

Hifeed

ANNUAL REPORT 2007-2008



A View of Hifeed Campus

HIMALAYAN INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENT, ECOLOGY & DEVELOPMENT (HIFEED)

(A Centre of Excellence, Government of Uttarakhand)

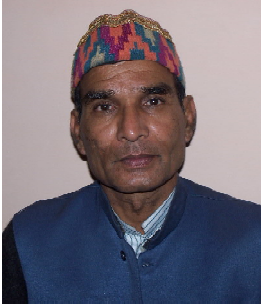
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**VIRENDRA PAINULY
CHAIRMAN**

Hifeed Campus
Ranichauri, Tehri Garhwal
Uttarakhand (INDIA)

FOREWORD

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

We also are aware of many good efforts in our surroundings such as of G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Hill Campus, Ranichauri and also of movements who are working for survival of traditional seeds of gains and pulses. In fact in this disaster prone zone, search is always for coping techniques, be that of "Beej Bachao Abhiyan" or modern day technique of Disaster Management in which we are participating.

Hill development based on the principles of sound Watershed Management is really a measure of increasing the quality of lives, livelihood and natural resource base in this ecologically and culturally sensitive zone of our Country. HIFEED as such would strength its strength in working for eco-restoration. But central to all these is human being and there too, bettering of present and future of children and women is of prime importance to us. Again the priority would be of working with marginalized people and marginalized regions.

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

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

V K Painuly
(VIRENDRA PAINULY)
CHAIRMAN



KAMAL BAHUGUMA
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)** Uttarakhand Angora Wool Development Project **(ii)** Grameen Shilp Emporium Project **(iii)** Fruit Processing, Preservation and Marketing Project **(iv)** Off Season Vegetable Cultivation Project **(v)** Targeted Intervention Project for HIV/AIDS **(vi)** Geranium Cultivation Project **(vii)** Jan Shikshan Sansthan- (JSS) the Institute of People's Education **(viii)** Angora Wool Development Project in District Chamoli of Uttarakhand **(ix)** Angora Wool Development Programme in Hill Areas of Uttarakhand: Scope & Opportunities **(x)** Contractual Farming of Chirayata in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand **(xi)** Training under Capacity Building for Adoption of Technology (CAT) **(xii)** Crèche Programme under Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme **(xiii)** In Vitro Micro Tuber Seed Production of Potato cv. Kufri Himalini for Commercial Cultivation in Hilly Regions of Uttarakhand, **(xiv)** Women Dairy Development Project **(xv)** Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project- (The Swajal Project) and **(xvi)** Promoting System of Rice Intensification in Mountain Farms of Uttarakhand (SRI Dhan Programme).

Besides these, many other activities also have been organized by the Organization from time to time. Health, education and employment issues of women and children are also being addressed in a professional way. Uttarakhand Angora Wool Development Project had an integrated approach of production of angora wool to the final product manufacturing and marketing. This project targets the beneficiaries below poverty line of the Tehri district. The Institute has a well equipped training and common facility centre for the imparting training to the beneficiaries and various other interested groups of trainees in angora rabbit rearing, wool spinning, weaving, knitting, carding, blending, washing, dyeing and finishing. The Institute also has the computerized designing centre and a textile and natural dyeing laboratory and imparts trainings through them.

Under Grameen Shilp Emporium Project, the Institute targets to open 21 Shilp Emporiums state wide through State Government at the major tourist destinations and business centers to promote the marketing of Uttarakhand handicraft. The project also envisages product development, design development, product diversification and skill up-gradation of the artisans.

The Fruit Processing, Preservation and Marketing has generated one nodal unit which is a complete processing centre with three satellite units which are semi processing centers. These units are being managed by the project beneficiaries on their own and the profit earned from the units also remains with them. An Off-Season Vegetable Cultivation Project targets seed production, nursery raising in poly-house conditions to prepare planting material, establishment of agro service centre/input supply centre for availability of organic seeds, bio-fertilizer, insecticides, pesticides, improved agriculture implements, etc.

The Targeted Intervention Project for HIV/AIDS targets to minimize the further spread of HIV/AIDS/STD/STI infections and maximize the awareness about HIV prevention and healthy behaviors among female sex workers (FSW), street children, men having sex with men (MSM) and intravenous drug user (IDUs) of Dehradun city. The Geranium Cultivation Project has provided a platform to the farmers in uplifting their socio-economic status and which is going to help the farmers in recognizing that Geranium farming would not only provide them employment but with the help of the Institute they will be able to benefit from the market and supplement their income too.

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 Samitis, in taking up vocational and skill development programmes for literates and 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. However it needs to mention that since the JSS, Tehri Garhwal is now an registered body, we value and facilitate its independent workings. HIFEED is the Parent Organisation for this JSS.

Angora Wool Development Project in District Chamoli is mainly focused for the tribal population of District Chamoli who are traditionally engaged in various spinning and weaving activities. Beneficiaries of this project are associated with angora rabbit rearing, wool production, processing and marketing activities. A National Experts Consultation workshop on Angora Wool Development Programme in Hill Areas of Uttarakhand: Scope & Opportunity was organized by HIFEED to identify scope and opportunities and gaps in angora wool development programme for the mountain region of Uttarakhand and to finalize a long term strategic plan of action for the community capacity building to adopt angora rabbit rearing as viable income generation activity. Practicing community representatives were also present in active deliberation. As a result of workshop an Coordination Programme for 16 Project Partners from Uttarakhand was submitted to DST for five Districts of Uttarakhand for financial assistance.

A project on Contractual Farming of Chirayata targets to cultivate the Chirayata in Ranichauri area of District Tehri Garhwal. The small and marginal farmers of the area under operation are being imparted proper knowledge of modern methods of cultivations 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. Under Capacity Building for Adoption of Technology (CAT) Programme, trainings of 100 angora rabbit breeders and rearers from four Community Blocks of Tehri District was organized with support of NABARD.

Crèche Programme under Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme was started in five villages of Chamba Community Block of District Tehri Garhwal. The main objective of the scheme is to promote a healthy all round development of children of working/ailing mothers particularly those employed in the unorganized sector and belonging to the BPL category. The children covered are in the age group of 0-6 year.

An R&D project on In Vitro Micro Tuber Seed Production of Potato cv. Kufri Himalini for Commercial Cultivation in Hilly Regions is going on to develop quality planting material in Tissue Culture Laboratory and at field level. The focus of this programme is to give a good quality high vigorous and diseases free planting material to the hill farmers. Kufri Himalini is a late blight resistance variety, specially released for hills so that in this proposal Kufri Himalini is a target variety which may give a large profit to the hill's farmers through micro tubers.

An Women Dairy Development Project was started by HIFEED to provide training to women beneficiaries in dairy development programme and organize them in the form of Women Dairy Cooperative Societies and provide them income and employment generation opportunities at their door step. Under the project 1000 families would be benefited by various activities of the programme.

A Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project- (Swajal Project) is started by HIFEED in Kirti Nagar Block of District Tehri Garhwal. 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 project villages.

Promoting System of Rice Intensification in Mountain Farms of Uttarakhand (SRI Dhan Programme) envisage to enable Mountain farmers of Uttarakhand to enhance food and livelihood security through adoption of the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) technique. It undertakes capacity building of farmers to adopt the System of Rice Intensification technique for paddy cultivation.

Government of Uttarakhand recognized the HIFEED as a "Centre of Excellence" vide G.O. No. 627/FRDC/2003-04 dated 5th July 2003 to plan, formulate, implement development projects and conduct research & development activities and trainings at State level. Presently we are working and have also successfully worked on the projects in the State of Uttarakhand totaling an amount approximately Rs. 15.00 Crores.

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.



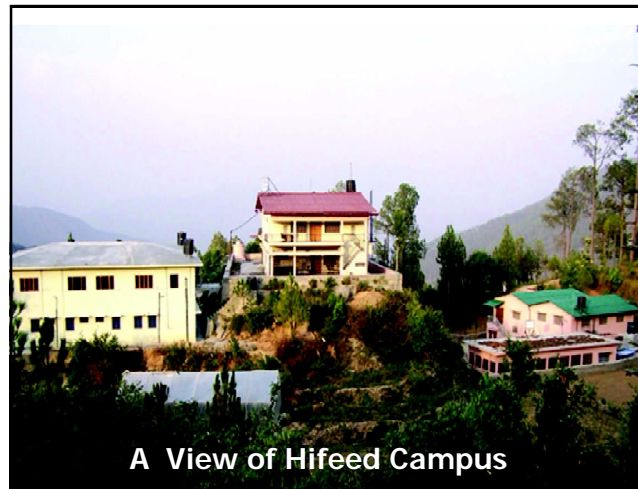
(KAMAL BAHUGUNA)
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

CALL OF 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. Himalayan Institute 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 OBJECTIVE

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



A View of Hifeed Campus

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

OUR VISION & MISSION

The vision of HIFEED is of a Rainbow society, blooming and flourishing in a horizon, where growth is harmonious bridging various manmade and inflicted inequalities and the development is inclusive attend through social action of empowered and informed people respecting individuals identity values with acceptable social and cultural norms in pristine mountainous surrounding of Himalaya.

The mission of HIFEED would be to realize our vision through a set of people's commitment and quality and dedication of HIFEED family.

UTTARAKHAND ANGORA WOOL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

(A Pilot Project on Production and Processing of Angora Rabbit Wool for Income and Employment Generation in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand)

1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

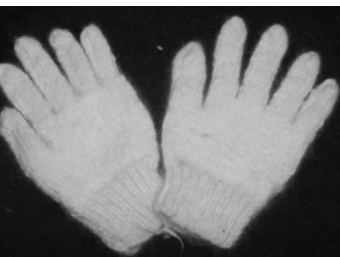
Angora rabbit breeding and rearing has emerged as an important income generating enterprise in the hilly regions of India in the last 25 years. This livestock system has been viewed to provide a sustainable source of income under small or zero agriculture land holding. The agro-climatic conditions of the hilly regions between 4000 to 7000 feet above sea level in Uttarakhand are viewed as the potential areas for such an enterprise.

Keeping in the view the importance of angora wool fiber and its potential for income and employment generation, there is need to increase production and productivity of the angora wool by making angora rabbit breeding and rearing a popular occupation. High profitability, vast potential of income and employment generation, huge potential for earning foreign exchange and role of angora rabbit husbandry in ecological rehabilitation are few of the many positive factors, which call for coordinated efforts, so that the farmers take up angora rabbit breeding and rearing in a big way. The people of the village have understood the favorable economics and livelihood potential of Angora rabbit farming. The woman and educated unemployed youths can take up this profession and traditional farmers can supplement their income through this profession.

Rearing of angora rabbits needs less space, time and money and any family member with minimum experience and training can manage it. Angora rabbits have a fast multiplication rate, which increases approximate 10-12 times annually. The climatic conditions of the hilly regions of Uttarakhand are found suitable for angora rabbit breeding and rearing.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

- (i) To open up a germplasm resource center to develop high yielding angora rabbits that would make available quality breeding stock for the beginners as well as replacement of males to the existing rabbit units for upgrading their flocks.
- (ii) To develop improved package in the field of breeding, feeding, management, disease control and treatment to ensure proper and regular health care and availability quality feed to the angora rabbit breeders.
- (iii) To provide facilities for on-farm testing of various technologies developed by Agriculture Universities, Research Institutions, Government Departments and Non-Governmental Organizations in the field of angora rabbit production and wool processing.



- (iv) To provide basic training in Angora rabbit breeding, rearing and wool processing for women and educated unemployed youths who can take up this profession and traditional farmers can supplement their income.
- (v) To provide necessary inputs and guidance for development of new farms as well as to extend this facility to the existing operational units and to strengthen extension, monitoring and consultancy services to the existing and the up coming new units.
- (vi) To extend marketing support to producers through auctions, exhibitions, emporiums, co-operatives, federations, etc. in the National and International markets.
- (vii) To encourage rural unemployed youths and women in this fast development 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.

3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

- (i) Establishment of high yielding angora rabbit germplasm resource center.
- (ii) Research & Development in the field of health care and nutrition.
- (iii) Training and technical support to angora rabbit breeders, self-help groups (SHGs), extension workers and NGOs.
- (iv) Establishment feed manufacturing unit for concentrate and quality feed production for angora rabbits.
- (v) Extension and distribution of angora rabbit units to farmers households.
- (vi) Establishment of common facility center for carding, blending, spinning, weaving, knitting and processing of raw angora wool to yarn and hand made finished products.
- (vii) Design development and product diversification.
- (viii) Technological upgradation of traditional machineries and equipment.

4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

In the first phase, District Tehri Garhwal has been proposed to be the project area of the project. Under the project, only the families living under Below Poverty Line (BPL) are selected and benefited by engaging them in various activities of the project such as rabbit rearing, spinning, weaving, knitting, production of garment, carding, blending, washing, dyeing, finishing, design development, natural dyeing, marketing etc.

5. FUNDING AGENCY

The project is funded by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India and Department of Rural Development Government of Uttarakhand under SGSY Special Project component.

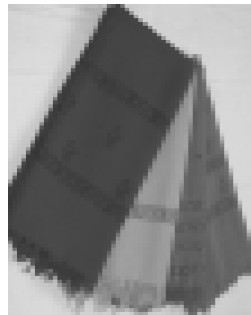
6. STATUS OF THE PROJECT

The project is completed successfully during the year.

UTTARAKHAND ANGORA WOOL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS 2007-2008

1. PRODUCTION & MARKETING PROGRAMME

- (i) Testing of wool for fineness, length, yield, colour, vegetable matters, etc.
- (ii) Testing of wool for fineness, length, yield, colour, vegetable matters, etc.
- (iii) Collecting data of different type of wool.
- (iv) Keeping the marketing record, twist and strength.
- (v) Testing of yarn for count, twist and strength.
- (vi) Improve quality and product range as per changing needs of the market.
- (vii) Better designing and finishing facility.
- (viii) More emphasis given on woollen readymade garments.
- (ix) Setup linkage with state Government marketing outlets.
- (x) Wool purchased from beneficiaries : Rs. 89,226.00
- (xi) Yarn purchased from beneficiaries : Rs. 4,10,795.00
- (xii) Spinning wages paid to beneficiaries : Rs. 26,892.00
- (xiii) Weaving wages paid to beneficiaries : Rs. 49,801.00
- (xiv) Products purchased from beneficiaries : Rs. 7,06,971.00
- (xv) Total sale of products : Rs. 22,88,469.00
- (xvi) New range of readymade garments and knitwear have introduced with the help of professional designers.
- (xvii) New range of shawls and lohies with fine stuff also introduced.
- (xviii) More than 100 buyers/agents and buying houses visited our stalls in different exhibitions and appreciated the products. Lots of enquiries are generated in exhibitions as per information gathered from the participants.



2. PRODUCTION CENTRE

100% Capacity of our production center is using by the weavers and artisans to produce the angora woolen products and also for training purposes.

3. COMMON FACILITY CENTRE

Functions of the Common Facility Center are under progress and beneficiaries are using its facilities to finish their products.

4. DESIGN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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 Organization, on the products.

5. NATURAL DYEING PROGRAMME

Natural dyeing programme is under the progress and beneficiaries are using natural colours on their products.

6. TECHNOLOGICAL UPGRADATION

A power operated mini Hifeed Charkha has been developed by the Organization under technological upgradation programme.

7. EXHIBITIONS AND EXPOSE

This year we have participated in 25 exhibitions and expose organized by various Government Departments/Institution and Non-Government Agencies and got a good response of sale. During this year we also exhibit our products in Salam India Expo at Singapore.



GRAMEENSHILP EMPORIUM PROJECT

(Marketing of Rural Products in Uttarakhand through Grameen Shilp Emporiums)

1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The hilly regions of Uttarakhand especially Chamoli, Uttarkashi, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar and Almora have been quiet popular nationally and internationally for the handicrafts and handloom products. In these districts woolen shawls, lohies, caps mufflers, tulma, chutka, woolen, carpets, aasan, sofa cushion etc. and variously designed products are manufactured by handlooms.

Apart from this the various types of stone carving, engravings on wooden sticks, baskets, mats, bamboo products, rambans products, copper utensils, wall hangings, purses, decorative items, variously engraved wooden items and many other items are manufactured.

But in the present time it is seen that due to the lack of money by buying and processing the raw material, lack of improved technology, tools and equipment required for the quality handicrafts and handloom inability to produce better quality and newly designed goods/products, insufficient level of production and problem of marketing has led to the decline of handicraft and handloom industry of hilly regions which was once very popular Nationally and Internationally. This all lead to the ignorance of coming generation towards their tradition and they are forced to migrate to the plains in search of jobs leaving their women folk in villages to struggle for their life.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

- (i) To provide stable and sustainable market for rural products made by the rural producers and artisans at household level.
- (ii) To provide market information to the rural producers and artisans.
- (iii) To conduct Research and Development (R&D) work in terms of improvement in technological input and upgrading the traditional machinery and equipments.
- (iv) To provide basic facilities in terms of product development, design development and product diversification.
- (v) To organize exhibitions and trade fairs for rural producers and artisans to sale their products directly to the buyers.
- (vi) To participate in the exhibitions and trade fairs organized by the various Government and Non-Government Agencies at National and international level.
- (vii) To establish and develop a permanent and sustainable sale system and infrastructure for rural products, produces at rural household level.
- (viii) To upgrade the skill of rural producers and artisans by providing various technical trainings.



3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

- (i) Baseline surveys and studies.
- (ii) Construction of 20 Grameen Shilp Emporiums and one Central Shilp Emporium to provide marketing outlets to the rural artisans and producers.
- (iii) To set up facilities for product development, design development and product diversification.
- (iv) To organize trainings, meetings, workshops and seminars.
- (v) Skill upgradation and technological input for upgrading the traditional production and processing machinery and equipment.
- (vi) Research and Development (R&D) for use of vegetable and natural dyes in handloom products.
- (vii) Participation in exhibitions and trade fairs organized by various Government and Non Governmental agencies and to organizing the exhibitions and gram melas at different places of the state.

4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

The project is implemented in the 13 Districts of Uttarakhand. Under the project the rural producers on artisans living Below Poverty Line (BPL) status are selected and they will be engaged in the various activities of the project such as product development design development, product diversification, skill upgradation and research & development (R&D) for use of vegetable and natural dye in the handloom products etc.

5. FUNDING AGENCY

The project is funded by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India and Department of Rural Development Government Uttarakhand under SGSY Special Project component.

6. STATUS OF THE PROJECT

The project is in continuation.

GRAMEEN SHILP EMPORIUM PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS 2007-2008
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- (i) Status report of handicrafts and handlooms of the State of Uttarakhand has been prepared.
- (ii) Construction of Grameen Shilp Emporium and Central Shilp Emporium has been completed.
- (iii) This year we have participated in 25 exhibitions and expose organized by various Government Departments/Institutions and Non-Government Agencies and got a good response of sale.

FRUIT PROCESSING, PRESERVATION AND MARKETING PROJECT

(Establishment of Processing and Prevention Center of Horticulture Products for Employment and Income Generation of District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand)

The project was funded by the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India under the appropriated Rural Technology Scheme.

Though the project has been completed in March 2007, but the units established under the project are self sustained and running successfully by the SHGs.

1. Total sale of fruit products of one nodal and three satellite units during the year is an under:
 - (i) Nodal Unit, Chopriyal Gaon : Rs. 3,44,300.00
 - (ii) Satellite Unit Ranichauri : Rs. 90,600.00
 - (iii) Satellite Unit Kanatal : Rs. 82,500.00
 - (iv) Satellite Unit Dhanolti : Rs. 43,400.00
2. The SHGs are producing fruit products such as jam, squash, pickles, murabba, chutney, sauce etc. in their units and getting good response of sale.
3. Profit earned from the sale of products distributed equally among the members of the SHGs.



TARGETED INTERVENTION PROJECT FOR HIV/AIDS

(Targeted Intervention Project for Awareness and Prevention of HIV/AIDS alongwith syndromic Treatment for STDs/STIs for Female Sex Workers- FSW, Men having Sex with Men- MSM and Injecting Drug User- IDUs)

1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The number of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) in India is estimated to be 5.2 million (0.88%), the second largest in the world. Over the years the virus has moved from urban to rural and from high risk to general population disproportionately affecting women and the youth. The main transmission route continues to be sexual (86%). After the discovery of the first HIV infection in 1986, the Government of India initiated programmes of prevention and raising awareness under the Medium Term Plan (1990-92), the first plan (NACP-I, 1992-99) and the second plan (NACP-II, 1999- 2006). The HIV sentinel surveillance data for the last three years suggests that these initiatives have started showing results with signs of stabilization in some parts of the country.



The mainstay of the NACP Strategy will continue to be prevention since more than 99% of the people are HIV negative. The programme will focus on saturating the estimated 4 million high risk groups (commercial sex workers, IDUs and MSM), an estimated 12 million highly vulnerable populations, namely migrants and truckers and the large number of young women and men in the general community who constitute almost 40% of the country's population, with prevention messages.

It is estimated that more than 90% of HIV transmission in India is related to unprotected sexual intercourse or sharing of injecting equipment between an infected and an uninfected individual. Not everyone in the population has the same risk of acquiring or transmitting HIV. Much of the HIV transmission in India occurs within groups or networks of individuals who have higher levels of risk due to a higher number of sexual partners or the sharing of injection drug equipment. These high risk groups (HRGs) of individuals who are most at risk include:

- Female Sex Workers (FSWs)
- Men having Sex with Men (MSM)
- Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

The broader transmission of HIV beyond these HRGs often occurs through their sexual partners, who also have lower-risk sexual partners in the "general" population. For example, a client of a sex worker might also have a wife or other partner who is at risk of acquiring HIV from her higher-risk partner. Individuals who have sexual partners in the highest-risk groups and other partners are called a "bridge population", because they form a transmission bridge from the HRG to the general population.



2. OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

- (i) To minimize the further spread of HIV/AIDS/STD/STI infections and maximize the awareness about HIV/AIDS prevention and healthy behaviors by intervening through BCC, among 550 female sex workers (FSW), 60 men having sex with men (MSM) and 60 injecting drug users (IDUs) for this financial year.

- (ii) To provide the STD/STI treatment facility to the FSW, MSM and IDUs of Dehradun city.
- (iii) To distributed the condom among FSW, MSM and IDUs, to control the transmission of both sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS through unprotected sex.
- (iv) Counseling of FSW, MSM and IDUs about HIV/AIDS through BCC sessions.
- (v) Through specialized and personal counseling and where ever and as far as possible, help support and initiate better ways of employment and income generations for FSWs.
- (vi) To report and facilitate changes in the environment that may enable targeted groups to practice safer sexual behaviors.
- (vii) To ensure that involvement of entire project staff teams remains motivated and adopting the best practices anywhere.
- (viii) To ensure that the knowledge skills and services for detection of HIV/AIDS/STD/STI is available to all those who need it.
- (ix) To ensure that the blood transfused is tested and found safe.

3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

(i) Behavior Change Communication (BCC)

- (a) One to One Interactions
- (b) Group Education Sessions
- (c) Peer Education
- (d) Counseling
- (e) Use of folk Media
- (f) BCC Materials

(ii) Sexually Transmitted Infection Support Services

(iii) Enabling Environment

(iv) Condom Promotion

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 Health & Family Welfare, Government of Uttarakhand.

6. STATUS OF THE PROJECT

The project is in continuation.



**TARGETED INTERVENTION PROJECT FOR HIV/AIDS
HIGHLIGHTS 2007-2008**

- (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) 670 HIV testing (ICTC) conducted among the high risks groups.
- (iii) 101 group education session conducted for 550 FSW, 60 MSM and 60 IDUs.
- (iv) 12 street play conducted in the field of FSW, MSM and IDUs for education, general health and HIV/AIDS awareness.
- (v) 36 community mobilization programmes conducted in the project area for FSW, MSM and IDUs.
- (vi) 44 doctors visits conducted in the areas of targeted group.
- (vii) 12 Health camps organized in different places of the project area.
- (viii) STD/STI drugs has been distributed free of cost among the high risk groups in the targeted area.
- (ix) 600 STD/STI patients treated in the targeted area.
- (x) 12 networking meeting organized in the targeted area.
- (xi) 4 advocacy meeting organized in the targeted area.
- (xii) 42 condoms outlets opened for social marketing in the targeted areas.
- (xiii) Distributed 27,249 condoms free of cost to the high risk groups.
- (xiv) 32,000 social marketing condoms sold in the outlets for project beneficiaries.
- (xv) 149 condom demonstrations has been given to create awareness among the high risk groups.
- (xvi) 40 video shows.
- (xvii) Counseling provided to 935 targeted beneficiaries.
- (xviii) 58 cases of STI patients referred to Government Hospitals.
- (xix) Participated in World AIDS Day, World T.B. Day and Melas for awareness among high risk groups.



GERANIUM CULTIVATION PROJECT

(Geranium Farming: A New Perspective in Boosting Economy of Uttarakhand)

1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

Uttarakhand is a veritable emporium of medicinal and aromatic plants as it possesses climatic conditions varying from torrid to frigid zones and embraces various tracts of tropical and temperate plains, hills, valleys, irrigated soils, moist climates, cheap labour but yet it has not been able to reach a place of eminence in respect of essential oils as in the case of the medicinal plants. It is not that the people of hills are unaware or do not realize the worth of their soil, climate and biodiversity which had been the talk of the hour at every environment related conference and seminar, but the lack of proper guidance and financial resources makes them to sit tight. The farmers are excited and looking forward to be involved in a systematic farming rather than continuing up with the traditional and not so profitable farming. It is not only going to benefit them but also makes them self-reliant especially the women and the youth who are migrating to the plains in search of employment, which is marked as the soul cause of our economic backwardness.

The natural resources like soil, water and germplasm form an integral part of the Himalayan ecosystem but presently it is in a state of degradation. So whenever any strategy for the development of mountain region is designed, its geographical limitations pose many challenges to the planners and thus one has to keep in mind the existing facilities available in the area.

Rose scented Geranium oil is obtained by the steam distillation of the tender parts of the plants of various species of the genus *Pelargonium* (Natural order: Geraniaceae), which contains geraniol, citronellol, and rhodinol forms the important constituent of the cosmetics and perfumery thus, demand for Geranium oil is increasing with unprecedented rate and is not met with the present supply. Thus, if farmers of hill regions do take up the Geranium farming then this is not only going to help them in generating employment opportunities but also the economy could be strengthened. The Garhwal region lies in the Indian Central Himalayas. The area is mountainous and forms on account of its topography, peculiar geophysical features and special problems, a distinct socio-economic region as compared to the plains. Economically and industrially, the region is quite backward.

This project is thus planned in uplifting hill economy only if certain problems associated to it are worked out such as processing, packaging and finally marketing and fetching the right price and this all requires a sound financial infrastructure and strategies designed in such a way that are simple and up to the convenience of an ordinary farmer.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

- (i) It would utilize the wasteland or so called low yielding arable land to its full extent with this aromatic crop fetching good economic returns.
- (ii) On time technical assistance from the concerned expertise, will help in overcoming the problem.
- (iii) The Institute will provide a platform to farmers in overcoming the problems like processing and marketing.
- (iv) Better chanelization of resources to the place of production and from it to the market.
- (v) No mid sellers involved thus beneficial to the farmers.
- (vi) To promote existing agriculture practices for economic upliftment of the market.
- (vii) Creating people's awareness towards the potential of Geranium Farming and generating in them an enthusiasm for participation in the project with full zeal, thus the outcome benefit is going to be symbiotic.
- (viii) Employment opportunities to all, especially to the women's of hill, thus helping in making them more self reliant, while being at home and besides performing the other domestic work. Employment avenues will be in cultivation, processing, marketing etc.



- (ix) Involvement of farmers who do not possess their own land.
- (x) Establishment of temporary and permanent nursery.
- (xi) Strategies will be developed for collective marketing of the raw material and packed material which will ensure a good price in the whole sell market for the farmers this is done while keeping in mind that an individual grower produces small amount of plants which is very low in quantity to sell in whole sell market.
- (xii) Provisions for developing marketing of the stem cuttings of Geranium to other buyers.
- (xiii) Maintaining the high yielding variety throughout the operation.

3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

- (i) Introduction of improved sustainable agricultural practices by the arrangement of timely input supply including demonstration to the farmers land.
- (ii) Growing Geranium plants along with other vegetables thus, mixed cropping system is going to provide more benefits and easy returns.
- (iii) Soils which are acidic and not suitable for growing other crops could be used.
- (iv) To cultivate Geranium as it thrives best in such type of soil.
- (v) Establishment of poly-house for meeting the timely requirement of propagates and also to protect the plants during the chilling winters.
- (vi) Establishment of the Geranium oil extraction plant (GEP) at a decentralized level. Thus, more people could be employed.
- (vii) Further the processed material is required to be packed which will also render employment opportunities to the youth, especially the women and old aged people.
- (viii) Timely selling of the processed material.
- (ix) Systematic and scientific approach would lead in developing the economy as well as in making the local people to participate in the betterment of the socio-economic status of hills.
- (x) Socio-economic infrastructural upliftment.



4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

The target area of the project is five villages of Chamba Block in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand. Below Poverty Line (BPL) Families are the target groups of the project.

5. FUNDING AGENCY

The Project is funded by the G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment & Development, Ministry of Environment & Forest, Government of India, Kosi Katarmal, Almora, Uttarakhand.

6. STATUS OF THE PROJECT

The project is completed successfully during the year.

GERANIUM CULTIVATION PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS 2007-2008

- (i) 15 beneficiaries has been provided three days training in geranium cultivation with the technical support of expert scientists.
- (ii) Cultivation of Geranium is under progress.
- (iii) 5000 cuttings/plants of geranium has been provided to 10 beneficiaries.
- (iv) Approximate 25 liters of Geranium Oil has been extract by the farmers.

JAN SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN (JSS)

(Institute of People's Education, a Continuing Education and Vocational Training Institute)

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.

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.

- (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.
- (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.
- (xiii) Organize educational and vocational training programmes with special concern for deprived sections, women/girls and unemployed youth to provide new skills, refine/sharpen/upgrade the existing skills leading to employment, self-employment and income generation.
- (xiv) Promote Organization of forums such as cooperative societies, mandals and associations of women, youth and workers with a view to undertake collective activity for socio-economic development.
- (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 and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

6. STATUS OF THE PROJECT

The project is in continuation.



**JAN SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN (JSS)
HIGHLIGHTS 2007-2008**

1. VOCATIONAL COURSES ORGANIZED

S.N.	Name of Vocational Courses	Duration	No. of Batches Organized	No. of Beneficiaries got Training
1.	Certificate Course in Computer Application	06 Months	05	65
2.	Beauty Culture & Health Care	06 Months	04	43
3.	Agarbatti Making	05 Days	03	491
4.	Toys Making	03 Months	02	221
5.	Heena Art	03 Months	03	30
6.	Photography & Videography	03 Months	01	11
7.	Wool Spinning on Charkha	02 Months	01	23
8.	Handloom Weaving	12 Months	01	11
9.	Embroidery	03 Months	03	31
10.	Carpet Weaving	06 months	01	10
11.	Hospital & Nursing Home Assistant	06 Months	01	15
12.	Yoga	06 Months	03	32
13.	Dairy Farming	03 Days	18	450
14.	Artificial Insemination	04 Months	02	05
15.	Dress Making 6 Month	06 Months	15	167
16.	Dress Making 12 Month	12 Months	01	12
17.	Hand Knitting	06 Months	01	14
18.	Angora Rabbit Farming	05 Months	01	20
19.	Candle Making	05 Days	03	39
20.	Dhoopbatti Making	05 Days	03	49
21.	Chalk Making	05 Days	02	49
TOTAL			74	1147

2. ACTIVITIES ORGANIZED**No. of Participants**

S.N.	Name of Activity	Duration	Male Participants	Female Participants	Total
1.	Health Awareness Camp	01 day	46	54	100
2.	Celebration of World Health Day 7 April	01 day	102	65	167
3.	Celebration of International Family 15 April	01 day	58	87	145
4.	Celebration of Anti Tobacco Day 31 May	01 day	125	76	201
5.	Celebration of Environment Day 5 June	01 day	35	26	61
6.	Celebration of International Day against Drugs 26 June	01 day	45	17	62
7.	Celebration of International Population Day 11 July	01 day	35	47	82
8.	Legal Literacy Program 18 July-19 July	02 days	24	33	57
9.	Continuing Education Program 24 July-25 July	02 days	24	28	52
10.	Population Development Education Program 2 August-3 August	02 days	22	21	43
11.	Independence Day 15 August	01 day	203	185	388
12.	Teacher's Day 5 September	01 day	221	257	478
13.	Literacy Day 8 September	01 day	367	245	612
14.	Drawing Competition	01 day	8	7	15
15.	Essay Competition	01 day	8	2	10
16.	JSS Foundation Day	01 day	53	38	91
17.	Gandhi Jayanti	01 day	240	158	398
18.	Enterprenuership Development 18 October	01 day	334	244	578
19.	Children's Day 14 November	01 day	321	293	614
20.	Youth Day 20 November	01 day	360	329	689
21.	Yoga Competition 22 December	01 day	99	67	166
Total			2730	2279	5009

MEDICINAL PLANTS CULTIVATION PROJECT

(Contractual Farming of Chirayata in Chamba Block of 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, the availability of plant based materials is mainly from the 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, therefore 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 serious. 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 crops 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 plants 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 produces.

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 and Family Welfare, Government of India.

6. STATUS OF THE PROJECT

The project is in continuation.

MEDICINAL PLANTS CULTIVATION PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS 2007-2008

- (i) Nursery to prepare quality planting material has been established.
- (ii) Cultivation of Chirayata in two acre of land has been started.
- (iii) 77.09 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 scheme of crèches 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) Running of five crèches in five villages of Chamba Block of District Tehri Garhwal.

(ii) Provide training to crèche workers.

(iii) Organize pre-school education activities to the children between 3-6 year of age.

(iv) Organize stimulation activities for children below three year.

(v) Prepare low cost teaching learning material.

(vi) Teach personal hygiene habits to the children.

(vi) Prepare nutritious food for children attending the crèche center.

(viii) Keep the center and its surroundings neat and clean.

(ix) Motivate parents for immunization and obtain assistance of health staff in insuring immunization of children.

(x) Provide proper arrangements for sleep and rest of children.

(xi) Insure regular home visits and mother's meetings of elicit community participation.

(xii) Create awareness about better child care in the community.

(xiii) Ensure weekly visits by doctors/health workers.



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 Central Social Welfare Board, Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India.

6. STATUS OF THE PROJECT

The project is in continuation.

**IN VITRO MICRO TUBER SEED PRODUCTION OF POTATO CV. KUFRI HIMALINI
FOR COMMERCIAL CULTIVATION IN HILLY REGIONS**

1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The potato is the dicot plant belonging to family Solanaceae and the genus *Solanum*. This is a large genus and contains nearly 2000 species. Starting from 1958 to date, many no. of variety have been released for deferent agro climatic situation in the country. Potato varieties are primarily distinguished on there habit, pigmentation on the stem, structure of leaf, flower and fruit color and tuber character like shape, size and color depth of eyes and flesh color etc. some of the varieties are Kufri Kundan (1958), Kufri Red (1959), Kufri Safed (1958), Kufri Alankar(1968), Kufri Chamatkar(1968), Kufri Chandramukhi (1968), Kufri Badshah (1979), Kufri Jyoti (1968). Kufri Giriraj (SM/85-45), Kufri Pushkar (JE/JC- 166), Kufri Chipsona- I, Kufri Chipsona- II etc.



The ICAR has identified a new hybrid variety of potato Kufri Himalini. Nearly 8% of the total area under Potato in the country lies in the hills, where potato is an important cash crop. This species is best for commercial cultivation in hilly regions. The new variety, with medium maturity of 110-120 days has been recommended for cultivation in the north- western and eastern hills during summer. It provides a yield advantage of over 10% over Kufri Jyoti and Kufri Giriraj. In the plains and its keeping quality is better then all the cultivars develop so far for hill regions.

Micro propagation is one of the finest ways of plant multiplication by in vitro techniques of plant tissue culture. It is another facet of plant biotechnology and has developed in to an important industry with considerable potential for the future. Exploring micro propagation to solve special problems connected with selective breeding or research and problems with conventional methods will prove to be beneficial. The basic advantage of micro propagation over sexual reproduction or the conventional mode of propagation is the rapid rate of multiplication in a relatively short period of time, with in a small space and some time even at low cost. Micro propagated plants are true to type and often show improved vigor and quality.



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 problem 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 have a 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.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

- (i) Media modification by use of low cost involving 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.

3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

- (i) Collection of authentic tuber of potato cv Kufri Himalini
- (ii) Growing of mother plants in polyhouses.
- (iii) Selection of explants from mother plant
- (iv) Preparation of different medium
- (v) Establishment of cultures in different medium.
- (vi) Tissue culture study using different plant parts.
- (vii) Monitoring the growth performance of cultures
- (viii) Testing of protocols developed for large scale multiplication
- (ix) Mass multiplication of potato micro tube seed material.
- (x) Production of mini tubers from micro tubers
- (xi) Evaluation of micro tuber growth parameters
- (xii) Transplantation of cultures to poly house
- (xiii) Group interaction from different villages for popularization.
- (xiv) Distribution of mini tubers seed to materials to farmers and monitoring field performance.
- (xv) Preparation of final technical report and publication of Scientific finding in different National/International Journals.



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.

6. STATUS OF THE PROJECT

The project is on going.



IN VITRO MICRO TUBER SEED PRODUCTION OF POTATO PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS 2007-2008

- (i) Inoculation of explants into the media.
- (ii) In-vitro mass multiplication of plantlets.
- (iii) 363 numbers of plantlets developed for production of micro tuber.
- (iv) Now we are at the stage where we sub-cultured plantlets in the liquid medium.
- (v) 125 numbers of plantlets are directly transferred to the poly house.

WOMEN DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
Scheme of support to training and Employment Program 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 provide training to women beneficiaries in dairy development programme, at family level and cluster levels.

- (ii) To organise women in the form of Cooperative Societies and making facilities economically viable through training, infrastructure and access to credit.
- (iii) To enable women groups in dairy development programme for enhancing income and employment generation opportunities.
- (iv) To provide technical back up packages to women beneficiaries in animal husbandry practices and dairy development programme in the project.
- (v) To provide artificial insemination services for breed upgradation of available livestock.
- (vi) To provide support services for further improving training and employment conditions of women beneficiaries in allied economic activities within the financial provisions.
- (vii) To provide marketing support to enhance selling prospect of the produced dairy items.
- (viii) To strengthen backward and forward linkages in the programme to build the project success.
- (ix) To mobilize women in small viable groups and making facilities available through training and access to credit.
- (x) To enable groups of women to take up employment-cum-income generation programmes of their own.



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 vontrol 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.

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. Objective of this project is to enhance their income and stabilize their economic well-being by providing them gainful occupation of dairy farming as main and supplementary activities. Major focus of the project is on rural women from BPL families who are the prime movers of economic growth in the region in such families.



5. FUNDING AGENCY

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

6. STATUS OF THE PROJECT

The project is on going.

WOMEN DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS 2007-2008

- (i) Training of 7 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.
- (ii) Training of 7 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) 2 local youths have received the training and benefiting the villagers by their expertise. 3 youths are undergoing the same training at Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board, Government of Uttarakhand, Pashulok, Rishikesh.
- (iv) Training of 350 women beneficiaries in 14 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 District 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 51 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, etc.
- (viii) 200 beneficiaries received credit to purchase cattle from already existing village level groups.
- (ix) Vaccination and de-worming support has been provided to 200 women beneficiaries.
- (x) One utility wagon for transporting milk has been purchased.
- (xi) 8 conventional milk testers kits for WDCS has been purchased and provided to 8 WDCSs.
- (xii) 32 stainless steel milk cans of 40 liter size has been purchased and provided to 8 WDCSs.
- (xiii) One liquid nitrogen container of 50 liter capacity has been purchased from Indian Oil Corporation (IBP Co. Ltd.) to provide AI services 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) 2 artificial insemination sets has been purchased and given in the charge of Artificial Inseminators. 3 artificial insemination sets will be provided to Artificial Inseminators after completion of training.
- (xvi) 10 travis have been fabricated. Out of this 07 Travis were distributed to Cooperatives.
- (xvii) 320 doses were procured from Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board.
- (xviii) 7 first aid veterinary kits were purchased to distribute the WDCSs
- (xix) 7 WDCSs has been constituted consisting of 350 women beneficiaries as its members (50 members in each WDCS). The process of getting them registered with the Registrar, Milk Cooperative Societies, Government of Uttarakhand has been started with the support of Tehri Garhwal District Cooperative Dairy Federation, New Tehri, District Tehri Garhwal and Dairy Development Department, Government of Uttarakhand, New Tehri, District Tehri Garhwal fortified with legal advice.
- (xx) 7 Secretaries of WDCS has been appointed amongst the members of the WDCSs
- (xxi) 7 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



MONITORING OF PROJECTS OF HIFEED HELD DURING THE YEAR

1. Contractual Farming of Chirayata in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand (Medicinal Plants Cultivation Project) by Dr. Arveen Bhatt, Monitor, National Medicinal Plants Board on 26.02.2008.
2. Targeted Intervention Project for Awareness and Prevention of HIV/AIDS along with Syndromic Treatment for STDs/STIs for Female Sex Workers (FSWs), Men having Sex with Men (MSM) and Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) (Targeted Intervention Project for HIV/AIDS) by USACS officials.
3. Creches 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.
4. Total Sanitation Programme by Mr. V.D. Nawani. Project Manager, District Project Management Unit (Swajal Project) New Tehri.



IMPORTANT MEETINGS/WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES ATTENDED DURING THE YEAR

1. International Conference in support of Global Literacy addressing Challenges in South, South-West and Central Asia at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi on 29th - 30th November 2007 organized by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India and UNESCO. The Conference was attended by Mr. Kamal Bahuguna, Executive Director, HIFEED and Mr. Kailash Bhatt, Program Officer, JSS.
2. International Conference of E-9 Countries on ICT for Literacy at Bangalore on 4th - 6th October 2007 organized by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India and UNESCO. The Conference was attended by Mr. Kamal Bahuguna, Directed-in-Charge and Mr. Kailash Bhatt, Program Officer, JSS.
3. Salam India Expo and Conference at Singapore on 15th - 19th August 2007. The Expo and Conference was attended by Mr. Kamal Bahuguna, Executive Director, HIFEED.
4. Meeting with Chief Secretary, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla. The meeting was attended by Mr. Virendra Painuly, Chairman, Mr. D.P. Uniyal, Vice-Chairman and Mr. Kamal Bahuguna, Executive Director, HIFEED.
5. Meeting with Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan, Himachal Pradesh. The meeting was attended by Mr. Virendra Painuly, Chairman, Mr. D.P. Uniyal, Vice-Chairman and Mr. Kamal Bahuguna, Executive Director, HIFEED.
6. Meeting of 8 NGOs of the country with Vice-Chancellor, IGNOU at New Delhi on 15th November 2007. The meeting was attended by Mr. Kamal Bahuguna Executive Director, HIFEED and Mr. Yogendra Sharma, Treasurer, HIFEED.



7. KRITI, an exhibition of the products made by JSS beneficiaries, organized by Directorate of Adult Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India during 12th - 16th March 2008 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. JSS Tehri Garhwal exhibited its produces specially angora woolens in the exhibition. The exhibition was attended by Dr. Pradeep Anthwal, Director-in-Charge and Mr. Kailash Bhatt, Program Officer, JSS.
8. Workshop on evaluation of JSSs at Allahabad on 20th February 2008 convened by Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Bangalore. The meeting was attended by Dr. Pradeep Anthwal, Director-in-Charge, JSS.
9. Meeting at State Literacy Mission Authority, Dehradun on 7th March, 2008. The meeting was attended by Dr. Pradeep Anthwal, Director-in-Charge, JSS.



PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES/ACTIVITIES COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR

1. A Pilot Project on Production and Processing of Angora Rabbit Wool for Income and Employment Generation in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand (Uttarakhand Angora Wool Development Project)
2. Geranium Farming: A New Perspective in Boosting Economy of Uttarakhand (Geranium Cultivation Project)
3. Integrated Wool Improvement Program (IWIP)- Improvement of Wool Fiber at Dasholi Block in District Chamoli of Uttarakhand (Integrated Angora Wool Development Project)
4. Late Keshav Anuragi Smriti Samman Samaroh, 2008.



PROJECTS/PROGRAMS/ACTIVITIES IN CONTINUATION FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR

1. Marketing of Rural Products in Uttarakhand through Grameen Shilp Emporiums (Grameen Shilp Emporium Project)
2. Targeted Intervention Project for awareness and Prevention of HIV/AIDS along with Syndromic Treatment for STDs/STIs for Female Sex Workers (FSWs), Men having Sex with Men (MSM) and Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) (Targeted Intervention Project for HIV/AIDS)
3. Total Sanitation Programme.
4. Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), Institute of People's Education (Continuing Education and Vocational Training Institute).
5. Contractual Farming of Chirayata in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand (Medicinal Plants Cultivation Project)
6. Crèche Programme for the Children of Working Mothers under Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme.
7. In Vitro Micro Tuber Seed Production of Potato cv. Kufri Himalini for Commercial Cultivation in Hilly Regions of Uttarakhand.



NEW PROJECTS/PROGRAMS/ACTIVITIES STARTED DURING THE YEAR

1. Scheme of Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) (Women Dairy Development Project)
2. Women Awareness Programme.

VISITS OF DIFFERENT GROUPS AT HIFEED CAMPUS DURING THE YEAR

1. A group of 19 members from Pawan Jan Kalyan Uthan Samiti, Gairsain, Chamoli visited HIFEED on 21st - January 2008.
2. A group of 30 members from Pawan Jan Kalyan Uthan Samiti, Gairsain, Chamoli visited HIFEED on 29th - January 2008.
3. A group of 10 members from World Food Program, Ethiopia visited HIFEED on 27th March 2008.
4. A group of 34 members from Society for Rural Development, Tata Chemicals Limited visited HIFEED on 11th - 15th May 2007.
5. A group of 5 members from Directorate of Medical, Health & Family Welfare, Government of Uttarakhand and World Bank visited HIFEED on 8th February 2008
6. A group of 4 members from Health System Development Project, Directorate of Medical, Health & Family Welfare, Government of Uttarakhand and World Bank visited HIFEED on 25th February



INDIVIDUAL VISITORS, VISITED HIFEED DURING THE YEAR

1. Mr. Rajiv Verma, IAS, Director, Ministry of Power, Government of India, New Delhi on 24th June 2007.
2. Dr. R.K. Bhatt, Director, Directorate of Adult Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India on 5th June 2007 and 29th November 2007
3. Mr. Umar Khan, Mr. Yogesh Pratap, Mr. Gaurav and Ms. Poonam Rastogi from State Resource Center, Dehradun on 18th July 2007.
4. Mr. Kasim Khan, Mr. Sanjeev Pundir and Mr. Dinesh Joshi from State Resource Center, Dehradun on 24th July 2007
5. Mr. S.M.A. Kazmi, Principal Correspondent, The Indian Express, Dehradun on 30th July 2007.
6. Mr. Mahendra, Project Director, State Resource Center, Dehradun on 2nd August 2007.
7. Mr. C.S. Negi, Project Director, State Resource Center, Dehradun.
8. Mr. P.K. Malhotra, Welfare Officer, Uttarakhand State Social welfare Board, Dehradun on 20th February 2008
9. Mrs. Anuradha Mall, IAS, Director, Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi on 22nd September 2007 and 02nd December 2007



10. Deputy General Manager, Tegri Hyadro Development Corporation Ltd (THDC), New Tehri on 13th November 2007.
11. Mr. Vinod Mall, IPS, Inspector General, National Security Council, Government of India, New Delhi on 22nd September 2007 and 01st December 2007
12. SDM, Tehri on 18th December 2007
13. Dr. Sandeep Mishra, Consultant, World Health Organization (WHO) on 8th February 2008.
14. Mr. Deepak Jyoti Ghildiyal, IPS, S.P. Tehri Garhwal on 22nd February 2008
15. Dr. Arveen Bhatt, Monitor, National Medicinal Plants Board, Government of India on 26th February 2008.
16. Mr. P.S. Champawat, Senior Marketing Development Officer, Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, Jodhpur.
17. Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari, Ex Chief Minister on 20th March 2008



FUNDING PARTNERS DURING THE YEAR

1. Ministry of Rural Development (MORD), Government of India, New Delhi.
2. Department of Rural Development (DORD), Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun.
3. Uttarakhand State AIDS Control Society (USACS), Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun.
4. Uttarakhand State Social Welfare Board (USWB), Department of Social Welfare, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun.
5. G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment & Development (GBPIHED), Ministry of Environment & Forest, Government of India, Kosi, Almora.
6. Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MoHRD), Government of India, New Delhi.
7. National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi.
8. Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB), Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India, New Delhi.
9. Uttarakhand State Council for Science & Technology (U-COST), Department of Science & Technology, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun.
10. Ministry of Women & Child Development (MoWCD), Government of India, New Delhi.
11. Directorate of Culture, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun.



INFRASTRUCTURE & ASSETS OF HIFEED AS AT 31 MARCH 2008

The Institution has a strong infrastructure and assets to the value of more than Rs. 4.00 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	1,92,60,000.00
2.	Furniture and Fixture	3,99,447.00
3.	Office Equipment	17,53,790.00
4.	Lab Equipment	2,21,988.00
5.	Machinery and Equipment	19,59,825.00
6.	Survey Equipment	47,400.00
7.	Mobility	16,37,000.00
8.	Kitchen and Mess Items	33,783.00
9.	Crèche Center's Assets	48,730.00
10.	Miscellaneous Equipment and Assets	1,31,527.00
	Sub - Total	2,54,93,490.00
II.	Infrastructure and Assets at Dehradun	
1.	Land and Building at Administrative Office	58,20,000.00
	Land and Building at Saandhya Deep Center	98,00,000.00
2.	Furniture and Fixture	57,800.00
3.	Office Equipment at Dehradun	3,07,090.00
4.	Miscellaneous Equipment and Assets	13,050.00
	Sub - Total	1,59,97,940.00
	Total	4,14,91,430.00
	or Say	Rs. 4.15 Crores

MEDIA COVERAGE


FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS 2007-2008

PARTICULARS			PROJECT WISE DETAILS		
INCOME & EXPENDITURE	RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS	BALANCE SHEET TOTAL	INCOME & EXPENDITURE	RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS	BALANCE SHEET TOTAL
2,44,77,520.29	1,89,06,922.06	3,32,60,043.43	Central Office		
			30,47,644.29	54,75,945.59	89,54,398.16
			Angora Wool Development Project (MoRD)		
			309.00	16,222.22	1,59,98,306.22
			Revolving Fund (MoRD)		
			19,44,008.50	38,73,026.50	46,77,969.25
			Gramin Shilp Emporium Project (MoRD)		
			352.00	12,972.00	12,972.00
			Targeted Intervention Project for HIV/AIDS (USACS)		
			10,85,483.00	10,86,235.00	99,782.00
			Total Sanitation Programme (PMU, Swajal)		
			-186.50	186.50	
			HIMIT		
			420.00	2,03,511.00	1,30,291.00
			Geranium Farming Project (GBPIHE&D)		
			1,22,000.00	1,62,340.00	-
			Yarn Depot (NHDC)		
			3,14,593.00	6,20,593.00	-
			Jan Shikshan Sansthan (MoHRD)		
			26,06,386.50	35,33,789.50	21,86,898.00
			Integrated Wool Improvement Programme (CWDB)		
			28,924.00	28,942.00	-
			Angora Wool Programme in Hill Areas of Uttarakhand (DST)		
			1,808.00	1,68,769.00	-
			Chirayata Cultivation (NMPB)		
			5,70,999.00	6,03,441.00	32,455.00
			Rajeev Gandhi National Creche Scheme (CSWB)		
			2,23,509.00	2,50,922.00	51,570.00
			In Vitro Micro Tuber Seed Production of Potato c.v. Kufri Himalini (U-COST)		
			3,44,201.00	3,73,000.00	1,47,342.00
			Women Dairy Development Project (MoWCD)		
			21,41,331.00	24,39,032.00	9,67,873.30

Place: New Tehri
Date: 28 June 2008

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

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



HIFEED SECRETARIAT AT DEHRADUN



SAANDHYA DEEP CENTRE AT DEHRADUN