



ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2003-2004

HIMALAYAN INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENT, ECOLOGY & DEVELOPMENT- (HIFEED)

(Centre for Development of Angora & Woolen Products)

**(A Centre of Excellence, Department of Rural Development, Government of Uttarakhand)
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CALL OF THE HIMALAYA

Himalaya is known for its beauty and spirituality since time immemorial. Many sages, monks and seekers of truth performed penance in this land to break the bondage of birth and death. Poets, writers and artists narrated the greatness of this holy land. It is the emblem of steadfastness. For pilgrims it is the abode of the lord. Rivers valleys and snow clad peaks calls the tourists from far off places. To mountaineers it is the land to test their valour. Dense forests, innocent but hard working people of the area are subject of attraction to the traders. But neither the beauty nor the spirituality of the Himalayas could solve the problems of the people struggling for their livings.

OBJECTIVES, PHILOSOPHY, VISION & MISSION OF THE ORGANIZATIONS

Himalayan Institute For Environment, Ecology & Development- (HIFEED) is an Indian, Secular, Non Profit, Non- Governmental Voluntary Organization working for allround development of hill people since 1995 without regards for race, caste, creed, sex, community and religion. The basic thrust of the Institution is to serve the under privileged, submerged, illiterate and below poverty line people of the Himalayan region through its various income and employment generation activities and programmes for the betterment of their livings.

The Institution visualizes the establishment and strengthening of a social order wherein basic needs of all are fulfilled, economic inequalities removed, individuals and society have access to creative thinking and democratic decision making, enjoy equal social status regardless of sex, religion or place of origin and where power is exercised by all in a responsible manner for the common good. 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.

PROGRAMMES/ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR 2003-2004

I. A PILOT PROJECT ON PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING OF ANGORA RABBIT WOOL FOR INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN DISTRICT TEHRI GARHWAL OF UTTARANCHAL (UTTARANCHAL ANGORA WOOL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT)

A. BACKGROUND

Angora rabbit breeding and rearing has emerged as an important income generating enterprise in the hilly regions of India in the last 20 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 Uttaranchal are viewed as the potential areas for such an enterprise.

Keeping in the view, the importance of angora wool fiber and the potentiality of 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 women 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 Uttaranchal have been found to be suitable for angora rabbit breeding and rearing.

B. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The main objectives of the project are:

- i.** To open up a germplasm resource center to develop high yielding angora rabbits, which will serve the purpose of making 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 new and improved package of practices in the field of breeding, feeding, management, disease control and treatment and to strengthen facilities for disease diagnosis and quality of concentrate feed, so as to ensure proper and regular health care and availability quality of feed to the angora rabbit breeders.
- iii.** To provide facilities for on-farm testing of various technologies developed by Agriculture Universities, Research Organizations, Government Departments and Non Governmental Organisations in the field of angora rabbit production and wool processing.

- iv. To provide basic training in angora rabbit breeding and rearing and wool processing so that women and educated unemployed youths 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 assist the producer in marketing of their produces through auctions, exhibitions, emporiums, co-operatives, federations, etc. in the National and International markets.
- vii. 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.

C. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

The project has the following components:

- i. Establishment of high yielding angora rabbit germplasm resource center.
- ii. Strengthening of research and development (R & D) in the field of health care and nutrition.
- iii. Training and technical consultancy to angora rabbit breeders, Self- Help Groups (SHGs), Extension Workers and NGOs.
- iv. Establishment of feed manufacturing unit for concentrate and quality feed production for angora rabbits.
- v. To take up activities related to extension and distribution of angora rabbit units to farmers households.
- vi. To set up common facility center for carding, blending, spinning, weaving, knitting and processing of raw angora wool in to yarn and hand made finished products.
- vii. To set up facilities for product development, design development and product diversification.
- viii. Skill upgradation of producers and artisans and technological input for upgrading the traditional looms and charkhas.
- ix. Research and Development (R & D) for use of vegetable and natural dyes in angora woolen products.
- x. Production and marketing programme for raw angora wool, angora wool blended yarn and hand made angora woolen products.
- xi. Co-ordination between the Government Department, Research Institutions, Non Government Organizations, Designing Institutes, Marketing Organizations, Self- Help Groups (SHGs), beneficiaries, etc.

D. PROGRESS OF ANGORA WOOL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

1. TRAINING & EXTENSION PROGRAMME

- No. of trainees got training : 290
- Blocks covered : 05
- Villages covered : 32
- SHGs formed : 35
- Amount contributed by SHGs : Rs. 1,03,360.00
- Angora Rabbit Units established : 211
- Total Rabbits purchased/distributed: 1890
- Rabbits purchased from project Swarojgaries : 350
- Amount paid to Swarojgaries against purchase of rabbits : Rs. 1,72,700.00

2. TRAINING OF LIVESTOCK EXTENSION OFFICER'S (LEO'S)

- Four days training of LEO's of Animal Husbandry Department of five blocks of district Tehri Garhwal on "Rabbit Health Management" has been organized.
- 16 LEO's of project area participated in the training programme.

3. PRODUCTION & MARKETING PROGRAMME

- Wool Purchased from Swarojgaries : Rs. 2,33,860.00
- Yarn Purchased from Swarojgaries and other sources : Rs. 6,11,090.00
- Spinning Wages provided to Swarojgaries : Rs. 13,461.00
- Weaving Wages provided to Swarojgaries : Rs. 46,400.00
- Products purchased from Swarojgaries : Rs. 2,66,260.00
- Value of end products purchased and produced through Swarojgaries : Rs. 11,73,721.00
- Total sale of Products : Rs. 13,84,787.00

4. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMON FACILITY CENTRE

A Common Facility Centre for providing wool carding/blending and washing, dyeing and finishing facilities to the swarojgaries has been established at the Institute.

Following machinery & equipment related to production and processing activities has been installed at the Common Facility Centre.

- 20 Handlooms and three Warping Machines.
- 50 Bageshwari Charkha.
- One Wool Carding/Blending Plant.
- One Washing – cum- Dyeing Plant.
- Two Hydro Extractor.
- One Drying Tumbler.
- One Flat Bed Press.
- One UP Steam Press.
- One Flat Work Ironer.
- One Dry-cleaning Machine.
- Technological upgradation of bageshwari charkha has been done.
- Swarogaries are using common facility centre for carding/blending of their wool and washing, dyeing and finishing of their products.

5. DECENTRALIZED TRAINING PROGRAMME

- Four Decentralized Training Centers for spinning and weaving has been established at different clusters of the project area to provide trainings to Swarogaries at their doorstep.
- 92 Swarogaries have got 6 month's training in spinning and weaving.

6. DESIGN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

- 75 designs of Uttaranchali Motifs and formal pattern have been developed for shawls, scarves, pullovers, etc.
- 27 got two months designing training at the Institution's training and design centre.
- Weavers are implementing these designs on angora woolen products.

7. DESIGNING EQUIPMENT INSTALLED AT THE INSTITUTE

Following designing equipments has been installed at the Institute.

- Computer Aided Designing Unit has been set up.
- One Computerised Embroidery Machine has been installed.
- One 42" Colour Plotter has been installed.

8. NATURAL DYEING PROGRAMME

Realizing the need and importance of eco-friendly colours, the Institute has taken up the task of coming up with naturally dyed products which will involve the use of locally inhabiting flora such as Kingor, Haldi, Akhrot, Burans, Kaphal, etc.

- Two trainings have been organized at the Institute, in which the finished product were dyed at trial basis and their results were quite satisfactory.
- 25 Trainees got 15 days training in natural and process dyeing at HIFEED campus.
- One Sample Dyeing Machine (Shaker Bath) has been set up.
- Textile testing laboratory (Kurup's Textile Quality Organiser) has been set up.
- Implementation of natural dyes on angora woolen products has been started at the common facility centre.

9. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Following buildings and infrastructure has been created under the project.

- Production Centre.
- Technology Resource Centre- Cum- Angora Division Office.
- Angora Rabbit Breeding Centre.
- Training and Design Centre.

10. TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL PARTNERS OF THE PROGRAMME

The following partners are associated with the project technically as well as financially.

- Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.
- Project Management Unit- (P.M.U.), Department of Rural Development, Government of Uttaranchal.
- District Rural Development Agency- (D.R.D.A.), Tehri Garhwal.
- G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Hill Campus, Ranichauri .
- Animal Husbandry Department, Government of Uttaranchal.
- Defence Agricultural Research Laboratory, (D.R.D.O.), Pithoragarh.
- Rural Engineering Service, (R.E.S.), Tehri Garhwal.

II. MARKETING OF RURAL PRODUCTS IN UTTARANCHAL THROUGH GRAMIN SHILP EMPORIUMS (GRAMIN SHILP EMPORIUM PROJECT)

A. 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, pullovers, 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 made from handicrafts and handlooms are manufactured.

But in the present time it is seen that due to the lack of money for buying and processing the raw material, lack of improved technology, tools and equipments required for the quality handicrafts and handlooms inability to produce better quality and newly designed goods/products, insufficient level of production and problem of marketing has lead 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 there 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.

B. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The main objectives of the project are:

- 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 provide basic facilities in items of product development, design development and product diversification.
- iv.** To conduct Research and Development (R & D) work in terms of improvement in technological input and upgrading the traditional machinery and equipments.
- v.** To organize exhibitions and trade fairs for rural producers and artisans to sell their products directly to the buyers and customers.
- vi.** 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.

C. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

The project has the following components:

- i.** Baseline surveys and studies.
- ii.** Construction of 20 Gramin 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.** Skill upgradation and technological input for upgrading the traditional production and processing machinery and equipments.
- v.** Research and Development (R & D) for use of vegetable and natural dyes in handloom products.
- vi.** To organize trainings, meetings, workshops and seminars
- vii.** Participation in exhibitions and trade fairs organized by various Government Agencies and Non Governmental Organisations and organizing the exhibitions and gram shilp melas at different places of the State.

D. PROGRESS OF GRAMIN SHILP EMPORIUM PROJECT DURING THE YEAR

- i.** Baseline survey of 13 districts of Uttaranchal has been completed.
- ii.** Status report of handicrafts and handlooms of Uttaranchal has been prepared.
- iii.** Site selection for construction of Gramin Shilp Emporiums and Central Shilp Emporium is under progress.
- iv.** At the twelve sites, construction of Gramin Shilp Emporiums and Central Shilp Emporium has been started.

III. ESTABLISHMENT OF PROCESSING AND PREVENTION CENTER OF HORTICULTURE PRODUCTS FOR EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GENERATION IN DISTRICT TEHRI GARHWAL OF UTTARANCHAL (A FRUIT PROCESSING AND PRESERVATION PROJECT)

A. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The agro climatic condition of India has ranked it third in the world, with an annual production of 102 million tones of fruits and vegetables per annum. Despite such huge production, there is an annual loss of about 30% due to meager utilization by fruit and vegetable processing Industry and almost negligible processing being done at home. Others factors for destruction of the crop is lack of transportation and low prices offered to the growers.

Though India has witnessed a shift towards the use of dehydrated fruits and vegetables, there is always a growing demand for home made processed food both at the rural and urban levels. In addition to bringing about a check and control over the pre and post harvest losses, the act of setting up economically viable and non-energy intensive processing and preservation units at the village level by employing the local labour augments to the family income thereby raising the socio-economic condition of the growers and beneficiaries.

The other long term sustainable benefit would be linking the small and marginal farmers in the area with the production and marketing system involving their full participation at all levels. Another immediate benefit of processing is that it increase the shelf life of the horticulture produce thereby increasing the bargaining power of the small and marginal farmers.

B. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The main objectives of the project are:

- To augment the incomes of small grower families through value addition to their produces.
- To train the selected beneficiaries, particularly women in processing, semi-processing and preservation of horticultural produces.
- To establish a Nodal production facility and satellite units with decentralized functions.
- To establish linkages with Science & Technology based Resource Agencies for technical back up and support.
- To establish market linkages for the sale of the products.
- Thus to achieve a full-fledged production center which is sustainable and viable.

C. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

The project has the following components:

- Training of project staff and beneficiaries.
- Establishment of three satellite units for semi processing of horticulture produces.
- Establishment of one nodal unit for full processing of horticulture produces.
- Market Simulations.
- Cooperative formation of producer groups.
- Technical backup from Science & Technology Institution.

IV. JOINT FARM MANAGEMENT FOR OFF-SEASON VEGETABLE PRODUCTION IN HILL AREA THROUGH ADOPTING ECO-FRIENDLY CROP ROTATIONS AND PRACTICES. (AN OFF SEASON VEGETABLE CULTIVATION PROJECT).

A. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

Scattered and fragmented land holdings are a continuous trend to become a complex comb of problems in view to increase cash incomes from per unit area of holdings. Examples are often quoted from Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and North-East hills by doubling the value of problems, because Uttaranchal hills farming is quite tough to rejuvenate for production purposes without ownership consolidation of land. Nevertheless the approach is optimistic, but our Organisation foresee many of the socially inbuilt problems like family disputes, fertility status of land, money involved in making process illegal etc. If wisdom really needed at this venture, then it must be for functional purposes i.e. productivity increase and there is no guarantee whether land consolidation on papers for purpose of ownership will increase yield. Our doubt is it will be a helpful mean to negotiate for land trading between single owner and land Mafias.

No doubt, yield must be increased and for this purpose, large holding is an essential. Rationally can we look for alternatives? We feel yes, it could be done with the approaches like co-operative farming, lease farming, contractual farming etc. Our experience says theoretically that co-operative farming is ideal one, but benefits distribution among the beneficiaries remains always a matter of disputes. Similarly contractual or lease farming have been opted since antiquities under heads "TIHAD" or "ADHEL" systems and then under new settlement Act of 1952 it become a motivational tool to go people to the course for justice. No need to say how long this disputes remained persistent among societies and how it disturbed socio fabric. Similarly, the next example of leased farming being done by Nepali labourers narrate the same story of agony accumulations between locals and these. However, it also brought few social evils also viz., liquor addiction, flash trading and inhabitable problems of diversified crimes. It means the only solutions is among the people, for the people and by the people with the help of any prevalent local Voluntary Organisations and that too with Joint Farm Management means identified the land, identified the people of similar interest and plan for them with their full participation by the involvement of any facilitator agency (Voluntary Organisation).

B. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The objectives of the project directly aimed at achieving the main goal of providing viable opportunities for the poorer section of rural society to increase their incomes. It aims move those below the poverty line above it and to assist those who are marginally above the poverty line to strengthen their economic well being, in order to keep them out of poverty. The overall objectives of the project would be to develop an innovative and replicable model for improving the livelihood opportunities of vulnerable communities in Uttaranchal through sustainable and equitable use of their resources.

The main objectives of the project are:

- Off-season vegetable production and unit area production in terms of cash and volumes will be increased.
- Self employment opportunities will be increased.
- To introduce technological intervention with emphasis on stability and sustainability along with productivity of small production system.
- To facilitate adoption of appropriate technologies for removal of drudgery, increased efficiency and higher income of farm women and youths.
- To introduce and integrate the appropriate technologies to increase the vegetable productivity with marketable surplus in commercial, on and off farm production systems.
- To facilitate adoption of appropriate post-harvest technologies for conservation and on-farm value addition of vegetable products, by-products and wastes for greater economic dividend.
- To recast available vegetable growing technologies as per the need of local farmers and farming systems by finding right sowing and transplanting time as per micro-agro climatic conditions.
- To find out right type of crops between two vegetable based crop rotations (as cash crop) so that the risk for multiplication of disease and pest inoculums in the same affinity crop will be interrupted (Breaking repetitive crop rotations).
- To produce certified seed of pure vegetable varieties as well as hybrids through F1 generations and making these available to the needy farmer.
- To strengthen backward linkages with the farmers for assured supply of external inputs like organic fertilizers, agriculture equipments, seeds, advisory services, etc.

C. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

The project has the following components:

- To operate a quality germplasm center/nursery to produce superior quality seeds and seedlings of vegetables which will be readily available to the local farmers.
- Establishment of demonstrational vita.
- Formation of different production groups (SHGs).
- Establishment of collection centers.
- Establishment of agro service centers/input supply centers for agriculture implements, seeds, organic fertilizers, etc.

- Training programmes at centre and off centre with collaboration with hired services of experts and expert Institution.
- Establishment of advisory service centre on technology, marketing information, etc.
- Product launching in the market through media, networking, advertisement and publicity, simulated marketing network, exhibition and expos, workshops, seminars, etc.
- To provide exposure visits, trainings, enrichments trainings to the practicing farmers.
- To facilitate practicing farmers for banking helps in turn key mode.
- To provide farm gate level market by developing forward linkages with externals agencies and established fruit and vegetable mandies.

V. TARGETED INTERVENTION PROJECT FOR AWARENESS AND PREVENTION OF HIV/AIDS/STD ALONGWITH SYNDROMIC TREATMENT FOR STDs FOR COMMERCIAL FEMALE SEX WORKERS AND STREET CHILDREN

A. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

Over the last fifteen years a new disease spread by a family of viruses, HIV/AIDS has spread globally. India has a population of one billion, around half of whom are adult in the sexually active age group, with a large number below this age group. The first HIV/AIDS case in India was detected in 1986, and since then HIV/AIDS infection has been diverse, with much of India having a low rate of infection and the epidemic being extreme in the Southern States. 96% of the total numbers of nationally reported HIV/AIDS cases were found in 10 of the 28 States and 7 Union Territories; Uttaranchal has a narrow window of opportunity to prevent an HIV/AIDS epidemic. Preventing the spread of AIDS epidemic, however, will only be possible if all out multifaceted actions are taken immediately. The main purpose of HIV/AIDS/STD/STI prevention and control, among high-risk behaviour groups through targeted intervention programme would be to prevent the HIV/AIDS infection from gaining foothold within high-risk groups and to prevent its spread from high-risk groups to the general population. The newly formed state of Uttaranchal has attempted to create appropriate structure to implement the National health programme along the guideline of the Government of India; Government of Uttaranchal has started implementation of the National aids control programme started adopting a sector-wide management approach. This Strategic Implementation for HIV/AIDS will be an integral part of the NACP would seek to complement and facilitate HIV/AIDS prevention activities already underway within the NACP with additional support from the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

Global experience with HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections demonstrates that the most effective strategy to prevent an epidemic is to intervene quickly among the groups at high risk for contracting and spreading HIV/AIDS. Thus the most important component of the project focuses on behavior change communication of high risk groups-commercial sex workers, truckers, street children's and injecting drug users by providing peer

counseling, condom promotion, treatment of STD's/STI's and patient programs. Identifying and reaching these groups is a major challenge.

The project also cover preventive interventions that will benefit the high-risk behavior community. These include information and awareness campaigns with an emphasis on promoting behavior change; voluntary testing and counseling through V.C.T.C. and STD/STI clinics, to provide low cost treatment of STI/STD for commercial sex workers, it has proposed to a STD/STI clinic, and including increasing the availability of cost-effective interventions for common behavior change communication, counseling, condom etc.

For India to respond effectively to infection trends and limit the costly social and economic impact of HIV/AIDS, its efforts need to be accelerated, intensified, and expanded while the country remains at a low prevalence of HIV/AIDS infection and there is still time to slow the spread of the epidemic. With HIV prevalence doubling every one to two years in certain groups, there is a narrow window of opportunity over the next few years in which to prevent the HIV epidemic from becoming generalized and much harder to control. The focus on risk group intervention. At the initial stage, along with behavior change communication focus, greater emphasis will be given to work with high risk groups like, commercial sex workers, injecting drug users, men who have sex with men, client of sex workers, professional blood donors, and STD/STI clients to prevent the HIV/AIDS/STD/STI. Current behaviour and surveillance studies indicate initiate clearly the need to initiate interventions with these high-risk behavior groups. The objectives of these components is to prevent the emergence of HIV/AIDS as an epidemic in Uttaranchal by limiting the transmission of infection from those population with the highest prevalence of risk behaviours the general population. Prevention of such an epidemic depends on rapid coverage of those and therefore most likely to spread the infection to others.

B. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The main objectives of the project are:

- To minimize the further spread of HIV/AIDS/STD/STI infections and maximize the awareness about HIV prevention and healthy behaviors by intervening through behavior change communication among 250 commercial female sex workers and 150 street children of Dehradun city.
- To provide the STD/STI Treatment facility to the commercial female sex workers of Dehradun city.
- To distributed the condom among commercial sex workers, to control the transmission of both sexually transmitted dieses and HIV/AIDS through unprotected sex.

The overall objective of the HIV/AIDS prevention and control programme will be to control the spread of HIV/AIDS infection within high-risk groups and to limit its spread to the general population, without stigmatizing the high-risk groups.

C. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

The project has the following components:

- Training of outreach staff.
- Preparation of behavior change communication material one to one contact session to behavior change communication.
- Group session meetings, group education session, folk media, puppet shows, client Outreach, etc.
- Distribution of behavior change communication small media intervention materials.
- Refer to STD/STI identified cases to the V.C.T.C. and STD/STI support services.
- Visits of Doctors to the community and general health care services.
- Condom distribution and demonstration through behavior change communication session by peer educators.
- To organize sensitization meetings and seminars, etc.

VI. HIMALAYAN ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Realizing the present need of professional courses apart from basic education, the HIFEED is trying to focus to cater these needs of our local students, who can not go to far off places for obtaining such professional education. In this regard, HIFEED has established overall skill development training Institute under the name of Himalayan Academy of Management & Information Technology, to impart functional literacy in Arts & Humanities and Information Technology. All courses are affiliated to Gurukul University, Raipur which is established as a State University under Chattisgarh Legislative Act 2002 and under Section 2 f of UGC Act.

Facilities available with the Institute to conduct the courses:

- Peaceful and healthy educational environment.
- We have with us a team of highly qualified and professionally experienced faculty.
- Easy access to the library, which is updated with the recent journals.
- Own building and infrastructure spread over 2.0 acre of land.
- Organising different skill upgradation seminar and workshops for the overall personality development of the students.
- The training and conference halls are equipped with audio- visual facilities like multimedia (LCD) projector, overhead projector, television, VCR, handcam, digital camera, steel camera, etc.

- A sophisticated computer hardware assembling and repairing lab having CRO's ALP kits, DMM, EMM, SMPS kits, Prom Erasers, IC Trainer's kits, etc.
- The students will be involved in the various activities of the Institute, which provide them an extra edge for showing their talent, utilising their creativity and shaping their future.

FUNDING PARTNERS OF THE INSTITUTION

- Ministry of Rural Development- (MORD), Government of India.
- Department of Rural Development- (DORD), Government of Uttaranchal.
- District Rural Development Agency- (DRDA), Tehri Garhwal.
- Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India.
- Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology- (CAPART), Government of India.
- Department of Science & Technology- (DST), Government of India.
- Uttaranchal State AIDS Control Society- (SACS), Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Uttaranchal.

PLANNING FOR THE FIRST DECADE OF NEW MILLENNIUM

The Institution has priorities the following development projects/programmes for the first decade of new millennium keeping in view the requirements and needs of the society.

- Reconstruction of Rural Communities through an Ecological approach (Integrated Watershed Development Management Programme).
- Community Based Reproductive Child Health and Family Planning Programme for Population Control and Health Awareness in the Rural Communities.
- Cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants for income and Employment Generation.
- To establish a vocational training Institute to provide job oriented trainings to educated, unemployed youths.

SOME OF THE VISITORS, VISITED TO THE INSTITUTE

1. Dr. R.S. Tolia, I.A.S., Chief Secretary, Government of Uttaranchal.
2. Mr. B.P. Pandey, I.A.S., Secretary, Agriculture & Watershed Management, Government of Uttaranchal.
3. Mr. Sanjiv Chopra, I.A.S., Secretary, Rural Development, Horticulture, Co-operative, Panchayati Raj, Government of Uttaranchal.
4. Dr. P.L. Gautam, Vice Chancellor, G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar.
5. Mr. Himachal Som, Ambassador to the Italy at New Delhi.
6. Mr. Mantri Prasad Naithani, Minister, Cooperative, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development & Fisheries.
7. Mr. Kamal Taori, I.A.S., Advisor, Planning Commission, Government of India.
8. Mr. Punit Kansal, I.A.S., District Magistrate, Tehri Garhwal.
9. Mr. Wilfred Lakra, I.A.S., Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.
10. Deputy Country Director, World Food Programme, U.N.O., New Delhi
11. Ms. Usha Goel, State Director, World Food Programme, U.N.O., Dehradun.
12. Mr. Sanjay Mitra, I.A.S., Resident Commissioner- West Bengal and Consultant, International Fund for Agriculture Development.
13. Mr. Manmohan Singh Negi, Director, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.
14. Mr. N.S. Negi, P.C.S., Chief Development Officer, Tehri Garhwal
15. Mr. N.C. Tripathi, Director, Extension, G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar.
16. Dr. M.C. Nautiyal, Dean, G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Hill Campus, Ranichauri.
17. Archana Gaharwar, P.C.S., S.D.M., New Tehri
18. Mr. A.D. Dobhal, Assistant Director, Office of D.C. Handicraft, Ministry of Textile, government of India, Dehradun.
19. Director, Communication, G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar.
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