in Tehri and Chamba are being identified, and in Pithoragarh and other regions of Kumaon, the intensity of activities will increase considerably.

### **Specific Initiatives**

Phase 3 of the organic intervention in the state with the state's Organic Board will be initiated in the coming year. Phase 2 for the overarching 'Commons, Livelihoods and Markets Project' (CLMP) will be discussed and designed to take forward the new pilot and research concepts. In Agriculture, over the past year, assessments have been carried out, and on the basis of given recommendations and in close collaboration with recognized institutions and ERPs, a major push will be made in building a community based agriculture program which will focus on maximizing sustainable productivity. Other concepts which have been piloted successfully will continue to be scaled up including a new project on Goatry establishment. Climate change adaptations, non-timber forest produce and high value – low volume cropping will be looked at for new areas of development.



The push made over the past couple of years in Himachal Pradesh will continue, including extending the agriculture program in the state. Areas of agriculture related collaboration are being explored with the Vivekananda Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Sansthan (VPKAS) Uttarakhand, and would be taken forward this year. In Kumaon, a new project on

“Integrated Natural Resource Management and Rural Livelihoods, Phase II”, will be initiated with 6 NPOs, for which DPR preparation and planning is currently going on. Himmatthan will establish two new field offices in the coming year – one in Kumaon and the other in Tehri district of Garhwal, to coordinate, implement and monitor programs.



A woman farmer with 15-day old improved breed goat kid at Bangchuri village, Bageshwar

**Financial Implications:** Overall disbursements planned under HMP for the financial year (2012-13) stand at Rs. 129.3 million. Disbursements towards commitments for 13 ongoing projects would be Rs. 45.8 million, while 18 new projects are planned, which will entail an amount of Rs. 83.5 million. An amount of Rs. 2 million is also

planned towards 4 projects under the Small Grant Program (SGP). To provide quality technical inputs to various projects, a separate budget of Rs. 3 million is planned under HMP for External Resource Persons (ERP).

# Governance And Team

The organization is headed by an Executive Director, who is also the Secretary to the Board of the Society. The current E.D. is also a Development Manager at the Trust. Himmotthan is presently staffed by a total of fourteen personnel.

## **Governing Board of the Himmotthan Society**

The Governing Board of the Himmotthan Society is currently officiated by Professor B.K. Joshi, Educationist and Ex Vice Chancellor, Kumaon University. Dr. Rajesh Thadani is the Treasurer of the Society, and Dr. Malavika Chauhan functions as the Secretary to the Board and Executive Director. The Trust's interests are represented by four nominees – Shri Arun Pandhi, Dr. Rajesh Thadani, Dr. B.K. Joshi and Dr. Malavika Chauhan. Dr. Ravi Chopra and Shri S.T.S. Lepcha (a senior Forest Officer) complete the Board.

## **ERPs and Advisory**

Individuals: Currently, Dr. Rajesh Thadani as Advisor NRM to the Trust backs and promotes the Himmotthan Society's goals and focus. Dr. A.S. Dhatt, as Advisor Agriculture, is also available for council as required, along with the team at the RGR Cell in Ludhiana, Punjab. Dr. H.S. Rewal is now Advisor, Mountain Agriculture.

**Organizations:** Within the region, Himmotthan has used the Pune based ACWADAM, for geo-hydrological inputs. CEDAR, a Dehradun based mountain ecology research organization, is relied upon for ecological studies and research. ENV-DAS is providing technical inputs to the WATSAN programme.

**Future Advisory:** To deal with continued expansion in program areas and increased funding from different sources, Himmotthan continues to build technical expertise in the form of new advisors and advisory organizations.

## **Offices**

Himmotthan has been in 65, Vasant Vihar, Phase II, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, for the past two years, and continues to occupy this location. There is also a field office at H. No. 11, Ward No. 3, Gopeshwar, Chamoli District, UK. In the coming year Himmotthan will establish two new field offices in Kumaon and Tehri Garhwal.

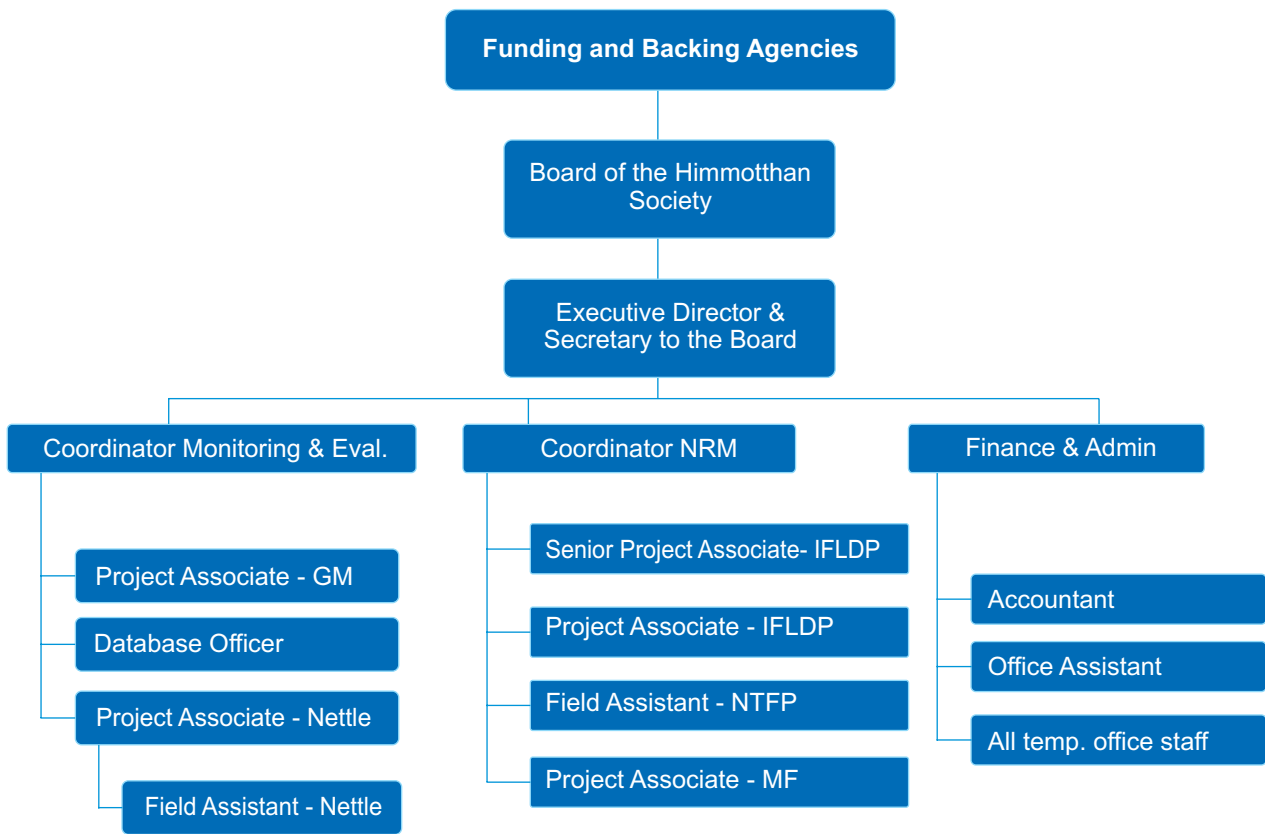
## **Current HR structure**

The ED reports technically to the State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) of the Himmotthan Pariyojana. The SLSC is an annual meeting at the state level, headed by the Chief Secretary of the State, and all program districts are represented by State nominees. The ED is therefore, responsible to the State Government for the Pariyojana program aspects of the Society's work.

With respect to SRTT staff affiliated to Himmotthan, as well for all Program Officers, Program Associates and Program Assistants, the ED is the Task Manager. The current ED as a Development Manager, also reports to the Chief Development Manager at the Trust. Apart from the ED, two more staff at Himmotthan are currently on Trust rolls, including an Deputy Development Manager (Dr. Yashpal Bisht, also Coordinator NRM at the Himmotthan Society) and a Deputy Development Manager (Mr. Vinod Kothari, also Coordinator M & E at the Himmotthan Society). The two Coordinators report directly to the ED. Other positions reporting to the ED include the Finance and Administrative Officer.

The Coordinator – Natural Resources Management, heads a team of four in different projects, while another four posts are expected to be filled in the coming year under his programs. The Coordinator – M&E, has three positions which report to him. For Administrative purposes the post of Finance and Administrative Officer oversees all office and finance staff, currently an Office Assistant and a Finance Assistant.

## Hierarchical Organizational Chart for the Himmotthan Society



**Note: The Chart does not give the seniority of the positions.**

# Voluntary Disclosures

## **Governance**

None of the Governing board members are related to each other or 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. Travel costs, as per actual tickets submitted that were budgeted into projects, were however reimbursed.

The Governing Board has met on 14th June 2011 and 13th December, 2011.

The Annual General Body Meeting was held on 13th December, 2011

Travel was incurred only as budgeted in project heads. No travel costs were incurred for any other reason.

## **Our Statutory Auditor**

K.W. JAIN & Co., Chartered Accountants,  
Pritam Castle, Clock Tower, Dehra Dun 248 001, Uttarakhand

## **Internal Auditor**

DMA & Associates, Chartered Accountants,  
8-A, Bangali Mohalla, Karanpur, Dehradun, Uttarakhand

## **Our Bank**

Indian Overseas Bank, Kanwli Branch, 305 Phase II, Vasant Vihar, Dehradun 248006, Uttarakhand  
Axis Bank, GMS Road, Dehradun, Uttarakhand

## **Society Registration Details**

The Himmotthan Society is a registered under the Indian Societies Registration Act of 1860.

The Registration No. is 78/2007-2008 Dated 22/12/2007

Society PAN No. AAATH6935K

Society TAN No. MRTH00788E

Society FCRA No. 347900161

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

- Section 12A granted since 25/09/2008; 40(117/Dehradun/2008-9/10768)
- Section 80G is granted since 8/10 /2008; S.No. 19(52) Dehradun/ 2007-08/ 11261

# Finance

## HIMMOTTHAN SOCIETY (Registered u/s Society Act 1860)

65, Vasant Vihar, Phase - II, Dehradun, Uttarakhand Ph. 0135 2760728, Fax 0135 2761796

### Balance Sheet As on 31st March '2012

S. No.	Particulars	Schedule No.	As at 31st March. '2012	As at 31st March. '2011
			T. Amount	T. Amount
<b>A.</b>	<b>SOURCES OF FUNDS</b>			
I	FIXED ASSETS CAPITAL FUND	A	481,987	544,417
II	GENERAL FUND	B	1,890,179	897,409
III	GRANT FUND (UNUTILISED GRANTS)	C	22,986,461	14,985,133
IV	CURRENT LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS	D	18,745	73,150
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>25,377,372</b>	<b>16,500,109</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</b>			
I	FIXED ASSETS (NET BLOCK)	E	481,987	544,417
II	INVESTMENTS	F	17,439,123	12,875,739
III	CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES	G	7,456,262	3,079,953
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>25,377,372</b>	<b>16,500,109</b>

Significant Accounting Policies & Notes on Accounts as per Schedule - N

  
Chairman

Certified in terms of our separate report of even date.

Secretary/Executive Director



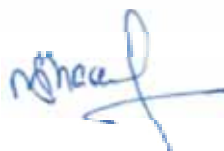
For K.W Jain & Co.  
Chartered Accounted  
FRN No. 000247C

Treasurer



  
(Alok Kumar Jain)  
Proprietor

Finance and Admin. Officer



Dated : 22.09.2012  
Place : Dehradun

Membership No. # 70088