

A photograph of two individuals, likely farmers, carrying large, heavy bundles of hay or straw on their heads. They are silhouetted against a bright sunset or sunrise over a vast, hazy mountain range. The scene is captured in a landscape setting with rolling hills and a clear sky transitioning from blue to orange and yellow.

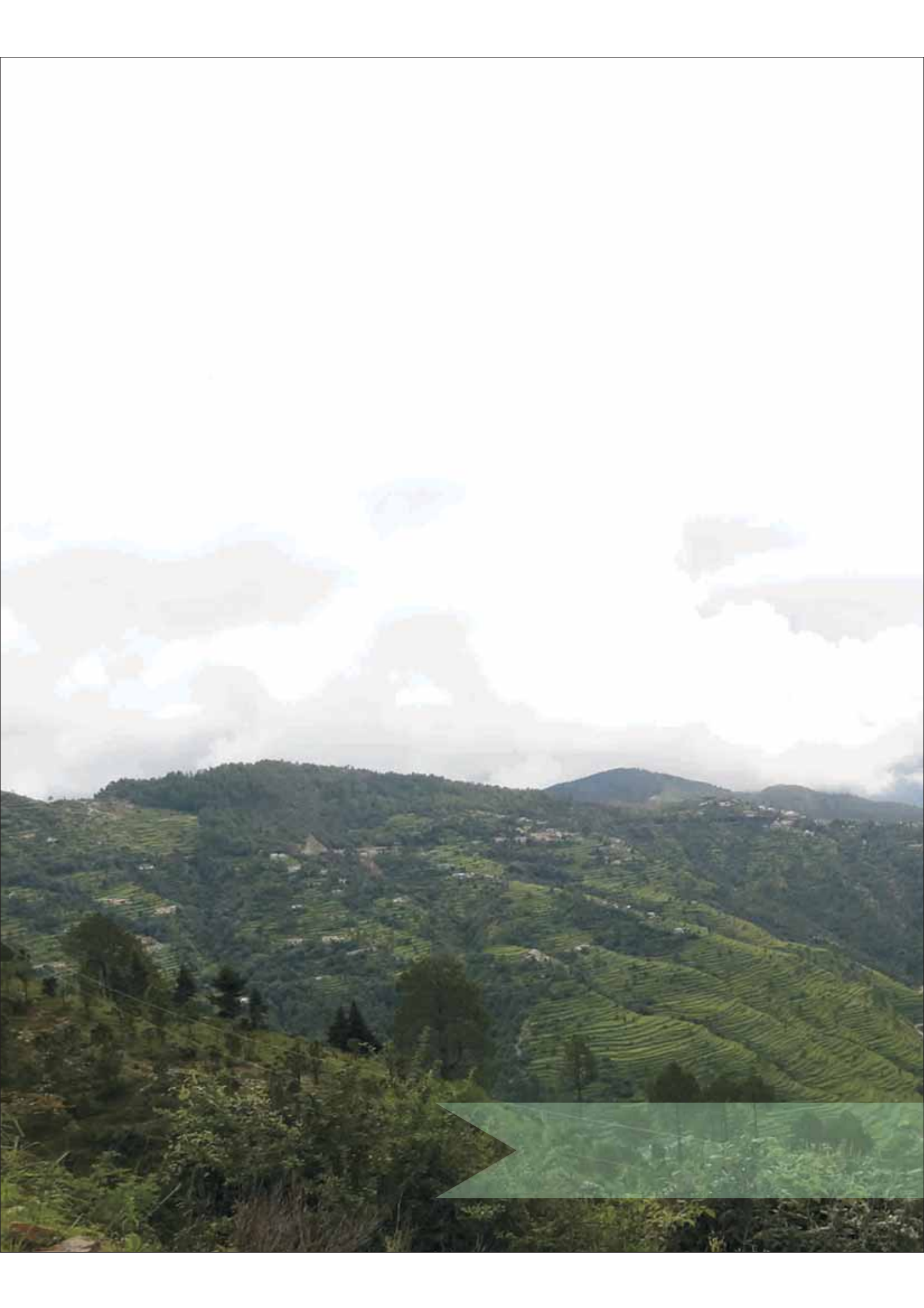
Annual Report 2012-13




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**T**ogether 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.

**Vision**

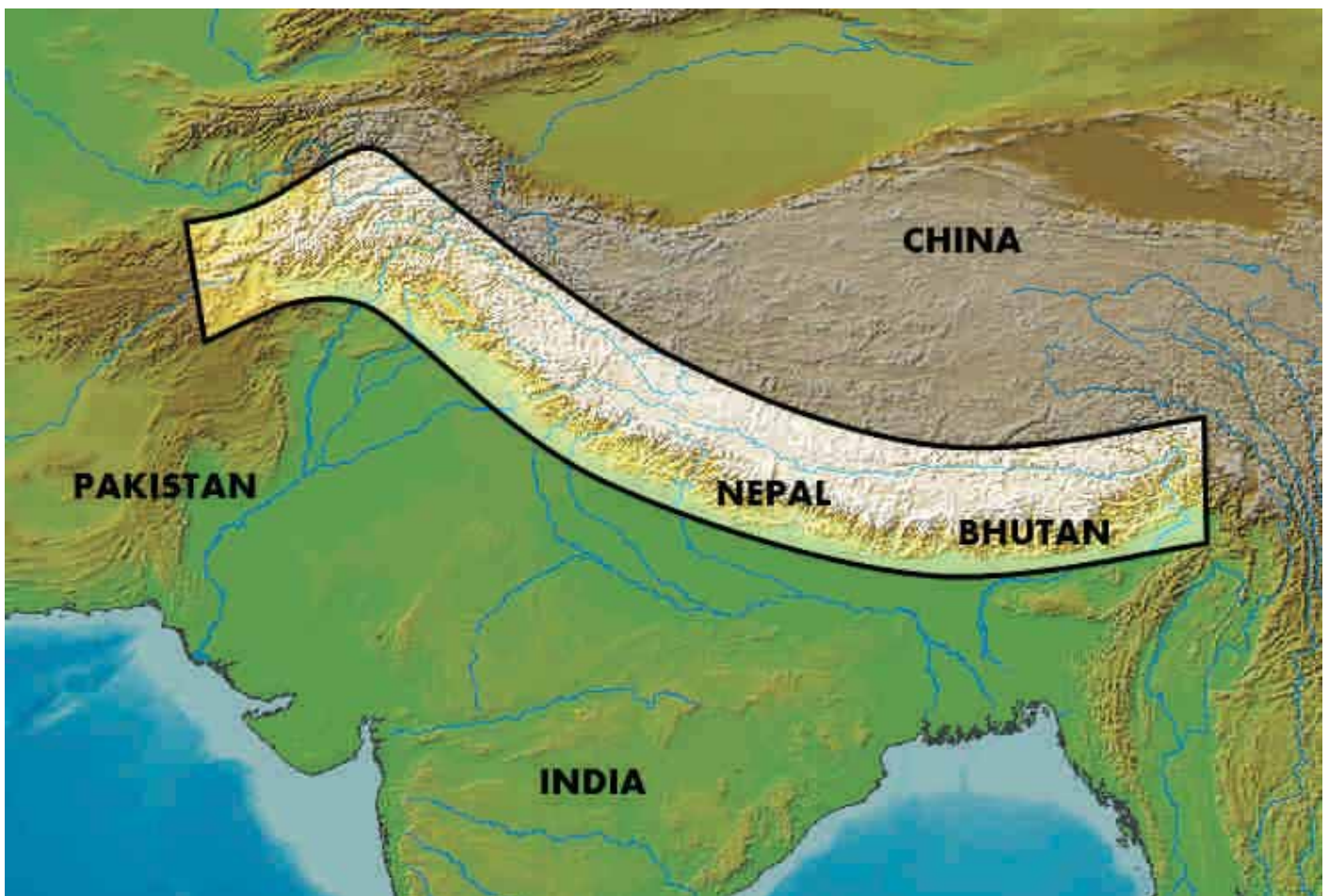
# The Central Himalayan Region

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.

Besides the Greater Himalaya which consists of the highest range of the Himalayas, there are parallel lower ranges e.g. The Shivaliks. vegetation ranges from the dense 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 Himmotthan'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, while the economy has been inward looking and geared primarily to subsistence, largely due to inaccessibility and geographical isolation.



# Himmothan- An overview

The idea of Himmothan grew out of the need of the Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT), the oldest private philanthropic organization in the country which runs large scale rural development programs across India, to intensify and ground its program in the region. The Trust, which initiated numerous projects across the Central Himalayan region in the early 2000s, realized the requirement for a locally based and specialized team for strategizing, monitoring and evaluating its Central Himalayan programs. It further had a future vision which included intensive state level immersion of strategy, as well as increased networking amongst government departments in the region. To this effect the Trust signed a ten year MoU with the state government of Uttarakhand in 2004 to work together on rural development issues. Trust's activities would be strategized to fit in where government funds and activities could not reach.

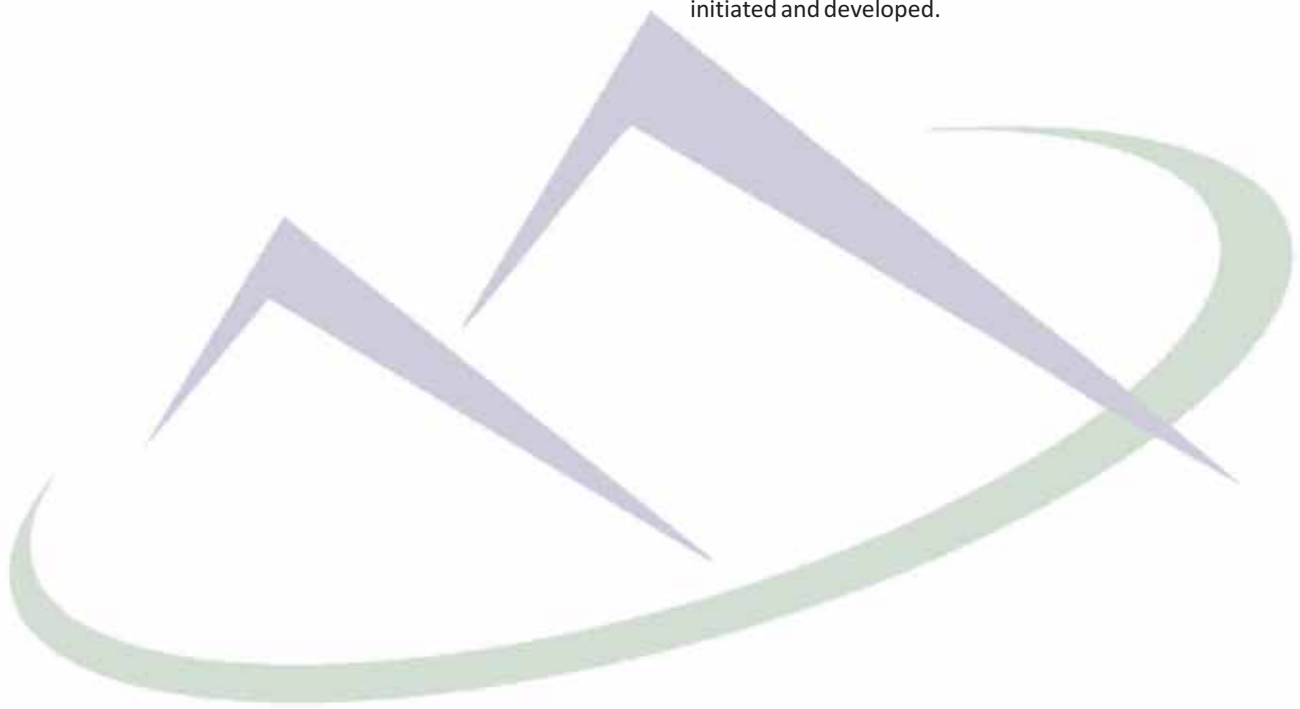
To bring to fruition to this vision of the Trust for the Central Himalayas, the Himmothan Society was registered in 2007.

Initially begun as an evaluation and monitoring unit, Himmothan has grown over the years to incorporate strategy development as a major component of its activities. Piloting of new and varied ideas, piloting the scaling up process, and building sustainable network strategies are the other major areas of intervention.

In landscapes with varying topographies, geographies and climates, a single concept may not work across the region. Therefore, piloting for a single idea must be done at several locations, under differing conditions. This is usually done through different implementers, in this case the partner organization, either government or non-government. Once success is demonstrated under different situations, a project is strategically scaled up. Scaling up includes the involvement of numerous partner organizations for actual implementation, and the dovetailing of funds from different agencies including the government.

Networking with various government departments and tapping into government schemes for dovetailing of funds and activities is a basic underlying theme across all programs developed at Himmothan. Coordination of works with the state government and with various partner organization therefore, is a major component of Himmothan's activities. Eventually the rural development mandate of the organization, with a specific focus on natural resource management, is upheld through successful, community managed initiatives which contribute directly to income increase, resource management and conservation.

Over the past two years Himmothan's work area has extended to Himachal Pradesh, where Trust funded programs are being initiated and developed.



# HIMMOTTHAN

# Spread of Activities

Himmotthan is currently working in 632 villages across 9 districts of Uttarakhand. The villages are spread across 56 blocks out of the total 90 blocks in the state. Till date the Trust and Himmotthan programs have reached over 70,000 rural households in Uttarakhand. In Himachal Pradesh, Himmotthan is working in about 30 villages of Sirmour district.





# The year 2012-13

In this last year, Himmotthan initiated the following new projects:

i) A pilot solar drinking water pumping system as an alternative water source is being implemented by HIHT in village Churerdhar in Chamba block of Tehri district.

ii) An agricultural support cum monitoring project for the Center for Organic Farming (COF).

iii) Micro-irrigation with the financial assistance with 'One Prosper International of Canada'. The project, implemented by RICE and GRAS, is operating in Pithoragarh and Champawat districts.




















**Workshops:** Himmotthan and International Rivers conducted an Environmental Flow Workshop in June 2012.

# 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 assessment and evaluation studies.

Himmotthan's on the ground program implementing partners include:

	Alaknanda Ghati Shilpi Federation (AAGAAS), Chamoli		Institution for Rural and Eco-Development in Garhwal Himalayas (ANKUR), Chamoli
	Central Himalayan Environment Association (CHEA), Nainital		The Himalayan Trust, Dehradun
	Garhwal Vikas Kendra (GVK), Tehri		Himalayan Environmental Studies and Conservation Organization (HESCO) Dehradun
	Himalayan Education and Resource Development Society (HERDS), Tehri		Himalayan Gram Vikas Samiti (HGVS), Pithoragarh
	Himalayan Organization for Protection of the Environment (HOPE), Ranikhet		Himalayan Sewa Samiti (HSS), Pithoragarh
	Institute of Himalayan Environment, Research and Education (INHERE), Almora		Jai Nanda Welfare Society (JNWS), Chamoli
	Jaksheshwar Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), Gopeshwar		Mahaseer Conservancy, Marchula, Ramnagar, Udham Singh Nagar
	Mount Valley Development Association (MVDA), Tehri		Sankalp Samiti, Tharali, Chamoli
	People's Science Institute (PSI), Dehradun		Shri Bhuvaneshwari Mahila Ashram (SBMA), Anjanisain, Tehri
	Research Advocacy and Communication in Himalayan Areas (RACHNA), Dehradun		Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (CHIRAG), Simoyal, Nainital
	Society for Integrated Management of All Resources (SIMAR), Dewal, Chamoli		

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



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



Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan, Himachal Pradesh



Himalayan Institute and Hospital Trust (HIHT), Dehradun

Himalayan Gram Vikas Sansthan (HGVS), Gangolihat, Pithoragarh



People's Science Institute (PSI) Dehradun



Social Awareness Through Human Involvement (SATHI), Himachal Pradesh



Sri Bhuvneshwari Mahila Ashram (SBMA), Dehradun



Uttarakhand Bamboo and Fiber Development Board (UBFDB), Dehradun



Uttarakhand Organic Commodity Board (UOCB), Dehradun

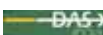
Partners assisting closely in designing strategy, evaluating and monitoring include:



Centre for Ecology Development and Research (CEDAR), Dehradun



Advance Center for Water Resources Development & Management (ACWADAM), Pune



ENV Development Assistance Systems (INDIA) Pvt. Ltd. Lucknow



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



International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

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.

# Focus Areas

Himmothan's activities are focused on 5 main areas:

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



## CLMP Projects

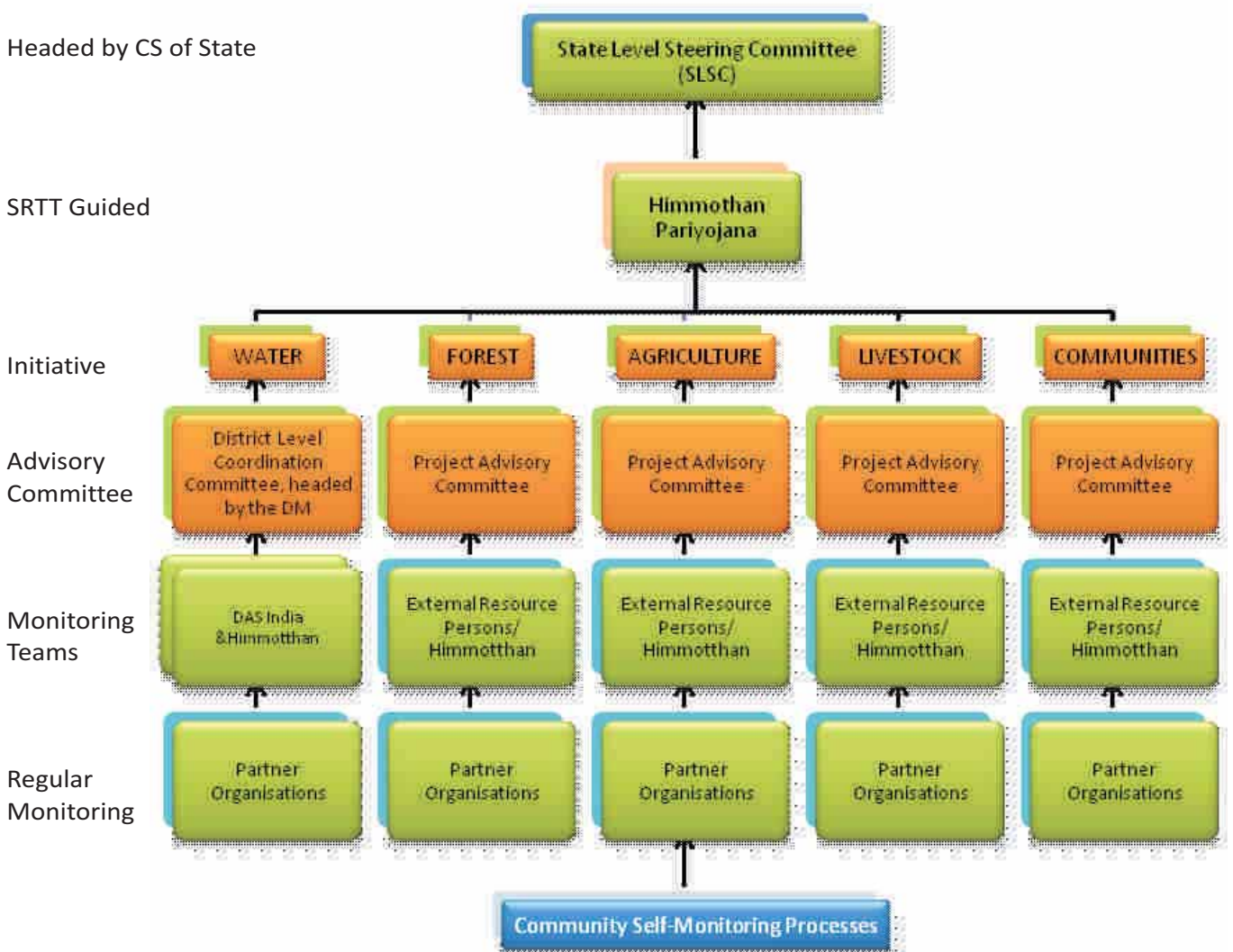
Under Commons, Livelihoods and Markets Project (CLMP) 6 individual pilot projects are being implemented in different areas of the state. The purpose of this grant was to undertake the following activities: (i) High Altitude Agriculture Program; (ii) Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) Project; (iii) Hydrology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

# Program Management

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 indicators for milestones. The MIS at Himmotthan processes income data and information for monitoring and strategy development.

As part of the current Memorandum of Understanding with the government of Uttarakhand, District Level Coordination Committees (DLCC) are constituted in every project district under the Chairmanship of the District Collector. Various district level line departments, including the Jal Nigam, Irrigation and Public Health, Rural Development and the Forest Department are members of the DLCC. In addition, Himmotthan hires experts for long term and short term monitoring and feedback.

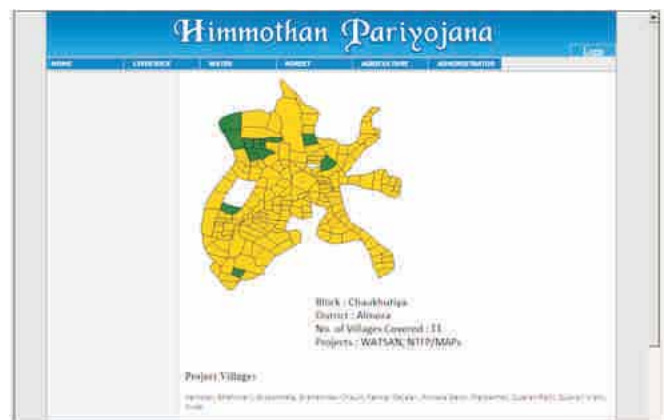
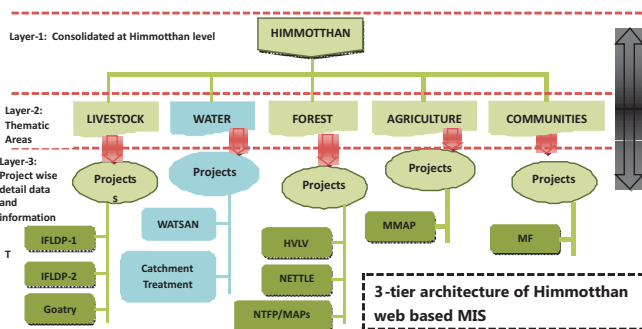
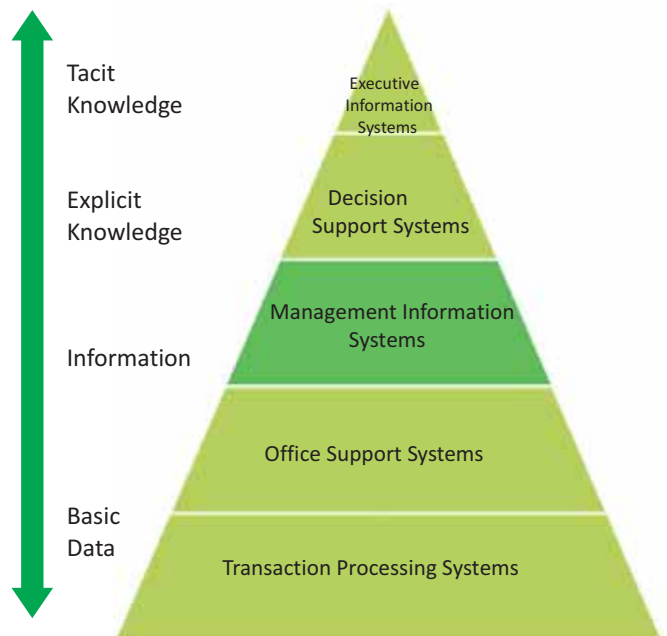
## Monitoring Framework



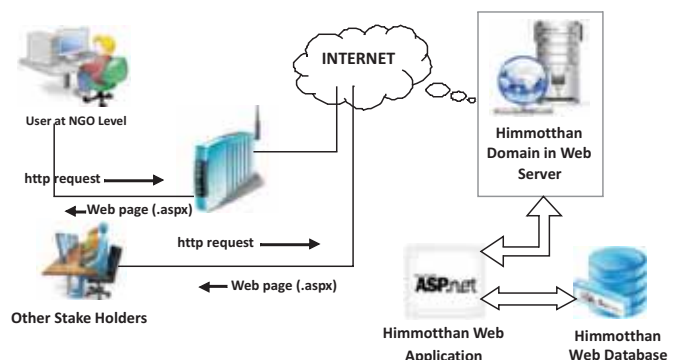
# Himmothan Management Information System

The Management Information System (MIS), developed by Himmothan, 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 inputs on project specific indicators at Himmothan head office and helps in 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 Detailed Project Report (DPRs) and producing regular reports and graphic analysis of the data available.

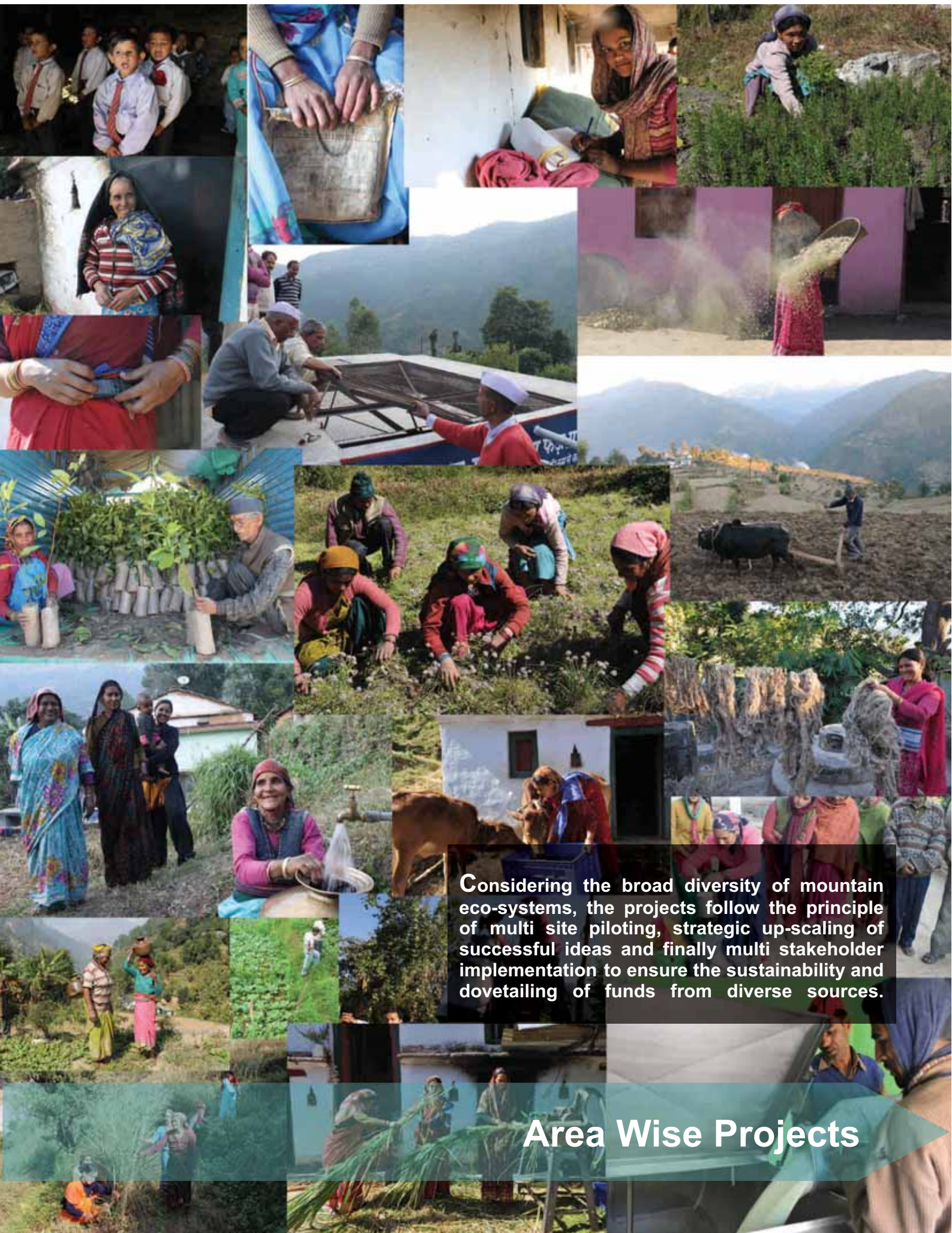
The data collected through socio-economic surveys is maintained following a uniform format that can be accessed across the project areas. The current MIS provides a single-point 'Information Management, Information Storage, Information Querying and Information Retrieval' system for handling all information traffic flow in and out of Himmothan. Six projects are being run in the MIS application, which provides information and data on the baseline, regular progress and impact indicators both in text and graphical format.



The Dairy Information system was completed to upload daily transaction of the Dairy Federations right from the field. It helps in monitoring the dairy federations on a daily basis.



Data Flow Module for Web Based MIS



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 the sustainability and dovetailing of funds from diverse sources.

## Area Wise Projects

## Area 1: Livestock

Livestock is an integral component of the agriculture sector in the mountain regions of Uttarakhand. Livestock provides draught power, fertilizer, nutrition and income for rural households. More than 70% households in the state are engaged in animal husbandry. However, due to acute seasonal shortage of nutritious fodder, the economic benefits from livestock as an occupation remains negligible. Livestock rearing techniques are outdated, fodder is confined to seasonal local grasses and foliage, and the lack of basic animal health infrastructure and marketing facilities limits further growth of the sector.





## Partners

S. No.	Partner Organization	Project	Project area	Role of Himmotthan Society	Role of Partner Organization
1	Centre for Ecology Development and Research (CEDAR)	IFLDP Impact Study	Entire project areas in Uttarakhand	Implementation and monitoring	Research and Technical advisory
2	International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	Enhancing Livelihood through Livestock Knowledge System (ELKS)	Selected IFLDP Project areas	SRTT Monitoring	Research and Technical advisory
3	Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (CHIRAG)	IFLDP	Hawalbagh in Almora, Bageshwar and Dhari and Ramgarh in Nainital	Implementation and monitoring	Implementation and technical support in the Kumaon region
4	Garhwal Vikas Kendra	IFLDP	Jaunpur (Tehri)	Implementation and monitoring	Implementation
5	Himalayan Gram Vikas Samiti (HGVS)	IFLDP	Berinag and Gangolihat in Pithoragarh	Implementation and monitoring	Implementation
6	Himalayan Sewa Samiti (HSS)	IFLDP	Kanalicheena and Bin in Pithoragarh	Implementation and monitoring	Implementation
7	Jai Nanda Welfare Society (JNWS)	IFLDP	Karnprayag and Ghat in Chamoli	Implementation and monitoring	Implementation
8	Jaksheshwar Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)	IFLDP	Dasholi in Chamoli	Implementation and monitoring	Implementation
9	Mount Valley Development Association (MVDA)	IFLDP	Bhilangana and Jakhnidhar in Tehri	Implementation and monitoring	Implementation
10	Sankalp Samiti	IFLDP	Tharali in Chamoli	Implementation and monitoring	Implementation
11	Sri Bhuvneshwari Mahila Ashram (SBMA)	IFLDP	Ghat in Chamoli	Implementation and monitoring	Implementation
12	Society for Integrated Management of All Resources (SIMAR)	IFLDP	Dewal in Chamoli and Garur in Bageshwar	Implementation and monitoring	Implementation

# Himmatthan Implementation Project: The Integrated Fodder- Livestock Development Project

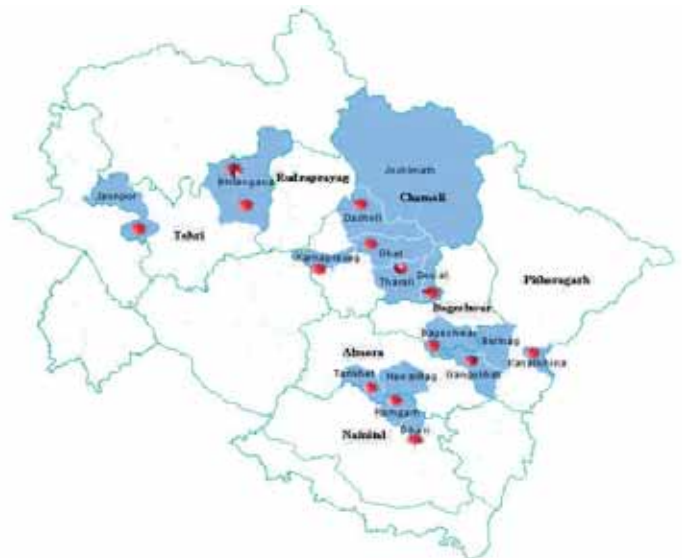
Himmatthan initiated a pilot 'Integrated Fodder Livestock Development Project (IFLDP)' in 2008. The aim was to address the issues related to feed, breed, institutions and markets in the livestock value chain. Based on experiences of Phase-I and successful interventions, Phase-II of the project was initiated for a three year period (April 2011 to March 2014). In this new phase 125 new villages, adjoining older Phase-I villages were selected in consultation with Federations, community representatives, government officials and partner organizations. So, in addition to the 100 villages of Phase-I, 125 villages were selected in Phase-II and project interventions were initiated to cover around 15,000 families across 14 clusters of six districts. The focus of Phase-II is on the scaling up of specific activities to attain volume and scale in production, and developing self-reliant cooperatives for long term sustainability of enterprises and institutions.

In Phase II, work continues on the main issues of -



During 2012-13, the project emphasized the cultivation of fodder resources; community mobilization and strengthening of institutions; promotion of better feeding practices; promotion of livestock health, breed improvement and up-scaling; strengthening of livestock based micro-enterprises, and streamlining of the micro-dairies.

Project Areas



Up-scaling was carried out both in terms of number of villages, and also vis-à-vis household coverage within each village. The cluster approach has been strengthened by integrating different project activities to address the emerging challenges and issues identified during the implementation of Phase I.

## Collaborations and dovetailing of funds

The grant sanctioned by Himmatthan to the IFLDP project partners was Rs. 12,080,090. Funds dovetailed in activities were Rs. 2.66 crore (Rs.66.2 lakh from activities through the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and the rest from activities with the Animal Husbandry Department, NABARD, Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board, Berkley Reforestation, and other programmes of partner organisations. Lateral collaborations were made with CHIRAG and CEDAR for technical support and fodder productivity analysis.

## Case Study



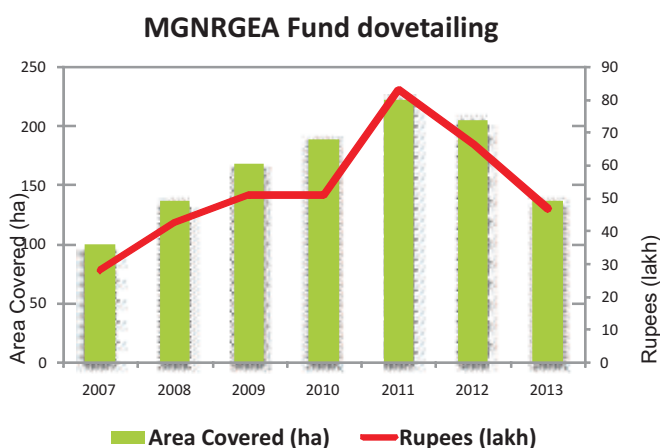
Livestock is an integral part of all agricultural households in the mountain region. Earlier, people of these areas prefer traditional methods of livestock rearing, including natural insemination of their cattle. The Sonla cluster of villages in Karnprayag block was a typical example of these traditional systems of livestock rearing. The village Panchayats of Kameda, Khadgolli, Thirpak, Tefna, Mangroli, Batoli and Sonla in this area have about 500 cattle. When, in 2008, the Himmatthan Society partnered with the Jai Nanda Welfare Society to work in the area, villagers were introduced to the concept of artificial insemination (AI) of cattle. After the baseline survey, it was collectively decided to train a person from the cluster as a para-vet, who would carry out the process on the basis of requests from villagers. Sandeep Singh, who belongs to the Sonla cluster, was sent to the Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board in Rishikesh for a four month training. After his return, the villagers, who were not comfortable with the process, initially refused to have their cattle artificially inseminated. The first person who agreed was Narayan Singh of Batoli Gram Panchayat. The AI was successful in the first attempt and the birth of a calf established trust in the villagers. The demand for AI started picking up. Sandeep says, "While earlier I received Rs. 100 for an AI, gradually my income improved. Between 2008 and 2013, I conducted a total of 1500 AIs of 900 cows and 600 buffaloes."

## Promotion of Feed Resources

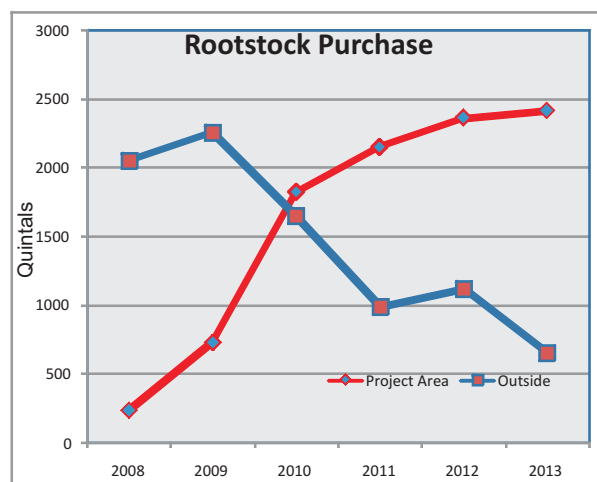
For the promotion of feed resources on private lands, 156 decentralized fodder grass nurseries were established. Over 3,045 quintals of rootstock was produced locally by the sale of which local farmers and Van Panchayats earned about Rs.14 lakhs, and over 26 ha land was covered with fodder plantations, benefitting 2,174 farmers from 14 clusters. 760 farmers from 14 clusters participated in dual purpose crops (wheat and barley) production, with the technical support of ILRI. 140 quintals of hay was treated and enrichment demonstrations were conducted with the technical support of ILRI.

Towards shrub and tree plantations 336 ha of stone fencing was constructed, 315 ha land was cleared, 343 ha was engaged in pitting and planting and over 1,200 ha was protected and maintained by appointed caretakers. 342 ha of contour terracing and grass planting on Van Panchayat and common lands was carried out. 622 ha land was engaged for inter-cultural operations while 87 percolation khals, 40 gully plugs and 185 bio-composting pits were constructed for soil and water conservation.

Fodder Development on Commons Lands



Development of local Fodder Rootstock bank



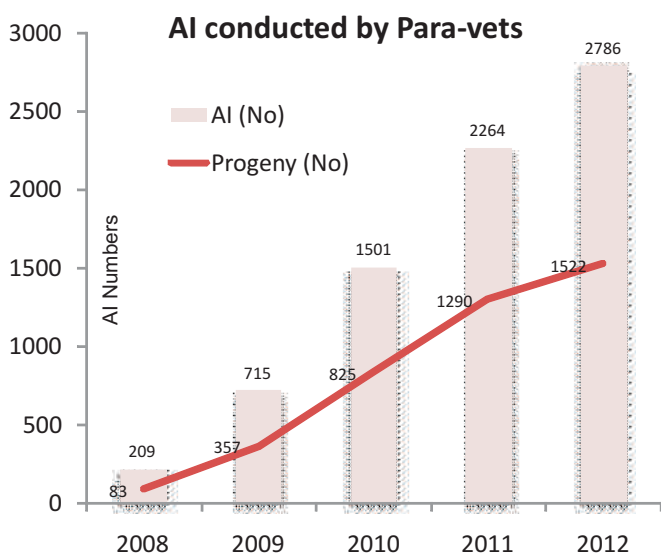
## Formation & capacity building of community Institutions

8 Federations were registered under Self-Reliant Cooperative Act, 2003. Over 370 capacity building programs were organized in all project clusters for communities, federations, project and federation staff. Para-vet reviews and refresher trainings were organized with the support of ILRI. A 15 days training on First Aid was organized for the para-vets, who, for the first time, were issued First Aid Certificates by the Uttarakhand government. Market linkages of 13 enterprises were strengthened and a market survey was conducted for setting-up of two Bulk Milk Coolers. A feasibility study was conducted for the establishment of micro dairies in Jadipani (Tehri Garhwal) and Raigarsyari (Pithoragarh).



## Livestock health, Breed Improvement & Management

15 para-vets trained and assisted by Himmotthan earned over Rs. Five lakh through services to the community. Over a hundred animal health camps were organized, which treated over 6,800 livestock, over 2,700 livestock were artificially inseminated. Over 100 loan applications were submitted to the banks under NABARD's Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme for livestock purchase. At the same time, a strategy was developed to initiate microfinance functions under Himmotthan initiated Microfinance programme and a total of 107 improved livestock were inducted in project villages and 269 livestock were insured.



## Livestock base Micro- Enterprize

An ayurvedic livestock medicine unit was up-scaled, resulting in a net profit of Rs. 11,613 for the Federation. A Federation run cattle feed unit prepared and sold 56.6 quintals of feed and earned a net profit of Rs. 19,615. A study was conducted by ILRI for setting-up of a mini cattle feed mixing unit in Tehri. Two Bulk Milk Coolers were commissioned and equipped with milk analysers, computers and other accessories in Tharali and Gangolihat.

11 Federation led micro-dairies were equipped with necessary equipment, and capacities were built through meetings and trainings. The Federations collected and sold 12.49 lakh litres of milk, and the turnover was over 316 lakh litres since inception of the programme. A poultry feed unit was set-up and produced 7 quintals of poultry feed.



## Project Management and Monitoring

An impact assessment of the project was carried out in 27 selected villages with the help of ERPs. The Project Advisory Committee meeting was organized and a fodder productivity analysis was carried out.



## Developing economy of scale for profitable marketing

IFLDP Phase-I proved that there is an ample scope for the promotion of dairy based micro-enterprises, as most households keep one or two buffaloes or cows. Furthermore, the region has an advantage over the plains for the production of milk at lower costs (as it is predominantly forage-based) by managing forests under Van Panchayats for increased forage supplies. With a rapid increase in population and urban centre state, there has been a sharp increase in the demand of milk and milk products, which is presently fulfilled from milk imports from other states. Setting up and strengthening of micro-dairies operated by small cluster based community institutions has been providing not only better income to the farmers but also encouraging other farmers towards animal husbandry practices.



## Area 2: Water and Sanitation

Uttarakhand's glacial peaks are a water tower for North India. However, today the people of this region live in an increasingly water scarce environment. A rapidly growing population has an increasing demand for potable water.. Further, the region is prone to soil erosion in watershed areas, increased silting of rivers and streams due to unplanned road cutting and other developmental activities.

Himmothan, for the past many years, is working to address the problem of safe drinking water supply and sanitation and to strengthen the financial status of the people of Uttarakhand. The two phases of the WATSAN initiative have seen successful completion in Uttarakhand and the ongoing phase-III began in 2011 covering 39 new villages benefitting around 2000 additional households. In Phase-III, the WATSAN initiative has also been extended to 10 pilot villages of Sirmour District in Himachal Pradesh.

## Partners

S. No.	Partner Organisation	Project	Project area	Role of Himmotthan Society	Role of Partner Organisation
1	The Himalaya Trust, Dehradun	Upgradation of watermill (Gharat)	Ganeshpur, Uttarkashi	Implementation	Implementation
2	Himalayan Environmental Studies and Conservation Organisation (HESCO), Dehradun	Upgradation of watermill (Gharat)	Bon village, Uttarkashi	Implementation	Implementation
3	Garhwal Vikas Kendra (GVK), Tehri	Hydrology and Water Resource Conservation Pilot	Mathmali and Mondni village, Tehri	Implementation	Implementation
4.	Himalayan Education and Resource Development Society (HERDS), Chamba, Tehri	Hydrology and Water Resource Conservation Pilot	Dangala, Tehri and Bandawala, Dehradun	Implementation	Implementation
5.	Himalayan Gram Vikas Sansthan (HGVS), Gangolihat, Pithoragarh	Water Supply and Sanitation project	Pithoragarh	Monitoring	Implementation
6	Himalayan Institute and Hospital Trust (HIHT), Dehradun	Water Supply and Sanitation project	Tehri and Dehradun	Monitoring	Implementation
7	Shri Bhuvaneshwari Mahila Ashram (SBMA), Anjanisain, Tehri	Water Supply and Sanitation project	Uttarkashi and Tehri	Monitoring	Implementation
8	Institute of Himalayan Environment, Research and Education (INHERE), Masi, Almora	Water Supply and Sanitation project	Almora	Monitoring	Implementation
9	Social Awareness Through Human Involvement (SATHI), Himachal Pradesh	Water Supply and Sanitation project	Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh	Monitoring	Implementation
10	Advance Centre for Water Resources Development and Management (ACWADAM), Pune	Hydrology and Water Resource Conservation Pilot	Entire WATSAN projects	Implementation	Technical Advisory
11	ENV-Development Assistance Systems (India) Pvt. Ltd., Lucknow	Water Supply and Sanitation project	Entire WATSAN projects	Monitoring	Technical Advisory

# Himotthan Implementation Project: Hydrology and Water Resources Conservation Pilot Project

It is a well known fact that for a sustained water supply on a perennial basis maintaining a good forest cover in the catchment areas of water sources is imperative. Therefore, conservation and management of spring's catchment areas forms an integral component of the WATSAN project.

A geo-hydrological study was undertaken in four selected springs to understand their basic characteristics, delineation of their catchment area and to demonstrate methods for reviving them. The spring-shed development approach to revive four springs using rainwater harvesting and geo-hydrological techniques showed encouraging results.

## Scaling up of Pilot Project on Catchment Area Protection based on the Geo-Hydrology of Springs

The propitious results of the geo-hydrology pilot led the scaling up of this improved approach within the third phase of WATSAN initiative in 25 villages. During the year 2012-13, 35 ha area was treated by implementing various soil and water conservation practices. After closely monitoring the springs, increase in the discharge was observed. However, other factors may also have contributed to the increase.

To ensure the long term sustainability of spring sources 1,570 saplings were planted, 67 Gabion check dam and 17 loose boulder dams have been constructed.



Trenches and Dug ponds constructed by INHERE in village, Chintoli, Almora.



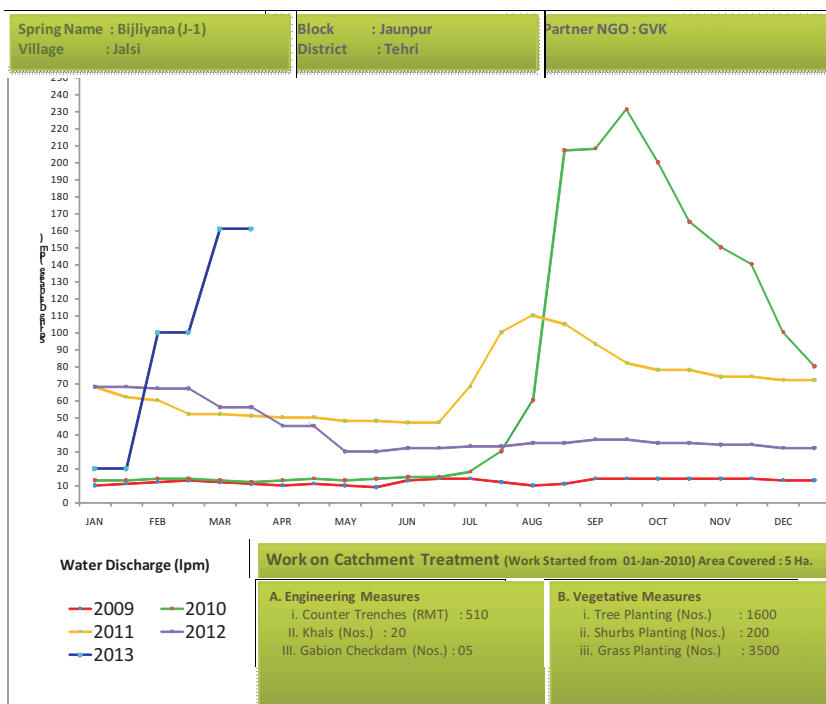
A check dam constructed by HERDS in the catchment of village Kushrella, Jaunpur. A total of 44 check dams were constructed in different areas.



225 qtl grass and 383 trees were planted in the catchment area



Fencing for protection of catchment area in village Bureck of Sirmaur district, Himachal Pradesh. A total of 436 rm fencing was done in 2012-13.





## Himotthan Implementation Project: Best Water Use Strategies: Upgraded Gharat based Micro-enterprise

Rural populations of the Himalayan region 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 are still functional in Uttarakhand. These Gharats are extensively used for the grinding of grain into flour. However, over the last two-three decades, many of these were being abandoned by Gharat owners because of various reasons. These include the rapid decrease in water flow in streams, high drudgery and time taking process, easy access to the diesel driven grinding machine in villages, and eventually, poor economic returns.



A traditional gharat

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

The Gharat at Ganeshpur has been upgraded and a collective enterprise has been setup. Various women drudgery reduction agro-processing machines like paddy de-husking machine, spice grinder, etc. were installed as per the requirements of the community. It resulted in an additional income for the community and also saved their time as they received various facilities in the village itself.

Two local people were trained and employed for the operation and management of the upgraded Gharat. The community was organized into Vinayak Federation which is responsible for management of Gharat operations and marketing of Gharat produce. The average monthly income from Gharat operation has reached Rs. 8,000 per month. The popularity of the upgraded Gharat has spread to the neighbouring villages as well.

### 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, which is now well connected with the branch road. There are five Gharats in the village, of which three are still functional. These Gharats are constructed on the Gewla Gad, a water source, around half km from the village. All households of the village are dependent on these Gharats for grinding of food grains. In addition, other high altitude villages of the area are also using these Gharats for grinding. After preliminary meeting with the Gharat owner and village community, one of the functional Gharats was earmarked for up-gradation. A cross fellow turbine was designed and installed by HESCO. Shristi Samajik Sanstha conducted a market survey in Uttarkashi which has provided linkages to sell the Gharat produce.

The exposure visits conducted for the members have motivated them to set-up a stall for their produce in the next Magh Mela in Uttarkashi.



Federation meeting for promotion of Gharat products, Ganeshpur village, Uttarakashi



## Himotthan Monitoring Project: Water Supply and Sanitation Projects, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh

Improving community health through drinking water supply and safe sanitation is one of the key focus areas. The drinking water supply and sanitation projects, with an added focus on hygiene are being implemented through village based water and sanitation committees, which plan, design, implement and manage their own schemes.

By March 2013, the selection of villages, capacity building of the community and formation of village management societies was completed and activities under the implementation phase had begun. The project is covering 39 villages and ensuring drinking water to around 2000 households.

A community based participatory approach is the hallmark of WATSAN projects. The villagers contribute around 10% of the capital cost, giving them a sense of ownership in the projects. 743 sanitation units have been completed. 36 gravity based schemes have been completed and are in use. Similarly, 189 Roof Rain Harvesting Tanks have been installed.



Roof Rain Harvesting Tank at village Churedhar Tehri

### Monitoring

Himotthan strategizes, coordinates, manages and provides hands on support to the WATSAN program. Besides, two District Level Coordination Committee meetings under the chairmanship of the District Collector are mandatory to facilitate the process. Various district 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. provides construction and software support to facilitating organizations and village level management societies. By the end of the year 2012-13, ACWADAM and Himotthan had completed all the field visits and geo-hydrological survey and the treatment plan was finalized and implementation had begun.

## Pilot on Solar Pumping Scheme

A pilot project based on solar pumping has also been proposed with the collaboration of First Solar, USA and Tata Solar in Chureddhar village (covered under PHASE-I and having RWHT facilities). Water will be lifted by solar pumps to the clear water reservoir situated in the close vicinity of the village and post treatment, will be distributed to the village community. Should the experiment bring propitious results, it will be scaled-up in other villages where the source is at a lower level vis-à-vis the village. The pilot is expected to be completed by December 2013.

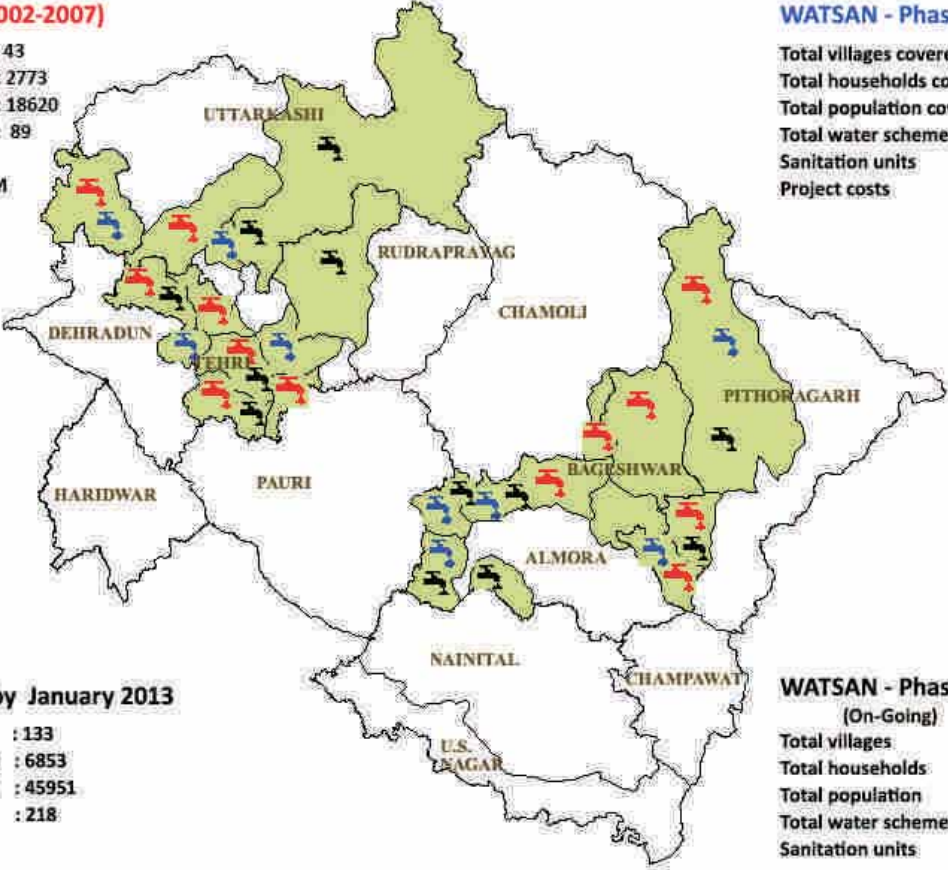


### WATSAN - Phase I (2002-2007)

Total villages covered : 43  
 Total households covered : 2773  
 Total population covered : 18620  
 Total water schemes : 89  
 Sanitation units : 1442  
 Project costs : Rs. 134.04 M

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

Total villages covered : 47  
 Total households covered : 2228  
 Total population covered : 15209  
 Total water schemes : 68  
 Sanitation units : 1698  
 Project costs : Rs. 182.74 M



### WATSAN Coverage by January 2013

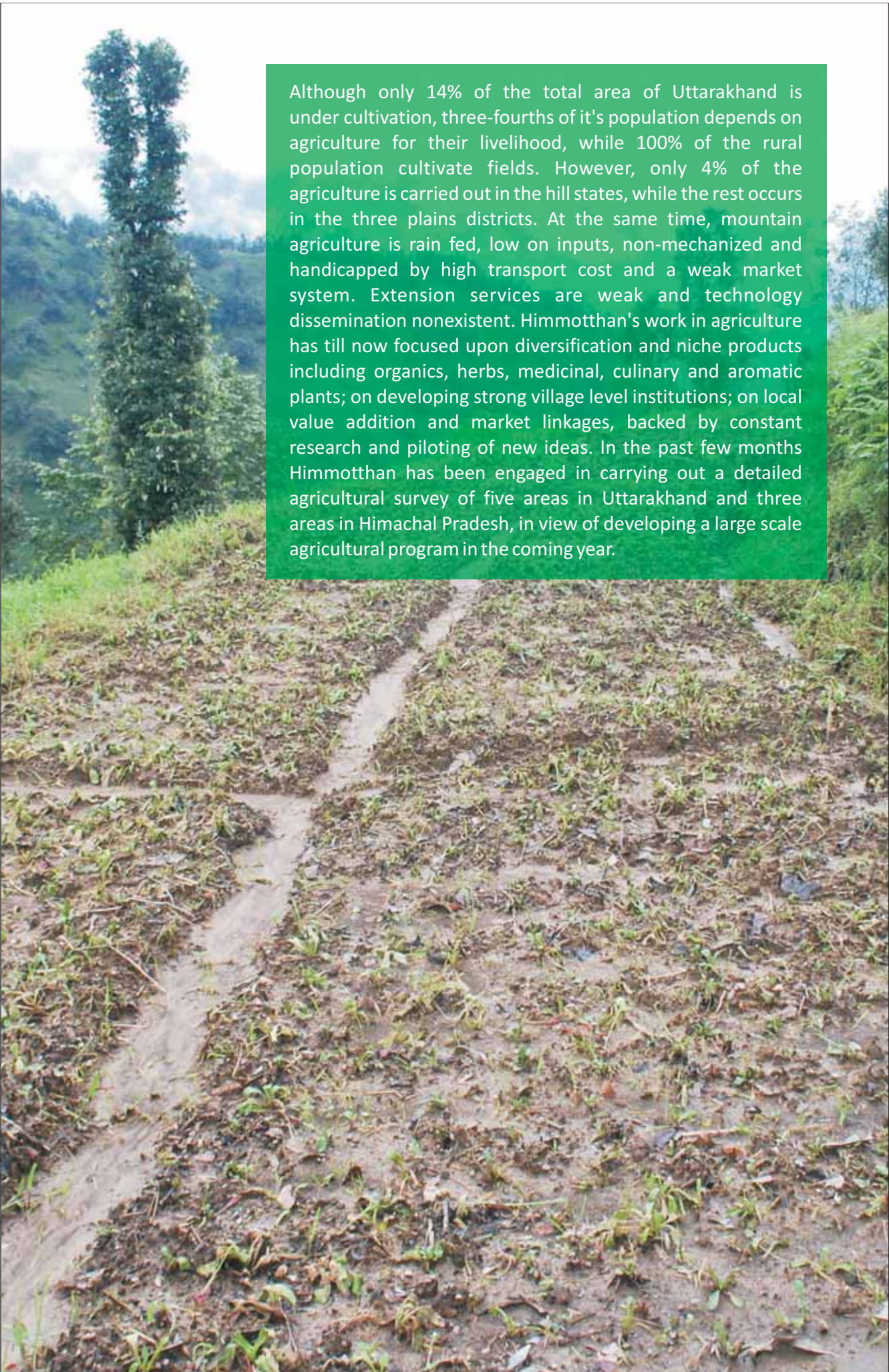
Total villages covered : 133  
 Total households covered : 6853  
 Total population covered : 45951  
 Total schemes : 218

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

Total villages : 43  
 Total households : 1852  
 Total population : 12122  
 Total water schemes : 61  
 Sanitation units : 1800

## Area 3: Agriculture

Although only 14% of the total area of Uttarakhand is under cultivation, three-fourths of its population depends on agriculture for their livelihood, while 100% of the rural population cultivate fields. However, only 4% of the agriculture is carried out in the hill states, while the rest occurs in the three plains districts. At the same time, mountain agriculture is rain fed, low on inputs, non-mechanized and handicapped by high transport cost and a weak market system. Extension services are weak and technology dissemination nonexistent. Himmotthan's work in agriculture has till now focused upon diversification and niche products including organics, 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. In the past few months Himmotthan has been engaged in carrying out a detailed agricultural survey of five areas in Uttarakhand and three areas in Himachal Pradesh, in view of developing a large scale agricultural program in the coming year.



# Partners

S. No.	Partner Organization	Project	Project area	Role of Himmotthan Society	Role of Partner Organization
1	Society for Integrated Management of All Resources (SIMAR)	HVLV	Dewal, Chamoli	Implementation	Implementation
2	Himalayan Organization for Protecting the Environment (HOPE)	HVLV	Kapkot, Bageshwar	Implementation	Implementation
3	People's Science Institute (PSI)	SML	Himachal Pradesh and Tehri in Uttarakhand	Monitoring	Strategy development and monitoring
4	Centre for Ecology Development and Research (CEDAR)	SML	Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand	Monitoring	Monitoring and advisory
5	Dr. Y. S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry	YSPU	Himachal Pradesh	Monitoring	Implementation



## Himmotthan Implementation Project: Promotion of HVLV Crop Based Enterprise in the Higher Himalayas of Uttarakhand

A pilot project on the 'Promotion of High Value-Low Volume (HVLV) Crop Based Enterprises' was successfully completed in June 2012. The project was implemented in the high altitude areas of Chamoli and Bageshwar districts of Uttarakhand. During the three years project period, a total of 66 self-help producer groups (SPGs) comprising of 636 members were formed. Total savings of these groups reached Rs 8 lakh, whereas the inter-loaning amount was Rs. 7 lakh, and total repayment of loan was Rs. 5 lakh. Loans from banks totaled Rs. 63,000, of which Rs. 53,000 was returned up to the reporting period.

Efforts were made towards the cultivation of HVLV crops throughout the year to ensure a steady income to the farmers. During the project period, over 1000 nali of land was brought under cultivation by 985 farmers, and the total production of these crops crossed 23,000 kg. 50 nurseries of medicinal herbs, spices and aromatic plants were established. 1533 households benefitted from the project, and as the production of medicinal herbs picked up pace, farmers were trained on drying, grading and packaging which allowed them to earn additionally. During the project, more than 500 farmers sold about 10,000 kg of herbs and spices and earned a total income of around Rs 5 lakhs from sale of produce.



Ginger Plantation in SIMAR project area



Kutki plantation in village Supi in HOPE Project area

## Himmotthan Monitoring Project: Sustaining Mountain Livelihoods (SML), Uttarakhand and Himanchal Pradesh

With the focus on raising household incomes through a combination of irrigation, fodder development, animal husbandry, agronomic and horticultural interventions, the Sustainable Mountain Livelihoods program was initiated by the Trusts in 21 villages of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh, through the People's Science Institute. Phase II of the project was successfully completed in December 2012, focused on building upon results of the first Phase. It further focused upon taking capacity built on the ground till the markets, thus linking local enterprise to local and regional markets. During the project period, cluster level farmers Federations were formed in the Middle Beas and NakehadKhad clusters in Himachal Pradesh. A total of 345 farmers participated in SRI (system of rice intensification) and 632 farmers applied SCI (system of crop intensification) principals in maize, rajma and mandua cultivation in all clusters. 456 farmers participated in vegetable cultivation.

### Monitoring

Quarterly visits were conducted by Himmotthan and external specialists hired for monitoring. In addition, a mid-term review and ex-post evaluation was carried out. Financial monitoring was carried out every three months and audits were conducted on a yearly basis.



## Himmotthan Monitoring Project: Increasing Quality Honey Productivity through Demonstration of Scientific Management

Owing to varied agro-climatic zones, the Himalayan region has a diversity of melliferous plants, which are the source of honey bee products. Honey production has good economic value, while in the process bees pollinate crops, giving a huge indirect return. One of the main reasons for the under valuation of apiculture in India is the indifference towards scientific management practices. There is a dearth of local institutions working with beekeepers. To address these needs a three year project was implemented by the Dr Y. S.Parmar University, Solan, H.P. The objectives were to generate a baseline on beekeeping practices for the region, and to train small and marginal beekeepers in the adoption of scientific beekeeping practices for quality honey production and pest and disease management. The project was completed in February 2013. Monitoring of the project was conducted by Himmotthan.



## Himmotthan Monitoring Project: Popularizations of Locally Fabricated Indirect Solar Driers among the Hill farmers

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 Sirmour, Kulu, Solan, Mandi and Kinnaur which were chosen from a vastly different geographical area, ranging from an altitude of 552 meters to 2878 meters above sea level. Thereafter user's camps were organized for the farmers to appraise them about the functioning and proper use of the solar drier. Nine such user camps were organized. The carpenters were trained in fabrication of each part of the solar drier through technical training camps. The project showed excellent response and trained carpenters in every village on how to build and maintain the solar driers. Further demands for driers have been coming in from adjoining villages. Monitoring of the project was conducted by Himmotthan.



## Area 4: Forests

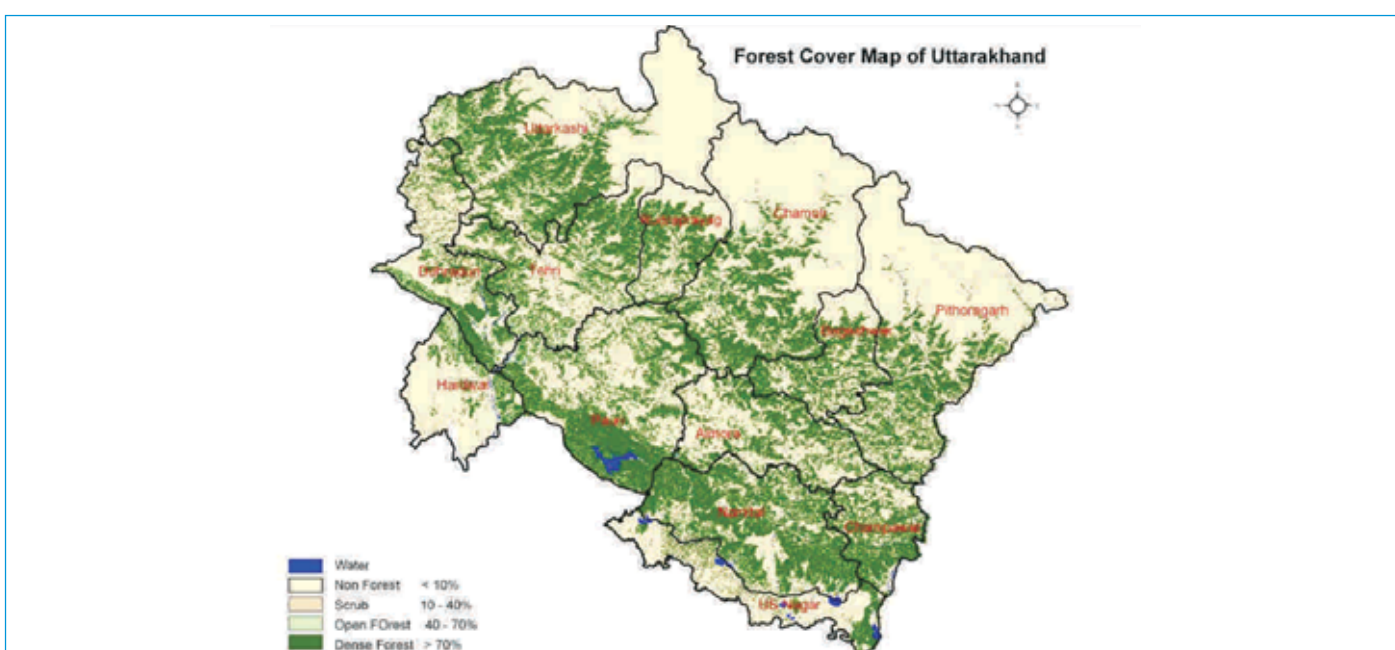
Forest conservation and forest related produce and products, their sustainable use and marketing are Himmatthar's main focus. Promoting sustainable Non Timber Forest Produce including bamboo, the planting of commercially important varieties, training of artisans and rejuvenation of springs through catchment interventions form the core of the initiative. It further promotes innovative research in NRM, institutional development and community based and managed eco-tourism.





# Partners

S. No.	Partner Organization	Project	Project Area	Role of Himmatthan Society	Role of Partner Organization
1	Central Himalayan Environment Association (CHEA), Nainital	NTFP & MAP	Lamgarh	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
9	Society for Mahaseer Conservancy	Rural Tourism	Nainital district	Implementation	Implementation



## Himotthan Implementation Project : Sustaining Rural Livelihoods through the Conservation and Cultivation of Non Timber Forest Produce and Medicinal and Aromatic Plants in Uttarakhand

Twenty-eight villages in four clusters spread over Chamoli, Almora and Pithoragarh districts were selected for the cultivation, standardization and marketing of NTFPs and MAPs, with the aim to provide sustainable alternative livelihood options to villagers. A total of 62 SPGs (self help producer groups) comprising of 529 members were formed, and had a total saving of over Rs. 12 Lakh. The inter-loaning amount was over Rs. 8 Lakh, of which about Rs. 7 Lakh of repayments were made. About Rs. 4 lakh was loaned from banks.

During the project period, over 3000 farmers benefitted under different project activities in 4 project areas. Over 900 nalis were brought under MAP cultivation in 22 villages, involving 438 households. 93 ha of common land was brought under NTFP plantation. More than 315 farmers sold around 100 quintals of medicinal herbs and aromatic spices, earning around Rs. 18 lakh from the sale of different products.



### Meetings, Trainings and Exposure visits

During the project period, 1,083 CBOs meetings were conducted in 28 villages by partner organizations, and 17,031 farmers participated. A total of 3,361 farmers of 28 villages participated in various trainings. During the project period 15 exposure and cross visits were organized within the project area and inter-state. These visits were basically focused on understanding plantation techniques of MAPs on private land, functioning and marketing strategy of different MAPs and NTFPs species and processing and value addition to Lemongrass. A total 178 farmers benefitted from the exposure visits.

### Value addition of MAP & NTFP Species

With the start of production of various MAP and NTFPs species, efforts were made for the proper drying, grading and sorting of produce to get better price. A series of trainings related to drying, grading and packaging was organised. Value addition was done for medicinal herbs like Kuth, Kutki, Kalazeera and aromatic herbs like Chamomile, Rosemary, Lemongrass and Tejpatta.



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



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

## Himmotthan Implementation Project: Himalayan Nettle Fibre : A Community Based Approach to Sustainable Harvesting , Value addition and Marketing

Himalayan Nettle is a potential resource for rural enterprise development for some high altitude pockets of the state. It is a commercially important species due to a high demand of its processed fibre. Traditionally, in the region, the plant fiber was used for making domestic products but over time these materials have been widely replaced by plastic. Himmotthan's Himalayan Nettle Fibre project works towards the development of nettle fibre and its further processing and weaving into cloth and cloth products. About 300 households have benefitted from the project, as part of which 33 Fiber User Groups (FUG) have been formed. Over 200 ha of common land has been directly sown for nettle regeneration with a collection of 202 kg of nettle seed from naturally occurring nettle patches in the forests. Over 7500 kg of raw nettle fiber was collected by FUG members. Overall, FUG members earned a total income of about Rs. 7,50,000/- from fiber collection, processing, seed collection and sowing and spinning.



The program is supported by two NGOs: Alaknanda Ghati Shilpi Federation and Jai Nanda Welfare Society. Two types of groups are part of the Federation - Resource Groups (Pana, Irani, Jhingi villages and others) which collect raw material, which is then brought down to Bhimtalla or Pipalkoti for processing by Fibre User Groups. After carding, which may be done in one of several locations, the carded material is taken to Chamoli villages where people use either the Bageshwari Charka or the Drop Spindle (Chakli) for spinning the yarn. Carpets are woven either in Jhulabagar village near Nandaprayag, or by the Mother Theresa SHG Federation at Tejam in district Pithoragarh (part of another Himmotthan project, the IFLDP). Final finishing of the carpets is done at Dehradun. The design of the carpets is finalized by in-house at Himmotthan, keeping it simple and easy to replicate. The colour is the natural, light shade of the fibre, with very little wool trimming. Mechanical weaving of nettle fiber with wool blending is being piloted at the Bhartiya Gramitthan Sanstha, Rishikesh.



To market the final product and take this intervention forward a Self-Reliant Cooperative Jagriti Resha Utpadan Evam Vipadan Swayatt Sahakarita was registered, through which three products i.e. Stoles, Mufflers and Carpets were shortlisted for production and marketing.

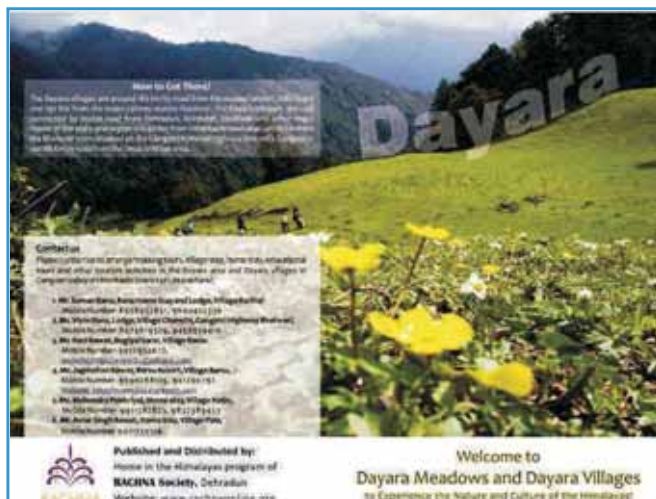


# Himmothan Implementation Project: Rural Tourism - Home in the Himalayas

Himmothan initiated two projects on rural tourism with two grassroots organizations. RACHNA, a Dehradun based organization initiated the 'Home in the Himalayas' project in Uttarkashi district covering six villages-Raithal, Barsu, Kyark, Bandrani, Bhatwari and Pala. The Society for Mahseer Conservancy, a Ramnagar based organization initiated a pilot project 'Van Gaon Aatithya: Community Run Home-stay Based Alternate Livelihood Generation Initiative' in the Western Ramganga Valley.

## Home in the Himalayas

The broad spectrum under which the project was initiated encompassed the head water areas of Garhwal with a focus around Gangotri. RACHNA's Home in the Himalayas program is about utilizing and transforming the existing tourism market as a driver for initiating a chain of positive social change, economic development, and conservation of natural resources in the headwaters of the Ganges and Yamuna rivers. This year, village visits were made and local volunteers were engaged to organize small informal meetings and discussions in the villages in the month of April and May 2012. A meeting with 40 travel agencies of Dehradun, Haridwar and Rishikesh was organized and resulted in a fruitful discussions regarding promoting the Dayara (alpine meadow above the villages) area as a destination.



A colorful brochure with the description of the services and activities related to the Dayara area villages was developed and printed for circulation amongst the travel agencies in Rishikesh, Haridwar and Dehradun.

## Van Gaon Aatithya

The Society for Mahseer Conservancy is promoting village tourism through a project entitled “Van Gaon Aatithya: Community Run Home-stay Based Alternate Livelihood Generation Initiative in the Western Ramganga Valley”, being implemented in six villages in the buffer zone of Jim Corbett National Park. The project was started in the month of September, 2011. Project activities include a detailed baseline survey of villages, trainings on various issues related to rural tourism, promotion of home-stays, nature trails and sites, institution building and strengthening and establishing marketing linkages.

Considerable effort has been put into the marketing of the homestay project. A website was developed ([www.ruraltraveller.com](http://www.ruraltraveller.com)), a professional was employed to coordinate social media activity, and numerous public fairs and meetings were held. Village stakeholders have attended training sessions on food and beverages, nature guiding, advanced first aid, housekeeping, soft skills and book keeping. Under the project, Himmothan has supported the installations of a series of display maps highlighting the attractions of the valley like angling spots, treks, bird and mammal watching trails etc.



On site display map

## Himmotthan Monitoring Project: Uttarakhand Bamboo and Natural Fiber based Livelihood Program

In 2004, the Trust made a three year grant to the Uttarakhand Bamboo and Fiber Development Board (UBFDB) as part of the first organized effort for bamboo and fiber based livelihood promotion in Uttarakhand. Another three year Phase-II, initiated in 2008, was completed in September 2012. The Phase-II was in continuation of the best practices identified in Phase-I of the project, for up-scaling through a cluster based approach to ensure better value for money through bamboo based applications, besides diversifying the existing usage patterns of bamboo in new areas identified under the project.

With the aim of assessing impacts against verifiable indicators, the Trust commissioned an impact assessment exercise, through a sample size of 230 households spread over 20 villages of Garhwal and Kumaon regions. Monitoring of the project is by Himmotthan.

### Outputs of the project include:

- (a) 5 one stop facility centers (Ajivika Vatikas) established to promote bamboo and fiber technologies to the communities;
- (b) 90 master craftsmen were trained on Bamboo crafts and engaged in bamboo related activities;
- (c) Rs. 134 million leveraged from other sources to promote bamboo in the state;
- (d) Project activities translated an additional increased income up to Rs. 8,900/ annually to artisans;
- (e) Low cost Bamboo poultry sheds and poly houses developed under the project have been well received and an order of 10,000 poultry sheds was received by the Federation; and
- (f) Bamboo and Ringal has been planted on an additional 4,800 hectares.

### Monitoring

The Project is being monitored against key indicators in the annual work plan. At the same time an external agency helped provide business inputs and market outreach. Himmotthan is also providing inputs in business development and to improve project outcomes. The UBFDB is also getting regular inputs from the Project Steering Committee which is responsible for guidance, inputs and to approve the working plan at the government level.



Bamboo house at Dhanoulti managed by the rural community




Setum nursery at Raipur, Dehradun



Bamboo plantation at Herbertpur, Dehradun

## Area 5: Communities

A group of women in traditional Indian attire, including sarees and headscarves, are walking along a rocky, dirt path in a mountainous, forested area. The women are dressed in vibrant colors like red, green, and maroon. The path is uneven and appears to be a natural trail. The background is filled with lush green trees and foliage, suggesting a rural, mountainous setting.

Mountain communities differ from other rural communities largely in terms of the difficult topography and terrain they inhabit, which appears to restrict the size and scope of growth in infrastructure and development. High transport costs, limited access to markets, limited land for agriculture, a persistent shortage of water, inadequate infrastructure and facilities, natural resources which are abundant but sensitive to change, and a high risk environment over all contribute to wide spread poverty and high migration rates from the region.

## Himmothan Implementation Project: Integration of Microfinance: Livelihood Finance within Himmothan Pariyojana through Cluster Approach

Livelihoods of rural communities in Uttarakhand are primarily subsistence oriented and largely dependent on agriculture, livestock and forest resources. Small and fragmented land holdings, reliance on traditional crop varieties and livestock breeds and the rapid degradation of common property resources contribute to the incidence and degree of poverty. Men generally migrate in search of employment, while women remain behind to look after the family and assets. Women from poor households often work together and therefore social bonding amongst them is high. This provides the basic foundation for the formation of village level institutions, especially Self Help Groups (SHG). Over the years a large number of women SHGs (over 30,000) have been promoted in the state under different programs being run by government and Non-Profit Organizations. However, the formation of SHGs alone is unable to address the issue of livelihood finance, as loan instruments with short repayment periods and comparatively higher rates of interest are inadequate to finance micro-enterprises. This situation contributes to limited credit absorption capacities and credit demand. Financial institutions are usually apprehensive of providing funding for large investments, which are perceived as high risk. No instruments are available to provide a level of comfort to financial institutions interested in financing these activities.

In August 2011, the Trust approved a Himmothan project 'Integration of Microfinance: Livelihood Finance within the Himmothan Pariyojana, through Cluster Approach'. The Micro-finance program was implemented with the focus of organizing and strengthening community institutions, SHGs and their Federations, and to promote different livelihood enterprises across Himmothan clusters.

The project has two major components (i) providing support to various field programs within HMP for credit mobilization for enterprise promotion, process standardization and institution building; and (ii) development of a model through cluster-wise integration of microfinance within ongoing programs.



Microfinance review and planning workshop at Hotel Inderlok Dehadun on 4th March 2013

### Support to Himmothan Pariyojana Programmes

Initially, projects were taken up where institutions (i.e. SPG, LPG, FUG etc.) have already evolved or are in the process of coming up. These projects include the projects IFLDP, NTFP -MAP, HVLV, WATSAN, NRM and the Nettle Fiber Project. Focus is on capacity building of institutions. The 28 project partners involved in the implementation of different programmes are also involved in the microfinance program.

Presently, the cumulative number of SHGs formed under different thematic programmes of Himmothan Pariyojana is over 708, covering 7,815 members. Total saving mobilized is about Rs. 15.76 million, and the internal lending amount has reached Rs. 15.78 million. During the year, 23 SHGs from the new Jadipani cluster, where Himmothan is implementing the microfinance integration project directly, were also included under this program.

Under this project, Himmothan signed TORs with 8 partner organizations to provide support to Federations involved in dairy enterprise promotion, for setting up of offices to operate and manage microfinance and enterprise related activities. These Federations were also provided with Federation Facilitators to look after the operations of Federations and manage databases for dairy and SHG-microfinance.

During the previous year, four cooperatives in Chamoli district mobilized unused funds from SHGs as loans to cooperatives, which was further to be given as loans on higher interest rates to individual members willing to purchase improved livestock. Federations were also provided seed money under the IFLDP project to build their corpus. There were tripartite agreements between SHGs, Cooperatives and loanee members. A total of 17 SHG members received loan amounts totaling to over Rs. 290,000 from 4 federations/cooperatives and purchased 17 improved cows. As per the agreement these members were bound to give milk to cooperative's dairy till their repayment was completed.



Federation Facilitator (Maa Rajrajeshwari Sahkarita, Tharali, Chamoli) updating SHG data on computer

## MODEL ON MICROFINANCE

### Integration in Kumaon Region

Himmotthan signed a TOR with HGVS, Pithoragarh for developing a 'Model on Microfinance: Integration with Cluster Approach in Kumaun' under this project. The project was started in October, 2011 after the successful completion of a pilot project on microfinance. The project is being implemented in three blocks (Munsiari, Berinag and Gangolihat) of Pithoragarh district in Kumaun region of Uttarakhand.

A total of 159 SHGs or activity groups and 17 cluster Federations, covering 2151 members in 68 villages, has been formed so far in three blocks. In addition, 14 water management societies in different villages were also linked with the cluster level Federations.

Saving of over Rs. 46 lakhs and credit of almost Rs. 100 lakh have been mobilized so far by 159 SHGs in 17 clusters. At present, the amount of loan outstanding with the members is Rs. 22.3 lakh as on March 2013. During the year, savings deposited in the SHG were Rs. 15.5 lakh while over Rs. 35 lakh was disbursed as loans to members. At the end of this year the total SHG funds (including regular monthly savings and income from other sources) for 159 SHGs reached over Rs. 65 lakh. During the year, 28 SHG members from 8 villages of 5 clusters took loans of Rs 1.45 lakh from their SHGs and Federations to purchase 51 goats and 12 improved cows.

### Integration in Garhwal Region

The Trust has been supporting the Himalayan Hospital Trust (HIHT) for implementation of a water and sanitation (WATSAN) program in Dehradun and Tehri districts, covering 42 villages. After an analysis of different existing WATSAN clusters, two (Gunogi and Bhavaan, New Tehri) were selected for the implementation of a new model integrating microfinance based livelihood intervention in the existing community institutions as set up by the WATSAN programme. Later Himmotthan also finalized the Jadipani-Khuret cluster in Tehri, for direct implementation covering 13 villages. During the year 14 existing SHGs formed by other agencies were adopted and 9 new SHGs were formed covering 296 members in 7 villages. As promoted by the model, SHG members monthly savings amounted to about Rs. 5 lakh, while interloaning crossed Rs. 4 lakh, in by 23 SHGs from 7 villages. A issue of concern is that a significant amount of the saving lies unutilized in banks.

So far 4 SHGs are linked with banks, which took a total amount of Rs. 5.2 lakh. At present three SHGs have taken a loan of Rs. 75,000 from banks, of which Rs. 40,000 is outstanding and Rs. 25,000 has been repaid since the beginning of the year. Rs. 10,000 were repaid during this year.



SHG accounting and book keeping training at Tharali (Chamoli) on Jan 12-13, 2013



A member of Ekta SHG of village Chatola in district Nainital receiving a loan

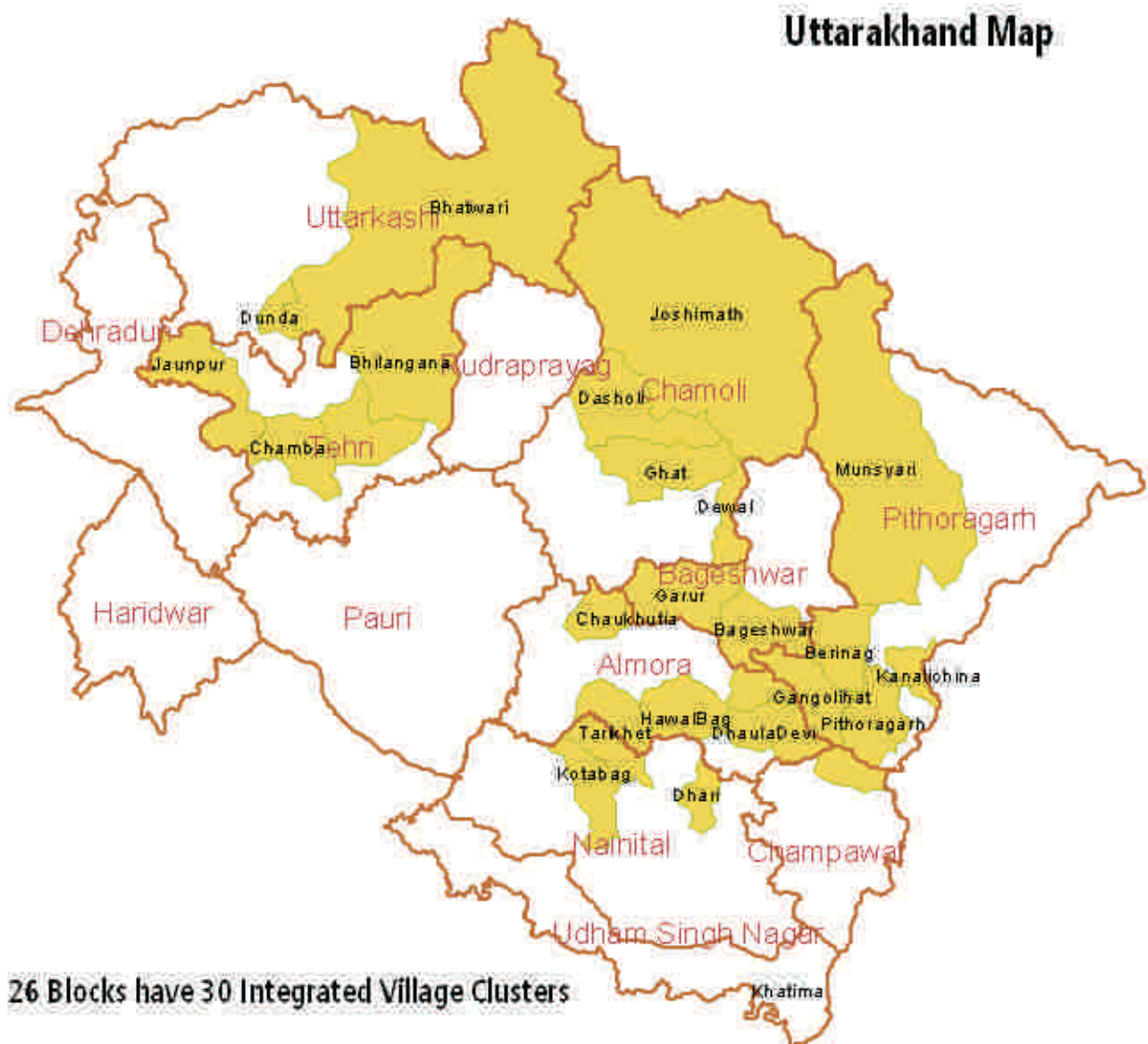




Partners of the microfinance program

S.N.	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
6	Natural Resource Management (NRM)	6

# Integrated Project areas



Activities on the ground are implemented in clusters of villages, where each cluster is composed of 7 to 10 nearby villages. Out of 47 main clusters, 8 clusters are covered under all the five focus areas of Himmatan, i.e., Water and Sanitation, Agriculture, Livestock, Forests and Communities, while 30 have some degree of integration across projects. All areas of work are intricately linked to each other, with water availability dependent upon forest cover, agriculture and livestock dependent upon forest resources and forests depending upon proper management. It was learnt over time that in a region where resources are interlinked and financial sustainability of households depends upon a basket of interventions, overlapping projects on the ground gives better outputs in terms of sustainability of incomes and overall welfare. It is now therefore, an active decision to increase overlap of projects in the field.



# 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 18 personnel. Additionally, SRTT 3 staff are also working with Himmotthan.

## 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 as the Chairperson. Dr. Rajesh Thadani is the Treasurer of the Society, and Dr. Malavika Chauhan functions as the Secretary to the Board and Executive Director. In this past year, the Secretary, Rural Development, Department of Rural Development, Government of Uttarakhand has been made ex-officio Member of the Board.

Further more the Secretary and Chief Accountant of the Trust has also joined the Himmotthan Board as a member and representative of the SRTT.

The Trust's interests are represented by four nominees Dr. Firdaus Gandavia, Shri Arun Pandhi, Dr. Rajesh Thadani and Dr. Malavika Chauhan. Dr. Ravi Chopra and Shri S.T.S. Lepcha complete the Board.

## Experts and Advisory

*Individuals:* Currently, Dr. Rajesh Thadani as Advisor NRM to the Trust promotes the Himmotthan Society's goals and focus. Dr. H.S. Rewal is Advisor, Mountain Agriculture, while Mr. P.S. Bisht is advisor of Dairy Federation development.

*Organizations:* Within the region, Himmotthan has used the Pune based ACWADAM, for geohydrological 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 while the Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board has been a constant support in Himmotthan's Livestock programmes. The International Livestock Research Institute, Hyderabad is providing inputs in fodder development.

## 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, VasantVihar, Phase II, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, for the past five years, and continues to occupy this location. There are also three field offices at:

- (i) Gopeshwar, District Chamoli, Uttarakhand (Garhwal)
- (ii) Jakhan Devi, District Almora, Uttarakhand (Kumaon)
- (iii) Jadipani, Chamba Block, District Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand (Garhwal)

## Current HR Structure

The E.D. 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 E.D. 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 E.D. is the Task Manager. The current E.D. as a Development Manager, also reports to the Chief Development Manager at the Trust. Apart from the E.D., two more staffs at Himmotthan are currently on Trust rolls, including a Deputy Development Manager (Dr. Yashpal Bisht, also Coordinator NRM at the Himmotthan Society) and a Deputy Development Manager (Mr. Vinod Kothari, also Coordinator Monitoring and Evaluation at the Himmotthan Society). The two Coordinators report directly to the E.D. Other positions reporting to the E.D. include the Finance and Administrative Officer.

The Coordinator Natural Resources Management, heads a team of 11 in different projects, while another 4 posts are expected to be filled in the coming year under his programs. The Coordinator M&E, has 4 positions which report to him. For Administrative purposes the post of Finance and Administrative Officer oversees all office and finance staff, currently composed of an Office Assistant and an Accountant.

# 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 9th May 2012 and 4th Oct 2012. The Annual General Body Meeting was held on 4th Oct 2012. 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, Dehradun 248001, Uttarakhand

## Internal Auditor

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

## Our Banks

Indian Overseas Bank, Kanwli Branch, 305 Phase II, Vasant Vihar, Dehradun 248006, Uttarkhand  
Axis Bank, GMS Road, Dehradun, Uttarkhand  
Uttaranchal Grameen Bank, Indira Nagar, Dehradun

## Society Registration Details

The Himmotthan Society is registered under the Indian Societies Registration Act of 1860. The Registration No. Is 78/2007-2008 Dated 22/12/2007 renewed on 27.12.2012 for the period till 2017.

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 '2013

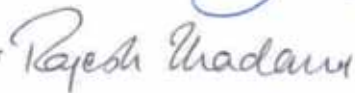
S. No.	Particulars	Schedule No.	As at 31st March '2013	As at 31st March '2012
			Amount	Amount
<b>A.</b>	<b>SOURCES OF FUNDS</b>			
I	FIXED ASSETS CAPITAL FUND	A	570,186	481,987
II	GENERAL FUND	B	358,309	1,890,179
III	GRANT FUND (UNUTILISED GRANTS)	C	23,094,693	22,986,461
IV	CURRENT LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS	D	123,166	18,745
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>24,146,354</b>	<b>25,377,372</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</b>			
I	FIXED ASSETS (NET BLOCK)	E	570,186	481,987
II	INVESTMENTS	F	16,006,620	17,439,123
III	CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES	G	7,569,548	7,456,262
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>24,146,354</b>	<b>25,377,372</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 

Treasurer 

Finance and Admin. Officer 

Dated : 23.09.2013  
Place : Dehradun

For K.W Jain & Co.  
Chartered Accountant  
FRN No. 000247C  
  
(Alok Kumar Jain)  
Proprietor  
Membership No. # 70068







**HIMMOTTHAN**

65-Vasant Vihar- Phase II,  
Dehradun, Uttarakhand,  
India - 248006

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Email: [info@himmotthan.in](mailto:info@himmotthan.in)

Website: [www.himmotthan.in](http://www.himmotthan.in)