

HIMMOTTHAN

ANNUAL REPORT 2021-22

WALK OF HOPE







“More than 130 Years ago”,

Edwin. T. Atkinson opened up the various facets of the Himalayan region to the world through his works “The Himalayan Gazetteer”, More than a Century has passed since then, and a lot has changed within and outside the Himalayan Region. The urgent need to study, understand and protect this region encouraged Sir Ratan Tata to get the Gazetteer reprinted.

Himmoththan Society, an associate organisation of Tata Trusts working across the Central & Western Himalayan region, has been striving to understand these changes in an effort to make the communities residing in these region to thrive amidst the challenges.

The Annual Report 2021-22 tries to capture some of these efforts.



Contents

04

Chairpersons Message

06

Governing Board

10

About Himmotthan

11

Vision & Outreach

12

Central & Western Himalayan Region Key Challenge & Himmotthan Approach

23

Himmotthan Thematic Areas of Work & Project Progress

23

Uttarakhand Programme Update

74

Himachal Programme Update

89

Ladakh Programme Update

109

Ethical Practices

109

Voluntary Disclosures

110

Audited Financial Statements

111

Acknowledgments

Thematic Areas of Work & Projects

Projects on Land & Climate Change based Challenges

Projects on Mountain Communities & Livelihood Challenges

Projects in Uttarakhand		Thematic Area
24	Mission Pulses	Agriculture
27	Maximizing Mountain Agriculture Project	
32	Scope for Seed Production as a Livelihood option a situational analysis.	
42	Integrated Drinking Water Project in Multiple States in Partnership with Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)	WaSH
43	Water Schemes & Sanitation units leading to a better hygienic life for the hill communities, clean energy based WaSH solutions in Uttarakhand	
43	Developing water Security through Integrated Village Development Model	
43	Water Augmemtation in Schools	
44	Clean Energy Initiatives for Rural Uttarakhand	
46	Central Himalayan Livestock Initiative-II	Livelihoods
50	Focused Livelihood Development Project-Joshimath	
52	Uttarakhand Forest Resource Management Project-JICA	
54	Integrated Village Development Project	
55	Livelihood Skills Uttarakhand Project	
58	Holistic Rural Development Project-Almora	
60	Parivartan Lakhpati Kisan Uttarakhand	
63	Integrated Micro Finance Initiative	
65	Community Based Tourisn Initiative	
66	Project Utthan-Digital inclusion initiative	
67	Education and Sports Initiative in Uttarakhand Himalayas	Education

Projects in Himachal Pradesh		Thematic Area
78	Central Himalayan Livestock Initiative	Livelihoods
81	Promotion of Millets and tradional Crops in Kangra	
83	Holistic Rural Development Project-Hamirpur	Agriculture

Projects in Ladakh		
94	Crops Diversification for Enhancement of Rural Farmer's Income in Leh District	Livelihoods
95	Formation of Vegetable Farmer Producer Organisation in Leh district	
97	Changthang Livestock and Wool Craft Promotion	
99	Centre of Excellence for Research and Documentation of Agro processing and Livelihoods in tribal areas of Leh District	
101	Spring shed-based Water shed Development Found in Shakti village of Leh District	
103	Leh Livelihood Initiative Phase-II	WaSH
105	Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of Farmers to Overcome Effect of Shrinking Glaciers on Agriculture in Changthang Region of Leh District	Livelihoods
106	Demonstration and Adoption of Solar Apricot Dryers and Apricot Harvesting Nets by Tribal Farmers in Lower Sham Valley of Ladakh	WaSH
107	Establishment of Rural Mart in Nyoma, Changthang	Livelihoods
109	Establishment of Rural Mart in Leh	
110	Focused Rural Development Project (FRDP)	
112	Women Empowerment through Skill Development of Artisans in Changthang, Ladakh	



Message from the Chairperson

VIBHA PURI DAS
Chairperson
& Ex. Secretary, Govt. of India

In 2022, while remembering the trauma implicated on all by the incessant waves of the pandemic, we salute the power of hope and the undying spirit of fellowship of the non-profit sector to co-create solutions with and for communities.

The pandemic is however only one facet of the unannounced risks that our communities face. Severe climate change, unplanned development, and accelerated migrations are becoming a norm.

Himmotthan Society in its 15 years of experience with mountain communities, has lived the journey of constant risks, resilience, and adaptability. And this year's Annual Report throws light on the evolving patterns, emerging challenges, and adaptive innovations amid this fragile ecosystem.

The deepest impacts from unpredictable weather cycles have been exacerbated - higher temperatures, unpredictable rains leading to floods and droughts, and untimely snowfalls, resulting in a rise of pests and diseases, forest degradation, and thus crop devastation by wild animals. All of these cumulatively lead to eroding incomes and declining interest in farming, ultimately leading to increased migration. Interestingly, on the other hand, markets have shown a consistent rise in demand for the mountain produce given its quality of naturally grown purity.

Himmotthan programs have leveraged the gap between demand and supply to bring the best benefits to Himalayan communities. The programs are designed to address various subsets of the livelihoods ecosystem such as capacity building, financial solutions, technology & innovations, channels & linkages, and policy and advocacy. The programs are aimed at capturing the changing ecosystem requirements to create sustainable livelihoods. The collectives which have proven to be one of the most effective ways to enhance social and economic opportunities for rural communities, especially women, have always been the foundation to build this livelihood ecosystem.

The agriculture production enhancement programs have focused on the introduction of new technologies, the climate-resilient variety of seeds, better-designed irrigation schemes, decentralized processing units, and efficient storage spaces. On the other hand, a network of Cluster Level Federations, and Farmer Producer Organisations are ensuring a continuous market connection for increased production, creating an overall safety net for the farmers by managing risks and optimizing incomes. Products like apricots from Ladakh, honey, and pulses from Uttarakhand have gained a market presence and consumer appreciation.

In addition, programs aimed at addressing other pressing issues of water, education, livestock women entrepreneurship and capacity building, and financial inclusion bring in opportunities for holistic development for the communities.

With rural women as the main stakeholders and partners in development, Himmotthan has observed an increase in women's social standing, aspiration, and representation in mountain communities. In the current scenario, with the backdrop of ever-changing external factors, opportunities are opening up for the communities that can lead to better livelihoods. The organization envisions adopting an integrated, technology & innovation-led approach to create more holistic and sustainable interventions for development.

I am happy to be part of this journey of Himmotthan as it leads by example showcasing its decade-plus experience in implementation.

Meet Our
Governing Board



Vibha Puri Das
Chairperson &
Ex. Secretary, Govt. of India



Mr. Arun Pandhi
Member (Ex-Officio Tata Trusts Nominee)
Director - Program Implementation,
Tata Trusts



Mr. Deepak Sanan
Member
Ex. Add. Chief Secretary,
Govt. of Himachal Pradesh



Dr. Rajesh Thadani
Member
Expert - Natural Resource Management
(NRM)



Dr. Malavika Chauhan

Member (Ex-Officio Tata Trusts Nominee)
Head-Rural Upliftment, Tata Trusts



Mr. Ashish Deshpande

Member (Ex-Officio Tata Trusts Nominee)
Secretary & Chief Financial Officer, Tata Trusts



Ms. Amrita Patwardhan

Treasurer (Ex-Officio Tata Trusts Nominee)
Head-Education, Tata Trusts



Uttarakhand Government

Member (Ex-Officio GoUK Nominee)
Secretary Rural Development,
Govt. of Uttarakhand



Dr. Yashpal Singh Bisht

Member Secretary
(Ex-officio, Tata Trusts Nominee)
& Regional Manager, Tata Trusts,
ED, Himmotthan Society





About
HIMMATNAGAR

Himmotthan,

literally means, **“Upliftment of the people of the Himalayas”**, was formed with the belief, that challenges & opportunities of mountain communities are different and have to be addressed sensitively by keeping the community (especially women at core).

The Socio-economic Development of villages across the Central & Western Himalayan region as perceived and executed by Himmotthan revolves around the basic concept of

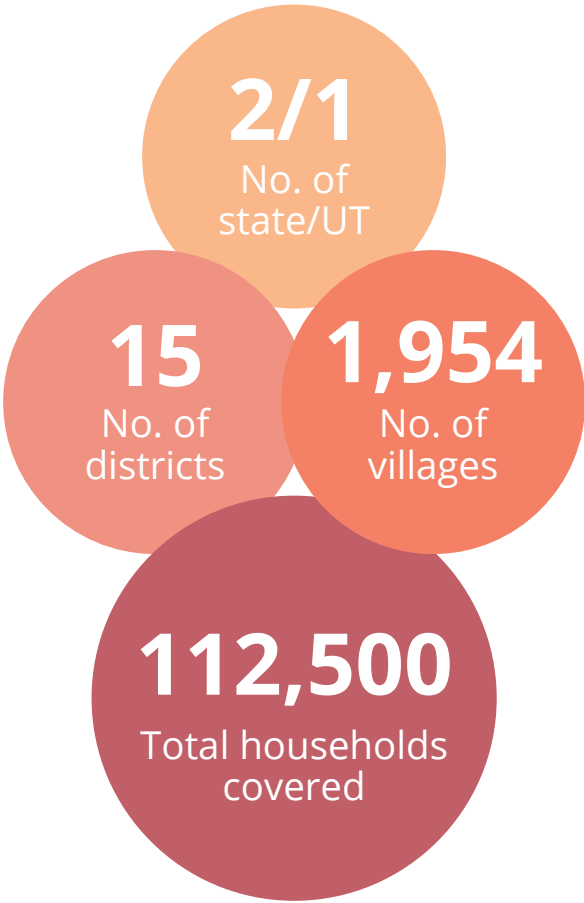
“Finding windows of opportunities amongst the challenges”.



VISION

Himmotthan envisions building prosperous and self-sustained mountain communities which live in harmony and sympathy with their natural surroundings.

OUTREACH



CENTRAL & WESTERN HIMALAYAN REGION KEY CHALLENGES & HIMMOTTHAN APPROACH

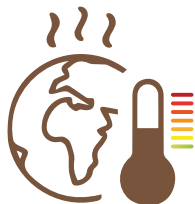
The Socio-economic Development of the Central & Western Himalayan Region as perceived and executed by Himmotthan revolves around the basic concept of

“Finding windows of Opportunities amongst the challenges”.

There are challenges that are beyond the capacity of the organisation in particular to address, these being:

- Geography
- Climate
- Demography
- Soil Condition
- Land available for agriculture
- Regional Planning
- Road Networks and many such

The challenges of this fragile ecosystem and its inhabitants continues to diversify, Himmotthan factoring into consideration the pragmatics and its outreach has classified these diverse and complex set of challenges into two broad categories



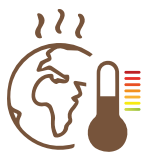
Land & Climate Change based Challenges



Mountain Communities & Livelihoods Challenges

Majority of the projects are aimed to address these two broad categories & their associated challenges





LAND & CLIMATE CHANGE BASED CHALLENGES

The Central Himalayan Landscape and in particular the Garhwal region of Uttarakhand is often considered an ideal landmass to understand the overall Himalayan landscape. The presence of Sub-Lesser-Higher & Trans Himalayan zonation within the Garhwal Himalayan Landscape offers substantial insights as to how the region is undergoing rapid transformation. Apart from this being home to one of the most sought out religious pilgrimage destinations, which over the time has diversified and brought into its ambit nature and peak based visitors from far and wide becomes an ideal case to understand the effects of infrastructure development, demographic transitions and the spill over effects of the same on the people, their resources, livelihoods and other associated connects.

With almost half of Uttarakhand population engaged in agriculture, over barely **11.7%** net sown area, further compounded by the fact that only **55%** of the cultivable area is rain fed.

The rain fed related challenges further aggravate, when observed from a very dynamic ecosystem perspective of livestock/fodder/demography and other co-related systems of the region.



Uttarakhand Land Use Pattern

Less than 15 Percent of total geographical area is cultivable with almost half of the population is engaged in agriculture

5.99 million ha for land use purpose

Culturable waste land 7%



LIVESTOCK UNDER RAIN FED AGRICULTURE SYSTEM & THE CURRENT STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Rains on step farming systems, as prevalent across the Central and Western Himalayan landscape is one of the main reasons of nutrient drain from an already nutrient deficient soils.

The two most cost-effective system of nutrient replenishment that had been practiced across the region comprised of (i) Regular application of farm yard manure (consisting of animal dung, urine, decomposed litter, and feed leftovers) and (ii) Allowing rain fed agriculture land fallow in one season two years for nutrient recovery.

The land and associated challenges emerging out often require interventions that are need based relevant under present context thereby making adoption by the community exciting and rewarding

- (i) On the economic front, the demographic shifts are being capitalised through aggregation.
- (ii) In order to maintain the economies of scale, to effectively tackle the market challenges a cluster approach is adopted, keeping the demands of emerging peri-urban markets at the core.
- (iii) Micro climate specific crops and alternatives are being taken up with improved and region specific package of practices
- (iv) Streamlining the livestock value chain with inputs focusing of fodder-feed-livestock management practice's-breed-market connects through decentralised micro dairy models
- (iv) Provisions of low cost critical irrigation methods to tide through the water stress periods of different crops
- (v) Renewable energy based lift irrigation systems
- (vi) Catchment area protection and
- (vii) Managing commons/private land through fodder cultivation



There has been a general decline of livestock numbers in some areas, particularly in the mid-altitude where the decline per household is most prominent. Except rearing of bullocks for ploughing the fields and one or two buffaloes for self-consuming of milk, the households do not prefer many animals. Two major factors of declining livestock populations in the state have been noticed. First is the use of chemical fertilizers in place of manure, though they are realizing the loss of soil by using chemical fertilizers and second is self-reliance of the people. Other than these factors, decrease in size of land holdings; reduced livestock feed resources, increasing population pressure and shortage of labour also deserve attention.

*Sati & Singh/Journal of Livestock Science
1(1):9-16*

PROJECTS THAT ARE TRYING TO ADDRESS LAND AND CLIMATE CHANGE SPECIFIC CHALLENGES ARE BEING ADDRESSED THROUGH THE FOLLOWING THEMATIC VERTICALS AND PROJECTS

1 Agriculture based projects

- (i) Mission Pulses
- (ii) Maximizing Mountain Agriculture Project
- (iii) The Scope for Seed Production as a livelihood option is being piloted by Himmotthan and the results have been encouraging so far-detailed further in the report.
- (iv) Promotion of Millets and traditional Crops in Kangra (H.P)



2 Water Sanitation & Health Based Projects (WaSH)

- Integrated Drinking Water Project in Multiple States in Partnership with Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)
- Water Schemes & Sanitation units leading to a better hygienic life for the hill communities, clean energy based WaSH solutions in Uttarakhand
- Developing water Security through Integrated Village Development Model Water Augmentation in Schools
- Clean Energy Initiatives for Rural Uttarakhand
- Spring shed-based Watershed Development Fund in Sakti village of Leh district
- Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of Farmers to Overcome Effect of Shrinking Glaciers on Agriculture in Changthang Region of Leh District



MOUNTAIN COMMUNITIES & LIVELIHOODS CHALLENGES

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

Census Towns or Peri-Urban areas are growing at a rapid pace across India, the Himalayan geography where Himmotthan operates is not immune from this development. These Peri-Urban areas are intrinsically linked with the City economy. In order to maintain a harmonious and mutually benefiting relationship, the market forces and the community institutions at the Village level have to constantly review and re-align themselves. Goods and services exchange between these units is one of the critical areas of Himmotthan’s approach towards enterprise & livelihood promotion.

The demographic pattern of Central Himalayan region has much to do with the road network. A review of the ancient villages and their present form reveals that earlier the location of a village was often in sync with its natural bounties such a river or rivulet systems, forests, etc. This characteristic feature often helped the village in managing its resources optimally. Over the years the criterion of habitats in close proximity to a main road or an arterial road has gained significant importance. This change in habitation pattern indicates a lot, to quote some, excessive dependency on manufactured commodities, extensive inroads made by public distribution system, often making buying of essential more lucrative than growing them.

The changing scenario is also transforming the roles of these women led community institutions.

Today, these institutions are transforming into hubs of economic activities and mainstreaming women in rural business activities.



However, the challenges still stand tall. The strength of these collectives lie in their sustainability. For that, it has become imperative to adopt a cluster based approach in identification of market driven products, training the communities in quality production & post production techniques and building business acumen. Given the social and economic structures, this is a resource intensive exercise. Hence, it is important that the livelihood ecosystem supports the community institutions with long term, low cost financing and hand-holding support. This becomes more important for hilly regions, where the economies of scale need not hold true due to lesser produce and high operation costs.

The growing and inflating townships in the hills has been visualized as an opportunity by Himmotthan and the shift in demography and resultant market penetration offers both opportunities for the clusters and the federated Self Help Groups.

A careful blend of commodities, input supplies for agriculture-horticulture-livestock, etc. essential to the rural communities on one hand and marketable surplus available with the rural communities has been able to provide a business model that is mutually beneficial for the rural communities and the requirements of the Peri-Urban markets. This has been possible by utilizing and harnessing the opportunities provided by the Per-Urban/Urban markets and what the rural communities can offer in a mutually economically beneficial system.

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



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The following broad strategies are being adopted by Himmotthan to counter the challenges and harness the opportunities in the areas identified.

- The strategy of focusing on Integrated Village Clusters with two or more overlapping projects will be further strengthened.
- Cluster to Valley Approach–Using Urban Conglomerates around Clusters
Rivers in Uttarakhand such as Alaknanda, Bhagirathi, Bhilangana, Dharma, Dhauliganga, Gori Ganga, Mandakani, Pindar, Tons, Yamuna and in some cases the major tributaries, have since ages been the life line of rural habitations. Village settlements pattern have to a large extent been influenced by the river system. Each river valley system offers different challenges and opportunities. The unique micro climate of different valleys is suitable for raising different agriculture and horticulture produces.
Himmotthan has been trying to harness the unique agro climatic conditions of the valleys, to capitalize upon the positives associated with specific landscapes and put into place catalytic interventions both at the Individual and at aggregate level. At the core of this approach is the Women’s led Community.

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

- Strengthening regional specific Value Chains &
- Keeping women led community Institution structures at the Core.

PROJECTS THAT ARE TRYING TO ADDRESS MOUNTAIN COMMUNITIES AND LIVELIHOODS SPECIFIC CHALLENGES ARE BEING ADDRESSED THROUGH THE LIVELIHOODS THEMATIC VERTICAL



LIVELIHOODS BASED PROJECTS

- Central Himalayan Livestock Initiative-II
- Focused Livelihood Development Project-Joshimath
- Uttarakhand Forest Resource Management Project-JICA
- Integrated Village Development Project
- Livelihood Skills Uttarakhand Project
- Holistic Rural Development Project-Almora
- Parivartan Lakhpati Kisan Uttarakhand
- Integrated Micro Finance Initiative
- Holistic Rural Development Project-Hamirpur (H.P)
- Central Himalayan Livestock Initiative (H.P Chapter)
- Crops Diversification for Enhancement of Rural Farmer’s Income in Leh District
- Formation of Apricot Farmer Producer Organisation in Sham valley of Leh district
- Formation of Vegetable Farmer Producer Organisation in Leh district
- Changthang Livestock and Wool Craft Promotion
- Centre of Excellence for Research and Documentation of Agro-processing and Livelihoods in Tribal Areas of Leh District
- Leh Livelihood Initiative Phase 2
- Demonstration and Adoption of Solar Apricot Dryers and Apricot Harvesting Nets by Tribal Farmers in Lower Sham Valley of Ladakh
- Establishment of Rural Mart in Nyoma, Changthang
- Establishment of Rural Mart in Leh
- Focus Rural Development Project (FRDP)
- Women Empowerment through Skill Development of Artisans in Changthang, Ladakh

HIMMOTHTHAN “VALLEY SYSTEMS-DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER APPROACH”
UTTARAKHAND - KUMAON REGION

#	DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER	DISTRICT	RIVER-VALLEY SYSTEMS	PERI-URBAN TOWN	DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS									
ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT					LIVELIHOODS		SKILLS		AGRICULTURE		WaSH	MENSTRUAL HEALTH EDUCATION		
					Micro Dairy	Goatry	Poultry	Retail	Cattle Feed Unit	Off Farm	Seed Production	Input Supply (CFC)	Agriculture Marketing	
24	Doba	Almora	Kosi River	Almora	•			•						
25	Saryughati		Saryu River	Berinig		•			•			•		
26	Chakhutia		Ramganga	Chaukhatia/Dwarahat				•			•			
27	Dhauladevi		Panar River	Dania	•	•		•	•			•		

#	DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER	DISTRICT	RIVER-VALLEY SYSTEMS	PERI-URBAN TOWN	DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS									
ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT					LIVELIHOODS		SKILLS		AGRICULTURE		WaSH	MENSTRUAL HEALTH EDUCATION		
					Micro Dairy	Goatry	Poultry	Retail	Cattle Feed Unit	Off Farm	Seed Production	Input Supply (CFC)	Agriculture Marketing	
28	Kathpudiyaheena	Bageshwar	Saryu River	Bageshwar	•			•						
29	Shama Kapkot			Kapkot	•	•		•	•			•		
30	Devnai Garur						•	•			•			
31	Balinath Garur		Garur Ganga	Garur	•	•		•	•			•		
32	Pinglo Garur				•	•	•		•			•		
33	Sirkot Garur				•	•		•	•			•		
34	Majkot Garur		Gomati River		•	•		•	•			•		

#	DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER	DISTRICT	RIVER-VALLEY SYSTEMS	PERI-URBAN TOWN	DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS									
ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT					LIVELIHOODS		SKILLS		AGRICULTURE		WaSH	MENSTRUAL HEALTH EDUCATION		
					Micro Dairy	Goatry	Poultry	Retail	Cattle Feed Unit	Off Farm	Seed Production	Input Supply (CFC)	Agriculture Marketing	
35	Raigadu, Bapru	Champawat	Saryu River	Lohaghat	•			•	•			•		

#	DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER	DISTRICT	RIVER-VALLEY SYSTEMS	PERI-URBAN TOWN	DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS									
ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT					LIVELIHOODS		SKILLS		AGRICULTURE		WaSH	MENSTRUAL HEALTH EDUCATION		
					Micro Dairy	Goatry	Poultry	Retail	Cattle Feed Unit	Off Farm	Seed Production	Input Supply (CFC)	Agriculture Marketing	
36	Dhokane	Nainital	Kosi River	Almora				•	•					
37	Reetha		Ramgarha	Natuwakhan					•					
38	Kashiylaklh		Ramgarha	Ramgarah				•						
39	Dabkaghathi		Dabka River	Kaladungi/Kotabagh				•			•	•		•
40	Ramgarh		Ramgarh River	Nathuwakhan							•	•		•
41	Siltona/Betalghat		Kosi River	Betaghat, Garmpani	•			•				•	•	•

#	Development Cluster	District	River-Valley Systems	Peri-Urban Town	DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS									
ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT					LIVELIHOODS			SKILLS		AGRICULTURE		WASH	MENSTRUAL HEALTH EDUCATION	
					Micro Dairy	Goatry	Poultry	Retail	Cattle Feed Unit	Off Farm	Seed Production	Input Supply (CFC)	Agriculture Marketing	
41	Toli	Pithoragah	Gori Ganga	Darchula	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		
42	Balwakot		Kali River		•	•	•	•	•					
43	Walthi		Gori Ganga		•	•	•	•	•	•				
44	Gorangghati		Ramganga	Pithiragah	•						•		•	
45	Gangolihat		Ramganga	Gangolihat										
46	Muwani		Ramganga	Muwani				•						•

HIMMOTTHAN “VALLEY SYSTEMS-DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER APPROACH”

HIMACHAL PRADESH

#	Development Cluster	District	River-Valley Systems	Peri-Urban Town	DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS									
ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT					LIVELIHOODS			SKILLS		AGRICULTURE		WASH	MENSTRUAL HEALTH EDUCATION	
					Micro Dairy	Goatry	Poultry	Retail	Cattle Feed Unit	Off Farm	Seed Production	Input Supply (CFC)	Agriculture Marketing	
47	Boh-drini-HP	Kangra	Kholi River (Beas River Basin)	Baljnath and Paprola	•	•	•							
48	Utrala-Baljnath HP		Binwa River (Beas River Basin)	Shahpur		•	•							
49	Paonta		Pata River Valley	Paonta										

HIMMOTTHAN “VALLEY SYSTEMS-DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER APPROACH”

LADAKH

#	Development Cluster	District	River-Valley Systems	Peri-Urban Town	DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS									
ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT					LIVELIHOODS			SKILLS		AGRICULTURE		WASH	MENSTRUAL HEALTH EDUCATION	
					Micro Dairy	Goatry	Poultry	Retail	Cattle Feed Unit	Off Farm	Seed Production	Input Supply (CFC)	Agriculture Marketing	
50	Changthang	Leh	Upper Indus	Nyoma				•		•				
51	Sham Valley		Middle Indus	Khaltsi				•		•				
52	Kharu		Lower Indus	Kharu				•		•				
53	Nubra Valley		Shayok	Diskit				•		•				



HIMMOTTHAN THEMATIC AREAS OF WORK & PROGRESS UTTARAKHAND





MOUNTAIN SPECIFIC AGRICULTURE

PROJECT MISSION PULSES

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY
Uttarakhand Hill districts

PROJECT DURATION
February 2018 to January 2023

SUPPORTED BY
Tata Trusts

KEY HIGHLIGHTS
Mission Pulses project has been initiated with the support of Tata Trust in 12 blocks across 9 hill districts of Uttarakhand with the aim to reach out to 30,000 households of 500 villages through production, post-harvest and market related interventions and to make available various mountain agriculture crop produce through the organized marketing channel, to the consumers. 25037 households from 500 villages have been covered under the project till March 2022. Major activity updates are as follows;

Clusters	Districts
Walthi	Pithoragarh
Duggada	Pauri Garhwal
Devprayag	Tehri Garhwal
Karnprayag	Chamoli
Ramgarh	Nainital
Kapkot	Bageshwar
Katpuriyachina	Bageshwar
Bhatwari	Uttarkashi
Kotabag	Nainital
Bandal Ghati	Dehradun
Silyara	Tehri Garhwal
Chaukutia	Almora

- Established Solar based cold storage with capacity of 15 tonne for storage of seed crop.
- 222 tons of vegetables (value Rs. 29 Lakhs) marketed through SRCs. During Covid period, market and APMCs were closed, FPOs has played important role and facilitated in marketing of vegetables/ cash crops.
- LoU signed with National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) for developing digital platform for honey and coriander supply chain traceability.
- Fruits and vegetable processing initiated: 1550 Lt. Squash; 1050 Lt. Fruit pulp (Buransh, Citrus, etc.); 550 Kg Pickle produced and pilot market testing was carried out to scale up the intervention.
- Under improved production technology and management practices, a total 1025 acre area covered.
- Honey Procured: 2500 Kg; processed –700 Kg, marketed – 270 Kg and established Honey marketing outlet at Raipur Dehradun. The team of Tata Consumer Products Ltd. (TCPL) has visited the villages and processing facility. The agreement for honey supply to TCPL by honey FPO is in process.
- 2361 Qtls. of agri-produce processed and marketed through FPOs to various buyers and consumers.
- 1000 new farmers registered under the organic certification program.
- Conducted 03 days of training of 30 extension workers on production technology at VPKAS.
- 400 Nos of farmers trained on Bee colonies swarm management.
- Honey FPO participated in Spring Festival at Governor House, Dehradun and International Honey Bee Festival, Haldwani.
- 02 Farm Machinery banks established and 80 farm machineries were supplied to farmers in convergence with Govt. Agriculture Department.

PROJECT AIM

To enhance the incomes of 30,000 mountain pulse and legume farmers through productivity enhancement, improved post-harvest processes and collective marketing initiatives

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- To increase the annual incomes of 30,000 farmer families by Rs. 50,000 to Rs.70,000, through improved pulse productivity and agriculture produce market development.
- To increase the production of 3 selected Pulses (Kidney bean, Horse gram, Pigeon pea) by 1.5 to 2 times.
- To reduce losses of produce by 20% through improved post-harvest processes and effective marketing.
- To make TRISHULII (the State level PC in Uttarakhand) and 12 FPOs sustainable and profitable through the Mission Pulses Program - Uttarakhand.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- In Year 2021-22 6200 farmers directly benefited from improved production technology of agricultural crops. 114 Acre area covered under critical support irrigation. Bio composting unit which is subsidized by the state government is one of the best practices for the promotion of organic products rather than chemical fertilizers. More than 107 composting structures and 03 Master composting units have been constructed in different project clusters. Organic farming is one of the major components of the project for intervention. A total of 2500 farmers/beneficiaries have been selected and registered under the Organic production and certification program.
- Besides this, staking through a vertical net is one of the new technologies which is introduced in Rajma crop (kidney Bean). Which is the also best practice for women drudgery reduction as well as the production of improved quality Kidney Bean produce. Till date, more than 30 acres of area has been brought under this activity. Farmers get comparatively best results from the traditional practices approximately 15 to 40 percent yield increase after the adoption of the technology.



PROGRESS UPDATE IN THE FY 2021-22

SN	KEY INDICATORS	UNIT	UPDATE 21-22
1	No. of districts/ blocks	Nos.	09/12
2	No. of Villages	Nos.	500
3	No. of Household Coverage	Nos.	6617
4	Farm cultivated with improved technologies or management ractices	(Acre)	1025
5	Quantity of Seed produced, processed and marketed	Qtl.	951
6	Agri Processing Unit Established	Nos.	1
7	No. of Custom Hiring Centre Established	Nos.	2
8	No. of farm machines supplied to farmers/ groups	Nos.	80
9	No. of units of composting technologies established	Nos.	107
10	Incremental area under irrigation	Acre	114
12	Quantity of pulses & agri produce collected, processed & stored	Qtl	2148
13	Quantity of pulses and agri produce marketed	Qtl	2361
14	No. of farmers trained on improved technologies or management practices	Nos.	2279

KEY OUTCOME OF THE PROJECT

The key outcome from the project beginning to till date under a few key project activities are as

- 1

More than the 3200-acre area covered under improved production technology.
- 2

07 Farm machinery banks and 262 individual farm machines (total cost Rs. 1.50 crore) have been supplied to project beneficiaries under government convergence support.
- 3

More than 1780 Qtl. seed produced and marketed.
- 4

Approximate 4000 Qtl. of agriproduct marketed through Trishulii Producer Company.
- 5

450-Acre area covered under critical support irrigation with convergence support of line departments and community.
- 6

Total 562 Nos composting pits have been established under convergence support of govt. departments.



MAXIMISING MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE PROJECT (MMAP)

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY

Clusters	Districts
Kotabagh Chaukhutia Bandal Ghati Silyara	Nainital Almora Dehradun Tehri Garhwal

PROJECT DURATION

April 2020 to March 2023

SUPPORTED BY

Rural India Support Initiative (RIST)

Himmotthan Society successfully implemented the first phase (2017-2020) of the ‘Maximising Mountain Agriculture Project’ with the support of The Hans Foundation (THF). The key project interventions were the enhancement of crop productivity, seed production of mountain-specific crops and their certification, farm mechanization, critical irrigation support, and institutional marketing of Agri-commodities. To strengthen and replicate the successful interventions further, The Hans Foundation funded the second phase (April 2020-March 2023) project. The project is directly being implemented by the Himmotthan Society in four districts of Uttarakhand.

The key focus is backward-forward linkages establishment for community institutions, promoting community facility centres for critical input supplies; and taking forward the previous phase’s successful interventions i.e., enhancing crop productivity, promoting critical support irrigation, popularizing farm mechanization in a scaled-up manner; basmati value chain establishment; vegetable production etc.



PROJECT AIM

To develop a market-oriented agriculture production system and establish community institution-led agro-enterprises for uplifting the lives of 5,000 farming families in 4 village clusters across 4 mountain districts of Uttarakhand.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Promotion of selected crop production, collective packaging, branding, and marketing.
- Seed production of high-value and mountain-specific crops, and setting up economically viable and sustainable community-led seed enterprise to increase seed replacement rate in hills.
- Production, processing, and marketing of aromatic basmati.
- Popularizing farm mechanization among small and marginal farmers and setting up small-scale enterprises.
- Establishment of training and demonstration center to cater to the training needs of mountain farmers and extension workers.
- Nurturing community institutions, capacity building, and effective extension strategies for technology dissemination.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

PROJECT ACHIEVEMENT DURING FY 2021-2022

- Demonstration and replication of improved varieties of selected crops such as cereals, millets, pulses, vegetables, and spices.
- 1257 farmers brought under good agricultural practices which covered 90 ha area for crop production.
- 16 ha area covered under seed production which benefitted 531 farmers with improved practices.
- 187 quintals seed marketed through seed FPO (Baandalghati).
- 37 ha command area covered under irrigation facilities.
- 59 farm machineries supplied to SHGs and individual farmers in convergence with government department under farm machinery bank scheme on 80% subsidy.
- Technical training cum exposure visit of 22 participants (Agri-staff and progressive farmers) at VPKAS, Almora.

KEY OUTCOME OF THE PROJECT**1 CROP PRODUCTION**

- Increased crop productivity with the use of improved varieties, production technologies and management practices.
- 219 ha area brought under improved varieties and cultural practices with 4014 households
- 15-35% increase in crop yield after adopting improved varieties and practices.

3 CRITICAL IRRIGATION SUPPORT

- 119 Low water harvesting tanks constructed with a storage capacity of 11.8 lakh litres of water.
- 60 Ha command area brought under irrigation facilities.

5 COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

- 202 SHGs formed having 1724 members.
- Savings of Rs. 60.7 lakh and Rs. 16.6 lakh Rs. inter-loaned
- Agri-business enterprises operated by 4 SRCs

2 SEED PRODUCTION

- Seed production of mountain-specific crops (millets, pulses, vegetables, and spices) on a 50 ha area benefitted 1067 households.
- Onion crop was grown as a major seed crop from which income of Rs. 9000 to 12000 per nali was (200 sqm) obtained by the farmers.

4 FARM MECHANIZATION

- Established 1 custom hiring center
Supplied 59 farm machineries to the SHGs and farmers
- Reduction in women drudgery in terms of time (reduction of working hours from 3-4 hrs to 1hr).

6 MARKET LINKAGE

- Marketing of more than 500 Qtls farm-products and agri-commodities through cooperatives to state-level FPO.





CASE STUDY

HELPING UTTARAKHAND FARMERS SCALE NEW HEIGHTS

Bandal Ghati is a clusters of villages nestled in the valley between the hills in Raipur, Uttarakhand – about 30 km from the state's capital, Dehradun.

The community here has lived off the land for generations. However, with changing times, the unavailability of quality seeds, organic manure, fertilisers, pesticides, and other critical inputs proved to be a hurdle in improving farm productivity. This came in the way of them earning more. The rain-fed agriculture ecosystem was handicapped by underdeveloped marketing channels, despite the proximity to Dehradun, one of the area's biggest farm produce markets. The locals found that selling surplus produce was a challenge and the price realisation was low.

Himmothan, is active in community development programmes in the hill state, took up Bandal Ghati as a project in 2019, with support from The Hans Foundation. To rejuvenate the farming ecosystem, Himmothan motivated the farmers to develop a community institutional structure for collective action to enhance production, procure quality seeds and inputs, and establish practices for the collective marketing and distribution of the produce.

As a result, over 402 households organise across 51 self-help groups (SHGs). The members of these groups were imparted skills through several capacity-building programmes and exposure visits. The SHGs were federated under a cooperative named 'Bandal Ghati Sawayat Sahakarita', registered under 'Uttaranchal Self Reliant Cooperative Act, 2003'.

As part of its activities, the cooperative established a Community Facility Centre (CFC) in the middle of the Maldevta to sell surplus produce to market and to ensure that member farmers could get critical agricultural inputs. The CFC supplies quality seeds, manure, fertilizers, and pesticides, while the cooperative purchases the farmers' produce to sell it in bulk and obtain a better price.

A significant achievement of the cooperative has been in establishing a robust value chain for the potato crop. Based on the farmers' demand, the CFC procured 60 quintals of quality potato seeds of the Kufri variety.

As the unavailability of the seeds had earlier prevented the potato cultivators from growing more and better potatoes. Farmers did not get a fair price for their produce due to middlemen as they had to pay a 7% commission to the middlemen. Marketing the crop at a fair price became a challenge for the farmers.

The project team (comprising members from the cooperative and Himmothan) then interfered, in which the cooperative facilitated the sales of the produce and reduced the commission at the mandi level from 7 to 4%, and from the remaining 3% cooperative got 1% and returned 2% to the farmers," said Beena Devi, President, Bandal Ghati Sawayat Sahakarita.

“The total turnover of the cooperative from the agri-business and is around 42 lakhs for the period of 2021-22,” she added proudly. The cooperative started by purchasing 25 quintals of potato every day and selling it at the local mandi (market). This success led to the cooperative reaching out to more farmers, especially in the areas adjoining Bandal Ghati. Soon, the cooperative procured a total of 250 quintals of potatoes to sell in the market.

“Himmotthan supported the Bandal Ghati cooperative movement by obtaining a storage centre from the ‘Mandi Parishad’, which enabled storage of the potato produce. Eventually, the cooperative made a profit and provided critical support to Bandal Ghati's farmers. Moreover, the cooperative provided the farmers with access to quality potato seeds. The clusters' farmers are happy and grateful for the support provided by the cooperative and the CFC.

“We are thankful to the Cooperative. It provided quality seeds and access to the market and storage for our produce.

In the coming year, we are confident of achieving newer heights with our productivity and will earn more from our farms,” says a happy

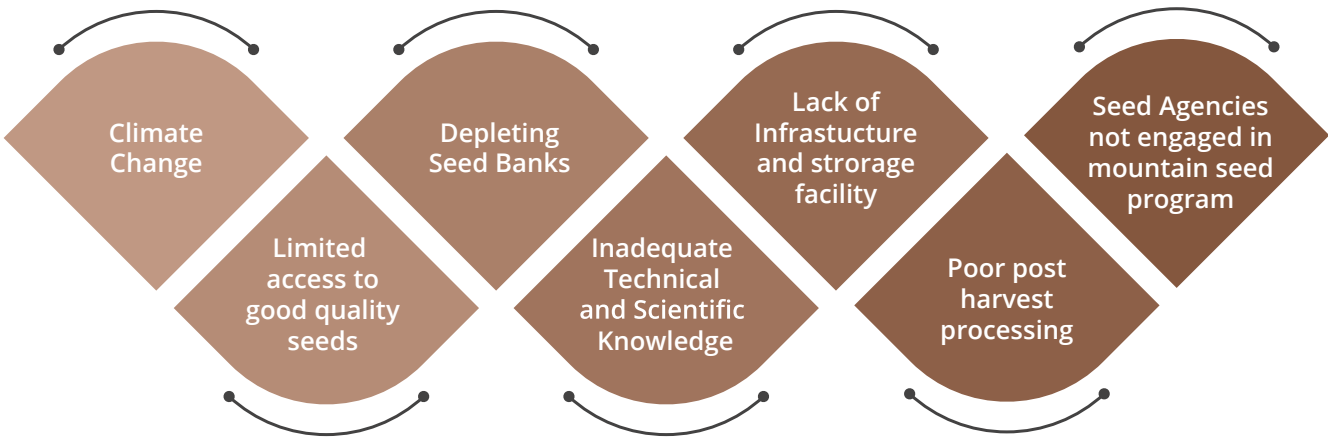
Akash Singh, a farmer from Kyara village, Bandalghati.



CASE STUDY

SEED PRODUCTION AS A LIVELIHOOD OPTION IN THE CENTRAL & WESTERN HIMALAYAN REGION AN OVERVIEW

Himmotthan Society identified the following factors which led to the introduction of the Seed Production program under the Agriculture Initiative.



Major factors affecting seed production and seed enterprise development

It is estimated that Uttarakhand will be 1.6 to 1.9 Degrees Celsius warmer by the end of the next 30 years. The last few years have seen a drastic shift in weather cycles, unpredictable rains, receding glaciers, and the drying of perennial streams. These changing factors are impacting the cropping patterns. Additionally, the absence of good and systemic availability of extension services, input supplies, and new technologies, further makes farming more drudgery prone and less lucrative. This constantly pushes 70% of the population of Uttarakhand which is still dependent on rain-fed agriculture to migrate to the plains for other opportunities. Himmotthan Society has been working with Uttarakhand's rural agrarian

communities to develop solutions that help them build safety nets at multiple levels, to safeguard their food security and income sources. Getting the mountain farmer access to the right kind of hardy, climate-resilient seeds is one such intervention. While working with mountain farmers, it was seen that community seed banks are depleting, farmers are relying on and buying seeds suitable for plains, and seeds relevant to mountains were often limited to research institutes with no uptake of commercial production. The commercialization of seed production at the community level was considered a complex process involving scientific and controlled interventions with no takers.

OBJECTIVES

- With an overall objective of rejuvenating Himalayan agriculture, Himmotthan Society has been continuously involved in concrete actions to improve seed production through:
- Building capacity and awareness about the importance of seed preservation and production.
- Providing scientific-technical support for improved scientific practices and prescribed technical standards and guidelines and norms for quality assurance
- Infrastructural support through tools, machinery, storage facility, and resource inputs
- Nature-based solutions use renewable energy for term sustainability and decreased dependence on energy-intensive processes
- Developing co-ownership through farmer-led organizations for management and sustainability. Strengthening information management and exchange through state and national databases and network

APPROACH

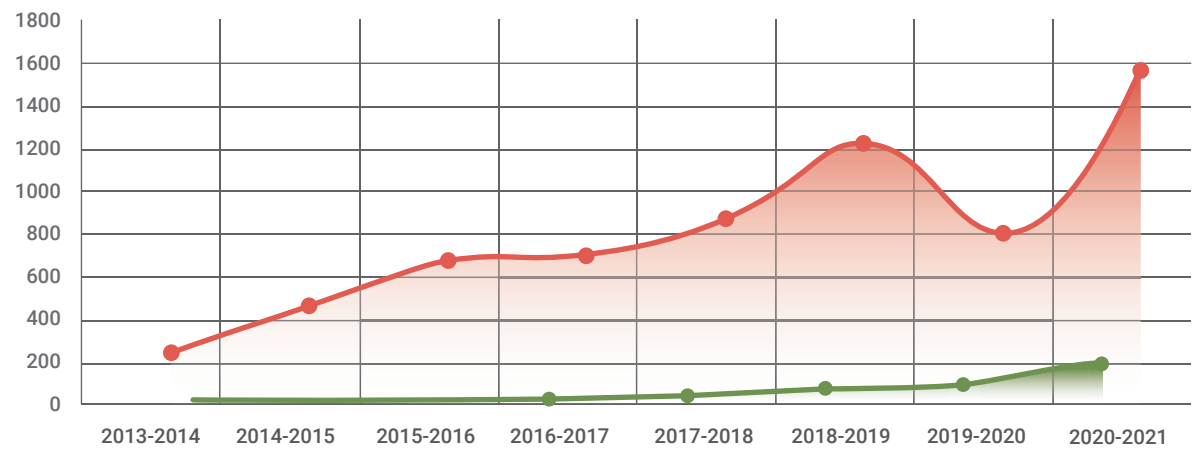
- Himmotthan started the intervention, by a) Partnering with a scientific Institute of VPKAS – an ICAR-affiliated institute; b) Selecting a high-value and high-consumption crop of onion; c) Identifying a mountain-specific variety of onion; d) Piloting in 2 clusters of Bageshwar & Uttarkashi; e) Deploying of the package of practices through farmers' cooperatives.
- Till 2015 farmers in Himmotthan's interventions area were growing N-53 or Nasik Red variety and other lesser-known local varieties (unsuitable for mountain regions and prone to bolting, susceptible to thrips, purple blotch, and downy mildew and low shelf life). A new variety VL- Piyaj 3 (VL-3), specifically for western Himalayan regions was developed by VPKAS in 1991 but never commercialized, and was taken up for trials. The pilot saw a significant jump of 30% to 100% in production, hence increasing the demand for VL-3 within the community, leading to the initiative of cooperative-based seed production. 2 stage seed production was adopted and a package of practices was developed, for the intervention to scale.
- Suitable site selection with timely scientific and mechanical interventions was done to control the pest and fungal attacks such as purple blotch and thrips.

Colonies of honeybees (*Apis cerana indica*) were introduced and existing ones were conserved in and around the seed production area for pollination services and hail nets were introduced to avoid damage through hail storms and heavy precipitation. Systemic storage of seeds on categorically designed wooden shelves for 1500 Kgs of bulbs with a fungicide treatment were installed at multiple locations. For the institutionalization and commercialization of seed production, a women farmers' cooperative was registered and all necessary licenses were obtained from Uttarakhand State Seed and Organic Production Certification Agency (USSOPCA) which is also an inspecting agency. Marketing license and business registration are provided by the Directorate of Agriculture, Uttarakhand. Necessary facilities for processing, bagging, testing, storage, etc. were established. Some marketing (both seeds and bulbs) takes place directly through local markets directly by households. The stored facility allows farmers to market the produce when the prices are high.



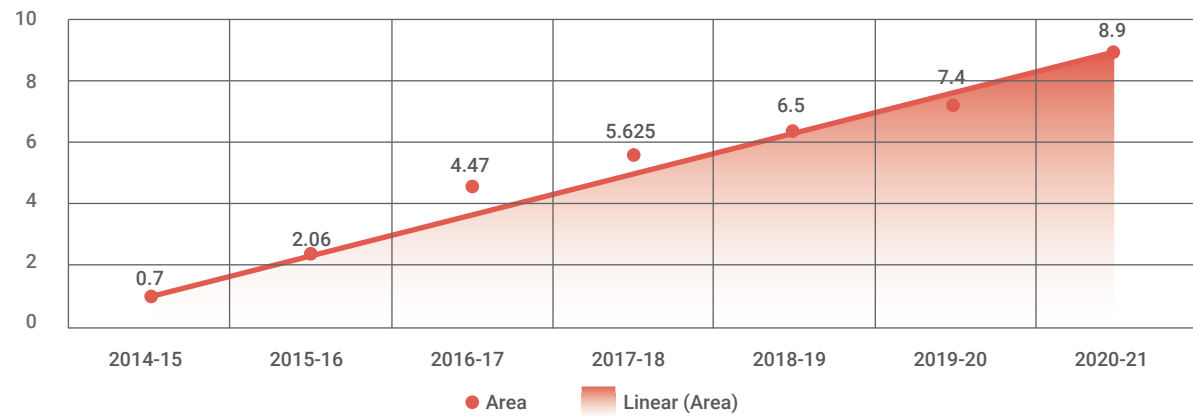
In 2014-2015, 4 clusters were undertaken for seed production activities, involving 16 villages and 243 households, by the end of 2021, seed production activities reached 13 clusters across the state of Uttarakhand, covering 198 villages and 1568 households.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND HOUSEHOLDS INVOLVED IN SEED FARMING BETWEEN 2013-14 AND 2020-21



RESULTS

The farmers are involved in two types of cultivation for the production of onion seeds 1. Bulb to seed and 2. Seed to bulb majority of farmers practices both. The total area increased from 0.7 ha to 8.9 ha between 2014-15 and 2020-21.



YEAR-WISE INCREASE IN THE AREA OF PRODUCTION (HA) FOR ONION SEED PRODUCTION

The no of villages gradually increased from 7 to 63 by the end of 2021. The no of farmers involved in onion seed production saw exponential growth, in 2014-15 only 24 farmers were involved, by the end of 2021, the number increased to 382 farmers

Onion seed production holds a lot of promise in Uttarakhand, being a universal crop, the demand is high, although no data exist on the demand for onion from Uttarakhand. It is a widely used crop, recent experience suggests that the price of onion could reach up to 100 Rs kg-1 (Economic Survey 2022) . The extraordinary increase in price led to the recommendation by Economic Survey 2021-22 to the Government of India (GoI) to incentivize onion production in the lean season.

On the basis of the understanding developed through the available information, the following recommendations are distilled for consideration. It must not be taken away from the Himmotthan society to have put long-term and all-inclusive effort toward seed production in Uttarakhand. A sector that has largely been ignored despite its huge importance in agriculture.



Changing climate conditions required interventions for future food security. It is credible that Himmotthan society has been able to make a breakthrough in agriculture through seed production, challenging popular theories around Himalayan agriculture in general and seed production in particular. Blending science with tradition and technology has the potential not only to revamp but also to enhance opportunities around seed production in Uttarakhand. The program provides a great opportunity for farmers to develop resilience and profitability through enterprise development.

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/policy/onions-tomatoes-get-special-mention-in-the-economic-survey-2022/articleshow/89249793.cms?from=mdr>

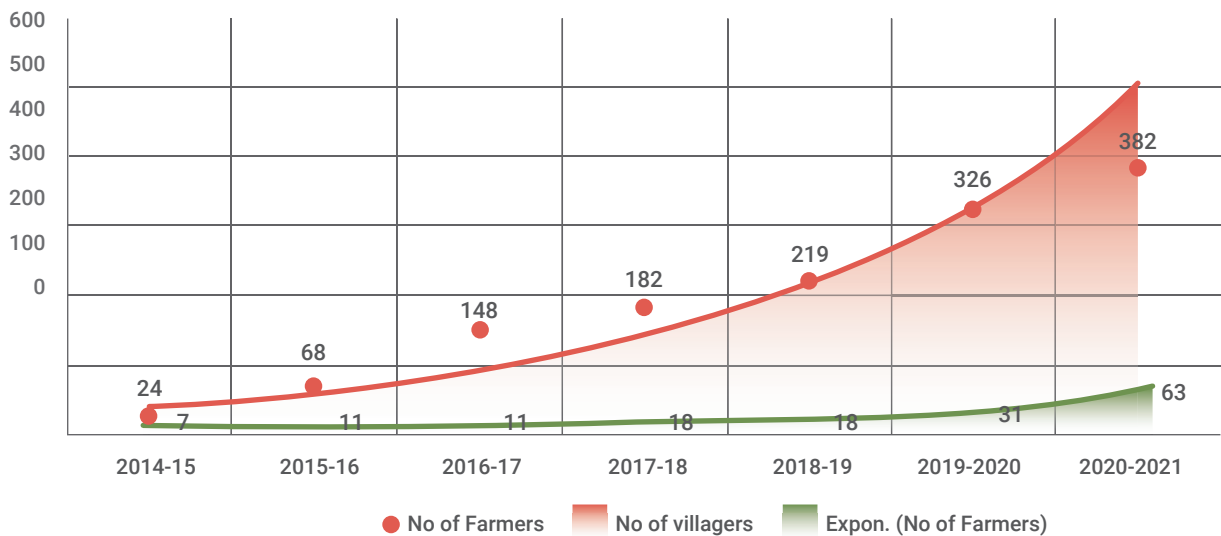


Figure: Year-wise no of farmers and villages involved in onion seed production

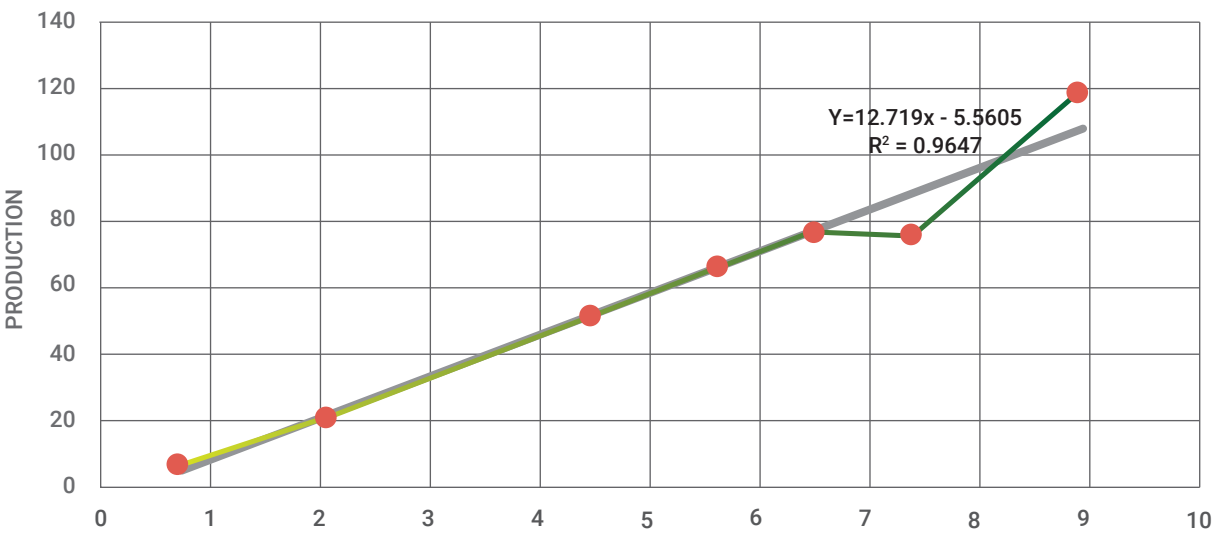


Figure: A linear and highly significant relationship is observed between area and production (the dip is observed due to crop damage as a result of heavy rainfall in 2019-20)

Average of Rs. 13,327/- an additional income is being obtained by a farmer per season. Onion seed-to-bulb production is 13.7 t ha⁻¹ higher than the state average 10.2 t ha⁻¹. Currently, the cooperative is the only producer and supplier of long-day onion variety (VL-3) in the country and supplying seeds to VPKAS, State Horticulture and Agriculture department, KVKs, NGOs and various other SRCs and farmers in the state as well as outside the state. SRC has also initiated, seed production of various mountain-specific varieties of pulses, millets, vegetables, and locally adapted climate-resilient varieties through selection methods.

Therefore, the seed production is helping smallholder farmers of Uttarakhand hills to achieve self-reliance on quality seed relevant to mountains and its timely availability, thus assuring a part of their food security amidst several changing external factors, especially climate uncertainty.

LEARNINGS AND FUTURE STRATEGY

The seed production is at the right stage from where it can be scaled up further. Though, clear short (0-2 years), medium (3-5 years) and long-term (5-10 years) strategies need to be devised by filling the gaps and considering the learnings.

- A fairly robust structure exists around the seed program, yet some issues i.e. better collection of data and MIS systems need to be strengthened.
- There are complex technicalities involved, therefore handholding support would be required for a few years.
- Better baseline data, capturing ecological parameters such as slope angle, altitude, and moisture could have added immense value to the program and also improve learning.
- Although enterprise development and livelihoods are at the heart of the program, a robust business model through expert interventions could improve systemization, structure, and marketing strategies.
- Adequate storage facilities, farm mechanization, and post-harvesting facilities also need to be upgraded accordingly. It is observed that the storage facility as of now is not sufficient.
- Seed collection from farmers seems low more than 50% of seeds/bulbs remain with farmers, however larger seed collection would require higher storage facilities and enhanced infrastructure for post-harvesting for better quality seeds.
- Regular training, exposure visits, knowledge material, and tool kits for farmers need to be developed.
- VL-3 is clearly superior in terms of productivity, resistance, and shelf-life in comparison to N-53 for the western Himalayan ecoregion. The data clearly shows more than average yield in comparison to the state average.
- The Uttarakhand Himalayan region is heterogeneous, and huge variations in temperature and moisture regimes are observed. Hence, new varieties need to be explored for specific microclimatic conditions to further enhance production. New knowledge developed through such initiatives will benefit government agencies, individuals, and organizations to make informed decisions toward sustaining Himalayan agriculture.



WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) & SPRING SHED MANAGEMENT

*The 'food bowl' of
the country runs parallel to
the Himalayas with deep
geographical,
ecological and cultural
connections.*

Traditionally, water governance has been in the hands of rural communities in Mountainous region and has a glorious tradition of water harvesting. Whilst, communities have developed their spring-based hydraulic technology, which is unique in its usefulness. The inherent technological simplicity and cost-effectiveness of "Spring" based gravitation flow water systems makes them the preferred water option in mountain areas and known as the lifeline of mountain peoples. Springs are the main source of water for about 200 million people in India. A majority of around (80%) beneficiaries live in the Himalayan states and the rest in the Eastern and Western Ghats. Therefore, springs fed streams and rivers are critical to mountain ecosystems.

Moreover, mountains are the water towers of the world, supplying a substantial part of both natural and anthropogenic water demands. They are highly sensitive and prone to climate change yet their importance and vulnerability have not been quantified at the regional, national and global scale. United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that have been targeted towards the year 2030 and mountains play a key part in achieving the SDGs for water (SDG 6).

In Uttarakhand, it is essential to revive and rejuvenate springs by considering their importance for biodiversity and fulfilling the water requirements of the people of Uttarakhand (more than 90% of rural water supply is driven through spring-fed systems). Moreover, around 71% of the State’s geographical area is categorized as forest cover and mostly the recharge zones of springs are located in forest areas.

State forest department is also undertaking measures for groundwater recharge. Spring-shed Management Consortium (SMC) has been constituted to take up this in a scientific manner. Himmotthan is working closely with forest department as knowledge partner.

Himmotthan is promoting a decentralized water governance model in the villages of Uttarakhand, clubbing spring augmentation to improve water security in the mountainous region also helps in providing safe water by meeting commitments under Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) SDG-6.

Springs are point sources of groundwater discharge, although spring water emerges and flows on to the surface of the earth, however springs are fed by aquifers that is a system of rocks capable of storing and transmitting sufficient quantities of water to the springs.



A more proactive and scientific approach is resulting in identifying springshed recharge areas through hydrogeological techniques, thus ensuring efficiency and long-term sustainability of water schemes. The work is implemented in close coordination with Gram Panchayat. User water sanitation committee (UWSC) which is a sub-committee of Gram Panchayat is responsible for the planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of water-related works at the village level. At present Himmotthan Society is working for integrated water resource management in the villages of Nainital, Almora, Pithoragarh, Tehri, and Pauri districts through a community based participatory approach and villagers contribute around 10-15% cost of the project, giving them a sense of ownership in the projects. During last financial year water programme focuses on integration with in on-going Himmotthan’s cluster and also extension of WaSH initiative in other geographies. Under WaSH initiative Himmotthan is actively working on planning and implementation of Water supply schemes, Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), Springshed Management, Water quality management, renewal energy, and School WaSH.

WHAT DO WE DO?

Spring shed management involves developing scientific geological plan of the site and creating natural barriers to flowing water, to slow it down and hold it in-situ while channelizing the surplus surface water into natural drainage systems where further barriers repeat the action. To do this, we dig continuous contour trenches, staggered contour trenches, contour bunds, farm bunds, plant trees and grass, build gully plugs and check dams, and so on. Essentially by doing this we are altering the landscape and land use so that it becomes a gigantic water harvesting, conservation and holding catchment zone. Simply, water spring shed management means to “catch the rain” we slow down running rain water, we make it walk, and then you make it stop. This arrested water is then push underground.

A key requirement for this is to undertake measures that are aligned with the ‘contour line’– points of equal elevation or height–which means that when water is poured along this line it will stay at the same level. Since water flows from higher to lower levels, conservation measures undertaken on contour lines cut across this gradient or the direction of the flow, thus reducing the velocity of water, preventing damage and arresting some of it within the catchment itself.

Water conservation has wider role to play in Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), a flagship programme of Uttarakhand state and central government, which aims at providing Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) to every rural household by 2024. Revised service level is 55 lpcd (liter per capita per day) as against 40 lpcd, hence without water conservation this is difficult to achieve, as hill districts are getting water from spring fed systems which originate from forest.

KEY ACHIEVEMENT IN FY 2021-22

- Water provisioning through water supply schemes in 30 villages.
- Springshed Management in 50 villages.
- 105 hectares treated under springshed recharge works.
- Jal Jeevan Mission in 135 villages of 6 districts, 14 blocks.
- 160 Awareness programmes
- Water quality training in 54 villages through Field Testing Kits (FTK)

Overall, by end of March 2022, Himmotthan is able to reach out to 600 plus villages and 400 schools were reached to water facilities, 200 plus water schemes, 15,000 individual sanitation units by benefiting more than 25,000 Households. 312 villages obtained Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, 480 villages were mapped for water security, and 255 villages were covered under water management works covering more than 600 hectares.

**KEY RESOURCE CENTRE (KRC),
MINISTRY OF JAL SAKTI, GOI**

Himmotthan Society has been empanelled as Key Resource Center for the Jal Jeevan Mission a flagship programme of Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt. of India. Building capacities at scale is necessary considering that the Jal Jeevan Mission programme is being rolled out in hundreds of villages of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Ladakh. Improved capacity and knowledge about water resource management at the grassroots and effective implementation of water works would require development of content and training.

WAY FORWARD – ONE WATER

In the Central-Western Himalaya, water, agriculture and livelihoods activities are closely interrelated. Mountain communities have been utilizing the water and land resources for cultivating their diverse food base and deriving subsistence livelihood and employment opportunities from the farm produce. However, in the recent decades the intricate balance among these three components has been in peril.

Primarily due to shortage of water resources as various consumptive and non-consumptive demands arising by growing population. Also, climate change has further aggravated this environmental problem. Hence in the want of food security and better livelihood opportunities people tend to migrate to urban areas resulting further abandoning of cropland.

A vicious cycle amongst water scarcity, reduction in agricultural activities, weakening of livelihood support system and outmigration can be traced in the mountain regions. Integration of Drinking water security with wise water usages to support livelihoods would be a milestone for the development of Central Western Himalayan region. There are substantive evidences that a significant increase in water availability has been noticed after springshed management activities and peoples are using surplus water for support and micro-irrigation.

Therefore, One Water idea is to treat water as a common pool in an equitable manner at a village level. A water balance sheet for a village will help understanding overall village water demand against supply. Once data is established then step by step working on participatory water augmentation measures such as springshed, water governance will result in transforming “Water Deficit village to water Neutral and gradually water surplus villages”. The additional water then be used for livelihoods promotion –increasing an income at household and a portion on that income be provided for village water management.

AWARDS AND RECOGNITION
HIMMOTTHAN BAG THREE PRESTIGIOUS
WATER AWARDS IN 2021.



FICCI Award



Confederation of Indian Industry

CII Award



SDG Goal keeper Award

POLICY ADVOCACY
Himmotthan Society has been advocating water policies at various platform primarily on water security and climate resilient future for the Indian Himalayan Region a few steps are as follows:

- Establishing consortium for springshed management in other mountain states following the example of Uttarakhand
- Incentivization for the community working for springshed management.
- Use of technology to scale, manage and monitor springsheds
- Calling for more research on forest hydrology and geology of mountain states

(3 + 1 award by CS Uttarakhand – SDG)



KEY PROGRAMMATIC PROGRESS ON WATER

PARTNERSHIP WITH JAL JEEVAN MISSION (JJM)

SUPPORTED BY
Tata Trusts (August 2021 to October 2023)

BACKGROUND

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) which aims to provide potable drinking water through Functional Household Tap Connectivity (FHTC) in rural areas of the state. Himmotthan is assisting JJM in Uttarakhand, Himachal and Leh, total 290 villages were finalized for assisting in following manner:

- (i) Formation of Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC);
- (ii) Social behavioral change communication in project villages;
- (iii) Provide training to VWSC members on various aspects of JJM programme planning, implementation, operation and maintenance; and
- (iv) Support VWSC in setting up water tariff mechanism in project villages and development of effective Operation and Maintenance mechanism in consultation with Gram Panchayat.

- KEY UPDATES**
- 135 Water Committee/ Pani Samiti (VWSCs) Formed/Strengthen
 - 251 Training on Capacity building for community members conducted on various WASH aspects
 - 135 Water Quality Management & Surveillance Committee (WQMSC) Formed
 - 86 Village Action Plan (VAP) for water supply scheme finalised
 - 270 Village WQMSC members trained on Field Testing Kit
 - 700 VWSC members trained on operation and maintenance



WATER SANITATION AND
HYGIENE (WASH)

SUPPORTED BY
Titan Company Limited (May 2019 – March 2022)

BACKGROUND
Background: The project aims to benefit around 1,000 households, through 15 water schemes, spread across in Uttarakhand. The selection process of villages was undertaken on need based, the priory is given to water scarce villages, villages lost water schemes due to natural calamities. The project adopted new techniques such as water supply through Solar grid, Deep Infiltration Well, safe disposal of solid and liquid waste clubbing this with Bio-gas. Spring shed management will bring in water security to springs, whilst Gram Panchayat and water committees has been capacitated to operate and maintain the assets created under the project. The project is completed in March 2022, a total 15 water schemes were established, out of that 11 gravity and 4 are solar powered lift schemes. The project has followed the norms set out by the Government “Har Ghar Nal Se Jal”.

- KEY UPDATES**
- 15 Water supply schemes completed in 15 villages.
 - IEC/BCC activities completed in 15 villages.
 - Water quality testing has been done in 15 villages through NABL approved laboratories.
 - Operation and Maintenance (O&M) systems established in 15 villages.

WATER AUGMENTATION
IN SCHOOLS SANITATION
AND HYGIENE (WASH)

SUPPORTED BY
Hans Foundation – RIST (April 2021 to Sep 2022)

BACKGROUND
Under Hans School Modernization program 78 schools in 38 blocks of 9 districts of Uttarakhand are being covered. The programme is supported by Hans Foundation. Through this project water systems will be established in selected government schools and water quality awareness session will be conducted with school children and school management which will enable better operation and maintenance of systems.

- KEY UPDATES**
- 50 Site inspection were undertaken
 - 45 Detailed Technical Report (DTR) completed
 - 30 water systems were established and handed over to school
 - 60 water quality and awareness session were completed

CLEAN ENERGY INITIATIVE FOR RURAL UTTARAKHAND

PROJECT AIM

To promote decentralized renewable energy (DRE) among rural mountain communities to enhance livelihood activities

TARGET COMMUNITY

More than 3000 rural households

SUPPORTED BY

Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiative (CINI)/ Sustain Plus Energy Foundation

PROJECT DURATION

December, 2019 to May, 2021

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY

186 villages of 18 clusters in 10 districts of Uttarakhand

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- To provide clean and efficient energy source in the form of solar for community-based enterprises i.e backyard poultry farming, agro-processing-cum-hybrid feed units.
- Establishment of solar based agricultural enterprises like solar rice mill, solar millet mill, etc.
- The post-harvest management of agricultural crops through solar based interventions i.e solar dryers and solar cold storage
- Provision of adequate potable water to the hill-based communities
- Shift towards cash crop farming through establishment of solar based micro-irrigation schemes
- Incubation of latest clean energy-based technologies to promote livelihood finance, skilling, social entrepreneurships and value chain-based marketing in the mountain specificities.

PROJECT PROGRESS

The project takes forward the clean energy initiative by incubating cutting edge technologies in the project clusters of Himmotthan. The basic infrastructures have been developed either from the project itself or dovetailed with the ongoing projects of Himmotthan, MGNREGA, Line Departments and Communities. The energy gaps in the Livestock, Agriculture and Water and Sanitation Hygiene (WaSH) themes are being addressed through adoption of clean energy based solutions in the mountain specificities. The power breakdown on accounts of heavy rain, snow-fall and variable weather conditions are leveraged with the solar energy systems. The energy efficient technologies are being tested through pilot implementation in 186 villages of 18 clusters in 10 districts of Uttarakhand to outreach more than 3000 households.



KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Solar power plants have been commissioned in Bhawan and Jharipani clusters of Tehri district to power-back poultry incubators, brooders and backyards. 60 households are being benefitted for un-interrupted energy supplies in their backyard poultry value chain.
- Hybrid feed unit in Bhawan cluster in Tehri district was solarized and the feed ingredients are processed whose products, by-products etc. are used in the cattle and poultry feed which is being supplied to more than 400 households.
- Solar based rice mill established in Chaukhutia cluster of Almora district and more than 200 households benefitted.
- Solar based millet mill established in Chandrapuri cluster of Rudraprayag district to process millets (barnyard, finger millet etc.) and more than 100 households benefitted.
- Incubation of Punjab Agricultural University (PAU) technologies for solar dryers i.e Forced Circulation Solar Dryer (FCSD) and Evacuated Tube Collector (ETC). The Direct Current (D.C) driven solar dryers of 135 Kg capacities each in Dugadda cluster (Pauri) and Kotabagh cluster (Nainital); D.C driven solar dryers of 40 Kg capacities each in Kalimath cluster (Rudraprayag) and Ganeshpur cluster (Uttarkashi) have been commissioned.
- A FPO level Integrated demo centre- a solar based cold storage room of 3000 CFT established at Dehradun for efficient storage of millets, cereals, pulses etc. of different cooperatives across Uttarakhand state. The agro-produce collected from more than 2000 households are being stored under optimum temperature of +4 degree Celsius to +20 degree Celsius and recommended relative humidity values to enhance the shelf life of the products.
- The light emitting and bio-acoustic based solar animal repellent devices are being piloted in around 8 ha. agricultural land of more than 80 households in 4 clusters to protect agricultural crops from wild animal attacks.
- Above 100 households get benefitted through solar based micro-irrigation schemes in village Dangala of Bhawan cluster (Tehri), village Uttron (Simoldi) of Ganeshpur cluster (Uttarkashi) and village Rampur of Chaukhutia cluster (Almora). The rainfed agricultural land of around 12 ha. is being transformed towards cash crop farming through implementation of these schemes.
- Solar based water lifting schemes (drinking and irrigation) have been commissioned in Ayal and Bhainsro villages of Pauri cluster in dist. Pauri to provide potable water for 177 households. The overflow water is being discharged through HDPE pipes, LDPE tanks and sprinkler sets for micro-irrigation of around 7 ha. agricultural land.
- Immediate relief in response to cloudburst in the village clusters of Toli (Baram), block Dharchula and Walthi (Bangapani), block Munsiyari in Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand in July- August, 2020. Total 70 solar lanterns were distributed to the affected households where power supplies were badly disrupted.
- Around 1400 farmers trained through 27 decentralized training programs (technical and clean energy) in the project clusters of Uttarakhand.



CENTRAL HIMALAYAN LIVESTOCK INITIATIVE

Livestock not only provide food, energy, and plant nutrients; they also have an asset function, in that they hedge against risks and play numerous sociocultural roles.

Tata Trusts initiated the 'Central Himalayan Livestock Initiative' (CHLI) project in 2015 to strengthen the livestock sector in Uttarakhand.

The phase I of the project ended in the year 2021. During this period the project has been able to:

- Mobilize over 20,000 women into 2,260 groups, further federated into 28 cluster Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs).
- Over 1,600 hectares (ha) of common and private land brought under fodder cultivation in convergences with MGNREGA.
- Above 1700 Animal Sheds (Cattle, Goat, Poultry) constructed/renovated in convergences with MGNREGA and various other donor projects.
- 350 Animal Health Camps conducted in collaboration with State Animal Husbandry Department.
- Twenty-Two Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board (ULDB) certified para vets empanelled with the project to provide Artificial Insemination and first-aid services.
- With the support of ULDB and Animal Husbandry Department more than 26,000 animals being artificially inseminated and above 48,000 animals treated.

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY

Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh

PROJECT DURATION

2022-2025

SUPPORTED BY

Tata Trusts

Key Livestock Issues of the region

- 47% fodder scarcity
- 75% cattle non-descript (local breed)
- Poor health and management practices
- Poor credit availability and marketing linkages
- Low milk production (2~ lit/animal)

APPROACH

Tata Trusts initiated the ‘Central Himalayan Livestock Initiative’ (CHLI) project in 2015 to strengthened the livestock sector in Uttarakhand. The phase I of the project ended in the year 2021. During this period the project has been able to 1. Mobilize over 20,000 women into 2,260 groups, further federated into 28 cluster Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs). 2) Over 1,600 hectares (ha) of common and private land brought under fodder cultivation in convergences with MGNREGA. 3). Above 1700 Animal Sheds (Cattle, Goat, Poultry) constructed/ renovated in convergences with MGNREGA and various other donor projects. 4). 350 Animal Health Camps conducted in collaboration with State Animal Husbandry Department. 5). Twenty-Two Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board (ULDB) certified para vets empanelled with the project to provide Artificial Insemination and first-aid services 6). With the support of ULDB and Animal Husbandry Department more than 26,000 animals being artificially inseminated and above 48,000 animals treated. Phase II: The Phase II of the project has been extended to Himachal Pradesh also and the project aims to cover more than 60,000 HH in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

PROJECT AIM

The livestock project in the phase II aims to nurture livestock-based entrepreneurship models, interwoven around resilient and sustained community institutions, covering over 60,000 households in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh. The project looks forward to collaborate with the State Animal Husbandry Departments; MGNREGA; Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board; Uttarakhand Sheep and Wool Development Board and other Institutions in the States and Centre to bring together different experiences, services, knowledge and skills, in order to accomplish common goals.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The phase II project focuses on three major interventions

- Mountain Dairy- improved feed, breed, better health and management practices and strengthening of FPOs-led dairy.
- Small Ruminants- enhance production, replication of demonstrated semi-intensive goat model in potential geographies with more inputs on the market end and ensuring ecological and economic sustainability.
- Backyard Poultry- strengthening the existing local poultry value chain and extension to the potential geographies and their market linkages.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Establishment of 02 Poultry hatchery units.
- Establishment of 01 Breeding buck unit.
- 88.60 tonnes animal feed production in 12 animal feed units having turnover of INR. 21. 48 lakh.
- 3.66 lakh litre of milk sold by 30 women led co-operatives, having turnover of INR. 146.35 lakh, out of which 80% amount paid back to the farmers.
- Institutional building training to around 200 farmers. On-farm demos and livestock production and management trainings to more than 450 farmers.

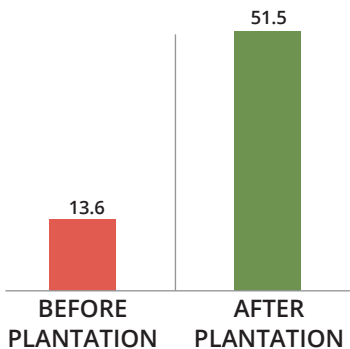
KEY OUTCOMES OF THE LIVESTOCK INITIATIVE (2015-21)

(Based on Impact assessment study conducted by, GB Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment, Koshi, Almora, Uttarakhand)

FODDER AVAILABILITY

3.1 tons P.A additional fodder available for 21500 H.Hs Reduction in women’s drudgery in terms of time & distance Long term environmental benefits with extensive broad leafed tree plantations

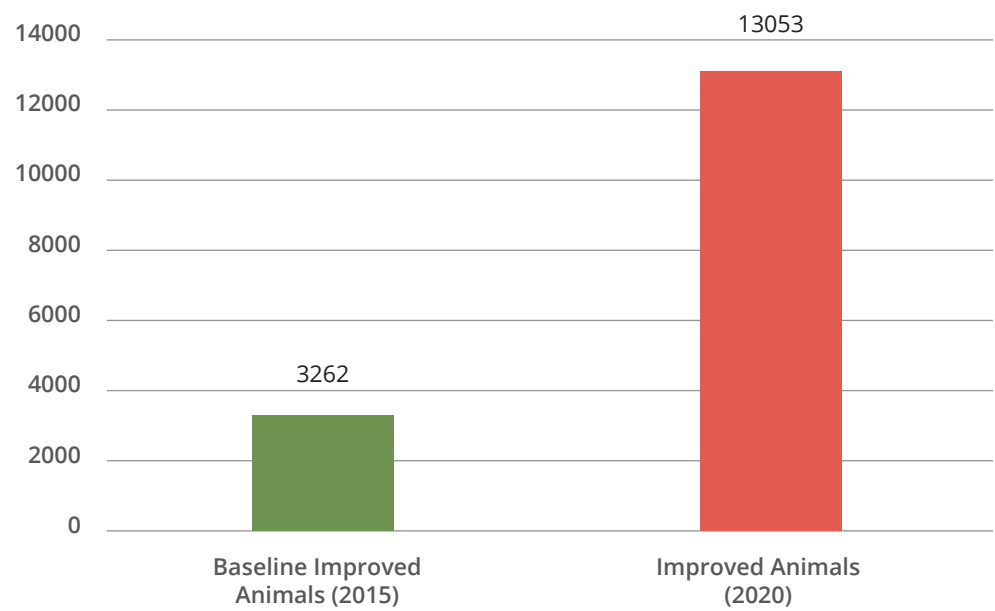
FODDER AVAILABILITY (TON/HA./YEAR)



BREED IMPROVEMENT

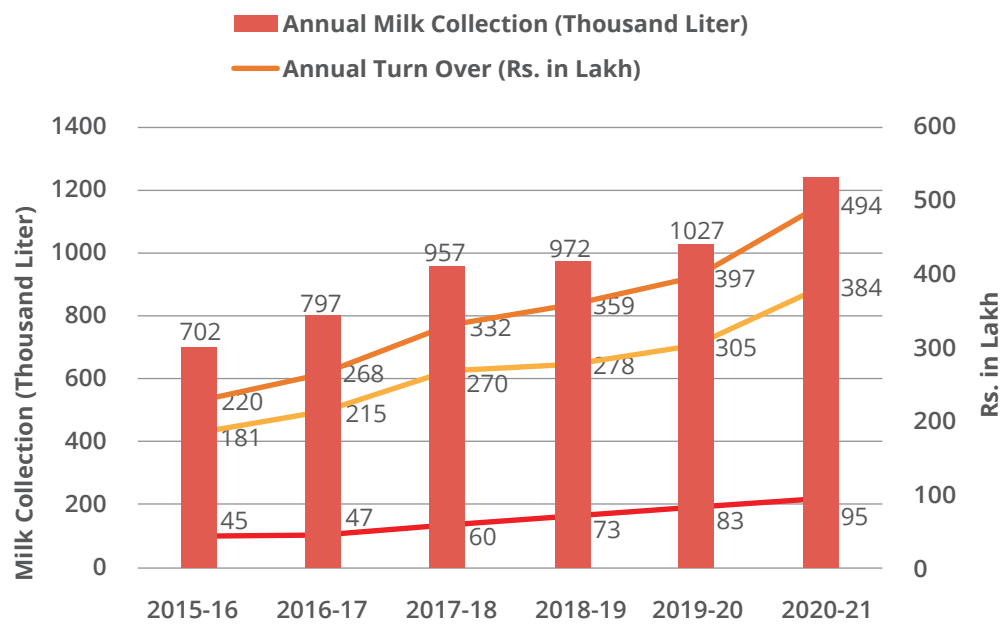
Breed Improvement Intervention as per state breeding policy : Red Sindhi, Sahiwal, Jersey Semen

INCREASE IN IMPROVED MILCH ANIMALS



Average milk production per HH per day increased from 2.5 to 7.5 liter

MICRO-DAIRY ENTERPRISES (2015-21)



SEMI INTENSIVE GOAT REARING

- Reduced grazing dependency on forests by 40%
- 3-4 Hrs./goat farmer/day saved
- 35% HHs used Concentrate feed to pregnant/lactating goats and service bucks
- Average Increase in body weight gain: 5-6 Kg

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & ENVIRONMENT IMPACTS OF CENTRAL HIMALAYAN LIVESTOCK INTERVENTION

A SOCIETAL BINDER

- Gainful use of Shared Resources (Fodder Plots on Common Property Resources)
- Further strengthened through the SHG and Federation Network across Clusters.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

- Reduced biotic pressure
- Improved biotic diversity (Broad leafed tree species)
- Improved Ground water recharge

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- Fulfilling the unmet demand generated by growing peri-urban centers in hills

GENDER MAINSTREAMING

- Women's and women headed institutions remain the core of all activities

(Hills V/S Plain Scenario)
Plains: 90% Green/Dry Fodder sourced from Agriculture
Hills: 30.63 % Green/Dry Fodder from Grasses & 37.69% from Trees, rest from agriculture

90 % of respondents concurred that interventions made has resulted in production enhancement: Reduced costs
Better price realization

80 % of respondents concurred that fodder plots has improved spring recharge, reduced biotic pressure

90% of respondents concurred that interventions has financially strengthened the women resulting in created an enhanced role & space in social & economic platforms





FOCUSSED LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, JOSHIMATH

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY

50 Villages in Chamoli District

PROJECT DURATION

October 2021 to September 2024

SUPPORTED BY

HDFC Bank

PROJECT AIM

Improve the quality of life of 4000 families spread across 50 rural villages of Chamoli district by organising and nurturing community institutions and promoting land-based activities, social enterprises for sustainable development in the region.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To increase the annual income of local farming households and rural communities through specific agriculture-led livelihood prototypes, water conservation and irrigation systems setup through community institutions, organizing the women members of the villages through community institutions, organizing the women members of the villages through promotion on PGs and grass-root level apex community institution (women Federations) and develop these platforms for community capacity building, preparation and implementation of well-structured marketing channels and mainstreaming of women participation in the development process.



KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Semi -high density fruit orchard establishment:** 12 HHs are covered under semi-high density fruit Orchard and the key crops covered are Apple, Plum, Kiwi and Grafted Walnut.
- **Establishment of horticulture nursery:** A Horticulture Nursery has been developed in an area of around 0.5 Acre with poly house installation.
- **Establishment of low tunnels for off-season vegetable nurseries:** 5 Low tunnel poly houses were installed with 5 Farmers for the cultivation of different Off-season vegetables in all three clusters of the project area.
- **Cultivation of field crops:** off-season vegetables, spices, pulses and millets following the improved varieties and appropriate package of practices: In order to promote high value crops and enhance crop production, farm machineries were provided to different producer groups along with the provision of vertical net to help farmers in the cultivation of Rajma crop.
- **Seed production of important mountain crop (potato):** Three Villages were identified for the seed production of Potato Crop. Aromatic and Culinary Herbs cultivation: The project team initiated a Nursery of Damask rose and the transplantation will be done in the month of Aug-Sep'22
- **Bee Keeping for restoration, biodiversity conservation and livelihood promotion:** 150 Beekeepers identified and Bee boxes along with required equipment are in process of distribution along with the necessary in-field training.
- **Promotion of Animal Health Services and Management:** 80 HHs were covered by distribution of Animal health kits. Establishment of Improved Animal Sheds: 10 HHs were covered in convergence with MGNREGA scheme in the shed developments.
- **Promotion of Indigenous cow:** 40 Indigenous cows were distributed in the process of initiating the Ghee value chain in Urgam Cluster.
- Establishment of agri enterprise processing, product development, branding and marketing support to FPO and PGs/ other groups: 1 Agri Enterprise is being set-up in Tapovan cluster which will be handed over to FPO in coming months.
- **Establishment of Milk Value added products units:** 40 HHs were covered by distributing Butter Churner in order to initiate the Ghee value chain.
- Youth eager to engage in tourism activities are being organised in Karchi village from where the major trekking routes originates. Operations of the units will start in the coming trekking season.



UTTARAKHAND FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT (UFRMP)

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY

- Tehri Dam 1 Forest Division 53 Van Panchayats
- Narendra Nagar Forest Divisions 65 Van Panchayats
- Lansdown Forest Division 84 Van Panchayats

PROJECT DURATION

January 2019 to March 2023

SUPPORTED BY

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) funded project through Uttarakhand Forest Department

PROJECT AIM

The project aims is ensuring ecological restoration improving options and creating income opportunities of the communities residing in forest fringes.

BACKGROUND

Uttarakhand Forest Resource Management Project (UFRMP), funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), aims at addressing the problem of forest degradation. The project is being implemented in Society mode.

UFRMP project aims at addressing the problem of forest degradation in the identified forest fringe areas of the State. The project is being implemented by Forest Van Panchayats (VPs), which are community-based organizations in forestry sector, ensuring their capacity development in the process.

The project aims at controlling forest degradation, improvement of livelihood options and income generating activities of the people living in the target area, thereby, reducing their dependence on forests.

The project is being implemented by Uttarakhand Forest department, while Himmotthan Society is a partner to implement the livelihood component of the project in selected Van Panchyats of 3 Forest Divisions.

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The project objective is to enhance eco-restoration of the forest area in conformity with the improvement of the livelihoods of the forest dependent people by undertaking afforestation, regeneration, income generation, activities, and disaster management, thereby, contributing to environmental conservation and harmonized socio-economic development of Uttarakhand.

- Implementing the key conditions to promote women’s empowerment and gender mainstreaming in social, economic, and financial activities.
- Ensuring the key factors to support women in their leading role in the cooperative activities.
- Implementing successful strategies applied by the cooperative to promote small farmer’s inclusion and their livelihood improvement.
- Promotion of successful approaches to promote a sustainable and efficient culture of savings and loans investments at families and community level.
- Identify & implement key factors for the promotion of new small rural business amongst the small farmers.
- Skill development and implementation of good practices in farm and off farm activities.



KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- In all 3 Divisions 3642 families were brought under 369 SHGs and 5 Cooperatives from 184 Van Panchayats/Villages, which are directly involved in various livelihood activities.
- Total saving of the all SHGs up to the financial year 2021-22 is 101.33 lakhs and revolving fund of 141.5 lakhs has been given to them from UFRMP-JICA project.
- Five federations have earned a net profit of 4.69 lakhs with a business turnover of 188.18 lakhs.
- 378 members of 88 SHGs from 42 Forest Panchayats are engaged in Beekeeping.
- 200 farmers of 12 Van panchayats from Narendranagar Forest Division are pouring 300 litres of milk per day and value addition and marketing is being done by Women Cooperatives. 51 members of 12 self-help groups of 6 forest panchayats from Narendranagar Forest Division are engaged in goat farming.
- 1250 CITH Selection variety grafted walnut were introduced and more than 25000 fodder and fruit one food processing unit has been established in Devprayag block, where 55 members of 6 self-help groups are involved in juices, pickles manufacturing. 500 farmers of Devprayag block have been certified for organic agriculture.
- 96 Members of 11 SHGs in 6 Forest Panchayats under Tehri Dam Forest Division. Are engaged in Mushroom cultivation and marketing.
- In Dugadda block of Lansdowne Forest Division, aromatic and culinary herbs value chain has been established. A total 31-ha barren land has been brought under lemon grass plantation.
- In 2021-22 project will installed 3 oil extraction plants has been established with convergence of Centre for Aromatic herbs (CAP), which will give minimum 1.2 lakh income per ha to farmer round the year.
- 7 ha area covered under chamomile and rosemary plantation.
- Value chain based proposals on goatery, spices millets, pulses, mushroom, fruit processing, etc. from SHGs and SRCs has been developed with community participation and submitted to UFRMP-JICA, PMU for approval.



INTEGRATED VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IVDP)

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY

20 Villages of 2 Blocks of District Tehri Garhwal

PROJECT DURATION

April 2015 to March 2020

SUPPORTED BY

Titan Company Limited

PROJECT AIM

Enhance the quality of life for over 1700 HHs through self-sustained institutions and sustainable and resilient livelihood interventions in over 5 years

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Improve the quality of life of 1700 disaster impacted HHs through the restoration of natural resource-based livelihood systems.
- Establish and expand entrepreneur and group-based enterprises in 20 villages.
- Develop credit access and marketing linkages in all 30 SHGs under the programme.
- Enhance the income (by Rs. 2 lakhs / year / HH) of 1700 small and marginal families through production enhancement, value addition and promotion of organized marketing of produce.
- Organise and strengthen a producer (community) based institution to manage developed micro-enterprises in a sustainable manner.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- The project has been able to reach out to more than 3964 beneficiaries through different project interventions.
- The agriculture land that was rendered barren after the 2013 flash floods was taken up for restoration. Till date more than 20 hectares have been restored, benefitting more than 68 families.
- 450 farmers are directly or indirectly benefitted through the hybrid cattle feed unit.
- The traditional fruit belt is being revived under the project, till date more than 4375 fruit trees have been planted benefitting more than 47 farmers.
- Six villages have been brought under Rural tourism intervention. Business to the tune of 12.5 Lakh was undertaken in the year 2018-19, 19-20. Regular and repeat clientele has been assured through quality delivery of services.
- Two Women’s Self-Reliant Cooperatives representing 111 Self Help Groups, 873 members formed and strengthened. The combined savings of the members is Rs. 5846730./-. Both the Self Reliant Cooperatives have ventured into area specific rural enterprise and are doing business amounting to Rs. 104 Lakhs annually.
- Local enterprise has become fulcrum for localized growth. On the learning outcomes of the Phase I Project, Titan Company Limited and Himmotthan is extending the project in 60 villages in three blocks of Tehri. The Project has six key components these include 1. Strengthening of Community Institutions 2. Promotion and Development of Education and Sports at village level through local solutions 3. Promotion of Agriculture and Horticulture 4. Promotion of livestock and livestock based enterprises 5. Enterprise promotion with focus on farm and off farm based enterprises 6. Promotion of Water Neutral Villages. A key addition in the project focuses on the needs and aspirations of the youth.





LIVELIHOOD SKILLS UTTARAKHAND

PROJECT AIM

To enhance the income of over 12,500 poor households to over Rs. 1 Lakh per annum, over a period of 5 years.

PROJECT DURATION

March 2018 to Feb 2023

SUPPORTED BY

Tata Trusts and Rural Development Department, GoUK



PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Over 5,000 Self Help Groups (SHG), 600 Village Organizations (VO), and 49 Community level Federations (CLF) will be formed, involving over 25,000 women
- Over 20,000 women will be skilled in community institutions frameworks and various rural enterprise-linked skills (Agri-horticulture, livestock, and off-farm)
- Over Rs. 32 crores worth of financial inclusion will be generated for 25,000 poor households
- 45 rural enterprises related to on- and off-farm activities will be established, successfully operated, and managed by community institutions.
- A cadre of 8,700 Community Resource Persons will be skilled and gainfully employed in different income-generating activities. At least 50% of SHGs formed will gainfully utilize their Revolving and Community Investment Funds for income-generating activities.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Livelihood Skills Uttarakhand Program (LSU) is designed to build a comprehensive rural livelihoods ecosystem of Uttarakhand. Rural communities are predominately dependent on subsistence livelihoods – primarily agriculture & allied activities. This is also prone to continuous risk due to climate change and environmental degradation. Migration in search of economic opportunities has manifolded over the years. Hence it has become imperative to design an enabling ecosystem that will foster the growth of diversified rural livelihoods.

To build this much-required rural livelihoods ecosystem for the State, Himmotthan Society and Tata Trusts had a collaboration with the Rural Development Department, Uttarakhand as implementation and technical experts for the implementation of USRLM in 5 blocks of the State – Pauri, Ukhimath, Chinyalisaur, Betalghat, and Berinag.

The program largely works by organising women through self-help groups and local federations <<Building their managerial and other skills to support and manage community institutions>> Providing them access to skilling programs around farm-based and non-farm-based activities << Encouraging financial inclusion through bank linkages and different CBO funds << Support and expertise to set up local enterprises and providing them requisite market linkages

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PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE YEAR 2021-22

As mentioned above, the program aimed at catering predominately to four buckets of impact. Since the program is in Government collaboration, its pace got impacted by restrictions posed in the second wave of Covid and 3 months of the Code of Conduct during elections in the State. The achievements across the program are as under

- 1. **Social Inclusion | Community Institutions Formation & Strengthening**
 - 273 SHGs, 60 VOs and 6 CLFs were formed
 - 890 CBOs were trained in accounting, record keeping and financial management of SHGs, VOs and Federations.
 - 1363 CBOs were given skill enhancement training on institution building of groups & cooperatives and their business planning.
 - 731 members received book keeping trainings at SHG level.
 - 1982 Community Resource Persons (CRPs) were trained and prepared
- 2. **Financial Inclusion | Connecting with formal channels of affordable financing**
 - 1103 Micro Credit Plans were made for financing
 - 618 SHGs were linked to banks for formal financial inclusion
 - 10.45 Cr fund was mobilized for CBOs in form of CIF/Start Up Fund/RF/CCL
- 3. **Livelihoods Skill Building | Building domain expertise**
 - 5001 households received training in 40+ farm and non-farm livelihoods by convergence with 5+ domain expert institutes (KVKs, RSETI, Udyan Vibhaag, Forest Department, Animal Husbandry etc.)
 - 2488 households started/enhanced these income generating activities
- 4. **Enterprises Establishment | Boosting rural micro-enterprises**
 - 7 Community Led Enterprises were established namely – local musical bands, bakery, dona pattal unit, knitting unit and spice unit.

The program has helped in unlocking and establishing various channels required for any rural livelihoods ecosystem to function and support thriving economies. It saw emergence of an increase uptake of entrepreneurship by rural women of Uttarakhand. The roll out also established some of best practices models, bringing in the best for the community by efficient collaboration and convergence between the Government and Himmotthan Society.

COLLABORATION NOMENCLATURE BETWEEN HIMMOTTHAN SOCIETY, TATA TRUSTS & USRLM (FUND & RESOURCE ALLOCATION)	
Tata Trusts & Himmotthan Society <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 10 Cr Fund allocation• Human resource deployment – a team of 22 skilled professionals (a team of 4 at each block and 2 at the State level)• Rural Incubation Support for Community Based Enterprises<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Skill building trainings in livelihoods activities- Enterprise establishment support by asset creation and technical support for different micro-enterprises	Government of Uttarakhand (USRLM) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Institution Building• Capacity Building of Institutes (SHG/VO/CLF Management)• Financial Inclusion (RF/CIF/Start-Up Fund, CCL)• Skilling & Training (Convergence with KVKs, Horticulture Dept. etc.)• Infrastructure & Asset creation (Building support for enterprises in some cases, MGNREGA etc.)

CASE STUDY

Rameshwari Devi | The Face of Rising Women Entrepreneurship in Rural Uttarakhand

Rameshwari Devi adorns many roles, a Van-panchayat sarpanch, president of Danda Nagraja SHG, milk collector in Sadhna dairy, and an active entrepreneur. Recently, she along with her SHG members fulfilled an order of 20,000 saplings worth Rs.3,00,000 for the van vibhaag. During her time at van-panchayat, they were assigned tasks of plantations, and land development from van-vibhaag. The saplings were procured from outside the region. Lwali, Pauri and many regions of Uttarakhand have many fields left uncultivated due to the advent of wild animals. Seeing an opportunity, Rameshwari proposed to use one of her fields which was nearby a road and had an access to water, to be developed into a nursery. She also saw this as a good income-generation activity for her SHG members. The idea was well received by the members, and they decided to take a loan to start the activity. Himmotthan's Pauri USRLM team helped the SHG unlock a CCL of Rs.1,00,000 from the bank.

The journey of setting up a model plant nursery in the Lwali cluster of Pauri started. Himmotthan's team helped the group receive an order of 20,000 saplings from Van Vibhaag. 3 days of training on nursery development was given. Convergence through MGNREGS was leveraged to build a water tank. Investment by the group was made in buying nursery bags, basic nursery accessories, and seeds. In the initial site setting, the tasks generated a month's employment for 7 women in the area. In one year, the nursery is now beaming full of green, healthy saplings of trees like Amla, Malta, etc. The group has decided to expand their activities to the nearby lands as well, and take their nursery to 50,000 saplings in the following year by taking a loan of Rs. 2,00,000.

Rameshwari is also a leading milk collective in Sadhna Dairy, set up in collaboration with the Himmotthan Society, Tata Trusts, and USRLM. She has single-handedly expanded the milk collection from 10 Ltrs. to 110 Ltrs. in her cluster. She wants to expand it to 500 Ltrs by maintaining the quality of the milk at her collection center.

She is well known for her dried vegetable badis and has her connections for sale. She is a practitioner. She has translated all her trainings for mushroom, agarbatti making into real and started with small productions. The dairy suffers because of the uncertainty with local drivers and a huge sum of transportation is incurred. She has also put a proposal to buy second-hand vehicle and running it for milk delivery in the dairy. A loan of Rs.2,50,000 has been agreed upon by her VO.

Like Rameshwari Devi, 10,000 women in LSU have either initiated or enhanced their incomes by adopting different livelihood activities.





HOLISTIC RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-ALMORA

Holistic Rural Development Project is a HDFC bank funded project being implementing in the 20 villages of HAWALBAGH block of the Almora District in Uttarakhand. The project commenced from 1st Jan.2021, for first phase, to 31st March 2022 and has been approved for next 2 years (up to march 2024).

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY

20 Villages of Hawalbagh Cluster,
District Almora

PROJECT DURATION

2021-2024

SUPPORTED BY

HDFC Bank

PROJECT AIM

The project aims to take a holistic approach towards rural development. The major objective is to introduce the farmers to various improved operations in Agriculture & Horticulture activity and technical knowledge of farmers in various farm and livestock activities. The project ultimate goal is to create sustainable, vibrant rural based enterprises directly to enhance the income of 1000 HHs of 20 villages by 2024.

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The project adopts the holistic approach of development by focusing on the five key areas of need these include

- 1. Skill Training & Livelihood Enhancement
- 2. Natural Resource Management
- 3. Promotion of Education.
- 4. Health & hygiene.
- 5. Financial Literacy & inclusion



KEY HIGHLIGHTS

SKILL TRAINING & LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT

- Fodder Plantations on 10ha of common van Panchayats land.
- 10 Agri tools banks set up in 10 villages for improved agriculture operations.
- 100 Improved Milch animal distributions to 100 poor and marginal women.
- 210 Goat distributions under semi-intensive goat promotion to 42 farmers (4+1 model).
- 6 improved Buck unit establishment (10 bucks each unit) for goat breed up gradation.
- 40 Goat, 60 cattle and 60 Poultry sheds renovations of poor farmers.
- 200 in spices, 200 in Vegetables and 100 farmers in pulses are supported for quality seeds, technique by experts.
- 15 Technical Trainings for community capacity buildings in farm operations.
- 15 Health & hygiene workshops organized with medical college Almora.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- 34 Low water harvesting structure covering around 7 acres of land under irrigation.
- Around 12000 RM Chain fencing distribution to 150 farmers.
- 8 water source renovation in 8 villages benefiting more than 200 HHs.
- 158 Solar street light installation in 20 villages.

PROMOTION OF EDUCATION

- 4 Primary Schools are renovated.
- 6 Smart classes in Junior high schools.
- Library & Water filters support in 19 schools.
- Sports kit to 7 High Schools.

HEALTHCARE & SANITATION

- 15 Health & hygiene workshops organized with medical college Almora.
- 20 Workshops are organized to improve the skill in livestock production & Management.

FINANCIAL INCLUSION

- Formation of 50 Activity based groups in the cluster.
- Establishment of FPO in cluster.
- 20 village development committee.



PARIVARTAN LAKHPATI KISAN (UTTARAKHAND)

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY

40 villages of Bin, Ramnagar and Kotabagh Blocks in Uttarakhand

PROJECT DURATION

January 2021- March

SUPPORTED BY

TATA Trusts/HDFC Bank

PROJECT AIM

Enhancing quality of life, livelihoods and increasing income of 2000 HHs in the central Himalayan region through self-sustained institutions and resilient livelihood interventions, irreversibly pulling these families out of poverty.

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

1. Diversification of livelihood activities and adopting good agricultural practices.
2. Empowerment of women-led community institutions
3. Strong backwards and forward linkages established through strong community institutions.
4. Entrepreneurship led interventions addressing various value chain gaps in overall agriculture-based livelihoods for small and marginal farmers.
5. 3-4 times increment in household income helping farmers reach the Lakhpatti mark (annual income > INR 1 lakh per annum).

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

PROMOTION OF IMPROVED AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE PRACTICES

1. 2 vegetable/horticulture nurseries established.
2. 24 Ha area covered under promotion of vegetables and, spices and 8 Ha area covered under High Density Orchards.
3. 14 Ha area covered for promotion of irrigation.
4. 9 Technical training conducted on improved agriculture practices with 438 beneficiaries.
5. Establishment of 2 CFC (Community Facility Centres) centers



PROMOTION OF LIVESTOCK ACTIVITIES

1. 2 Fodder Nursery Establishment.
2. 20 Ha area covered in Fodder Plantation on common land.
3. 20 milch animal distributed 6 cattle shed repair and 8 new cattle shed constructed.
4. Distribution of 200 goats to 40 farmers and 20 goat shed
5. constructed.
6. 2 Hatchery units established in Ram Nagar and Bin Cluster.
7. 20 Backyards established.
8. 4 Animal Health Camp organized with the help of AHD.
9. 7 Training conducted on Livestock management with 378 beneficiaries.

COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND COMMUNITY INSTITUTION STRUCTURES

1. 183 Village level Meetings in both clusters.
2. 14 youth are selected for different entrepreneurs development.



CASE STUDY

Entrepreneurship development through Agri-Horti Nursery

A four family member of shankar singh lives in village Dungabhul whose main source of livelihood was agriculture and animal husbandry. Shankar singh is already a hardworking farmer but due to lack of proper guidance and support he was doing agriculture work in traditional ways, due to which they were finding it difficult to earn their livelihood.

When Shanker singh got the information Parivartan-Lakhpatri kisan Project funded by HDFC Tata Trust is working with village family to increase income from agriculture, animal husbandry and other activity in the village. After which in the village level meeting it was purposed to set up a private nursery (Agri-Horti nursery) in 5 nali of land and the resolution was passed unanimously in the village level meeting. After that KVK scientist inspected nursery site and location and also talked about the nursery and protection of crops from insect and disease by the help of Himmotthan society. A polyhouse was constructed by the project in sep-2021 along with a LDPE tank for irrigation. In October 2021, 10500 seedling of local and N-53 onion seed were prepared in the nursery, which earned an income of Rs.5250,In 1 nali area planted peach seedlings and 7500 income obtained by preparing capsicum, pumpkin and brinjal saplings.

It was said by shree shankar singh that not only am I doing agriculture-horticulture nursery other farmers are also taking interest in doing High value crop especially vegetables with which express his gratitude to Himmotthan society and HDFC Bank for financial support, information and cooperation from time to time and he looks forward cooperation in the future so that he can increase the production and business of cash crop in his area together with the farmer.

INCOME DETAIL OF MR. SHANKER SINGH FROM THE SALE OF SEEDLINGS

BEFORE INTERVENTION (ITEMS)	INCOME (RS)	AFTER INTERVENTION (ITEMS)	INCOME (RS)
Capsicum	1500	Onion seedling	5250
Cabbage	250	Capsicum seedling	3900
Bean	350	Brinjal seedling	3100
Onion	720	Pumpkin seedling	500
Total	2820	Total	12750



INTEGRATED MICRO FINANCE INITIATIVES

Over the years, Himmotthan has developed and placed women led community institutions at the core as one of the key strategies for livelihood promotion and income enhancement. The institutional structure developed and supported by Himmotthan is having a strength of over 3,000 Self Help

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY

1,000 villages, 40 clusters, 50 Federations and 100,000 households of district Almora, Nainital, Bageshwar, Champawat, Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Rudraprayag, Pauri, Tehri, Uttarkashi and Dehradun of Uttarakhand and Sirmour and Kangra districts of Himachal Pradesh.

PROJECT DURATION

July 2015 to December 2021

SUPPORTED BY

TATA Trusts

Groups (SHGs), 49 FPOs (registered Self Reliant Cooperatives) with 24,250 women members. These institutions over the period accumulated a sufficient amount of Rs.2,213 Lakh to promote production enhancement and individual small enterprises at village and group-based enterprises at FPOs (SRC) level. SHGs were able to support their members with providing credit amount of Rs. 2,100 lakhs for different income generation activities in last 06 years. Agriculture, livestock and other allied programs of Himmotthan are implemented in integration of community institution to provide the an institutional platform as a vehicle to connect the farmers, production and market. Currently, FPOs (SRCs) are operating and managing 30 Micro dairies, 31 Community Facility Centres (CFCs), 12 Animal Feed cum Agro-processing units with a business turnover of Rs.3,587 lakhs in last 06 years. 31 SRCs are also engaged in marketing of agriculture produces and Individual small-scale poultry, goatery and off farm-based enterprises at group level having major adoption ratio. A cadre of 761 trained youth workforce is established in the community to provide their paid on-farm and off-farm technical services to the farmers at the door steps.

PROJECT AIM

To enhance the quality of life for over 100,000 HHs, through self-sustained institutions and sustainable & resilient livelihood interventions of approximately 1000 villages in 40 clusters in the Central Himalayan regions by 2020.

ECONOMIC VIABILITY

1. Cluster cooperatives mobilized Rs. 13.65 lakhs external funds to operate their businesses. However, they received an amount of Rs. 457.65 lakhs, as loan, working capital and revolving funds from different government and other sources.
2. Self-Reliant Cooperatives were able to achieve the turnover of Rs. 1,100 lakhs in the FY 2021-22 and a profit of Rs. 30 Lakh. The cooperatives and community are able to bear the 70% of the total cost of the cooperative staff from the businesses and services provided to farmers.
3. Capacity building - 2,396 SHG members trained on institution building, financial literacy and different economic activities during the year. however, more than 27,000 women members were provided awareness and skill trainings during the entire project duration.

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

- To form and strengthen 2000 SHGs, 50 Federations and block Cooperatives in 40 clusters thereby enabling them to take complete charge of their own operations, management and governance;
- To increase access to financial services (generating over 13.7crores credit from Banks/ FIs) of over 2000 SHG members for livelihood investment through linkages with banks and government programmes;
- To facilitate expansion, growth and profitability of the business of 40 federations through credit access and marketing linkages;
- To create a cadre of 1000 trained local service providers specially to strengthen the federations involved in enterprises;
- To enhance skills of around 10,000 women and other stakeholders for the sustainable operation and management of enterprises; and
- To enhance the income of rural households by Rs. 2 lakhs / year / hh through promotion of different products and services

To achieve the above objectives, Himmotthan adopted a multi-pronged strategy for the economic empowerment of the rural poor and women. The project followed the conceptual framework as given below:

- Building Self-Reliant Community Institutions for Self-Reliance: A three-tier community institutional structure (Primary Institutions i.e. the Self-Help Groups, Village Organisations; cluster Federations/ Cooperatives; and Producer Company) is evolved for livelihood financing.
- Meaningful Financial Inclusion: through livelihoods and Credit Planning in SHGs, established linkages with banks, NABARD and UK-SRLM.
- Self-sustainability and economic viability of community institutions: through promotion of democratic systems, efficient management and building viable businesses.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

INSTITUTION BUILDING

1. Formation of 44 new SHGs and strengthening of 3,148 existing groups including of 24,250 women members
2. 2,624 active SHGs linked with banks, maintaining books of accounts and rotating their finances
3. Formation of 04 new federations to reach up to total 49 cluster level federations

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION

1. SHGs collected an amount of Rs. 214.77 lakh in the financial year to reach up to cumulative saving of Rs. Rs. 1381.36 Lakhs during the project period,
2. Total Rs. 97.11 lakh of finances mobilized from external sources e.g. bank loans, CCL, Revolving funds and Community Investment Funds. The total cumulative external fund mobilized during the project period reached to Rs. 700.49 Lakhs,
3. Internal loan of Rs. 314.86 lakh is provided by groups to their members during the financial year. The total of Rs. 2,088.39 lakhs were provided to members for different economic and domestic activities.

COMMUNITY BASED TOURISM

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY

Tehri Garhwal and Rudryprayag District

PROJECT DURATION

Nov 2021- June 2024

SUPPORTED BY

TATA Trusts/MakeMyTrip Foundation

PROJECT AIM

The project aims towards creating replicable and scalable model for tourism in rural settings, called community based tourism

The project is proposed to pilot the initiative in three clusters that are close to the source markets of Delhi / Dehradun and where Tata trusts has a strong connect due to its prior presence. It is proposed to select three clusters out of the following areas in Uttarakhand: 1. Jadipani Cluster: Area between Dhanaulti, and Chamba 2. Maku Math-Rudryaprayag Cluster 3. Tehri Cluster: Area between Narendra Nagar and New Tehri

Methodology: A Responsible Rural Tourism center would be created within each cluster that would act as a focal point of intervention for the seven aspects of responsible tourism, viz:

- Built heritage & maintenance,
- Hygiene & basic service standards,
- Experiences and value-added services,
- Community participation,
- Waste management,
- Destination Sustainability
- Responsible Tourism Sales and marketing. Community would be trained and mentored using off-line (real time) and on-line delivery methods. On-the-job training and mentoring of the Resource persons, entrepreneurs and community would be done through a blended approach:
- Digital/ Physical, self-paced learning sessions
- Sessions anchored by the experts
- Peer-to-peer learning opportunities
- Curated workshops with the experts

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- A new high-quality tourism experience out of amalgamation of culture, bio-diversity and livelihood practices.
- Increased awareness and documentation of the natural and cultural heritage of the area within the communities, travel partners, volunteers and visitors through Responsible Tourism Centres.
- Mentoring of community institutions to instil custodianship of the rural destinations.

KEY HIGHLIGHT

- Training and capacity building of community towards managing visitors and support services associated towards providing a rewarding experience.
- Training of local youths to create, develop and disseminate visuals on different electronic platforms. Aimed towards destination, Individual HH and Community owned tourism assets in a region.





DIGITAL INCLUSION "UTTHAN PROJECT"

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY

Jaunpur, Chamba Blocks of Tehri Garhwal

PROJECT DURATION

Oct 2020-April 2022

SUPPORTED BY

Titan Company Limited

PROJECT AIM

The project aims to provide affordable-easy to access digital services and support to over 2200 HHs across 65 villages in Jaunpur and Chamba blocks of district Tehri Garhwal and to provide entrepreneurial support services to Covid-19 resulted returnees and their families through enterprise support, strengthening of Cooperative and its enterprise base

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- To Counter and Mitigate the Challenges associated with Livelihood Losses during the Pandemic on Individual and Households. Strengthen Community and Community Based Rural Enterprises
- Towards creating an enabling environment and support services to bridge the digital divide in rural areas.

KEY HIGHLIGHT

- Two community managed and operated Common Service Centres offering both online and offline services for enabling rural community to avail government and other benefits associated with different State and Centrally Supported welfare schemes and services.
- Extending the reach out of digital and other services to larger community members through the SHG and Federation network effectively, promptly and at a lower cost.



EDUCATION AND SPORTS INITIATIVE IN UTTARAKHAND HIMALAYAS

Education is among the most critical services required to fulfil every child's fundamental right to development. Himmotthan has been working closely with the state government to improve access to and quality of learning from early childhood to secondary education, especially for the most marginalized mountain children.

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY & COVERAGE

7 Blocks (Kotabag, Bageshwar, Agstaymuni, Chamba, Jaunpur, and Raipur) and 5 Districts (Nainital, Bageshwar, Rudraprayag, Tehri-Garhwal, and Dehradun).

PROJECT DURATION

February 2020 - September 2022

SUPPORTED BY

TATA Trusts

The unprecedented impact of the pandemic on education, with the extended closure of schools throughout Uttarakhand, defined the challenges and opportunities that the academic year 2021 offered. Multiple studies and surveys have highlighted that less than 10% of rural children were able to access online classes which were held during the pandemic, while around 35% have been able to access some resources. Studies have also revealed a learning loss in foundational learning skills along with an increasing number of out-of-school children. These factors are likely to have a long-lasting impact on the students' development, education, and well-being. With the understanding of learning loss and school closure for a long duration Education Portfolio of the Himmotthan put focuses on addressing issues of quality and equity in mountain education during the Academic Year of 2021-2022. Considering the unprecedented and extended closure of schools and Anganwadis, Himmotthan's direct Implementation team and partners adopted a blended approach to learning, focusing on engagement with teachers, students, and parents, wherever possible, while also running community-level learning centers and libraries for children in the villages with the help of community volunteers. These physical classes, library activities, and sports provided a much-needed connection with the process of teaching and learning for children in remote mountain clusters.

PROJECT AIM

To enhance the Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) at the primary level by working on the goals of ‘Nipun Bharat’ in 85 schools, Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) in 15 Anganwadi, Grass root athletics for Middle distance running in collaboration with Maharana Pratap Sports College, Dehradun and promotion of Blind Sports at National Institute of Visually Handicapped (NIVH) Dehradun by March 2022.



PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objective of the Himmotthan education and sports initiative is to democratize the functioning of educational and sports institutions, enabling communities to take ownership of these institutions, and hold them accountable. All stakeholders – school management committee, teachers, children, parents, coaches, blind sports persons, and athletes – are encouraged to work together towards a common goal. The major focus of the initiative is on the accessibility of quality education through early literacy competencies in children, setting up libraries, and continuous capacity building of teachers through focused training on Library development by graded learning and appropriate curriculum. The initiative aims to engage the school but at the core focus will be the quality improvement in education and sports system through deepening learning and system strengthening. Himmotthan believes that every child has the right to learn and play. Although more children than ever before are enrolled in

school, the duty-bearers obligated to realize this right for every child are collectively failing to improve learning, and this failure is deep and broad and has significant consequences. Many children lack the knowledge and skills to realize their full potential and maximize their contribution to their communities. Hence the Goal 2026 is the Holistic development of 13,000 children, through an amalgamation of Quality Education and Physical Literacy in alignment with UN SDG goals (SDG 4 Quality Education, SDG 5 Gender Equality, and SDG 10 Reduced Inequality)

KEY HIGHLIGHT

Under the initiative during the Academic Year 2021-2022 Primary Schools have been equipped with functional libraries and children have regular access to age-appropriate quality children’s literature, Anganwadi has been well equipped with Primary School Readiness component, and Grass root athletics program has been equipped with Sports Science support, nutrition, and expert coaching facilities while NIVH got best of the training facilities and exposure of players to National and International sporting events. This has encouraged children to continue their schooling and also developed awareness in the community of the importance of reading, writing, and Sports in the early days of their schooling. The initiative has been integrated with other ongoing HMP programs (agriculture, livestock, water, etc.) by adopting a cluster approach, and linking them to existing government programs and schemes to make a larger impact on the quality of life of rural mountain communities.

Collective efforts contributed to the following key results in 2021-2022:

Improving learning outcomes

Learning levels of primary school children have not kept pace with increased enrolment and the pandemic has certainly made a huge gap among mountain children. Considering this Himmotthan has put focus on Learning Enhancement Program in the classroom and at community learning centers, which focused on basic literacy and numeracy. This significantly improved Hindi and Math test scores, especially for students with initially low learning levels. Support to strengthen learning assessments in 85 schools also led to 34 % of children improving their test scores from Baseline. Apart from improving the Learning outcomes, Himmotthan has supported the implementation of behavior change initiatives through Physical Literacy modules, geared to spur demand for quality education, health, and well-being among parents and caregivers.

Building a solid foundation for lifelong learning at ANGANWADI Children's retention and learning, especially in the early years of primary education, depends on how well they start and how prepared they are for school. In Uttarakhand, 80 percent of boys and girls aged three to six years attend some form of Early Childhood Education (ECE), but it is not always of high quality. Himmotthan's efforts have thus focussed on building systemic capacity to deliver quality ECE and providing support for the development of developmentally appropriate ECE curriculum and learning materials. 251 Anganwadi children successfully graduated from Primary Schools with primary school readiness components during the Academic Year 2021-22. Supportive parenting is equally important and the value of learning through play at home. Himmotthan has created a cadre for supportive parenting through Mata Samiti. Mata Samiti meetings were conducted in every Anganwadi center monthly. In the 15 Anganwadi centers a total of 179 meetings were conducted and 162 members participated in these meetings.



EMPOWERING ADOLESCENTS WITH CHILD RIGHTS

Child Protection and Child Participation is a core strength of Himmotthan. Children are at the core of everything that is done by Himmotthan. Himmotthan believes that the child-driven model worked by equipping young people with knowledge, leadership, and communication skills. This created a platform for young adolescents to discuss their concerns and find realistic, locally tenable solutions. Because the problems were as varied as the communities themselves, Himmotthan focused on a wide range of issues, starting with child rights and participation in health and sanitation, education, civic engagement, preserving the environment, battling disasters, and turning away from practices that discriminate between genders or based on caste or religion. Himmotthan worked on the understanding that their “bottom-up, inside-out” model of development generated organic, lasting impacts that strengthen communities, build citizenship, combat discrimination, and raised the profile of child rights and child participation. Himmotthan's work with the Bal Sangathan reflected this philosophy and strategy. Himmotthan has created a cadre of children in Bal Sangathan. Bal Sangathan meetings were conducted every month. In the 15 Bal Sangathan, a total of 179 meetings were conducted and 341 members participated in these meetings.

CONTINUOUS CAPACITY BUILDING OF TEACHERS

Educating teachers for the challenges of foundational classrooms is a complex and multifaceted endeavor. Breaking patterns and learning new behaviours requires ongoing training and preparation as well as support and capacity building. During the Academic Year 2021-22 Himmotthan has continuously developed the capacity of teachers in Foundational Literacy & Numeracy (FLN), Library Development, Physical Literacy, and Para Sports. A total of 454 person-days of teachers training were conducted for professional development.

STRENGTHENING OF SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE AND COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

Community mobilization is the process of bringing together as many stakeholders as possible to raise parents-teachers, SMCs, and SMDCs awareness to assist in the delivery of resources and services delivered by the Government Schools to strengthen SMCs, SMDC's participation for schools' affairs of their locality. During the Academic Year 2021-22 Himmotthan has continuously developed the capacity of the School Management Committee by conducting 863 meetings among 85 SMCs.

100 DAYS READING CAMPAIGN- GOVT. OF INDIA 'PADHE BHARAT' INITIATIVE

The habit of reading instilled at an early age has an impact on a child's cognitive development and lays a strong foundation for future learning. It develops children's imagination, and creativity, enriches their vocabulary and communication skills, along with developing critical thinking and literacy skills. Following this ideology, Himmotthan, which works in the Central Himalayan region of Uttarakhand is supporting Govt. of India's 100 Days Reading Campaign 'Padhe Bharat' initiative in 100 villages of Uttarakhand. Through diverse book promotion fun-filled activities, also conducted through multiple vibrant and inviting Book Fairs, the team is nurturing children's interest in the world of books. To further the aim of nurturing a joyful reading culture embedded in NEP 2020, the campaign works to strengthen the goal of attaining Foundational Literacy and Numeracy in children.

SPORTS PROGRAM

During the FY 2021-22 Himmotthan has invested a lot in its 3 sports programs namely, the promotion of grass root athletics for middle distance running, Race Walking, Blind Sports, and Physical Literacy. 35 Athletes/Blind Sports persons represented National events during the FY 2021-22.



GRASS ROOT ATHLETICS PROGRAM

Himmotthan has initiated its Grass Root Athletics Program in collaboration with Maharana Pratap Sports College, Dehradun in April 2021 with the identification and screening of talented athletes for middle-distance running and race-walking events. Initially, Himmotthan delivered equipment to all 16 athletes including shoes, tracksuits, and fitness gear. In August 2021 Himmotthan identified and onboard sports science support to these athletes through Physiotherapists, Nutritionists, Assistant coaches, and Masseur. Simultaneously all the athletes' muscle skeleton and blood tests were conducted to know their current body situation and performance. Himmotthan has also provided athletes capacity-building training at high altitudes to all these 16 athletes at Ransi (Pauri-Garhwal) for 45 days. (7000 feet above sea level which is the second highest stadium in Asia).

ACHIEVEMENTS IN GRASS ROOT ATHLETICS PROGRAM

- 2 International representation in Race Walk Team Championship at Muscat, Oman.
 - 3 Gold, 3 Silver, and 3 Bronze in National Athletic Championship.
 - Himmotthan grassroots athletes participated in 2 state athletics events championships where they won 8 Gold, 5 Silver, and 4 Bronze medals.
- I) Promotion of Blind Sports in collaboration with the National Institute of Visually Handicap (NIVH): During the FY 2021-22 Himmotthan has developed a multi-purpose sports ground at NIVH for the promotion and training of blind sports person. During FY 2021-22 Himmotthan has trained 42 Para Coaches of 8 States through 3 TOTs.



**EDUCATION AND SPORTS INITIATIVE
DREAM WALK FROM CHAMOLI TO CALI,
COLUMBIA**

Mansi Negi, hailing from Chamoli district in Uttarakhand, became a celebrated inspirational source for girls of Uttarakhand when she won the Gold medal in 1st Khelo India Schools Games in 3000-meter Race Walking Championship in 2018-19. Training with Dronacharya Awardee coach, Anoop Bisht, under the Sports scheme on the athletic track of Maharana Pratap Sports School in Dehradun, she was well on her way to achieve her dream of representing India in Olympics in Race walking, a lesser-known athletic event in India.

The pandemic 2020 abolished sports and sporting calendars worldwide and the lost opportunities as well as uncertain financial and sporting futures had significant impact on general wellbeing of athletes and their safe return to sport.

For Mansi too, things were difficult. After the sudden demise of her father six years ago, financial support from her mother was limited. Staying away from home in Dehradun, she could not even manage her monthly house rent so additional expenses like sports science support like daily nutrition, physiotherapist treatment, masseur facility and medical expenses were out of question. She decided to quit athletics and return to her home town Uttarakhand to support her mother in farming because all the winning price money have been utilized during lockdown.

THE INTERVENTION

In 2020, just before the pandemic, Himmotthan Society (HMS) and Tata Trusts, launched the “Education and Sports Initiative in Uttarakhand” with the objective of providing support for talented players from the State. As part of the program, 16 athletes, based in Dehradun, training in Maharana Pratap Sports college, were selected basis their performance for advanced competitive training in athletics. Mansi was one of them.

HMS supported Mansi by giving them daily nutritional supplements based on expert advice from Sports nutritionist, medical service, services of a Physiotherapist and Masseur HMS also took care of her travel and boarding arrangements for her tournaments. Free from all sport specific financial burden, she could now focus on her training. After the lockdown was lifted, HMS organized a 60 days high-altitude training at Ransi, Stadium in Pauri Garwhal perched at an astounding altitude of 7000 feet above from sea level. The high-altitude training greatly helped all athletes to get back into competitive form and improve stamina and pace.

AFTER INTERVENTION

After getting regular support from the HMS, she was able to fully focused on their upcoming State and National Race-Walking Championship. She has participated in 6 National championships where she got 1 gold and 2 silver medals as well 2 gold medals in state championship from 2020-2022.

After brilliant performance winning gold medal in 20th National Federation Cup Junior U20 Athletics Championships, Chhotu bhai Purani Sports Complex, Nadia Gujrat she has been selected for representing India in World Race Walking Championship which was held in Cali, Columbia August 2022, where she improved her personal best.

QUOTES

Mansi Negi: The timely support given by Himmotthan during pandemic and after that is immense for my growth as an athlete. Competing with established Indian Race walkers in national event was particularly possible because of the timely nutrition, masseur, physiotherapy and medical facilities. I was able to focus on events without any hassles of travelling, equipment's and training because of the initiative taken by Himmotthan. I owe my journey to the dedicated team of Himmotthan and my coach Shree Anup Singh Bisht.

Anup Singh Bisht, Dronacharya Awardee Coach: Himmotthan athletics program was like a breath of fresh air for us. The program helped my athletes by providing nutrition, masseur, physiotherapist and individual kit and equipment along with training of trainer's program through Olympian Manish Rawat. Himmotthan has taken care of athletes travel and high-altitude training at Pauri-Garhwal which led to stupendous performance during national and international events.



Achievements in Blind Sports Program

- 2 International representations in Blind Football in Muscat, Oman, and United Kingdom.
- 1 Bronze Medal in 1500 meters, 20th National Para-Athletics Championship at Odisha.
- Himmotthan Organized the “All India invitational blind football tournament” in march 2022, where 4 teams participated from Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Uttarakhand. Team Uttarakhand won the tournament during penalty shoot-out by defeating Delhi in a pulsating final played at Himmotthan developed multipurpose ground.
- Ranking improved from 16 to 8 in the All India Nagesh Trophy (T-20) Cricket tournament.
- 15 Girls are actively participating in blind sports since the inception of the program, apart from this a multipurpose ground and specific equipment have also been provisioned

J) Promotion of Physical Literacy in Govt. School

Physical Literacy can be described as the motivation, confidence, physical competence, knowledge, and understanding to value and take responsibility for engagement in physical activities for life. Put simply, Physical Literacy developed in children sets them up for an active life. The lockdown and closure of schools have given Himmotthan a huge opportunity to directly work with children through physical literacy sessions. In these sessions, Himmotthan has put focused on joyful learning through its physical literacy session.

Achievements in Physical Literacy Program

- Broadcasted 75 Physical Literacy Sessions on various Social Media platforms along with 38 snapshot videos.
- About 4,000 children are directly involved with weekly Physical Literacy Sessions in 100 Project Villages. Also, 115 Community institutions comprising 85 School Management Committees 15 Mata Samitis, and 15 Bal Sangthan are constantly benefitted from these weekly Physical Literacy sessions within their community.
- Conducted 3 Physical Literacy TOTs for Juanpur, Chamba, Agstaymuni, and Kotabag Blocks. To date 55 Govt. School teachers and 30 field facilitators participated in these TOTs to promote Physical Education in Primary Schools of Uttarakhand.



CASE STUDY

Story of a schoolteacher named Pushpa Panwar, Rudraprayag who found a way to teach the children in her village despite the pandemic conditions

My name is Pushpa Panwar, I am 40 years old and work as a community volunteer/para teacher at Himmotthan, an initiative of Tata Trusts in Bhaushal village of Himmotthan Chandrapuri cluster, Rudraprayag, Uttarakhand. I have been associated with teaching for a decade, and this opportunity given by Himmotthan during the Covid lockdown came as a blessing in disguise for me in many ways.

My school is on the Kedarnath yatra route, where most of the men are busy at work, and women are occupied with their household chores. Children who were previously facing neglect due to parental absence at home have now lost touch with their education too because of the Covid lockdown.

During this period, Himmotthan approached me to conduct a community classroom in Bhaushal village. The initial days were very challenging as my village has hardly any online facilities. Holding physical classes in the community also became difficult due to the social stigma and taboo related to Covid.

However, with support from Himmotthan, we initially established an online learning platform for children. The Himmotthan team has supported us with laptops, Android phones, and mobile data recharge for parents as well as a few elders who stayed in the village.

When things improved, we set up a reading corner in the village with the help of Sanjay Singh and Ranveer Kathait, library facilitators from Himmotthan. Children from Bhaushal village as well as some nearby villages could come and make use of the facilities, and we organized various book-based activities for the children.

After April 2021, some new initiatives like 'reading meal and a community library were initiated in the villages. The community library was started in the village and not on the school premises because of safety and precautionary orders from the government. So, through this library and with the help of the children, we made efforts to get the community involved.

Soon after the schools re-opened, we shifted the community library to the school premises. Seeing our work relentlessly in the village, the SMC (School Management Committee) also came forward to help us. Now, in the SMC meeting which is held every month, parents and SMC members also read books while sitting in the community library corner.

I believe that the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in at least one positive thing - a much greater appreciation for government schools and organizations like Himmotthan. With children at home full time and parents struggling to balance work and the household, it was clear how schools and organizations like Himmotthan play a very essential caretaking role in society. In the last couple of years, parents' appreciation and gratitude for teachers, and the invaluable role they play in the well-being of students, have skyrocketed.



HIMMOTTHAN THEMATIC AREA OF WORK & PROGRESS HIMACHAL PRADESH





INTRODUCTION

Himachal Pradesh, a western Himalayan hilly state, situated in the northern part of the country is bordered by Jammu & Kashmir on North, Punjab on West and South-West, Haryana on South, Uttarakhand on South-East and China on the East. It is characterized by altitudinal variation ranging between 350 m to more than 6975 m. Total geographical area of the state is 55, 673 sq. km and state population as per 2011 census is 68,64,602 persons. The 90% of the total population reside in rural areas and 62% of the total workforce employed directly in agriculture and allied sectors. Himachal is one of the best performing states vis-à-vis over all development of the state. In most of social indicators Himachal is performing better than country as a whole. Per capita income of the state has increased many folds over period and today it is significantly higher than the national average. Institutional reforms and successful implementation of land reforms has significantly contributed in poverty reduction in the state.

The economy of the state has gone through structural changes as the contribution of primary sector has decreased and secondary and tertiary sector has increased in the GDP over time. Today agriculture contributes only 14% in state GDP while industry and service sector contribute 40% and 46% respectively. State is also a desired tourism destination and tourism industry contributes 7% in the GDP.

Agriculture in the state is characterized by low productivity yet a large workforce is employed in agriculture. Out of the total geographical area of the state (55.67 lakh hectares), the area under operational holdings is about 17% (9.55 lakh hectares) and is operated by 9.61 lakh farmers. The net sown area of the state is only around 12% the total geographical area, typical of a hill state, out of which only 20% area is irrigated. The average size of land holdings is about 1.00 hectare but 70% of the farmers are marginal with average land holding of 0.4 Ha.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Going forward Himachal Pradesh aspire to higher growth and sustainability and achieving new developmental milestones. Achieving double digit growth, enhancing agriculture productivity, eradication of poverty, improvement in quality of health and education, 100% access to safe drinking water, infrastructure development and eradication of all forms of inequalities are some of the major milestone Himachal has set for 2030. To achieve desired milestones and their sustainability in the next one-decade Himachal Pradesh will be working on Employment generation, organic and climate resilience agriculture, mechanization and technological interventions in agriculture, women empowerment, water conservation, forestation, skill development, financial inclusion and climate change adaptation and resilience.

Himmothan Himachal Journey-

- Tata Trusts through Himmothan Pariyojana, has initiated interventions in Himachal Pradesh, focusing on (i) Watershed Development and Sustaining Mountain Livelihoods; (ii) Drinking Water and Sanitation; and (iii) Support Research Support to YS Parmar University, Sloan.
- In 2018 Himmothan, as part of its long-term strategy has launched livelihoods intervention, livestock value chain and institutional development in two village clusters in Baijnath and Rait block of District Kangra covering 2700 HHs of 30 villages. The project focused on livestock management and creating livestock-based community enterprises.
- In 2019, a project on Water Security- through Integrated Village Development model is initiated in the adjoining villages of Dhaula-kuan industrial area in Paonta block of Sirmaur district with the support of Tata Global Beverages Ltd. Total 14 villages, covering around 3304 households. The overall objective is bringing water security through developing a comprehensive village development plan.
- In year 2021 a project on holistic rural development was started in Sujanpur and Nadaun blocks of Hamirpur district covering 1000 HHs of 20 villages. Project aims at enhancing quality of life of people through sustainable and resilient livelihood interventions and services for holistic growth.

Through its interventions in Himachal, in the last four years Himmothan has created a strong footprint in terms of local institutional strengthening, promotion of livestock value chains, Water security, and holistic rural development. Himmothan has established the models of micro dairy, poultry farming, mushroom farming agriculture value chains, institution development and water security in the state. Working on Integrated community development model, Himmothan is focusing on creating the replicable demonstrations of livelihoods and water security and expand them to other geographies of the state.

PROJECT AIM

Improving the quality of life of 25000 mountain HHs in, 350 Villages in 10 Blocks of 5 Districts of Himachal Pradesh through sustainable interventions on livestock, agriculture and water & sanitation till 2025.

KEY OBJECTIVES

- Establishing 4 decentralised mountain dairies to enhance incomes of milk producers,
- Establishing agriculture value chain-based enterprises in 3 clusters to enhance farm income,
- Organising 400 women SHGs for promoting micro finance activity, Formation of a State Level producer company, providing livestock and agriculture-based services to the stakeholders,
- Building capacity of 2000 community members (women, farmers) on different livelihood activities.
- Enhancing water security through WASH and spring shed management in 100 villages.



CENTRAL HIMALAYAN LIVESTOCK
INITIATIVE (CHLI)
HIMACHAL CHAPTER

PROJECT COVERAGE
2 Clusters, 30 Villages, 2700 HHs

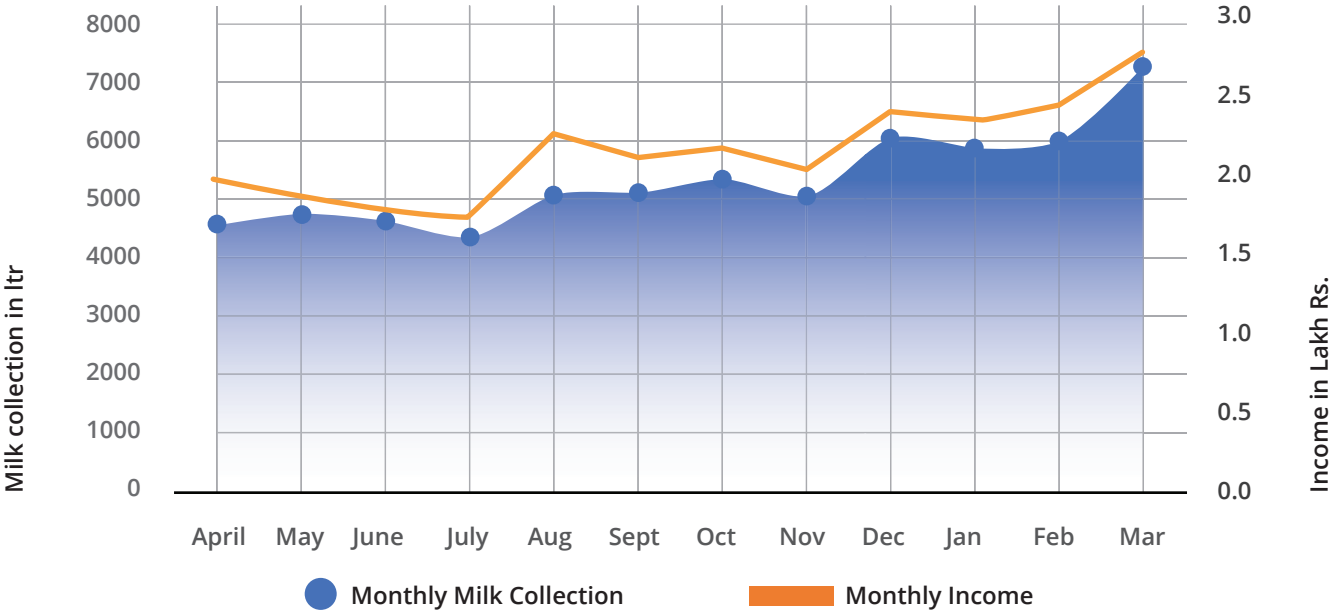
PROJECT GEOGRAPHY
Kangra, Hamirpur & Sirmaur

SUPPORTED BY
TATA Trusts

INTERVENTIONS UNDER CHLI
MICRO DAIRY ESTABLISHMENT

Establishment of Micro Dairy enterprise in Boh Drini cluster has been a key intervention under CHLI programme in Himachal Pradesh. Learning from the experiences of “Decentralized Micro Dairy Model” promoted by Himmotthan in Utrakhand, a micro dairy is promoted to provide milk marketing services to milk producers of the cluster. At present 130 milk pourers are associated with the micro dairy. In the current financial Micro dairy had achieved the annual turn-over of Rs. 26.40 Lakh out of which Rs. 20.34 Lakh has gone back to milk pourers as milk payments and dairy could make profit of Rs. 16000/- after meeting its operational expenses. The micro dairy enterprise aims at expanding into more villages to increasing its milk collection and bringing all milk producers under the ambit of a Farmer’s Producer Organisation (FPO).

MICRO DAIRY BUSINESS APRIL 21 TO MAR. 22





FODDER PLANTATION

- The fodder resource development on common land has been one of the key interventions in Himachal Pradesh. Over period Himmotthan in collaboration with MGNEGA has established a model of fodder plantations on common lands under which high quality fodder plantations are carried out on common lands and Ghasani (degraded private rass lands). Improved forage crops like Oats, Barseem, Sorghum, Pearl millet are cultivated in private lands. During current year fodder promotion was carried out on 5 ha common land forage cultivation was done on 32 Ha private land.

LIVESTOCK HEALTH AND MANAGEMENT:

- Himmotthan is implementing a joint project on, community fodder interventions and capacity building on animal health and management in collaboration with DGCN College of Veterinary & Animal Sciences CSK HPKV Palampur, initiated in Boh Drini and Utrala clusters. Under this Veterinary College is providing technical training, organizing health camps and supporting in establishing fodder demonstrations in two clusters. During the current year 3 animal health camps and 10 technical trainings on livestock health and management were organised in two clusters.

COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS PROMOTION

- In the current year Himmotthan focused on capacity building of existing community institutions/ SHGs. Groups are trained in accounting and book keeping, and encouraged for inter loaning, financial inclusion and linking with Govt. programmes. In the year 2020-21 more than Rs. 11.38 lakhs were mobilised as monthly saving. The inter-loaning within groups enabled group members to access easy credit support of Rs. 11.61 for income generation and consumptive use. Going forward, all SHGs will be linked with SRLM programme and producer members will be organised under producer groups and federated under a Producer company.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- 2 nurseries of improved fodder grasses and tree species has been established in two clusters
- 5 ha fodder plantation carried out on common lands and Ghasani lands, while 4 ha old plantation was renovated and maintained
- 32 ha cultivation of forage crops has been done on private lands
- 4 Cattle sheds have been constructed under MGNREGA
- 20 improved Goats have been distributed to 4 goat rearers
- 1000 Poultry birds of Him Samridhi breed have been distributed to backyard poultry farmers
- 3 Animal health camps have been organised in collaboration with DGCN College of Veterinary & Animal Sciences CSK HPKV Palampur
- 10 trainings on animal health and management have been organised in collaboration with DGCN College of Veterinary & Animal Sciences CSK HPKV Palampur
- 7 Self Help Groups comprising 50 members have been organised
- 11.60 Lakh rupees credit support to SHG members through interloaning
- 20 Lakh rupees income to milk producers associated with micro dairy

PROMOTION OF MILLETS AND TRADITIONAL CROPS IN KANGRA, (H.P)

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY

25 Villages, 2165 HHs of Boh Drini Cluster
District-Kangra

PROJECT DURATION

October 2021 - September 2024

SUPPORTED BY

NABARD

Himachal has witnessed a sharp decline in the cultivation of millets and other traditional crops. In the last 4 decades millets cultivation area has reduced around 600% and millet production has reduced by 400%. Millets were cultivated in many parts of Kangra district and they were part of the dietary habit of people, but over period farmers have switched to other crops and millets and traditional crops are out of cultivation. Himmotthan started “Promotion of Millets and Traditional Crops in Kangra” project in Boh- Drini cluster of Kangra district under a NABARD supported programme with the aim to reintroduce the cultivation, self-consumption and establishing market linkages for surplus produce of these crops.



PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- To generate awareness among farmers regarding traditional food crops and farm bio-diversity.
- To promote self-consumption of traditional food crops among farmers to enhance household nutritional security.
- To conduct field piloting of traditional food crops and demonstrate package of practices of selected crops especially for rainfed conditions.
- To build the skills and capacities of farmers in cultivation of traditional food crops.
- To scale up the cultivation of selected crops emerged after field pilots.
- To establish market linkages for surplus produce to enhance farm income.

INTERVENTIONS

The project started in the month of October 2021, and in the current year project focused on base building, awareness generation, training and demonstration of cultivation of these crops at small scale and preparing farmer for upscaling the cultivation in the coming year.

AWARENESS GENERATION CAMPS

Over period farmers in the area had stopped cultivation of millets and current farmers are not unaware about these crops and their cultivation practices. Two awareness generation camps are organized in Ridkamar and Drini Gram Panchayts to educated the farmers about the advantage, cultivation and use of Millets and traditional crops. Around 150 farmers and local SHG members participated in these camps.

TRAININGS ON CULTIVATION PRACTICES

A training was organised to demonstrate the cultivation technique of Naked barley and Linseed crop in collaboration with Agronomy Department of Chaudhary Sarwan Kumar Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya (CSKHPKV) Palampur. Around 60 farmers participated in the training.

CROP DEMONSTRATION AND CULTIVATION

In the rabi season Naked Barley and Linseed crops are promoted for cultivation. Since farmers are cultivating Naked Barley for the first time, 10 demonstration plots were established to demonstrate the package of practices of the crops. In the current season 55 Kg Naked Barley seed was sown by 55 farmers on around 1 Ha land while 10 kg Linseed was sown by 10 farmers on 0.35 Ha land



CASE STUDY

Guddi Devi, a housewife, is a resident of Kharidi village of district Kangra, Himachala Pradesh. Her 6-member BPL family includes her husband, three children and her paralysed mother-in-law. Her husband who is a wage labourer is the only earning member of the family. They have a very small piece of land (0.1 Ha) which is not sufficient to even provide food security for the whole year. The family was unable to manage the medical expenses and education of their children.

In year 2018 Guddi devi got associated with Archana Self Help Group, promoted by Himmotthan society in her village. She did not reveal this to her husband but somehow managed to participate in SHG meetings and give Rs. 100 every month as SHG saving. She has been very regular in SHG meetings and training programmes and took benefits of agriculture and fodder seeds provided by Himmotthan. In year 2021 when Himmotthan promoted micro dairy in the cluster and a milk collection center was established in her village, she applied for a loan in her SHG to purchase a cow. She got a loan of Rs. 20000/- and purchased a crossbreed cow which gives 6 liter milk every day. Guddi Devi is selling 3-liter milk to Dhauladhar micro dairy. Remaining 3 liter she is keeping for her family use and producing Ghee. Now with sale of milk and Ghee, she is able to earn Rs. 3500-4000 every month. Over period she has repaid Rs. 14000/- of loan amount to the SHG.

Today she is happy that she is contributing in family's income and sharing the burden of her husband. In future after completing the loan she is planning to apply for another loan to purchase another cow to further enhance her dairy business.

Guddi Devi - "Getting associated with Archana was a very good decision and today I am able to support my family because of the loan facility provided by the SHG and doorstep market of milk available to her. Now my family is also supportive about my association with SHG and other programmes of Himmotthan."



HOLISTIC RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT HAMIRPUR (H.P)

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY

20 Villages, 02 Blocks
(Sujanpur, Nadaun)

PROJECT DURATION

March 2021 - February 2024

SUPPORTED BY

HDFC BANK

Households benefitted through
community level activities: 1500 HH

Hamirpur is the smallest district of Himachal Pradesh with total population of 4.5 lakh according to 2011 Census, of which 93% is rural population. Sex ratio and literacy in the district is 1095 and 88.15% respectively. Hamirpur is a subtropical region with elevation variation between 400 – 1,232 meters from sea level. District forms a part of dry zone along the Shivalik Hills which is a water scars region. The average annual rainfall is about 1350 mm and only 5% of the net sown area is irrigated.

Himmoththan Society is implementing Holistic Rural Development Program (HRDP), in Hamirpur with the support of HDFC in 20 village of Sujanpur and Nadaun developmental Blocks located at distance of 30 Km from district headquarter. Among 20 villages, 8 are spread in 3 Gram Panchayats of Nadaun and 12 villages are spread in 3 Gram Panchayats of Sujanpur Tihra Block. The project is focusing on harnessing natural resources and integration of multiple livelihood activities for income generation, infrastructure development, institutional set-up, leadership skills, health, hygiene and education for complete development of a village.

PROJECT AIM

To enhance the quality of life through sustainable and resilient livelihood interventions and services for holistic growth for over 1000 HHs by 2024



PROJECT OBJECTIVE

- To promote holistic & integrated development of the villages by focusing on multi thematic areas of livelihood, education, skill development, health, and hygiene.
- To generate self -reliant livelihood opportunities through promotion of micro-enterprises & entrepreneurship.
- Natural resource management through interventions in agri-horticulture, animal Husbandry, and irrigation.

In the designing phase of the project a detailed Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) was carried out involving local Gram Panchayats, Community leaders, Local Line departments, community institutions and community members, which has led to creation of village wise implementation plan. In the last one year, village wise Village Development Committees (VDCs) are formed which have equal representation of all sections of village community. VDC is a core institution at village which plays the key role in beneficiary identification, site identification, consensus building, ensuing community contribution, conflict resolution and monitoring.

PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Natural Recourse Management

- **Rural infrastructure development:** Solar light and drainage pits are established to promote clean energy, provide safety and convenience to villagers and improve village sanitation condition. Total 101 Soak pits are constructed and 198 Solar Street lights are installed in 20 villages
- **Drinking water security:** Project promoted Jalminar at public place for easy and clean drinking water availability in the villages dealing with drinking water problems. 1 Jalminar of 5000 lit capacity is constructed in Balh village benefitting around 40 HH.
- **Eco-village development:** Bamnehar villages is being developed as Eco- Village adopting sustainable development built around sustainable use of the key natural resources and reducing human ecological footprints. Under this, 75 Solar home lights, 40 biomass Chulas are distributed and 31 solar street lights are installed in Bamnehar village.

2. Skill training & Livelihood Enhancement

- **Poultry Promotion:** Poultry rearing is promoted to provide a supplementary income and nutrition source to the farmer HHs. Adopting value chain approach, backyard poultry units, Poultry Brooder House and Broiler birds units are being promoted. 1 Brooder unit, 18 backyards and 3 Broiler are established with poultry entrepreneurs who earned Rs. 2.1 Lakh from the sale of birds and eggs in last one year.
- **Livestock health management:** To promote improved livestock rearing practices, better animal management, livestock health care and breed improvement 20 Animal health camps are conducted in which 1910 animals are treated and provided feed supplements.



- **Agriculture:** nursery promotion and inputs for production enhancement- To enhance crop productivity and farm incomes HRDP is promoting cultivation of High value crops. Project is ensuring availability of quality planting material, seeds, medicine etc. by promoting agriculture nursery and providing critical agro inputs to the farmers. 02 agriculture nurseries are established which produced 70000 saplings of different vegetables.
- **Crop protection from wild life:** The human wildlife conflict in the project area is quite high, HRDP is promoting chain link fencing and Solar Animal Repellents to protect the farmer's crops from the wild animals. 6000-meter chain fencing and 30 solar animal repellents are installed to protect 85 Acre cultivable land of 130 beneficiary farmers.
- **Promotion of Poly houses:** Cultivation of high value crops and off-season vegetables is promoted under poly Houses to help farmers earn good income. 08 Polyhouses are established and 5–6-ton vegetable production is expected from these poly Houses by May 2022.
- **Promotion of mushroom farming:** Demos on Mushroom farming are promoted to provide additional income and promote mushroom farming as an enterprise. 9 Mushroom units are established which produced 2.5-ton button mushroom and generated income of Rs. 3.2 lakh in one production cycle.
- **Training and capacity building:** Multiple technical and institution building training and capacity building session are being organized under HRDP to livelihood promotion and creating strong community institutions.

3. Health Care and Hygiene

- **Health camps and awareness raising camps:** Rural health camps and awareness raising camps on Women & Child health are being organized for health awareness, disease diagnosis, treatment and recommendation. 20 rural health camps and 20 women and child health awareness camps are conducted in which 487 patients were treated and 768 women & children were orient.

4. Promotion of Education

- **School infrastructure development:** To ensure safe drinking water availability, hygienic sanitation unit and strengthening school infrastructure HRDP carried out renovation work in 5 Govt. schools and installed water filter and coolers in 14 schools.
- **Smart classes establishment:** To improve teacher's effectiveness in the class and academic performance of students, 4 smart classes rooms are established in 4 Govt. schools benefitting over 1000 students.
- **Celebration of significant days:** To educate the general public on issues of social concern & celebrate achievements of humanity, 40 significant days are celebrated in villages and schools.



FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Going forward the project will be renewed for next two years. Interventions taken up in the 1st year will be strengthened and scaled up in value chain mode and new enterprises will be setup. Producer group and FPO will be formed to take up community level interventions. Small scale enterprises like Hybrid feed unit, Agri processing unit, Bakery, Dona pattal making units will be targeted which will be executed by the women lead FPO. Backyard Poultry value chain, vegetable value chain, mushroom value chain will be targeted for livelihood enhancement. Natural resource management and smart school development will also be focused.

CASE STUDY

CREATING MULTIPLE LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS AS SAFETY NETS

Bholi Devi from village Garoru Ranauta of Block Sujampur, was under financial constraints for some years. Her husband is not keeping well since last few years, so the responsibility of four school going children and meeting daily expenses is with Bholi Devi. She used to sell vegetables on the roadside but during covid, she had to close her outlet. Thereafter She was unable to meet her household and medical expenses of her husband. She was selected as a beneficiary under HRDP for poultry farming by the village development committee. Project supported her in establishing a backyard poultry unit under which she got project support for construction of poultry shed, purchase of poultry equipment, purchase of 150 broiler chicks and training on poultry rearing. She raised these birds very well, sold them after 45 days and earned a profit of Rs. 15,000/-. From this profit she purchased the second lot of 100 chicks and now continuing her poultry unit. Bholi Devi can't stop thanking Himmatthan Society and HDFC Parivartan for their support. She says "I enjoy my work and earn good profits from my new poultry unit. Poultry has helped me during marriage of my daughter and meeting my husband's treatment expenses".



WATER SECURITY THROUGH INTEGRATED VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT MODEL

PROJECT

Water Security through Integrated Village Development Model

SUPPORTED BY

Tata Consumer Products Limited
(May 2019 – December 2021)

BACKGROUND

Groundwater water management through participatory approach and strengthen local livelihoods system through integrated village development model this project is supported by Tata Consumer Products Limited (TCPL) that has the aim to create sustainable water sources, raise awareness and build capacities on water and sanitation in the communities in which they operate. It is a multi-sectoral intervention that integrates livelihood with water and food security, sustainable agriculture, sustainable forestry and renewable energy into the developmental paradigm of the community. During this phase of the project a total fourteen villages have been selected which comprise of 4,134 households with a population of 19,498. The Phase -1 completed in December 2021 and the new phase discussion and planning is underway which may start from next year.



An impact assessment has been undertaken by TCPL through an independent agency "Consultivo" the key findings of assessment are as follows:

KEY UPDATES

- Groundwater recharge works in 15 hectares.
- 9 gas constructed and 6 schools covered under school sanitation activities.
- 5,465 horticultural plants.
- 20 Sanitation units constructed at household level.
- Prepared inventory of 20 water sources.
- Water quality monitoring of 20 water sources of 14 villages.
- 20 Compost pits in 14 villages.
- 14 villages covered under IEC/BCC campaign.
- Strengthen and build the capacity of Forest Development Council.
- Trainings and expert visits of Krishi Vigyan Kendra and Regional Horticulture Research and Training Station (RHR&TS), Dhaulakuan, Paonta Sahib, Sirmaur.

IMPACTS/OUTCOMES

- Around 150 million liters of ground water has been recharged in Paonta valley Aquifer system
- Improvement in soil moisture and also check soil erosion in Upper Catchment area.
- Improvement in water quality due to practice of Organic farming.
- 67% of the respondents emphatically confirmed that the supply of drinking water has improved as a result of implementation of the project.
- 50% of the respondents confirmed that the quality of drinking water they get has 'somewhat improved', around 47% were absolutely sure about the improvement. However, 61% of the women were absolutely sure of improvement as against 25% men.
- Decentralized water governance has been promoted and Forest Development Committee (FDC) has been used to implement the programme.
- Behaviour Change of Community towards water quality and its management.
- 70% women and adolescent girls have changed their Behaviour after





HIMMOTTHAN THEMATIC AREAS OF WORK & PROGRESS UNION TERRITORY OF LADAKH





INTRODUCTION

Ladakh is northernmost part of India, sharing borders with China (Tibet Autonomous Region) in the east, Pakistan Occupied Kashmir in the west and Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in the north. The region is surrounded by mighty Himalayan range in the south, and Karakoram and Kunlun ranges in the north. It is a cold desert lying in rain shadow of the Great Himalayas. Climatic conditions are extreme; summer temperatures can go up to 30 degrees Celsius, whereas winter temperatures can easily fall below minus 20 degrees Celsius. It is characterised as a cold and arid region where annual precipitation is about 100mm per year. Only a single crop is possible in a year. The major crops grown are barley, potato, green peas, wheat, buckwheat, mustard seeds, onions, root vegetables (onion, radish and carrot) and vegetables.

In 1979, Ladakh was divided into two districts, namely Leh and Kargil for administrative purposes. Each of these districts is now governed by an autonomous body called 'Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council', which came into existence in 1995. Leh district is situated at an elevation of 2900m to 5900m above mean sea level, between 32°–36° North latitude and 75°–80° East longitude. It covers an area of 45,100 square kilometres making it the second largest district in the country after Kutch in Gujarat, in terms of area. With a population of 1,33,487 (as per 2011 census), Leh is one of the most sparsely populated regions in the country. The population density is three persons per square kilometre.

Kargil is located at a distance of 230 km from Leh on Leh-Srinagar Highway. The district has an area of 14036 square kilometre, situated between 30 to 35-degree North latitude and 75 to 77-degree East West longitude. It has a population of 1,40,802 as per 2011 census, spread across 129 revenue villages.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA OF LADAKH

- More than 94% of rural population in Ladakh falls under Scheduled Tribe as per Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011.
- 73% of the families fall under BPL category
- 70% population depend on agriculture sector directly or indirectly
- Only a single crop is possible in a year due to short growing season, which is limited to summer months (April to September)
- Average agricultural landholding is 0.5 hectare per family according to District Statistical Handbook 2014-15.
- 67% of food commodities are imported through surface and air transports to meet the local demands, leaving a huge imprint on environment in the process.
- The region remains cut off from rest of India for six months in the winter.
- Vegetables imported through air are priced at Rs.120 a kg which is unaffordable for poor families
- 80% of the households depend on glacier-melt water for irrigation and 100% of the land is irrigated through diversion-based channels.
- Ladakh is biggest producer of apricots in India; 15,789 metric tonnes according to a report published by the Administration of Union Territory of Ladakh. Roughly 50% goes waste.
- Per capita income in Ladakh region is Rs. 58,113 in 2011-12 according to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of J&K.
- Total cropped area is 21403 ha

LEH LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVE

The Leh Livelihood Initiative is conceived by Tata Trusts in collaboration with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC) in 2016.

Genesis

Tata Trusts initiated its operations in Ladakh in 2005 in collaboration with Tata Institute of Social Sciences and LAHDC Leh. This collaboration led to the development of comprehensive micro-level plans for all the 93 Halqa Panchayats in Leh district.

Formation of Programme Management Unit in Leh

The Trusts has been involved in a number of developmental initiatives in Ladakh since 2010 after the catastrophic flash-floods that destroyed many lives and villages in the region. The catastrophic flash floods were responded by the Trusts through immediate relief and long-term rehabilitation programs.

In January 2016, a Programme Management Unit (PMU) was setup in Leh to oversee the Initiative which was directly implemented by Tata Trusts and partner organisations.

Transfer of Responsibility to Himmotthan Society

In April 2018, the overall management, coordination, implementation and monitoring of the programme was transferred to Himmotthan Society, Dehradun (an associate organisation of Tata Trusts for Central and Western Himalayan Region).



PROBLEM STATEMENTS

- Small landholding of 0.5 ha per family and short agriculture season of six months
- Lack of value chain development of apricots, vegetables and wools is hampering rural employment and economy
- Lack of harvest and post-harvest technologies cause high wastage (>50%) in apricots
- Agriculture is less remunerative for small and marginalised farmers without crop diversification and marketing linkages
- Farmers are hesitant to adopt new techniques, technologies and high value crops due to lack of knowledge and access to infrastructures
- Climate Change is causing natural glaciers in recede faster than before posing a big threat and challenge to local farmers
- Manual operation leading to high labour intensity and danger to livestock when temperatures drop to sub-zero in winters
- Adverse climatic conditions leading to limited vegetable cultivation particularly in winter months resulting in high dependency on imported food grains
- Low yield of crops due to limited access to water for irrigation and infrastructures

PROJECT LOCATION

On 9th August 2019, the state of Jammu and Kashmir was bifurcated into two Union Territories namely Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh as per the J&K Reorganisation Act of 2019. The Union Territory of Ladakh came into effect on 31st October 2019.

DEMOGRAPHY

Districts	No. of revenue villages	Panchayats (Nos)	Blocks (Nos)	Households (Nos)	Population (Nos)	ST%
Leh	113	93	16	21,909	1,33,487	72%
Kargil	127	95	12	18,338	1,40,802	87%
Total	240	188	28	40,247	2,74,282	80%

Himmotthan Society has adopted 50 revenue villages distributed into four clusters namely Sham valley, Kharu cluster, Changthang and Nubra valley for its interventions. The project clusters are:

Cluster-1: Sham valley is predominantly apricot growing belt. It lies in the west of Leh town, along the sides of lower Indus River. The furthest village is called Dha which is located at a distance of 165 km from the district headquarter of Leh. Himmotthan Society has expanded the programme in neighbouring Aryan valley, which falls in Kargil district. mainly focusing on apricot value chain, crop diversification and natural resource management.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The Tata Trusts and Himmotthan had implemented a wide range of projects and activities over the years such as artificial glacier construction, renovation of water resources for irrigation need, value chain development of potato and apricots, off season vegetable cultivation under greenhouses, crop diversification for income enhancement and handicraft promotion, etc.

Over the years, the Trusts and Himmotthan Society have developed strong networks with different stakeholders in Leh district and demonstrated successful pilots which are ready to scale-up. Hence, a few more years’ interventions will be required to lead multiple value chains to their sustainable conclusion through a strong partnership mode. In this regard, Himmotthan has approached to National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CINI), Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC), HDFC Bank and other donor agencies for joint collaborative projects for Leh district.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) in Leh is responsible for planning, designing, execution and reporting of the project activities. The main office of PMU is situated in Leh, and cluster offices in Kharu, Nyoma, Diskit and Achinathang. The projects are managed by 15 full-time employees, 19 community resource persons and master trainers and 20 Board of Directors of community institutions (or FPOs).

Cluster-2: Changthang is home of predominantly nomadic tribes known as ‘Changpa’. It lies in the east of Leh close to Indo-China border. The furthest village is called Hanley which is located at 224 km from the district headquarter.

Cluster-3: Kharu cluster is predominantly a vegetable growing belt. It lies close to Leh town, within a radius of 35 km to 70 km. Its proximity to Leh offers easy access to markets and buyers, including Indian Army which is deployed in Ladakh in huge numbers.

Cluster-4: Nubra valley is a popular tourist destination in Ladakh. But it is also popular for horticulture crops like seabuckthorn, apple, apricot and wild berries. The climate is suited for cultivation of a wide range of vegetables and cereal crops for both commercial and self-consumption. The block headquarter, Diskit is located at the distance of 120 km from Leh town.

The Leh Livelihood Initiative has directly benefited 4000+ tribal families living in 53 villages covering nine administrative blocks. By 2023, we plan to reach 5,000 households in 50 revenue villages spread across 10 blocks of Kharu, Khaltsi, Nyoma, Rong, Skurbuchan, Panamik, Diskit, Turtuk and Sodh) of Leh and Kargil districts.

FIVE YEAR STRATEGY PLAN OF HIMMOTTHAN SOCIETY IN LADAKH FOR 2020 TO 2025

The Five-Year Strategy Plan in Ladakh is based upon the learnings and directions that have been constantly enriched by the community, development institutions both of Government and Non-Government Organisations. The development interventions are broadly classified into

- Lower Indus valley (Sham Valley) with focus on niche horticulture produce like apricots
- Upper Indus (Changthang) with focus on livestock, craft-based activities and rural tourism
- Mid Indus region (Kharu and Rong Valley) focusing on vegetables, watershed, milk and value-added milk products along with promotion of protected farming
- Nubra valley focusing on crop diversification, protected farming, horticulture and food processing. These development interventions will be further strengthened through cross-cutting themes like alternative energy sources and water resource management etc.

MISSION STATEMENT

Building technological solutions to enhance adaptive capacities of 5,000 tribal farmers in 50 villages of Ladakh towards creating a climate smart, high value agricultural ecosystem.

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY

The geographical coverage is aimed to cover 50 villages in 10 administrative blocks of Leh and Kargil districts in Union Territory of Ladakh by 2025. In overall, the projects will directly benefit 5,000 tribal families with a total population of over 20,000. Indirectly, it will benefit more than 30,000 families through sharing of knowledge, resources and common facilities created by the project.

OBJECTIVES

- To enhance the adaptive capacity of farmers in overcoming effects of climate change and shrinking glaciers on farming system
- To develop value chains of four key products i.e., apricots, vegetables, wools and milk that will result in doubling of farmers' income
- To diversify rural farmer's income through promotion of high value crops, mulching technology, better market linkages, organic farming and rural tourism etc.
- To adopt decentralised renewable energy solutions to enhance crops productivity, reduce drudgery and generate income for tribal communities
- To empower tribal women towards financial independence and gender equality through skills development, both farm-based and off-farm based activities





CROPS DIVERSIFICATION FOR ENHANCEMENT OF RURAL FARMER' INCOME IN LEH DISTRICT

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY
Leh district in Ladakh Union Territory

PROJECT DURATION
January 2019 to March 2022

SUPPORTED BY
NABARD

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- To cover 150 acres of land under high value cash crop with improved production technologies
- To enhance the crop productivity through mulching technology
- Encourage farmers for seed production for self-consumption
- Developing farmers and consumers interface through FPO for developing market linkages for fresh and value-added vegetables

PROJECT AIM

To diversify income of 400 farming families through promotion of high value crops and improved methods of vegetable cultivation. The targeted community includes 13 villages/ hamlets in Kharu and Rong blocks of Leh district will be covered for the proposed interventions. The selected villages are Ikk, Tuna, Shara, Tukla, Liktsa, Tarchit, Changa, Martselang, Kharu, Hemis, Sakti, Chemday and Igoo

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- 10 kg watermelon seed (Bejo Sheetal 2000) distributed to 125 farmers in six villages; 33.30 acre of land is covered under watermelon cultivation using mulching technology.
- 0.87 kg tomato seeds (Sultan) distributed to the farmers; 4.75 acre of land under tomato cultivation.
- 65 kg onion seeds (Dark Red) distributed to the farmers; 16.25 acre of land under onion cultivation. In total, 74.30 acres is covered under improved seed varieties
- 17 rolls of black plastic mulch (100 micron, 2x100 metre) distributed to 57 farmers in three villages and two farming group in Takmachik and Lehdo. It will cover 1.1 acres of agricultural land under mulching technology.



FORMATION OF VEGETABLE FARMER PRODUCER ORGANISATION IN LEH DISTRICT

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY

Leh district in Ladakh Union Territory

PROJECT DURATION

January 2019 to March 2022

SUPPORTED BY

NABARD

PROJECT AIM

The overall aim of the project is to enhance quality of life for over 300 farming families, through formation and strengthening of FPO for post-harvesting, processing and marketing of vegetables from 10 villages of Leh district in Jammu & Kashmir state.

The creation of a Farmer Producer Organisation in Kharu block of Leh district will provide the institutional platform for addressing the gaps in forward linkages to vegetable marketing. The FPO will enable aggregation of the produce and also enable aggregation of the demand for technology products that will add value in harvesting and drying



PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- To form and strengthen at least two Farmers Interest Group (FIG) from each village and aggregate in FPO
- To develop and improve their overall business management skills of working with the suppliers (farmers) and to improving service products, delivery and efficiency to the suppliers
- To demonstrate improvement in managing business operations and management;
- To facilitate expansion, growth and profitability of the FPO business through input supply, credit access and marketing linkages

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Member mobilisation and awareness programme organised in 11 villages wherein 270 farmers participated
- 172 new members enrolled in the Vegetable FPO
Rs. 17,200 membership fees collected from the new members @ Rs.100 per member
- Rs. 48,000 share capital collected so far from 240 members @ Rs.200 per member
- Distributed agricultural tools to 240 members
- Four Board of Directors and one CEO trained at Sahyadri Farms, Nasik on FPO management and business operations
Rs. 15,000 business turnovers in the first year of operation





CHANGTHANG LIVESTOCK AND WOOL CRAFT PROMOTION

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY
Leh district in Ladakh Union Territory

PROJECT DURATION
September 2019 to August 2022

SUPPORTED BY
NSTFDC

PROJECT AIM
The project aims to improve the quality of life and incomes from improved livestock wool craft-based interventions for 300 families in three villages of Leh districts in Jammu & Kashmir.

TARGETED COMMUNITY
Changthang comprises of 14 revenue villages spread across three administrative blocks of Durbuk, Nyoma and Rupshow in Leh district. It covers a vast geographical area of 4,000 square kilometre. As per 2011 census, there are 2,063 households with a total population of 10,800 living in Changthang sub-division. The block headquarter, Nyoma is located at a distance of 180km from Leh town. Himmotthan Society has selected three villages namely, Nyoma, Mudh and Hanley for the project interventions. It will bring direct benefit to 300 families, including 50 artisans.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Promotion of Wool Craft Based Enterprise in three villages of Nyoma block (Nyoma, Mudh and Hanley) taking the value chain approach.
- The project would directly reach out to 300 households through various project interventions
- Community owned wool-based enterprises will be set up
- At least 50 craftsperson and nomads will be organised in use of better livestock management practices and craft tools respectively.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Besides tools and raw materials, Himmotthan Society supported the artisans and their Self-Help Groups in furnishing of their work-sheds. A nice workplace allowed the women to work more freely and comfortably without causing any kind of damage to expensive tools and products.
- We have formed six SHGs in three villages under the project and they are supported fixture and furniture such as carpet, tables, chairs, shelves and other accessories.
- The artisans in Changthang have produced more than 90 woven products during the training programmes and thereafter. These products required milling, bleaching, dyeing and finishing before they are displayed at retail outlets and trade fairs for marketing. Income generated from marketing of these products is used for creating revolving fund of the SHGs.
- Six Ashford Kiwi Spinning Wheels are installed at the Product Development Centres in three villages to train the rural artisans in spinning of pashmina wool. The ownership of these tools will be transferred to the SHGs as a part of exit strategy of the project.
- 12 kg of sheep wool is supplied to artisans for spinning using Ashford Kiwi Spinning Wheels.
- 40 women artisans are trained in knitting, spinning and weaving.





TATA TRUSTS

 CINI

SUSTAIN+



SOLAR APRICOT DRYER

Month & Year of project : August 2020

Total cost of Solar Dryer : Rs.65,000

Project contribution : Rs.40,000 (62%)

Community contribution : Rs.25,000 (38%)

Drying capacity (fresh) : 100 kg

This project is executed by Himmatnagar Society under the Leh Livelihood Initiative of Tata Trusts and its funding partners (CINI and Sustain+)

CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION ON AGRO-PROCESSING AND LIVELIHOODS IN TRIBAL AREAS OF LEH DISTRICT

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY

Leh district in Ladakh Union Territory

PROJECT DURATION

January 2020 to March 2022

SUPPORTED BY

Ministry of Tribal Affairs,
Government of India

PROJECT AIM

The overall aim of the project is to set up a Centre of Excellence (CoE) for agro-processing and training through action research and documentation that will benefit 1500 tribal families living in 20 rural villages in Leh district.

TARGETED COMMUNITY

Out of 112 revenue villages, 20 villages/ hamlets will be covered for the proposed interventions. The selected villages are Takmachik, Domkhar, Achinathang, Skurbuchan, Lehdo, Dha-Beema, Khaltsi, Hanu, Tarchit, Tukla, Shara, Igoo, Kharu, Chemday, Sakti, Hemis, Changa and Martselang



PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Establishment and Management of Centre of Excellence for agro-processing and training
- Action research and documentation of livelihoods of tribal families in 20 villages
- Market studies and research on promotion of agro-products

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Establishment and Management of Centre of Excellence for Agro-processing and Training

- PAU Forced Circulation Based Solar Dryer is successfully tested at Takmachik village. A detailed study report is also prepared with inputs from scientists from Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.
- One apricot oil expelling machine, seed decorticator, foot and hand sealing machines, vacuum packing machine and ink bar price coded machine and tables for sorting and grading installed at CoE Takmachik.

Action research documentation and publication on tribal families

- Verified and uploaded 1500 household data on web portal of Himmotthan Society, which consist of 174 questions in the baseline survey.
- A detailed report on traditional indigenous knowledge and practices of tribal families in Ladakh, while focusing on Sham valley, Kharu cluster and Changthang is prepared.
- Eight training manuals and nine leaflets prepared for publication on the basis on field trainings and research works.

Skilling and capacity building of tribal farmers

- Three project staff along with 15 farmers from five villages attended 1-day training in Khaltse on post-harvesting technologies organised by the Department of Horticulture in collaboration with Department of Post Harvesting Management, Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technologies Kashmir.
- Field trainings on apricot osmotic dehydration organised for 232 farmers in seven villages of Sham valley.
- 1-day farmer exposure visit is organised for 82 farmers from 12 villages of Kharu cluster at different research institutes in Leh
- 6-day residential training on traditional shoemaking organised at Himnya for 23 rural youths of Kharu cluster.
- 1-day training cum meeting for FPOs organised in Sham valley and Kharu. The training includes the concept of FPO, business planning and operations, financial management, AOA and MOA, share capital, the election of the board of directors and appointment of auditors etc.
- Training on tomato puree and sauce making, mix-vegetable pickle, apricot blended chocolate organised for 66 youths from five villages of Sham valley and Kharu cluster with the help of KVK Leh.

Marketing studies and research on promotion of agro products

Market survey for vegetables carried out at Manali Mandi (HP), Bhuntar mandi (HP), Takoli Mandi (HP) and Chandigarh Mandi. Similarly, meetings are conducted with various market players and stakeholders for vegetable marketing such as green pea, cauliflower, potato and onion.

Designed and developed standard customised chocolate mould for marketing of apricot blended chocolate under JULLEY LADAKH brand.



SPRINGSHED-BASED WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT IN SAKTI VILLAGE OF LEH DISTRICT

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY
Leh district in Ladakh Union Territory

PROJECT DURATION
April 2020 to March 2022

SUPPORTED BY
NABARD

PROJECT AIM

The overall aim of the project is to improve the adaptive capacity of farmers in Ladakh in overcoming the effects of depleting natural glaciers on farm sectors through integrated water resources development that will directly benefit 375 families in Sakti village.

TARGETED COMMUNITY

Sakti village is located at a distance of 55 km from Leh, the district headquarters and 20 km from Kharu, the block headquarter. Sakti watershed comprises of two Halqa Panchayats known as Sakti Tagar and Sakti Taknak. In total, there are 375 households spread across 14 wards or mohallas. The total agricultural landholding is 285 hectares. Average landholding is 0.76 ha or 1.88 acres. Farmers grow mostly barley, green pea, potato, mustard, wheat and vegetables. Sakti comprising two Halqa Panchayats, namely Sakti Tagar and Sakti Taknak. It is situated at a distance of 55 km east of Leh town. It consists of 370 households with 1718 people.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- To conserve water in the form of ice by blocking surface run-off in winter months through a technique known as ‘artificial glacier’ for enhancement of crops yield in Sakti village
- Creation of Village Watershed Committee that will manage project activities and take care of repair and maintenance of structure created in future
- Capacity building of VWCs
- Linking farmers of Sakti village to vegetable FPO of the upper I ndus belt
- Capacity building of Board of Directors and members of Vegetable FPO through trainings and exposure visits

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Nine women from Sakti received 2-month training on knitting under the tutelage of a master trainer. Similarly, 9 knitting machines are purchased and distributed to two SHGs for production of knitted products.
- Five ponds or water reservoirs are repaired and renovated in Sakti under the project to increase their storage capacity, while avoid leakages.
- The details of the water ponds are given below:

S.No.	Name of Pond	Village	Block	Households Benefitted	Acreage coverage	Storage capacity
1	Kalaksa	Taknak (Sakti)	Kharu	22	75	25 lakh litres
2	Kharchung	Taknak (Sakti)	Kharu	30	78	11 lakh litres
3	Kyankar Yokma	Taknak (Sakti)	Kharu	30	87	25 lakh litres
4	Toktsey Lung	Taknak (Sakti)	Kharu	20	75	5.8 lakh litres
5	Tukchu Zing Yokma	Taknak (Sakti)	Kharu	30	95	30 lakh litres



LEH LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVE PHASE 2

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY

Leh and Kargil districts in Ladakh
Union Territory

PROJECT DURATION

August 2020 to July 2023

SUPPORTED BY

Tata Trusts

PROJECT AIM

The overall aim is to improve the living condition of 4000 families living in 40 rural villages of Ladakh by promoting land-based economy and social enterprises that will ultimately lead to sustainable development in the region.

TARGETED COMMUNITY

The project is in Leh district of Union Territory of Ladakh. Himmotthan Society has selected 40 villages spread across six administrative blocks of Leh and Kargil districts for implementation of proposed activities. In overall, the project will directly benefit 4,000 tribal families in three clusters (Lower Sham valley in the west, Changthang in east and Kharu in the central) with a total population of over 20,000. Indirectly, it will benefit 1000 more families through sharing of knowledge, resources and facilities created by the project

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Value chain development of three key products i.e., apricots, wools and vegetables.
- Formation and nurturing of 60 farmer groups, two Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) and establishing self-sustainable social enterprises and Centre of Excellence (CoE).
- To ensure assured irrigation to small-scale farmers through innovations, appropriate technologies and people's participation.
- To promote decentralised renewable energies and solutions for overall economic upliftment of tribal farmers and nomads.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Due to unavailability of 3-phase transmission line at the Apricot Processing Centre in Takmachik, the oil expelling machine could not be made functional. In order to reduce the running cost of the machine, it is decided to replace the 3-phase 2HP motor with a single phase 3 HP motor. A new induction motor of 3 HP 220-volt 1440 RPM with single phase connection is installed to make the oil expelling machine functional and running.
- Punjab Agricultural University is assigned the task of designing a new prototype of solar apricot dryer, as per the input provided by Himmotthan Society
- A sand filtration unit and accessories are installed at Rumbak Thang to avoid blockage of drip nozzles. Because, water lifted from Indus River is muddy and sandy, particularly in summer due to melting of glaciers.
- An external evaluator is hired for validation of MIS data or information collected, compiled and reported. It was mandated by Tata Trusts for release of next instalment.
- 15 kg of chamomile, 200 kg of kidney beans, 500g of tomato and 17 rolls of black plastic mulch distributed to 298 farmers in five villages
- 66 kg of green pea seed distributed to FPO members in Sakti, 7 kg per family.
- 9 progressive farmers are trained on Package of Practise for watermelon, muskmelon, tomato and cucumber production



ENHANCING ADAPTIVE CAPACITY OF FARMERS TO OVERCOME EFFECT OF SHRINKING GLACIERS ON AGRICULTURE IN CHANGTHANG REGION OF LEH DISTRICT

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY

Changthang in Leh district

PROJECT DURATION

October 2020 to September 2022

SUPPORTED BY

NABARD

PROJECT AIM

The project aims at promoting innovative ideas of water conservation and distribution in the high altitude and mountainous regions of Ladakh with idea of creation of Artificial Glaciers.

TARGETED COMMUNITY

The project is implemented in Mudh and Tsaga villages of Changthang in Leh district. The inhabitants of these villages are semi-nomadic. Natural glaciers and springs are only source of water to meet the demand of villagers for irrigation and drinking. This project will directly benefit 169 households in Mudh and Tsaga

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- To meet the demand of irrigation during the crucial sowing season in May and June. Assured irrigation could result in increased in income for project beneficiaries.
- Increased availability of water also leads to pasture and fodder development in the villages and help in saving or earning income of Rs.8,88,000 annually for both the communities.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Two artificial glaciers are successfully constructed at Mudh and Tsaga villages.
- Three stone embankments (dry masonry walls) are constructed at Mudh with an average length of 95 feet and average height of 5 feet. It can store up to 35 lakh litres of water in the form of ice during winter season.
- The project has created 108 man-days for masons and labours involved in the construction of artificial glacier in Mudh.
- Two stone embankments (dry masonry walls) are constructed with an average length of 78 feet and average height of 5 feet in Tsaga. The walls are 100 feet apart, and thus capable of storing 20 lakh litres of water in the form of artificial glacier.
- It has created 41 man-days for masons and labours involved in construction of the artificial glacier in Tsaga village.



DEMONSTRATION AND ADOPTION OF SOLAR APRICOT DRYERS AND APRICOT HARVESTING NETS BY TRIBAL FARMERS IN LOWER SHAM VALLEY OF LADAKH

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY
Sham valley of Ladakh

PROJECT DURATION
October 2020 to September 2021

SUPPORTED BY
NABARD

PROJECT AIM
It aims at promoting innovative ideas to reduce the wastage during harvesting, thereby ensuring optimum utilisation of resources so that the farmers receive fruitful results for their efforts
Thus, the project will be implemented in Leh and Kargil districts of Ladakh Union Territory, spread across 11 villages (7 in Leh and 4 in Kargil) located in lower Ladakh or Sham valley. The cluster of 10 villages in lower Indus belt of Ladakh is already selected for formation Apricot FPO under NABARD funded project,

covering Leh district. The list of selected project villages is Domkhar, Achinathang, Skurbuchan, Dha-Beema, Hanu, Takmachik and Lehdo villages in Leh district and Darchik, Garkone, Chulichan and Sanjak villages in Kargil district.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- To reduce wastage of apricots by 50%, thereby resulting in additional income of Rs.23,520 per household in the case of dried apricots and Rs.7,500 in the case of fresh apricots.
- 263 tons of apricot will be harvested using harvesting nets in 11 villages. A total no. of 17,500 apricot trees are now harvested using the net. Wastage or spoilage from apricot trees is reduced by half.
- Two tonnes of 'A' quality dried apricots are produced resulting in additional increased in price of product from Rs.250 to Rs.400

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- 173 harvesting nets distributed to farmers in three villages of Sham valley (Lehdo, Hanu Thang and Dha) and three villages of Aryan valley (Garkone, Darchik and Sanachey).
- Five Solar Apricot Dryers installed at Hanu Thang and Lehdo villages. The beneficiaries contributed 30% of the dryer cost



ESTABLISHMENT OF RURAL MART IN NYOMA, CHANGTHANG

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY

Nyoma in Leh district

PROJECT DURATION

March 2021 to Feb 2023

SUPPORTED BY

NABARD

PROJECT AIM

To facilitate marketing linkages for agro based products through setting up of retail outlets within the district and to cover the risk involved in the initial stage of setting up of the rural retail outlet in Leh district.

TARGETED COMMUNITY

The project will bring direct benefits to 300 farmers of two FPOs and 50 artisans in the first year and this number will increase to 500 farmers in next 4-5 years of project's growth and interventions. Rural based produces, both farm and off-farm from different FPOs, FIGs and SHGs in Leh and Kargil districts will be marketed directly to consumers through the Ladakh Rural Marts. The retail margin and profit earned from Rural Marts will help in maintaining the business operation sustainably throughout the years. Similar models will be replicated in other block headquarters and touristic locations in Ladakh

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- To collect farm and off-farm products of rural villages, where FPOs and SHGs are presently operational for marketing purpose.
- To increase income for local artisans, and farmers by marketing their produce through rural mart.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Selection and opening of rural mart in Kharu**
Location for retail outlet is selected in Nyoma block headquarter, which is situated near main road by the SHG members and Himmotthan field staff. The main target customers will be army, tourist in summer season and locals.
- **Selection of Salesperson for rural mart**
SHG members of Semskit Tsogspa anonymously selected one person among their SHG members as a salesperson for the rural mart- Nyoma in the month of Oct 2021.
- **Sales of products through rural mart**
The outlet is stored with local handicraft products made of wool, such as Woollen “Nambu”, Shawl, knitted sweater, hand gloves, hats etc. made by SHG members and local artisans and dry apricots FPO product.

Sales record of Rural Mart Nyoma for FY 2021-22

S.No.	Product	Quantity	Community institution (FPO/ SHG)	Price
1	Apricot 250 g	15	Apricot FPO	3,750
2	Apricot 500 g	8	Apricot FPO	4,000
3	Traditional shoes	1	Apricot FPO	900
4	Half woollen chester	2	Thundel Tsogspa	850
5	Woollen gloves	1	Thundel Tsogspa	150
6	Half socks (Zomba)	1	ATHundel Tsogspa	150
7	Woollen cap	5	Thundel Tsogspa	750
8	Half woollen chester	1	Junu Lakzos Tsogsopa	600
9	Full Socks	10	Thundel Tsogspa	2,500
Total				13,650

- **Furnishing of rural mart**
Basic furnishing such as basic finishing of outlet, shelf have been made from community contribution to start the retail outlets.
- **Visibility banner**
Boards are installed at the site to increase the visibility. We are planning to install more such boards and hoardings to improve the visibility and marketability of the shop.



ESTABLISHMENT OF RURAL MART IN LEH

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY

Kharu in Leh district

PROJECT DURATION

March 2021 to February 2023

SUPPORTED BY

NABARD

PROJECT AIM

To facilitate marketing linkages for agro based products through setting up of retail outlets within the district and to cover the risk involved in the initial stage of setting up of the rural retail outlet in Leh district

TARGETED COMMUNITY

The project will bring direct benefits to 300 farmers of two FPOs and 50 artisans in the first year and this number will increase to 1000 farmers in next 4-5 years of project's growth and interventions. Rural based produces, both farm and off-farm from different FPOs, FIGs and SHGs in Leh and Kargil districts will be marketed directly to consumers through the Ladakh Rural Marts.

The retail margin and profit earned from Rural Marts will help in maintaining the business operation sustainably throughout the years. Similar models will be replicated in other block headquarters and touristic locations in Ladakh.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- To provide a marketing retail outlet and platform for local agro-products of FPO, SHGs, and local artisans.
- To increase income for local artisans, and farmers by marketing their produce through rural mart.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Selection and opening of rural mart in Kharu
Retail outlet for rural mart -Leh is identified and selected near Kharu market along Leh-Manali Highway by the President and Secretary of Vegetable FPO, along with cluster team of Himmoththan Society.
- Selection of Salesperson for rural mart
Sales of products through rural mart
The operation of rural mart started after the appointment of salesperson in November 2021. More than 34 different products are displayed including both farm and off-farm at the Rural Mart. These products are developed by FPOs, SHGs, FIGs and rural artisans for marketing. Till now we are able to sell Rs. 13,730 worth of products, including 19 kg of dried apricot, woollen shawl, apricot kernel oil, roasted barley, traditional shoes etc. Furnishing of rural mart along with visibility banners



FOCUSSED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, LEH

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY

Leh and Kargil districts in Ladakh Union Territory

PROJECT DURATION

August 2020 to July 2023

SUPPORTED BY

HDFC Bank

PROJECT AIM

To improve the quality of life of 5500 families spread across 50 rural villages of Ladakh by promoting land-based activities and social enterprises that will ultimately lead to sustainable development in the region.

TARGETED COMMUNITY

The project will directly benefit 5,350 households in 50 villages spread across 7 administrative blocks of Leh and Kargil districts. Indirectly, it will bring benefit to more than 7,000 families through demonstration units, knowledge sharing, technological transfer, sharing of resources and project outputs.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- To address the water situation for irrigation purposes by introducing newer concepts of watershed management, spring-shed management and irrigation infrastructure development
- To bring vast wasteland under greenery by planting trees, orchards, fodder and crops production
- To form and strengthen Self Help Groups, Farmers Producer Organisations and community institutions through trainings and make them self-reliant cooperatives
- To adopt environmentally friendly, appropriate technologies for farm mechanisation and value addition pre and post harvesting
- To improve the quality of life of poorer families living in the remote and far-flung villages of Ladakh by strengthening the forward and backward linkages in product development and their marketing etc.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- 2 artificial glaciers are constructed in Hundri and Murgi village of Nubra valley. The resultant water is utilized for irrigation purposes in the sowing season. 68 households are benefitted from this activity.
- 7 water reservoirs are repaired and renovated. The reservoir (locally known as 'zing') are constructed in the project villages so that there is no wastage of water. The water from the stream is stored in the reservoir (or storage tank) during the night and released during the day to the fields through the irrigation canals. Water starts filling in the reservoir in mid-March. The benefits are evident especially around the peak sowing time when the water discharge in the stream is low and water seepage is high in traditional canals due to low velocity. Moreover, the increase in water discharge enables the farmers to irrigate the fields faster, saving precious time. Due to improvement and up-gradation in the structures, less time and effort are needed for the repairing works. It also helps to avoid disputes among farmers, which often arise due to shortages of water. 515 households are benefitted from this activity.
- 5 irrigation canals are repaired and renovated. It helps in reducing the seepage and spillage caused due to damaged canal/channels. In two villages, Skampuk and Lakjung only materials are provided to the community and civil works for repairing and renovation are done by the villagers themselves in the form of 'Shramdhan'. 294 households are benefitted from this activity.
- 3 residential trainings are organised for 16 women artisans from Changthang in weaving, knitting and spinning. 5 product development centres are established to train 84 artisans with the help of 16 Master Trainers.
10 solar apricot dryers are installed (5 in Sham valley and 5 in Nubra valley). Roughly 7 tonnes of apricot will be dried using these dryers in this year. 'A' grade dried apricot will be selected through proper sorting and grading for marketing purposes, while ensuring doubling of income of the farmers.
- 7 commercial greenhouses of size 50x24 ft and one domestic greenhouse of 32x16 ft constructed in Nubra clusters benefiting 6 individual farmers.
- Foliar fertilizer is distributed to 239 farmers in five villages of Sham valley for spraying on apricot trees.
- 470 apricot harvesting nets distributed in six villages of Sham valley.
- Livestock management and animal health camps are organized in 24 villages spread across four clusters i.e., Nubra (10), Sham (4), Kharu (5), and Changthang (5). More than 880 farmers participated in the health camps. Medicines and vitamins are distributed to village communities for the treatment of livestock, which includes bovirium, cald/minfa gold, tonophospine, HB strong, blotosil, nilzana, dermez, cflox tz bol, albomar, fenbendazole (de-worming), mineral mixture and anti-diarrheal.
- Awareness camps on Farmer Producer Organisations conducted in 10 villages of Kharu cluster and six villages of Sham.
- 2-day exposure visit organised for 40 dairy farmers at Defence Institute of High-Altitude Research (DIHAR) on Dairy Farm Management. Similarly, a 3-day training on feed preparation is organised in six villages, attended by 90 farmers.
- 8 kg of watermelon seeds, 1.5 kg muskmelon distributed to 257 farmers in four villages in Kharu and 625 farmers in nine villages of Nubra clusters covering 31.80 acres of agricultural land.
- 1 kg tomato seeds distributed to 80 farmers in four villages of Kharu and 638 farmers in nine villages of Nubra covering 5 acres of agricultural land.
- 7.5 kg onion seeds distributed to 115 farmers in two villages of Kharu and 635 farmers in nine villages of Nubra covering 5.83 acres of agricultural land.
- 62.27 kg of crucifer seeds, cabbage (40 kg), cauliflower (1.6 kg), broccoli (670 g), knol khol (20 kg) distributed to 298 farmers in four villages of Kharu and 633 farmers in nine villages of Nubra covering 155.67 acres of agricultural land.
- 35 kg carrot seeds distributed to 238 farmers in four villages of Kharu and 632 farmers in nine villages of Nubra covering 17.5 acres of agricultural land.
- 62.5 kg carrot seeds distributed to 298 farmers in four villages of Kharu and 666 farmers in nine villages of Nubra covering 4.16 acres of agricultural land.
- 195 roll of black plastic mulch film (100 micron) distributed in four villages of Kharu and nine villages of Nubra covering 9.64 acres of land under mulching technology.



WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH SKILL DEVELOPMENT OF ARTISANS IN CHANGTHANG, LADAKH

PROJECT GEOGRAPHY

Changthang in Leh district

PROJECT DURATION

October 2021 to September 2023

SUPPORTED BY

NABARD

PROJECT AIM

The project aims to improve the quality of life and incomes from improved livestock wool craft-based interventions for 200 families in six villages of Leh district in Ladakh Union Territory.

TARGETED COMMUNITY

Changthang Cluster has three administrative blocks of Durbuk, Nyoma and Puga/ Rupshow. Currently Himmotthan society has selected six villages of Changthang Cluster which will benefit 200 families of Changthang Cluster. Participants of master trainers in knitting training are from 5 different villages; Nyoma, Mudh, Tsaga, Rongo, and Hanley.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- To empower rural women by upgrading their skills in making pashmina products.
- To promote pashmina based enterprises in 6 villages of Changthang cluster and to help them with generating more income from their crafts works.
- To trained 200 artisans in the Changthang Cluster by the five five master trainers in knitting.
- To make product development centre in the six village of Changthang Cluster.
- To create an enabling environment for promotion of FPOs of women artisans

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- 16 women completed master trainers residential training in Leh (6 in spinning, 5 in knitting and 5 in weaving).
- 86 artisans from 6 villages are trained in spinning, knitting and weaving by the Master Trainers.
- 7 product development centres established with 30 Ashford Kiwi Spinning Wheels, 20 fly shuttle looms and knitting needles etc.
- 9 SHGs are formed and two SHGs have opened bank account.
- 246 products (147 knitted and 99 woven) developed for marketing
- 21 kg yarn (pashmina-10 kg and sheep wool-11 kg) produced

ETHICAL PRACTICES

Himmotthan being an organization which aims towards improving the lives of women have also ensured that more women talent is attracted at all levels especially at the Cluster and at the Self Reliant Cooperative Level.

Healthy policies like Prevention of Sexual Harassment are ensured at all levels through dynamic POSH Committees. The Code of Conduct & Whistle Blowers Policy has also been put in place and is monitored regularly to ensure transparency and high levels of work culture across different levels of functioning.

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 (28th and 29th) were held on 02.09.2021 and 08.03.2022. Himmotthan Annual General Body Meeting were held on 02.09.2021 and General Body Meeting on 08.03.2022. Travel was incurred only as budgeted in project heads. No travel costs were incurred for any other reason.

OUR STATUTORY AUDITOR

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

OUR INTERNAL AUDITOR

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

OUR BANKS

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

SOCIETY REGISTRATION DETAILS

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

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

Details of Registration under the Income Tax Act, 1961 and Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) are:

- Section 12A granted on 25/09/2008; 40 (117/ Dehradun/2008-9/10768); Renewal granted on 28/05/2021 via Registration Number AAATH6935KE20214
- Section 80G granted on 08/10/2008; S.No.19(52) Dehradun/2007-08/11261; Renewal granted on 28/05/2021 via Approval Number AAATH6935KF20214
- The Society has been registered for undertaking CSR activities and the Registration number is CSR00000081 dated 01/04/2021

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT

HIMMOTHAN SOCIETY

Registration No. Uttarakhand/78/2007-2008

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2022

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2022 ₹	As at March 31, 2021 ₹
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Funds			
(a) General Fund	3	17,30,164	17,30,164
(b) Earmarked Funds	4	5,29,10,545	5,74,97,054
(c) Other Funds	5	1,86,92,332	1,80,18,360
(d) Income and Expenditure Account	6	30,55,735	28,00,061
		7,63,88,776	8,00,45,639
LIABILITIES			
(a) Payables	7	2,87,094	3,29,133
		2,87,094	3,29,133
TOTAL		7,66,75,870	8,03,74,772
ASSETS			
(a) Fixed assets	8	1,87,34,228	1,80,18,360
(b) Loans and advances	9	9,91,765	6,10,496
(c) Cash and bank balances	10	5,69,49,877	6,17,45,916
	TOTAL	7,66,75,870	8,03,74,772
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements	1-18		
In terms of our report attached			
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants		For and on behalf of the Himmotthan Society	
Joe Pretto Partner	Chairman	Secretary/Treasurer	
Place: Mumbai Date: September 14, 2022	Place: Dehradun Date: September 14, 2022		

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

INSTITUTIONAL DONORS

- Sir Ratan Tata Trust, Mumbai
- Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Mumbai
- Tata Education Development Trust, Mumbai
- JRD Tata Trust, Mumbai
- Tata Relief Committee, Jamshedpur
- HT Parekh Foundation
- Arghyam Foundation
- Axis Bank Foundation
- MakeMyTrip Foundation
- The Hans Foundation
- Rural India Supporting Trust (RIST) -FCRA
- Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CIni), Jamshedpur

CSR FUND

- HDFC Bank Limited, Mumbai
- Titan Company Limited, Bangalore
- Tata Consumer Products Limited

INDIVIDUAL DONORS

- Mr. Darshak Shashivadan Vasavada
- Mr. C. Venkatraman

DEPARTMENTS (GOVERNMENT OF INDIA)

- Niti Aayog
- Central Poultry Development Organization (Northern Region)
- Défense Institute of High-Altitude Research (DIHAR), Leh
- Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee MGNREGA
- National Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation (NSTFDC), New Delhi
- Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), New Delhi
- Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, GOI
- National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD)

DEPARTMENT (STATE GOVERNMENTS)

- Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC)
- Uttarakhand Forest Resource Management Project(UFRMP-JICA)
- Department of Rural Development- State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM)
- Uttarakhand Forest Department
- Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
- Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)
- Maharana Pratap Sports College and Hostel

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

- Association for People Advancement and Action Research (APAAR)
- Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (CHIRAG)
- General Rural Advancement Society (GRAS)
- Himalayan Society for Alternative Development (HIMAD)
- Kapkot Sewa Samiti (KSS)
- Mount Valley Development Association (MVDA)
- Mountain Children's Foundation (MCF)
- Rural Initiative for Social Engineering (RISE)
- Sankalp Samiti (SANKALP)
- Udyogini
- Society for Integrated Management of all Resources (SIMAR)
- Uttarapath Sewa Sanstha (USS)
- Rural Technology Development Center (RTDC)-Himachal Pradesh

TECHNICAL AGENCIES

- Vivekanand Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Sansthan (VPKAS)
- Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board (ULDB)
- Uttarakhand Sheep and Wool Development Board (USWDB)
- Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry (YSPU)
- National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management(NIFTEM)
- Punjab Agriculture University (PAU)
- CSK Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University

T H A N K Y O U

धन्यवाद

HIMMOTHAN SOCIETY

(Registered u/s Society Act 1860)

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

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