

An ISO 9001:2008 CERTIFIED ORGANIZATION

ANNUAL REPORT 2013-2014



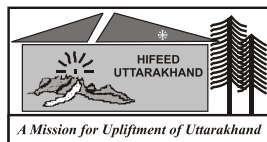
इन्टीग्रेटेड
शिल्प-कलात्मक
आयोजक- हाईफीड,
प्रायोजक- कार्यालय विकास
न्यु दिल्ली

**HIMALAYAN INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENT,
ECOLOGY & DEVELOPMENT (HIFEED)**
(A Centre of Excellence, Recognised by Government of Uttarakhand)

(AN ISO 9001:2008 CERTIFIED ORGANIZATION)

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Hifeed Campus
Ranichauri, Tehri Garhwal
Uttarakhand, INDIA

Dr. KAMAL BAHUGUNA
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PREFACE

In present day time beauty and tranquility of Himalaya is at stake. Usually marginalized people have less economic opportunities and have over bearing dependence on their natural resource base in their immediate surroundings. So is the case of our Uttarakhand Himalaya. Over exploiting of natural resources are exposing the mountains of our working area to the risks of natural calamities likes landslides, earthquakes, wildlife depletion, etc. Hence, to avoid these threats to human lives in various forms, there comes an urgent need of conservation of the flora and fauna of these noble but Fragile Mountains. To resume the delicate balance between the nature and the human activities, people need to actively and skillfully engaged in preservation of this precious Himalayan heritage. Youths and rural households have to position themselves for self-employment and alternative occupations for their livelihoods. Himalayan Institution For Environment, Ecology & Development (HIFEED), established in May 1995, being a dedicated Voluntary Organization is committed for relevant empowering education and all round development of hill communities irrespective of any kind of discrimination.

HIFEED has it's headquarter in a mountainous eco-fragile zone in Uttarakhand Himalaya. Close to our vicinity a huge manmade reservoir of Tehri Dam has taken shape in recent times. Ancient Township of Tehri is submerged there in. No doubt, it is time, when many apprehensions as well as expectations relating to the new entity viz the Tehri Dam and its multi functional role would get tested. HIFEED would also have to shoulder new roles, strategizing its new and old programmes of people's empowerment and also their sensitization in changed contexts so as to maximize the gains in livelihood opportunities and minimize backlashes of this multipurpose project.

Presently the Institution is working and has also successfully worked on various projects in the State of Uttarakhand viz:

1. A Pilot Project on Production & Processing of Angora Wool for Income & Employment Generation in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand
2. Marketing of Rural Products in Uttarakhand through Grameen Shilp Emporiums
3. Establishment of Processing & Preservation Centre of Horticulture Produces for Employment and Income Generation in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand
4. Joint Farm Management for Off-Season Vegetable Production in Hill Area through Adopting Eco-Friendly Crop Rotations and Practices, Phase- I
5. Targeted Intervention Project for HIV/AIDS for Female Sex Workers (FSW), Street Children, Men Having Sex with Men (MSM) and Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) in District Dehradun of Uttarakhand
6. Total Sanitation Programme (TSP)
7. Awareness Generation Programme (AGP)
8. Geranium Farming: A New Perspective in Boosting Economy of Uttarakhand
9. Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP)
10. Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), Institute of People's Education- A Continuing Education and Vocational Training Institute Running under the aegis of HIFEED
11. Angora Wool Development Project under Integrated Wool Improvement Programme (IWIP)
12. Angora Wool Development Programme in Hill Areas of Uttarakhand: Scope & Opportunities
13. Contractual Farming of Chirayata in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand
14. Training under Capacity Building for Adoption of Technology (CAT)
15. Crèche Programme for the Children of Working Mothers under Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme
16. In Vitro Micro Tuber Seed Production of Potato cv. Kufri Himalini for Commercial Cultivation in Hilly Regions of Uttarakhand

17. Women Dairy Development Project under Scheme of Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand
18. Artistic Angora Shawl Production in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana
19. Late Keshav Anuragi and Kunwar Prasoon Smriti Samman Samaroh
20. Promoting System of Rice/Crop Intensification in Mountain Farms of Uttarakhand
21. Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand- Swajal Project, Tehri Garhwal (World Bank Assisted Project)
22. Primary Level Training (PLT) for Tribal Communities in the State of Uttarakhand
23. Joint Farm Management for Off-Season Vegetable Production in Hill Area through Adopting Eco-Friendly Crop Rotations and Practices, Phase- II
24. Orientation Workshop on Coordinated Programme for the Development of Angora Wool Sector in the State of Uttarakhand
25. Training Programmes under Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)- STEP UP in Nagar Nigam, Dehradun
26. Training to Woolen Handloom Spinners and Weavers under Integrated Wool Improvement Programme, Common Facility-cum-Training Centre
27. Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project in District Dehradun of Uttarakhand- Swajal Project, Dehradun (World Bank Assisted Project)
28. Heart Check-up Programmes
29. National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme in District Dehradun of Uttarakhand
30. Development of Angora Wool Sector for Tribal Communities in of District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand
31. Coordinated Programme for the Development of Angora Wool Sector to Enhance Income and Employment Generation Opportunities in Tribal Areas of Five Districts of Uttarakhand through Partner NGOs
32. Animal Health Check-up Programmes in Tehri Dam Affected Villages of District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand
33. Training Programme on Computer Application for the Youths Belongs to Tehri Dam Affected Villages in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand
34. IGNOU-HIFEED Community College- a College of Open and Distance Education Registered with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)
35. Research & Development and Application of Natural and Organic Dyes on Woolen Products in Five Districts of Uttarakhand
36. Study Centre of Uttarakhand Open University (UOU)
37. Consultancy Service for Preparing Slum Profiles and Conducting Household Surveys in Slums and Informal Settlements of 63 Towns in Uttarakhand State (Asian Development Bank- ADB Assisted Project)
38. Development and Performance Evaluation of an Industrial Scale Atmospheric Air Plasma System to Treat Angora Wool for Manufacturing of 100% Angora Products
39. Training Programmes under Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)- STEP UP in Nagar Panchayat, Doiwala
40. Training Programmes under Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)- STEP UP in Nagar Palika Parishad, Kichha
41. Training Programmes under Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)- STEP UP in Nagar Palika Parishad, Rishikesh
42. Upgradation of Government Industrial Training Institute (ITI) through Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode
43. Conducting Data Collection and Data Entry for E-tracking System for PMEGP Units of Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC)
44. Integrated Solid Waste Management Project for Information, Education & Communication (IEC) and Facilitation for Solid Waste Management of Dehradun Nagar Nigam under JnNURM Project
45. Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities in Eco-Fragile Mountaineous Zone of District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand Close to Tehri Dam Reservoir through Sustainable Agriculture Practices for Quality Vegetable Practices through Advanced Protected and Guided Technology
46. Institutional Services for Training on Banking System and Micro Banking/ Finance in District Tehri Garhwal and Almora of Uttarakhand (International Fund for Agriculture Development- IFAD Assisted Project)
47. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Schemes/Projects/Programmes of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India being implemented in Vaishali and Samastipur Districts in the State of Bihar

48. Rehabilitation & Resettlement Implementation Programme under Uttarakhand State Roads Investment Programme (USRIP- III) (Asian Development Bank- ADB Assisted Project)
49. Independent Evaluation of Works Carried Out by Civil Soyam Forest Division, Pauri During 2009-10 under State Forest Development Agency (SFDA)
50. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Schemes/Projects/Programmes of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India being Implemented in Samba and Reasi Districts in the State of Jammu & Kashmir
51. Preparation of Micro Plans of 40 Villages affected by Srinagar Hydro-Electric Power Project under Srinagar Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) Plan
52. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Schemes/Projects/Programmes of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India being Implemented in Aurangabad, Gaya, Nawada and Jamui Districts in the State of Bihar
53. Preparation of Perspective Plans and Micro Plans under Green India Mission Project of Uttarakhand Forest Department for 10 Urban and Peri Urban Cities in Uttarakhand
54. Independent Evaluation of Works Carried Out by Tehri Dam Forest Division- I, New Tehri During the Year 2010-11 under State Forest Development Agency (SFDA).
55. Independent Evaluation of Works Carried Out by Soil Conservation Forest Division, Lansdowne During the Year 2010-11 under State Forest Development Agency (SFDA).
56. Preparation of Micro Plans and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 13 Villages affected by Vyasi Hydro-Electric Power Project under Vyasi Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) Plan
57. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Schemes/Projects/Programmes of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India being Implemented in Chitrakoot and Kaushambi Districts in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Ajmer and Tonk Districts in the State of Rajasthan
58. A Pilot Project for Establishment of Model Bio-Villages with the Concept of Organic Vegetable Cultivation through Protected Cultivation Techniques for Livelihood Promotion of Women in District Tehri Garhwal in the State of Uttarakhand
59. Leadership Development of Minority Women- "Nai Roshni" in District Shamli of Uttar Pradesh
60. Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities in Eco-fragile Mountainous Tribal Areas through Improved Agricultural Package of Practices in Low Volume and High Value Organic Crops of Pulses & Spices in Rainfed and Irrigated Pockets of Selected 10 Villages in Kalsi and Chakrata Blocks of District Dehradun of Uttarakhand
61. Livelihood Empowerment of Women in Five Villages of Narendra Nagar Block of District Tehri Garhwal in the State of Uttarakhand by Introducing Organic Cultivation of Pulses and Spices through Protected Cultivation Techniques for Establishment of Model Bio-Villages
62. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Schemes/Projects/Programmes of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India being Implemented in Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Shimla and Solan Districts in the State of Himachal Pradesh

Besides these, many other activities also have been organized by the Institution from time to time. Health, education, environment and employment issues are also being addressed in a professional way.

In the recent times we have strengthened our projects design and monitoring cells, emphasizing on continuous upgradation on our capabilities for accessing new community projects and people friendly delivery systems that values aspiration of target groups, donor's time schedules and priorities of various MoUs.

HIFEED, in quality is what the quality of its team of workers is Organizational development is our thrust. It is for better servicing the people. Social activism, honesty and transparency with sensitivity are our ingredients. For all this, we need your support and guidance. Please help us in developing strong bonds and higher confidence levels with you.

I appreciate the arduous efforts of Board Members and Staff Members of HIFEED who are concerned with the cause of upliftment of Uttarakhand and all those who are determined to work dedicatedly to make a contribution in empowerment of Uttarakhand through their creative work.



(Dr. KAMAL BAHUGUNA)
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ABOUT THE HIFEED

Himalayan Institute For Environment, Ecology & Development (HIFEED) is a Secular, Non Profit and Non-Governmental Voluntary Organization working for upliftment and sustainable development of mountain communities since 1995 without discrimination of race, caste, creed, sex, community and religion. The Organization is registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 having its registration No. 161/1995-96 dated 24.05.1995.

HIFEED is an autonomous Research & Development Organisation set up by a team of experienced and eminent professionals with a view to tap various aspects of development and research to unfold the hidden bottlenecks of strategies and policies although the original thrust of the Organization is to focus different innovative research and development activities. Ours team of professionals provide long-term as well as short-term management support services to development initiatives. We specialize in the creation of multi-disciplinary teams where the domain perspective and the management support capabilities provided by HIFEED. The teams are capable of addressing and resolving an assortment of needs.

We work in the management support areas of strategic planning, human resource and organisational development, research, monitoring and evaluation, capacity building and facilitation, financial management and documentation, etc. We have proven capacities of providing management support services within the social sector. We undertake large and small research projects such as mapping risk, situational needs assessments, social assessments, etc. We develop and implement monitoring, evaluation and learning systems for projects and programmes. In addition, we possess expertise and experience in pre-funding, mid-term, and end-project appraisals. We also develop and conduct training modules in domain and management related areas in which we work. We have developed and continue to develop standards and indices to measure the health of Organisation.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY HIFEED

HIFEED have wide-ranging experience in undertaking studies involving the various research methods with core competencies in multiple niches in each of the following areas i.e. Rural Development, Urban Development, Tribal Development, Health and Family Welfare, Labour and Employment, Empowerment of Women, Micro Credit and Micro Enterprise Development, Formal and Non-Formal Education, Child Rights, Good Governance, Social Justice, Poverty Alleviation, Livelihood, Food Security, Minority Affairs, Agriculture and Horticulture Development, Forest and Environment, Rehabilitation and Re-settlement, Institutional Design and Change Management, Entrepreneurship Development, etc.

HIFEED has laid substantial emphasis on need for conducting research, participatory monitoring, evaluations, impact assessment, training and capacity building and institutional assessments etc. of development initiatives by NGOs. These exercises facilitate in assessing the results achieved, process of development undertaken, utilization of resources and the levels of capacity with a view to draw learning's and enhance efficiency and effectiveness. HIFEED professionals have extensively conducted the exercises for international agencies, national level, intermediary level and grass-root NGOs. HIFEED specializes in conducting participatory need assessments by eliciting perceptions and opinions from various stakeholders including the target group. This exercise facilitates in identification of actual needs of the community and target groups and also those spheres of their lives where support of an external agency is required to make a holistic and realistic intervention.

HIFEED believes that for holistic understanding of an issue or an area, both qualitative and quantitative data are required. The study on any issue is strengthened when both qualitative and quantitative information are used in conjunction with one another. Thus, baseline surveys and PRA are complementary to each other. A survey tool is devised and similarly PRA techniques are selected on the basis of the objectives of the assignment. Facilitation for designing and conducting baseline surveys and PRA has been framed on the issues related to health, poverty, natural disaster, social and family problems, problems in governance, income generation skills, usefulness of infrastructure, etc. Besides, PRA techniques are also widely used in participatory evaluations and during strategic planning for NGOs.

HIFEED conducts both participatory mid-term and end line evaluations involving all major stakeholders viz. Institution's leadership, functionaries, beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries and agencies linked with. Perceptions from all these enable to ascertain the accomplishments, non-accomplishments and the overall impact of the development intervention. The evaluations also make use of the Process Evaluation Research Technique.

HIFEED believes that monitoring leads to greater degree of awareness of results and constant improvement through efficient and effective use of resources and ultimately in fostering the sense of responsibility amongst the people. For effective monitoring a system must be built into the programme design and management plan and should provide continuous feedback on an ongoing basis. More significantly, it must actively involve the implementers as well as programme participants in measuring, recording, collecting, processing and analyzing information. The role of the outside facilitator should be not only to carry out periodic monitoring exercise but also facilitate the evolving of need based systems and change of strategy for effective programme implementation. This necessitates that the system be need based and simple, and keeping in view the ability of programme participants to use it.

HIFEED's team of professionals has in-depth domain expertise, which has helped in strategic planning at various levels. We work in tandem with the various stakeholders in preparing, crystallizing and operationalizing development plans, be it for the community, district, state or the nation. Our strength lies in judicious application of the above methods and an evolving analysis plan that befits different situation. Our clients in the past will vouch for this self-assessment.

OBJECTIVES OF HIFEED

The objective of the Institution is to serve the less privileged, downtrodden, less visible, under educated and marginalized people of the Himalayan region through multiple income and employment generation activities, human resource development, research and development programmes for the betterment of their quality of lives, devising appropriate strategies and delivery systems for better and efficient resource usages. For this, our objective is to chart special strategical measures, which basically are guided with the vision of happy empowered families in happy cohesive communities.

VISION & MISSION OF HIFEED

The vision of HIFEED is of a Rainbow society, blooming and flourishing in a horizon, where growth is harmonious bridging various manmade and inflicted inequalities and the development is inclusive attend through social action of empowered and informed people respecting individuals identity values with acceptable social and cultural norms in pristine mountainous surrounding of Himalaya. The mission of HIFEED would be to realize our vision through a set of people's commitment and quality and dedication of HIFEED family.

WORKING AREA OF HIFEED

Though the Institutions has registered itself as an Pan Indian Organization, it takes on itself voluntarily its present day mandate to work in the entire Himalayan region of the Country with the special focussed emphases on its present working area of the State of Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.

EMPANELMENT WITH VARIOUS MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS

- The Organization is Empanelled as a National Level Monitor (NLM) with the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India for Monitoring the Programmes of Ministry Vide Letter No. Q- 11019/36/2010- AI (NLM) Dated 9th December, 2011.

Under the Assignment, the Organization is Monitoring the Schemes of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India in different States i.e. (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), (ii) National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), (iii) Aajeevika Skills, (iv) Indra Awas Yojna (IAY), (v) National Security Assistance Programme (NSAP), (vi) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), (vii) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and (viii) Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA).

- Organization is Empanelled as a National Resource Institutions (NRI) with the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), Government of India for the National Programmes Including Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Other Externally Aided Programmes of the Ministry for Eight North Indian States of the Country Vide Letter No. 11027/49/2010- Ray Dated 4th November, 2011. The States allotted are: 1. Uttarakhand, 2. Uttar Pradesh, 3. Himachal Pradesh, 4. Punjab, 5. Haryana, 6. Jammu & Kashmir, 7. Delhi and 8. Chandigarh. Under the NRI, Social Development and Community Mobilization Activities Includes:

- a. Urban Poverty Alleviation Including Livelihood Promotion (and Mapping), Health Service Provision, Elementary Education, Water Supply, Sanitation and Overall Social Security of the Urban Poor.
 - b. Community Mobilization through the Use of Participatory Approaches/Tools and Methods in Urban Slums and with Migratory/Moving Urban Poor Populations in the Cities.
 - c. Social Accountability Methodologies (Including Social Audit, Concurrent Evaluation, RTI, etc.).
 - d. Promoting Municipal Action Plan for Poverty Reduction, Including Micro Planning.
 - e. Tracking of Reforms Related to Social Development and Community Mobilization
- The Organization is Empanelled as a Resource Institutions (RI) with the Small Farmer's Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC), Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India for Promoting Farmer Producer Organization (FPOs) for the States of 1. New Delhi, 2. Uttarakhand and 3. Uttar Pradesh Vide Letter No. SFAC/13/20/2013/1603 Dated 25th July, 2013.
 - The Organization is Empanelled as a Monitoring Agency with the Watershed Management Directorate, Government of Uttarakhand for Monitoring the Integrated Watershed Management Programmes in the State of Uttarakhand Vide Letter No. 1273/1-2/SLNA Dated 29th December, 2012.
 - The Organization is Empanelled as a Training and Capacity Building Agency with the Watershed Management Directorate, Government of Uttarakhand under Integrated Watershed Management Programmes in the State of Uttarakhand Vide Letter No. 1273/1-2/SLNA Dated 29th December, 2012.
 - The Organization is Empanelled as a Monitoring & Evaluation Agency with the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Van Panchayat and Joint Forest Management, Department of Forest, Government of Uttarakhand for Independent Evaluation of Works Carried Out by Different Forest Divisions under State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) Vide Letter No. 325/18-6 Dated 25th October, 2012, Letter No. 218/18-6 Dated 21st September, 2013 and Letter No. 219/18-6 Dated 21st September, 2013.

HIFEED, A CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE

Government of Uttarakhand recognized the HIFEED as a "Centre of Excellence" vide G.O. No. 627/FRDC/2003-04 dated 5th July 2003 to plan, formulate, implement development projects and conduct research & development activities and trainings at State level. Presently we are working and have also successfully worked on the projects in the State of Uttarakhand totaling an amount approximately Rs. 20.00 Crores.

ISO CERTIFICATION

HIFEED is an ISO 9001:2008 Certified Organization for Quality Management System Standard Vide Certificate No. I/QSC- 1562 Dated 25th March, 2010 by the Norsk Akkreditering of Norway and Vide Certificate No. 140303XXXX06 Dated 3rd March, 2014 by the TNV Certification Pvt. Ltd. Accredited by Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ORGANIZATION

- Angora Rabbit: Management and Medicine
- Uttaranchal ke Parvatiya Chhetron mein Angora Khargosh Palan
- Parvatiya Chhetron mein Oon Utpadan hetu Angora Khargosh Paalan
- Angora Wool Development Programme in Hill Areas of Uttaranchal: Scope & Opportunities
- Chara Utpadan
- Pashu Prajanan
- Pashu Poshan
- Pashu Swasthya Prabandhan
- Sabjiyon ki Sanrakshit Kheti
- Parvatiya Chhetron Mein Sanrakshit Teknik ke Madhyam se Sabjiyon ka Utpadan
- Operational Manual for Multi-Parameter Field Water Testing Kit



HIFEED CAMPUS AT RANICHAURI

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

- Board of Management/Governing Board
- Executive Committee/Management Committee
- Programme Advisory Committee
- Monitoring & Evaluation Committee
- Vigilance & Grievances Committee
- Staff Selection Committee
- Staff Welfare Committee
- Purchase Committee
- Award and Rewards Committee
- Committee for Value Assessment of Defected Items
- Right to Information Cell
- Gender Equity Cell
- Inter State Programmes Unit

DEPARTMENTS & SECTIONS

- Administrative & Accounts Department
- Personnel & Human Resource Department
- Public Relation Department
- Training & Extension Department
- Production & Marketing Department
- Textile/Fashion Designing & Natural Dyeing Department
- Research & Development Department
- Horticulture & Vegetable Science Department
- Health Education & HIV/AIDS Awareness Department
- Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Department
- Natural Resource Management Department
- Water and Sanitation Department
- Project Consultancy Cell
- Directorate of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)

THRUST AREAS OF HIFEED FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS

Environment and Ecology
Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Women Empowerment and Child Development
Natural Resource Management
Income and Employment Generation
Human Resource Development
Welfare of Orphans, Senior Citizens, etc.

Agriculture and Horticulture
Health Education and HIV/AIDS
Technology Development and Dissemination
Vocational Education and Training
Research and Development
Water and Sanitation

AREA OF SPECIALIZATION AND EXPERTISE OF HIFEED

- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Baseline Survey and Studies
- Socio-Economic Studies
- Impact Assessment Studies
- Need Assessment Studies
- Social Auditing
- Training and Capacity Building
- Designing and Organizing Research Studies
- Formulation of Projects and Developing Proposals
- Developing Concept and Strategy Papers
- Public Opinion and Perception Studies
- Rehabilitation and Resettlement
- Customer Satisfaction Survey
- Institutional Design and Development
- Organizing Meetings, Workshops, Seminars and Conferences
- Facilitation of Human Resource Development Systems and Procedures
- Statistical Analysis Techniques, Data Entry and Analysis
- Qualitative and Quantitative Research Methodology
- Film and Documentary Production
- Event Organizing and Management
- Project Consultancy Services
- Project Planning and Implementation

JAN SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN (JSS)

(INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE'S EDUCATION, A CONTINUING EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
SPONSORED BY MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA)

1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The population explosion, industrial development and migration of people from rural to urban areas have resulted in the speedy growth of the urban sector in the country. Rapid urbanization has created many socio-economic problems making life miserable particularly for migrants and deprived communities who normally live in inhuman condition in the slums, on pavements, in settlements and labour colonies. Many are first generation migrants exposed to the stark realities of complex urban life and the industrial milieu. Similar conditions affect people living in the peripheral rural areas who have links with the neighbouring urban agglomerations for employment, business and services. Lack of education and skills, both vocational and technical, have left migrants unemployed/under-employed. Even those who have got job in factories/industries/business establishments receive a meager sum as wage/salary and hence, they are frequently unable to make both ends meet. Many, particularly youth, have fallen prey to anti-social elements. An urgent need therefore exists for specialized education integrated with awareness and functional improvement for such people.

Adult education is vitally important for these groups to improve their lives, decrease their dependency, increase their work efficiency and sharpen their capabilities for adaptation to social, economic and technological changes in the midst of their lives and work. The educational and vocational needs of these deprived sections constitute a specialized area of continuing education demanding its own strategy, Institutional arrangements and techniques. Mass campaigns for literacy in India have been essentially campaigns for social mobilization for awakening and arousing people in all walks of life. As people's participation in literacy campaigns begin to increase, their involvement in socio-economic activities also becomes more meaningful. More than 85 percent of the country has been covered by the literacy campaigns and over 150 million learners in the 9-25 age groups, of whom about 62 percent are women have been brought within its ambit. Literacy has become a significant instrument of empowerment for poor, neo-literates and oppressed groups.

The Jan Shikshan Sansthan is an Institution for conducting programmes of non-formal, adult and continuing education and for providing academic and technical resource supports to Zila Saksharata Samiti, in taking up vocational and skill development programmes for neo-literates in both urban and rural areas. Its primary responsibility is to explore, innovate, work out alternatives, try new methodologies and thus, meet the needs of different target groups through programmes of education and training. Since the multi-sided development of adult learners cannot be visualized without their families being involved in that process, and also considering the fact, that generally their spouses are also engaged in some kind of work, the Jan Shikshan Sansthan programme should also be extended to their families.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

- (i) To improve the occupational skills and technical knowledge of the literates, neo-literates and the trainees and to raise their efficiency and increase productive ability.
- (ii) To provide academic and technical resource support to Zila Saksharata Samiti in taking up vocational and skill development programmes for neo-literates in both urban and rural areas.
- (iii) To serve as nodal continuing education centers and to coordinate, supervise and monitor 10-15 continuing education centers/nodal centers.



BEAUTICIAN TRAINING



TRAINING ON PLUMBING



TRAINING IN CUTTING AND TAILORING

- (iv) To organize training and orientation courses for key resource persons, master trainers on designing, under the scheme of continuing education for neo-literates.
- (v) To organize equivalency programmes through open learning systems.
- (vi) To widen the range of knowledge and understanding of the social, economic and political systems in order to create a critical awareness about the environment.
- (vii) To promote national goals such as secularism, national integration, population and development, women's equality, protection and conservation environment.

3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

- (i) Identify appropriate target areas and target groups by developing socio-economic profiles.
- (ii) Identify and procure the list of literates and neo-literates from Zila Saksharata Samiti and ensure that at least 25 per cent of the JSS clientele are neo-literates.
- (iii) Organize training programmes for key resource persons, master trainers and trainees in vocational courses and for neo-literates.
- (iv) Identify and ascertain, a variety of educational and vocational needs of different categories of clientele groups.
- (v) Plan and organize polyvalent educational programmes and other activities including literacy, post-literacy, and continuing education to suit the learning requirements of target groups.
- (vi) Explore, innovate and work out new methodologies to meet the needs of different target groups through programmes of education and training.
- (vii) Co-operate with educational, cultural and other social Organizations involved in organizing programmes and activities to meet educational, vocational, socio-cultural and welfare needs of target groups.
- (viii) Act as a coordinator, facilitator and catalytic agent by developing a system of networking in collaboration with other educational and technical Institutions, development departments, welfare agencies and economic enterprises.
- (ix) Undertake training and orientation of resource persons/instructors involved in planning and implementation of various programmes.
- (x) Organize equivalency programmes through the open learning system.
- (xi) Organize library and reading room facilities. The libraries will have literature suitable for neo-literates and sale counters for distribution of literacy material at subsidized rates for the neo literates and other interested readers.
- (xii) Provide consultancy services to agencies and enterprises planning to organize programmes for training and education of similar target groups.



DISPLAY OF PRODUCTS MADE BY
JSS BENEFICIARIES



TRAINING OF JSS BENEFICIARIES



TRAINING IN CUTTING & TAILORING



JSS TRAINING CENTRE

(xiii) Organize educational and vocational training programmes with special concern for deprived sections, women/girls and unemployed youth to provide new skills, refine/sharpen/upgrade the existing skills leading to employment, self-employment and income generation.

(xiv) Promote Organization of forums such as cooperative societies, mandals and associations of women, youth and workers with a view to undertake collective activity for socio-economic development.

4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

The target area of the project is limited to District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand. The Jan Shikshan Sansthan concentrates on the socio economically backward and educationally disadvantaged groups of urban/rural population such as men, women and youth, employed, self employed, neo-literates, prospective workers and their family members as well as unemployed youth, priority is to be given to adult neo-literates/semi-literates, SC and ST, women/girls, oppressed, migrants, slum/pavement dwellers and working children.

5. FUNDING AGENCY

The Project is funded by the Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi.

JAN SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN (JSS)

HIGHLIGHTS 2013-2014

1. VOCATIONAL COURSES ORGANISED

S.N.	Name of the Courses	No. of Bathes	Total No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Cutting & Tailoring	08	160
2.	Welding & Fabrication	02	40
3.	Jute Craft	03	60
4.	Plumbing & Sanitary Work	01	20
5.	Beauty Culture & Health Care	10	197
6.	Textile Design (Dari Weaving)	02	40
7.	Knitwear Design(Zari, Zardozi and Ari Work)	02	40
8.	Knitwear Design (Hand Knitting , Macrame & Crochate)	06	119
9.	Handicraft Appliqué and Patch Work	01	20
10.	Fruit and Vegetable Processing and Preservation	05	99
11.	Textile Wool (Helper Winding)	01	15
12.	Carpentry and Furniture Making	02	40
13.	Dress Making Designing and Embroidery	07	140
14.	Fabric Painting	04	80
15.	Bakery and Confectionery	01	20
16.	Fashion Designing (Dress Making)	12	240
17.	Photography and Videograph y	05	100
18.	Handicrafts: Toy Making	08	160
	Total	80	1590

2. ACTIVITIES ORGANIZED

S.N.	Name of Activity	Duration	No. of participants		
			Male	Female	Total
1.	International Literacy Day	01	5	30	35
2.	May Day	01	10	47	57
3.	Local Issues such as Drugs Addiction, Environment Day etc.	01	39	36	75
4.	Ex. Trainees Meet	02	40	15	190
5.	International Women 's Day	01	18	32	50
6.	Exhibition -cum-Sale of JSS Products at District/State Level	02	2	18	20

ARTISTIC ANGORA SHAWL PRODUCTION

(ARTISTIC ANGORA SHAWL PRODUCTION IN CHAMBA BLOCK OF DISTRICT TEHRI GARHWAL OF UTTARAKHAND UNDER AMBEDKAR HASTSHILP VIKAS YOJANA)

1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

Handicrafts constitute an important segment of the decentralized/unorganized sector of our economy. Originally, started as a part time activity in rural areas, it has now transformed in flourishing economic activity due to significant market demand over the years. Handicrafts have big potential as they hold the key for sustaining not only the existing set of millions of artisans spread over length and breadth of the country, but also for increasingly large number of new entrants in the crafts activity. Presently, handicrafts are contributing substantially in employment generation and export.

The Handicraft sector has suffered due to very nature of being in the unorganized sector with additional constraints like lack of education, capital, poor exposure to new technologies, absence of market intelligence and poor institutional framework. In order to overcome these constraints, Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY) has been introduced wherein the main thrust is on a projectised, need based approach for integrated development of potential handicrafts clusters with participation of the craft persons at all stages of implementation of the scheme with the ultimate objective of their empowerment and hence sustainability.

The scheme envisages a package of support to the cluster of handicraft artisans, which inter-alia includes basic inputs and infrastructure support in addition to capacity enhancement to cater to target markets. While it is an undisputed fact that the Government of India and the State Governments have intervened in meaningful ways that have led to the revival and survival of crafts in the past few decades, in the light of new economic developments of one global unified market, handicrafts sector of India has to be strengthened further to be globally competitive. There is therefore, compelling urgency to fill in critical gaps, which have been taken care of in the newly approved scheme based on cluster approach.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

- (i) To organize the groups of artisans in to self-reliant and user friendly Community Based Enterprises (CBEs) based on the philosophy and principles of self help and cooperation.
- (ii) To empower women artisans and non-artisan women members of the community through micro-credit operations and alternative income generation activities.
- (iii) To integrate artisan's community through bonds of solidarity established through women thrift & credit operations.
- (iv) To organize artisans clusters into Self Help Groups (SHGs) with a view to enabling them to take up economic activity for sustainable development through a collective mode.



WOOL SPINNING IN CHARKHA



TRAINING IN SPINNING



DESIGNING ON SHAWL

- (v) To empower artisans by making them active entrepreneurs cum primary stake holders in the process of development and bringing them to a visible platform for easy access to domestic and overseas markets.
- (vi) To upgrade artisan's skill through appropriate design and technology intervention to enable them to use quality raw material, tools and equipment to produce value-added items.
- (vii) To provide adequate infrastructure support for improved quality and productivity and to enable artisans access to a larger market segment, both domestic and international.
- (viii) To ensure effective collective participation of all members involved in production and marketing process for optimal growth in human resource, production, business and income.

3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

- (i) Developing awareness on self-help and community participative organizations, organizations of self help groups (SHGs) by empowerment of women.
- (ii) Organize motivation and awareness camps-cum-trainings on self help and community based enterprises based on homogeneity and affinity factors.
- (iii) Organize common work centers at the village/area level for the purpose managing raw material supply, timely wages, marketing, value realization etc.
- (iv) Skill up-gradation of artisans.
- (v) Establishment of common facility centre at block/cluster level.
- (vi) Product development, design development and product diversification.
- (vii) Organize design workshop/product development workshops and seminars.
- (viii) Assistance to artisan for margin money/working capital.
- (ix) Establishment of emporiums and marketing out-lets.



SAMPLE OF DESIGNS MADE BY NIFT STUDENTS

4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

16 villages of Chamba Block of District Tehri Garhwal are covered under the project. Approximate 225 artisans are identified from the selected villages of the project area. They are organized in the form of SHGs.

5. FUNDING AGENCY

The project is funded by the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, New Delhi.

ARTISTIC ANGORA SHAWL PRODUCTION

HIGHLIGHTS 2013-2014

Name of Training	Duration	No. Batch	No. of Participants		Total
			Male	Female	
Skill Up-gradation Training to the SHGs (Artistic Angora Shawls Production through Artisans)	4 Months (from 28.03.2011. to 27.07.2011)	01	-	20	20
Skill Up-gradation Training to the SHGs (Artistic Angora Shawls Production through Artisans)	4 Months (from 28.03.2011. to 27.07.2011)	01	3	17	20
Entrepreneurship Development Programme (Artistic Angora Shawls Production through Artisans)	03 days (16.12.2011 to 18.12.2011)	01	1	19	20

SWAJAL PROJECT

(UTTARAKHAND RURAL WATER SUPPLY & ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION PROJECT IN DISTRICT TEHRI GARHWAL AND DEHRADUN OF UTTARAKHAND) (A WORLD BANK ASSISTED PROJECT)

1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

Swajal a World Bank funded project dedicated for the cause of water supply and environmental sanitation was introduced in the year 1996. Swajal as name denotes gives the sense of ownership. The philosophy of the project is to generate the feeling of ownership among the users. Uniqueness of this program is to involve the communities since planning to the completion and aftermath operation and maintenance of the project. This is the first project in the world which is able to ensure the participation and contribution of the communities for the water supply schemes. One more feature of this demand driven and need based project is involvement of Voluntary Agency equally as Support Organization in entire processes. This is the project which does not talk about the supply of water only but encourages and sensitize the users towards the protection of the catchments areas too. In addition to it, the program possess a holistic approach and build the capacity of the communities for programs like income generation programs, women development initiatives, health and hygiene and promotes adult education. Thus this is a perfect blend of both the software and hardware activities. The success of this initiative can be gauged in its new form SWAP which talks all the water supply schemes build in the line of Swajal. Swajal has all the features which talks community participation, planning from bottom etc. etc. similar sentiments as Panchayat Raj possess.



COMMUNITY MEETING UNDER
SWAJAL PROJECT

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

- (i) The objective of the project is to improve the effectiveness of rural water supply and sanitation services through decentralization and increased role of Panchayat Raj Institutions and involvement of local communities in the State of Uttarakhand.
- (ii) The project is also expected to bring associated benefits, including improved health resulting from reduced water- borne diseases, environmental sustainability through protection and management of water catchment areas, time savings in fetching water would enhance the rural population, especially women.
- (iii) The project envisages upgrading no or partial coverage of water supply to full coverage with sustainable service, benefiting the rural population.
- (iv) The project will also improve sanitation in about 30% of rural communities, to be declared free of open defecation.
- (v) The overall objective of the project is the conduction of entire planning phase activities in the identified Gram Panchayats including all its habitations and prepares the Implementation Phase Proposal (IPP) of water supply scheme and community development activities i.e. Detailed Project Report (DPR) and Community Action Plan (CAP).



COMMUNITY MEETING UNDER
SWAJAL PROJECT



BORING OF TUBEWELL UNDER SWAJAL PROJECT

3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT (IMPLEMENTATION PHASE)

- (i) Formation of procurement sub-committee.
- (ii) Training of procurement to sub-committee.
- (iii) UWSSC/GP members training on implementation phase quadruple agreement.
- (iv) Cluster meetings.
- (v) Clean-up campaigns.
- (vi) Healthy home survey.
- (vii) Refresher training of UWSSC/GP (Roles and responsibilities of UWSSC/GP).
- (viii) Treasurer training.
- (ix) Documentation and wall writing.
- (x) Documents maintenance at UWSSC/GP level.
- (xi) Training to UWSSC/GP.
- (xii) Training to Scheme Maintenance Worker (SMW).



BORING WORK UNDER SWAJAL PROJECT

4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

The target area of the project is Kirti Nagar Block in District Tehri Garhwal and Sahaspur Block in District Dehradun of Uttarakhand. Whole community of the project villages was the target groups of the project.

5. FUNDING AGENCY

The project is funded by Project Management Unit (PMU), Department of Drinking Water, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun and District Project Management Units (DPMUs), Department of Drinking Water, Government of Uttarakhand, New Tehri, Tehri Garhwal and Dehradun (World Bank Assisted Project)



BORING WORK UNDER SWAJAL PROJECT

SWAJAL PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS 2013-2014

- (i) Formation of Procurement Sub-Committee.
- (ii) Training of Procurement to Sub-Committee.
- (iii) UWSSC/GP Members Training on Implementation Phase Quadruple Agreement.
- (iv) Cluster Meetings.
- (v) Clean-up Campaigns.
- (vi) Healthy Home Survey.
- (vii) Refresher Training of UWSSC/GP (Roles and Responsibilities of UWSSC/GP).
- (viii) Treasurer Training.
- (ix) Documentation and Wall Writing.
- (x) Documents Maintained at UWSSC/GP level.
- (xi) Training Given to UWSSC/GP.
- (xii) Training Given to Scheme Maintenance Worker (SMW).
- (xiii) Details of scheme implemented during the year is as below:



CONSTRUCTION OF OVERHEAD TANK

- (xiv) Total 5 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) in Kirti Nagar Block of District Tehri Garhwal on Water Supply Schemes has been prepared by HIFEED to the Tune of Rs. 77,64,327.00 (Rs. 77.64 Lakhs) for implementation. Details of scheme is as below:

S.N.	Name of Scheme	Gram Panchayat	Block	District	Cost of D.P.R. (Rs.)	Status
1.	Saudu Paav	Paav Nandi	Kirti Nagar	Tehri Garhwal	9,51,196.00	Completed and Handed over to Gram Panchayat
2.	Palli Gaad Bigolisain	Paav Nandi	Kirti Nagar	Tehri Garhwal	13,75,933.00	Completed and Handed over to Gram Panchayat
3.	Chauki	Chauki	Kirti Nagar	Tehri Garhwal	19,99,412.00	Completed and Handed over to Gram Panchayat
4.	Vartkund	Gawana	Kirti Nagar	Tehri Garhwal	17,72,695.00	Completed and Handed over to Gram Panchayat
5.	Ringolgaon	Kothar	Kirti Nagar	Tehri Garhwal	16,65,091.00	Completed and Handed over to Gram Panchayat
Total					77,64,327.00	

- (xv) Total 4 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) in Sahaspur Block of District Dehradun on Water Supply Schemes has been prepared by HIFEED to the Tune of Rs. 5,00,07,620.00 (Rs. 5.00 Crores) for implementation. Details of scheme is as below:

S.N.	Name of Scheme	Gram Panchayat	Block	District	Cost of D.P.R. (Rs.)	Status
1.	Nahar Virsani	Kotda Kalyanpur	Sahaspur	Dehradun	50,17,425.00	Completed and Handed over to Gram Panchayat
2.	Paudwala	Rajawala	Sahaspur	Dehradun	1,27,74,327.00	Completed and Handed over to Gram Panchayat
3.	Chharba Upper	Chharba	Sahaspur	Dehradun	1,55,32,109.00	Completed and Handed over to Gram Panchayat
4.	Chharba Lower	Chharba	Sahaspur	Dehradun	1,66,83,759.00	Completed and Handed over to Gram Panchayat
Total					5,00,07,620.00	

As such a total 9 DPRs to the value of Rs. 5,77,71,947.00 (Rs. 5.78 Crores) has been prepared by HIFEED in Kirti Nagar Block of District Tehri Garhwal and Sahaspur Block of District Dehradun for implementation.



DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES UNDER SWAJAL PROJECT

STUDY CENTRE OF UTTARAKHAND OPEN UNIVERSITY (UOU)

There has been a significant growth in the area of open and distance education around the world. Open Distance and Learning (ODL) mode of education has been recognized as one of the effective tools of educationally empowering the sections of the society who could not afford to join the formal on campus education due to various reasons. Presently, ODL institutions are not only imparting education as an alternative to the formal system but also in areas such as vocational and technical education and even in high technology based education. The distance education also has potential to reach to the un-reached and even marginalized and excluded groups such as tribal populations and women. Open and distance education provides an opportunity to students for acquiring new knowledge and skills that are needed to function in the society. Uttarakhand Open University being in education field for anew has taken initiatives to offer an opportunity to those students who are unable to get on-campus education and those who have limited access to education resources.

The study centre is the backbone of the Open University education concept. The education and its reliability depends more on the integrated functioning of the study centre and the work place and providing a good feedback to the University. Uttarakhand Open University offers a number of study programmes of ODL from its on-campus Departments managed by the highly qualified faculty. Since its resources in terms of space are limited and programmes are in high demand, a provision of Study Centre has been made.

Objective of the programme is to promote education through open and distance learning system, with introduction of flexible and innovative methods of education to ensure 'independent learning' to anyone, anytime and anywhere. The programmes also envisage providing an opportunity to women of Uttarakhand who by and large has been left out in educational efforts of our Nation.

STUDY CENTRE OF UTTARAKHAND OPEN UNIVERSITY

HIGHLIGHTS 2013-2014

1. Student Passed out During the Year:

Name of Programme/Course	Duration of Programme/Course	No. of Students		Total
		Male	Female	
M.S.W.	2 Year IVth Semester	02	01	03
M. Com.	2 Year	01	-	-
Total		03	01	04

2. Student Enrolled During the Year:

Name of Programme/Course	Duration of Programme/Course	No. of Students		Total
		Male	Female	
M.S.W.	2 Year IVth Semester	04	01	05
M.A. History	2 Year	01	-	01
M.A. Sociology	2 Year		01	01
B.A.	3 Year	02	-	02
Total		07	02	09

CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR PREPARING SLUM PROFILES AND CONDUCTING HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS IN SLUM AND INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS OF 63 TOWNS IN UTTARAKHAND STATE

(ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK- ADB ASSISTED PROJECT)

1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Investment Programme (UUSDIP) is an Asian Development Bank (ADB) assisted programme under Multi Tranche Financing Facility to support the Government of India and Government of Uttarakhand in their policy of balanced regional socio-economic development and poverty reduction through improvements in urban governance, management and infrastructure and service provision throughout the urban sector in Uttarakhand. The Investment Programme is designed to improve the quality of life of urban residents and promote sustainable, efficient, and responsive service delivery in the urban areas of Uttarakhand. The physical investments include rehabilitation and expansion of systems for (i) water supply, (ii) sanitation and sewerage, (iii) solid waste management, (iv) roads and transport, and (v) slum upgrading, in about 63 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of Uttarakhand. Physical improvements are coupled with a capacity development programme to support the implementation of the urban governance, finance, and service-delivery improvement action plan, and to strengthen institutional capabilities of urban local bodies and other service providers. Primary responsibility for providing urban infrastructure and services (except for water supply and sewerage), including on-site sanitation, solid waste management, drainage, road maintenance, street lighting, and slum improvement, lies with ULBs. However, ULBs cannot perform their duties effectively as they lack required organizational capacities and operational and management skills. More importantly, financial resources obtained through urban-based taxes and user charges are insufficient to fund the tasks of urban service delivery.

For slum improvement, interventions will include the provision of bulk water supply and sewerage mains at the entry to slum areas, and improvements to solid-waste management, access roads, street lighting, and drainage in poor communities and slums, which accommodate around 3,00,000 poor people, accounting for about half of the slum population in the state. The selection, approach, and strategic responses to the broader issues of slum population and poor communities will be based on a state slum upgrading strategy to be developed at the outset of the Investment Program. A demand-led approach to developing community-level infrastructure and services will be followed.

Slum upgrading subprojects will be generated through a participatory planning process by communities with the assistance of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Non Government Organizations (NGOs). Support will be provided to ULBs and communities for effective joint functioning in developing, implementing, and sustaining community-based urban upgrading schemes. The component will benefit from, and build on, existing CBOs and NGOs efforts and the Uttarakhand Government's poverty reduction schemes. The baseline survey would benchmark the current status, physical infrastructure and situations, socio-economic profile of slum-dwellers, access to various on-going schemes, satisfaction level of dwellers for various services including identifying the key problem and issues.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

The objective of the Investment Programme is economic growth and poverty reduction through provision of urban infrastructure and services, and better governance and management in selected major towns. The activities and sub-projects under the Investment Programme are designed to operate within the framework of national and state financial policies for the urban sector. The Investment Program will complement the state government effort in implementing the financial reform at ULBs proposed under the 74th CAA and the JnNURM. Also, the Investment Programme will initiate accounting system reform at the state and ULBs, and introduce O&M cost recovery through continuous revision in user charges and property tax.

The main objective of the study is to provide the necessary database for the UUSDIP and 63 ULBs in programme towns for designing the slum infrastructure improvement and socio-economic programs that will improve the lives of the urban poor under the UUSDIP. Documentation of the existing slum situation will typically include four sets of information. They are:



SURVEY TEAM OF HIFED PERFORMING
SURVEY WORK



HIFED TEAM PERFORMING SURVEY WORK
IN SLUM AREAS

- (i) Slum level information such as area, population, legal status, service delivery status, predominant economic activities, ongoing slum improvement and livelihood promotion programs, etc.;
- (ii) Household socio-economic information and their satisfaction level of various services;
- (iii) Ongoing successful initiatives on slum improvement and social development undertaken in these towns; and
- (iv) A sketch of the slums that contains current physical infrastructure and social capital.

3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

The household survey of slums would cover both macro and micro level assessment of the resource base, systems and institutions, etc. This would be done with the help of interview suggested by the Government of India in formats and guidelines for survey and preparation of slum profile, household profile and livelihood profile of cities/towns. The study will focus on collection of all relevant details about the quantity and quality aspects that could be useful in generating sound database for the slums in the state.

The baseline study would consist of PRA based macro (slum) level assessment and survey based micro (household) level assessment. The unit of data collection will be households, as well as community organizations, people's representatives/ office bearer, officials from Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan (UJS), Uttarakhand Jal Nigam (UJN), Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), Mayor, Chairperson, Ward Corporators, NGO etc.

While the data for the baseline will be collected, the major focus would be given on physical infrastructure and to socio-economic parameters/variables directly related to project objectives. Greater emphasis would be given to capture quality data and at the same time also ensuring coverage of desired sample size. Therefore, it would be ensured that qualified survey professionals are hired and adequately trained to administer the interview schedules. Field survey would be supervised by key professionals.

The aim of the assignment is to undertake a study on existing slums and informal settlements approximating 571 in some 63 towns of the State, and to cover all households dwelling in such settlements for household survey.

4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

The target area of the project is limited to 63 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of the State of Uttarakhand. Target groups of the project are households living in slum areas of the ULBs.

5. FUNDING AGENCY

The project is funded by Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Investment Programme (UUSDIP), Urban Development Department, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun (Asian Development Bank assisted project).



SLUM AREA



FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH SLUM DWELLERS

PREPARING SLUM PROFILES OF 63 TOWNS IN UTTARAKHAND STATE

HIGHLIGHTS 2013-2014

Coverage by Activities Performed and Tools Used:

The study has been completed and now in the stage of submission of final reports. The study covered 1,53,174 households covering a population of 7,71,585. Free land drawn sketch of 582 slums, 189 FGDs, 26 case studies and CNA wherever FGDs were attempted. The total slums are 582 of 53 ULBs in 13 Districts of the State.



FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH SLUM DWELLERS

DEVELOPMENT AND PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF AN INDUSTRIAL SCALE ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE AIR PLASMA SYSTEM TO TREAT ANGORA WOOL FOR MANUFACTURING OF 100% ANGORA PRODUCTS

1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

Angora fibre is considered one of the world's finest luxury fibre. It is eight times warmer than sheep's wool. It is slippery fibre to spin and requires a lot of twist to hold the fibres firmly in the yarn. Owing to its fine quality and smoothness, it is spun only on the hand driven 'takli' (i.e. spindle). Also, due to its fibrosity it is extremely difficult to weave a 100% Angora products, they are hence woven using Merino for the warp and Angora for the weft. Due to these limitations of Angora fibre, the productivity reduces and fiber loss increases and thus it limit the product range. Angora wool is produced in Himalayan north east region. It is produced by village industry particularly driven by women.

Facilitation Centre for Industrial Plasma Technologies (FCIPT), Institute for Plasma Research has developed an innovative Atmospheric Pressure Air Plasma Technology for the surface modification of Angora wool to improve processing with the financial support from Department of Science & Technology (DST), Government of India. After plasma treatment of angora fibers, it has now become possible to hand spin as well as mill spin the yarn and later hand weave the fabric.

The most attractive feature of Atmospheric Pressure Plasma System is that it works in a continuous mode and does not require any special plasmagen gas. Also plasma processing cost as well as the maintenance cost of the system is very low as compared to other plasma techniques. Besides this it is an environment friendly technique. The above features make this technique ideal for commercial application at Industrial level.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

- (i) To develop and demonstrate industrial scale atmospheric pressure air plasma treatment system to modify the surface properties of 1 meter wide angora web at the processing speed of 3-4 meter/minute to improve processing of Angora wool.
- (ii) Setting up of plasma treatment system at HIFEED to carry out its performance evaluation and manufacture of 100% Angora products from treated fibers.
- (iii) Treatment of Angora wool on routine basis to provide services to the people of rural areas involved in Angora wool product development.

3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

- (i) Plasma generation and process optimization.
- (ii) Design and development of plasma system.
- (iii) Specification generation and procurement.
- (iv) Assembling and testing of the plant.
- (v) Plasma process demonstration and training.
- (vi) Installation and Integration with carding machine.
- (vii) Process demonstration and training.
- (viii) Performance evaluation of system and popularization of technique.
- (ix) Day to day operation of the system.
- (x) Providing service to farmers.
- (xi) Arranging workshops/demonstration of technology.

4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

The target area of the project is HIFEED Campus, Ranichauri.

5. FUNDING AGENCY

The project is funded by Department of Science & Technology (DST), Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of India, New Delhi and the project will be implemented by HIFEED in technical collaboration with Institute for Plasma Research, Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India, Gandhi Nagar, Gujrat.



PLASMA PLANT
INSTALLED AT HIFEED CAMPUS

DEVELOPMENT AND PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF AN INDUSTRIAL SCALE ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE AIR PLASMA SYSTEM HIGHLIGHTS 2013-2014

Installation of Industrial Scale Atmospheric Pressure Air Plasma Plant has been done. Work on Plasma Plant has been started.

UPGRADATION OF GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE (GITI) THROUGH PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) MODE

1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

India is a fast growing economy with a rising demand for skilled workforce which enhances the efficiency and flexibility of the labour market, reduces skills bottlenecks, and improves mobility and productivity. The Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGE&T), Government of India initiated Craftsman Training Scheme in 1950 by establishing 50 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) for imparting skills in various vocational trades to meet the manpower requirements for technology and industrial growth of the Country. The demand for skilled manpower has increased substantially due to rapid economic growth, changes in technology and work process, and globalization of economy. As on 01.01.2007 there were 1896 Government ITIs in the Country. Out of these 500 ITIs are being upgraded into "Centers of Excellence" under a scheme started from 2005-06. The Upgradation of the remaining 1396 Government it is started in 2007-08 through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

The objective of the scheme is to improve the quality of vocational training and make it demand driven so as to ensure better employability of the graduates.

3. SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PROJECT

For the ITI to be taken up under the scheme, an Industry Partner (HIFEED) is associated to lead the process of upgradation. An Institute Management Committee (IMC), headed by the Industry Partner (HIFEED), is constituted and registered as a Society. A Memorandum of Agreement is signed among the Central Government, the State Government and the Industry Partner (HIFEED) defining the roles and responsibilities of all the parties. An interest free loan up to Rs. 2.5 crores is given by the Central Government directly to the IMC on the basis of Institute Development Plan (IDP) prepared by it. For the repayment of loan, there is a moratorium of ten years from the year in which the loan is released to the IMC. After the moratorium, the loan is payable by the IMC in equal annual instalments over a period of twenty years.

Under this scheme the IMC has been given financial and academic autonomy to manage the affairs of the ITI. The IMC is allowed to determine up to 20% of the admission in the ITI. The Industry Partner (HIFEED) may provide financial assistance as well as machinery and equipments to the ITI. It shall arrange to provide training to instructors and on the job training to trainees.

4. BRIEF ABOUT THE INSTITUTE (GITI)

S.N.	Particulars	Details
1.	Name & Address of ITI	GITI, Baurari, New Tehri, District- Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand
	Phone No.	(01376) 232352
	E-mail	iti.bauradi.ppp@gmail.com
	Year of Establishment	1950
2.	Industry Partner	Himalayan Institute For Environment, Ecology & Development (HIFEED)
	Address	HIFEED Campus, Ranichauri- 249199, District- Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand
	Phone No.	(01376) 252141, 252149
	E-Mail	hifeed_uttaranchal@rediffmail.com, hifeeduttaranchal@gmail.com
	Website	www.hifeed.org
3.	IMC Chairman	Dr. Kamal Bahuguna
	Designation	Executive Director, HIFEED
	Address	HIFEED, Street No. 4, Shastri Nagar, Haridwar Road, Dehradun- 248001, Uttarakhand
	Phone No.	(0135) 2666865
	Mobile No.	9412984030
	E-Mail	kamal_bahuguna@yahoo.com , drkamalbahuguna@gmail.com

4.	Name of Principal/Member Secretary	Mr. M.M. Kudiyal
	Phone No.	(01376) 232352
	Mobile No.	8791097630, 9997097630
5	Infrastructure Available	
	Land Area (sq. m).	119 sq. m.
	Constructed Area (sq. m.)	Office: 31 sq. m. Workshop: 88 sq. m. Hostel : NIL
6.	Existing Trades	Cutting & Sewing (01)
	Intake Capacity/Present Strength	16
7.	Intake Target after Implementation of PPP Scheme	100
	Upgradation of Existing Trades	Cutting & Sewing (01)
	Opening of New Trades	COPA (01), Hair & Skin Care (01), Mech. Electronics (02), Craftsman Food Production (01)
	Opening of CoE	NIL
8.	Fund Released (Letter No. & Date)	Letter No. DGET - 35 (1396)/Utta rakhand/2011 -NIC Dated 30th May, 2011
	Seed Money	Rs. 50.00 Lakhs
	Proposed Expenditure	Rs. 200.00 Lakhs
	Total Cost	Rs. 250.00 Lakhs
9.	Expenditure and Percentage (March 2014)
10.	Revenue (March 2014)



BEAUTICIAN TRAINING



TRAINING IN CUTTING & TAILORING

CONDUCTING DATA COLLECTION AND DATA ENTRY FOR E-TRACKING SYSTEM FOR PMEGP UNITS OF KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION (KVIC)

1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

Ministry of MSME has launched Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) which is being implemented through KVIC and KVIBs in rural area and through DICs in urban and rural areas. Under the scheme unemployed beneficiaries in rural/urban areas may set up the project upto Rs. 25.00 lakhs in production activities and upto Rs. 10.00 lakhs for Service Industry by availing Bank Finance through Public sector banks as well as cooperative and private banks in the country. KVIC will be extending Margin Money subsidy ranging from 15-35% depending on the financial range of the project and the social category of the beneficiary.

In view of the large number of projects expected under PMEGP and the inadequate staff available, it is proposed to go in for outsourcing of this activity which could be conducted in a professional manner by competent agencies having the required capacity and infrastructure facilities. The Data collection and data entry for E-Tracking of PMEGP units will be assigned to a selected agency for the State.

2. SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PROJECT

- (i) The project will facilitate the PMEGP beneficiaries to view the current status of their application from anywhere in the country at any point of time. It will provide effective monitoring of the scheme at different level by implementing Nodal Agency and the Ministry. To generate various reports required from time to time including progress of scheme district-wise and state-wise includes participation of social category, gender etc. of beneficiary, project size, name of the industry etc.
- (ii) This will assist in generating acknowledgement/forwarding letters and top sheets for DLTFCC.
- (iii) This will also provide transparency from receipt of application to final disposal.
- (iv) The Web based application system will auto generated application ID, Scalable and secure and will be controlled access for implementing and associated agencies.
- (v) It will provide up-to-date information about all implementing agencies, Nodal Banks, EDP Training Centers, meeting schedule and place of DLTFCC and information about venue and date of EDP training.
- (vi) In this system the applicant can view their current status online by entering his/her applicant ID and will generate Unique Applicant ID and acknowledgement letter. This will also generate customized reports as desired from the system required for monitoring.
- (vii) The system will generate letters, viz. acknowledgement letter, top sheet for Task Force Committee, forwarding letter to Bank, EDP training sponsoring letter, Government subsidy adjustment letter, list of beneficiaries financed for e-tracking.
- (viii) The application system will generate statement, reports covering district wise, state-wise, zone wise and National level on under process/pending statement, Rejection report with remarks statement, Task Force Committee recommendation statement, Bank wise forwarding application statement, Bank wise sanction application statement, Bank wise rejection application statement, Bank wise pending application statement, Bank wise Margin Money (Government Subsidy) release statement, Bank wise Margin Money (Government Subsidy) adjustment information, EDP training details covering training center wise statement, industry group wise projects, margin money and employment, gender wise report, social category wise report, financial range wise details, performance of backward forward linkages, other report as and when required, agency-wise details are also required during review meeting which may be considered.

3. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

The target area of the project was all the thirteen districts of Uttarakhand.

4. FUNDING AGENCY

The project was funded by Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Government of India, Dehradun, Uttarakhand.

CONDUCTING DATA COLLECTION AND DATA ENTRY FOR E-TRACKING SYSTEM FOR PMEGP UNITS OF KVIC

HIGHLIGHTS 2013-2014

PMEGP APPLICANT STATUS REPORT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 01.04.2013 TO 31.03.2014

Agency	Applications Received	Pending/ Under Process at Agency	Placed Before DLTFCC	Rejected by DLTFCC	Sanctioned by DLTFCC	Forwarded to Bank	Sanctioned by Bank	Rejected by Bank
KVIC	1811	559	1176	174	1002	978	05	79
KVIB	1592	335	1258	123	1135	1110	07	103
DIC	3549	730	2821	137	2684	2579	31	290
TOTAL	6752	1624	5255	434	4821	4667	43	472

ENHANCING LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES IN ECO-FRAGILE
MOUNTAINEOUS ZONE OF DISTRICT TEHRI GARHWAL OF UTTARAKHAND
CLOSE TO TEHRI DAM RESERVOIR THROUGH SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE
PRACTICES FOR QUALITY VEGETABLE PRACTICES THROUGH ADVANCED
PROTECTED AND GUIDED TECHNOLOGY

1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

Protected cultivation of vegetables offers distinct advantages of quality, productivity and favorable market price to the growers. Vegetable growers can substantially increase their income by protected cultivation of vegetables in off-season. Presently the vegetables produced during their normal season generally do not fetch good returns due to easy availability of these vegetable in the markets. Poly tunnels are also suitable and effective to raise off-season nursery and off-season vegetable cultivation due to their low initial cost.

Insect proof net houses can be used for virus-free cultivation of vegetables mainly during the rainy season. These low cost structures are also suitable for growing pesticide-free green vegetables. Low cost poly tunnels can be used for high quality vegetable cultivation for long duration (6-10 months) mainly in peri-urban areas to fetch commensurate price of produces. Poly tunnels have proved extremely useful for growing vegetables under cold desert conditions in upper reaches of Himalayas.

For protected vegetable cultivation various kind of model like poly house, poly tunnels is used by farmers. Low cost poly house and poly tunnels can be made by every farmer. The project has distinct advantage of the marketing setup. This will enable the women and marginal farmers to sell their vegetable at the same point on cash payment basis. Only those crops are selected that have ample market demand in market. Protected vegetable cultivation is used as a tool to neutralized unfavorable conditions like extreme low temperatures, high range, unfavourable humidity, hail storm etc.

In protected vegetable production all above risks are not involved and quality along with quantity, maximum production using less agriculture area is the chief objective of the protected vegetable cultivation. Such type of cultivation is better for those places in which climatic factors are not favorable for vegetable production where as natural resources like water, land and man power available. Decreasing land and increasing population may loss our productive land; protected vegetable cultivation may solve this problem.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

After realizing the problem and need of the area, present project has been proposed with following major objectives:

- (i) Training of selected marginal farmers through demonstrations and implementation for differences in productivity in inorganic and organic farming, to harass the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and fungicides, improved methods of composting and cropping pattern and cash crop cultivation.
- (ii) Organization of marginal farmers for awareness generation for organic farming, fungicides, pesticides improved method of composting, suggest improved cropping pattern and cash crop cultivation.



MASTER POLY HOUSE AT
BENEFICIARY'S FIELD



CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES IN POLYTUNNEL



PREPARATION OF PLANTING MATERIAL
IN PULYTUNNEL

- (iii) Survey of selected area for present status of crop production, use of inorganic and organic fertilizers, pesticides and fungicides, method of composting, cropping pattern and status of cash crop cultivation.
- (iv) Organic Farming through protected vegetable cultivation techniques.
- (v) Standardizing techniques and development of package of practices of mass scale production of seedlings in vegetables.
- (vi) Monitoring and standardization of regulated environmental factors like temperature, humidity, light intensity, air circulation etc. for best growth and production of the mandate crops during different seasons.
- (vii) Popularization of suitable varieties/hybrids in selected vegetable crops for commercial production under protected cover for export as well as home market.
- (viii) Standardization of agro-techniques for raising these mandate crops over extended periods under different structures and development of their package of practices.
- (ix) Providing income and employment generation opportunities to farmer households for the economic upliftment of economically deprived sections of the community.
- (x) Cost-benefit analysis of growing the mandate crops under protected environment.
- (xi) Project evaluation and impact assessment.

3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

- (i) Training of farmers to the appropriate technologies of farming, exposure tours, etc.
- (ii) Establishment of low cost poly houses, poly tunnels, walking tunnels for experiments, R&D, better quality planting materials, production of quality seeds, etc.
- (iii) Production of organic manure involving improved tools and technologies.
- (iv) Standardization of agro-techniques for raising mandate crops over extended periods under different structures and development of their package of practices for catching early markets.
- (v) Periodical sowing for raising nursery on different growing media like soil and organic matter to supply seedling throughout the year.
- (vi) Production of hybrid seedling of vegetable.
- (vii) Testing of organic compost prepared by different methods and different substrates
- (viii) Demonstration of different crops cultivation through use of organic manure and compost.
- (ix) Demonstration and implementation of protected vegetable cultivation activities.
- (x) Impact evaluation and popularization of project activities in nearby areas.
- (xi) Strengthen backward linkages with the farmers for assured supply of external inputs and internal inputs for growing good quality of seed.
- (xii) Provide farm gate market by developing forward linkages with externals agencies.

4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

The targeted area of the project is limited to two villages of Chamba Block of District Tehri Garhwal. The target groups/beneficiaries are comprised the most vulnerable groups of the society with the objective of assisting them to move out of poverty.

5. FUNDING AGENCY

The project is funded by G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment & Development (GBPIHED), Ministry of Environment & Forest, Government of India, Kosi, Almora, Uttarakhand.

ENHANCING LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES IN ECO-FRAGILE MOUNTAINOUS ZONE

HIGHLIGHTS 2013-2014

- (i) The project was framed with the aim to develop package of practices for commercial production of important vegetable crops in hilly terrain under protected environment.
- (ii) Three days on-site training was conducted in project villages for the preparation of low cost poly-tunnels, vermi compost, raised belt, pest control and organic farming.

- (iii) Two central Poly-houses of size 20 feet x 15 feet have been set up for production of seedlings. Seedlings of 7 vegetables viz. Tomato, Capsicum, Broccoli, Red Cabbage, Chillies and Brinjal was propagated through seeds in 2 central poly houses and distributed to project beneficiaries free of cost. The remaining 7 vegetables viz. Bitter Guard, Ring Guard, Snake Guard, Cucumber, Potato, Peas and French Beans was grown directly from seeds in the poly-tunnels on early and late stage.
- (iv) Ten low cost poly tunnels were installed in the farmer's field.
- (v) Ten farmers were selected in each village and organized in Bemousami Sabji Utpadak Samooh.
- (vi) Ten vermi compost pits has been constructed at farmers level.
- (vii) In these villages, 14 commercial vegetables viz. Tomato, Capsicum, Broccoli, Red Cabbage, Okra, Peas, French Bean, Potato, Ring Guard, Snake Guard, Bitter Guard, Cucumber, Brinjal and Chillies has been grown for commercial production under protected conditions. The central unit in which more than 200000 healthy seedlings of different vegetables were prepared and distributed among farmers of project villages.
- (viii) The beneficiaries sold their vegetables at nearby Mandis at Rishikesh and Dehradun and earned high prices. 10 farmers sold vegetables for an amount of Rs. 50,000.00 and 5 farmers sold more than Rs. 1,00,000.00 during the year.
- (ix) Farmers have started organic cultivation of vegetables through protected techniques.
- (x) Mass scale production of seedlings and vegetables has started by the farmers.
- (xi) Commercial production of suitable varieties/hybrid vegetable crops under protected environment has started.
- (xii) Protected cultivation of vegetables offers distinct advantages of quality, productivity and favorable market price to the growers. Quality is better as the vegetables are grown as organic only. Its productivity under protected cultivation is 35% higher as compared to open fields.
- (xiii) This technique is one of the most profitable technologies in the Country. Walk-in tunnels (keeping the poly sheets in unfavorable winter season and removing the poly sheets in favorable season of summer) are also suitable and effective to raise off-season nursery and off-season vegetable cultivation due to their low initial cost.



PREPARATION OF PLANTING MATERIAL



LOW COST POLYTUNNEL



PREPARATION OF PLANTING MATERIAL



PREPARATION OF PLANTING MATERIAL

REHABILITATION & RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME UNDER
UTTARAKHAND STATE ROADS INVESTMENT PROGRAM (USRIP- III)
(ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK- ADB ASSISTED PROJECT)

1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The Uttarakhand State Road Sector Investment Project (USRIP) is an Asian Development Bank (ADB) funded project and is a State Government's initiative to support economic growth and reduce poverty by improving connectivity and access to development opportunities and social services, including health and education. The Project also supports State Government's initiative to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the state road sector management and provide the sector with the capacity to ensure efficiency of road investments and sustainable road development impacts to support Uttarakhand's social and economic development. The project is to be implemented through the Project Management Unit (PMU) of ADB-PWD at the State level. At the District level there is Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of ADB-PWD and HIFEED is coordinating at both with the PMU and PIU to implement the 5 Resettlement Plans in the State. HIFEED was provided responsibility by the Project Management Unit of ADB-PWD to execute the 5 Resettlement Plans (RPs) in the Project- III roads in the Districts of Dehradun, Rudraprayag and Bageshwar.



DISCUSSION WITH R & R BENEFICIARIES

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The project was to implement 5 RPs in the Phase- 3 of the ADB funded project in three Districts. The broad objective was to improve road connectivity thereby to improve accessibility and reduce poverty and open opportunities for people in the interiors of the State. The improved road connectivity will improve access to market and will also improve health and education in the hills.



DISCUSSION WITH R & R BENEFICIARIES

3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

- (i) Information Campaign on Resettlement Entitlement. HIFEED designed, planned and implemented information campaign in the affected areas primarily to inform the Affected Persons (APs) about entitlement policy and how to avail their respective entitlements.
- (ii) Identification of Affected Persons (APs) and issuance of Identity (ID) Cards.
- (iii) Updation of Affected Persons (APs) database and creation/computerization of database and affected persons files. Primary survey and consultation was done at the field level by HIFEED to update the APs in the 5 RPs.
- (iv) Participation in grievance redress. HIFEED has so far handled the issue of APs grievance at the field level through community level discussions and interaction with the individuals at the household level and have held meeting with individual households with the ADB-PWD staff at the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) level.
- (v) Livelihood Restoration. On primary examination, no DPs were found to be losing its livelihood due to the implementation of the resettlement plans (RPS). However HIFEED plans to still have training workshop in the villages where the roads are being expanded. The training workshop will likely be on the subject related to agriculture and will involve village youth.
- (vi) Relocation and Rehabilitation Assistance. This was one of the task to be performed under the project, however there are no DPs which will be needing relocation in the project, though HIFEED was capable to assist in the rehabilitation of the DPs, through livelihood training programme.



DISCUSSION WITH R & R BENEFICIARIES

- (vii) Community Participation and HIV/AIDS Awareness. In addition to the Resettlement Plans (RPs), HIFEED is also to conduct HIV/AIDS awareness activities in the project location. HIFEED in the past has been one of the initially partner Organizations of Uttarakhand State AIDS Control Organization (USACS) and has the expert team to impart awareness on HIV/AIDS issue. This is the task proposed to be done at the end of the project, when the DPs are given all assistance related to Resettlement and Rehabilitation. HIFEED has the required software ready and also the resource persons to execute the activities under HIV/AIDS awareness campaign.

4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

Target area of the project is District Dehradun, Rudraprayag and Almora in the State of Uttarakhand.

5. FUNDING AGENCY

The project is funded by Project Management Unit, ADB (Transport), Public Works Department, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun (Asian Development Bank- ADB Assisted Project).

REHABILITATION & RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION WORK UNDER USRIP- III

HIGHLIGHTS 2013-2014

- (i) Development of Information Education Communication (IEC) material on resettlement entitlements.
- (ii) Distribution of IEC material and discussing and explaining the Asian Development Bank policy on DPs entitlements.
- (iii) Village level meetings in five resettlement road projects and preparation of identification of Affected Persons (APs).
- (iv) The updating of resettlement plans.
- (v) Creation of computerized database on the displaced persons (DPs).
- (vi) Preparation of Identity Cards for the Affected Persons (APs).
- (vii) Preparation of compensation proposal of the beneficiaries and distribution of compensation.
- (viii) Training of beneficiaries in HIV/AIDS, Vegetable Cultivation, Dairy Development and Angora Rabbit Rearing.



DISCUSSION WITH R & R BENEFICIARIES



ROAD MEASUREMENT



ROAD MEASUREMENT



DISCUSSION WITH REVENUE OFFICIALS

PREPARATION OF MICRO PLANS OF 40 VILLAGES AFFECTED BY SRINAGAR HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PROJECT UNDER SRINAGAR CATCHMENT AREA TREATMENT (CAT) PLAN

1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The hydro-power sector is witnessing a rapid growth in India, particularly in the Himalayan region. While hydropower is considered by many as a clean source of energy it is both affected by, and impacts, local environmental quality. Since 1994, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been required for clearance to build Hydro-Electric Projects (HEPs). In addition to the EIA report, the process mandates a public hearing, and Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) designed to mitigate environmental damage and impacts of displacement. One of these plans is the Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) Plan which aims to improve the quality of environmental and especially watershed services from the catchment.

The Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India has been stipulating the condition of preparation and implementation of Catchment Area Treatment Plan in cases related to diversion of forest land for medium and major irrigation projects and for hydroelectric power projects under Forest Conservation Act (FCA), 1980. The Catchment Area Treatment Plan is an essential document as it portrays the ecological health of the catchment area and various soil and moisture conservation and watershed management programmes are required to arrest soil erosion to improve free drainage in the area and to rejuvenate the degraded eco system in the catchment.



VILLAGE MEETING FOR PREPARATION OF MICRO PLANS

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

Preparation of Micro Plans of 40 villages affected by Srinagar Hydro-Electric Power Project under Srinagar Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) Plan.



PRA EXERCISE AND PREPARATION OF MICRO PLANS

3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

Micro Plans of 40 villages affected by Srinagar Hydro-Electric Power Project under Srinagar Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) Plan to be prepared.

4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

The target area of the programme was 40 villages of Narendra Nagar Forest Division in District Tehri Garhwal affected by Srinagar Hydro-Electric Power Project.

5. FUNDING AGENCY

The programme was funded by Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), Narendra Nagar Forest Division, Muni-ki-Reti, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand.

PREPARATION OF MICRO PLANS UNDER SRINAGAR CAT PLAN

HIGHLIGHTS 2013-2014

Micro Plans of 40 villages affected by Srinagar Hydro-Electric Power Project under Srinagar Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) Plan has been prepared and submitted to Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), Narendra Nagar Forest Division, Muni-ki-Reti, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE SCHEMES/PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES OF MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AS NATIONAL LEVEL MONITOR (NLM)

1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The Ministry of Rural Development places special emphasis on Monitoring and Evaluation of its programmes being implemented in rural areas. Effective monitoring of the programmes is considered very important for efficient delivery at the grass root level particularly in view of the substantial step up in the allocation of funds for rural development programmes. Appropriate performance indicators have been developed for each of the specific programmes both by the Ministry of Rural Development and the State Governments for effective monitoring at the District, Block, Gram Panchayat and Village levels so that alarm signals are captured well in advance for mid-course corrections.

The implementation of various Rural Development Schemes especially the wage-employment, self-employment and rural infrastructure/amenities schemes have helped in reduction of poverty in rural areas. The Government has instituted an in-built monitoring mechanism in the guidelines of each of the rural development schemes so as to ensure that the objectives of the schemes are achieved, in full measure. Monitoring is the continuous internal assessment of project implementation in relation to agreed schedules and the use of inputs, infrastructure and services by projects beneficiaries. Monitoring can provide qualitative and quantitative data using indicators that can serve as inputs to evaluation exercises.

Ministry of Rural Development recognizes the importance of independent monitoring of its programmes. In order to enhance the efficiency and efficacy of its programmes, the Ministry has evolved a comprehensive system of monitoring the implementation of its programmes. The basic premise is that by involving third party independent monitors, unbiased and objective monitoring can be achieved. The role of the National Level Monitors (NLMs) in monitoring the programmes of the Ministry has become more important in the recent years due to significant increase in the allocation of funds for various rural development programmes and also due to the increase in demands of accountability and transparency in the execution of these programmes.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The objective of monitoring of development activities is to provide policy makers, development managers, and civil society with better means for learning from past experience, improving service delivery, planning and allocating resources and demonstrating results as part of accountability to key stakeholders. The purpose of NLM system is to strengthen all the rural development programmes and ensure effectiveness, transparency and accountability in the implementation of the programmes.

3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

Under the Assignment, the Organization has Evaluated and Monitored the Schemes of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India being Implemented in Samba and Reasi Districts in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. The Schemes are (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act



MEETING WITH DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION



FIELD VERIFICATION OF MGNREGA



DISCUSSION WITH BENEFICIARIES

(MGNREGA), (ii) Swarnjayanti Gramin Swarojgar Yojna/National Rural Livelihood Mission (SGSY/NRLM), (iii) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY), (iv) Indira Awas Yojna (IAY), (v) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), (vi) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), (vii) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and (viii) Total Sanitation Campaign/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (TSC/NBA).

4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

The targeted area of the programme was District Vaishali and Samastipur in the State of Bihar and District Sambha and Reasi in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

5. FUNDING AGENCY

The programme is funded by Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India, New Delhi.

NATIONAL LEVEL MONITORING

HIGHLIGHTS 2013-2014

During the year, the Organization has monitored the schemes of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India in District Gaya, Aurangabad, Nawada and Jamui in the State of Bihar, District Chitrakoot and Kaushambi in the State of Uttar Pradesh and District Ajmer and Tonk in the State of Rajasthan. The schemes monitored in the assigned Districts are: (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), (ii) Swarnjayanti Gramin Swarojgar Yojna/National Rural Livelihood Mission (SGSY/NRLM), (iii) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY), (iv) Indira Awas Yojna (IAY), (v) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), (vi) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), (vii) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and (viii) Total Sanitation Campaign/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (TSC/NBA).



FIELD VERIFICATION OF SCHEMES AND DISCUSSION WITH BENEFICIARY



PUBLIC MEETING AND DISCUSSION WITH VILLAGERS

PREPARATION OF PERSPECTIVE PLANS AND MICRO PLANS UNDER GREEN INDIA MISSION PROJECT OF UTTARAKHAND FOREST DEPARTMENT FOR 10 URBAN AND PERI URBAN CITIES IN UTTARAKHAND

1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The National Mission for a Green India is one of the eight Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). The Green India Mission (GIM) has been conceived as a multi-stakeholder, Multi-Sectoral and Multi-Departmental Mission. GIM recognizes that climate change phenomena will seriously affect and alter the distribution, type and quality of natural resources of the country and the associated livelihoods of the people. GIM puts the "greening" in the context of climate change adaptation and mitigation, meant to enhance ecosystem services like carbon sequestration and storage (in forests and other ecosystems), hydrological services and biodiversity; along with provisioning services like fuel, fodder, small timber and NTFPs. It aims at increased forest/tree cover on 5 m ha forest/non-forest lands, improved quality of forest cover on another 5 m ha forest/non-forest land, improved ecosystem services, increased forest based livelihood income of about 3 million households and enhanced annual CO₂ sequestration. In the state of Uttarakhand, as a part of Green India Sub-Mission 3, the Perspective Plan for Urban, Peri-Urban areas of Uttarakhand is to be formulated. HIFEED was given the assignment to get data and information to make a Perspective Plan for Urban forestry in selected 10 cities. The activities proposed by the Forest Department is the conservation of existing greenery and development of urban greenery in the industrial premises, institutional lands, community/public lands, residential colonies, roadsides, railway lines, other barren & degraded lands. It is envisaged to cover about 2000 hectares of land in these cities.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

- (i) To find the total geographical area of each of above 10 cities and find the areas available for Plantation/Greening. The areas to be included are Municipal Corporations/ Municipalities and also Cantonment Boards.
- (ii) To find the ownership of land in broad categories for 10 cities- say-residential area, institutional area, industrial area, public land (under State Government, Central Government, local authority), any other-e.g. School, Trusts, etc., where plantations can be done.
- (iii) To plot major roads, railway lines, canals passing through 10 cities, which has potential for greening/plantations.
- (iv) To look into the green zones proposed by statutory authorities (town planning authorities) for 10 cities along with maps.
- (v) To get specific information through field survey on basis of reconnaissance of the 10 cities to know the area available for plantation/greening and also find if any existing green belts needing protection/enhancement.

3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

An Urban Forest Master Plan is a road map, providing detailed information, recommendations, and resources needed to effectively and proactively manage and grow a city's tree canopy. More importantly it provides a shared vision for the future of the urban forest to inspire and engage stakeholders in the care and protection of trees. HIFEED provided the following information in the perspective plans for the 10 cities mentioned above, after getting the following information from primary and secondary sources.

- (i) Maps with depiction of major potential sites for greening and a tabular statement of major actors to be involved.
- (ii) Main blocks available for tree planting with ownership especially industrial premises, institutional areas.
- (iii) An estimate of other institutional/administrative areas which are smaller in size (the number and average area available with them for greening). These could be given in different sub-categories, like schools/colleges, Government offices, etc.
- (iv) Public access/utility places e.g. parks, gardens with the local authorities and the scope for further greening those.
- (v) Road sides/railway lines/canal banks/river embankments available for linear planting and indication of number of trees to be planted say per km. length.



PROPOSED SITE FOR PLANTATION

4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

The target area of the programme was 10 urban and peri-urban cities of Uttarakhand.

5. FUNDING AGENCY

The programme was funded by NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS)/Forest Department of Uttarakhand.

PREPARATION OF PERSPECTIVE PLANS & MICRO PLANS UNDER GREEN INDIA MISSION PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS 2013-2014

Perspective Plans and Micro Plans of 10 urban and peri-urban cities has been prepared and submitted to NABCONS/Forest Department of Uttarakhand.

INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OF WORKS CARRIED OUT BY DIFFERENT FOREST DIVISIONS DURING 2010-11 UNDER STATE FOREST DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (SFDA)

1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The Operational Guidelines of the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) are being issued to further decentralize the project cycle management of the Scheme with a view to expedite fund transfer to the village-level implementing Organization, that is the Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) and Eco-development Committees (EDCs), to embed the Scheme in the overall forestry development programme of the State, build capacity of the institutional actors and institutions, and promote livelihoods of JFMC members by linking forest development to value addition and marketing of forest products. The scheme would provide for implementation of new projects as well as completion and maintenance of plantations undertaken earlier under the Scheme. The Scheme will be implemented by a three-tier institutional set-up, namely State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at the State level, Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) at the forest division level, and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) or Eco-development Committees (EDCs) at the village level. The focus of the institutional work would be towards regeneration and management of forest resources while strengthening the village level capacity for the same.

The SFDA will commission independent evaluation of each FDA project twice during the project cycle. The first will be called 1st concurrent evaluation, and will be done in the 24-36 months of project operation. The 1st concurrent evaluation will focus on assessment of the degree of people's participation in the functioning of JFMCs, in particular during micro-planning and implementation of initial project activities.

The second evaluation will be the final evaluation of the project, to be done after 3 years of the last tranche of tree planting in the project. The final evaluation will focus on the quality of people's participation, success of regeneration, in terms of expansion and improvement in vegetation, and poverty impacts of the project. Both 1st concurrent evaluation and final evaluation will be undertaken by reputed independent Organizations.

For this purpose, an independent Organization will be such Organization which is not under the full administrative control of the FDA or the NAEB. Independent Organization will also include reputed academic institutions, NGOs, professional consultants and experts who have qualification and experience in forestry, natural resource economics or business or sociology of natural resource management. In addition to the evaluation by the FDA, the NAEB may also commission independent evaluation of the FDA projects on a sample basis and of the NAP Schemes.



FIELD VERIFICATION



FIELD VERIFICATION



FIELD VERIFICATION

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

Objective of the assignment is to evaluate the works carried out by different forest divisions during 2010-11 under State Forest Development Agency (SFDA).

3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

Evaluation of 9 Van Panchayats, Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) and Eco-development Committees (EDCs) of Tehri Dam Forest Division- 1st and 12 Van Panchayats, Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) and Eco-development Committees (EDCs) of Soil Conservation Forest Division, Lansdown.

4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

The target area of the programme was Tehri Dam Forest Division- 1st in District Tehri Garhwal and Soil Conservation Forest Division, Lansdown in District Pauri Garhwal.

5. FUNDING AGENCY

The programme was funded by Principal Chief Conservator of Forest- Van Panchayat & Joint Forest Management, Department of Forest, Government of Uttarakhand, Haldwani.



DISCUSSION WITH VAN PANCHAYAT REPRESENTATIVES

INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OF WORKS CARRIED OUT BY DIFFERENT FOREST DIVISIONS UNDER SFDA

HIGHLIGHTS 2013-2014

Evaluation of 9 Van Panchayats, Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) and Eco-development Committees (EDCs) of Tehri Dam Forest Division- 1st and 12 Van Panchayats, Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) and Eco-development Committees (EDCs) of Soil Conservation Forest Division, Lansdown has been carried out by HIFED during the year and reports has been submitted to the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest- Van Panchayat & Joint Forest Management, Department of Forest, Government of Uttarakhand.



DISCUSSION WITH VAN PANCHAYAT REPRESENTATIVES

PREPARATION OF MICRO PLANS AND DETAILED PROJECT REPORTS (DPRS) OF 13 VILLAGES AFFECTED BY VYASI HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PROJECT UNDER VYASI CATCHMENT AREA TREATMENT (CAT) PLAN

1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The hydro-power sector is witnessing a rapid growth in India, particularly in the Himalayan region. While hydropower is considered by many as a clean source of energy it is both affected by, and impacts, local environmental quality. Since 1994, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been required for clearance to build Hydro-Electric Projects (HEPs). In addition to the EIA report, the process mandates a public hearing, and Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) designed to mitigate environmental damage and impacts of displacement. One of these plans is the Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) Plan which aims to improve the quality of environmental and especially watershed services from the catchment.

The Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India has been stipulating the condition of preparation and implementation of Catchment Area Treatment Plan in cases related to diversion of forest land for medium and major irrigation projects and for hydroelectric power projects under Forest Conservation Act (FCA), 1980. The Catchment Area Treatment Plan is an essential document as it portrays the ecological health of the catchment area and various soil and moisture conservation and watershed management programmes are required to arrest soil erosion to improve free drainage in the area and to rejuvenate the degraded eco system in the catchment.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

Preparation of Micro Plans and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 13 Villages affected by Vyasi Hydro-Electric Power Project under Vyasi Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) Plan.

3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

Micro Plans and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 13 villages affected by Vyasi Hydro-Electric Power Project under Vyasi Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) Plan to be prepared.

4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

The target area of the programme was 13 villages of Soil Conservation Forest Division, Kalsi in District Dehradun affected by Vyasi Hydro-Electric Power Project.

5. FUNDING AGENCY

The programme was funded by Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), Soil Conservation Forest Division, Kalsi, District Dehradun, Uttarakhand.

PREPARATION OF MICRO PLANS & DPRS UNDER VYASI CAT PLAN

HIGHLIGHTS 2013-2014

Micro Plans of 13 villages affected by Vyasi Hydro-Electric Power Project under Vyasi Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) Plan has been prepared and submitted to Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), Soil Conservation Forest Division, Kalsi, District Dehradun, Uttarakhand.



PRA EXERCISE AND PREPARATION OF MICRO PLANS

A PILOT PROJECT FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF MODEL BIO-VILLAGES WITH THE CONCEPT OF ORGANIC VEGETABLE CULTIVATION THROUGH PROTECTED CULTIVATION TECHNIQUES FOR LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION OF WOMEN IN DISTRICT TEHRI GARHWAL IN THE STATE OF UTTARAKHAND

1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The soul of India resides in villages. Rural people constitute more than 70% of India's total population. The march of independent India for assuming its rightful place in the comity of nations is not complete unless it is associated with significant improvement in the quality of life of its rural population. The Organization Himalayan Institute For Environment, Ecology & Development (HIFEED) is committed to improve qualitatively as well as quantitatively the life of rural people through a series of well structured and demand driven rural development programmes. Protected cultivation of vegetables offers distinct advantages of quality, productivity and favorable market price to the growers. Vegetable growers can substantially increase their income by protected cultivation of vegetables in off-season. Presently the vegetables produced during their normal season generally do not fetch good returns due to easy availability of these vegetable in the markets. Off-season cultivation of cucurbits under low plastic tunnels is one of the most profitable technologies under northern plains of India.

Walk in tunnels are also suitable and effective to raise off-season nursery and off-season vegetable cultivation due to their low initial cost. Insect proof net houses can be used for virus-free cultivation of tomato, chilli, sweet pepper and other vegetables mainly during the rainy season. These low cost structures are also suitable for growing pesticide-free green vegetables. Low cost greenhouses can be used for high quality vegetable cultivation for long duration (6-10 months) mainly in peri-urban areas of the country to fetch commensurate price of produces. Poly-trenches have proved extremely useful for growing vegetables under cold desert conditions in upper reaches of Himalayas in the country. For protected vegetable cultivation various kind of model like green house, poly house, poly tunnels, mist chamber is used by farmers. Low cost poly house and poly tunnels can be made by every farmer. Low cost poly house made by bamboo, rattan and iron angle on the life span of low cost poly house may be 5-10 years. The project has distinct advantage of the marketing setup. This will enable the women and marginal farmers to sell their vegetable at the same point on cash payment basis. Only those crops are selected that have ample market demand in market.

In developed countries protected cultivation is used as a tool to neutralized unfavourable conditions like extreme low temperatures, high range, unfavourable humidity, hail storm etc. In protected vegetable production all above risks are not involved and quality along with quantity, maximum production using less agriculture area is the chief objective of the protected vegetable cultivation. Such type of cultivation is better for those places in which climatic factors are not favorable for vegetable production where as natural resources like water, land and man power available. Decreasing land and increasing population may loss our productive land, protected vegetable cultivation may solve this problem.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

- (i) Training of selected marginal farmers through demonstrations and implementation for differences in productivity in inorganic and organic farming, to harass the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and fungicides, improved methods of composting and cropping pattern and cash crop cultivation.
- (ii) Organization of marginal farmers for awareness generation for organic farming, cut off use of inorganic fertilizers, fungicides, pesticides improved method of composting, suggest improved cropping pattern and cash crop cultivation.
- (iii) Up-scaling small and marginal farmers for organic cultivation in open and poly house condition, post harvesting and value addition for better prices.
- (iv) Standardization of agro-techniques for raising mandate crops over extended periods under different structures and development of their package of practices for catching early markets.
- (v) Establish technical support system for value addition such as sorting, grading, processing, packaging, branding and marketing through formation of CBOs/SHGs.



TRAINING IN VEGETABLE CULTIVATION

- (vi) Improve the living standard of community/women and reducing drudgery through cultivating high value crops in compact area.

3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

- (i) Baseline survey of project villages.
- (ii) Identification of project area, villages and beneficiaries.
- (iii) Formation of producer groups (SHGs).
- (iv) Launching of training and capacity building programmes at centre and off-centre in collaboration with experts and SAU/KVK/ S&T Institutions.
- (v) Establishment of demonstrative poly houses in selected villages for raising nurseries for selected crops and poly tunnels to each beneficiary to get quality planting material available at appropriate growing period.
- (vi) Establish the Seed Bank and Agro Service Centre in the project villages for providing agriculture inputs to the farmers.
- (vii) Production of organic manure/vermi compost involving improved technologies and demonstration of different crops cultivation through use of organic manure and compost.
- (viii) Production of hybrid seeds and seedling of vegetable at village level.
- (ix) Establishment of collection, value addition/grading, packaging, distribution and marketing centre.
- (x) Provide farm gate market by developing forward linkages with external agencies.
- (xi) Strengthen backward and forward linkages with the farmers for assured supply of internal and external inputs for growing good quality of seed, vegetables production and market simulations.
- (xi) Periodic impact evaluation, output monitoring and popularization of project activities in nearby areas.

4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

The targeted area of the project is limited to five villages of Jaunpur Block of District Tehri Garhwal. The target groups/beneficiaries are comprised the most vulnerable groups which constitute mainly of the women with the objective of assisting them to move out of poverty.

5. FUNDING AGENCY

The project is funded by National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW), Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, New Delhi

A PILOT PROJECT FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF MODEL BIO-VILLAGES

HIGHLIGHTS 2013-2014

- (i) Base line survey and collection of data of project villages.
- (ii) Identification and selection of farmers/beneficiaries.
- (iii) Awareness generation programme.
- (iv) Formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs).
- (v) Monthly meeting of SHG's/target group interaction.
- (vi) Book keeping training
- (vii) Preparation and publication of literature literature, training material and resource material
- (viii) Training of project functionaries
- (ix) Establishment of agro service centre /input supply centre
- (x) Seed distribution through agro service centre /input supply centre
- (xi) Soil testing
- (xii) Polly house installation and demonstration
- (xiii) Nursery development
- (xiv) Field demonstration works
- (xv) Convergence efforts initiated with line Departments
- (xvi) Review meetings



TRAINING IN VEGETABLE
CULTIVATION

DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME- KEDARNATH TRAGEDY

The vast devastation caused to the life and property in the state of Uttarakhand, India, by what has been dubbed as, "Himalayan Tsunami". The number of deaths and devastation due to cloudburst and the flash floods needs no elaboration now. The experts state that this has been one of the worst calamities to hit the Country since independence. The damage caused by it is comparable to or may even surpass the actual Tsunami, which hit its East Coast in December 2004 and hence the name, "Himalayan Tsunami".

The torrential rains and the resultant floods/landslides that lashed through Uttarakhand have swept away homes, hotels, livestock (cattle's, sheep, goats, mules etc.), agricultural lands/fields, large stretches of the main as well as the village roads including as many as 120 bridges. The electricity, water and the communication network has been brought to halt due to the devastation. Its heart wrenching and scary just to imagine the living conditions of the affected local people, as if they are living in the previous century.

With many of the male members lost, houses gone, livestock gone and agricultural land washed away in this disaster, the surviving widows, young girls and boys are left with no options for livelihood. They are just living on a bleak hope of support through some divine intervention. At this point it is most important for us to reach out to them with some kind of relief and rehabilitation for their survival and prevent their hopes turning into despair. Our simple actions of providing them with basic amenities will not only take care of their immediate needs but will also make them believe that there are people who care about them and they are not alone in these trying times. This will go a long way in building their confidence to take on the hardships, which lie ahead for them.

We at HIFEED, seeing the devastation, swung into action during the rescue operation. With the limited resources that we have concentrated our efforts in the priority sector of paramedics, medicine and food. Our team set up its base at Gauchar, which was the forward-most base camp for the rescue operations. We have supplied 5000 liters of milk in tetra pack (which has long shelf life and need no boiling) and thousands of biscuit packets, medicines to the needy along with drinking water. Our paramedics worked round the clock to assist the Government and the armed forces in providing medical aid to the injured. The medicine along with the life saving drugs, which we supplied, proved to be most instrumental in saving the lives of hundreds of people stranded in the high altitudes of Himalayas.

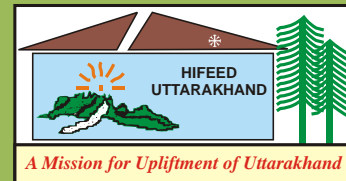
TRAINING AND APPRENTICSHIP PROGRAMMES DURING THE YEAR 2013-14

Five students (three boys and two girls) and one Associated Professor from School of Development Studies, Ambedkar University, New Delhi has visited Hifeed Campus for apprenticeship training programme from 14th November, 2013 to 17th November, 2013.

Six students (two boys and four girls) from Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Information and Communication Technology (DA-IICT), Gandhi Nagar, Gujrat has visited Hifeed Campus for apprenticeship training programme from 2nd December, 2013 to 31st December, 2013.



SUPPLY OF MILK AND MEDICINES TO DISASTER AFFECTED AREAS



Making Investments Work

**Himalayan Institute For Environment,
Ecology & Development (HIFEED)**
(An ISO 9001:2008 Certified Organization)
A Centre of Excellence Recognized by Government of Uttarakhand

Team of NHRCC:

Chairman: Dr. Kamal Bahuguna
Director: Dr. Umar Saif
Deputy Directors: Mohd Ilyas- Deputy Director
Dinesh Bhardwaj- Deputy Director
Surender Singh Maan- Deputy Director
Special Chair: Dr. Randhir Singh (Ex. V.C. CCS University)

Research Scholars:

- Saurabh Kumar (M.Sc. Environmental Science)
- Prashant Sharma (M.Sc. Environmental Science)
- Yasmeen (M.Sc. Environmental Science)
- Sabra (M.A. Philosophy)
- Suhail Anwar (M.Sc. Biotechnology)
- Deepak Kumar (M.Sc. Forensic Science)
- Pradeep Kumar (B.Sc. Environmental Science)
- Intzar Ali (B.Sc. Environmental Science)
- Nawaj Beg (B.Sc. Environmental Science)
- Zakia Parveen (B.Sc. Environmental Science)
- Usman Saif (B.Sc. Environmental Science)
- Amreen (B.Sc. Environmental Science)
- Zaki Anwer (M.A. Environmental Study)
- Vipra Bhardwaj (B.Sc. Environmental Science)
- Amzad Ali (B.SC. P.C.M.)

Natural History Research & Conservation Centre (NHRCC)
12-13, Islamia Madarsa, Near Mosque, Taimur Shah,
Delhi Road, Shamli, (U.P.) India

Vocal Individuality as a Non-Invasive- Conservation Research Tool in Three Indian Pheasants Species, the HIMALAYAN MONAL, WESTERN TRAGOPAN and KOKLASS PHEASANT

Objectives:

How use of acoustic monitoring of individuals as a non-invasive marking technique could help to monitor Pheasants individual life history and to improve census data using capture-mark-recapture technique

Progress Report:

More Than 1000 Calls of three Indian Pheasants the HIMALAYAN MONAL *Lophophorus impejanus*, WESTERN TRAGOPAN *Tragopan melanocephalus* & KOKLASS PHEASANT *Pucrasia maculoph*, recorded and Spectrographic Analysis Work in Progress.

Study sites :

1. Kedarnath Wild life sanctuary, Uttarakhand
2. Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve, Uttarakhand
3. Great Himalayan National Park, Himachal Pradesh
4. Namdapha National Park, Arunachal Pradesh

Material and Methods:

Vocalizations will be recorded with a Marantz 671 digital recorder and Sennheiser ME 67 directional microphone (frequency response 50–20,000 Hz).

Video will be recorded with Sony hdr160E HD Camcorder or Panasonic nv35 DV camcorder.

2.6 Data analyses Methods:

The recordings will be analyzed using Avisoft SASLab Pro 5.1, Syrinx, Sound Analysis Pro 2011 & Raven lite software's. For the detailed analysis, calls that had the lowest background noise among all the recordings available for the particular individual were selected. Only the recordings of non-overlapping calls which had a good signal to noise ratio will be analyzed.

All statistical analysis will be analyzed with STATISTICA Analysis System

Researcher:
Kamal Bahuguna



Investigators: Dr. Rahul Arya
Date of Initiation: April 2011
Date of Completion: March, 2015

HIMALAYAN MONAL



Extinct | Threatened | Least Concern
EX EW CR EN VU NT LC

KOKLASS PHEASANT



Extinct | Threatened | Least Concern
EX EW CR EN VU NT LC

WESTERN TRAGOPAN



Extinct | Threatened | Least Concern
EX EW CR EN VU NT LC

Breeding Ecology of Finn's Weaver (*Ploceus megarhynchus*- hume)

Objectives:

This project aims to understand the Breeding Behavior of Finn's Weaver (*Ploceus megarhynchus* hume) & its Conservation.

Progress Report:

High Definition Video Recorded More than 10000 hour.

More than 1000 Birds Calls & songs Recorded for Spectrographic Analysis

June to September Birds are engaged in nesting activity, 52 Individuals activity recorded , sadly all females refused mating & not a single Egg found in nests.

Habitat and Ecology:

It inhabits terai marshes and extensive stands of *Imperata*, *Narenga*, and *Saccharum* grassland, particularly those that are seasonally inundated, with well-scattered trees, and occasionally interspersed with patchy rice and sugarcane cultivation. It is gregarious, foraging in flocks and breeding (May-September) in colonies. Nests are built in trees, reed beds, or extensive stands of tall grass. Whilst its movements are poorly understood, populations appear to wander erratically.

Systems: Terrestrial

Population:

The population is estimated to number 2,500-9,999 mature individuals, based on an analysis of records in Birdlife International (2001) suggesting the population is unlikely to exceed 10,000 individuals and may well fall well short of this. This equates to 3,750-14,999 individuals in total, rounded here to 3,500-15,000 individuals. However, it has been suggested that the total population could number fewer than 3,000 mature individuals (R. Bhargava *per A. Rahmani in litt.* 2012).

Population ↓ Decreasing

Researcher:
Mohd Umar



Investigators: Dr Randheer Singh

Date of initiation: April 2011

Date of completion: March, 2015



Conservation status



Vulnerable (IUCN 3.1)

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Animalia
Phylum:	Chordata
Class:	Aves
Order:	Passeriformes
Family:	Ploceidae
Genus:	<i>Ploceus</i>
Species:	<i>P. megarhynchus</i>

Binomial name

Ploceus megarhynchus
Hume, 1869

Acoustic Communication in Three Indian Hornbill Species, Great Hornbill, Oriental Pied Hornbill and the Indian Grey Hornbill

Researcher:
Mohd Ilyas



Objectives:

1. How use of acoustic monitoring of individuals as a non-invasive marking technique could help to monitor hornbill individual life history and to improve census data using capture-mark-recapture technique.
2. To Record Loud Calls of three Indian Hornbill species, Great Hornbill (*Buceros bicornis*), Oriental Pied Hornbill (*Anthracoceros albirostris*) and the Indian Grey Hornbill (*Ocyrceros birostris*).
3. To Shoot HD vedio for Visual Identification.
4. To determine which combination of acoustic variables could be employed to distinguish between individual birds.

Progress Report: Status survey & Call Recording visit organized in Namdapha National Park, Arunachal Pardesh. All Three Species Loud Calls collected & Spectrographic Analysis Work in Progress

Importance of Research:

Although hornbills are amongst the noisiest birds (Kemp 1995), very few studies have been devoted to hornbill bioacoustics. Until now, no bioacoustics study has been conducted on any of the Indian hornbill species and only verbal descriptions of vocalizations have been documented. Among Hornbills, four types of male vocalization were described – territorial call, loud and far carrying, threat call and contact call,

Loud calls of hornbills are useful in communication in dense habitats to maintain contact, to attract the attention of flying birds, to proclaim possession of a defended area (Kemp 2001) and to signal to a predator that it has been detected (Rainey et al. 2004a,b). The aim of this study was to analyze the loud calls of the Great Hornbill (*Buceros bicornis*), Oriental Pied Hornbill (*Anthracoceros albirostris*) and the Indian Grey Hornbill (*Ocyrceros birostris*) to assess their potential for individual identification and to determine which combination of acoustic variables could be employed to distinguish between individual birds.

Investigators: Dr Rahul Arya
Date of initiation: April 2011
Date of completion: March, 2015

GREAT HORNBILL



Extinct | Threatened | Least Concern
EX EW CR EN VU NT LC

ORIENTAL PIED HORNBILL



Extinct | Threatened | Least Concern
EX EW CR EN VU NT LC

INDIAN GREY HORNBILL



Extinct | Threatened | Least Concern
EX EW CR EN VU NT LC

Habitat Management, Acoustic Communication & Ecological Study on the Sarus Crane *Grus antigone* (Linne) in West U.P. (India)

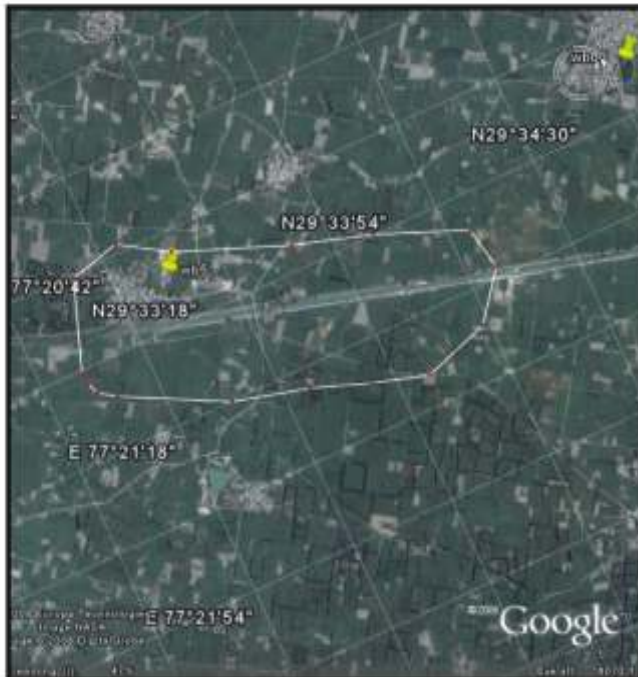
Objectives:

To Study Acoustic Communication, Ecology, Conservation & Habitat Management of Sarus Crane (*Grus antigone*) in West, Uttar Pradesh (INDIA)

1. Distribution and population estimation.
2. Behavior.
3. Food & Feeding ecology.
4. Breeding ecology.
5. Acoustic Communication.
6. Habitat Management & Conservation.
7. Major Conservation issues and future management strategies.

Progress Report:

HD Video of cranes are recorded, Calls & Songs Recorded for Spectrographic Analysis, Food, Feeding & Breeding Ecology Deeply studied & Impact of Agriculture are also studied. Data Collection Work is Completed & Statistical Analysis work in progress.



Intensive Study Area- Near Village Mast Gadh –District Shamli –
Uttar Pradesh (Image Courtesy : Google Earth Co.)

Researcher:
Saurabh Kumar



Investigators: Dr. Umar Saif
Date of initiation: April 2011
Date of completion: March, 2015

Sarus Crane (*Grus antigone*)



South Asian subspecies
Grus antigone antigone

Conservation status



Vulnerable (IUCN 3.1)^[1]

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Animalia
Phylum:	Chordata
Class:	Aves
Order:	Gruiformes
Family:	Gruidae
Genus:	<i>Grus</i>
Species:	<i>G. antigone</i>

Binomial name

Grus antigone
(Linnaeus, 1758)

Prey Delivery Patterns & Nesting Ecology of Ploceus Phillipinus & Ploceus Manyar in North India

Objectives:

1. To Record prey delivery patterns of Ploceus philippinus & Ploceus manyar species,
2. To Shoot HD video for Visual Identification.
3. To determine the orientation of nests
4. To know the nesting habitats of the bird
5. To identify the host plants and their diversity
6. To document the breeding activity of the bird
7. To study the feeding activity of the bird

Progress Report:

422 Nests of Ploceus philippinus tagged to maintain records, *only 76 nests found of Ploceus manyar species, our team observed nesting behavior of the bird & record High Definition videos for further analysis. Mud plastering phenomena also studied & old hypothesis again tested to know mystery of mud blobbing Data Collection Work completed & Statistical Analysis Work in Progress.*



Ploceus manyar (Streaked Baya) decorates his nest with dung & Yellow Flower to attract females. This phenomena fist time observed & Recorded by our researchers team.

Photo graph taken by: Dr. Umar Saif

Researcher:
Prashant Sharma



Investigators: Dr. Umar Saif
Date of initiation: April 2011
Date of completion: March, 2015

Nestling's of P.manyar



Ploceus philippinus (baya)



Extinct Threatened Least Concern
EX EW CR EN VU NT LC

Ploceus manyar (S.weaver)



Extinct Threatened Least Concern
EX EW CR EN VU NT LC

Avian Diversity around Himalayan Institute For Environment, Ecology & Development- HIFEED Campus, Ranichauri , Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand (INDIA)

Objectives:

1. To Know Avian Diversity in & around HIFEED Campus.
2. To Collect Audio Visual Data For Internet Bird Collection Natural History Project (Spain)
3. To Aware the Villagers about Conservation of beautiful Local Avian Fauna of Ranichouri, Tihri, Uttarakhand.

Progress Report:

Status survey organized in & around HIFEED campus, using High Definition Video camcorder, data collected, 56 species of 39 Genera of class Aves recorded & All Videos with coordinates uploaded to <http://www.ibt.lynxeds.com>. To aware International community of Bird Lovers & Conservationists.

Study Area:

Latitude : 30°18'32" N to 30°19'22" N
Longitude: 78°24'09" E to 78°24'45" E
Altitude : 5400 to 6300 feet



List Of Birds :

khaleej pheasant, Black bulbul, Black headed cuckoo shrike, Black headed Jay ,Black lored tit, Black throated Tit, Blue whistling Thrush, Brown fronted Woodpecker, Bronzed drongo , Red vented bulbul, Eurasian Tree creeper , Grey bush chat ,Grey winged Blackbird ,Himalayan bulbul, Hodgson's bush chat, Long tailed Minivet, Red billed blue magpie, Russet sparrow, Rufous rumped grassbird, Spot winged Grosbeak, Small niltava, Streaked laughing thrush, Ultramarine flycatcher, Verditer Flycatcher, White collared Blackbird, Black hooded oriole, Bluethroat, Brown headed barbet ,Common hoopoe, Greater coucal, Great tit parus, Indian grey hornbill, Indian roller, Large billed crow, Lineated barbet, Scaly breasted munia, Spotted dove, White bellied redstart, White bellied minivet, Avite browed fantail, Asian barred owlet, Black rumped flameback, Grey headed canary flycatcher ,Common hawk cuckoo, Common tailorbird, Purple sunbird, Slaty blue flycatcher, Black drongo, Asian pied starling.

**Researcher:
Pradeep Kumar**



Investigators: Dr. Umar Saif
Date of initiation: April 2011
Date of completion: March, 2012



LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT OF MINORITY WOMEN- "NAI ROSHNI" IN DISTRICT SHAMLI OF UTTAR PRADESH

1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The status of women in the country, particularly those from the disadvantaged sections of the society, is unfavourable. A girl child suffers from discrimination even before birth and also after birth in the allocation of household resources such as food, education, access to health care and at puberty, sometimes coerced into early marriage. Most women in the rural areas suffer from double burden of carrying out less quantifiable work like cooking, fetching water, sending children to school along with agriculture labour, feeding cattle, milking cows etc., while the men folk perform defined activities like selling milk and grains produced by the household. Women in the minority communities fare badly too. They are not just a minority, but the 'marginalized majority' and are sidelined in decision making in the family, and usually cut off from full involvement in the workings of the community and form an equal share in the rewards from social institutions. Empowerment of women per se is not only essential for equity, but also constitutes a critical element in our fight for poverty reduction, economic growth and strengthening of civil society. Women and children are always the worst sufferers in a poverty stricken family and need support. Empowering women, especially mothers, is even more important as it is in homes that she nourishes, nurture and moulds the character of her offspring.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The objective of the scheme is to empower and instill confidence among minority women, including their neighbours from other communities living in the same village/locality, by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks and other institutions at all levels. Empowerment of women from the minority communities and emboldening them to move out of the confines of their home and community and assume leadership roles and assert their rights, collectively or individually, in accessing services, facilities, skills, and opportunities besides claiming their due share of development benefits of the Government for improving their lives and living conditions. The objectives of the schemes are to provide comprehensive and functional packages where women:

- (i) Learns to get rid of drudgery in all aspects of her life.
- (ii) Empowers herself and creates her own infrastructure for vital needs.
- (iii) Uses friendly and viable techniques that may support her initiatives for participation in economic, social and political decision making process.
- (iv) Stays informed and aware of her rights through her own created "gathering circles" that forged togetherness for unity and support.
- (v) Mobilizes group activities within her village and networks with other clusters of project area.
- (vi) Works to end discrimination and gender bias against her.

3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

A significant impact in the lives of women is expected not only during the project implementation period but even after and the work shall sustain itself and continue to evolve and grow in a continuous process steered by the women community who shall sustain it further for benefits to women members. The reasons of these assumptions are based on the fact because the programmes shall:

- (i) Improve economically stability for women.
- (ii) Improve skills of women in her chosen area of interest.
- (iii) Allow her more independence and raise her socio-economic status.
- (iv) Impart better skills for sustainable employment opportunities.



LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT TRAINING FOR MINORITY WOMEN

- (v) Be able to facilitate organizations of women and support services.
- (vi) Be able to access coverage of health check-ups.
- (vii) Provide her occupation that she can quickly be able to season and willingly adopt to enhance her economic position.
- (viii) Provide support services regarding information, help and actions concerning her Rights, gender sensitization issues.
- (ix) Develop groups that are self sustaining and keep generating synergy for her comprehensive growth.
- (x) Train women by women's own created groups to offer exchange of information and skills to other cluster group.
- (xi) Generate a momentum where she is able to meet her needs in easy and in a joyful manner.
- (xii) Provide her sustainable self-employment through a variety of action oriented projects employing women in large numbers.
- (xiii) Get education facilities, guidance and friendly support in all matters that concern her welfare in all respects.

4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

The targeted area of the project District Shamli of Uttar Pradesh. The target groups/beneficiaries are comprised the most vulnerable groups which constitute mainly the women of minority community.

5. FUNDING AGENCY

The project is funded by Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT OF MINORITY WOMEN- "NAI ROSHNI "

HIGHLIGHTS 2013-2014

However, the project was sanctioned in February, 2014 but official information/sanction and funds are provided to the Institution during the month of April, 2014. Therefore, the project was started during the year 2014-15.

OTHER ACTIVITY THROUGH SHAMLI, U.P. OFFICE

During this year, the Organization has imparted training on Computer Application, Computer Hardware & Networking, Internet Literacy at Shamli. Eighty students are provided free training on the subject.

The Organization has organized three plantation programmes in the region and planted approximate 6500 fruit, fodder and fuel plants in the area.

Besides this, the Organization also organized awareness camps on HIV/AIDS in the area to make aware the people on this sensitive issue. Total two camps are organized in the area during the year. An women awareness generation camp also organized in the area on women rights, consumer awareness, Government schemes, etc.



DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES THROUGH HIFEED SHAMLI OFFICE

ACTIVITIES THROUGH HIFEED, KARNAL OFFICE IN HARYANA ORPHAN CHILDREN'S HELPING PROGRAMME

Under this programme, a clothe distribution camp for orphan children has been organized by HIFEED with the support of our Partner NGO JCI, Karnl. In this camp, the children were informed about their physical and mental development so that they could achieve a good future for themselves.

RH NEGATIVE DISEASE DETERMINATION PROGRAMME

A Rh negative disease determination programme for girls has been organized by HIFEED in Karnal with the assistance of our Partner NGO JCI.

WILD LIFE CONSERVATION PROGRAMME

A field survey has been conducted by our Research Scholars in Yamuna Khadar area of Karnal for conservation of National Bird Peacock. During the survey, it is observed that the strength of peacocks has been increased during last 2-3 years, which is a good sign for this National bird.



WILD LIFE CONSERVATION PROGRAMME



WILD LIFE CONSERVATION PROGRAMME



RH NEGATIVE DISEASE DETERMINATION PROGRAMME

PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES/ACTIVITIES CARRY FORWARD FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR OF 2012-2013

1. Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), Institute of People's Education (A Continuing Education and Vocational Training Institute)
2. Artistic Angora Shawl Production in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana
3. Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project (Swajal Project) (World Bank Assisted Project)
4. Study Centre of Uttarakhand Open University
5. Consultancy Service for Preparing Slum Profiles and Conducting Household Surveys in Slums and Informal Settlements of 63 Towns in Uttarakhand State (Preparing Slum Profiles of 63 Towns in Uttarakhand State) (Asian Development Bank Assisted Project)
6. Development and Performance Evaluation of an Industrial Scale Atmospheric Air Plasma System to Treat Angora Wool for Manufacturing of 100% Angora Products
7. Upgradation of Government Industrial Training Institute (ITI) through Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode
8. Conducting Data Collection and Data Entry for E-tracking System for PMEGP Units of Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC).
9. Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities in Eco-Fragile Mountaineous Zone of District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand close to Tehri Dam Reservoir through Sustainable Agriculture Practices for Quality Vegetable Practices through Advanced Protected and Guided Technology.

PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES/ACTIVITIES COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR 2013-2014

1. Artistic Angora Shawl Production in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana
2. Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project (Swajal Project) (World Bank Assisted Project)
3. Development and Performance Evaluation of an Industrial Scale Atmospheric Air Plasma System to Treat Angora Wool for Manufacturing of 100% Angora Products
4. Conducting Data Collection and Data Entry for E-tracking System for PMEGP Units of Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC).
5. Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities in Eco-Fragile Mountaineous Zone of District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand close to Tehri Dam Reservoir through Sustainable Agriculture Practices for Quality Vegetable Practices through Advanced Protected and Guided Technology.

NEW PROJECTS/PROGRAMS/ACTIVITIES SANCTIONED DURING THE YEAR 2013-2014

1. Preparation of Micro Plans of 40 Villages affected by Srinagar Power Project under Srinagar Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) Plan
2. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Schemes/Projects/Programmes of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India being Implemented in Aurangabad, Gaya, Nawada and Jamui Districts in the State of Bihar
3. Preparation of Perspective Plans and Micro Plans under Green India Mission Project of Uttarakhand Forest Department for 10 Urban and Peri Urban Cities in Uttarakhand
4. Independent Evaluation of Works Carried Out by Tehri Dam Forest Division- I, New Tehri During the Year 2010-11 under State Forest Development Agency (SFDA)
5. Independent Evaluation of Works Carried Out by Soil Conservation Forest Division, Lansdowne During the Year 2010-11 under State Forest Development Agency (SFDA)
6. Preparation of Micro Plans and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 13 Villages affected by Vyasi Hydro-Electric Power Project under Vyasi Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) Plan
7. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Schemes/Projects/Programmes of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India being Implemented in Chitrakoot and Kaushambi Districts in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Ajmer and Tonk Districts in the State of Rajasthan
8. A Pilot Project for Establishment of Model Bio-Villages with the Concept of Organic Vegetable Cultivation through Protected Cultivation Techniques for Livelihood Promotion of Women in District Tehri Garhwal in the State of Uttarakhand
9. Leadership Development of Minority Women- "Nai Roshni" in District Shamli of Uttar Pradesh
10. Livelihood Empowerment of Women in Five Villages of Narendra Nagar Block of District Tehri Garhwal in the State of Uttarakhand by Introducing Organic Cultivation of Pulses and Spices through Protected Cultivation Techniques for Establishment of Model Bio-Villages

**IMPORTANT MEETINGS/WORKSHOPS/SEMINARS/CONFERENCES/
TRAININGS ATTENDED BY HIFED STAFF DURING THE YEAR 2013-2014**

Particulars	Organizer	Venue	Date	Duration	Name of Staff Participated
Meeting of Empowered Committee of National Mission for Empowerment of Women	National Mission for Empowerment of Women, Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India, New Delhi	Hotel Janpath, Janpath Road, New Delhi	30 th April, 2013	One Day	Dr. Kamal Bahuguna, Executive Director and Dr. B.P. Nautiyal, Director
Presentation on Women Technology Park (WTP) before the Expert Sub Committee of DST	Department of Science & Technology, Government of India, New Delhi	Directorate of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Research Boriavi, Anand, Gujrat	16 th & 17 th May, 2013	Two Days	Dr. Zafar Sultan, Project Coordinator
Presentation on SARTHI Programme before the Programme Advisory Committee of DST	Department of Science & Technology, Government of India, New Delhi	Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine, Jammu	27 th May, 2013	One Days	Dr. Ashish Thapliyal, Principal Investigator
Presentation for Empanelment of Resource Institution for Promoting FPOs before the Technical Committee of SFAC	Small Farmer's Agribusiness Consortium, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Government of India, New Delhi	NCUI Building, August Kranti Marg, Hauz Khas, New Delhi	3 rd July, 2013	One Day	Dr. Kamal Bahuguna, Executive Director and Mr. Anil Kumar Tyagi, Project Director
TIME-LEARN Workshop of DST	Department of Science & Technology, Government of India, New Delhi and HESCO, Dehradun	Central Library Building, Forest Research Institute (FRI), Dehradun	16 th to 18 th July, 2013	Three Days	Dr. Kamal Bahuguna, Executive Director and Dr. Zafar Sultan, Project Coordinator
Board Meeting of Institute Management Committee (IMC) of ITI, Baurari	ITI, Baurari, New Tehri, District- Tehri Garhwal	ITI Campus, Baurari, New Tehri, District - Tehri Garhwal	23 rd August, 2013	One Day	Dr. Kamal Bahuguna, Executive Director, Mr. Vijay Bhatt, Project Director and Dr. B.P. Nautiyal, Director
Celebration of Himalaya Diwas	HESCO, Dehradun	Hindi Bhawan, Dehradun	9 th September, 2013	One Day	Dr. Kamal Bahuguna, Executive Director
Presentation for Preparation of Micro Plan and DPR of Vyasi Hydro - Electric Power Project	DFO, Kalsi	DFO Office, Kalsi	30 th September, 2013	One Day	Dr. Kamal Bahuguna, Executive Director and Mr. Pankaj Rayal, Administrative & Accounts Officer
ITI Progress Review Meeting	State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU), Dehradun	SPIU Office, Dehradun	4 th March, 2014	One Day	Dr. Kamal Bahuguna, Executive Director and Mr. Vijay Bhatt, Project Director
Coordinating Meeting of Jan Jikshan Sansthan (JSS)	State Resource Centre (SRC), Dehradun	Dehradun	6 th August, 2013	One Day	Mr. Vijay Bhatt, Director, JSS
Capacity Building Programme of JSS Functionaries	NPC	Jaipur	28 th to 30 th August, 2013	Three Days	Mr. Vijay Bhatt, Director, JSS
Capacity Building Programme of JSS Functionaries	Uttarakhand Academy of Administration	Nainital	20 th to 22 nd January, 2014	Three Days	Mr. Vijay Bhatt, Director, Mr. S.D Semwal Assistant Programme Officer, Mrs. Manoj Nakoti Assistant Programme Officer
Capacity Building Programme of JSS Key Resource Persons	Institute of Cooperative Management (ICM)	Deheradun	28 th & 29 th March, 2014	Three Days	Mrs. Rani Sharma and Mrs. Manju Gunsola
Celebration of International Literacy Day	National Literacy Mission Authority (NLMA)	Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi	7 th & 8 th September, 2014	Two Days	Mr. Vijay Bhatt, Director, JSS

**IMPORTANT MEETINGS/WORKSHOPS/SEMINARS/CONFERENCES/TRAININGS
ORGANIZED BY HIFEED/JSS DURING THE YEAR 2013-2014**

Particulars	Venue	Date	Duration
Group Monitoring Workshop (GMW) of DST-HIFEED Coordinated Project	Hotel Solitaire, Bypass Road, Dehradun	22 nd & 23 rd April, 2013	Two Days
Training of ICDS/NIPCCD Workers	HIFEED Campus, Ranichauri, Tehri Garhwal	29 th April to 3 rd May, 2013	Five Days
Board of Management (BOM) Meeting of Jan Shikshan Sansthan	HIFEED Campus, Ranichauri, Tehri Garhwal	22 nd June 2013	One Day
Executive Committee Meeting of Jan Shikshan Sansthan	HIFEED Campus, Ranichauri, Tehri Garhwal	22 nd June 2013	One Day
Meeting of Directors of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)	Omkarananda Saraswati Nilayam (OSN), Muni -ki-Reti, Tehri Garhwal	15 th & 16 November, 2013	Two Days
Board of Management (BOM) Meeting of Jan Shikshan Sansthan	HIFEED Campus, Ranichauri, Tehri Garhwal	3 rd January, 2014	One Day
Executive Committee Meeting of Jan Shikshan Sansthan	HIFEED Campus, Ranichauri, Tehri Garhwal	3 rd January, 2014	One Day

FUNDING PARTNERS OF HIFEED DURING THE YEAR 2013-2014

1. Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MoHRD), Government of India, New Delhi
2. Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, New Delhi
3. District Project Management Unit (DPMU), Swajal Project, Department of Drinking Water, Government of Uttarakhand, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand (World Bank Assisted Project)
4. District Project Management Unit (DPMU), Swajal Project, Department of Drinking Water, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun, Uttarakhand (World Bank Assisted Project)
5. Uttarakhand Open University (UOU)
6. Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Government of India, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
7. G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment & Development (GBPIHED), Ministry of Environment & Forest, Government of India, Kosi-Katarmal, Almora, Uttarakhand
8. Project Management Unit (PMU), ADB (Transport), Public Works Department, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun (Asian Development Bank- ADB Assisted Project)
9. Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, New Delhi
10. NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS/NABARD), Dehradun, Uttarakhand, Dehradun
11. Principal Chief Conservator of Forest- Van Panchayat & Joint Forest Management, Department of Forest, Government of Uttarakhand, Haldwani, Uttarakhand
12. National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW), Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, New Delhi

INFRASTRUCTURE & ASSETS OF HIFED AS ON 31 MARCH 2014

The Organization has its own infrastructure in form of all inclusive multi facility campus. It houses five wings with all facilities of education, research & development, training, conference, lodging & boarding, etc.

The Institution has a strong infrastructure and assets to the value of more than Rs. 6.10 Crores including land, buildings, furniture & fixtures, office equipment, survey equipment, plant & machineries, vehicles, etc. as mentioned below:

S.N.	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT (Rs.)
I.	Infrastructure and Assets at Ranichauri (Own)	
1.	Land and Buildings	2,87,00,000.00
2.	Furniture and Fixtures	3,77,182.00
3.	Office Equipment	21,34,868.00
4.	Lab Equipment	2,41,235.00
5.	Machinery and Equipment	46,02,678.00
6.	Survey Equipment	47,400.00
7.	Mobility	20,52,000.00
8.	Miscellaneous Equipment and Assets	2,43,384.00
	Sub-Total	3,83,98,747.00
II.	Infrastructure and Assets at Dehradun (Own)	
1.	Land and Building at Administrative Office	91,60,000.00
2.	Land and Building at Saandhya Deep Center	1,30,00,000.00
3.	Furniture and Fixtures	64,300.00
4.	Office Equipment	4,36,266.00
5.	Miscellaneous Equipment and Assets	12,050.00
	Sub-Total	2,26,72,616.00
	Total	6,10,71,363.00
	or Say	Rs. 6.10 Crores

FACILITIES AVAILABLE WITH THE ORGANIZATION FOR TRAININGS AND CONFERENCES AS ON 31 MARCH 2014

S.N.	Facilities	Quantity	S.N.	Facilities	Quantity
1.	Conference Hall	60 Persons	2.	Training Hall - 1 st	50 Persons
3.	Training Hall - 2 nd	30 Persons	4.	Lodging & Boarding	40 Persons
5.	Dining Hall	40 Persons	6.	Laptop	03 Nos.
7.	Computers	20 Nos.	8.	Printers	06 No.
9.	L.C.D. Projector	02 Nos.	10.	Display Screen	01 No.
11.	Handy Cam	01 No.	12.	Digital Camera	02 No.
13.	Scorpio Jeep	01 No.	14.	Bolero Jeep	01 No.
15.	Utility Wagon	01 No.	16.	Two Wheelers	03 Nos.
17.	Video Conferencing System	01 Set	18.	Generator	01 No.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT/GOVERNING BODY OF HIFEED
DURING THE YEAR 2013-2014

S.N.	Name & Father's/ Husband's Name	Date of Birth	Profession	Designation	Permanent Address and Contact Nos.
1.	Mr. Virendra Painuly Late Shiv Prasad Painuly	09.10.1947	Development Consultant & Journalism	President/ Chairman	Flat No. 26, Lord Krishna Residency, 5/28, Teg Bahadur Road, Dehradun, Uttarakhand Phone No. (0135) 2103429, Mobile No. 9358107716
2.	Mrs. Zareen Myles W/o Mr. Raymond M. Myles	17.11.1949	Executive Director, Women's Action For Development (WAFD)	Vice- President/ Vice-Chair Person	A- 2/108, 3 rd Floor, Janakpuri, New Delhi- 110 058 Phone No. (011) 25610344 Mobile No. 09868281915
3.	Dr. Kamal Bahuguna S/o Mr. Yogesh Chandra Bahuguna	28.12.1967	Executive Director, Himalayan Institute For Environment, Ecology & Development (HIFEED)	Secretary/ Executive Director	HIFEED Campus, Ranichauri- 249 199, District- Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand Phone Nos. (01376) 252141, 252149 Mobile No. 9412984030
4.	Mr. Yogendra Sharma S/o Mr. Bhagwat Prakash Sharma	10.07.1969	Managing Director, Gaura Books India Pvt. Ltd., Social Activist & Educationist	Treasurer	152/10, Sarai Jullena, Okhla Road, Near Escorts Heart Institute, New Friends Colony, New Delhi - 110 025 Phone No. (011) 26314242, 26314343 Mobile No. 09650912866
5.	Dr. B.P. Nautiyal S/o Late Shri P.N. Nautiyal	05.09.1952	Ex. General Manager, NABARD Ex. Director, Horticulture & Fruit Processing, Government of Uttarakhand	Director	A- 301, Doon Paradise, Rajpur Road, Dehradun - 248 001, Uttarakhand Mobile No. 9412076770
6.	Mrs. Anuradha Mall W/o Mr. Vinod Mall	30.11.1960	Indian Administrative Service (IAS)	Director	Plot No. 466, Sector - 8, Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat Mobile No. 09978405367
7.	Mr. Vinod Sharma S/o Late Shri Daya Ram Sharma	20.04.1967	Advocate, High Court of Uttarakhand	Director	Uttarakhand Vidhi Paramarsh Kendra, Kailash Vihar, Mallital, Nainital, Uttarakhand Phone No. (05942) 231952 Mobile No. 9837042494
8.	Mr. Udit Ghildiyal S/o Late Dr. B.P. Ghildiyal	21.10.1968	Development Consultant/Social Activist	Member	B-1/1281, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi- 110 070 Mobile No. 9837757945 09811184118
9.	Mr. Vijay Bhatt S/o Late Shri Krishna Nand Bhatt	22.01.1969	Director, Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)	Joint Secretary/ Project Director	HIFEED Campus, Ranichauri- 249 199 District - Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand Phone Nos. (01376) 252141, 252149 Mobile No. 9410314208

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE/MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF HIFEED
DURING THE YEAR 2013-2014

S.N.	Name & Father's/ Husband's Name	Date of Birth	Profession	Designation	Permanent Address and Contact Nos.
1.	Dr. Kamal Bahuguna S/o Mr. Yogesh Chandra Bahuguna	28.12.1967	Executive Director, Himalayan Institute For Environment, Ecology & Development (HIFEED)	Secretary/ Executive Director	HIFEED Campus, Ranichauri - 249 199, District- Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand Phone Nos. (01376) 252141, 252149 Mobile No. 9412984030
2.	Mr. Yogendra Sharma S/o Mr. Bhagwat Prakash Sharma	10.07.1969	Managing Director, Gaura Books India Pvt. Ltd., Social Activist & Educationist	Treasurer	152/10, Sarai Jullena, Okhla Road, Near Escorts Heart Institute, New Friends Colony, New Delhi - 110 025 Phone No. (011) 26314242, 26314343 Mobile No. 09650912866
3.	Mr. Vinod Sharma S/o Late Shri Daya Ram Sharma	20.04.1967	Advocate, High Court of Uttarakhand	Director	Uttarakhand Vidhi Paramarsh Kendra, Kailash Vihar, Mallital, Nainital, Uttarakhand Phone No. (05942) 231952 Mobile No. 9837042494
4.	Mr. Udit Ghildiyal S/o Late Dr. B.P. Ghildiyal	21.10.1968	Development Consultant/Social Activist	Member	B-1/1281, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi- 110 070 Mobile No. 9837757945 09811184118
5.	Mr. Vijay Bhatt S/o Late Shri Krishna Nand Bhatt	22.01.1969	Director, Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)	Joint Secretary/ Project Director	HIFEED Campus, Ranichauri - 249 199, District- Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand Phone Nos. (01376) 252141, 252149 Mobile No. 9410314208

HUMAN RESOURCE AND STAFF WITH HIFEED DURING THE YEAR 2013-2014

S.N.	Name of Staff with their Department	Designation
A.	Staff at Head Quarter, Ranichauri	
I.	Administrative & Accounts Department	
1.	Mr. Vijay Bhatt	Director, JSS
2.	Mr. Chandra Prakash	Manager (P&M)/Programme Officer
3.	Mrs. Amita Negi	Computer -cum Data Entry Operator
4.	Mr. Chandni Prasad Bijlwan	Office Attendant
5.	Mr. Rakesh Thapa	Driver
6.	Mrs. Pushpa Devi	Attendant
II.	Training & Extension Department	
7.	Mr. Surendra Datt Semwal	Assistant Programme Officer
8.	Mrs. Manoj Nakoti	Assistant Programme Officer
9.	Mr. Dinesh Kothari	Field Coordinator
III.	Production & Marketing Department	
10.	Mr. Vijay Singh Negi	Technical Assistant
11.	Mr. Chait Ram Raturi	Senior Supervisor (P&M)
12.	Mr. Dharam Prasad Juyal	Supervisor (P&M)
13.	Mr. Rajeshwar Prasad	Assistant Supervisor (P&M)
B.	Staff at Administrative Office, Dehradun	
I.	Administrative & Accounts Department	
14.	Mr. Pankaj Rayal	Administrative & Accounts Officer
15.	Mr. Sunny Verma	Driver
16.	Surendra	Attendant
II.	Programme Division	
17.	Mr. Anil Kumar Tyagi	Project Director/Study Coordinator
18.	Mr. D.K. Budakoti	Team Leader
C.	Staff at Project Office, Shamli	
19.	Mr. Mohd. Umar Saif	State Coordinator
20.	Mr. Intezar Ali	Project Assistant
D.	Part Time Staff	
21.	Part Time Staff Working as Consultants, Experts, Resource Persons, Trainers, etc.	90

DETAILS OF GRANT RECEIVED BY HIFEED FROM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT/
STATE GOVERNMENT AND OTHER AGENCIES FOR DIFFERENT PROJECTS
DURING THE YEAR 2013-2014

S.N.	Name of the Project	Name of Sponsoring Organization	Grants Received During the Year (Rs.)
1.	Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)	Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MoHRD), Government of India, New Delhi	26,58,496.00
2.	Artistic Angora Shawl Production in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana	Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, New Delhi	10,66,000.00
3.	Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand	District Project Management Unit (DPMU), Department of Drinking Water, Government of Uttarakhand, Tehri Garhwal (World Bank Assisted Project)	20,460.00
4.	Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project in District Dehradun of Uttarakhand	District Project Management Unit (DPMU), Department of Drinking Water, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun (World Bank Assisted Project)	58,960.00
5.	Study Centre of Uttarakhand Open University	Uttarakhand Open University (UOU), Haldwani, Nainital	23,890.00
6.	Conducting Data Collection and Data Entry for E-tracking System for PMEGP Units of Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC)	Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Government of India, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	1,09,760.00
7.	Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities in Eco - Fragile Mountaineous Zone of District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand close to Tehri Dam Reservoir through Sustainable Agriculture Practices for Quality Vegetable Practices through Advanced Protected and Guided Technology	G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment & Development (GBPIHED), Ministry of Environment & Forest (MoEF), Government of India, Kosi-Katarmal, Almora, Uttarakhand	2,26,608.00
8.	Rehabilitation & Resettlement Implementation Programme under Uttarakhand State Roads Investment Programme (USRIP - III) (Asian Development Bank - ADB Assisted Project)	Project Management Unit (PMU), ADB (Transport), Public Works Department, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun (Asian Development Bank - ADB Assisted Project)	2,07,979.00
9.	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Schemes/ Projects/ Programmes of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India being Implemented in Aurangabad, Gaya, Nawada and Jamui Districts in the State of Bihar, Chitrakoot and Kaushambi Districts in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Ajmer and Tonk Districts in the State of Rajasthan	Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, New Delhi	2,11,924.00
10.	Preparation of Perspective Plans and Micro Plans under Green India Mission Project of Uttarakhand Forest Department for 10 Urban and Peri Urban Cities in Uttarakhand	NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS/NABARD), Dehradun/Department of Forest, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun	1,87,500.00
11.	Independent Evaluation of Works Carried Out by Tehri Dam Forest Division - I, New Tehri During the Year 2010 -11 under State Forest Development Agency (SFDA)	Principal Chief Conservator of Forest - Van Panchayat & Joint Forest Management, Department of Forest, Government of Uttarakhand, Haldwani, Uttarakhand	56,700.00
12.	A Pilot Project for Establishment of Model Bio-Villages with the Concept of Organic Vegetable Cultivation through Protected Cultivation Techniques for Livelihood Promotion of Women in District Tehri Garhwal in the State of Uttarakhand	National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW), Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, New Delhi	7,50,000.00
13.	Revolving Fund	By HIFEED's Angora Wool Development Programme	24,71,240.00
14.	Miscellaneous Receipts for Different Programmes and Activities	By HIFEED's Income Generating Activities , Individual Donors and other Own Sources	26,04,267.00
	Total		10,653,784.00

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS 2013-2014

INCOME & EXPENDITURE	RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS	BALANCE SHEET	INCOME & EXPENDITURE	RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS	BALANCE SHEET
1,37,22,793.84	1,23,84,203.62	4,06,83,898.12	Central Office -HIFEED		
			57,96,398.64	63,15,097.48	1,59,81,355.12
			A Pilot Project on Production & Processing of Angora Wool for Income & Employment Generation in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand (MoRD)		
			481.00	17,860.22	1,59,99,994.22
			Revolving Fund (MoRD)		
			11,10,467.00	37,18,658.30	70,58,932.30
			Marketing of Rural Products in Uttarakhand through Grameen Shilp Emporiums (MoRD)		
			544.00	14,834.00	14,834.00
			Women Dairy Development Project under Scheme of Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand (MWCD)		
			510.00	2,292.82	9,55,506.82
			Artistic Angora Shawl Production in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (DCH)		
			10,67,836.00	10,69,255.00	3,203.00
			Angora Wool Development Project under Integrated Wool Improvement Programme (IWIP) (CWDB)		
			291.00	16,275.00	1,275.00
			Development of Angora Wool Sector for Tribal Communities in Villages Maroda & Mathiyangaon of District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand (DST)		
			91.00	2,330.00	2,330.00
			Coordinated Programme for the Development of Angora Wool Sector to Enhance Income & Employment Generation Opportunities in Tribal Areas of Five District of Uttarakhand through Partner NGOs (DST)		
			200.00	5,368.00	20,123.00
			Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project, Batch -II, Implementation Phase (Swajal Project) (DPMU - Dehradun)		
			1,35,354.20	1,54,205.50	18,851.30
			Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project, Batch -II, Implementation Phase (Swajal Project) (DPMU - Tehri)		
			20,486.00	21,218.00	618.00
			Study Centre of Uttarakhand Open University (UOU)		
			24,081.00	26,748.50	22,523.50



			Consultancy Service for Preparing Slum Profile Conduction Household Surveys in Slums and Informal Settlements of 63 Towns in Uttarakhand State (IPMU/ Asian Development Bank)			
				421.00	10,825.00	5,94,658.00
			Development and Performance Evaluation of an Industrial Scale Atmospheric Pressure Air Plasma System to Treat Angora Wool for Manufacture of 100% Angora Products (DST)			
				5,550.00	8,313.00	2,763.00
			Enhancing Livelihood Opportunity in Eco -Fragile Mountaineous Zone of District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand Close to Tehri Dam Reservoir through Sustainable Agriculture Practices for Quality Vegetables Practices through Advance Protected and Guide Technology (GBPIHED)			
				2,30,242.50	2,46,322.00	6,929.50
			A Pilot Project for Establishment of Model Bio - Villages with the Concept of Organic Vegetables Cultivation Through Protected Cultivations Techniques for Livelehood Promotion of Women in District Tehri Garhwal in the State of Uttarakahnd			
				7,50,000.00	7,54,600.00	5,79,000.00
TOTAL						
1,37,22,793.84	1,23,84,203.62	4,06,83,898.12	1,37,22,793.84	1,23,84,203.62	4,06,83,898.12	



Place: New Tehri
Date: 10th June, 2014

For Himalayan Institute For Environment,
Ecology & Development (HIFEED)

(Kamal Bahuguna)
Executive Director/Secretary



For Pokhriyal & Associates
Chartered Accountants

(CA. Ashok Kumar Pokhriyal)
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डॉ० शिखरी वर्मा

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इन्वियरन्मेंट, इकोलोजी एण्ड डेवलपमेंट, (आईपीड)
(संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, राष्ट्रीय विकास विभाग, उत्तरांचल शाखा)
सोनीबरी, डीडी नगर, देहरादून

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में ऊन उत्पादन हेतु
अंगोरा खरगोश पालन

डॉ० मीरा शर्मा
डॉ० शिखरी वर्मा

जन शिक्षण संस्थान - आईपीड
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Angora Rabbit
MANAGEMENT AND MEDICINE

Shikhar Sharma
Meera Verma

HIMALAYAN INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENT,
ECOLOGY & DEVELOPMENT - (HIFED)
199-100 Dehra, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand (INDIA)
Dehra Dun, India

पशु प्रजनन

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विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग, भारत सरकार
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**WORKSHOP ON
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IN HILL AREAS OF UTTARANCHAL :
SCOPE & OPPORTUNITY**

Date : 5th & 6th September 2008

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