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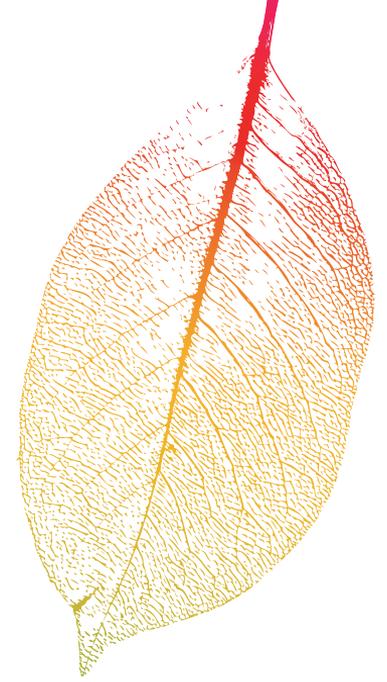


CENTRAL HIMALAYAN
ENVIRONMENT ASSOCIATION



30th ANNUAL
REPORT

CENTRAL
HIMALAYAN
ENVIRONMENT
ASSOCIATION



30th ANNUAL
REPORT

OUR MISSION





To develop and provide integrated and innovative solutions in cooperation with regional and international partners, to foster direct action and policy change for overcoming environmental, economic and social vulnerability of the mountain people





MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

The year just gone by has been no ordinary year in the journey of CHEA's past three decades of existence. It is the year which witnessed tangible outcomes of CHEA's multi-faceted development interventions in nurturing sustainable mountain development.

To begin with, in the year of Rio+20, CHEA played a pivotal role in contributing as many as three out of a total ten Case Studies which found place in the Asia-Pacific regions Assessment prepared by the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Kathmandu, Nepal. Chair CHEA was specially mentioned in this HKH Regional Assessment Report released at Luzern Conference in Switzerland, besides being invited to participate in it. These Monographs on Van Panchayats, Medicinal and Aromatic Plants and Organic Agriculture also mirror advancement made by the State of Uttarakhand.

Next, much more enduring, was facilitating constitution of a first ever Working Group on Mountain Ecosystems by the Planning Commission of India, for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17). The initiative came as a direct outcome of a joint proposal made by the Members of Parliament of the mountain states of India, following from the Inaugural Summit held at Naini Tal in May 2011, under the Indian Mountain Initiative (IMI). Chair, CHEA was also inducted as a Non-Official member of a 15 Member Working Group Committee, headed by Mr B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission. Chair CHEA was also inducted as a Member of Study Committee constituted by the Planning Commission on the direction received from the Prime Ministers Office (PMO). These developments have helped in mainstreaming major mountain concerns in the national planning process. CHEA spearheaded a

movement to bring together all the mountain states of India on a common discussion platform, as recommended by the last Task Force constituted by the Planning Commission of India. It has thus ensured that in future the mountain concerns expressed through collective reflection by stakeholders do not remain unattended. This is a major development in the Indian sub-continental scene and CHEA members can take pride in having been a part of this major change.

An Annual Summit of the 12 Indian mountain States every year, during the first half in any one of the mountain States and a Meet of the Mountain States, in Delhi, during the second half of the same year, is a format which is bound to ensure that the Indian Mountain Initiative becomes a dynamic discussion forum, as recommended by the Task Force 2010. CHEA is now actively involved in shaping and moulding of IMI institutional architecture.

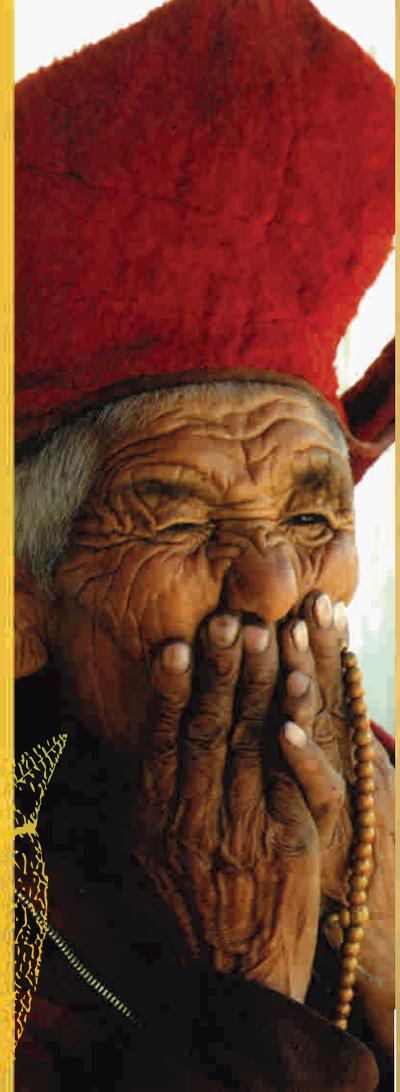
Nearer home, CHEA is now anchored in an office owned by it, no more virtual. In its immediate agenda a Training Centre for Van Panchayats, a Research Centre for multi disciplinary mountain projects, engagements in issues like Mountain Ecosystem Services, Climate Change, Gender, Mountain Livelihoods and Capacity Building etc. has ensured that it works in partnerships with national and international organizations on one hand and government development programmes on the other.

The changed format of its reporting, as unfolded in ensuing narratives, is indicative both of Change and Continuity. Its increased engagement with matter mountainous and entry into new domains of public interest are also proof of its continuing commitment to improving the mountains and its people.

I take this opportunity of placing on record the appreciation of CHEA Council and its supporters the hard

work put in by its Hon Secretary, Prof PD Pant, Dr Pushkin Phartiyal, its experienced and competent Executive Director and the committed team of staff in office and field, for the excellent work which forms the bed-rock of CHEA's performance over the years. I also extend my and Council's gratitude to our well-wishers and supporters who have been our partners in development, all these years.

R. S. Tolia PhD, IAS (Retd)
Chair, CHEA
Naini Tal (INDIA)



Initiated in 1981 by a group of people deeply concerned for the preservation of the environment and the appropriate development of the Himalayan region in general and the Central Himalayan region of India in particular, the Central Himalayan environment Association (CHEA) has completed three decades of its journey on the path of sustainable development for the mountain region and the mountain people.

At the time of registration of the organisation, the mandate to work for the Himalayan regions of the country was defined as, "The area of the activities of the Association is the Himalayan and adjacent areas in general and the Kumaon and Garhwal Himalayas and adjacent areas in particular." With this guiding principle, the founders of CHEA and the first Governing Council of the Association led the foundation for a much desired organisation dedicated to the mountain region, its people and the cause as well as to work for sustainable development of the

fragile mountain ecosystem. The duly constituted 1st Governing Council had Mr. A.D. Moddie, Prof K. S. Valdiya, Dr. J. S. Singh, Shri Akshobh and Shri C. L. Sah from Nainital, while Dr. Virendra Kumar, from New Delhi, Prof B. P. Ghildiyal from Pantnagar, Dr. S. L. Shah from Almora and Prof N. Balkrishna Nair from Trivandrum reflected that the message of "mountain matters" goes well beyond the boundaries of the Indian Himalayan region. This quest for networking with all the concerned people, agencies and institutions/organisation has been the key guiding principle for CHEA till date. The activities of CHEA were initiated with 15 main and sub objectives, which were revisited after almost 25 years. Thus, by the constitutional amendment in 2006, CHEA now has 26 objectives. However, the core concern for the mountain region and mountain people remains intact.

The journey of three decades has been aligned to the national and international scenario of mountain

issues and sustainable development. The first major event organised by CHEA in 1983 was the Seminar on Environmental Regeneration in Himalaya, Concepts and Strategies. CHEA has since espoused many mountain causes, engaged actively in action-research and scores of livelihood-related projects and continues to do so to this day. The importance of mountain socio-ecological systems was acknowledged for the first time on a global scale with the inclusion of Chapter 13-'Managing Fragile Ecosystems: Sustainable Mountain Development' in the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992. Impressively, the establishment of CHEA pre-dated the Rio Summit by more than a full decade.

CHEA has decided to mark its 30 year journey by way of consolidating the field experiences that have emerged through action research projects and programmes throughout these years. We intend to bring out the publication

by the end of 2012 and would look forward for your suggestions on conceptualising it.

The annual reporting year April 2011 to March 2012 has been quite productive and full of activities. The Indian Mountain Initiative (IMI) conceptualised by CHEA in 2010 has taken further steady steps. The second Sustainable Mountain Development Summit under IMI was successfully organised in May, 2012 in Gangtok, Sikkim while Nagaland has been declared as the host for third Summit scheduled in 2013. A process of institutionalisation of IMI has been initiated to extend the forum to other interested organisations, institutions as well as persons from, and for, the Indian Himalayan region. The course of institutionalisation of IMI will go through the stakeholders and would decide its long term arrangements and functions.

In addition to various action research projects reported in this annual review, CHEA continues to work on

its enduring programme of strengthening of the Van Panchayats (VPs) in Uttarakhand state to promote rural livelihoods based management of natural resources and also to draw lessons on participatory grassroots environmental governance for other Himalayan regions. In September 2011 CHEA organised a two days workshop of the Van Panchayat Sarpanchs in Almora district which resulted in the formation of a State Level Coordination Committee of the Sarpanchs. Following the decision taken in the state level workshop, CHEA is now involved in organising VPs at district and block levels in the state.

The objective of extending a platform to the youth and students to learn about their environment and rural development issues has been attained through the volunteer and intern programme of CHEA. Under this students and volunteers right from Kumaun University at Nainital to one of the world's most prestigious and oldest, Cambridge University

have contributed significantly. The future generation is going to be the custodian of environmental resources and it is the key driving force for CHEA to invest in this programme.

CHEA, after being accredited as Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (SIRO) by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India has a larger mandate to undertake research by involving the stakeholders. A focused attention to the field based research, especially with reference to the climate change regime, is being strengthened by the organisation.

The progress made during the reporting period has been possible through the continuous encouragement and trust of the CHEA Council and its office bearers. The support extended by developmental and funding agencies have facilitated the endeavours being undertaken by CHEA. I hope this report gives an impression of the

commitment of communities and staff associated with CHEA and the continued support of the Council members to work collectively in order to achieve the objectives of the association.

Pushkin Phartiyal, PhD





We dedicate this Annual Report to the community members with whom we worked; the granting agencies who trusted our endeavors; partner organisations who came forward to collaborate to collectively achieve a sustainable future for the generations to come; the life members and Council of CHEA for handholding and showing the way to up-scale the learning captured from field actions; and finally the staff of CHEA who have served in far-flung areas to facilitate the rural communities in meeting their developmental aspirations, as well as conserve the fragile ecosystems of the Indian Himalayan region in what has been another busy and productive year.



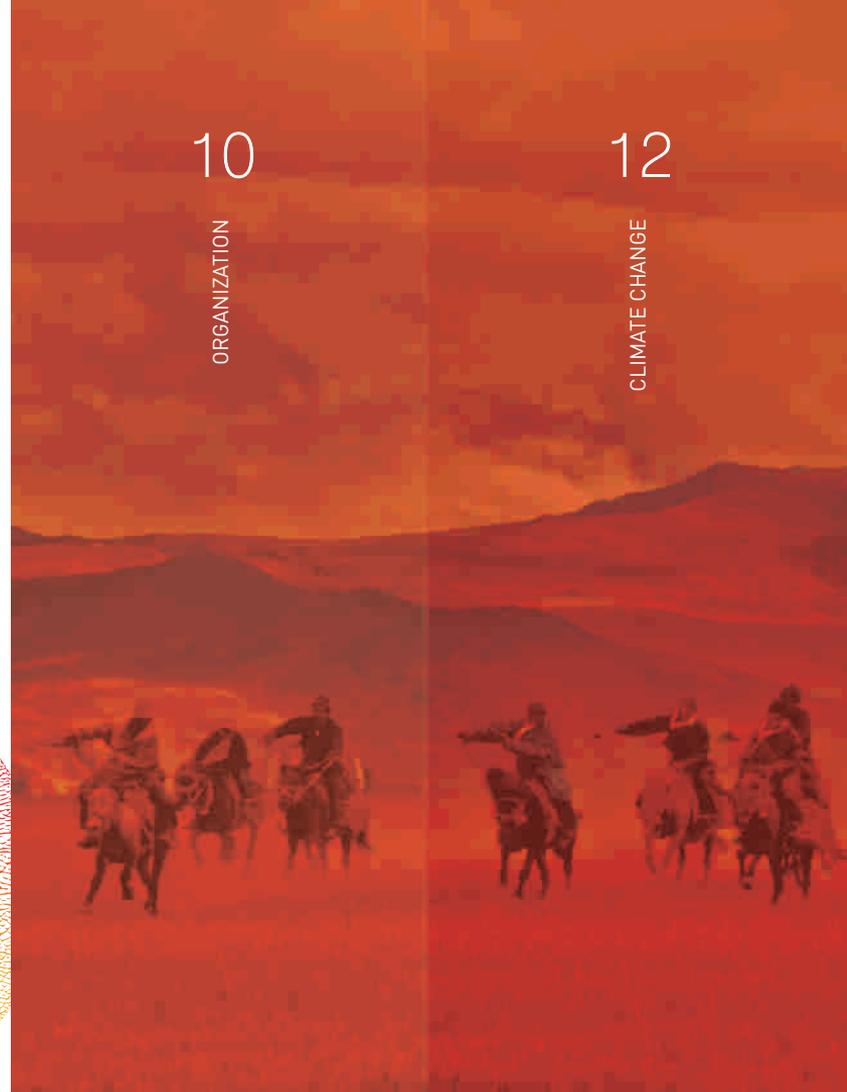
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ORGANIZATION

The Central Himalayan Environment Association, CHEA in short, was founded on October 2, 1981, on a day which has special significance for India, being the birth-day of the Father of the Nation, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. The society was registered soon afterwards in May, 1982. Arguably CHEA is one of the earliest societies founded in Northern India which had 'the environment and the livelihood of the people in the Himalayas' as its core concern.

Much water has flown in the great Himalayan rivers and the Indian Himalayas have since been witness to much distress, conflict, degradation,

demographic dynamics, political restructuring and impacts of various global revolutions and their regional and local impacts. CHEA has since espoused many mountain causes, engaged itself actively in scores of action-research on human and environmental aspects and livelihood-related projects and continues to be so involved to this day.

Since the Rio Earth Summit in 1992 with the inclusion of Chapter 13- 'Managing Fragile Ecosystems : Sustainable Mountain Development' in the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), the importance of mountain social-

ecological systems have been acknowledged for the first time on a global scale. Establishment of CHEA, let it be recalled, pre-dated the Rio Summit by more than a full decade. To ensure solution of increasing pressure on natural resource for rural livelihoods CHEA has developed strategies for strengthening grassroots environmental governance and undertaking action research.



Prominence

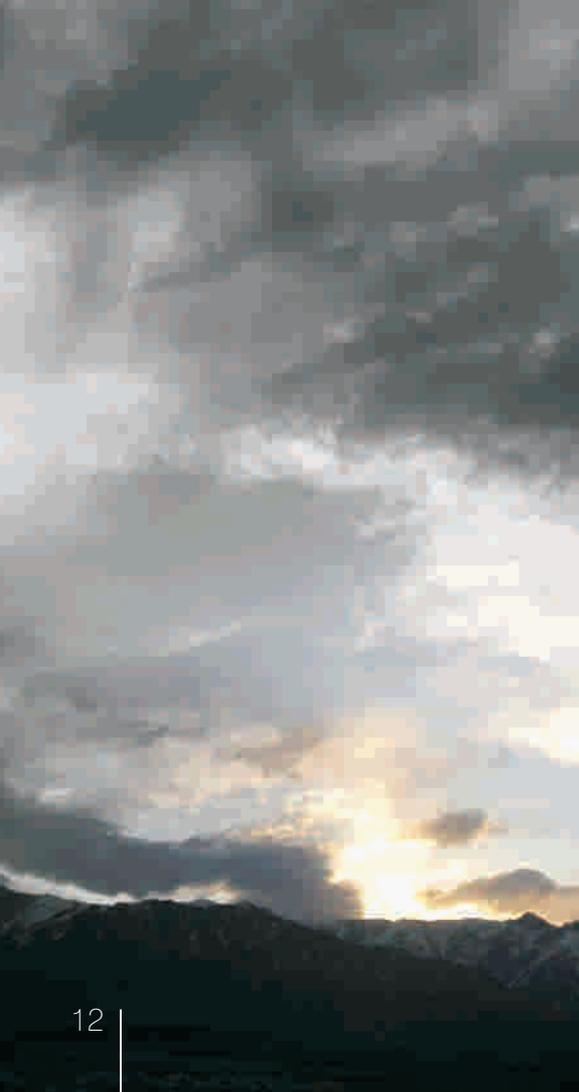
- Environment
- Human Resources Development
- Livelihood and sustainable development
- Infrastructure development
- Social development
- Research and Development

Thematic Groups

- Climate Change, with specific reference to Mountains and Adaptation Activities for Mountain
- Rural Livelihood Initiatives in Mountain regions for mitigating Rural Poverty Art, Culture and Handicrafts promotion in mountains
- Research and Documentation on the Mountains and the Regional Best Practices

Management and membership

CHEA stands with twelve members in the Council along with one hundred and twenty one life members and two Institutional members.



CLIMATE CHANGE

with special reference to
Mountain and Adaptation
Activities for Mountain Region

"What we are doing to the forests of the world is but a mirror reflection of what we are doing to ourselves and to one another."

- Mahatma Gandhi

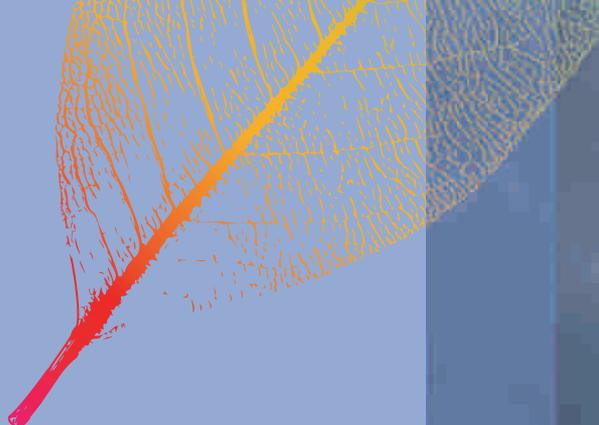


Climate change is generally recognized as one of the greatest challenges of this century and is projected to have potentially severe impacts on developing countries. Climate change and global warming are the main causes of concern for both policy makers (World Governments) and people as this issue is now affecting every core of life due to frequent fluctuation in weather trends. Expansion of flooding areas, heavy and untimely snowfall in Europe and other parts of the earth are some examples such as floods in Leh a cold desert of India in 2010.

Forests contain a substantial part of the planet's carbon; therefore, current rates of forest loss contribute to almost 20 percent of total emissions of carbon dioxide. Climate change and forests are intrinsically linked: climate change is a threat to forests, and protecting forests from conversion and degradation helps mitigate the impacts of climate change.

We as an organization, engage in many ways to fight this particular problem and to ensure sustainability of the mountains by engaging rural hill communities in decision making and building their capacities along with improvement in their awareness level. The effort of CHEA at Lamgara to educate and train the local community is one such example that has been mentioned in the Mission Document of National Mission of Green India, an ambitious Mission of Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Government of India (GoI). They underline the effort and usefulness of strengthening local community institutions by **Building a cadre of community youth for ecosystem restoration** as a Means to achieve Mission Target which quotes "Given the fast changing rural scenario with increase in the number of educated unemployed/underemployed youth, the Mission would support development of youth cadres to lead the charge at the local level. Support of research institutions,

universities/colleges from local area, Forest Department and NGOs would help develop this cadre as Self Employed Change Agents (SECA). The example of the Carbon assessment project in Lamgara block in Uttarakhand proves the point that rural educated youth are quick to pick up skills, and have huge potential to provide support to the community in planning, implementation and monitoring of the greening program at the local level . The cadre of community youths will help Mission activities at the local level with active support of FD and other agencies. This will also augment capacity of Forest Department to facilitate Mission activities with existing regular staff." The community has been trained to monitor and estimate c-sequestration rates in VPs and to build up inventory to know how much their VP forest has been accumulating carbon from the atmosphere year by year as well as to adopt new appropriate means by



which the pressure on the VP forest gradually decreases. Community members, especially youths, were trained to handle modern gadgetry i.e., GPS and use of GIS for monitoring the forest in a precise way. The process was initiated in 2003 from two VPs i.e., Dhaili and Toli under Kyoto Think Global Act Local project as a research partner of multinational project to build advocacy for inclusion of community forestry in the Kyoto Protocol.



MONITORING AND ESTIMATION OF CARBON SEQUESTRATION

The data collected from the VPs suggest that the VP forests have been accumulating CO₂ at the rate of 2.79 c t/ha/yr (figure 1) where the highest is in Asota VP 4.42 c t/ha/yr and the lowest in degraded forest of Dhaili VP 1.20 c t/ha/yr.

Data collected by the field investigators has been analysed by putting them in the developed allometric equation for different tree species.

The independent field verification of VPs has been carried out from time to time by experts and academicians to monitor the accuracy level of the data collected by the field investigators. According to the verifiers report the level of learning in using GPS was quite satisfactory among the field investigators, whereas biomass data which was collected by field investigators differed with the evaluation team's data by around 3-8% across the verified forest strata.

The monitoring and evaluation of VP forests have been further extended to 15 VPs including earlier VP forests and stratum with the support of Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Mumbai as a research component of the sanctioned project entitled "Strengthening Rural Community Managed Natural Resource Institutions (Van Panchayats) for Enhancing Livelihood" to strengthen VPs for enhancing livelihood.



Figure 1. | Rate of C sequestration in project VPs

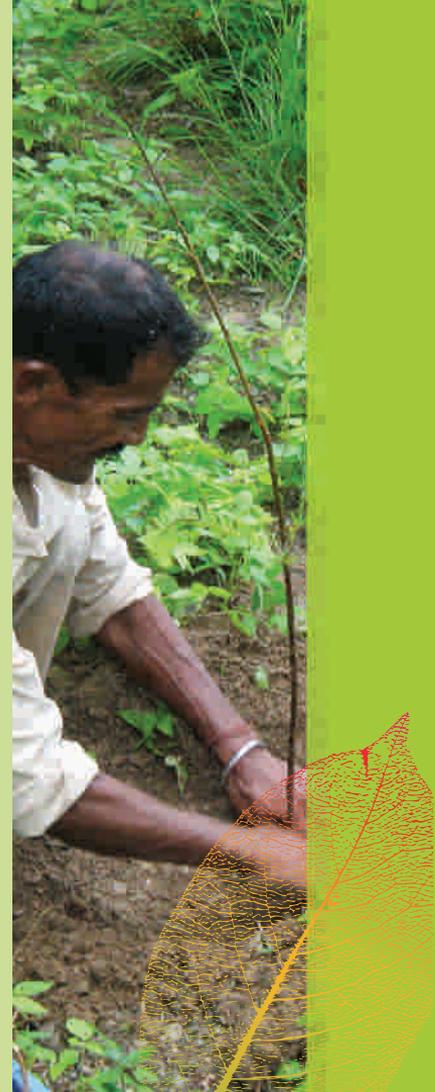
ADAPTATION & MITIGATION
MEASURES

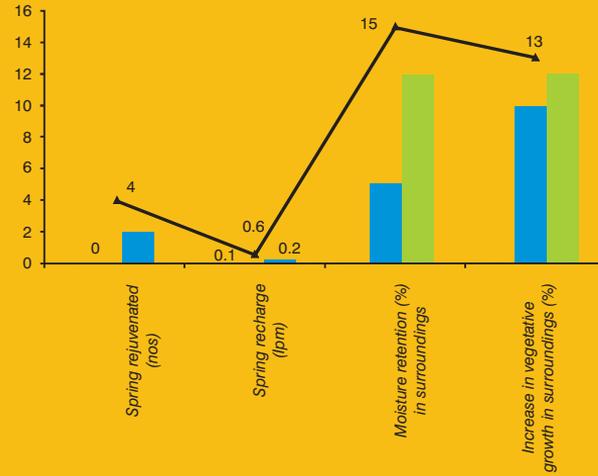
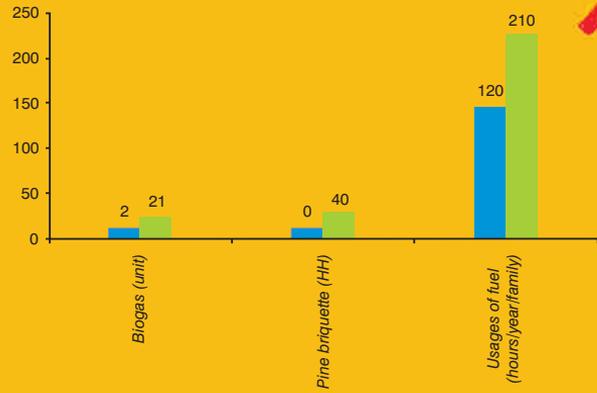
Apart from monitoring and estimating biomass and c-sequestration rates in the VP forests, the appropriate technologies have been also introduced to cut down the pressure on forests and natural resources. Alternative energy resources e.g. improved biogas units are being introduced in Van Panchayat villages (Figure 2).

The improved species of fodder grasses are being planted in the bunds of the farm fields as well as in the VP forests to fulfil the requirement of nutritious fodder for villagers. This has resulted in enhancing their livelihood as well as decreasing the pressure over VP forests e.g., reduction in open grazing by 35% and fodder collection by 20% in the VP forest.

Reviving traditional knowledge of water conservation would be path-breaking initiative as it has been taken under the project where a number of micro reservoirs (Khal-Khanti in Hindi) have been constructed in the VPs (Figure 3). The efforts are encouraging as it has complemented both rain water harvesting and soil erosion.

The project was initiated in 2008 and after three years, impacts are more visible at field level. The VPs are now nurturing undergrowth and regeneration has significantly improved by 6 to 7% due to restriction on biotic interference in plantation sites. It has also enhanced community participation towards conservation of natural resources. Now degraded areas have been treated through fodder grass promotion and plantation of appropriate species in 70 ha areas (Figure 4) along with the creation of natural earthen ponds and trenches covering 20,000 cubic meter area to develop model demonstration for further replication.



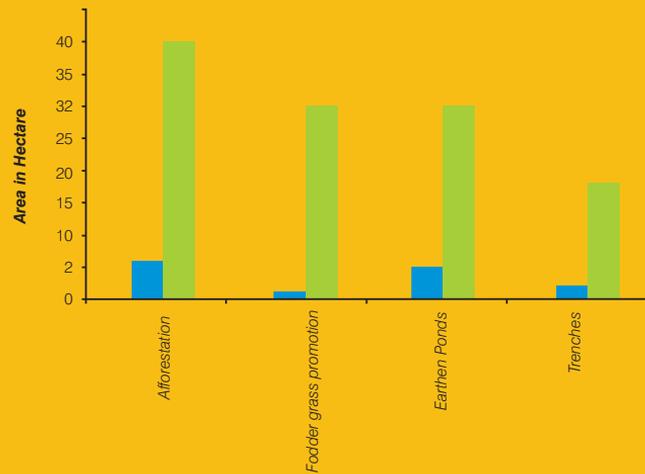


■ 2008
■ 2011

■ YEAR 1
■ YEAR 2
▲ YEAR 3

Figure 2. | **Status of use of alternative energy**

Figure 3. | **Impact of micro reservoirs in project VPs**



■ 2008
■ 2011

Figure 4. | Treatment of degraded areas in VPs





AWARENESS & CAPACITY BUILDING OF STAKEHOLDERS

Climate change cannot be mitigated only by leaving communities in isolation. It is of utmost importance to accompany communities, particularly rural communities, in this global fight of existence. Mountain Communities are always closely connected with Nature, and their livelihood is dependent on the resources available naturally. From generations, this intimate relationship has been in existence between nature and man, however, it is now necessary to induce Natural Management System in a new way and build the capacities of the rural people to use natural resources in a sustainable manner.

Communities have been trained on a regular basis for handling modern gadgetries e.g., Global Positioning System (GPS), the basics of Geographic Information System (GIS) etc. to mark and locate the permanent plots (quadrates) in forests. Training on monitoring and estimating biomass/carbon mass e.g., measuring Circumference at Breast Height (CBH), placing quadrates, identifying species, identifying trees, saplings and seedlings, etc. has been organized for strengthening the capacities of grass root level field investigators identified within the community members.

Developing Rural Resource Persons (RRPs) have twin benefits i.e. one is to create awareness of climate change issues and the other is to extend their outreach by promoting various technologies at village level. Addressing Natural Resource Management (NRM) and its impact on the current world and the problem of climate change to a greater extent

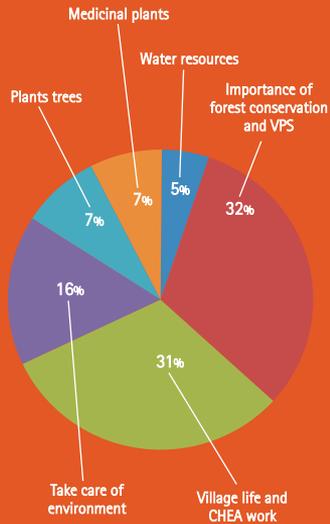


Figure 5. What did you learn from your visit?

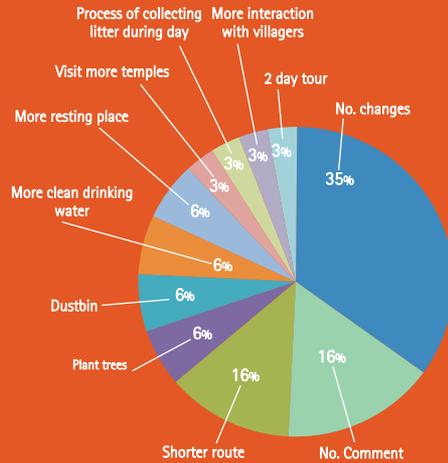


Figure 6. Do you have any suggestions for making the day more useful?

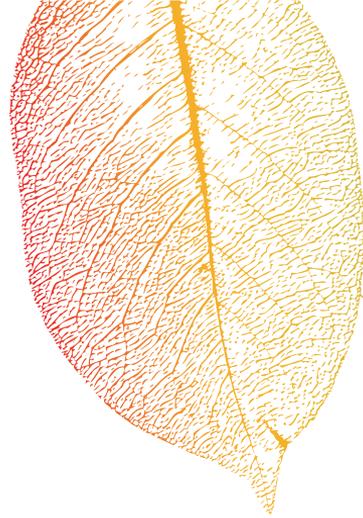
is prerequisite. The issues were addressed through workshops, seminars and meetings with the local rural community, students, as well as providing a joint platform to share the wider impact in mountains especially the Indian Himalayan Mountains. To work on the agenda and fulfil the mandate of the organisation, state and various district level workshops for Head of Village Forest Councils (VFCs) were organised to discuss the issues of community forestry and the existing status of Van Panchayat forests.

Eco Tourism is one of the potential sectors by which both awareness as well as the resources of the community forest can be increased by the community through sustainable usage. With this very thought, the



programme entitled "Developing Compass of Environmental Education Tourism in Community Forests (Van Panchayats): Learning to Sustainability" has been conducted in the community forests of Lamgara development block of Almora district with the support of The Rufford Small Grant Foundation, United Kingdom. The objective of the programme is to educate school children about biodiversity, traditional rural life and the practices adopted to conserve natural resources as well as to create an opportunity of income for villagers. An inventory and a manual for environment education were developed for community forests. In addition, a common template for developing resource inventory and a training manual for organising environmental education tour were also developed.

During the process of developing and training of members of VFCs, two test field visits were also organised for students of Sharda Public School and



Maharishi Vidya Mandir, Almora. The outcomes of both the field tests for the manual and the conclusion of the tour were shared with the different stakeholders and policy makers by organising meetings and workshops at regional and state level.

Women are the main stakeholders and users of the community forests and their sensitization would have a significant impact on addressing climate change issues on a wider scale. Addressing women of the rural

hills to challenge climate change through building their capacities has been undertaken with the support of United Nation Environment Programme (UNEP) Eco - Peace Leadership Centre, South Korea under the project "Capacity building of women members of village forest councils for sustainable management of community forests in the Indian Himalayas". Under the project various activities were undertaken before organising capacity building workshops for the VFCs' women members e.g., conducting Training Need Assessment (TNA), developing a training manual and awareness material, etc. Analysis of TNA has given a sound and authentic base to identify knowledge and skill needs of the women to enhance their performance in managing community forests. Analysis shows that only 23% of women are aware about the formation process of VFC, however, 45% have knowledge about the resources available in the VP forests (Figure 7).

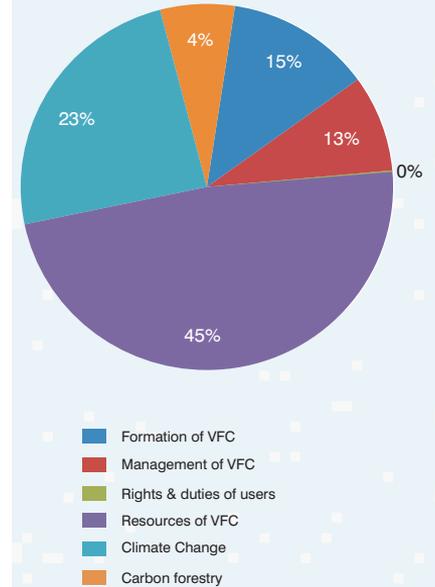


Figure 7. Knowledge & awareness level of women folks regarding VFC and community forestry

RURAL LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES

in Mountain Regions for
Mitigating Rural Poverty

"development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

-Brundtland Commission, 1987

The mountain communities are always dependent on the forests and its resources. However, as the global scenario has been changing extensively, the mountains are suffering harsh environmental degradation resulting in scarcity of resources of daily substances such as food, fuel, water and fodder, etc. Consequently this leads to out migration of rural mountain people, particularly males to the urban in search of employment, leaving behind women along with elders and children.

This peculiar scenario of out migration has resulted in lessening of skilled and valuable working hands and creates additional pressure on women's shoulders. The availability of livelihood resources at village level would be helpful to restrict migration rates as well as the induction of appropriate technologies which will improve the livelihood status of the rural community.



Sustainable Mountain Development was the topic of concern at the First United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, where sustainable rural development and biodiversity conservation were included in Agenda 21 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. This year 2012, the world met once again in Rio de Janeiro to analyse the journey of 20 years since the last conference and to discuss the Green Economy in the context of sustainable development poverty eradication and institutional framework for sustainable development.

CHEA is very much concerned by and agrees with the definitive quote about sustainable development given by the Brundtland Commission in its report entitled "Our common future" (under the leadership of Mr. Gro Harlem Brundtland, Former PM of Norway in 1987) and working intensively for sustainable livelihood development and natural resource management.

In the Lamgara, project entitled "Strengthening Community Managed Institutions (Van Panchayats) for enhancing livelihood option in Uttarakhand" has shown encouraging impact on livelihood and environmental development. The process of sustainable livelihood development has been undertaken by introducing various components i.e., rain water harvesting, cash crops cultivation, appropriate technologies (poly house, sprinklers), non farm activities (bee keeping, poultry, animal husbandry), etc.

As a part of promoting sustainable livelihood options to a maximum numbers of people in the hills of Uttarakhand, different activities have been undertaken with the support of various agencies, line department, experts and allied rural development programmes.

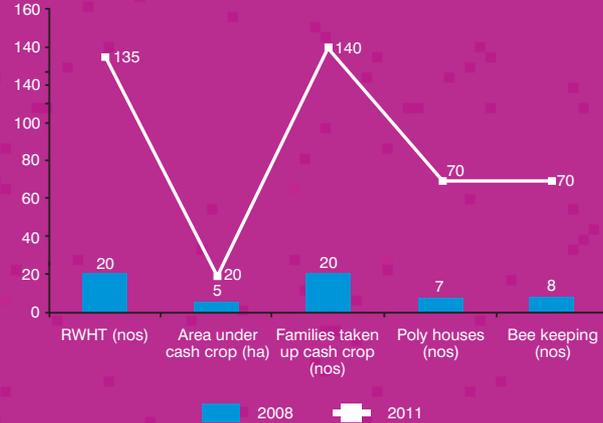


Figure 8. | Livelihood promotion activities



NON FARM SECTOR

Under the non farm sector activities livestock improvement and nutritious fodder grass has been promoted both at household level and in VPs (fodder banking). The fodder promotion undertaken in the vicinity of household has resulted in a huge success in project area. Since project intervention, 75 tonnes of fodder has been harvested and 14 tonnes of planting material was sold to adjoining villages resulting in generating income of Rs. 35000.00 for SHGs (Figure 10).

In the initial phase of the project, Artificial Insemination (AI) was not too popular among the community and cross breeds were rare. But over the years, efforts to promote and make the community aware of livestock management and dairy have been fruitful as communities are now undertaking commercial aspects of animal husbandry more seriously, and adopting AI and vaccination as an integral part of livestock management (Figure 11).

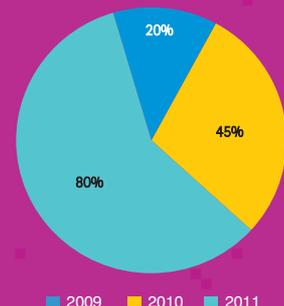


Figure 9. | **Benefited families in project VPs**

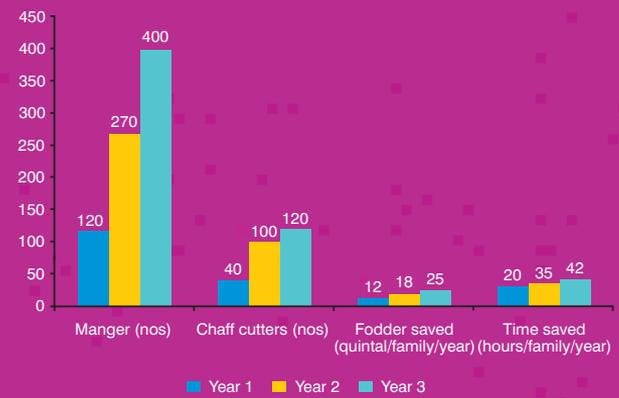


Figure 10. | **Impact of appropriate techniques in fodder management**

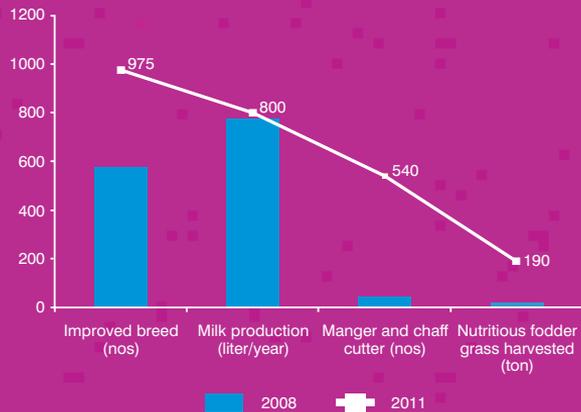


Figure 11. | Livestock promotion at household level

Improved breeds and sufficient nutritious fodder alone can not complete the cycle of better practices of livestock management, as optimum utilization of fodder need to be ensured for the purpose. Use of mangers and chaff cutters to minimise the wastage of fodder has been immensely successful in the project area.

Horticulture has a prime importance in the agrarian economy of Uttarakhand state in general and for hilly region in particular. The horticulture sector promises good economic returns and if bee keeping is integrated with agriculture as activity it could further enhance productivity on one hand and also create job opportunities on the other. In view of the importance of beekeeping in the agrarian economy and its role in livelihood generation, along with maintaining and enhancing biodiversity, the bee-based programmes have been undertaken in support of various partners viz., International Centre for

Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Nepal through "Improving Livelihoods through Knowledge Partnerships and Value Chains of Bee Products and Services in the Himalayas"; NABARD's Rural Innovation Fund programme entitled "Appropriate Technologies for Strengthening Bee Based Livelihood Activities in Rural Hills" at Paharpani, Nainital and SDTT under "Strengthening of community managed natural resource institutions (Van Panchayats) for enhancing livelihood" at Lamgara Development Block of Almora district.

Promotion of movable hives, colony development, developing resource persons and exercising Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) are the key objectives of the project through which bee-based sustainable livelihoods have been generated in the project areas.

Almost 80% of different species of fruits and crops are dependent on bee pollination. Apple crop is entirely



dependent on them, the production, size, and colour all depend on how bee pollination occurs during the blooming season. Orchardists of the project area have been well-convinced that the placement of bee colonies during the blooming period will result in better quality production of crops, particularly apples. With support of ICIMOD, Nepal action research was undertaken to value the

pollination services of bees in apple orchards in four different locations of Paharpani, Nainital and Lamgara, Almora. The finding of the research illustrated that the production and quality of apple in orchards where the colonies were placed was comparatively better than the control sites i.e. 32 kg/tree in managed bee pollination site and 15 kg/tree in orchards with natural pollination.

Cash crop production and optimum utilization of appropriate technologies is the key of sustainable livelihood and environmental development. Due to the small and fragmented landholdings with an average less than 1 ha per household, emphasis is required on sophisticated techniques of agriculture and promotion of high yielding crop varieties (Figure 12).



Figure 12. | Cash crop promotion in VPs

The component of horticulture promotion as well as emphasis on appropriate technologies have been major core activities undertaken by CHEA in support of various esteemed organizations e.g., "Strengthening of community managed natural resource institutions (Van Panchayats) for enhancing livelihood in Uttarakhand" in 15 VPs of Lamgara Development Block of Almora District with support of Sir Dorabji Tata Trust (SDTT), Mumbai; cluster development programme of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) such as Infusion of appropriate rural technologies for enhancing off-season and protected vegetable cultivation in Okhalkanda.

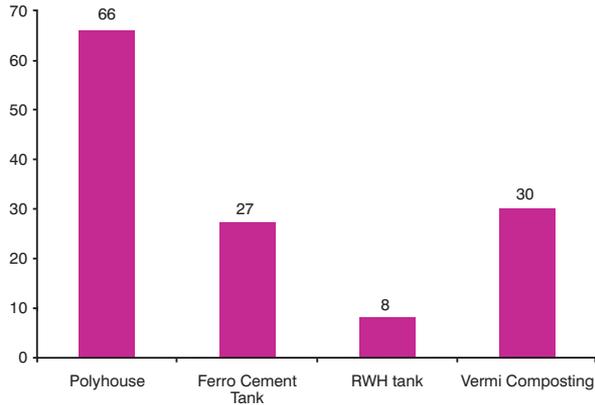


Figure 13. | **Promotion of appropriate technologies**

During the period of 2011-12 a total of 126.95 ha area (Figure 14) has been covered with horticultural activities by promoting high yielding varieties of vegetables, inducing organic farming, enhancing cash crop production, introducing appropriate technologies i.e., polyhouse, water harvesting and vermi composting in the project villages (Figure 13).

Since the initiation of the project, in all 424 families benefited and out of them 120 families have taken cash crop as a major horticultural practice and over all, 30 families have taken up vegetable cultivation for commercial gains.

The horticulture sector comprises of better economic returns from per unit area in comparison to traditional agricultural farming by practising off season vegetables cultivation, fruits, medicinal plants, floriculture, etc. It has been experienced during

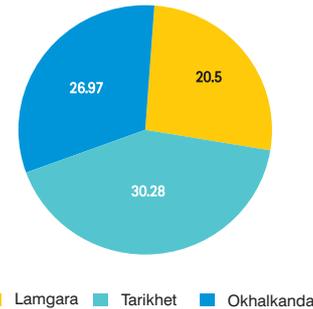
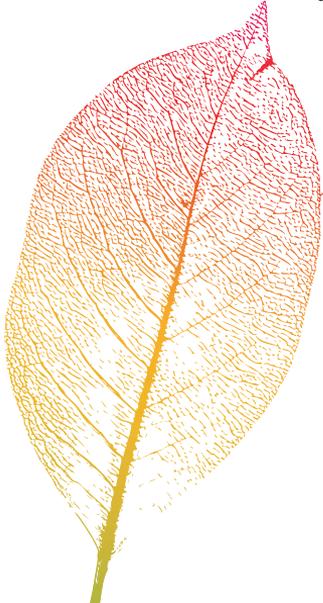


Figure 14. | **Covered area under horticulture activities**

implementing the project on promotion of organic farming in excessive chemical prone belt of Tarikhet development block in Almora district, that organic farming can bring significant changes in farming sectors by increasing the product value, reducing production cost, and decreasing dependency on external inputs. It not only helps in environment protection but also ensures food security. Therefore, organic farming is more than just renouncing the use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers. Valuing past experiences by initiating another project on organic farming entitled "Off season vegetable cultivation through organic interventions" in Tarikhet, Almora funded by NABARD with the objective to ensure quality production of vegetables through follow up of organic Package of Practices (PoPs) for sustainable horticulture and to mitigate the challenges of climate change alteration in rain-fed and rain shed areas.





MEDICINAL AND AROMATICS (MAP)

Many medicinal and aromatic plants are endemic to the Uttarakhand mountain region. Approximately 1600 species have been listed that are used as raw material for manufacturing of Ayurvedic and Unani formulations. Industries' requirement for essential oils extracted from the aromatic plants for fragrance and flavour in food, aromatherapy, pharmaceuticals etc. are in high demand and have subsequently increased.

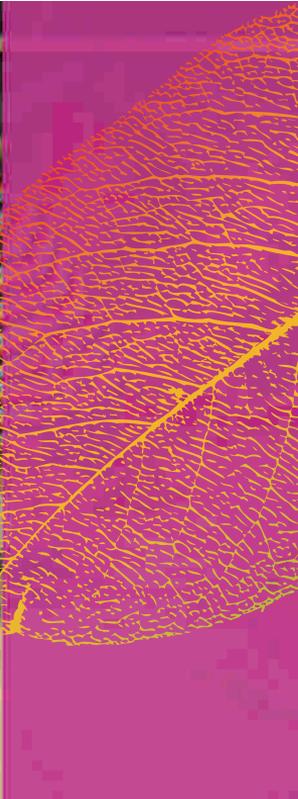
Many of the aromatic plants are weed or plants growing naturally in uncultivated conditions in forest and waste land as they have high adaptability and can grow with relatively low crop management inputs. Aromatic plants are annual, biennial and perennial in nature and can be cultivated to gain substantial sustainable income. Hence, there is a need to consider management and use of MAP along with NTFPs under a community forestry framework. The pilot project with support of Himtohan, Dehradun entitled

"Sustaining Rural Livelihoods through the Cultivation and Conservation of Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) in Uttarakhand" has been implemented in 7 VPs of Lamgara with the objective to use these lessons learnt for up scaling the efforts of strengthening community and income generation sources in the hill areas of Uttarakhand.

Quality planting material is the major constraint or, if available, it is in limited quantity. To ensure the timely availability of quality planting stock, three nurseries have been established i.e., Sirsora, Dhaili and Guna, to facilitate interested farmers along with developing their capabilities towards carrying out these activities in additional sites. Initially, the plantations of both tree and herb species were undertaken in 10 ha land of 4 VPs along with 1.74 ha private land under MAP activities.

Creating innovation in marketing systems is a massive challenge due to the domination of existing channels and also the fact that most of the vegetables are perishable in nature and there are limited storage facilities. Considering these issues as an utmost importance for enhancing livelihoods of the hill farmers, the component of Networking and Market Linkages has been undertaken through various projects. In 2008, CHEA was entrusted to support Agribusiness as Divisional Support Agency (DSA) for Nainital Division under Uttarakhand Decentralised Watershed Development Programme (UDWDP). In all 33 revenue villages of 05 micro watersheds were undertaken in the project. The project was implemented through the cooperative "Paharapani Utpadak Evam Vipran Self Reliant Cooperative" registered under self reliant cooperative act as an umbrella organisation for 43 Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs) and 644 farmer families. Beside the

cooperative a group of 4 members (progressive group) was also formed for initiating commercial floriculture under hi-tech polyhouses. The farmers of the region were facilitated through distribution of inputs, providing technical services, developing market channels, marketing plan and break even through cooperative and associating them with information communication technologies i.e., Reuters Market Light (RML).





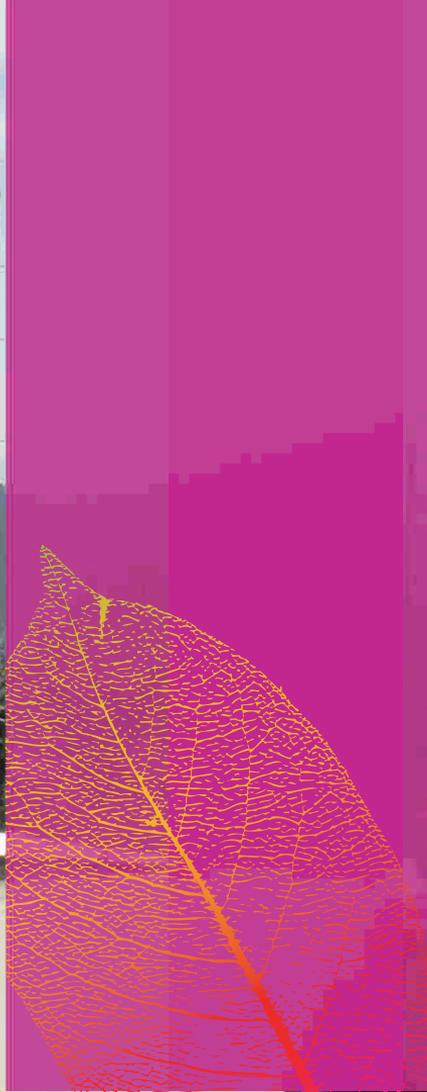
CAPACITY BUILDING

Training and capacity building is an integral part of Thematic Action Group (TAG) - Rural Livelihood Initiative. Rural communities have been trained and their capacities have also been built up to carry out these initiatives in a sustainable manner. Village consultation workshops, trainings, workshops and exposure visits are the most important component for strengthening the capacities of rural communities especially farmers, Self Help Groups (SHGs), FIGs, Cooperatives and progressive farmers. The various programmes were carried out to ensure the communities' commitment towards adopting appropriate technologies for income enhancement and livelihood improvement.

Cooperative movement of India is the largest movement which empower rural India and prove as an instrument for the socio-economic development. NABARD has been engaged in the promotion of cooperative movements since last

two decades through capacity building, financial aids, etc. With the support of NABARD, SHGs formation and linkages project has been initiated in Almora (Tarikhet development block) and Nainital (Okhalkanda and Dhari development blocks) districts of Uttarakhand. Under the project 96 SHGs have been formed till date of which 77 are women SHGs. The total members in these SHGs is 986 (814 female) with the aggregate savings stands at Rs. 13,01,900.00 and the cash credit limit of 30 SHGs has been ensured during the period.

Formation of farmer clubs is also a unique activity supported by NABARD to overcome the constraint of low income from agricultural sector. It has shown positive results in context of developing backward and forward linkages through participatory approaches among marginalised farmers.



The gender balance was ensured during organising capacity building programmes and was need based for fulfilling their real need in diverse sectors. This has resulted in developing a pool of Rural Resource Persons (RRPs) to facilitate villagers for sustainability of appropriate technologies. Exposure visits to different institutions and regions have encouraged community members to reassess their existing practices and also to undertake new interventions.

ART, CULTURE AND HANDICRAFTS
PROMOTION IN MOUNTAINS





"Artists create identities for cultures and societies."

- Anonymous

Art and handicraft creation through the local craftsmanship and material expresses the culture of the communities and cultural outline of the societies. Handloom and handicrafts are those products of the communities which are produced manually from their indigenous technologies (Sharma & Borthakur, 2008).

Tribes of Uttarakhand have a unique art and culture along with handicraft which they have been practicing since generations. The socio-cultural practices of these tribes are reflected in their arts and handicrafts. Handlooms and handicrafts are usually one of the main occupations of the communities to earn their livelihood. However, some customs are on the edge of extinction, and some of them have acquainted and accustomed themselves according to the changes in society and market trends. Several such dying traditions of art and culture are in dire need of revival.

Carpet weaving

Craftsmen of Munsyari in Pithoragarh district are well known for their wool-products like shawl, carpet, chutka, caps and sweaters which is a century old traditions of the habitants. The region is mainly dominated by Bhotia and Kumauni community, whose principal occupation is weaving, and most of them have an individual handloom unit. Despite having enormous experience and fame for craft they are not generating enough income due to the high cost of production and market competition. In 2010, a NABARD project under Cluster Development for carpet weaving in Munsyari has been undertaken to improve the existing mechanism of carpet weaving through a participatory manner, promoting appropriate advance technologies, and uplifting the economic status of weavers by developing a unique brand of products.

To ensure better outreach of the project and to understand the collaborative and participatory approach, 28 Self Help Groups (SHGs) as carpet enterprise groups have been formed or adopted. These groups are now functioning as a unit under an umbrella organization "Milam Glacier Bunkar Mahasangh" which has been formed to facilitate local weavers on both backward and forward market linkages. The groups have been trained for strengthening their capacities to handle different aspects of carpet-weaving and effective financial management.

To strengthen the weavers, renovation of sub centre and existing traditional looms was an important activity during the financial year 2010-11. In all, one sub centre and 15 looms were renovated to promote weaving with more enthusiasm. To further strengthen their capacities and upgrade their existing crafts to a certain level, exposure visits and trainings on designing, dyeing techniques, etc. were conducted. Gradually, the impact is now visible due to remarkable efforts of weavers and facilitators in up-gradation of quality of products and creating better returns for the weavers.





Nettle Fibre Diversification

Another such endeavour to promote traditional art and culture, CHEA carried out project entitled "Diversification in Himalayan Nettle Fibre and Training Programme with Artisan Groups" in Munsiyari, Pithoragarh district with support of Uttarakhand Bamboo and Fibre Development Board (UBFDB), Dehradun. The project was designed with a singular focus of linking local resources with skills to explore and establish multiple alternatives in economics and livelihood opportunities for the inhabitants of the high Himalayan region.

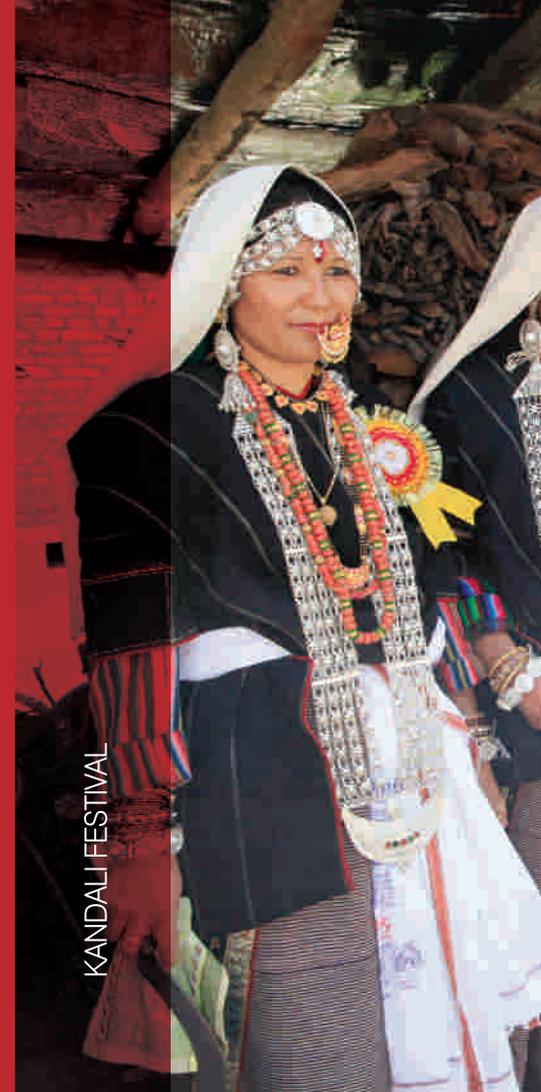
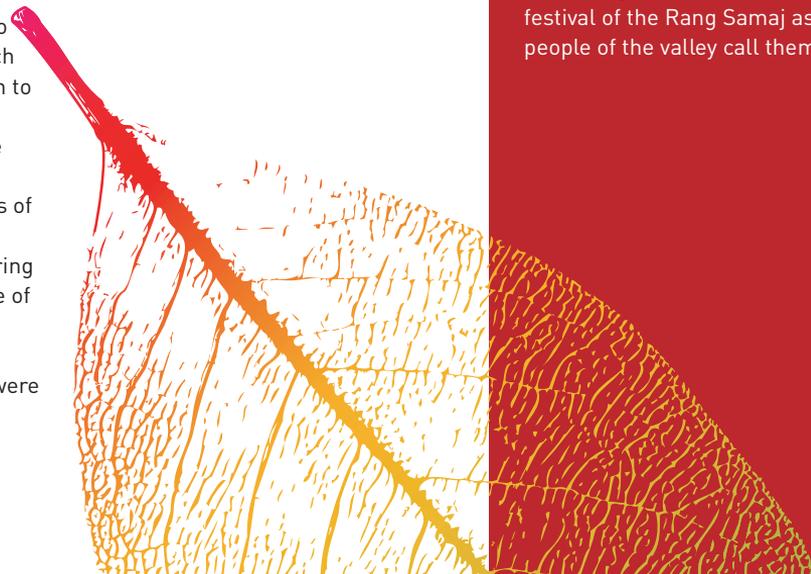
One such opportunity lies in Himalayan Nettle (*Urtica dioica* L.) or popularly known as Bicchu Buti or Daas Kandaali in Uttarakhand. Traditionally each part of the plant has been used for multifarious applications i.e., medicine, food, industrial, cosmetics, fibre etc. Out of these mentioned utilization of Himalayan Nettle, natural fibre for textile industry, is of utmost

importance currently due to the fact that this single activity itself has the potential to generate multiple opportunities at every stage, from plantation to marketing. It has also the potential of harnessing as well as boosting several traditional skills like spinning, weaving, sewing, knitting and crocheting. Nettle fibre has generated deep interest in the global textile world which has been looking for a more eco-friendly alternative to cotton.

The project was carried out in two phases, in the first phase research and development was undertaken to analyse the exiting value chain, structure in nettle craft, available infrastructure facilities at project site, and to access the basic skills of the artisans as well as their aspiration and requirements. During this phase of project a wide range of prototypes and techniques were achieved in collaboration with 30 artisans. The finalised products were the basis for making all the preparation for the training

programme with artisans. In the second phase of the project training programme was organised for strengthening the capacities of the local artisans. In all 41 artisans of project area participated in this 24 days training programme.

In the month of October, 2011 the Chaundas valley of Kumaon, Uttarakhand once again witnessed the joy and victorious cries of "Rang Samaj" over a Kandali plant. Once in every 12 years the flower of the Kandali plants (Strobilanthes wallichii) in the Chaundans valley of the Kumaon Himalayas blooms. The air is filled with the scent and the buzzing of bees, while the hills turn blue, making an unforgettable sight. Coinciding with this is the Kandali festival of the Rang Samaj as the people of the valley call themselves.



KANDALI FESTIVAL



The Chaudans valley is remote, in the Dharchula tehsil of Pithoragarh district of Kumaon, Uttarakhand. It lies between the Kali and the Dhauri rivers with the inner line in the route of Kailash Mansarovar yatra. The Rang are a colourful people with Mongoloid features and with a strong imprint of Tibetan culture as is evident in their dress. However, they are Hindus with houses akin to those elsewhere in Kumaon. The prosperous heritage of the community is reflected in their substantial stone houses with elaborate wooden carvings. The community is being enterprising, educated and prosperous.

There are numerous tales of the origin of the Kandali festival, in which women take the lead. According to the popular one, the valley was once attacked while the men were away for trade. The brave women repelled the enemy, who hid in the Kandali bushes, and they attacked the bushes and destroyed the enemy. The festival commemorates their bravery.

Another version is that a widow's only son was pricked by the Kandali plant and died. The women therefore destroy the plant ceremonially to remind the Samaj of the incident and to prevent further mishaps. However, the plant is not poisonous and the leaves are used as fodder and the twigs as fuel except during the year in which it blooms.

The 12-yearly blooms last about two months between August and mid October. The festival is on for about a week, on different days in different clusters of villages in the valley. It used to be held on the same day throughout the valley.

The festival in each village begins with a puja where Shiva in the form of a barley and buck-wheat flour mixture Shiva linga (called Dalan) is worshipped. Liquor is used for this as also other major pujas and death rituals in this area. The puja utensils are made of bronze, silver or copper. Every household perform it in a decorated corner of the courtyard.

Invocations to all the deities and demigods of the Hindu pantheon are chanted, and the Dalan is worshipped with liquor, milk, butter, go mutra (cow's urine), water and rice. The rice is cast towards the sky while the praises sound is produced by rubbing a sharp knife across a bronze utensil. People pray for prosperity. The individual pujas are followed by community feast which is vegetarian.

The women and men in their traditional dress and laden with gold and silver jewellery assemble around a tree on the sacred ground or "dev bhoomi" of the village. Strips of white cloth are tied to the tree and a flag is raised. The "adi dev" (ancient deity, or first deity) is invoked amidst the sound of auspicious musical instruments such as the dhol and the nagara and each one invokes the favourite deity.

A procession is formed behind the flag. The women lead the procession, each armed with a 'ril' (instrument used in compacting carpet on the

loom) followed by men armed with swords and shields, and children. The oldest woman and man lead the groups. As they sing and dance their music echoes in the valley.

On approaching the blooms, war like tunes are played and war cries uttered, and women attack the bushes with their 'ril'. The men then come to their aid, and the bushes are hacked. The women also uproot the bushes and take them back as the spoils of the war. On a nearby level ground the bushes are stacked in the form of a man, which the men then attack with swords and shields. Victory cries are raised and rice grains are again cast towards the sky to honour the deities with prayer that the Rang Samaj may be ever victorious over enemies.





The enthusiasm and emotions have to be seen to be believed. All the members of the community, even those living elsewhere, return to their villages for the event. On the return of the procession to the village an assembly known as the "Sav-dhoom-sabha" is held, at which sweetmeats, liquor and fruits are consumed; the deities are again worshipped with flowers. Festivity, dancing and music continue throughout the night. Residents of other villages participate in the event. It is a relief from the daily chores and an occasion to visit other villages.

The Rang Samaj is free from evils such as dowry. Re-marriage and widow marriage are acceptable. Women enjoy a high status. The members of the community have a tradition of helping each other and of assisting families where a death has taken place, or a marriage is to take place, with gifts of rice.



RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRE ON THE MOUNTAINS AND THE REGIONAL BEST PRACTICES



Thematic Action Group - Research cum Documentation Centre on the Mountains and the regional best practices has been initiated to identify, document and disseminate the case studies and best practices in the Indian Himalayan region. The main objective behind initiating the Indian Mountain Initiative (IMI) is to provide a specific forum for those issues that are vital for the Himalayas.

Through the IMI, CHEA has resolved to undertake this Open and Continuous Dialogue on mountain concerns, through Annual Thematic Summits and by encouraging the establishment of various Thematic Network spread over the Indian mountain states on various 'mountain - themes and concerns'. In this spirit, The First Sustainable Mountain Development Summit of IMI was organised in Nainital on the 21st and 22nd of May, 2011.

SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN
DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT (SMD) - NAINITAL, 2011





The inaugural SMD was focused on four themes (i) Hydro-Power Project in Mountain Regions, (ii) Adaptation Measures under Climate Change Scenario in Mountain Region, (iii) Rural Tourism in Mountain regions, and (iv) Community Forestry in Mountain Region. All four themes are current and have a direct bearing on the mountain regions and various communities living therein. Not only this, the themes are also of direct relevance to millions of people living in the plains adjacent to the mountain regions.

The summit was a two day event, inaugurated by Her Excellency Mrs. Margaret Alva, Governor of Uttarakhand. Dr. R.K. Pachauri, DG TERI; Dr. Andreas Schild, DG, ICIMOD and Mr. Manfred Haebig, Principal Advisor, RED Programme, GIZ - India also addressed during the inaugural session.

The inaugural session of the summit was followed by two breakout sessions on Day I and Day II. Each breakout session was chaired and

facilitated by a moderator and a discussant. The summit also featured two side events - the First Himalayan Photography Competition and an Exhibition on the progress made by the state of Uttarakhand in the area of Herbs and Medicinal Plant promotion, cultivation, packaging, and distribution.



FIRST HIMALAYAN PHOTOGRAPHY
COMPETITION

The themes of the First Himalayan Photography Competition were: (i) Life and Tradition of hill states, and (ii) Fair, Festival and Dances of the Indian hill state. In total, 449 photographs (256 in section I and 184 in section II) from 61 entrants were entered into the competition, but only 121 (65 in section I and 56 in section II) photographs were finally accepted.





- Over 260 participants
- Inaugural address by Her Excellency Mrs. Margaret Alva, Governor of Uttarakhand
- Keynote by Dr. R.K. Pachauri, Dr. Andreas Schild, Mr. Manfred Haebig, and Dr. R. S. Tolia
- Four themes
 - (i) Hydro - Power Project in Mountain Regions
 - (ii) Adaptation Measures under Climate Change Scenario in Mountain Region
 - (iii) Rural Tourism in Mountain regions
 - (iv) Community Forestry in Mountain Region
- 45 papers presented
- First Himalayan Photography Competition
- Followed by the Meet of Indian States
- Government of Sikkim came forward to organise IMI-SMD II at Gangtok in 2012.





THE MEET OF INDIA MOUNTAIN STATES

Following the IMI-SMD, the Meet of Indian Mountain States to release the proceedings of First Sustainable Mountain Development Summit and to further discuss the outcome of the SMD-I was organised at the Indian International Centre, New Delhi on 3rd, November, 2011. Mr. B.K. Chaturvedi, IAS (Rtd.), Hon Member, Planning Commission, Gol was the chief guest and inaugurated the event. The speakers of the events were Prof. (Dr.) Maharaj K. Pandit, Ms. Bharati Chaturvedi, Dr. Rajnish Karki, Mr. Siddharth Barthakur and Mr. Sushil Ramola.

Since the first VP Niyamawali was published in 1931, a numbers of amendments have been carried out by the State Government from time to time, resulting in Van Panchayat Niyamawali 1976, 2001 and 2005. In general, the document is still not taken seriously by VP members or Heads (Sarpanch) and thus they have very little knowledge about Niyamawali and its contents. In 2010, to address this issue, CHEA has undertaken the task of disseminating provisions given under VP Niyamawali to Village Forest Councils (VFCs) and organised a series of district level workshops and one state level workshop during 2011-12. The workshop was focused on detailed discussion on Uttarakhand Panchayati Forest Rules (UPFR) 2005 and rights and responsibilities of the VP Council.

The deliberations undertaken during the workshop suggested a need of formation of a State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) of VP Sarpanchs. Accordingly with

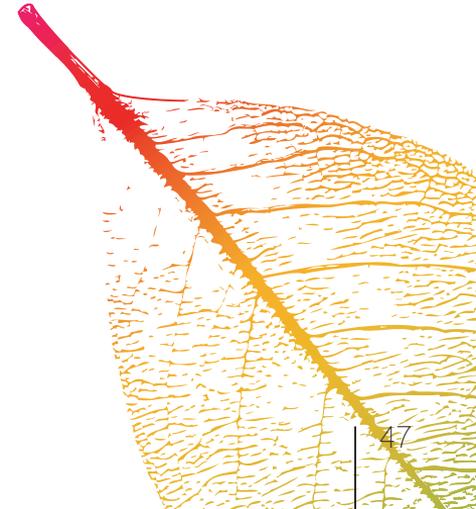


representation from each district the SLCC was formed and it was decided to follow-up the programme by organising district level workshops.

Now the members of SLCC are actively involved in collaboration with CHEA for field actions such as organising district and development block level workshops for capacity building and collectively attempting policy advocacy for desired interventions at the state government and forest department levels.

WORKSHOPS AT A GLANCE

- State level Van Panchayat Workshop for Wider Networking and Policy Implication
- 70 Heads (Sarpanchs) of Van Panchayats representing 11 hill districts of Uttarakhand participated in two days workshop at Lamgara, Almora
- Formation of State Level Coordination Committee.
- 01 district level workshop at Didihat, Pithoragarh

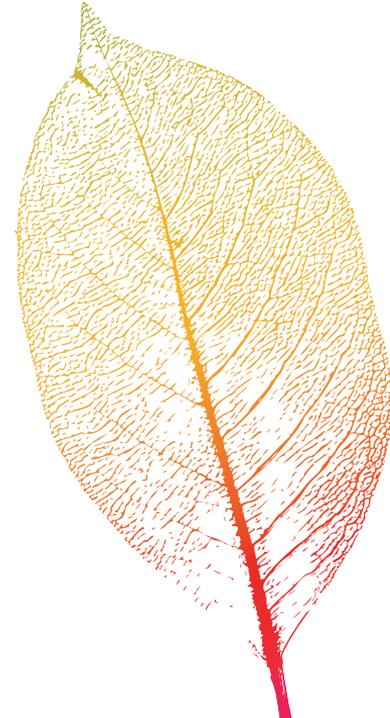




In 1976, Ward L. Quall and James A. Brown described the social influence of broadcasting in their book on Broadcast Management Radio & Television as being "a value-orientation and value-forming medium of communication. Broadcasting's images and sounds become part of the structure and content of people's imagining, understanding, and judgement." The field of broadcasting has a very

important role in disseminating best practices and ensuring better outreach. To provide lines of communication and the sharing of experiences, All India Radio (AIR), Almora initiated an agricultural and horticultural based programme "Krishi Samridhi" for the rural people through which they could share success stories, challenges and their resolutions. Women SHG representatives from Lamgara,

Almora participated in such programmes from time to time to express their vast experiences on appropriate technologies on agriculture and horticulture sectors as well as to publicise CHEA's mandate for wider networking.





To empower grass root organisations such as Non-Profit Organisations (NGOs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs) or Self Help Groups (SHGs) of Uttarakhand with internet & web technologies, a one day workshop on Information Communication Technology (ICT) was organised at Nainital with the support of Digital Empowerment Foundation (DEF), New Delhi.



CHEA has been associated with DEF as a regional partner and initiated eNGO programme to empower grass root organisations with ICT and providing web solutions. In all, 40 participants representing 20 grass-root organisations of Uttarakhand were present in a one day workshop.

In addition to the above, popular articles have also been published in different journals and proceedings.



The presentations based on CHEAs interventions have also been shared at national and international level with emphasis on climate change related issues and adaptation practices.

1. Appropriate Technologies for Strengthening Bee Based Livelihood Activities in Rural Hills -Rural Innovation Fund, NABARD, Dehradun
2. Capacity Building of Women of Village Forest Councils for Sustainable Management of Community Carbon Forestry in the Indian Himalayas- United Nation Environment Programme Eco-Peace Leadership Center, Republic of Korea (South Korea)
3. Cluster Development: Carpet Weaving in Munsyari, Pithoragarh - NABARD, Dehradun.
4. Cluster Development: Infusion of Appropriate Rural Technologies for Enhancing Off -Season and Protected Vegetable Cultivation in Okhalkanda, Nainital - NABARD, Dehradun.
5. Cluster Development: Off Season Vegetable Cultivation through Organic Interventions in Tarikhet, Almora - NABARD, Dehradun
6. Developing Compass of Environmental Education Tourism in Community Forests (Van Panchayats): Learning to Sustainability - The Rufford Small Grant Foundation, United Kingdom.
7. Divisional Support Agency: Nainital Division - Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Development Project, Dehradun
8. eNGO Programme - Digital Empowerment Foundation, New Delhi
9. Formation of Farmer Club - NABARD, Dehradun
10. Improving Livelihoods through Knowledge Partnerships and Value Chain of Bee Products and Services in the Himalayas" - ICIMOD, Nepal
11. Livelihood Improvement of Tribal Community through Promotion of Appropriate Technologies in Rural Hills of Pithoragarh District - Under Tribal Development Funds - NABARD, Dehradun
12. Resource Organization Services for Providing Diversification in Himalayan Nettle Fibre and Training Programme with Artisan Groups of Munsyari in District Pithoragarh - Uttarakhand Bamboo & Fibre Development Board, Dehradun.
13. SHG Formation and Linkages Programme - NABARD, Dehradun
14. Strengthening Rural Community Managed Natural Resource Institutions (Van Panchayats) for Enhancing Rural Livelihood in Uttarakhand - Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Mumbai.
15. Strengthening the Capacities of SHGs/CBOs through Disseminating Information on Financial Issues - NABARD, Dehradun
16. Sustainable Rural Livelihoods through the Cultivation and Conservation of Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and Medicinal and Aromatics Plants - Himmothan, Dehradun.

Note: The aforesaid list of projects during 2011-12 is in alphabetical order and does not represent any preference.

TO
THE MEMBERS, CENTRAL HIMALAYAN ENVIRONMENT ASSOCIATION
NAINITAL

1. We have audited the Balance Sheet of Central Himalayan Environment Association as at 31 March 2012 and the relative Income and Expenditure Account together with Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended on that date, all of which we have signed under reference to this report.

These financial statements are the responsibility of the management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We have conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and

disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

2. The Balance sheet and its relative Income and Expenditure Account, as also the Receipts and Payments Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of accounts.
3. We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the audit.
4. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the accounts, read together with the Statement on Accounting Policies and Notes to

Accounts attached thereto give a true and fair view

- a. in the case of Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the entity as at the end of its financial year; and
- b. in the case of the Income and Expenditure Account, the surplus for its financial year.
- c. in the case of Receipts and Payments Account, the receipts and payments reflected therein.

For Manish Khanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Manish Khanna, FCA, DISA(ICA)
Proprietor, Membership No 077858
Dated: July 20, 2012
Place: Nainital
Abridged Balance sheet as at 31 March 2012

ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET AS
AT 31 MARCH 2012

Sources of funds	31.3.2012	31.3.2011
Capital Fund	12,310,253.91	12,160,253.91
Reserves		
(a) Association's objectives General Reserves	3,685,888.97	3,302,209.49
(b) Association's Specific Purpose Reserves	4,371,654.21	3,064,000.97
(c) Ford Foundation Endowment Grant Objective Reserves	8,862,755.51	805,212.33
Total sources of funds	21,173,009.42	19,331,676.70
Application of funds		
Fixed assets [written down value]	54.00	51.00
Fixed Deposits in banks - Corpus Grant	10,791,969.00	10,791,969.00
Net Current assets		
Current assets		
(a) Cash and bank balance (including FDR)	13,205,814.99	10,497,586.29
(b) Other assets	1,259,566.00	528,249.00
Total current assets [a]	14,465,380.99	11,025,835.29
Current liabilities		
(a) Unspent grants	3,698,897.57	2,479,214.59
(b) Other liabilities	385,497.00	6,964.00
Total current liabilities[b]	4,084,394.57	2,486,178.59
Net current assets [a-b]	10,380,986.42	8,539,656.70
Total application of funds	21,173,009.42	19,331,676.70

For Central Himalayan Environment Association (CHEA)

Dr R.S. Tolia
Chairman

Dr. P. D. Pant
Hony. Secretary

Dr Pushkin Phartiyal
Executive Director

Manish Khanna, FCA,
FCA, DISA(ICA)
Proprietor

Dated: July 20, 2012

ABRIDGED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31.3.2012

	31.3.2012	31.3.2011
Income		
Member subscription	-	2,000.00
Implementation cost of projects	583,621.12	545,797.00
Interest earned on bank deposits	1,970,165.08	2,071,088.04
Other income	4,077.00	-
Total earnings	2,557,863.20	2,628,654.04
Expenditure		
Depreciation and Write offs	285,931.00	16.00
Balwari program	-	30,892.58
Repair & maintenance	300.00	110,116.00
Seminar & workshop/ Environmental Programs	95,964.00	38,964.00-
Excess grant spent written off/ Transfer from reserves	7,964.28	3,169.00
Establishment and other expenses	66,813.20	454,817.84
Prior period adjustment	-	112,489.96
Total expenditure	4,49,008.20	750,465.38
Surplus for the year	2,100,890.72	1,878,188.66

For Central Himalayan Environment Association (CHEA)

Dr R.S. Tolia
Chairman

Dr. P. D. Pant
Hony. Secretary

Dr Pushkin Phartiyal
Executive Director

Manish Khanna, FCA,
FCA, DISA(ICA)
Proprietor

Dated: July 20,2012

Outlays from Grants and CHEA Fund : FY 2011-12

A Four Thematic Action Group		
1	Research cum Documentation Centre on the Mountains and Mountain Regional best practices	26,89,921.00
2	Climate change, with special reference to Mountain and Adaptation Activities for Mountain Regions	5,80,114.00
3	Rural Livelihood Initiatives in Mountain Regions for Mitigating Rural Poverty	59,31,694.00
4	Art Culture and Handicrafts Promotion in Mountains	16,42,384.00
B Administration Overheads		3,61,008.00
TOTAL		1,12,05,121.00

For Central Himalayan Environment Association (CHEA)

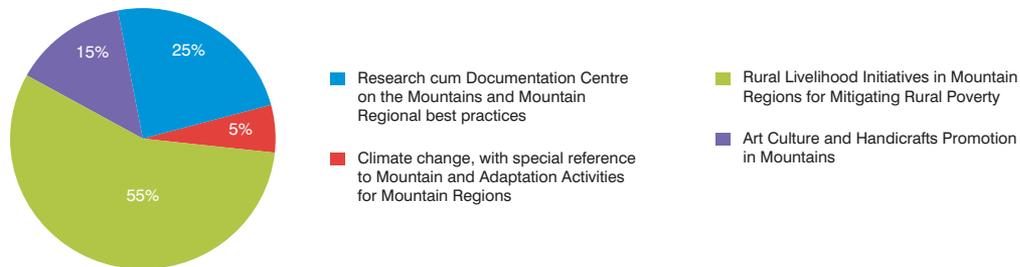
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Chairman

Dr. P. D. Pant
Hony. Secretary

Dr Pushkin Phartiyal
Executive Director

Manish Khanna, FCA,
FCA, DISA(ICA)
Proprietor

Dated: July 20,2012





CHEA'S PARTICIPATION IN TRAINING/ SEMINAR/WORKSHOP/MEETING

- International workshop on "Knowledge Sharing for Your Work: Techniques and Tools in Asia". Organized jointly by FAO, IFAD and ICIMOD, April, 2011, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Training of Trainers workshop on "Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Planning". Organised by Climate Change Adaptation in Rural Areas in India (CCA-RAI) program of German International Cooperation (GIZ), July-August, 2011, New Delhi.
- Workshop on "Management Committee of UGVS to evaluate and develop action under GIZ-RED programme in Uttarakhand". Organized by GIZ, August, 2011, Dehradun.
- Zila Samiti Meeting. Organized by CDO Office, September 2011, Vikas Bhawan, Bhimtal.
- Training of Trainers on "Financial Literacy". Organized by NABARD, September 2011 Dehradun.
- Workshop on "Exit Policy for Gramya Project". Organized by UDWDP Haldwani Division, November 2011, Haldwani.
- International "Training of Trainers on Gender, Agriculture, and Climate Change in South Asia". Organized by CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture, and Food Security (CCAFS), November, 2011, Delhi.
- Workshop on "JLG programme". Organized by NABARD, November 2011, Ranikhet.
- Workshop on "Bamboo Nursery Training and Learning Program". Organized by Uttarakhand Bamboo & Fibre Development Board, December 2011, Dehradun.
- Asia Pacific Forum 2011. Organized by UNEPEco- Peace Leadership Centre at Kangwon National University, November, 2011, Kangwon-do, Republic of Korea.
- Nexus for ICTs, Climate Change and Development: Awareness, Action, Agenda. Organised by the University of Manchester, United Kingdom, with funding support from Canada's IDRC. Johannesburg Workshop, January 2012, South Africa.
- Workshop on "Climate Change in Uttarakhand Himalaya: Quantification, Mitigation and Exploring Opportunities from International Carbon Trade Mechanisms". Organized by CEDAR and Himmothtan, January, 2012, Dehradun.
- A review workshop cum exposure for NRML partners. Organised by SDTT, Mumbai, January, 2012, Dahod, Gujarat.
- Exposure visit to federation of SEWA. Organised by Himmothtan. January, 2012, Ahmedabad.
- Workshop on "Rural Innovation". Organised by NABARD, February, 2012, Dehradun.
- Synergos Global Conference on "The role of civil society leadership in addressing complex social challenges." for Senior Fellows. Organised by The Synergos Institute, USA, March, 2012.
- Workshop on "Sustaining Rural Livelihood through the Cultivation and Conservation of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) in Uttarakhand, India". Organised by Himmothtan, March, 2012, Dehradun.

- A group of Gandhi Fellows, Kaivalya Education Foundation (KEF), Gujarat.
- Prof. A.N. Purohit, Former Vice Chancellor, H.N.B. Garhwal University, Uttarakhand
- Dr. A.S. Ragubanshi, Professor & Director, IESD, Banaras Hindu University, UP
- Mr. Alemtemshi Jamir, Additional Chief Secretary & Development Commissioner, Government of Nagaland
- Dr. Andreas Schild, Director General, ICIMOD, Kathmandu, Nepal
- Mr. B. N. Lal, Team Leader, Research, India TV News
- Prof. B.K. Joshi, Former Vice Chancellor, Kumaon University, Nainital, Uttarakhand
- Dr. B.S. Burfal, Chairman, Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
- Dr. Bhisma Subedi, Executive Director, ANSAB, Kathmandu, Nepal
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- Ms. Jyotsana Sitling, Project Director, ULIPH, Dehradun
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- Dr. R.P. Rai, Former Head, Central Potato Research Institute (CPRI), Patna, Bihar
- Dr. R.S. Bisht, Conservator Forest, Uttarakhand
- Prof. Ram Sagar, Director, ARIES, Nainital, Uttarakhand
- Dr. Ruchi Pant, Programme Analyst Energy and Environment, UNDP, New Delhi
- Mr. Sachin Patwardhan, Programme Associate, SDTT, Mumbai
- Dr. Satish Garkoti, Associate Professor, School of Environment Science, JNU, Delhi
- Sister Lucy, Mr. M. Bhatt, Dr. D.R. Pachauri, St. Anthonys Project, Child Fund India
- Mr. Shirish Sinha, Senior Thematic Advisor & Head of IHCAP, Swiss Development Corporation, Delhi
- Mr. Subroto Roy, Dr. Indroneel Gosh, GIZ, Dehradun, Uttarakhand

Note: The aforesaid list of visitors to CHEA, its field and events during 2011-12 is in alphabetical order and does not represent any preference.

	Books/ Pamphlets/Flyers	Year	Author/Editors
1.	Environment Regeneration in Himalaya Concepts and Strategies	1985	Dr. J. S. Singh
2.	Perspectives of Biomass Production and Utilization in Central Himalaya	1988	Dr. S. P. Singh
3.	A Perspective, 2000 AD & Beyond	1990	A. D. Moddie
4.	Farming System Approaches in the Development of a Sustainable and Viable Agriculture in the Khulgad Micro Watershed Sharma Concepts, Strategies, Constraints and Learning Lesson	1995	S. L. Sah & K. C.
5.	Padap Rog Avam Niyantaran Plants Diseases & Control (Cereals, Pulses, Vegetables, Fruits & Tea)	1996	Dr. R. D. Khulbe
6.	Sustainable Replicable Eco-Development in Central Himalaya /Uttarakhand	1997	Dr. S. L. Sah
7.	The Khulgad Project An Experiment in Sustainable Development	1998	K. S. Valdiya
8.	Fungal - Diseases of Vegetables	2001	Dr. R. D. Khulbe
9.	Vermiculture Kya? Kiyun? Kaise	2003	Dr R Koshyari
10.	Uttaranchal Mein Audhyanik Vikas Hetu Kam Lagat LDPE Tank	2004	P. Nagarkoti
11.	Uttaranchal Mein Polyhouse Ki Pahal	2005	Dr. P. Tewari
12.	Uttaranchal Mein Chai Vikas Ka Safarnama..... Bouquet Chai Sai Uttaranchal Brand Tak	2005	Edited by CHEA
13.	Parvatiy Kshetron Mein Udpadit Ki Jaane Wali Unnat Chara Ghasein	2006	CHEA
14.	Vanya evam Fal Prajati ki Nursery: Sthapna, Rakh-Rakhaw evam Prabndha	2006	CHEA
15.	Pashu Prabndha ki nayee takneekon ke prasar dwara aajeevika sudhar	2006	CHEA
16.	Jal Sanrkshan aur Khal: Uddeshya, Nirman evam Upyogita	2006	CHEA
17.	Paudharopar Takneek: Prakriya aur Jankari	2006	CHEA
18.	Hamare Van Aur Carbon	2006	CHEA
19.	Pamphlets on Organic cultivation of Vegetables i.e. Cauliflower; Potato; Capsicum & Pea.	2006	CHEA

20.	Kuteer Udyog se Aajeevika Sudhar: Swayam Sahayata Samooh ki Rahe	2007	CHEA
21.	Himalayee Kshetro mai Maun Palan	2007	CHEA
22.	Pashupalan mai Nad evam Kutti ki upyogita	2007	CHEA
23.	Kritrim Garbhadhan dwara Nasl Sudhar	2007	CHEA
24.	Himalayan Forest Ecosystem Services Incorporating in national accounting	2007	Prof. S. P. Singh
25.	Pamphlets on Prakriti, Manav aur Paryavaran	2007	Dr. G. Bisht
26.	Carbon and Community Forestry in the Himalaya	2007	Jointly written by CHEA, KMTNC and ICIMOD.
27.	Nasargik Nainital		2008 Hindi Translation by CHEA
28.	Flyer on "The Kyoto Protocol: A Brief"	2008	CHEA
29.	Flyer on Kyoto: Think Global, Act Local Project	2008	CHEA

Training manual (developed for Learning for Community Empowerment Program (LCEP-2), UN-HABITAT, Afghanistan)

30. Beekeeping in the Himalayan Regions
31. Mushroom Cultivation
32. Fish Farming
33. Backyard Poultry

34. Training to develop/reinforce skills, knowledge and attitude for conducting training/ methods, designing and management of a training event
35. Agro-Horti System: Horticulture plants and vegetable cultivation, nursery raising and composting techniques
36. Protected Cultivation by Use of

- Poly-sheets (Poly-tunnel/Poly-pit/Poly-house)
37. Irrigation Technologies (Harvesting and Management)
38. Processing and Preservation of Agro-Horticulture Produce
39. Post Harvesting, Value addition and Marketing Strategies

Bulletin

40. CHEA Bulletin Vol. - 1 to 11

Research Papers

41. Singh S. P., Tewari A. and Jeena B.S. 2004. **Carbon Sequestration in Forests of Central Himalaya: Consideration for Soil Carbon Storage and Carbon Trade.** International Journal of Ecology and Environmental Sciences, vol 32(1) pp 45-48.
42. Tewari P. and Phartiyal P. 2005. **Secured Livelihood through Adoption of Horticulture by Using Participatory Approaches: A Case Study of Marginalized Hill Farmers.** In the Proceeding of Livelihood Summit, Udaipur. IFFDC, Delhi.
43. Bisht R.S. and Phartiyal P. 2006. **Institution for Implementation of JFM in Uttarakhand:** Van Panchayat. Proceeding of National Workshop on JFM (Joint Forest Management) at a Cross Roads: Future Strategies and Action Programme for Institutionalizing Community Forestry organised by Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, India.
44. Phartiyal P. and Tewari A. 2006. **Challenges before Marginalized Hill Communities for Managing Community Forests, Status of the Village Forest Council in Uttarakhand, India.** In the proceedings of The Eleventh Biennial Global Conference Survival of the Commons: Mounting Challenges & New Realities organised by The International Association for the Study of Common Property (IASCP), pp 265-266.
45. Phartiyal P. 2006. **Community Managed, Low-Cost Ropeways , Learning from the experiences of Uttarakhand.** ICIMOD, Nepal, Newsletter Spring.
46. Singh V., Tewari A., Gupta M. and Ram J. 2006. **The Pre-Locked Stocks of Carbon in Shorea robusta and Quercus semecarpifolia Forests of Uttarakhand and their Carbon Sequestration Rates- A Tradable NTFP.** International Journal of Usufructs Management, vol 7 (1) pp 1-5.
47. Tewari A and Phartiyal P. 2006. **Case Study of Dhaili Village, Uttarakhand, India.** Community forest Management as a Carbon Mitigation Option Case Studies. Editors Daniel Murdiyarso and Margaret Skutch.
48. Tewari A. and Phartiyal P. 2006. **The Carbon Market as an Emerging Livelihood Opportunity for Communities of the Hiamalaya.** ICIMOD, Nepal, Newsletter Spring,
49. Tewari A., Ram J. 2006. **Carbon: An Underestimated Forest Ecosystem Services.** In the proceedings of International Conference on Planted Forests: Ecosystem Goods and Services at Forest Research Institute, Dehradun.
50. Dahal N., Tewari A., Phartiyal P. and Karky B.S. 2007. **Case Study: Dhaili Van Panchayat in Uttarakhand, India.** Reducing

- Carbon Emissions through Community-managed Forests in the Himalaya, pp 57-64.
51. Phartiyal P., Mehta P. and Tewari P. 2007. **Natural Resource Based Livelihood Development Strategies.** In the proceeding of Environmental Conservation and Livelihood Generation in Indian Central Himalaya, pp 51-67.
 52. Semwal R., Tewari A., Negi G.C.S., Thadani R. and Phartiyal P. 2007. **A Scoping Study from Uttarakhand.** Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Forest Governance, LEAD India, pp 1-112.
 53. Singh S.P. 2007. **Carbon Dioxide Rise and Climate Change.** Reducing Carbon Emissions through Community-managed Forests in the Himalaya, pp 9-20.
 54. Tewari A. and Karky B.S. 2007. **Carbon Measurement Methodology and Results.** Reducing Carbon Emissions through Community-managed Forests in the Himalaya, pp 39-54.
 55. Tewari A., Phartiyal P. and Singh V. 2008. **The Potential of Community Managed Forests for Carbon Trade.** Leisa Magazine, volume- 24 no. 4.
 56. Tewari A., Singh V., Tewari P. & Phartiyal P., 2008. **Developing Community Forestry Management for Mitigating Climate Change Impact in Indian Himalayan Region.** International Conference "Adaptation of Forests and Forest Management to Changing Climate with Emphasis on Forest Health: A Review of Science, Policies and Practices" Umea, Sweden.
 57. Tewari P., Mittra B. and Phartiyal P. 2008. **Perennial Fodder Grasses: Key for Management of Community Forests in Indian Himalaya.** IASC 12th Biennial International Conference "Governing Shared Resources: Connecting Local Experience to Global Challenges". Cheltenham, United Kingdom.
 58. Mitra B, Tewari P, Phartiyal P & Joshi H.C, 2009. Van Panchayat - **A Sustainable and Viable Strategy to Conserve and Manage Forest Resources: A Case from 7 Van Panchayats in Lamgara Development Block, Uttarakhand-India.**
 59. Singh V., Tewari A., Ram J. and Singh C. 2009. **Aspect Related Changes in Biomass Stocks and Carbon Sequestration Rates of Shorea robusta (Sal) Forest of Central Himalaya.** Report and Opinion, Science Publication, vol 1[2].
 60. Tewari P. & Phartiyal P. 2009. **Strengthening of Community Managed Institute (Van Panchayat) through Public Private Partnership in Uttarakhand.** Proceeding of Community Forestry International Workshop. Pokhara Nepal.
 61. Tewari P. and Phartiyal P. 2010. **Adoption of Organic Practices in Rain-fed Areas to Mitigate Climate Alteration and Livelihood Sustainability.** National Research Conference on

- Climate Change, organized jointly by IIT Delhi, IIT Madras, and Centre for Science and Environment at Delhi.
62. Tewari P., Adhikari V.P.S., Phartiyal P. 2010. **Management of Multipurpose Tree Species Plantations through Community Participation to Mitigate Climatic Variation: A Case from Degraded Van Panchayats (VPs) of Uttarakhand**". Abstract accepted in National Seminar on Research Methods in Forestry and Climate Change.
 63. Tewari P., Phartiyal P. 2010. **Controlling the Population of White Grub through Organic Interventions in Rural Hills: A Case Study from Chemical Prone Belt of Uttarakhand**. National Symposium on Perspectives and Challenges of Integrated Pest Management for Sustainable Agriculture Organized by Indian Society of Pest Management and Economic Zoology, Solan and Dr. Y.S→ Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Nauni, Solan at Solan.
 64. Singh S.P., Tewari A. and Phartiyal P. 2011. **Community Carbon Forestry to Counter Forest Degradation in the Indian Himalayas**. Community Forest Monitoring for the Carbon Market. Earthscan, London, pp 118-133.
 65. Tewari P., Bisht K. and Phartiyal P. 2011. **Role of Apis Cerana in improving the livelihoods of Rural Mountain People and Conservation of Biodiversity**. In the Souvenir of National Bee Board, Dehradun Edition, pp 36-39.
 66. Sharma H.K., Pratap U., Bisht K., Tewari P. and Phartiyal P. 2012. **Impact of Honeybee Pollination in Enhancing the Apple Production in Nainital District of Uttarakhand**. Advances in Pollen Spore Research Vol. XXX (2012) : 99-102.
 67. Tewari P., K. Bisht and Phartiyal P. 2012. **Awareness of Community about Commercial Beekeeping in Context of Rural Hills of Uttarakhand**. In the proceeding of State Level Seminar on Past, Present and Future of Beekeeping in Uttarakhand organized by State Bee Keeping Centre, Jeolikote, Nainital, pp 26-29.
 68. Proceeding of **Inaugural Sustainable Mountain Development Summit** under Indian Mountain Initiative. CHEA 2011.

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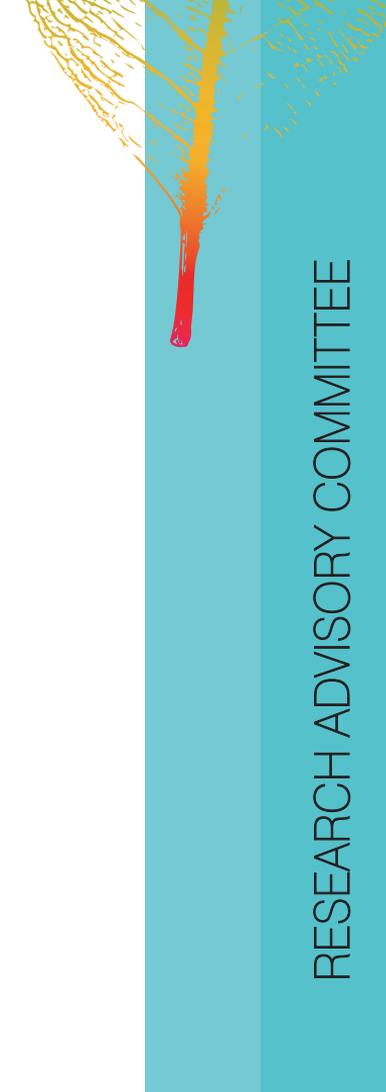
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Kumaun University, Nainital

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Department of Geology,
Kumaun University, Nainital

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Department of Forestry and
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Kumaun University, Nainital

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Scientist 'D',
G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan
Environment and Development,
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of Himalayan Environment and
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Madan Bisht

Pooran Chandra

Research & Documentation

Pankaj Tewari

Kundan Bisht

Pratap Dhaila

121 Life Members of CHEA from diverse background extends their voluntary services for CHEA's vision and mission.

Volunteers/Interns

Alexandre Cottin, ISTOM (Engineering School of International Agri-Development), Cergy-Pontoise, France

Ankit Joshi, Roskilde University, Denmark

Anukriti Shah, International Baccalaureate programme, The American School of Madrid, Spain

Ashish Pathak, Delhi University, India

Benoit Jean, ISTOM, Cergy-Pontoise, France

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Theo Zenon I, ISTOM, Cergy-Pontoise, France

Victoria Stevens, University of Cambridge - Jesus College, United Kingdom

Rural Resource Persons (Inos)

Agro forestry model and Assistance to Natural Regeneration (ANR) 24

Alternative energy promotion and infrastructure creation 07

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Livestock management 13

Market linkages & entrepreneurs 12

Nursery development 09

Value addition of agro products 14

VFC leaders 19

Water conservation techniques 18

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नैनीताल जागरण

पहाड़ के लोगों की चुनौतियों के अध्ययन को कार्यदल का गठन

जब भी हम पहाड़ के लोगों की चुनौतियों के अध्ययन के लिए एक कार्यदल गठित करेंगे तो हमें पहाड़ के लोगों की चुनौतियों के अध्ययन को कार्यदल का गठन करना होगा।

पहल

- कार्यदल के अध्यक्ष के रूप में डॉ. राजेश कुमार
- सचिव के रूप में डॉ. राजेश कुमार
- उपसचिव के रूप में डॉ. राजेश कुमार
- सदस्यों के रूप में डॉ. राजेश कुमार

कार्यदल का गठन करने के बाद हमें पहाड़ के लोगों की चुनौतियों के अध्ययन को कार्यदल का गठन करना होगा।

धनार्जन का बेहतर माध्यम है बांस

बांस एक बेहतर माध्यम है धनार्जन के लिए। यह एक सस्ता और आसानी से उपलब्ध सामग्री है।

बांस को एक बेहतर माध्यम के रूप में उपयोग करने से हमें धनार्जन में मदद मिलेगी।

काशीपुर/रूद्रपुर

मुक्ति विकास आधिकारिता ने बनों का काम देखा

मुक्ति विकास आधिकारिता ने बनों का काम देखा। यह एक बेहतर माध्यम है धनार्जन के लिए।

सुरपंचों को बनाएं अधिकार संपन्न

सुरपंचों को बनाएं अधिकार संपन्न। यह एक बेहतर माध्यम है धनार्जन के लिए।

डॉ. टेलिया को मिली अहम जिम्मेदारियाँ

डॉ. टेलिया को मिली अहम जिम्मेदारियाँ। यह एक बेहतर माध्यम है धनार्जन के लिए।

विद्यार्थियों के लिए बने अलग समूह

विद्यार्थियों के लिए बने अलग समूह। यह एक बेहतर माध्यम है धनार्जन के लिए।

पर्यटन विकास मंत्रालय का गठन जरूरी : टेलिया

पर्यटन विकास मंत्रालय का गठन जरूरी : टेलिया। यह एक बेहतर माध्यम है धनार्जन के लिए।

नैनीताल सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी को जानें

नैनीताल सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी को जानें। यह एक बेहतर माध्यम है धनार्जन के लिए।

सीडीओ ने लिया जायजा

सीडीओ ने लिया जायजा। यह एक बेहतर माध्यम है धनार्जन के लिए।

पर्यावरणीय सेवाओं का मुआवजा मांगेंगे पहाड़वासी

पर्यावरणीय सेवाओं का मुआवजा मांगेंगे पहाड़वासी। यह एक बेहतर माध्यम है धनार्जन के लिए।

वन पंचायतों के लिए हेल्पलाइन शुरू

वन पंचायतों के लिए हेल्पलाइन शुरू। यह एक बेहतर माध्यम है धनार्जन के लिए।

वन पंचायतों को और मजबूत बनाने की कोशिश : टेलिया

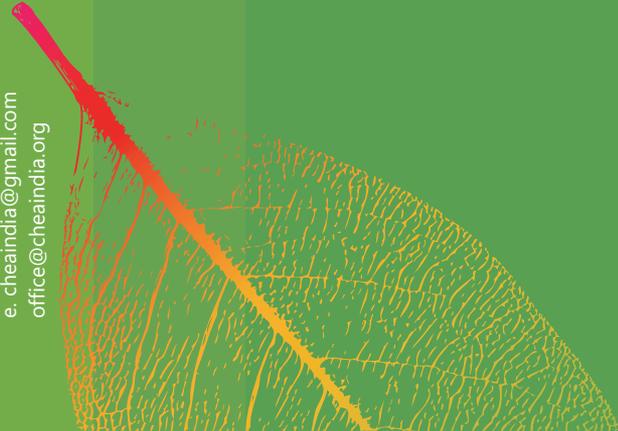
वन पंचायतों को और मजबूत बनाने की कोशिश : टेलिया। यह एक बेहतर माध्यम है धनार्जन के लिए।



CENTRAL HIMALAYAN
ENVIRONMENT ASSOCIATION

06, Waldorf Compound,
Mallital, Nainital, 263001
Uttarakhand, India

t. 91 - 05942 233099
t./f. 91 - 05942 233099
e. cheaindia@gmail.com
office@cheaindia.org



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