



ANNUAL REPORT 2016-17



HIMMOTTHAN SOCIETY
(Registered u/s Society Act 1860)

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HIMMOTTHAN
(An Associate Organisation of the Tata Trusts)

- 1,00,000 households
- 1000 villages
- 2000 self-help/activity groups – 1900 of which are women's groups
- 50 Community run Federations
- 1 State Level Producer Company
- INR 2,00,000/Household/Year average income increase
- 100% access to drinking water and sanitation in Himmotthan villages
- 70% increase in agriculture productivity
- Primary education reach in all locations
- Alternate energy sources developed in each village cluster

GOAL 2020



Onion sowing, Kaviltha village, Rudraprayag

Himmotthan's Vision



Building prosperous and self-sustained mountain communities, which live in harmony and sympathy with their natural surroundings.



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Foreword

The year gone by was one of consolidation and finalisation of community institutions' structure created over the years under the Himmothan Pariyojana programmes supported by the Tata Trusts. The village women groups and their cluster federations were further networked into a State-level producer company, **TRISHULII Producer Company Ltd.** The company is owned and currently governed by 20 federations, comprising 4,000 women-members across 600 plus villages spread across 9 hill districts of Uttarakhand State. The rest of the federations are in the process of joining Trishulii. The overall annual turnover of community institutions during the year 2016-17 recorded INR 3.5 crore. Trishulii will provide a suitable platform to outsource the best technology and create market linkages to further

and sustain the growth of federations. Trishulii's mandate is to source and supply critical inputs for agriculture, animal husbandry and other daily need items for local households and to facilitate and carry out bulk processing, branding and marketing of produce from the member cooperatives.

The focused approach towards integration has started showing results: 13 integrated clusters have been operationalised, which include institutional development, micro-finance, agriculture, livestock, primary education and drinking water, sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH). The livestock programme has been integrated with agriculture through the setting up of hybrid processing units (agri-processing and animal feed units), where maximum raw material requirements for feed are being arranged locally. In agriculture, support





has been revamped and a programme to provide critical on-time agriculture support and marketing has been initiated. In over 250 villages, seed production at scale of long day onion took place for the first time in the mountain regions of the State. Similarly WaSH has been established in 100 schools where the education programme focused on improving the quality of education, better WaSH facility to bring more inclusiveness and ease, specially for girls' attendance. WaSH has also been introduced in 15 new villages where the post-disaster livelihoods project is under way. Seven drinking water schemes have been inaugurated, supported under Titan programme.

Idea incubation and technological interventions on some critical issues such as promotion of semi-intensive goatry, promotion of local poultry birds,

farm mechanisation, among others, have shown positive results in terms of their adoption among local communities. The setting up of community-led enterprises such as community facility and marketing centres, decentralised dairies, feed units, etc., have gradually started creating employment opportunities for local youth. Currently, over 600 skilled youth are engaged in different enterprises created by the community institutions. All in all, 30,000 households (HH), out of a total 51,000 HH were brought under integration approach and gradually more will come into the ambit strategically.

We continued our efforts at strengthening and deepening our relationships with current partnerships and bringing in more appropriate technological inputs, enabling reaching out and improving quality of life.

About Himmotthan

In 2007, the Tata Trusts backed the setting up of the Himmotthan Society, a locally registered Non-For-Profit organisation, which would focus on rural development in the Central Himalayan Regions through building and implementing strategy in tune with the State Government, networking with other Not-For-Profit organisations and providing space to bond and network for all. Himmotthan's role soon became defined as a strategy development and technical

organisation, working specifically for issues of rural development with expertise in networking, quality implementation and fund raising.

As of today, Himmotthan has, in close collaboration with over 20 partner organisations, reached out to over 51,300 rural households in the State, in over 600 villages. The organisation has a target to reach one lakh households by 2020, with sustainable options to improve their quality of life.





Himmothan currently works in 34 village clusters, where the focus is on overlapping different kinds of projects to build an integrated, interlinked model of village development. Therefore, women's groups and federations, originally created for enterprise development, are now involved in school monitoring and management. Farmers' groups, which work on production and marketing, are setting up State-wide business networks while also working on issues like water resource management. All the women in the programme have learnt

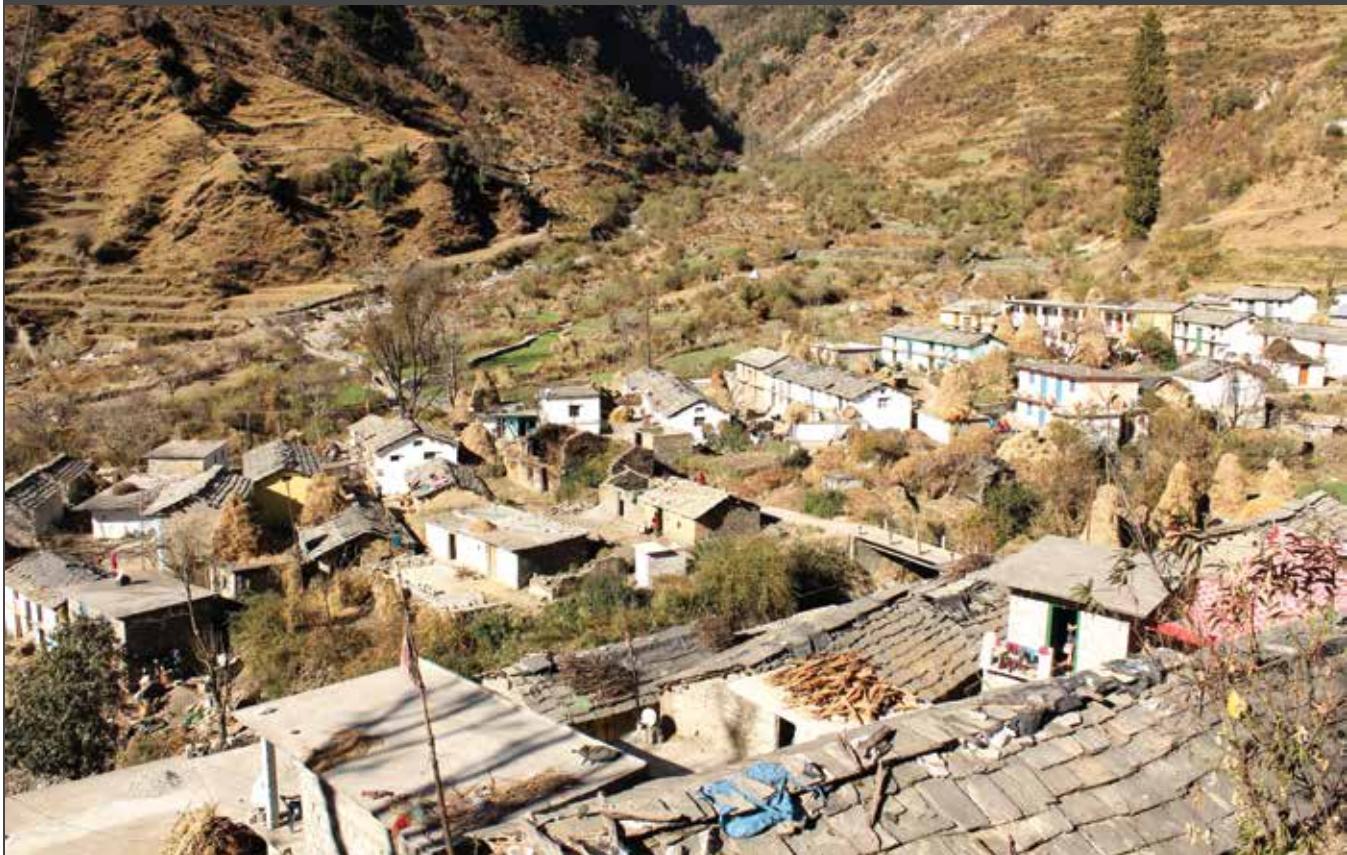
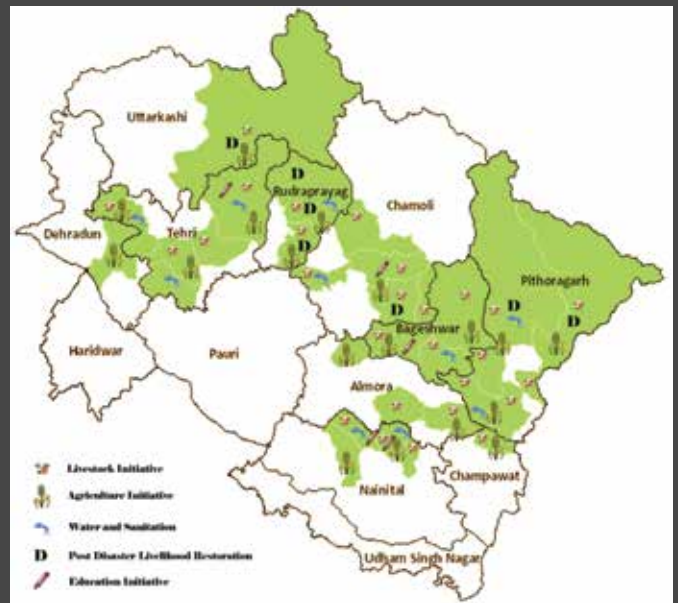
finance, accounts and organisational management skills. To build internal bonds within the larger programme, which gives the model its sustainability, local youth are set up as entrepreneurs.

Himmothan's State-wide activities are overseen and approved by a State Level Steering Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of the State. District Magistrates guide and approve work in their regions through District Level Coordination Committees, and the Governing Board of Partner Organisations / Institutions.

Where We Work

UTTARAKHAND

- **Total Population:** 1.01 crore
- **Rural Vs Urban Population:** 70% vs 30%
- **Incidence of Poverty:** 40% (higher than national average of 32.7%)
- **Male-Female Ratio:** 960 females per 1,000 males



The Central Himalayan regions of Uttarakhand have seen severe environmental degradation over the last century. While almost two-thirds of the State is designated as forest area, in reality, it is limited to about 46%. The loss of forest cover has resulted in soil erosion, reducing agricultural productivity. Barely 15% of the geographical area is cultivated, much less irrigated, and landholdings on an average are less than one hectare in the area. With the changing rainfall patterns, people are finding it increasingly difficult to gather basic resources such as food, fuel, fodder and water from their traditional sources. This is resulting in increasing out-migration, particularly of men, from the more difficult regions in search of employment leaving the burden of both domestic and agricultural labour on women.





How We Work

Himmotthan's specialisation is largely in the space of incubating and scaling up ideas in rural development in the central Himalayan regions – idea incubation, strategy development, field piloting, up-scaling successful pilots, monitoring database management, liaison with government schemes and programmes, networking and fund raising.

In order to enhance impact and ensure that interventions are sustainable, Himmotthan has adopted a cluster-based approach, supporting multiple interlinked activities in identified clusters of contiguous villages across selected geographies. Hence, the effort is to ensure that several projects are implemented in the same set of clusters so that they may develop holistically. Projects benefit from each other – the education project spreads awareness about water and sanitation; watershed management provides irrigation facilities for agriculture; the agriculture project produces fodder and feed components for livestock; and, so on.

The convergence points for all projects are now the women's federations which have been established over the past nine years in the region. The active participation of these strong community-based institutions is the basis for continuity, growth and

sustainability. For a community in remote mountain region, a single-activity approach is largely unable to provide sustainable livelihood solutions and it is necessary to provide multiple-income options through capable community institutions. A few such ongoing interventions include marketing of tea, milk kiosks, cattle feed, Ayurvedic cattle medicine, spices and solar products. The approach that Himmotthan endeavours to incorporate in all engagements to ensure sustainability:

- Scale
- Measurable impact
- A finite exit route
- Sustainability
- Adoption and contextual application

Joining Forces to Reach Scale

In a topography as difficult as that in Uttarakhand, working on the ground in villages often requires a walk of several hours away from a road and requires partnership with other organisations working in the same location. The work done by various programmes is supported on the ground by numerous partner organisations, individuals, village community leaders, research agencies, universities, and government departments.



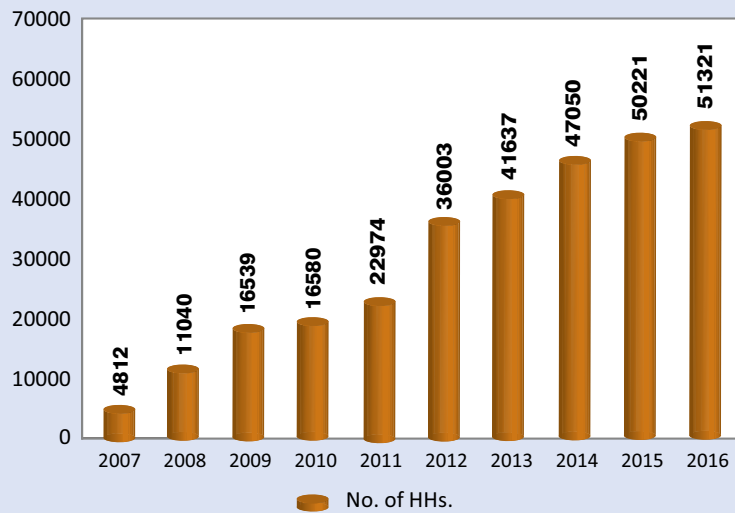
Journey Till Now...

Over the past year, Himmotthan has largely remained in the same areas geographically, but has continued to increase the number of households and beneficiaries. This is because while we have, in a largely mid-programme year, continued to work in the same villages, we have intensified our work within the villages themselves, increasing our beneficiary base.

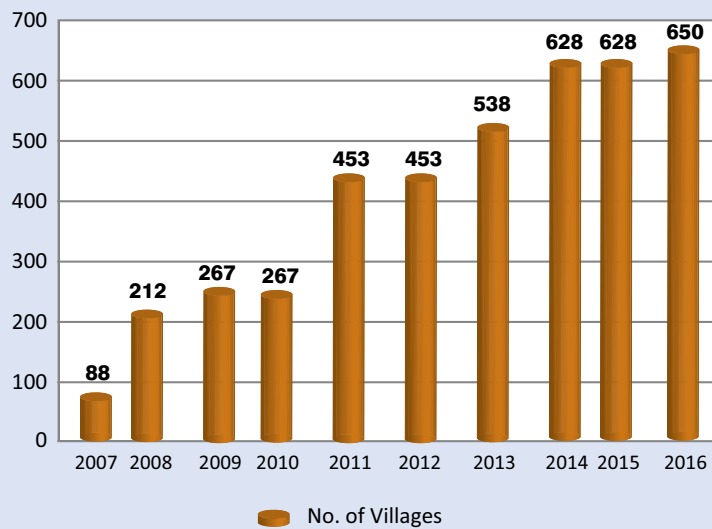
The continued and focused intensification of work with the women's federations and cooperatives in the past year is, however, indicated in the clear rise in the performance of the community based institutions, with a significant jump in the number of new women headed Micro-Dairies which started in the State, and in the annual milk collection by these dairies.

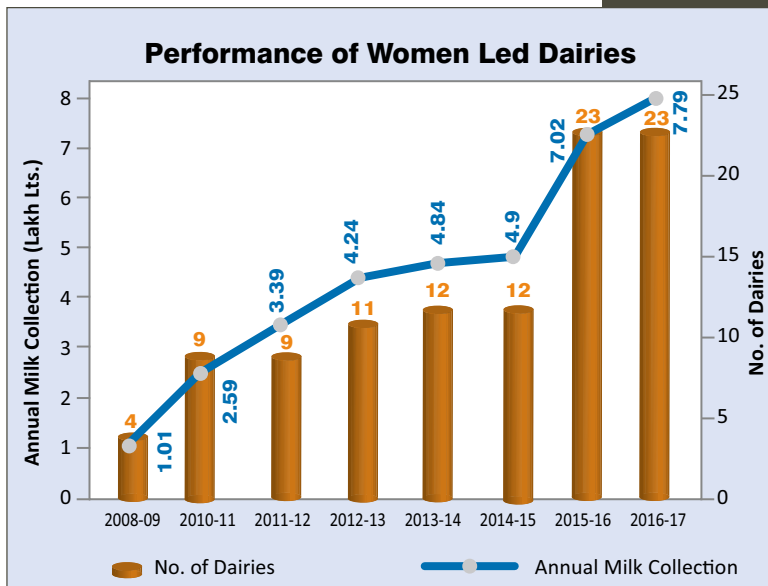
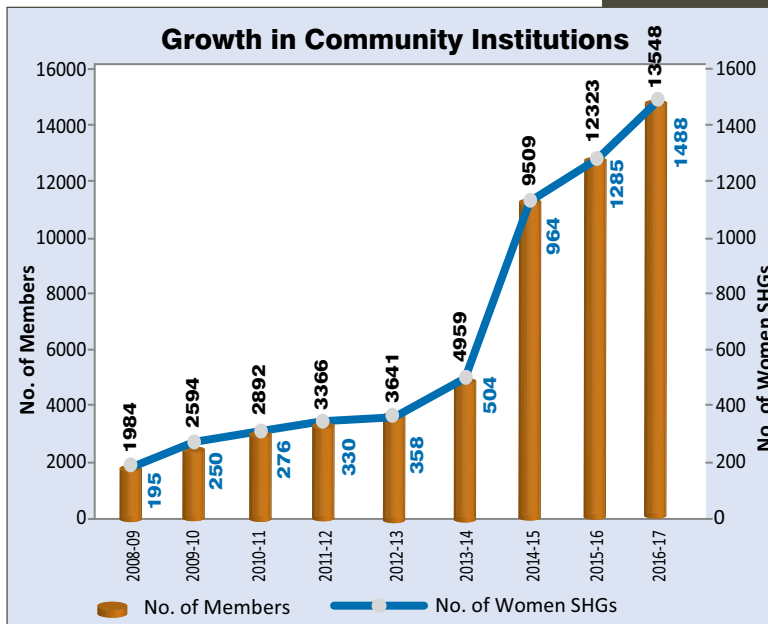
The livestock and dairy project, Himmotthan's flagship programme, provides a specific indicator for programmatic growth. It has shown tremendous

Households covered through Himmotthan Programmes



Villages covered through Himmotthan Programmes



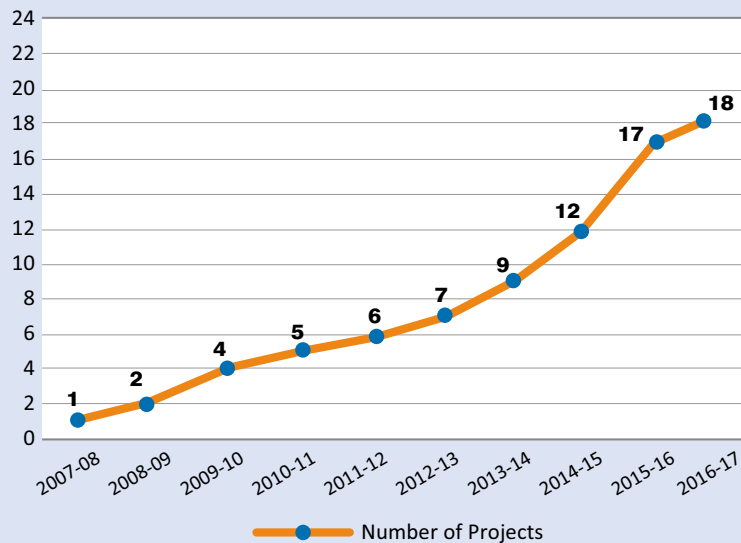


growth in the last one year, with the sale of milk crossing 7 lakh litres and the number of active dairies increasing to 23. The project is supported by programmes such as fodder and feed, breed improvement, veterinary support systems, risk mitigation and animal management systems. Several new programmes were initiated in this period, whose seeds had however been planted much earlier. Work in drinking water and sanitation initiated a new, larger phase of work, while the Tata Trusts put their confidence into a significant six-year livelihood programme to take forward work which has been done over the past several years. This is reflected in the graphs.

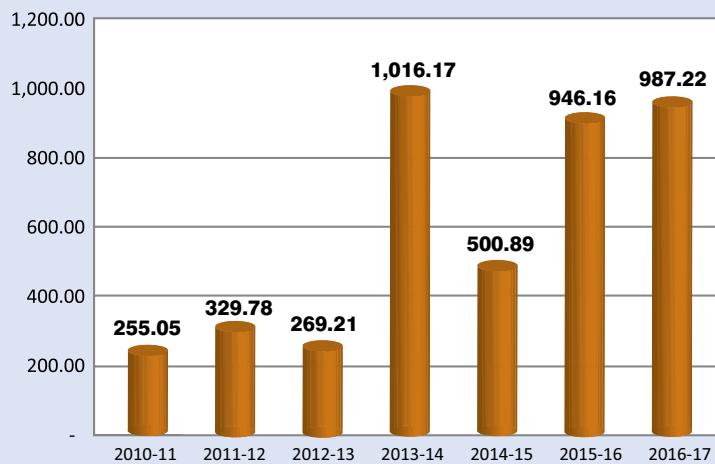
In our programme on water and sanitation, which has been ongoing under the Himmotthan Pariyojana banner since October 2002 to March 2016, three Phases have been successfully completed covering 133 villages, benefiting 7,000 households comprising

46,794 beneficiaries. A total of 227 drinking water schemes, 573 Rain Water Harvesting Structures (RWHS) and 6,961 sanitation units were constructed. Himmotthan's WaSH initiative will, by 2019 benefit an additional 500 villages, covering more than 25,000 households. The results of this programme must be seen in context of the mountain ecosystems in which the activities take place. Working with the support of local communities, organisations, government departments, local and regional experts and institutions has allowed for real growth. It is a large partnership of institutions, organisations and supporters and the belief and trust of local communities which allows for the steady growth of our work.

Number of Projects



Grant Income (In Rs. Lakh)





2016-17

Our Programmes

Agriculture Initiative

The agriculture programme focuses on the issues and gaps which plague mountain agriculture. Poor soil, tiny and dispersed plots, lack of quality seed and other inputs, age-old varieties, traditional practices, no irrigation and mechanisation, huge distances and potential road collapses on an annual basis all combine to keep production low. Heavy post-harvest losses and transportation and marketing hurdles further hinder sustainability of market linkages and, therefore, the farmer's interest. Focusing on these issues and with agriculture being a key component of rural livelihoods, Himmatan has initiated a pilot project on mountain agriculture

in the year 2014 with the support of the Tata Trusts in 5 clusters covering 32 villages by reaching out to 3,500 households. Also various agriculture and horticulture related interventions were built intensively in ongoing livelihood projects.

Key interventions in these programmes include the *introduction of higher yielding varieties and production technologies, seed production, mechanisation, innovation in agriculture technologies, critical input supply, developing local youth as agriculture scouts and building community institutions for sustaining linkages with markets*. The current reach of the programme is 225 villages across 18 project clusters from 9





mountain districts, with over 18,000 HHs involved in cultivation, processing and marketing of pulses, millets, spices, cereals, high value crops and seed.

Achievements

- 225 villages across 9 districts covered under mountain agriculture interventions; over 18,000 households involved in cultivating high value crops and seed production (i.e. cereals, millets, pulses, spices, vegetables and fruits) in over 407 hectare.
- Demonstration of new high yielding improved varieties having various good characteristics, were conducted in 24.9 ha in various clusters of mountain districts.
- 384 quintals of seed/ bulb produced, of which 150 quintals picked up by the Tarai Development Corporation (the State Seed Corporation) and the rest sold to farmers by the cooperatives.
- More than 9 high yielding varieties have been piloted and replicated successfully.
- Irrigation water was ensured through creating a total of 1,800 running metre low-cost irrigation channel/ pipeline and 10 water harvesting structures.

CASE STUDY

Reviving Farming in Disaster Impacted Areas

Himmothan has been working extensively in agriculture revival since the 2013 Kedarnath disaster, across the main disaster hit valleys, and more recently in 2016, it piloted the first immediate, post-disaster agriculture revival project. In 7 villages of Silyara cluster, Tehri, on May 28, 2016, flash floods due to heavy rainfall triggered a series of landslides, burying fertile agricultural fields with mud, rocks and debris; destroying standing crops, nurseries, vegetable gardens, homes, markets and schools. The floods ruined up to 75% of the agricultural land in the impacted villages. Two main channels which supplied irrigation to 13 villages were damaged, hitting cultivation. Of seven, 5 villages were severely affected. Himmothan carried out immediate relief measures, distributing food, shelter, bedding, solar lamps, water filters, sanitation kits to 406 families, along with which, for those whose fields were silted, agricultural/ digging tools. The teams organised meetings in villages



- Agriculture produce (mainly pulses and millets) processing, packing, branding and marketing initiated through Producer Company 'Trishulii'. Pulses and other agriculture commodity processing unit established and a total of 50 quintals finished product prepared and sold.
- Nine farm machines were supplied to individual farmers in convergence with agriculture and horticulture departments.
- Community Facility Centres (CFC), established for critical inputs' supply to farmers, agro processing, marketing of agri produce, have done business amounting to INR 1.20 crore.
- A total of 90 capacity building programmes and farmer field schools were organised for technical training on farm production, agro-processing and marketing. As many as 3,044 farmers benefited from these training programmes.

New Initiatives

The pilot project on agriculture has shown excellent results in enhancing agriculture production and market linkage development, therefore:

discussing options for agricultural revival. With experts, rainfed, hardy and short duration crops were identified, to give better yields and nutrition, and reduce immediate vulnerability (these included Urad, Okra, Maize, Basmati rice by direct sowing, and French bean). Agriculture tool kits supplied were used to clear the loose debris, but the fields were planted as they lay, without too much labour, basically using a no-till approach.

Rapid trainings on improved techniques with simultaneous arrangements for input supplies took place. Despite the rough fields, results for the new, rain-fed crops were encouraging: (i) introduced Basmati var. Pusa 1509 - 26.5 Q/ ha, (ii) Urad (black gram) - 13.75 Q/ ha, (iii) Okra - 20.5 Q/ ha, (iv) Maize - 23.5 Q/ha. Though yields were lower than State averages, the pilot worked very well. Farmers were delighted by the understanding that a landslide hit field could also be productive, given the needed nutrition and could contribute

directly to food security in a post-disaster season. Fodder was an additional output of the basmati, urad and maize crops. Farmers also were able to sell the okra, urad and maize in local markets. The French bean crop, however, failed due to heavy rainfall during the period. The trials have held forth rays of hope for women of the clusters as well as the project team for immediate revival of agriculture at times of disaster – where disasters are regular happenings, affecting mostly women as they are the backbone of hill agriculture.

Through this intervention a total of 406 women farmers set example for others in their village. During the intervention, the women are empowered on how to tackle agriculture – the main source of food security, nutrition and livelihoods – during climatic turbulences. The immediate relief activity was jointly supported by the Mount Valley Development Association, The Hans Foundation, Himmotthan Society, Tata Relief Committee and Tata Trusts.

Community speak

1 Smt. Jasoda Devi, a member of SHG resides in Kothiyara village: "Due to landslides my house was buried under the debris, therefore I lost all my belongings, including seeds and agri tools. Our first focus was only to reconstruct the house for shelter and arrange daily needs and food. We had not given any attention to reviving the agriculture. The team has given us daily needs, shelter, food, seed and agri tools and motivated us to do the agriculture revival work. Harvested the crop gave us food security. I even sold 5 kg black gram pulses at a rate of INR 80 per kg to the producer company after keeping for myself for whole-year consumption."



- **Tata Trusts** has funded a supplementary agriculture project with the outlay of INR 86 lakh, which was initiated in March 2017 in 6 clusters of Kumaun region covering 72 villages and reaching out to 3,700 households with the objective to strengthen the current programme and create a strong foundation for a large agri-horticultural initiative planned for the region.
- **The Hans Foundation** has conceptually approved a three-year project with an outlay of INR 5.32 crore to bring forward the successful pilots done during the previous phase. The project will be implemented in 90 villages to reach out to 5,000 HHs of 6 mountain districts.

Way Forward

- Rollout of The Hans Foundation supported project in 90 project villages;
- Designing a programme on mountain pulses production, post-harvest and marketing through Trishulii for reaching out to 30,000 households in 500 villages;
- Farm production of various crops by using appropriate Package of Practices (PoPs) and practices – 500 acre;

- Seed production of important hill crops – 200 quintals;
- Collection, processing, packing, branding and marketing of pulses and agri commodities – 200 quintals;
- Establishment of custom hiring centre (CHC) – 01;
- Creation of irrigation structures (including establishment of 2 solar lift irrigation schemes) – 40 ha;
- Formation of 150 new groups and 2 cluster federations.

2 Baijyanti Devi, a SHG member and resident of Sendul village: "I lost my whole paddy transplanted field. I got tools for clearing the debris and seed of short duration paddy. I have again raised the nursery and transplanted it in 5 Nali area. The yield was equal to that I get from the same field during the availability of irrigation in the previous years. From this production I was able to feed my nine-member family for 4 months."





CASE STUDY

Success Story of Jasoda Devi

The life of women in the hills is very hard and full of struggle. In recent years, regular disaster events, poor resource management and increased migration of men to the plains have deteriorated the livelihood options and added more workload to women to take care of their children, family, agriculture, animal husbandry, and so on. The story described here is of one such woman who is struggling for survival in mountain villages. Ms. Jasoda Devi resides with her eight-member family in village Kothiyara, block Bhilangna, district Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand. She spend here entire time in agriculture, animal husbandry and housewifery, and yet nourishment of the

family is not sufficient. Jasoda Devi with her husband and other family members depend on agriculture, animal husbandry and daily wages for her family's livelihood.

In year 2014, with the support of the Tata Trusts, the Himmotthan Society in association with the Mount Valley Development Association (a local partner) started agriculture interventions in Silyara cluster including in her village. With the initiation of project, the women producers were associated into SHGs and further into the cluster level federation. Before the project intervention, these women farmers were following the paddy-wheat rotation in their small farms using local seed and traditional practices and getting food for only 4-6 months. Jasoda Devi joined the Durga Mount Valley SHG and also started producing

vegetables along with paddy and wheat. In 2014, Jasoda Devi used the improved seeds provided under the project and followed improved production technologies. During the year, she produced seeds of VL Dhan-85 and VL Dhan-62 in 7 Nali area (1 Nali = 200 sq m), and she had sold 3 quintals of paddy seed to the Uttarakhand government seed agency (TDC) and earned INR 4,550. In addition she also got rice for the whole year for her family.

Following the introduction of improved seed varieties and production technologies, she has grown wheat in 5 Nali land (varieties VL-907 and VL-829) in subsequent Rabi season, and obtained 5.25 quintal wheat, which has given her additional 4 months food safety as compared to previous years. On May 28, 2016, flash floods due to heavy rainfall

triggered a series of landslides, burying fertile agriculture fields with mud, rocks and debris; destroying standing crops, nurseries, vegetable gardens, homes and schools in Kothiyara including 7 villages in the cluster. Jasoda Devi's house was among those buried under the debris; therefore, she lost all her belongings including seeds and agriculture tools. The project team immediately arranged support for daily needs, shelter, food, seed and agri tools and motivated her and others to do agriculture revival work. During the Kharif season, Jasoda Devi along with other SHG women members cultivated various hardy and short duration crops for better yields and nutrition, so as to reduce immediate vulnerability.

When the crop was harvested, Jasoda





Devi was delighted by the understanding that a landslide hit field could also be productive, giving much-needed nutrition and contributing directly to food security in a post-disaster season. From the yield, she has sold 5 kg black gram pulses at a rate of INR 80 per kg to the Trishulii Producer Company Ltd. after keeping supplies for herself for the whole-year consumption.

Jasoda Devi also started kitchen gardening in the year 2015. But she soon took up vegetable cultivation, then she had cultivated vegetables in her 1 Nali plot in the subsequent years. She had adopted wheat-paddy rotation in this field during earlier years. She has seen the results of cultivating cereals by using improved seed and package of practices, hence followed the appropriate production techniques in vegetable cultivation also. From

this small plot, she got vegetables for the whole year for her family and also fetched additional income of INR 93,589 by selling the vegetables in the local market. In Rabi 2017-18, again Jasoda Devi has tested new varieties of wheat (WH 1005), which has given her family nutritional security for the whole year. In the current Kharif season she also started cultivating more paying crops like basmati, black gram and soyabean.

Seeing the success of Jasoda Devi, other women of the group and Kothiyara village were inspired and started kitchen gardening in areas ranging from half Nali to one Nali and cultivating crops with improved varieties and management practices. Now Jasoda Devi is the chairperson of her group and an active board member of the cluster cooperative and a lead farmer in the area.

Livestock Initiative

The Central Himalayan Livestock Initiative is being implemented in 467 villages across 9 hilly districts of Uttarakhand from March 2015. This initiative has a target of 35,000 households by 2020. A total of 24 clusters have been taken up under the project, of which 16 project clusters are being supported by the Tata Trusts while in the balance 8 clusters (104 villages), the project is being implemented with the support of other funders (i.e. TITAN Company Ltd., Tata Relief Committee and Star India).

The livestock initiative mainly addresses issues related to feed, breed, institutions and market linkages of the livestock value chain. Over 22,000 HHs of 467 villages have been covered so far through different livestock related interventions.

Collaboration at the State level with the MGNREGA scheme has allowed for large-scale dovetailing on the aspect of fodder production on community and private lands over the past several years. The project also collaborated with different State departments – the Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board (ULDB), Animal Husbandry Department, the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and several Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs) – to address issues in a holistic manner.

Achievements

- A total of 406 hectare was brought under fodder plantation on both common and private land. Different fodder species of grasses, shrubs and trees were planted, with dovetailing of funds





from MGNREGA and other sources.

- A total of 150 cattle sheds, 34 goat sheds and 62 poultry sheds were constructed with dovetailing of MGNREGA funds. A total of 208 improved cattle / buffaloes, 602 goats and 10,024 poultry birds were distributed in 390 villages across 23 project clusters.
- A total of 23 decentralised dairies are being operated and managed by women cooperatives. Average monthly milk collection was 66,450 litres with a monthly turnover of INR 22.33 lakh and net profit of INR 50,000.
- A total of 3,040 Artificial Inseminations were conducted by 20 para-vets. During the period, 1,700 new progeny were born in 15 clusters; 81 health camps were organised and 8,936 animals treated.
- PwC – an external agency – conducted an external evaluation and review of the Himmothan Pariyojana programme and cooperatives in Kumaon region. The team

reviewed the data and information systems of projects, cooperatives' functioning and status of enterprises being taken-up by them, and detailed information at individual beneficiaries' level.

- With the aim to promote indigenous poultry birds, incubators were placed at 2 locations. Hatching started at one location. The first lot of chicks were produced and a success rate of 50% was observed.
- Three hybrid units (agri processing and feed units) were setup at Chandrapuri Narayankot, Rudraprayag and Tharali clusters in Chamoli district. These units undertake agro processing (i.e. oil extraction, paddy, millets de-husking, spices grinding, etc.) and making animal feed (cattle, goatry and poultry). Feed composition was finalised with support provided by ILRI and intensive trainings were given to field teams and cooperative members on the details of feed production.

Integrated Village Development Programme

The Titan Company Limited in response to the call for support after the devastating flash floods in Uttarakhand in coordination with the Himmotthan Society, Dehradun, initiated the Integrated Village Development Project (IVDP) in 20 villages of district Tehri Garhwal. The project aims to enhance the quality of life of rural communities through self-sustained institutions and sustainable and resilient livelihood interventions in Tehri district of Uttarakhand by project end.

The five-year IVDP project was started in April 2015 taking into consideration a diverse

range of factors that affects the livelihood in the mountainous region. The IVDP project factored into consideration its outreach and the pragmatics associated with a time-bound project, identified certain key initiatives that have direct and indirect bearing on the income and livelihoods of a family residing in mountainous conditions. The project is focusing on improving the livelihood options available to the community through promoting and developing livestock, agriculture and horticulture, off-farm based activities and building and strengthening community institutions that will continue to function beyond the project life cycle.





Key Highlights

Community Institutions

A total of 47 Self-Help Groups were formed, consisting of 501 members. Out of the 47 Self-Help Groups, seven groups have been linked up with local banks.

In an effort to further mobilise and strengthen community institutions, village-level organisations are also being formed. By the end of Year 1, 52 members were associated with the village-level organisations. An apex body with the foundation stone being the SHG has also been created under the project. The apex body has been unanimously named by its members as “*JAMTE*” (Jaunpur Agro Marketing Enterprise).

Agriculture and Horticulture activities

Demonstration of improved agriculture practice was carried out in 10 villages; 455 project beneficiaries were covered under the various agriculture and horticulture related activities. Further, 3.3 hectare of land was taken up for apple and peach orchard development. The project also focused on identifying families who had lost their land during the flash floods. Across 6 villages, 4 hectare land was reclaimed. During the last quarter 21 families were supported with this activity in four villages and more than 125 persons took part.

Livestock Activities

Fodder plantation: Fodder being a key issue in the

area, the project carried out fodder plantation in 10 hectare of land.

Semi-intensive goat rearing: Apart from the fodder plantation under the livestock initiative, goat rearing (semi-intensive) is being promoted; seven goat sheds were constructed, 20 selected bucklings were also placed under the breed improvement initiative. Under the project, 20 goat sheds have been constructed; these goat sheds are housing more than 200 goats.

Large ruminants based activities: The large ruminant based activities have been planned in an effort to cover the entire milk value chain to ensure that benefits at different stages can be improved. Animal health camps taking the door-to-door visits approach are being conducted; 150 animals were checked and health care services provided.

Indigenous poultry development: Under the indigenous poultry initiative, 2 mother units comprising of 66 local birds was constructed. These units supported by the incubator and brooders are now being used to populate the backyards across the project. The indigenous poultry development initiative is the first initiative to promote poultry using local non-discrete birds that are well adapted to the climatic conditions of Uttarakhand and are also less prone to diseases. In the coming years, the end product, that is, chicken and eggs, will be further marketed under a common brand.

Post Disaster Livelihoods

The devastating disaster that hit Uttarakhand in the year 2013 led to unprecedented destruction in the State and destroyed the livelihood opportunities of the local community to a great extent. In order to restore normalcy and rehabilitate communities, the Himmatan Society initiated two major programmes, i.e. Uttarakhand Post Disaster Livelihood Programme (UPDLP) supported by the Tata Relief Committee and “Sath Hain Hum-Uttarakhand Livelihoods Initiative” (SHHULI) supported by Star TV Pvt. Ltd. Both programmes together are working with around 10,000 disaster affected households in 95 villages of the districts of Rudrapur, Chamoli, Uttarkashi

and Pithoragarh. The focus of the programme is on rebuilding livelihoods through on-farm as well as off-farm activities.

Achievements

- 116 hectare area has been covered under fodder production.
- Promotion of 338 ruminants (including the small and large) has been done for improving the breed.
- 2,172 animals have been treated in animal health camps organised at the village level. As many as 319 households have been benefitted in 9 camps.
- 28.12 hectare of land has been covered under





agriculture and horticulture. For further expansion and development, 14 hectare of land has been bought under fruit plantation.

- To introduce low cost irrigation channels, a total of 736 agricultural tools and 2,478 running metres of pipeline have been distributed.
- A total of 11 community level enterprises (dairy units, CFCs, animal feed units, local poultry hatcheries, carding, weaving and spinning) have been set up.

- Construction of 2 buildings for setting up cooperative-led enterprises and office space has been completed.
- 15 units of homestays and local youth based trekking groups have been set up to promote rural tourism.
- A total income of INR 42.77 lakh has been earned by people engaged in various activities such as dairy farming, trekking, homestays and knitting units.

CASE STUDY

Agro Processing-cum-Animal Feed Unit

Livestock rearing has been an integral part of the livelihood of mountain people. It not only gives milk, meat and eggs but also provides supplements for mountain agriculture and horticulture. The organic matter obtained from livestock enriches the soils of mountain villages in which the humus content is limited unlike the soil in the plains. The complete value chain of agriculture and livestock rearing can be interlinked by intervening in the agro-processing stage and linking it with livestock rearing by producing quality animal feed from agro by-products. Indigenous breeds of livestock in the mountains yield less milk. Also, there are

challenges of weight loss among small ruminants like goat, sheep, etc., and under nourishment of poultry for which there is a dependency on plains for feed supply.

In order to link agriculture with livestock rearing, an Agro Processing-cum-Feed Unit was established in April 2016 in Chandrapuri as an enterprise for Sanjeevni Swatt Sahkarita which is the self-reliant cooperative of this cluster. Machines like Oil Expeller, Paddy De-husker, Jhangora (Barnyard) De-husker have been introduced in this unit which is processing the agro-produce of villages in the cluster and supplying raw material to the Foliage Shredder, which processes the by-products to obtain the ingredients for cattle, goat and poultry feed. The composition of all three feeds has





been suggested after thorough R&D by ILRI (International Livestock Research Institute), Hyderabad, as per the requirements of livestock breeds in the mountains. Till October 2016, total feed worth INR 1,69,571 had been sold to villagers in and around the cluster.

Distress and disaster affected beneficiaries

Manoj Lal and Sarita Devi – (Nala), Guptkashi

Manoj Lal and Sarita Devi from a BPL family belong to the SC community of Nala village. Sarita was just 16 years old when she got married and from their seventeen years of marriage they have one son and three daughters. Manoj was 8 years old when his elder brother, who used to work as a labourer in Kedarnath Dham went missing after which low wages coupled with the debt incurred by the family made even food a struggle. Manoj had no choice then to join the

ranks of child labour to support his family. At the age of 18, he lost his father to asthma. At the time, he was married and already was a father to a son. The journey after that was all hard labour and struggle for him.

The project supported the couple with a power tiller, vegetable and spices seeds and four goats with goat shed construction. Pipes were also supplied in support for irrigation and the trainings provided to them on better agricultural practices. As a result, their monthly income has increased significantly. From sale of vegetables and spices (chilli, garlic and French bean), they have earned INR 11,800 and the income from the power tiller over three seasons has been INR 47,800. They have earned INR 16,000 from the goats sold. So far, the net income from these activities has been INR 75,600. With the money earned from the project's support, they have also purchased two buffaloes. Manoj also has carpentry skills but he says it's hard to get demand-based work in the village.

Education Initiative

The Central Himalayan Education Initiative has been Operationalised from October 2015 in 90 villages, spread over four mountain districts (Bageshwar, Chamoli, Nainital and Tehri-Garhwal) of Uttarakhand. The initiative seeks to enhance the quality of education for over 5,000 children by promoting grade appropriate learning, life-skill education, vibrant libraries, Integrated approach to Technology in Education (ITE), English literacy, sports interventions, strengthening of School Management Committees and youth clubs in 65 Primary, 5 Upper Primary and 20 Anganwadis by 2018 by adopting a cluster approach. The education initiative has been integrated with other ongoing

Tata Trusts supported initiatives (agriculture, livestock, drinking water and sanitation, etc.) and linked to existing government programmes and schemes, with a view to make a larger impact on the quality of life of rural communities.

Achievements

- There is a remarkable improvement in the average attendance of students in the intervention schools – an improvement of 70% over the baseline by offering a basic literacy programme (Native language Hindi/Kumaoni /Garhwali and English) to students, which has immensely helped them to strengthen their knowledge of languages and Maths;





- 65 vibrant school libraries have been established and stocked with around 29,000 books, which immensely help in improving the standard of early literacy among children;
- Ensuring community participation through Active School Management Committees/Mata Samitis in all respective intervention schools and pre-school centres;
- Ensuring adequate water supply and sanitation facilities in 65 schools and 20 Anganwadis through Hardware (Operation and Maintenance of existing or new structures) and various software activities based on IEC and BCC;
- Mid Line Assessment: To understand the project progress, a Mid Line Assessment of Language, Computer and Maths has been held at 65, 20 and 40 schools, respectively, which showed a remarkable improvement among the students in the intervention schools – an improvement of 60% over the baseline;
- Integrated Approach to Technology: ITE programme has been initiated in 5 Upper

CASE STUDY

Revival of Anganwadi

The Anganwadi Centre in Bhainswada used to remain closed as the in-charge had shifted to her maternal home after her husband's death. The project team discussed the matter with the president of the Mata Samiti and the community members of Bhainswada village. Each one of them wanted the anganwadi to run on daily basis but nobody knew what they should do. After the Mata Samiti understood the significance of the anganwadi and its benefits, the Mata Samiti and the community members decided to organise a meeting. Thus a meeting was organised which was actively attended by village pradhan representative and the community members. In the meeting, it was decided to bring the matter to the notice of the Child Development Project Officer, Ghat. Hence



Primary Schools at Bhilangana cluster;

- Initiated Aao Angrezi Sikhe, a bilingual audio English Language Programme in 40 schools at Kumaon, which runs twice a week in every school. The aim of introducing this was to empower socially and economically disadvantaged students with a basic proficiency in English;
- Initiated Sports for Development programme for better life with better awareness, better life skills, and better opportunities, in the journey from childhood to livelihood at 20 schools in Kumaon;
- 40 Youth Clubs has been formed and strengthened for spreading IEC and BCC among villagers and youths at respective villages.

Way Forward

- Strengthening the grade appropriate learning programme in language and Maths;
- Scaling up the ITE and Library programmes in new areas; and,
- Module Development on language (Hindi; English) Social Science and Maths.

a letter was written to the CDPO.

After the departmental enquiry, the ICDS supervisor provided documented details of reasons behind the dormancy of the anganwadi centre to the senior officials. The anganwadi worker resigned from her post. The District Programme Officer, ICDS Gopeshwar Chamoli advertised in daily newspapers for the vacant post through advertisement number 945-5/ /2016-17, dated 25 October, 2016. A new candidate was finally selected by the selection committee for the centre in Bhainswada. Now the centre is functioning properly and offering pre-school non formal education to 20 children (3-6 years old). Along with this the centre is also offering five other essential services viz. supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health check-up, referral Services and nutrition and health education to 16 children and 5 pregnant women.

Nikku – The boy who did not like school

Name of School: Primary School, Chopda

Block: Ramgarh District: Nainital

If you had visited Chopda School last year, you would have most definitely noticed a quiet child in Grade 1 sitting all by himself. On most days, Nikku Kumar hated coming to school because he did not like writing, something he lacked skill in and also made him extremely under confident. The days he did come to school because he was forced to, the teacher would be frustrated on how to engage Nikku in the classroom. After much deliberation about Nikku's absenteeism with her area coordinator, it was decided that it was necessary to build relationships with not just him, but also his parents. The Bal Shikshak made multiple home visits to understand Nikku's environment at

home and to understand the problem better. Nikku's parents were very supportive and spoke about how Nikku is not confident about his writing skills and is also scared to come to school. The Bal Shikshak realised that there was a need to spend more time with Nikku to build that bond of trust between student and teacher, which was so essential to make Nikku feel safe. The Bal Shikshak also realised that she needed to engage Nikku in things he loved doing so that he could associate those things with coming to school. She knew he loved painting and playing sport. So it was decided that Nikku would be painting and playing sport to his heart's content every time he came to school. Today, it has been a year; Nikku is in Grade 2 and it is heart-warming that he now comes to school regularly. He still loves to paint and play sport, but he has also started participating in academics. His handwriting has also improved and he no longer hates to write. More importantly, if you meet

Nikku today, you will meet a happier and a more confident child.

The SMC that would not give up!

Name of School: Primary School, Diyari

Block: Ramgarh District: Nainital

Like any effective School Management Committee (SMC), the Diyari School's SMC also has been meeting every month to discuss and plan for making their school a joyful place of learning for students. They have been working on various challenges around school like ensuring regular attendance, improving teaching and learning processes, issues related to infrastructure and how to increase community involvement in school. One such problem that they had been grappling with since a long time, was that there was no source of electricity in the school, They needed to ensure a supply of electricity not just so that there would be enough lighting in the classrooms but also to run various technology dependent initiatives in school like the "English Listening and Speaking Programme". After a couple of discussions around this problem, they decided to invite the Education Department officials for a school visit. They also submitted a letter of request around the same. However, despite these efforts, electricity continued evading Diyari School. Finally, it was decided in the next meeting that the SMC would approach the District Magistrate to highlight the issue. They also decided to involve Himmotthan staff in planning their approach. The District Magistrate was approachable and had heard of Himmotthan initiatives. He was also impressed by Diyari SMC's initiative and approach. At last, within three days of meeting the District Magistrate, the electric pole was set up in Diyari School and lit it up!



Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH)

Improving Community Health through Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation' is one of the flagship initiatives under Himmatan. It aims to improve community health through village level drinking water and environmental sanitation projects, with an added focus on hygiene and is being implemented through village based drinking water and sanitation committees, which plan, design, implement and manage their own schemes. Since October 2002 to March 2016, three Phases have been successfully completed covering 133 villages, benefiting 7,000 households comprising of 46,794 beneficiaries. A total of 227 drinking water schemes, 573 Rain Water Harvesting Structures (RWHS) and 6,961 sanitation units were constructed.

The fresh Phase has started in 2016 for a period

of three years, which would cover an additional 400 villages, 100 schools, benefiting around 60,000 people. The WaSH new phase is focusing on (i) water security; (ii) water quality management; (iii) promotion of point-of-use technologies; (iv) making villages open defecation free; (v) school WaSH facilities upgradation; (vi) Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) and (vii) working closely on the Swachh Bharat Mission with the State, Central government and Gram Panchayats.

The key achievements over the last financial year are as follows:

- 1,968 Sanitation Units set up
- 140 villages prepared village water security plan,
- Implementation of recharge works in 37 villages, covering 90 hectare
- 9 drinking water scheme set up





- 15 trainings held for programme staff
- 62 capacity building trainings of field staff
- 80 trainings for community members
- 25 exposure visits for community
- Water quality monitoring and surveillance undertaken for 165 villages
- 86 schools mapped on water quality

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

E-WaSH programme is being implemented in 86 schools and anganwadi centres from 2015 onwards. The three-year project is divided into two parts: hardware and soft skills. Initially the main focus is on to creating basis facilities such as sanitation units, provision of drinking water alongside routine awareness activities in view of behaviour change of target students of Government and Primary schools on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH) components. To implement hardware activities, School Management Committees (SMC) were trained and are now responsible for execution of activities. SMC planned, verified

detailed technical reports (DTR), local support and management, procurement of materials, monitoring/supervisions and after completions of all units, the SMC will take charge of its operation and maintenance.

Key Highlights:

- Water supply in 43 schools
- Construction and renovation sanitary toilets in 44 schools
- Garbage pits constructed in 46 schools
- Soak pits constructed in 47 schools
- Handwash station in 44 schools
- Installation of offline water filters in 49 schools
- Whitewash and painting of walls in 11 schools
- Water quality monitoring and surveillance in 66 schools and 20 anganwadis.

Block Open Defecation Free (BODF)

Gangolihat block, Pithoragarh has been taken up by Himmotthan, under the State's Block Open Defecation Free (BODF) programme. BODF Project is funded by Tata Trusts and H.T. Parekh

Foundation with the objective of making the block of Gangolihat, open defecation free and improving community health through drinking water supply and sanitation. All 312 villages of this block will benefit from this programme. The primary focus is on community mobilisation and the construction of sanitation units (IHHL), ensuring their usage, mapping all water sources and to strengthen the capacity of community for its sustenance and educating and providing affordable offline Point of Use (PoU) solutions across all 312 villages.

Key Highlights:

- 1,461 sanitation units (IHHL) constructed
- Hydrogeological survey and mapping and water security plans of 125 villages
- Water quality monitoring and surveillance in 125 villages
- Recharge activities' implementation 30 villages
- Healthy home survey in 312 villages

Spring-shed Management (Water Security)

The programme focuses on building village community knowledge towards the management of their natural water resources, as about 94% of the drinking water supply of the State depends on spring water which largely depends upon the surrounding forests. The recharge interventions and O&M are being carried out through the participation of User Water and Sanitation Committees; this is important from a sustainability point of view and it will create a committed and capable group of people who would manage their springsheds on their own in the long run. The programme is financially supported by the Arghyam Foundation.

Key Highlights:

- Hydrogeological survey and mapping in 39 villages
- Implementation of recharge work in 7 villages



was completed through Water User and Sanitation Committees (WUSCs)

- 18 cluster level trainings for on community based water quality issues and its management were organised
- Capacity building of Water User and Sanitation Committees in 18 villages

WaSH (CII)

Two water scarce villages of Tehri districts namely, Kitth and Kund, were taken up for WaSH programme. An integrated approach is applied in

the selected villages. This comprises preparation of Detail Technical report (DTR), Hydrogeological mapping, Springshed recharge and IEC/BCC activities. The project is being implemented in participatory approach by the village water and sanitation committee which is a subcommittee of Gram Panchayat. Once the project is ceased by Himmotthan, all the assets created under the project will be handed over to village committee for future operation and management as per norms.



On spot water quality testing

Key Highlights:

- 30 sanitation units have been constructed in Kitth and Kund Villages.
- Detailed Technical Report has been prepared for both villages.
- Water supply schemes are nearing completion in both villages.
- Hydrogeological survey and mapping has done.
- Water quality monitoring and surveillance has been done.

WaSH+ (Titan)

Eleven villages were selected in the Thatyur and Chamba blocks of district Tehri Garhwal for the implementation of a Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH) programme, with support from the TITAN Company Ltd. In this programme, the implementation phase of the project is about to complete.

Key Highlights:

- 259 sanitation units were completed and now all 11 villages are Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages.
- 53 Rainwater Harvesting tanks have been constructed.
- Water Supply Scheme of 9 villages has been completed.

WaSH-TUP

Sixteen disaster affected villages were selected for WaSH programme, with the support of the Tata Relief Committee funding in Rudraprayag and Pithoragarh districts of Uttarakhand. Water Supply Schemes, Springshed management and sanitation are the core components of the programme.

Highlights:

- Detail technical report has been prepared in 16 villages.



- Water supply scheme source work has completed in 12 villages.
- Hydrogeological survey and mapping in 6 villages
- Recharge activities completed in 3 villages.
- 49 sanitation units constructed



Spring Information System (SIS)

Himmothan Society is working in collaboration with Uttarakhand Space Application Centre for Spring Information System. A comprehensive data inventory have been prepared on GIS platform by the Himmothan team. Spring Information System provides essential information as well as effective monitoring methods for Springshed Management. The interdisciplinary nature of the inventory data aids the process of improving the understanding of springs ecosystem, distribution, status and restoration. Link to Spring information system: www.hmpmis.in

Way Forward

Himmothan's WaSH initiative will, by 2019 benefit an additional 500 villages, covering more than 25,000 households and 60,000 beneficiaries in Uttarakhand.

CASE STUDY

Improving availability of potable water

Following the successful completion of three gravity drinking water schemes and seven units of individual rainwater harvesting tanks, these facilities were handed to the User Water and Sanitation Committee (UWSC) of village Kemri, Kudiyal and Dangsari part of Kudiyal Gaon, Gram Panchayat of, Chamba block, Tehri district of Uttarakhand.

The water schemes were handed over at a function jointly by Ms. Uma Krishnan, Manager, CSR, Titan Co. Ltd and Dr. Malavika Chauhan, Executive Director, Himmothan Society. Titan is providing financial assistance towards Drinking Water and Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH), to 11 villages in Tehri district benefiting 998 households comprising 4,978 beneficiaries.

Village Kemri, Kudiyal and Dangsari under this intervention has built three gravity based drinking water schemes comprises of Spring Collecting Chamber clubbed with Roughening filter and then water is brought to a Clear Water Reservoir (CWR) having a capacity of 10,000 and 7,500 litres respectively. For ensuring the quality of potable water, self-operated chlorinator is fitted for providing potable water to 103 households, benefiting a population of 433 in Kudiyal Gaon Gram Panchayat. Ensuring the long term sustainability of the water schemes, water management has been added as an important component on the programme. Keeping in mind the geology and typology of springs, focused scientific spring catchment protection work were undertaken

within a delineated area of three hectares.

The hall mark of the project is its institutional structure, and participatory approach wherein village User Water and Sanitation Committee (UWSC) contributed and built the drinking water scheme, also ensured that the full Gram Panchayat become Open Defection Free (ODF), after construction of 23 individual sanitation units. The UWSC has appointed Village Management Worker (VMW), who would now take over the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) work of the water schemes. O&M's 100% costs will be borne by villagers, which included the stipend of VMW and insurance of all the assets created under the projects.

Sh. Arvind Lal, Gram Pradhan said that *"we are happy that our families are now getting safe potable water, clean toilets and tanks for storing rainwater for various uses. I convey my heartfelt thanks to all the agencies involved in the successfully completion of the scheme. Under this project, we have also built a toilet at Gram Panchayat building which is using rainwater for flushing and hand washing, it is a new innovation, and I will surely demonstrate this to others as well."*

Nearby, Smt Sumitra Devi, using a stand post tap said that, *"I am thrilled, as from now onwards I need not to travel miles for fetching water. We will make every effort to ensure the long term sustainability of our assets."*

Communities

The microfinance initiative, namely the 'Integration of Microfinance' (IMF) is designed to reach 100,000 households by 2020 with sustainable options to improve their quality of life. Currently outreach is in 35 village clusters, where the focus is on overlapping different kinds of projects to build an integrated, interlinked model of village development. With the vision of forming 50 economically viable and self-sustainable community institutions (FPOs), so far 32 women federations have been formed and are operating under the Himmotthan programme. Over 13,500 women are part of 1,450 Self-Help Groups and all the women in the programme have learnt finance, accounts and organisation management skills. Furthermore, Himmotthan is jointly working with the State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) in 2 blocks where 460 groups are linked with SRLM in 500 micro-credit and livelihood plans. To build internal bonds within the larger programme, which gives the model its sustainability, local youth are set up as entrepreneurs, with skills to manage and market.



Achievements

- Total number of groups reached 1,450. There are 13,500 members in these groups. A total of 32 Cluster Federations are functioning. 103 Village Organisations (VO) have also been formed.
- Himmotthan signed a MoU with State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) to link its SHGs with SRLM. Out of 1,500 SHGs, 407 SHGs and 2 cluster federation have become SRLM compliant. A sum of INR 1.03 crore has been transferred to SHG accounts by SRLM to initiate various livelihood activities.
- A team of 56 participants from various Women Cooperatives of Himmotthan Society visited the Centre for microFinance (CmF) Rajasthan to understand and learn best practices on SHGs and cooperatives' financial management.
- 107 training programmes were organised at various project locations to enhance capacities of SHGs and cooperative members on institution building and financial management.
- Himmotthan has formed a Producer Company (Trishulii Producer Company Limited), which is registered under the Companies Act, 2013 in July 2016. Till the end of March, 2017, 3,400 members from 17 women's cooperatives have taken membership of the Company. Over INR 8.5 lakh were submitted by these members to the Company's account as share capital.



CASE STUDY

Power tiller improves livelihood for Hardai Devi

Hardai Devi wife of Sharad Singh Bisht, age 38, village Ginwala, Block Agastymuni of Rudraprayag District is one of the members of Jai Chandika Self Help Group.

Hardai Devi belongs to a poor family. She has a family of five members where the livelihood is dependent completely on agriculture and livestock. The disaster of 16-17 June, 2013 destroyed her family's lifeline with 5 Nali agriculture land being swept away in the flood. It was the toughest time for her family as the disaster was a loss for all of them. There was nothing left to eat and no options even for labour or wage work. The wage if available was only for INR 1200-1500 per month, making ends meet for the family extremely hard.

Soon after, Himmotthan Society started working in Rudraprayag district. The team visited several villages. Gainwala was one of the villages visited. After the Gram Panchayat meeting, which was conducted with women several issues were discussed like their livelihood, income-generation, health and

education of their children, etc. During the discussion the participants were asked what their needs were, so as to work on need basis.

After understanding the programme, Hardai Devi said that she is ready to do farming business with a power tiller. She wanted to start farming again with her husband. She said – *my husband is unemployed. There is a shortage of oxen in the villages so, with power tiller we will solve the problem of farmers and for my family this will become a source of income. There are 76 families in her village and there are only 3 pairs of bulls, which is not enough for the cultivation of complete village. In the village there are about 1500 nalis of land and farmers hire bulls from another village.*

After getting an understanding of power tiller business Hardai Devi asked her husband, Sharad Singh, to also attend the meetings. Sharad Singh understood the whole programme and took training on how to work the power tiller from the expert of Bharat Agro Company. Finally SHG members decided to provide a power tiller to Hardai Devi and her husband.

The group members said that the work done by Hardai Devi's power tiller has greatly reduced the agricultural workload of women, saved time and energy. Sharad urged all the villagers to cultivate the farm with power tiller, and he has earned INR 35,000 for working on 2 hectare which added to the family's income.

Hardai Devi says: *"We are blessed by the Himmotthan Society who gave us the support and opportunity to emerge from difficult times."*

Trishulii Producer Company Ltd

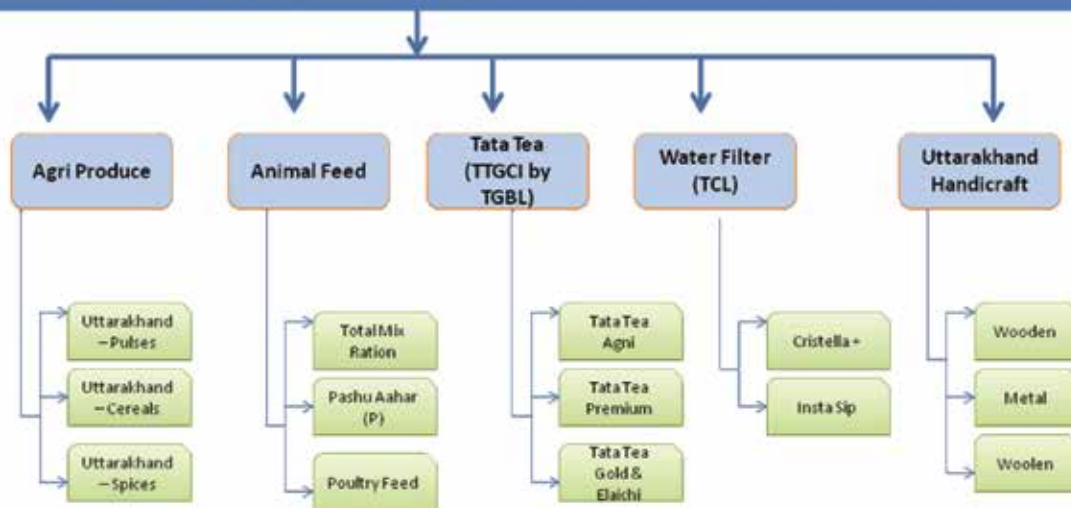
An overview

Date of incorporation	: 16th July 2016
CIN	: UOII00UR2016PTC007199
GSTN	: 050AAFCTT8460PIZP
FSSAI	: 12616005000416
Total member federation	: 20
Total shareholders members	: 4000
Authorised share capital	: INR 10.00 Lakh
Paid up share capital	: INR 8.00 Lakh
Sales turnover	: INR 52.00 Lakh
Net profit	: INR 1.99 Lakh
Bonus to shareholders:	: INR 1.29 Lakh

Over the past ten years Himmatthan-an Associate organisation of Tata Trusts has worked with ground based organisations across Uttarakhand and federated SHGs into cluster based cooperatives, Out of 32 cooperatives, 17 of the cooperatives came together to form a state level Producer Company, which was collectively named Trishulii.

Trishulii's mandate is to facilitate and carry out bulk processing, branding and marketing of produce from the member cooperatives. It is also sourcing and supplying critical inputs for agriculture, animal husbandry and other necessary daily need items for local households, through the cooperatives to the villages, including raw material for cattle feed production to the cooperatives, Tata Tea, water filters and is carrying out agro-produce marketing.

PRODUCT PORTFOLIO





Agri Produce

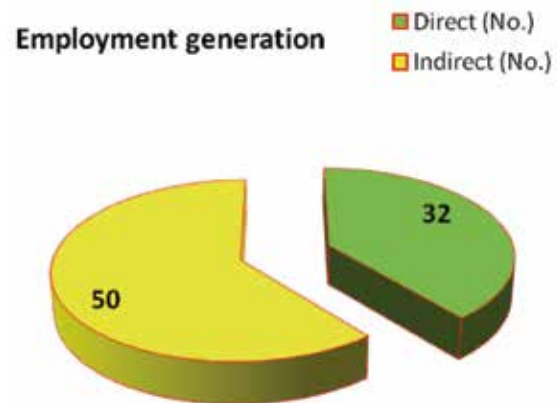
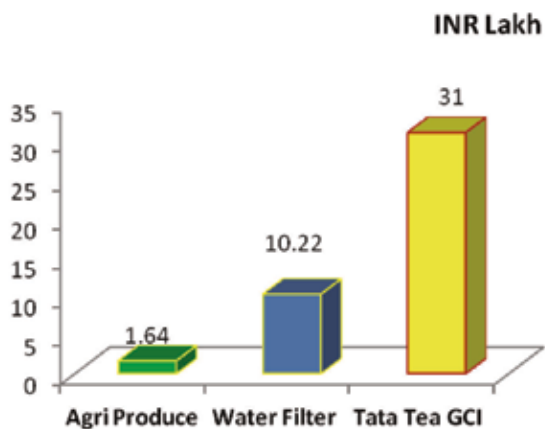
Pulses and cereals sourced from the foothills of the Himalayas, grown by hill women farmers are graded and sorted at a processing facility of Trishulii in Dehradun. The produce is high in demand. In financial year 2016-17 Trishulii Producer Company procured 42.29 quintals of cereal and pulses from its shareholders worth INR 3.05 lakh and sold under the brand name TRISHULII

Tata Tea Gaon Chalo Initiative

Trishulii signed an agreement with Tata Global Beverages Limited in November 2017 for

implementation of Tata Tea Gaon Chalo Initiative through its shareholder Cooperatives. Under this project, Trishulii directly sells Tata Tea in the rural market at a subsidised rate. The major objective of initiative is

1. To generate income at cooperatives and SHGs level by incorporating them as an important part of Tata Tea Gaon Chalo Initiative Supply Chain
2. To generate employment directly/ indirectly at village level
3. To make quality tea products available to hilly areas of Uttarakhand at reasonable rates and at



doorsteps of consumer

4. To strengthen round the year business product portfolio of existing SRCs/SHGs

Trishulii sold 170 quintals of Tata Tea through SRCs/SHGs and achieved a turnover of INR 31.00 lakh from the enterprise in financial year 2016-17. This initiative generated direct employment to 32 rural youth who are earning INR 7,000-8,000 per month. This enterprise contributed an income generation of INR 1,500-4,000 at the SHGs and cooperatives level.

Water Filter

Trishulii Producer Company Limited through its partner SRCs sold low cost offline water filter Cristell plus of Tata Chemicals. The objective of this initiative is to help people of hill community with safe and clean drinking water and a product which is suitable for rural market, at reasonable price. Total 705 units of water filter sold in the financial year 2016-17

Way Forward

By the end of 2019, as an entity Trishulii is expected to have direct outreach to over 15,000 households and over 600 villages of Uttarakhand.



CASE STUDY

Empowering women

Rural women are leading substantially better quality of lives due to the community led enterprises. The income through marketing and sale of Tata products has helped the women contribute to their family income and lead better quality of lives. It has also prevented many from migrating to urban centres in search of employment and reduced the drudgery, an inseparable part of lives in the hills.

Prabha Rawat of Mandal village in Chamoli exemplifies the change brought about by Himmotthan's entrepreneurship development initiative. A rural distributor with the Ekta Women Cooperative, a Trishulii member unit, Prabha is part of a five-member team engaged in the marketing and sale of Tata Tea in Karanpryag block of Chamoli district. Prabha and her team sell over 700 kg per month of tea worth INR 1.40 lakh/month. Prabha manages to earn INR 8,000 per month as sales incentive.

Prabha's success story is not an isolated one. Like her, other women in Uttarakhand's hill districts have transformed their lives with help from Himmotthan Society.



Way Forward

Tata Tea Gaon Chalo Initiative	Unit	2016-17 Achievement	Target 2017-18
Stock Points	No.	14	7
Self Reliant Cooperatives	No.	16	10
Self Help Groups	No.	350	200
Youth employed	No.	32	10
Sale	Qtls	173.5	700
Sales Turnover	Rs	31 Lakh	1.40 Cr

Income (TTGCI)		Income/month	Income/month
Trishulii	Rs	20,000.00	25,000.00
Self Reliant Cooperatives	Rs	40,000.00	50,000.00
Self Help Groups	Rs	40,000.00	50,000.00
Income to Salesman (RD-2/DC)	Rs	7,000.00	7,000.00
Women Sales Executive	Rs	500.00	800.00

Agri Produce	Unit	2016-17 Achievement	Target 2017-18
Procurement	Qtls	42.29	200
Sale	Qtls	13.43	200
Sale	Rs	1.64 Lakh	30 Lakh

Water Filter	Unit	2016-17 Achievement	Target 2017-18
Procurement	No.	1140	1400
Sale	No.	705	1400
Sale	Rs	10.22 Lakh	20 Lakh

Animal Feed	Unit	2016-17 Achievement	Target 2017-18
Procurement	Qtls	51.14	700
Sale	Qtls	51.14	700
Sale	Rs	85,000.00	15 Lakh
Youth employed (Skilled)	No.		13
Youth employed Unskilled	No.		26
Skilled labour (income/month)	Rs		10,000.00
Unskilled labour(income/month)	Rs		5,500.00

Governance and Team

Name and address of the Governing Board members of the Himmotthan Society during FY 2016-17

S.No.	Member's Name	Address	Designation	Occupation
1.	Ms. Vibha Puri Das W/o Shri S.K. Das	347, Vasant Vihar, Phase II, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	Chairman	Ex. Secretary, Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India and Ex. Principal Secretary and FRDC, Government of Uttarakhand
2.	Secretary RD.GoUk	Uttarakhand Secretariat, Subhash Road, Dehradun	Member (Ex-officio GoUk nominee)	Secretary RD, GoUk
3	Dr. Ravi Chopra S/o Late Shri B.D. Chopra	653, Indra Nagar, Near Malik Chowk, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	Member	Ex. Director People Science Institute, Indra Nagar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
4.	Shri. S.T.S. Lepcha S/o Late Shri D.T. Simick	D-1, Hathibarkala Estate, Survey of India, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	Member	PCCF, Managing Director, Uttarakhand Van Nigam, Govt. of Uttarakhand, Dehradun
5.	Shri. Arun Pandhi S/o Dr. Bhim S. Pandhi	10, Gandhi Road, PS Dhara Chawki, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	Member (ex-officio)	Programme Director Tata Trust, Mumbai
6.	Shri B. S. Taraporevala Sri S. Taraporevala)	Tata Trusts, 27th floor, World Trade Centre, Cuffe Parade, Mumbai 400 005	Member (ex-officio)	Secretary and Chief Financial Officer, Tata Trusts, Mumbai
7.	Dr. Rajesh Thadani S/o Late. Shri. N.T. Thadani	A-17, Mayfair Gardens, New Delhi, 110016	Treasurer	Executive Director, CEDAR, Vasant Vihar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand Forest and NRM Consultant, SRTT Mumbai
8.	Dr. Malavika Chauhan D/o Late Dr. P.P. Sah	H.No. 31, Lane 10, Ext. Mohit Nagar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	Secretary (ex-officio)	Executive Director, Himmotthan Society
9.	Prof. S.P. Singh S/o Late Shri RB Singh	9, Waldorf Compound, Mallital, Nainital 263 001, Uttarakhand	Member	Ex. Vice Chancellor, HNB Garhwal University, Uttarakhand

Voluntary Disclosures

None of our Governing Board members are related to each other, nor are related to any of the senior salaried staff by blood or by marriage. None of the Governing Board members have received any salary, consultancy, or other remunerations from Himmotthan. Two Board meetings (17th and 18th) were held on 12.04.2016 and 23.09.2016. Himmotthan Annual General Body Meeting was held on 23.09.2016. Travel was incurred only as budgeted in project heads. No travel costs were incurred for any other reason.

OUR STATUTORY AUDITOR

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

OUR INTERNAL AUDITOR

PKF Sridhar and Santhanam LLP,
Chartered Accountant
201, 2nd Floor, Centre Point Building,
Opp. Bharat Cinema, Parel (E), Mumbai

OUR BANKS

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

SOCIETY REGISTRATION DETAILS

The Himmotthan Society is registered under the Indian Societies Registration Act of 1860. The Registration Number is 78/2007-2008, dated 22/12/2007. It was last renewed on 27/12/2012 and is valid till 26/12/2017.

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

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

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

Our Partners

Technical Partners

- International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)
- Vivekanand Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Santhan (VPKAS)
- Uttarakhand-State Rural Livelihood Mission (USRLM)
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee MGNREGS
- Advance Centre for Water Resources Development & Management (ACWADAM)
- Centre for Ecology Development and Research (CEDAR)
- Centre for Micro-Finance
- Dr Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry (YSPU)
- Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board (ULDB)
- Uttarakhand Sheep and Wool Development Board (USWDB)

Implementation Partners

- Association for People Advancement and Action Research (APAAR)
- Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (CHIRAG)
- General Rural Advancement Society (GRAS)
- Himalayan Educational and Resource Development Society (HERDS)
- Society for Himalayan Agriculture and Rural Development (SHARD)
- Himalayan Gram Vikas Samiti (HGVS)
- Himalayan Institute and Hospital Trust (HIHT)
- Himalayan Seva Samiti (HSS)
- Himalayan Society for Alternative Development (HIMAD)
- Institute of Himalayan Environment, Research and Education (INHERE)
- Jakheshwar Sikshan Sansthan (JSS)
- Kapkot Sewa Samiti (KSS)
- Kasturba Mahila Uttjan Mandal (KMUM)
- Mount Valley Development Association (MVDA)
- Mountain Children's Foundation (MCF)
- Rural Initiative for Social Engineering (RISE)
- Sankalp Samiti (SANKALP)
- Udyogini
- Shri Bhuvaneshwari Mahila Ashram (SBMA)
- Society for Integrated Management of all Resources (SIMAR)
- The Himalayan Trust (THT)
- Uttarapath Sewa Sanstha (USS)
- Uttarakhand Organic Commodity Board (UOCB)

Funding Agencies and Company support/CSR

- Sir Ratan Tata Trusts, Mumbai
- Navajbai Ratan Tata Trusts, Mumbai
- Tata Educational Development Trust, Mumbai
- Arghyam Foundation, Bangalore
- Tata Relief Committee, Dehradun
- TITAN Company Limited, Bangalore
- Confederation Indian Industry (CII), Delhi
- STAR Network India Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
- HT Parekh Foundation, Mumbai
- Indian Social Club, Oman
- The Hans Foundation, Delhi

HIMMOTTHAN SOCIETY

(Registered u/s Society Act 1860)

Registration No. Uttarakhand/78/2007-2008

193, Vasant Vihar, Phase-II, Dehradun, Uttarakhand. Phone: 0135 2760728, Fax: 0135 2761796

Balance Sheet As at 31st March' 2017

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2017 (In Rupees)	As at March 31, 2016 (In Rupees)
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Funds			
(a) General Fund	3	1,523,700	358,309
(b) Earmarked Funds	4	70,584,615	89,942,851
(c) Other Funds	5	1,496,917	1,798,652
(d) Income and Expenditure Account	6	64,305	26,086
		73,669,537	92,125,898
LIABILITIES			
(a) Sundry Creditors	7	2,445,013	2,811,428
TOTAL		76,114,550	94,937,326
ASSETS			
(a) Fixed assets	8	1,496,916	1,302,795
(b) Loans and advances	9	874,133	794,133
(c) Programme Inventory	10	217,697	217,697
(d) Cash and bank balances	11	73,525,804	92,622,701
TOTAL		76,114,550	94,937,326
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements	1-19		
In terms of our report attached. For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants		For and on behalf of the Himmotthan Society	
Joe Pretto Partner Place : Mumbai Date : 02 September 2017		Chairman Place : Dehradun Date : 02 September 2017	Secretary / Treasurer