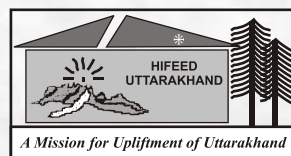


# ANNUAL REPORT

2008-2009



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

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KAMAL BAHUGUNA  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



Hifeed Campus  
Ranichauri, Tehri Garhwal  
Uttarakhand (INDIA)

## 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 surrounding. 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.

The Institute at present is involved in the empowerment of peasants of Uttarakhand through some major projects, programmes and activities viz.

- i. Targeted Intervention Project on HIV/AIDS for Female Sex Workers (FSW), Men Having Sex with Men (MSM) and Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) in District Dehradun of Uttarakhand (HIV/AIDS Awareness Generation and Prevention Project)
- ii. Jan Shikshan Sansthan (Institute of People's Education), a Continuing Education and Vocational Training Institute sponsored by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India
- iii. Contractual Farming of Chirayata in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand (Medicinal Plants Cultivation Project)
- iv. Crèche Programme for the Children of Working Mothers under Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme
- v. In Vitro Micro Tuber Seed Production of Potato cv. Kufri Himalini for Commercial Cultivation in Hilly Regions
- vi. Scheme of Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), Women Dairy Development Project
- vii. Artistic Angora Shawl Production in Chamba Block of District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana

- viii. Promoting System of Rice Intensification in Mountain Farms of Uttarakhand (SRI Dhan Programme)
- ix. Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project (Swajal Project) in District Tehri Garhwal and Dehradun of Uttarakhand
- x. Primary Level Training in Spinning and Weaving
- xi. Joint Farm Management for Off-Season Vegetable Production in Hill Area through Adopting Eco-Friendly Crop Rotations and Practices (Protected Off-Season Vegetable Cultivation Project)
- xii. Angora Wool Development Project under Integrated Wool Improvement Program (IWIP) in Chamba Block of District Tehri Garhwal in Uttarakhand
- xiii. Providing Training to Woolen Handloom Spinners and Weavers under Integrated Wool Improvement Program (IWIP), Common Facility Center
- xiv. National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Program in District Dehradun of Uttarakhand
- xv. Training Programmes under Swarnjayanti Shahri Rojgar Yojana (SSRY)

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

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.



(KAMAL BAHUGUNA)  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

## CALL OF THE HIMALAYA

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 surrounding. 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 Frazile 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.



A VIEW OF HIFEED CAMPUS  
AT RANICHAURI, TEHRI GARHWAL

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.

## OUR OBJECTIVES

Himalayan Institute For Environment, Ecology & Development- (HIFEED) is an Indian, Secular, Non Profit, and Non-Governmental Voluntary Organization working for all-round development of hill people since 1995 without discrimination of race, caste, creed, sex, community and religion. The basic thrust of the Institution is to serve the under privileged, submerged, illiterate and marginalized people of the Himalaya and in the regions where we work on the call of duty and service to humanity through various income and employment generation activities and human resource development programmes for the betterment of their livings, devising appropriate strategies and delivery systems.

## OUR VISION & MISSION

The Institution visualizes the establishment and strengthening of a social order and harmonious environment wherein basic needs of communities are fulfilled, economic inequalities removed, individuals and society have access to creative thinking and democratic decision making, enjoying equal social status without discretion of sex, religion or place of origin and where power is exercised by all in a responsible manner for the common good of nature and society. Such a social order, based on human dignity, should emerge from among the people themselves. Concretely this means a just distribution of resources, their regeneration and growth in which opportunities are created for all to enjoy the fruit of their work and according to their need. Such a social order would require, therefore, the elimination of exploitative factors from society through programmes that create social awareness and organization of people for their rights through peaceful means and advocacy and working for good participatory governance practices.

## OUR STRATEGY

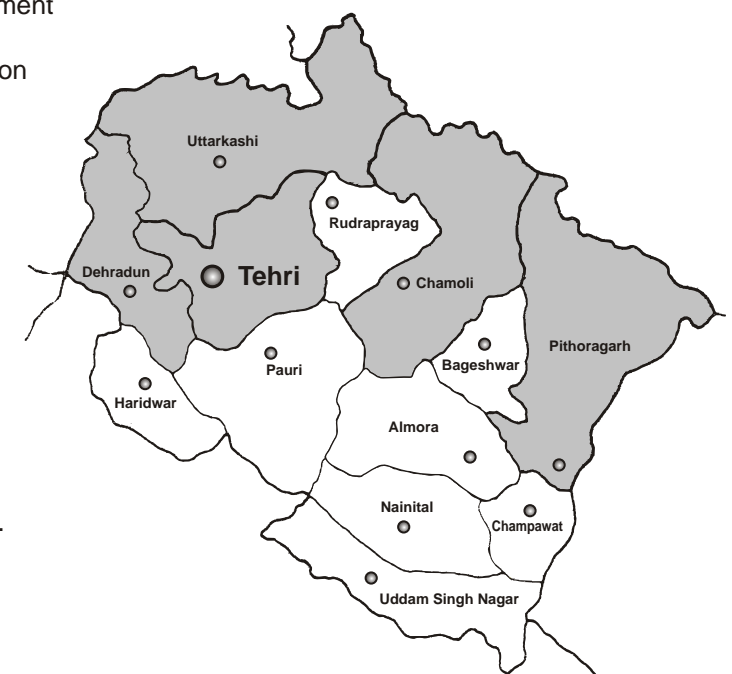
Our strategy is to work with community on projects designed on people felt need with relevant skills set of its implementers. The approach to Donors for the projects would be in accordance with HIFEED's own objectives, vision and mission statements. People would be motivated and their commitment would be sought for being in transparent and dignified partnership in planning, implementing and monitoring of the projects. Cooperation from the experts from various Government Departments/Institutions, Research Institutions, Non-Governmental Institutions would be valued and would be accessed for a time bond attainment of the project in a transparent and sustainable way. Towards this regular training programs and imparting of relevant skill sets to community and in house staff of HIFEED would be done.

## OUR WORKING AREA

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 focused emphases on its present working area of the State of Uttarakhand.

## OUR THRUST AREAS

- ? Environment
- ? Agriculture & Horticulture
- ? Animal Husbandry & Dairying
- ? Health Education & HIV/AIDS
- ? Women Empowerment & Child Development
- ? Technology Development & Dissemination
- ? Natural Resource Management
- ? Vocational Education & Training
- ? Income & Employment Generation
- ? Research & Development
- ? Up-scaling of Human Resources
- ? Water & Sanitation
- ? Welfare of Orphans, Senior Citizens, etc.



**MAP OF UTTARAKHAND**  
(Not to the Scale)

## TARGETED INTERVENTION PROJECT FOR HIV/AIDS

*(Targeted Intervention Project for HIV/AIDS for Female Sex Workers (FSW), Men Having Sex with Men (MSM) and Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) in District Dehradun of Uttarakhand)*

### 1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

HIFEED since its very inception in 1995 had been concerned with health status and wellness situation of mountain communities specifically women and children. This concern took HIFEED to work with the communities in preventing HIV/AIDS and STIs and spreading the awareness for various family planning programmes, even without any financial support of project. HIFEED's effort and experience of working with community for those last 6-7 years resulted into its getting the Targeted Intervention Project for HIV/AIDS. The project implemented in Dehradun by HIFEED during the year 2004-2005, successfully intervened 250 Female Sex Workers (FSWs) and 150 Street Children was well appreciated and discussed in wider circles. The programme delivered successfully completed interventions and achieved set goals in creating effective awareness to prevent and control HIV/AIDS in Dehradun.

The project continues for the next year, 2005-2006, with increasing the target among high risk groups HIV/AIDS prevention and healthy behaviors by intervening through BCC, among 400 Female Sex Workers (FSWs), 300 Street Children for the year 2005-2006 in Dehradun city. Due to the good and satisfactory progress of the project, the Uttarakhand State AIDS Control Society has extended the project. The program is being continued for the year 2006-2007, with a target of 400 Female Sex Workers (FSWs) and 300 Street Children. The project was also extended for the year 2007-2008 with the target of 550 Female Sex Workers (FSWs), 60 Men having Sex with Men (MSM) and 60 Injecting Drug Users (IDUs). This year the project intends to cover the target of 550 Female Sex Workers (FSWs), 60 Men having Sex with Men (MSM) and 60 Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) in the District Dehradun in the State of Uttarakhand.

This project helped us in experiencing the ground realities of HIV/AIDS problems in its cause and effect matrix. This lead us to find that the targeted groups i.e. FSWs, MSM and IDUs was in the project area as mainly as one who came from outside the State of Uttarakhand. And potential of such future heavy down pouring influx remains very high because the new State of Uttarakhand is proving as PULL for people particularly labours and daily wage earners from outside the state due to its vast economic potential and growing high spending tourism Industry.

The project covers targeted interventions that will benefit the high risk behavior communities these include information and awareness campaigns with an emphasis on promoting behavior change, voluntary testing and counseling through VCTC and STI clinics. To provide low cost treatment of STI for Female Sex



MEETING WITH IDUs



DIAGNOSIS OF STI PATIENTS IN STI CLINIC



COUNSELLING OF FSWs

Workers, it is proposed to setup a STI clinics and including increasing the availability of condom etc. One key component of the targeted intervention is the recruitment of pecculators to distribute and verbally reinforce prevention messages and materials among their peers can serve as role models for others in their community who want to adopt risk reduction practices by spreading HIV/AIDS prevention message through their social networks. Members within the community can also assist in changing the perceived norms in the community toward acceptance of risk reduction practices. Community members often have immediate credibility with their peers.

The peer educators also can volunteer more time and visits to different locations that may not be possible for paid staff. Thus, peer educators shall be recruited among from the targeted populations and can be trained to distribute small media intervention materials in their community, focusing the recipient's attention on the HIV/AIDS infection prevention messages to adopt and maintain risk reduction practices.



SHGs MAKING GREETING CARDS

## 2. OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

- (i) To minimize the further spread of HIV/AIDS and STI and maximize the awareness about HIV/AIDS prevention and healthy behaviors by intervening through BCC, among 500 Female Sex Workers (FSWs), 60 Men having Sex with Men (MSM) and 60 Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) in Dehradun city.
- (ii) To provide innovative and effective BCC to FSW, MSM and IDUs to enhance their health seeking behaviors over a period of twelve months in Dehradun City.
- (iii) To increase the levels of awareness, knowledge and risk perception on HIV and STI amongst FSW, MSM and IDUs.
- (iv) To promote consistent and correct use of condom including condom negotiating skills to FSW, MSM and IDUs.
- (v) To provide care and support services.
- (vi) To create an enabling environment that ensures easy access to services and assists in community development.
- (vii) To create meaningful options for FSW, MSM and IDUs that can ensure sustainability of the program.



MEETING OF SHGs

## 3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

- (i) Behavior Change Communication (BCC)
- (ii) STI Support Services
- (iii) Condom Promotion
- (iv) Enabling Environment
- (v) Community Mobilization



SHGs MAKING HANDICRAFTS

## 4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

The target area of the project is limited to Dehradun District of Uttarakhand, Female sex workers (FSW), men having sex with men (MSM) and injecting drug user (IDUs) are the target groups of the project.

## 5. FUNDING AGENCY

The Project is funded by the Uttarakhand State AIDS Control Society (USACS), Department of Medical, Health & Family Welfare, Government of Uttarakhand.

## TARGETED INTERVENTION PROJECT FOR HIV/AIDS

### HIGHLIGHTS 2008-2009

- (i) Identified 550 female sex workers (FSW), 60 men having sex with men (MSM) and 60 injecting drug user (IDUs) in the targeted areas.
- (ii) 940 (577 FSW, 130 MSM, 233 IDUs) HIV testing (ICTC) conducted among the high risks groups.
- (iii) 40 Group Session/Community Mobilization Session conducted in the field of FSW, MSM and IDUs for education, general health and HIV/AIDS awareness.
- (iv) 26 doctors visits conducted in the areas of targeted group.
- (v) 26 STI Clinic organized in the different places of the project area.
- (vi) STD/STI drugs has been distributed free of cost among the high risk groups in the targeted area.
- (vii) 555 STD/STI patients treated in the targeted area.
- (viii) 14 advocacy meeting organized in the targeted area.
- (ix) 13 networking meeting organized in the targeted area.
- (x) Distributed 19976 condoms free of cost to the high risk groups.
- (xi) Distributed 13400 social marketing condoms sold in the outlets for project beneficiaries.
- (xii) 9 condoms outlets opened for social marketing in the targeted areas.
- (xiii) 38 video shows has been organized.
- (xiv) 75 cases of STI patients referred to Government Hospitals.
- (xv) 155 condom demonstrations has been given to create awareness among the high risk groups.
- (xvi) 5270 needles and syringes distributed free of cost among injecting drug users IDUs.
- (xvii) Counseling provided to 1010 targeted beneficiaries.
- (xviii) Participated in World AIDS Day, a campaign "Zindagi Zindabad" for awareness among high risk groups.
- (xix) Two HIV positive cases has been identified.
- (xx) 75 Beneficiaries are involve in computer training, Nursing Home Assistant Training and Electrician Training among the high risk groups.
- (xxi) Drop-in-Center has established at Sandhya Deep, Badripur for HRGs.



MEETING OF TARGET GROUPS



## 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 neighboring 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 (JSS) 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 (JSS) programme should also be extended to their families.



JAN SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN (JSS)



BEAUTICIAN TRAINING



CANDLE MAKING TRAINING

## 2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) 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.



DRESS MAKING & DESIGNING TRAINING

- (i) To improve the occupational skills and technical knowledge of the 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.
- (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 programme 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/groups by developing socio-economic profiles.
- (ii) Identify and procure the list of neo-literates from Zila Saksharata Samiti and ensure that at least 25 percent of the clientele of JSS is neo-literates.
- (iii) Organize training programmes for key resource persons, master trainers and trainees in vocational course 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, work out alternatives and try 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 Organization involved in organizing programmes and activities to meet educational, vocational, social, cultural and welfare needs of target groups.
- (viii) Act as a coordinator, facilitator and catalytic agent by development a system of networking in collaboration with other educational and technical Institutions, development departments, welfare agencies, employers and worker's Organizations, voluntary agencies and economic enterprises.



DRESS MAKING & DESIGNING TRAINING

- (ix) Undertaking training and orientation of resource persons/instructors involved in planning and implementation of various programmes.
- (x) Organize equivalency programmes through open learning systems.
- (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 to 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.
- (xii) 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.
- (xv) Provide follow-up services to beneficiaries of the JSS.

#### 4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

The target area of the project will be limited to District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand. The Jan Shikshan Sansthan will concentrate 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.

### JAN SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN (JSS)

#### HIGHLIGHTS 2008-2009

#### 1. VOCATIONAL COURSES ORGANISED

S.N.	Name of the Course	No. of Batches	Total No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Dress Making	21	310
2.	Decorative Item	20	806
3.	Hand Knitting	07	262
4.	Heena Art	29	532
5.	Electrical Technician	01	10
6.	Dhoopbatt Making	03	75
7.	Candle Making	01	25
8.	Agarbatti Making	01	25
9.	Flat Knitting Machine	01	10
10.	Beauty Culture	07	110
11.	Carpentry	01	10
12.	Certificate in Computer Application	03	46
13.	Designing	01	10
14.	Embroidery	04	57
15.	Auto Mobile Repairing	01	09
16.	Ice Cream Making	02	09

17.	Handloom Weaving	01	20
18.	Musical Instrument	01	10
19.	Toys Making	01	20
20.	Yoga	02	30
21.	T.V. & Radio Repairing	01	16
22.	Dairy Farming	06	242
23.	SRI Programme	01	20
	TOTAL	116	2664

## 2. ACTIVITIES ORGANISED

S.N.	Name of Activity	Duration	No. of Participants		
			Male	Female	Total
1.	Celebration of Entrepreneurship Development Day	One Day	151	251	402
2.	Celebration of Foundation Day of JSS	One Day	55	95	150
3.	Celebration of Human Right Day	One Day	129	211	340
4.	Celebration of International Women's Day	One Day	83	95	178
5.	Celebration of Mahatma Gandhi's Birth Day	One Day	185	296	481
6.	Celebration of National Youth Day	One Day	149	251	400
7.	Celebration of Republic Day	One Day	105	195	300
8.	Celebration of World Environment Day	One day	141	251	392
9.	Convocation for JSS Beneficiaries (A Grade Holder)	One Day	19	31	50
10.	Independence Day	One Day	200	265	465
11.	International AIDS Day	One Day	135	195	330
12.	International Literacy Day	One Day	310	396	706
13.	May Day	One Day	92	103	195
14.	Orientation of mothers on the importance of immunization	One Day	40	110	150
	Total		1794	2745	4539



TRAINING IN ANGORA WOOL SPINNING



TRAINING IN DRESS MAKING & DESIGNING

## CHIRAYATA CULTIVATION PROJECT

(Contractual Farming of Chirayata in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand)

### 1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

In recent years, there has been a tremendous growth of interest in plant based drugs pharmaceuticals, perfumery products, cosmetics and aroma compounds used in food flavours and fragrances and natural colors in the world. There is a definite trend to adopt plant based products due to the cumulative derogatory effects resulting from the use of antibiotic and synthetics; and except for a few cultivated crops, available plant based materials are mainly from natural sources like forests and wastelands. But due to the ever increasing utilization of land for food crops, devastation of forest and the concurrent indiscriminate exploitation of these crops, their availability from natural sources has declined. On the other hand, the demand for internal use and for export has been increasing, necessitating the production of these crops on a large scale, there is a need to introduce these crops into the cropping systems of the country, which besides meeting the demands of the industry, will also help to maintain the standards on quality, potency and chemical composition.

Since these crops are new and uncommon to growers and they often lack knowledge of their scientific cultivation, there is hesitation even among the interested growers, to take up their cultivation. Plants have been one of the important sources of medicines even since the field of allopathic during the 20th century; plants still remain one of the major sources of drugs in modern as well as traditional systems of medicines throughout the world.

Since majority of the medicinal plants are collected from the wild by unskilled people, problems of inconsistent quality, adulteration, destructive method of collection leading to extinction or endangered status of a number of plants, are seen. On the other hand, the demand for herbal medicines is increasing day by day as more and more people become aware of the dangers of side effects of allopathic medicines. In order to bridge the gap between these two scenarios, it is necessary to undertake a detailed study to shortlist a few medicinal plants by adhering to Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) and Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP). Such cultivation practices will then obviate the problems of inferior quality, adulteration and erosion of genetic resources.

### 2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The poor people especially the small and marginal farmers of the area under operation are lacking in proper knowledge of modern methods of cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants. The main objective of this programme is to help the farmers to fight out the ignorance and to popularize the new technologies for commercialization and diversification of medicinal and aromatic plants.

- (i) It would utilize the wasteland or so called low yielding arable land to its full extent with these medicinal crop fetching good economic returns.
- (ii) Better channelization of resources to the place of production and from it to the market.
- (iii) No middle sellers involved thus beneficial to the farmers.
- (iv) To promote existing agriculture practices for economic upliftment of the people.
- (v) Creating people's awareness towards the potential of medicinal plant's cultivation and generating in them an enthusiasm for participation in the project with full zeal, thus the outcome benefit is going to be symbiotic.
- (vi) Employment opportunities to all, especially to the women of hill, thus helping in making them more self-reliant, while being at home and besides performing the other domestic work.
- (vii) It would bring about a change in the ecology of the area and also boost the socio-economic status of the local people.

### 3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

- (i) Establishment of temporary and permanent nursery.
- (ii) Maintaining the high yielding variety throughout the operation.
- (iii) Cultivation of Chirayata.
- (iv) Marketing of produce.

### 4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

The target area of the project is Ranichauri area of Chamba Block in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand. Low income group families are the target groups of the project.

### 5. FUNDING AGENCY

The project is funded by National Medicinal Plants Board, Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India.

#### HIGHLIGHTS 2008-2009

- (i) Nursery to prepare quality planting material has been established.
- (ii) Cultivation of Chirayata in two acre of land has been started.
- (iii) 95.00 kg. of Chirayata seeds has been produced under the project.

## CRÈCHE PROGRAMME FOR THE CHILDREN OF WORKING MOTHERS UNDER RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL CRÈCHE SCHEME

### 1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

With increased opportunities for employment for women and the need to supplement household income more and more income are entering the job market. With the break in up of joint family system and the increased phenomenon of nuclear families, working women need support in terms of quality, substitute care for their young children while they are at work. There has, however, been very slow growth of crèche day care facilities, resulting in failure to meet the needs of working mother in terms of extent, content and quality of services. Crèche and day care services are not only required by working mothers but also women belonging to poor families who require support and relief for child care as they struggle to cope with burden of activities, within an outside the home. Effective day care for young children is essential and a cost effective investment as it provides support to both the mothers and young children. It is also a protection measure as it addresses issues such as child labour, school drop outs, child prostitutions, outreach for medical and health programme, female literacy etc. Hence, there is an urgent need for improved quality and reach of child day care services for working women among all socio economic groups in both the organized and unorganized sectors.

### 2. OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

The main objective of the programme is to promote a healthy all round development of children of working/ailing mothers particularly those employed in the unorganized sectors and belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) category. The children covered in the age group of 0-6 years.

### 3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

- (i) Provide training to crèche workers.
- (ii) Organize pre-school education activities to the children between 3-6 year of age.
- (iii) Organize stimulation activities for children below three year.
- (vi) Prepare low cost teaching learning material.
- (v) Teach personal hygiene habits to the children.
- (vi) Prepare nutritious food for children attending the crèche center.
- (vii) Keep the center and its surroundings neat and clean.
- (viii) Motivate parents for immunization and obtain assistance of health staff in insuring immunization of children.
- (ix) Provide proper arrangements for sleep and rest of children.
- (x) Insure regular home visits and mother's meetings of elicit community participation.
- (xi) Create awareness about better child care in the community.
- (xii) Ensure weekly visits by doctors/health workers.



CRECHE CENTER



CRECHE CENTER

### 4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

The target area of the project is 5 villages in Chamba Block of District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand.

### 5. FUNDING AGENCY

The project is funded by Uttarakhand Social Welfare Board, Department of Social Welfare, Government of Uttarakhand and Central Social Welfare Board, Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India.

## IN VITRO MICRO TUBER SEED PRODUCTION OF POTATO

*(In Vitro Micro Tuber Seed Production of Potato cv. Kufri Himalini for Commercial Cultivation in Hilly Regions of Uttarakhand)*

### 1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The potato is one of the most important food crops both in developed as well as in developing countries. Due to its diversified uses in developed countries as food, feed raw material for producing starch, the potato was generally regarded to be a crop suited for western world (Pandey; 2002).

Potato is next only to rice, wheat and maize cultivation in India. It is potentially a crop which can be harvested and the tuber can be consumed any time after sixty days of planting. As a source of energy it surpasses cereals like wheat and rice (P.C. Das; 1999).

The potato is a dicot plant belonging to the family solanaceae and the genus solanum. The Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) has identified two new hybrid varieties of potato kufri chipsona- 3 and kufri himalini (anonyms 2005). Nearly 8% of the total area under potato in the country lies in the hills, where potato is the important cash crop.

Late blight disease (*phytophthora infestans*) appears in the hills in epiphytotic form every year and is the most important impediment in potato cultivation. Kufri himalini shows 100% resistance against Late blight disease of potato. So we chose kufri himalini as target variety.

Potato cultivars are tetraploid vegetatively propagated crop. It poses several problems in seed production. Generally tuber of potato is used as a seed. Due to progressive accommodation of viral diseases in seed stock, availability of good quality seed is a major constraint in potato production, which is approximately 50% of the total production cost.

Besides high cost of seed potato, propagation is also characterized by low multiplication rate of only 4-6 times. Hence to produce the disease free planting material and for decreasing the production cost, new methods of propagation are to be derived and adopted.

Micro propagation is the better alternative over to conventional propagation of potato. The in vitro propagation method is the most suitable alternative to produce micro tuber seed material of potato. By using this technique, the large scale clonal material can be produced in short time duration.

Use of micro- propagation for commercial seed production has moved potato from test tubes to fields (wang and hee; 1982). The advances are the being second "green revolution" in agriculture and are expected to make farming more efficient, profitable and environmentally safe (Dhingra et al 1992).

### 2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

- (i) Media modification by involving low cost components.
- (ii) Mass multiplication of potato micro tuber seed material.
- (iii) Production of mini tubers from micro tubers.
- (iv) Distribution of superior quality planting material amongst farmers for its mass cultivation.



PLANTING MATERIAL DEVELOPED  
IN LABORATORY



P.I. WORKING IN LABORATORY



STAFF WORKING IN LABORATORY

### 3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

- (i) Collection of authentic tuber of potato cv Kufri Himalini.
- (ii) Growing of mother plants in poly house
- (iii) Selection of explants from mother plant
- (iv) Preparation of different medium
- (v) Sterilization and establishment of explants in different medium
- (vi) Growth and monitoring of cultures
- (vii) Comparison between different mediums
- (viii) Cultures are shifted in liquid propagation medium.
- (ix) Evaluation of micro tubers growth parameters
- (x) Production of mini tubers from micro tubers
- (xi) Evaluation of mini tuber growth parameters



MINI TUBERS DEVELOPED IN  
LABORATORY

### 4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

The target area of the project is Ranichauri area of District Tehri Garhwal. Progressive farmers of the area are the target group of the project.

### 5. FUNDING AGENCY

The project is funded by Uttarakhand State Council for Science & Technology (U-COST), Department of Science & Technology, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun.

## IN VITRO MICRO TUBER SEED PRODUCTION OF POTATO

### HIGHLIGHTS 2008-2009

- (i) Inoculation of explants into the media.
- (ii) In-vitro mass multiplication of plantlets.
- (iii) More than 600 proliferating shoot kufri himalini developed in culture room.
- (iv) More than 200 culture containers cv. kufri himalini shifted to dark room for micro-tuber production.
- (v) After 3 months we get total of 600 micro-tubers of cv. kufri himalini.
- (vi) More than 5 kg seed material of cv. kufri himalini as mini tuber .
- (vii) Now we are at the stage where we transferred all seed material for the field trial.



MINI TUBERS

### EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

#### 1. MATERIAL AND METHODS

##### Starting Material and Sub-Culturing

Authentic tuber was obtained from Central Potato Research Institute (CPRI). Then selection of explants was done and a part of stem was cultured in a vessel on 15 ml murashige and skoog medium with standard mediums and 30 g/l sucrose. Agar 8 g/l was used to solidify the medium; the pH was adjusted to 5.8 before autoclaving.



### Treatments during In Vitro Phase

In vitro plantlets of the cultivars (kufri himalini) were put in test tube, which were sealed with help of cotton plugs. Temperature was maintained to 18°C and photoperiod of 16 hours was given with the help of fluorescent tubes. Within 15-20 days plantlets are ready for sub culturing. Plantlets were propagated by nodal cuttings.

After mass multiplication of plantlets, sufficient numbers of in vitro plantlets was obtained. These plantlets were shifted to liquid propagation medium such 5-6 pieces were added in 250 ml Erlenmeyer flasks having 20 ml liquid propagation medium. Composition of this medium is same as that of solid propagation medium except that it does not contain agar. Temperature and photoperiod conditions are same as for in vitro plantlets.

### Micro-Tuber Production

For micro-tuber production, the liquid propagation medium from Erlenmeyer flasks having 15-20 shoots is replaced by 40 ml tuber induction medium. Tuber induction medium contains ms salts and vitamins, BAP (10mg/l) and sucrose 8%. These flasks are then incubated at 18°C under complete dark.

### Harvesting of Micro-Tubers

Harvesting of micro-tubers done and we got more than 600 micro-tubers in no and 5 kg of mini-tuber as seed material.

## 2. OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS

After inoculation plants needed periodic observations, some time fungal and bacterial infections seen in the cultured test tubes. These test tubes were discarded. Some time plants shows retarded growth if there is insufficient amount of vitamins and growth hormones.

Some time calli formation also takes place in the cultured in vitro plantlets. Plants ready for sub-culturing with in 15-20 days, they attains a height of 6-7 cm. Micro-propagation was done by nodal cuttings.

Each nodal cuttings gives average 5-6 plantlets. Maximum infection we seen during inoculation in liquid propagation medium. So it needed proper attention and proper handling. Tuber initiation takes place in 15-20 days when liquid propagation medium is shifted with tuber induction medium (BAP). It takes 60-90 days for micro-tuber production. After 3 months we harvested micro-tubers.

## 3. SALIENT RESEARCH ACHIEVEMENTS

Harvesting of micro-tubers done and we got more than 600 micro-tubers in nos. and 5 kg of mini-tuber as seed material.

## 4. DISCUSSION

Production and utilization of micro-tuber is easier than in vitro plantlets. The major advantages of using micro-tuber are the ease with which they can be handled, stored, and planted in soil. In vitro plantlets are too delicate to offer these advantages. Once a suitable number of propagules have been produced, they needed to be transferred to non sterile conditions for field multiplications. But micro-tuber can be stored in refrigerator/cold storage for more than three months, beside this transportation of micro-tuber is very easy as compared to micro-tuber. So we focused for the production of micro-tuber.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

Micro-propagation is the better alternative over to conventional propagation of potato. The in vitro propagation method is the most suitable alternative to produce micro-tuber seed material of potato by using this technique, the large scale clonal material can be achieved in short duration. Use of micro-propagation for commercial seed production has moved potato from test tubes to fields (Wang and Hee; 1982). The advances are the being second "Green Revolution" in agriculture and are expected to make farming more efficient, profitable and environmentally safe (Dhingra et al)

Development of micro-tuber is a best alternative of conventional method. Micro-tubers are a small seed material of potato, which solve many problems of farmers. In hills the main problems is late blight diseases of potato and farmers get loss through conventional method of cultivation. Farmers use pieces of potato in the field by which many viral diseases may take place. The other problem is that the whole potato tuber is used as a seed by farmers. Micro-tuber has good quality and uniformity in all seed material and gives a diseases free planting material of potato to the farmers. Micro-tubers help the farmers economically, socially and commercially.

## WOMEN DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

(Scheme of Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women- STEP)

### 1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The project area with its predominantly rural setting and economic is comparatively not in advantageous position. The families proposed to be beneficiaries are of economically disadvantaged strata. Due to environmental degradation, small land holdings, limited irrigation facilities and poor soil and climatic conditions, the farmer families of the area do not have assured income from their field. Farming system of the area includes also rearing and breeding of the livestock.

Rain fed agriculture depending on women, risk prone system, lack of technical knowledge, scattered land holding, and non-availability of seed materials and other inputs in required amount and in time, are some of the factors for non satisfactory progress of the cultivation programme in proposed project area.

However farmer families have shown their interest and willingness to take a dairy programme. A large proportion of the farmers have given top priority to dairy farming with agriculture practices. Recently hybrid cattle rearing have attracted the farmers. The supply line need to be strengthened and some one need to intervene. Breed improvement in animals is possible only if some agency comes forward for strengthening the supply line developing viable mechanism for backward as well as forward linkages. Women folk in the villages are struggling on various fronts of day-to-day needs and sometimes door step support system becomes an desired strategy.

Often it is said that hill economy predominately depends on migrated males and their remittances. This blurred vision neglect, making the livelihood condition of women farmer's better while staying at home. In fact this faulty notion may lead the planners for neglecting of the improvement of villages vis-à-vis their natural resources and infrastructural base.

HIFEED feels that these can be motivational tools for demonstration of judicious dairy farming technologies with a balance of resource flows to the targeted families. The HIFEED proposes to realize this, with technical support of the various Organization located in the area along with financial and social Institutions of the society.

### 2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

- (i) To enable women to participate in the three tier system of the ANAND PATTERN Dairy Cooperative Societies, the primary Women Dairy Cooperative Societies (WDCSs) at the village level, the union at the district level and the federation at the State level will be done with the belief that ordinary women milk producers and member of primary Women Dairy Cooperative Societies (WDCSs) manage dairy activities and take decisions.
- (ii) To provide training to women beneficiaries in dairy development programme, at family level and cluster levels.
- (iii) To organize women in the form of Cooperative Societies and making facilities economically viable through training, infrastructure and access to credit.
- (iv) To enable women groups in dairy development programme for enhancing income and employment generation opportunities.



MEETING OF MEMBERS OF WDCS



TRAINING OF MEMBERS OF WDCS



TESTING OF MILK BY MILK TESTER AND SECRETARY, WDCS

- (v) To provide technical back up packages to women beneficiaries in animal husbandry practices and dairy development programme in the project.
- (vi) To provide artificial insemination services for breed upgradation of available livestock.
- (vii) To provide support services for further improving training and employment conditions of women beneficiaries in allied economic activities within the financial provisions.
- (viii) To provide marketing support to enhance selling prospect of the produced dairy items.
- (ix) To strengthen backward and forward linkages in the programme to build the project success.
- (x) To mobilize women in small viable groups and making facilities available through training and access to credit.
- (xi) Creating conditions in which women can discover themselves as active participant in the development process.
- (xii) To enable active participation of women from economically weaker sections, SC, ST, OBC and BPL families in their own village economy.
- (xiii) To empower women to be able to move in the positions of decision making power.
- (xiv) To bring about economic equality and social justice by focusing attention on and directing training towards economically backward women.
- (xv) To develop grass root level leadership.

### 3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

- (i) Provide training, technical skill and orientation of Beneficiaries
- (ii) Development of courses material, literature etc. for trainees
- (iii) Technical assistance/consultancy from Agriculture University/ICAR Institution, Training Institutes etc.
- (iv) Infrastructure including marketing support, quality control and managerial support.
- (v) Provide margin money to purchase cattle by women beneficiaries.
- (vi) Provide raw material for training including equipment and other material required for training.
- (vii) Provide vaccination, de-worming and veterinary facilities to the beneficiaries.
- (viii) Provide artificial insemination services to the beneficiaries.
- (ix) Establishment of women dairy cooperatives, mobilization and strengthening of field level setups.
- (x) Provide backward and forward linkages to the women cooperatives and beneficiaries.
- (xi) Provide marketing support to the women cooperatives and milk producers.
- (xii) Provide support services like health check-up camps, awareness camp on health, hygiene, nutrition, non-formal education program, crèche facilities during training, legal literacy camp and para legal training program, gender sensitization and gender awareness program, population and development education, training on local self governance, program on human rights, child rights, HIV/AIDS awareness, immunization program for pregnant mother and child, awareness about Government programs, right to information, awareness on consumer protection, etc.



WOMEN BENEFICIARIES CARRYING MILK FROM VILLAGE TO MILK COLLECTION CENTER



LOADING OF MILK ON MILK VAN



COLLECTION OF MILK

#### 4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

The target area of the project is District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand State. Majority of the target groups/beneficiaries are of vulnerable sections, and constituting of the women.

#### 5. FUNDING AGENCY

The Project is funded by Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD), Government of India, New Delhi.

### WOMEN DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

#### HIGHLIGHTS 2008-2009

- (i) Training of 9 Secretaries of WDCS for 30 days in society management programme is completed with technical support of Tehri Garhwal Dairy Cooperative Federation, New Tehri, District Tehri Garhwal and Dairy Development Department, Government of Uttarakhand, New Tehri, District Tehri Garhwal.



LOADING OF MILK ON MILK  
COLLECTION VAN

- (ii) Training of 9 Milk Testers for 5 days in milk testing is completed. Technical expertise was extended by the Tehri Garhwal District Cooperative Dairy Federation, New Tehri, District Tehri Garhwal and Dairy Development Department, Government of Uttarakhand, New Tehri, District Tehri Garhwal.

- (iii) 3 local Youths have received the training from Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board, Government of Uttarakhand, Pashulok, Rishikesh and benefiting the villagers by their expertise.

- (iv) Training of 400 women Beneficiaries in 16 batches was carried out. Training intended live stock management including cattle rearing, breeding, feeding, feed and fodder production and supply, cattle contagious diseases control, timely vaccination and its advantages, care of calves and pregnant cattle, modern techniques of breeding and its advantages, insurance coverage of animals, formation of cooperative societies etc. has been imparted with the technical support of Tehri Garhwal cooperative Dairy Federation, New Tehri, District Tehri Garhwal, Dairy Development Department, Government of Uttarakhand, New Tehri, District Tehri Garhwal and the qualified veterinarians of Animal Husbandry Department, Government of Uttarakhand, Chamba, District Tehri Garhwal.

- (v) Training of 84 WDCS members for 3 days is completed. Technical know how was provided by District Cooperative Dairy Federation, New Tehri, District Tehri Garhwal and Dairy Development Department, Government of Uttarakhand, New Tehri, District Tehri Garhwal.

- (vi) Course material, literature and books on animal husbandry practices and dairy development prepared and published under the program were distributed to the beneficiaries. Books are Animal Breeding, Animal Nutrition, Animal Health Management and Fodder Production. Publications are being received well by the beneficiaries.

- (vii) HIFEED is taking technical know-how for the project from various expert Institutions and line Departments of the State. This includes Tehri Garhwal District Cooperative Dairy Federation, New Tehri, District Tehri Garhwal, Dairy Development Department, Government of Uttarakhand, New Tehri, District Tehri Garhwal, Animal Husbandry Department, Government of Uttarakhand, Chamba, District Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun, G.B Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Hill Campus, Ranichauri, District Tehri Garhwal.

- (viii) 310 beneficiaries received credit to purchase cattle form already existing village level groups.
- (ix) Vaccination and de-worming support has been provided to 310 women beneficiaries.
- (x) One utility wagon for transporting milk has been purchased.
- (xi) 48 conventional milk cans of 40 liter size has been purchased and provided to 7 WDCSs.
- (xii) 6 Milk testers milk testing kit has been purchased and provided to 6 WDCSs.
- (xiii) One liquid nitrogen container of 50 liter capacity has been purchased from Indian Oil Corporation (IBP Co. Ltd.) to provide AI service to the beneficiaries.
- (xiv) 5 liquid nitrogen container of 2 liter capacity has been purchased from Indian Oil Corporation (IBP Co. Ltd.) to provide AI services to the beneficiaries.
- (xv) 3 artificial insemination sets has been purchased and given in the charge of Artificial Inseminators.
- (xvi) 10 Travis have been fabricated. Out of this 8 Travis were distributed to Cooperatives.
- (xvii) 520 doses were procured from Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board, Government of Uttarakhand.
- (xviii) 8 first aid veterinary kits were purchased to distribute the WDCSs.
- (xix) 5 WDCSs. has been constituted consisting of 250 women Beneficiaries as its members (50 members in each WDCS). The process of getting them registered with Registrar, Milk Cooperative Societies, government of Uttarakhand has been started with the support of Tehri Garhwal District Cooperative Dairy Federation, New Tehri Garhwal and Dairy Development Department, Government of Uttarakhand, New Tehri, District Tehri Garhwal fortified with legal advice.
- (xx) 5 Secretaries of WDCS has been appointed amongst the members of the WDCSs.
- (xxi) 5 Milk Testers of WDCS has been appointed from the concerned village.
- (xxii) 8 Set of furniture & fixtures, almirah, stationery, etc. for WDCS has been purchased and provided to the WDCSs.



CATTLE REARING



CATTLE REARING

## 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 by the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, 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.



HANDICRAFT WORK ON SHAWLS

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 expand business operations through effective networking paradigm using Information Technology means.
- (v) To organize artisans clusters into Self Help Groups (SHGs) or Cooperative Societies with a view to enabling them to take up economic activity for sustainable development through a collective mode.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) To upgrade artisans' skill through appropriate design and technology intervention to enable them to use quality raw material, tools and equipment to produce value-added items.
- (viii) To provide adequate infrastructure support for improved quality and productivity and to enable artisans access to a larger market segment, both domestic and international.
- (ix) To ensure effective collective participation of all members involved in production and marketing process for optimal growth in human resource, production, business and income.
- (x) To create centers of excellence (based on the philosophy of collective enterprises) with well integrated linkages.



ARTISTIC WORK ON SHAWLS

### 3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

- (i) Developing awareness on self-help and community participative organizations, organizations of self-help groups by empowerment of women through TAC, inculcation of leadership qualities, organizations behavior and management, formation of economically viable enterprise.
- (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) Assimilation of market intelligence, project identification as per market segmentation, appropriate market and product mix, building up of business enterprise, relationship management of assisting market outlets, test marketing through exhibitions/fairs, effective publicity through appropriate media mix.
- (x) Establishment of emporiums and marketing out-lets.



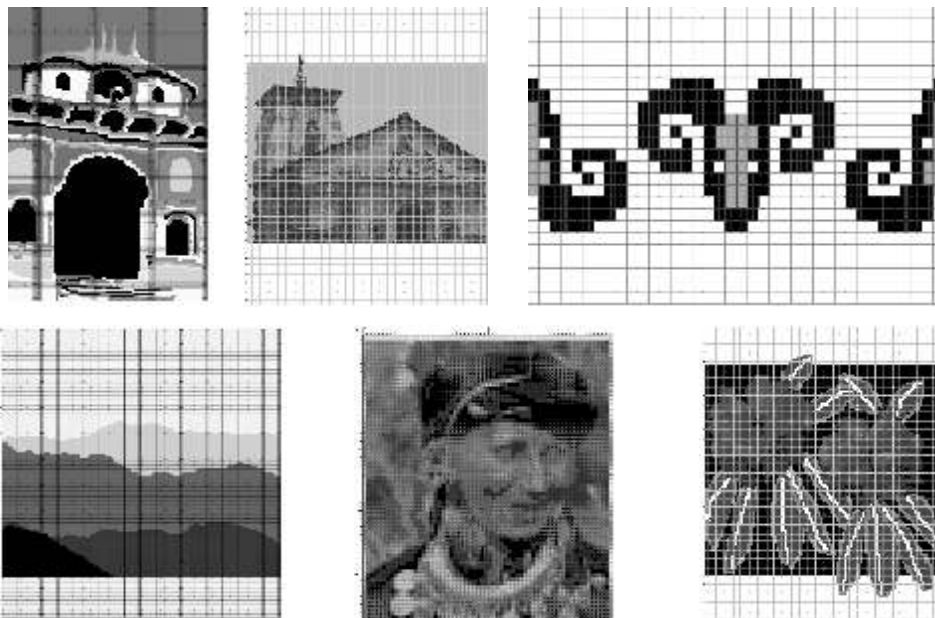
SPINNING OF WOOL ON  
BAGESHWARI CHARKHA

### 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 will be 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.



PRODUCT DESIGNS DEVELOPED BY HIFEED

## SRI DHAN PROGRAMME

*(Promoting System of Rice Intensification in Mountain Farms of Uttarakhand)*

### 1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The System of Rice Intensification (SRI) has come a great boon to farmers who would apply lesser water to the water-intensive crops and get better yields. Rice yields increase in the range of 7 to 15 tons per hectare, depending upon the region. The SRI achieves improvements in yields and factor productivity by changing some of the plant, soil, water and nutrient management practices. It promotes greater root growth that is easily verifiable and more soil biological activity. Interestingly, the System of Rice Intensification does not depend upon purchased external inputs like chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Instead, it increase the productivity of the land, labour, water and capital devoted to irrigated rice production by capitalizing on existing genetic potential and by biological processes, particularly in the soil.

There is a notion that higher yields in rice come with high investments on seed, irrigation, high doses of fertilizers and pesticides. Contrary to this popular view, SRI method of cultivation produces higher yields with less seed and less water. SRI emphasizes on the need to shift from chemical fertilizers to organic manures.

The System of Rice Intensification (SRI) method invented in the early-1980s by the French Jesuit Father Henri de Laulanie in Madagascar and has been successfully tried in 25 countries in the world. He studied the patterns of growth and development in rice and found that these plants put out tillers in a regular sequential pattern.

Formal experimentation on SRI in India started in 2002-03. So far the method has been adapted and is being scaled up rapidly in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. This method of cultivation of rice has already helped millions of farmers to at least double their yields.

SRI is not a new variety or a hybrid. It is only a new method of cultivation. SRI is showing promising results in all rice varieties - local or improved. SRI method is emerging as a potential alternative to traditional way of flooded rice cultivation and is showing great promise to address the problems of water scarcity. In the state of Uttarakhand, the Kharif crop is cultivated in major part under paddy cultivation. Hence rice is a major crop here. If the SRI method is adapted by farmers for paddy cultivation in Uttarakhand, not only this will potentially cut water requirement for paddy cultivation by 50% but also boost the rice production by 50%.

### 2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

- (i) To enable Mountain farmers of Uttarakhand to enhance food and livelihood security through adoption of the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) technique.
- (ii) To undertake capacity building of farmers to adopt the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) technique for paddy cultivation.
- (iii) To built the capacity of Voluntary Organizations by creating a talent pool of master trainers for promoting System of Rice Intensification (SRI).
- (iv) To formulate State Agriculture Policy for promoting the extension of the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) technique.

### 3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

- (i) Selection of Basin.
- (ii) Selection of villages and farmers.



TRAINING OF FARMERS ON SRI PROGRAMME



TRAINING OF FARMERS ON SRI PROGRAMME



- (iii) Selection and training of Master Trainers.
- (iv) Orientation workshop and training of farmers.
- (v) Field support activities.
- (vi) Preparation of manual.
- (vii) Extension and Policy advocacy.
- (viii) Research & development activities.
- (ix) Programme monitoring and evaluation.

#### 4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

The target area of the project is Chamba Block in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand.



TRAINING FARMERS ON SRI PROGRAMME

#### 5. FUNDING AGENCY

People's Science Institute (PSI), Dehradun and Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Mumbai.

### SRI DHAN PROGRAMME

#### HIGHLIGHTS 2008-2009

(i) Total Farmer's Training	:	710
(ii) Total Farmer's Adopt SRI	:	612
(iii) Total Nay Panchayat	:	07
(iv) Marker Weed Distributed to Farmer's	:	60
(v) Total Training	:	16
(vi) Exposure with of selected farmer's	:	08



TRAINING FARMERS ON SRI PROGRAMME

## SWAJAL PROJECT

*(Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation Project in District Tehri Garhwal and Dehradun)*

### 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 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 PROGRAMME



COMMUNITY MEETING UNDER  
SWAJAL PROGRAMME

### 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 Panchayati 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).

### 3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

- (i) Mobilizing the community for group actions.
- (ii) Awareness creation, mobilizing and group buildings and participatory planning and use of ASARDAR tools.
- (iii) Community problem analysis and information sharing.
- (iv) Facilitation in maintaining the documents at Gram Panchayat/UWSSC levels.
- (v) Hygiene and Environmental Sanitation Awareness (HESA).
- (vi) Household Sanitary Latrine (HSL) construction.

- (vii) Women's Development Initiative (WDI) such as Self Help Groups.
- (viii) Formation of User Water and Sanitation Sub Committee (UWSSC).
- (ix) Conducting feasibility analysis.
- (x) Water yield assessment and resistively survey.
- (xi) Inventorisation of existing water supply schemes.
- (xii) Assessment of village environmental problems.
- (xiii) Identifying technology options.
- (xiv) Identifying user groups.
- (xv) Agree to do meeting.
- (xvi) Catchment Area Conservation and Management Programme (CACMP).
- (xvii) Conducting cross visits.
- (xviii) Collection of upfront cash contribution.
- (xix) Trainings for members of Gram Panchayat/UWSSCs
- (xx) Conducting detailed engineering survey and preparing designs.
- (xxi) Preparation of Implementation Phase Proposal (IPP).

#### 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.

#### 5. FUNDING AGENCY

The project is funded by the Project Management Unit (PMU), Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation Project (SWAJAL Project), Department of Drinking Water, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun.

### SWAJAL PROJECT

#### HIGHLIGHTS 2008-2009

#### Planning Phase Activities

- (i) Swajal project general information meeting at Gram Panchayat (G.P) level.
- (ii) Base line survey.
- (iii) User's Water and Sanitation Sub-Committee (U.W.S.S.C.) formation
- (iv) Cluster meetings.
- (v) Clean up campaigns.
- (vi) Healthy home survey
- (vii) Training of U.W.S.S.C. (roles and responsibilities of member of G.P/U.W.S.S.C).
- (viii) Treasure training.
- (ix) Documentation and wall writing.
- (x) Hygiene and environmental sanitation awareness (HESA etc.)
- (xi) Engineering survey.
- (xii) Feasibility study.
- (xiii) Agree to do meeting.
- (xiv) Community action plan.
- (xv) Cross visits.
- (xvi) Water quality testing.
- (xvii) DPR preparation.
- (xviii) Individual latrines construction.
- (xiv) Collection of community cash contribution.

## PROTECTED OFF-SEASON VEGETABLE CULTIVATION PROJECT

*(Joint Farm Management for Off-Season Vegetable Production in Hill Area through Adopting Eco-Friendly Crop Rotations and Practices)*

### 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, chili, 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 in creasing population may loss our productive land, protected vegetable cultivation may solve this problem.

### 2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

- (i) Hands on training of selected marginal farmers in different agro-techniques for higher income.



CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES



CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES



POLY TUNNEL FOR PROTECTED VEGETABLE CULTIVATION

- (ii) Organization of farmers for organic cultivation of vegetables.
- (iii) Organic farming through protected off-season vegetable cultivation techniques.
- (iv) Providing package of practices of mass scale production of seedlings in vegetables.
- (v) Monitoring and standardization of regulated environmental factors like temperature, humidity, light intensity, air circulation etc.
- (vi) Popularization of suitable varieties/hybrids in selected vegetable crops for commercial production under protected environment.

### 3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

- (i) Training of farmers to the appropriate technologies of farming, exposure tours, kisan melas, 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 through out 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 near by 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.



POLY TUNNEL FOR PROTECTED  
VEGETABLE CULTIVATION



POLY HOUSE

### 4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

The targeted area of the project is limited to five villages of Chamba Block of District Tehri Garhwal. The target groups/beneficiaries are comprised the more vulnerable groups which constitute mainly of the schedule castes with the objective of assisting them to move out of poverty. Approximate 100 beneficiaries will be benefited by the project with in two years of time period.

### 5. FUNDING AGENCY

The project is funded by the Department of Science & Technology (DST), Government of India, New Delhi under the Science and Society Program.

## PROTECTED OFF-SEASON VEGETABLE CULTIVATION PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS 2008-2009

- (i) 50 schedule cast beneficiaries have been selected from five villages of Chamba Block in District Tehri Garhwal.
- (ii) Training of 50 beneficiaries in protected off-season vegetable cultivation has been organized,
- (iii) 5 poly houses have been established in each village to prepare planting material.
- (vi) Necessary equipments and seeds has been distributed to the poly house beneficiaries.

## ANGORA WOOL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

*Integrated Wool Improvement Program (IWIP) in Chamba Block of District Tehri Garhwal in Uttarakhand*

### 1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The hill economy is mainly based on agriculture and animal husbandry practices. The agro-climatic conditions and difficult terrain of the hills, limit the production potential of both land and the animal. It has been a known fact that, under the shrinking pastureland and grazing problems, the tradition of sheep rearing is declining while the demand of wool is still there. To meet out the demand of wooly fiber, angora rabbit farming can play an important role. In addition to this, it can contribute towards improving the quality of apparels as well as upliftment of rural economy. Besides this, angora farming in hill areas has the following advantages.

- (i) Suitable Agro- Climatic Conditions
- (ii) Simple Food Habits
- (iii) Space Requirement
- (iv) Efficient Feed Converter
- (v) Easy Management Practices
- (vi) Employment Opportunities

In the rural set up of hilly regions of Uttarakhand, a strong need is felt to develop and propagate this livestock species to make a positive impact on the economy of rural households. Presently, agriculture and animal husbandry are witnessing poor economic returns in the hill areas. Angora rabbit breeding and rearing through diversification of land related activities would be instrumental in boosting the hill economy. Due to high quality of fiber produced by this livestock species, it fetches great demand and commands high price in National and International market. Hence, angora rabbit breeding and rearing can add a new dimension to the economic set up of the hilly regions of Uttarakhand.

Over the years, the wool production has shown an increase from 300 to 400 gms. per animal per year to 700 to 800 gms. per year due to introduction of breeds varieties like German angora. There is high degree of genetic variability with in the breeds of angora, i.e. Russian, British and German, which can be exploited to further improve the present status of qualitative and quantitative traits in this livestock species. The fast reproduction rate and short generation interval gives an opportunity for early selection and improvement as compared to other livestock species. Use of scientific tools for planned breeding selection, feeding, management, wool quality assessment, processing and marketing with regard to the agro- climatic and topographic location of the rabbit units can effectively improve the present wool production status and level of returns of the existing angora rabbit units.

The project will not only improve the technical know-how but also ensure continuous flow of inputs and assured marketing facilities for the existing and the new angora rabbit units on small as well as commercial lines in order to boost this promising enterprise and for better economic returns.



HANDELING OF RABBIT



RABBIT UNIT



SHEARING OF RABBIT

## 2. OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

- (i) To develop new and improved package of practices in the field of breeding and management, feeding, disease control and treatment.
- (ii) To strengthen facilities for disease diagnosis and to ensure proper and regular health care.
- (iii) To provide basic training in angora rabbit breeding and rearing, so that women and the educated unemployed youth can take up this profession. Apart from this, the traditional farmers can also supplement their income.
- (iv) To strengthen extension, monitoring and consultancy services to the existing and the up coming new units.
- (v) To assist the producer in marketing of its produces through auctions, exhibitions, show-rooms, co-operatives, federations, etc. in the National and International markets.
- (vi) To involve various Government and Non-Government Development Agencies for their active participation in angora rabbit production, hair processing and marketing under existing small scale, cottage and handloom set up.



TAGING OF RABBIT

## 3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

- (i) Training to angora rabbit breeders.
- (ii) Establishment of angora production units.
- (iii) Strengthening of research and development (R & D) in the field of health care and nutrition.
- (iv) Marketing programme for raw angora hair, angora hair blended yarn, finished hand made angora products.

## 4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

The target area of the project is Chamba Block in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand. Low income group families are the target groups of the project.



RABBIT KIDS

## 5. FUNDING AGENCY

The Project is funded by the Central Wool Development Board, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, Jodhpur.

# ANGORA WOOL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

## HIGHLIGHTS 2008-2009

- (i) Improved quality and product range as per changing needs of the market.
- (ii) Better designing and finishing facility.
- (iii) More emphasis given on woolen readymade garments.
- (iv) Setup linkage with Government marketing outlets.
- (v) New range of readymade garments and knitwear have introduced with the help of professional designers.
- (vi) New range of shawls and lohies with fine stuff also introduced.
- (vii) 100% capacity of our production center is using by the weavers and artisans to produce the angora woolen products and also for training purposes.



CAGE FABRICATION

- (viii) Functions of the Common Facility Center are under progress and beneficiaries are using its facilities to finish their products.
- (ix) Different types of fashion products such as designed jackets, skirts, tops, trousers, mufflers, shawls, stoles, caps, pullovers, cardigans were made from the angora fabric. Weavers are implementing the designs, developed by the HIFEED, on the products.
- (x) Natural dyeing programme is under the progress and beneficiaries are using natural colours on their products.
- (xi) New Range of Shawl, Lohi and Stole have introduced with different blend of cotton and angora.
- (xii) This year we have participated in 18 exhibitions and expos organized by various Government Departments/ Institution and Non-Government Agencies and got a good response of sale.



ADULT ANGORA RABBIT

i.	Wool purchased from beneficiaries	:	Rs. 1, 13,166.50
ii.	Yarn purchased from beneficiaries	:	Rs. 6,230.00
iii.	Spinning Wages paid to beneficiaries	:	Rs. 18,925.00
iv.	Weaving Wages paid to beneficiaries	:	Rs. 28,554.00
v.	Products purchased from beneficiaries	:	Rs. 6, 81,164.00
vi.	Total Gross Sale of products	:	Rs. 22, 38,675.00
vii.	Total Net sale of Garments	:	Rs. 15, 45,455.00



BENEFICIARY WORKING AT RABBIT UNIT



## PROVIDING TRAINING TO SPINNERS AND WEAVERS UNDER INTEGRATED WOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (IWIP), COMMON FACILITY CENTER

### 1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

In view of an ensure market for raw angora wool, it would be essential to incorporate the concept of processing approximate 50% of the raw wool produced in every household in to yarn as well as finished products. For this purpose, one center in Ranichauri has been established to train especially rural women in carding, blending, spinning, weaving, knitting and processing of angora wool in to yarn and hand made finished products. This facility will also be extended to the woolgrowers to process their produce.

While it is well known that weaving traditions in these locations exist in every household, the production by them primarily meets their own domestic requirements. This is because of inadequate availability of raw material, low productivity of the looms, charkhas, production and processing equipments and machineries and poor skill of the weavers in weaving techniques. Therefore, what is important in this respect is to look at the existing structure of the handlooms, charkhas, production and processing equipments and machineries and suggest any technical changes that can be brought in to improve the productivity of these equipments and machineries. Also the value addition in these products will come only if weavers/producers are encouraged to produce exquisite quality products using good designs and colour combinations. This would be possible only if important peripherals like Dobby and Jacquards are also introduced for weaving purposes. The system of using weft for preparation of designs has also to be encouraged to take up production of items that can command larger markets.

### 2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

- (i) To encourage the rural unemployed youths and women in this up coming and income generating enterprise, and to revive the tradition of household spinning and processing of this costly fiber as being done by the rural households since long.
- (ii) To increase the utilization of angora wool.
- (iii) To upgrade the skill of existing weavers/craft persons.
- (iv) To make available enough skilled manpower to the woolen sector.
- (v) To increase production of diversified woolen products.
- (vi) To create opportunities for employment and income generation in rural areas by developing wool based village and cottage industries.
- (vii) To introduce and upgrade the traditional looms, charkhas and production and processing equipments and machineries.



TRAINING IN SPINNING



TRAINING IN WEAVING

### 3. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS

The target area of the project is Chamba Block in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand. Low income group families are the target groups of the project.

### 4. FUNDING AGENCY

The project is funded by the Central Wool Development Board, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, Jodhpur. Under the project, 10 beneficiaries has been provided training in spinning and weaving and production of hand made woolen products.

## COMMON FACILITY CENTER

### HIGHLIGHTS 2008-2009

- (i) Three months training on handloom weaving and spinning has been provided to 10 Beneficiaries at Dabri Semwal Goan of Thauldhar Block in District Tehri Garhwal.
- (ii) A common facility center with 5 handlooms and 5 spinning wheels has been established at Dabri Semwal Goan of Thauldhar Block in District Tehri Garhwal.

PRODUCT RANGE OF ANGORA WOOLENS MANUFACTURED BY PROJECT BENEFICIARIES



## NATIONAL RURAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY MONITORING AND SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM IN DISTRICT DEHRADUN OF UTTARAKHAND

Unsafe drinking water and poor environmental sanitation cause major health problem to the community. Safe drinking water must be free from bacteriological and chemical contamination. The bacteriological contamination in drinking water may cause diarrhoea, dysentery, typhoid fever, cholera, jaundice etc. Dental, Skeletal and non-skeletal fluorosis may be caused due to presence of excess fluoride in drinking water. Arsenic contamination in drinking water causes dermatosis. Methaemoglobinaemia (Blue Baby) among new born babies may be caused due to presence of excess nitrate in drinking water.

Today Government of India as well as all State Government are committed to supply safe and adequate water to all the rural communities. Water quality monitoring and surveillance would play a major role for sustainable safe water supply. The task is tremendous. This can only be achieved if community is involved in the water quality monitoring and surveillance programme.

Department of Drinking Water supply, Ministry of Rural Development is emphasizing to introduce water quality monitoring and surveillance in the sector reform programme. A community based management system would be appropriate to achieve the objective. Accordingly community need to be aware and motivated on the use of safe drinking water. A capacity and infrastructure should be built at village level with participation of community leaders, panchayat members, primary teachers, health workers, village caretakers, WATSAN committee members etc.

Sensitization and training of grass-root level workers, panchayat functionaries and others on water quality monitoring and surveillance are to be organized in a systematic manner. They must be exposed to the need of drinking safe water, health related issues of water and sanitation, water quality testing by field kit, sanitary survey, water sampling and precautions, data recording, etc. This training module has been prepared incorporating above issue for the grass-root level workers.

Under the programme 10 gram panchayat level trainings for 47 gram panchayats of Doiwala Block and 2 gram panchayat level trainings for 10 gram panchayats of Sahaspur Block for 2 days each has been organized by HIFEED during this year.

One Block level training for Block level trainers from Doiwala and Sahaspur Block for 3 days has been organized by HIFEED during this year.



BLOCK LEVEL WORKSHOP ON WATER QUALITY MONITORING



TESTING OF WATER QUALITY



MR. KAMAL BAHUGUNA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, HIFEED ADDRESSING BLOCK LEVEL WORKSHOP ON WATER QUALITY MONITORING



C.D.O. DEHRADUN ADDRESSING BLOCK LEVEL WORKSHOP ON WATER QUALITY MONITORING

**PRIMARY LEVEL TRAINING IN SPINNING AND WEAVING  
SPONSORED BY TRIFED**

Handicraft consist both type of importance i.e. cultural as well as economic. The cultural importance of the handicraft contains to conserve heritage and aesthetic beauty of traditional in art forms. The economic aspect of handicrafts on other hand is its role as the source of livelihood. Today handicraft needs to conserve cultural heritage promotion and expansion of handicraft to increase in employment opportunities, process and design inputs. Experience shows that lack of market, finance and advertisement are the basic barriers hampering the broth resulting deviation of traditional artisans to other occupations.

In Uttarakhand Bhotiya communities inhabiting in three boarder districts namely Pithoragarh, Uttarkashi and Chamoli have been engaged in the woolen cottage industry since time immemorial. They have been traders with Tibet prior to 1962 China invasion. After the 1962 war the trade was banned and this Bhotiya community was confined up to sheep rearing and production of woolen garment. After the Forest Act, sheep rearing was banned. It proved a set back for this community resulting lack of raw material for industry.

Keeping all these facts in mind it has become the need of the hour to enhance the capacity of the artisans engaged in these industries who have kept alive this art with great zeal and dedication. With the support of TRIFED a primary level training course on spinning and weaving mainly on Bageshwari Charkha and Handlooms was organized by HIFEED at Veerpur Dunda, District Uttarkashi from 21.07.2008 to 20.10.2008 and 16.10.2008 to 15.01.2009 for selected Scheduled Tribe participants. Twenty women participants in each training, who are already engaged in woolen cottage industry at domestic level took part in the training. The motive of the training was to enhance the capacity of the participant and encourage them to produce quality spun yarn and hand made products of different kind of wool.



**PRIMARY LEVEL TRAINING IN SPINNING AND WEAVING SPONSORED BY TRIFED**



**PRIMARY LEVEL TRAINING IN SPINNING AND WEAVING SPONSORED BY TRIFED**



**PRIMARY LEVEL TRAINING IN SPINNING AND WEAVING SPONSORED BY TRIFED**

HEART CHECKUP CAMP

A two days heart checkup camp was organized by HIFEED with support of Escorts Heart Institute & Research Centre, New Delhi at Nagar Nigam, Dehradun on 26th-27th October 2008. More than 500 people has been diagnosed and provided medical aid by the expert doctors of Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre. The camp was inaugurated by Hon. Health Minister of Uttarakhand on 26th October 2006.



REGISTRATION OF PATIENTS



DIAGNOSIS OF PATIENTS



E.C.G. OF PATIENT



ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY OF PATIENTS

TRAINING PROGRAMES UNDER SWARNJAYANTI SHAHRI ROJGAR YOJANA (SSRY) SPONSORED BY NAGAR NIGAM

Three training programmes on Computer Application, Electrical Technician and Hospital and Nursing Home Assistant with the support of Nagar Nigam, Dehradun has been organized by HIFEED during this year. 25 trainees in each batch has been provided training for 6 months. The training programme was inaugurated by Hon. Mayor of Nagar Nigam, Dehradun on 6th February 2009.



MR. VINOD CHAMOLI, MAYOR OF DEHRADUN AND MR. SUSHIL KUMAR SHARMA, M.N.A. IN INAUGURATION OF TRAINING

## MONITORING OF THE PROJECTS CONDUCTED DURING THE YEAR

- (i) Targeted Intervention Project on HIV/AIDS for Female Sex Workers (FSW), Men Having Sex with Men (MSM) and Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) in District Dehradun of Uttarakhand by Dr. Manoj Singh, National AIDS Control Organization (NACO), Govt. of India on 25th March, 2009
- (ii) Monitoring of the Institution has been carried by Mr. V.D. Nawani, Unit Coordinator, Project Management Unit, Swajal Project, Dehradun on 31st January 2009
- (iii) Creche Programme for the Children of Working Mothers under Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme by Mr. P.K. Malhotra, Welfare Officer, Uttarakhand State Social Welfare Board, Dehradun on 26th January 2009 and 29th January 2009
- (iv) Targeted Intervention Project on HIV/AIDS for Female Sex Workers (FSW), Men Having Sex with Men (MSM) and Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) in District Dehradun of Uttarakhand by Mrs. Lalita Shankar, Programme Management Specialist, HIV/AIDS, USAID, New Delhi on 22nd January, 2009
- (v) Monitoring of the Institution has been carried out by Dr. R.P. Pathak, Director, State Resource Centre, Dehradun on 23rd October 2008
- (vi) Primary Level Training in Spinning and Weaving by Mr. Mohd. Suhaib, Regional Manager, TRIFED, Dehradun on 16th October 2008
- (vii) Promoting System of Rice Intensification in Mountain Farms of Uttarakhand (SRI Dhan Programme) by Mr. Vimal Pandey and Mr. Heeralal Bharti on 21st September 2008
- (viii) Artistic Angora Shawl Production in Chamba Block of District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana by Mr. A.D. Dobhal, Assistant Director, D.C. Handicrafts, Dehradun on 8th September 2008
- (ix) Promoting System of Rice Intensification in Mountain Farms of Uttarakhand (SRI Dhan Programme) by Mr. Vimal Pandey and Mr. Heeralal Bharti on 30th July 2008

## PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES/ACTIVITIES COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR

- (i) Contractual Farming of Chirayata in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand (Medicinal Plants Cultivation Project)
- (ii) In Vitro Micro Tuber Seed Production of Potato cv. Kufri Himalini for Commercial Cultivation in Hilly Regions of Uttarakhand.

## PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES/ACTIVITIES IN CONTINUATION FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR

- (i) Targeted Intervention Project on HIV/AIDS for Female Sex Workers (FSW), Men Having Sex with Men (MSM) and Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) in District Dehradun of Uttarakhand (HIV/AIDS Awareness Generation and Prevention Project)
- (ii) Jan Shikshan Sansthan (Institute of People's Education), a Continuing Education and Vocational Training Institute sponsored by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India
- (iii) Crèche Programme for the Children of Working Mothers under Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme
- (iv) Scheme of Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), Women Dairy Development Project

## NEW PROJECTS/PROGRAMS/ACTIVITIES STARTED DURING THE YEAR

- (i) Artistic Angora Shawl Production in Chamba Block of District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana
- (ii) Promoting System of Rice Intensification in Mountain Farms of Uttarakhand (SRI Dhan Programme)
- (iii) Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation Project (Swajal Project) in District Tehri Garhwal and Dehradun of Uttarakhand
- (iv) Primary Level Training in Spinning and Weaving
- (v) Joint Farm Management for Off-Season Vegetable Production in Hill Area through Adopting Eco-Friendly Crop Rotations and Practices (Protected Off-Season Vegetable Cultivation Project)
- (vi) Angora Wool Development Project under Integrated Wool Improvement Program (IWIP) in Chamba Block of District Tehri Garhwal in Uttarakhand
- (vii) Providing Training to Woolen Handloom Spinners and Weavers under Integrated Wool Improvement Program (IWIP), Common Facility Center
- (viii) National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Program in District Dehradun of Uttarakhand
- (ix) Training Programmes under Swarnjayanti Shahri Rojgar Yojana (SSRY)

## MEETINGS/WORKSHOPS/SEMINARS/CONFERENCES/TRAININGS ORGANIZED AT HIFEED CAMPUS DURING THE YEAR

- (i) Board of Management (BoM) meeting of Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Tehri Garhwal has been organized at HIFEED Campus on 28th January, 2009
- (ii) Executive Committee meeting of Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Tehri Garhwal has been organized at HIFEED Campus on 28th January, 2009
- (iii) Training on youth's orientation has been organized by Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK) at HIFEED Campus from 2nd November 2008 to 7th November 2008
- (iv) Sub-Committee Meeting of Experts of Department of Science & Technology, Government of India, New Delhi has been organized at HIFEED Campus on 30th September and 1st October 2008
- (v) Meeting of SHGs of AHVP of HIFEED organized at HIFEED Campus on 5th September 2008
- (vi) Board of Management (BoM) meeting of Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Tehri Garhwal has been organized at HIFEED Campus on 18th July, 2008

## IMPORTANT MEETINGS/WORKSHOPS/SEMINARS/CONFERENCES/TRAININGS ATTENDED DURING THE YEAR

- (i) Meeting on Uttarakhand Horticulture Plan organized at Dehradun on 28th January 2009 organized by National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD). The meeting was attended by Mr. Kailash Bhatt
- (ii) Training of JSS staff at State Resource Center (SRC), Dehradun on 26th - 27th December 2008 Organized by SRC. The training was attended by all staff of JSS.
- (iii) State Level Marketing Workshop at Dehradun on 7th November 2008 organized by Regional Director (Central Region), Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicraft), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, Lucknow. The workshop was attended by Mr. Kailash Bhatt
- (iv) Training on Promoting System of Rice Intensification (SRI) at Vikash Nagar from 11th May 2008 to 15th May 2008 organized by People Science Institute (PSI), Dehradun. The training was attended by Mr. D.P. Juyal and Mr. Chait Ram Raturi.

## VISITS OF DIFFERENT GROUPS AT HIFEED CAMPUS DURING THE YEAR

- (i) A group of 21 members of Partner NGOs of the Department of Science & Technology, Angora Wool Project visited HIFEED on 30th September to 1st October 2008
- (ii) A group of 25 members from Department of Forestry, G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pant Nagar, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand visited HIFEED on 13th September 2008

## INDIVIDUAL VISITORS, VISITED AT HIFEED CAMPUS DURING THE YEAR

- (i) Mr. Shivraj Singh Kathayat, Vice-Chairman, Uttarakhand Sheep & Wool Development Board, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun on 7th February, 2009
- (ii) Dr. A.S. Negi, Chief Executive Officer, Uttarakhand Sheep & Wool Development Board, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun on 7th February, 2009
- (iii) Dr. S.S. Bisht, Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry Department, Government of Uttarakhand, Pauri on 7th February, 2009
- (iv) Accountant General of India, New Delhi on 31st October 2008
- (v) Mrs. Auradha Mall, IAS, Director, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi on 24th October 2008
- (vi) Dr. R.K. Bhatt, Director, Directorate of Adult Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi on 24th October 2008
- (vii) Mr. John, Secretary, Railway Board, Government of India, New Delhi on 10th October 2008
- (viii) Mr. A.D. Dobhal, Assistant Director, Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India on 5th September 2008
- (ix) Dr. Jaya Patel, District Coordinator, P.P.O. on 2nd September 2008
- (x) Mrs. Auradha Mall, IAS, Director, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi on 17th to 19th July 2008



MR. SHIVRAJ SINGH KATHAYAT, VICE CHAIRMAN, USWDB, DR. A. S. NEGI, C.E.O., USWDB AND DR. S. S. BISHT, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AT HIFEED



MR. INDU KUMAR PANDEY, IAS, CHIEF SECRETARY GOVERNMENT OF UTTARAKHAND AND DR. R.B.S. RAWAT P.C.C.F., UTTARAKHAND APPRECIATING ANGORA PRODUCTS



## FUNDING PARTNERS DURING THE YEAR

- (i) Uttarakhand State AIDS Control Society (USACS), Department of Medical, Health & Family Welfare, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun
- (ii) Uttarakhand State Social Welfare Board (USWB), Department of Social Welfare, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun
- (iii) Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MoHRD), Government of India, New Delhi
- (iv) Uttarakhand State Council for Science & Technology (U-COST), Department of Science & Technology, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun
- (v) Ministry of Women & Child Development (MoWCD), Government of India, New Delhi
- (vi) Department of Science & Technology (DST), Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of India, New Delhi
- (vii) Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, Jodhpur
- (viii) Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, New Delhi
- (ix) People's Science Institute (PSI), Dehradun and Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Mumbai
- (x) Project Management Unit (PMU), Department of Drinking Water, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun and World Bank
- (xi) Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED), Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi
- (xii) Nagar Nigam, Dehradun

## INFRASTRUCTURE & ASSETS OF HIFEED AS AT 31 MARCH 2009

The Institution has a strong infrastructure and assets to the value of approximate Rs. 5.00 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	
1.	Land and Buildings	2,45,50,000.00
2.	Furniture and Fixtures	3,60,682.00
3.	Office Equipment	17,30,070.00
4.	Lab Equipment	2,41,235.00
5.	Machinery and Equipment	19,59,825.00
6.	Survey Equipment	47,400.00
7.	Mobility	20,52,000.00
8.	Kitchen and Mess Items	33,783.00
9.	Creche Center Assets	48,730.00
10.	Miscellaneous Equipment and Assets	1,31,527.00
	Sub-Total	3,11,55,252.00
II.	Infrastructure and Assets at Dehradun	
1.	Land and Building at Administrative Office	80,50,000.00
2.	Land and Building at Saandhya Deep Center	98,00,000.00
3.	Furniture and Fixtures	64,300.00
4.	Office Equipment	3,38,810.00
5.	Miscellaneous Equipment and Assets	12,050.00
	Sub-Total	1,82,65,160.00
	Total	4,94,20,412.00
	or say	Rs. 5.00 Crores

## HUMAN RESOURCE AND STAFF WITH HIFEED DURING THE YEAR

S.N.	Name of Staff	Designation
A.	Full Time Staff at Head Quarter, Ranichauri	
I.	Administrative & Accounts Department	
1.	Dr. Pradeep Anthwal	Director, JSS
2.	Mr. Pankaj Rayal	Administrative & Accounts Officer
3.	Mr. Chandra Prakash	Asst. Administrative & Accounts Officer
4.	Ms. Sumita Negi	Office Assistant
5.	Ms. Rachna Negi	Data Entry Operator
6.	Mr. Kirti Datt Kothari	Attendant
7.	Mr. Rakesh Thapa	Driver
8.	Mr. Gulab Singh Negi	Rabbit Farm Incharge
9.	Mr. Manoj Dobhal	Attendant
II.	Training & Extension Department	
10.	Mr. Surendra Datt Semwal	Community Organizer
11.	Mrs. Manoj Nakoti	Assistant Programme Officer
12.	Mr. Dinesh Kothari	Field Coordinator
III.	Production & Marketing Department	
13.	Mr. Kailash Bhatt	Manager (P&M)
14.	Mr. Vijay Singh Negi	Technical Assistant
15.	Mr. Chait Ram Raturi	Senior Supervisor (P&M)
16.	Mr. Dharam Prasad Juyal	Supervisor (P&M)
17.	Mr. Rajeshwar Prasad	Assistant Supervisor (P&M)
IV.	Textile/Fashion Designing & Natural Dyeing Department	
18.	Ms. Sarita Uniyal	Fashion Designer
V.	Fruit Processing & Vegetable Science Department	
19.	Dr. M.P.S. Parmar	Principal Investigator
VI.	Research & Development Department	
20.	Ms. Swati Joshi	Junior Research Fellow
21.	Mr. Gyan Sagar Bhatt	Lab Assistant
B.	Full Time Staff at Administrative Office, Dehradun	
I.	Administrative & Accounts Department	
22.	Mr. Ganesh Bhardwaj	Accountant
23.	Mrs. Meera Negi	Personal Assistant
24.	Mr. Chandi Prasad Bijalwan	Attendant

III.	Swajal Project	
33.	Dr. A.M. Painuly	Training Coordinator
34.	Mr. Deepak Garwal	Community Organizer
35.	Mr. Balbir Singh Chauhan	Training Assistant
C.	Part Time Staff at Head Quarter, Ranichauri	
I.	Jan Shikshan Sansthan	
36.	Mr. Rajeshwar Uniyal	Community Facilitator
37.	Mr. Mahipal Singh Rawat	Community Facilitator
36.	Mr. Jeet Singh Panwar	Community Facilitator
39.	Mrs. Saroj Joshi	Community Facilitator
40.	Mrs. Savita	Sweeper
II.	Swajal Project	
41.	Mrs. Beena Negi	Community Worker
42.	Mr. Bharat Singh Bhandari	Community Worker
43.	Mr. Chatar Singh Rawat	Community Worker
44.	Mr. Mohan Singh	Community Worker
45.	Mr. Shurveer Singh	Community Worker
D.	Part Time Staff at Administrative Office, Dehradun	
I.	HIV/AIDS Department	
46.	Mrs. Alina	Peer Educator
47.	Mrs. Anuradha	Peer Educator
48.	Mrs. Rama Rawat	Peer Educator
49.	Mrs. Renu Bala	Peer Educator
50.	Mrs. Santosh Saini	Peer Educator
51.	Mrs. Meenu	Peer Educator
52.	Ms. Maya Kaur	Peer Educator
53.	Ms. Babita	Peer Educator
54.	Mrs. Ganga Thapa	Peer Educator
55.	Mr. Imran	Peer Educator
56.	Mr. Sabaahat Ali	Peer Educator
II.	Swajal Project	
57.	Mr. Chaman Singh	Community Worker
58.	Mr. Virendra Kumar	Community Worker
59.	Mr. Brahmanand Kothari	Community Worker
60.	Mr. Sachin	Community Worker
61.	Mr. Pravesh	Community Worker

DETAILS OF GRANT RECEIVED BY HIFEED FROM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT/  
STATE GOVERNMENT AND OTHER AGENCIES DURING THE YEAR

S.N.	Project Name	Funding Agency	Grant Received During the Year 2008-09 (In Rs.)
1.	Targeted Intervention Project on HIV/AIDS for Female Sex Workers (FSW), Men Having Sex with Men (MSM) and Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) in District Dehradun of Uttarakhand (HIV/AIDS Awareness Generation and Prevention Project)	Uttarakhand State AIDS Control Society (USACS), Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun	10,57,722.00
2.	Jan Shikshan Sansthan (Institute of People's Education), a Continuing Education and Vocational Training Institute	Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MoHRD), Government of India, New Delhi	27,03,210.00
3.	Crèche Programme for the Children of Working Mothers under Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme	Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB), Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India, New Delhi	1,05,960.00
4.	In Vitro Micro Tuber Seed Production of Potato cv. Kufri Himalini for Commercial Cultivation in Hilly Regions	Uttarakhand State Council for Science & Technology (U-COST), Department of Science & Technology, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun	2,09,500.00
5.	Scheme of Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), Women Dairy Development Project	Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD), Government of India, New Delhi	8,59,353.00
6.	Artistic Angora Shawl Production in Chamba Block of District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana	Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, New Delhi	45,000.00
7.	Promoting System of Rice Intensification in Mountain Farms of	Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Mumbai and Directorate of Agriculture,	1,94,000.00
10.	Joint Farm Management for Off - Season Vegetable Production in Hill Area through Adopting Eco -Friendly Crop Rotations and Practices (Protected Off -Season Vegetable Cultivation Project)	Science & Society Division, Department of Science & Technology (DST), Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of India, New Delhi	8,00,000.00
11.	Organizing Sub-Committee Meeting of Department of Science & Technology, Government of India for All India Coordinated Program	Science & Society Division, Department of Science & Technology (DST), Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of India, New Delhi	1,10,000.00
12.	Angora Wool Development Project under Integrated Wool Improvement Program (IWIP) in Chamba Block of District Tehri Garhwal in Uttarakhand	Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, Jodhpur	6,93,000.00
13.	Providing Training to Woolen Handloom Spinners and Weavers under Integrated Wool Improvement Program (IWIP), Common Facility Center	Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, Jodhpur	1,09,200.00
14.	National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Program in District Dehradun of Uttarakhand	Project Management Unit (PMU), Department of Drinking Water, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun and World Bank	50,000.00
15.	Training Programmes under Swarnjayanti Shahri Rojgar Yojana (SSRY)	Nagar Nigam, Dehradun	42,500.00
	Total		69,79,445.00

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS 2008-2009

PARTICULARS			PROJECT WISE DETAIL		
INCOME & EXPENDITURE	RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS	BALANCE SHEET	INCOME & EXPENDITURE	RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS	BALANCE SHEET
1,73,23,185.03	1,78,98,596.38	3,28,27,365.32	Central Office		
			60,89,869.00	78,99,209.26	1,02,12,856.43
			Angora Wool Development Project (MoRD)		
			320.00	16,492.22	1,59,98,626.22
			Revolving Fund (MoRD)		
			5,62,657.90	23,18,646.75	41,32,780.85
			Garmin Shilp Emporium Project (MoRD)		
			360.00	13,332.00	13,332.00
			Targeted Intervention Project For HIV/AIDS (UKSACS)		
			11,11,462.00	11,12,214.00	1,04,806.00
			Total Sanitation Campaign (DPMU)		
			16,413.50	16,600.00	-----
			HIMIT		
			27,902.00	1,30,291.00	-----
			Chirayata Cultivation (NMPB)		
			3,538.00	36,509.00	32,971.00
			Rajeev Gandhi National Creche Scheme (CSWB)		
			2,44,174.50	2,91,552.50	53,585.00
			In Vitro Micro Seed Production of Potato cv. Kufri Himalini (U-Cost)		
			2,21,238.00	2,40,537.00	1,22,285.00
			Women's Dairy Cooperative Project ( STEP)		
			23,49,209.48	25,04,432.30	9,25,889.82
			Promoting System of Rice Intensification in Mountain Farms of Uttarakhand (SRI Dhan Programme)		
			4,32,147.00	4,34,280.00	2,133.00
			Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Project - Batch II -Tehri (DPMU, Tehri)		
			1,75,244.00	1,80,624.00	5,380.00
			Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Project - Batch II -Dehradun (DPMU, Dehradun)		
			4,00,223.50	4,00,223.50	-----
			8,06,825.00	8,10,982.50	5,26,705.00
			Common Facility cum Training Centre (CWDB)		
			1,09,519.00	1,09,519.00	-----
			Angora Wool Development Scheme (CWDB)		
			6,94,730.00	6,94,730.00	6,94,730.00

Place: New Tehri  
Date: 2nd May 2009

Sd/  
For HIFEED  
(Kamal Bahuguna)  
Executive Director/Secretary

Sd/  
For Pokhriyal & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
(CA.Ashok Kumar Pokhriyal)  
FCA  
M.N.: 098746

**BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF HIFEED DURING THE YEAR**

S. N.	Name & Father's/ Husband's Name	Date of Birth/Age	Profession	Office Held in the Institute	Permanent Address
1.	Mr. Virendra Painuly Late Shiv Prasad Painuly	09.10.1947 61 Years	Development Consultant & Journalism	Chairman	Flat No. 26, Lord Krishna Residency, 5/28, Teg Bahadur Road, Dehradun, Uttarakhand Phone No. (0135) 2103429
2.	Mrs. Zareen Myles Mr. Raymond M. Myles	17.11.1949 60 Years	Executive Director Women's Action For Development- (WAFD)	Vice-Chair Person	A- 2/108, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor, Janakpuri, New Delhi- 110 058 Phone No. (011) 25610344
3.	Mr. Kamal Bahuguna Mr. Yogesh Bahuguna	28.12.1967 42 Years	Executive Director Himalayan Institute For Environment, Ecology & Development- (Hifeed)	Secretary	Hifeed Campus, Ranichauri District- Tehri Garhwal, Uttaranchal- 249 199 Phone Nos. 252141, 252149
4.	Mr. Yogendra Sharma Mr. Bhagwat Prakash	10.07.1969 40 Years	Managing Director, Gaura Books India Pvt. Ltd., Social Activist & Educationist	Treasurer	152/2, Sarai Jullena Okhla Road, New Friends Colony, New Delhi- 110 025 Phone No. 26314242, 26314343
5.	Prof. A.N. Purohit "Padam Shree" Late Dharma Nand Purohit	30.07.1940 68 Years	Ex. Vice Chancellor H.N. Bahuguna Garhwal University	Member	Alami Anchal, 181/1, Dobhalwala, Dehradun- 248 001 Phone No. 2713219
6.	Dr. M.L Dewan Late Guru Datt Dewan	07.04.1922 87 Years	Chief (Retd.) Regional Bureau for Asia & Pacific, FAO of the United Nations	Member	N- 44, Panchshila Park New Delhi- 110 017 Phone No. 26497791, 26496916
7.	Dr. B.P. Nautiyal Late P.N. Nautiyal	05.09.1952 57 Years	Deputy General Manager- National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)	Member	A- 301, Doon Paradise Rajpur Road, Dehradun- 248 001, Uttarakhand
8.	Mr. Vinod Sharma Mr. Daya Ram Sharma	20.04.1967 42 Years	Advocate High Court of Uttaranchal	Member	Uttarakhand Vidhi Paramarsh Kendra, Kailash Vihar, Mallital, Nainital, Uttarakhand Phone No. (05942) 231952

# MEDIA COVERAGE

