

People's Empowerment through Eco-health and Local Knowledge

Background

Uttarakhand state was created just a decade back and one of the objectives behind its creation was the belief that a separate state would ensure its specific development needs. Efforts are still going on to integrate local knowledge and practices into the development strategies and plans of the state.

It's being realized more and more now, that People friendly and People centred policies are crucial to gradually transform this nutrition deficient state into nutrition rich state (which it was several decades ago). Present policies are undermining and thereby replacing local strengths and are leading to further decline and erosion of diversity in all forms.

In fact severe food and nutritional insecurity situation prevailing in the country and worldwide is said to be having its roots mostly in soaring food prices, reduction in land availability for agriculture, agriculture turning economic unviable and environmentally unsustainable, increased migration, loss of livelihood and employment opportunities.

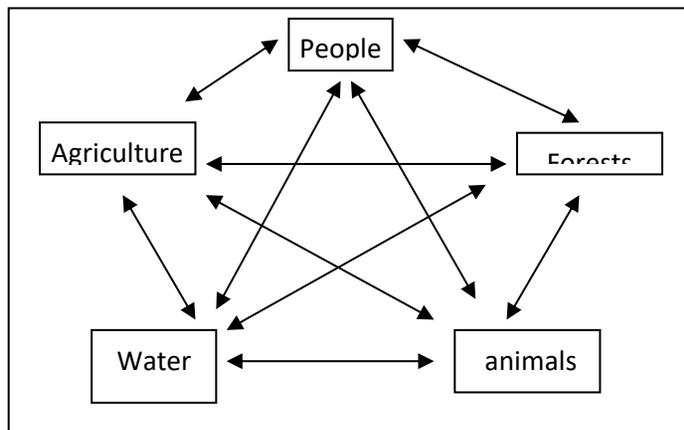
Traditional knowledge system and practices have played a very crucial role in the survival of people in the remote, difficult conditions of living, and keeping them healthy, particularly in the environmentally fragile and ecologically vulnerable areas, such as in mountains.

1. A. Local/ Traditional Knowledge Systems and Health

The communities ensured (still do in the remote areas), food and nutrition security through their knowledge of the environment, bio diversity of the crops and forests, medicinal and nutritional value in domesticated and wild plants ,livestock management and sustainable natural resources management.

With Uttarakhand being mostly rainfed area, and with rainfall pattern becoming highly erratic lately due to changes in weather pattern, green /organic farming is much better, being water efficient, sturdy, it is more suited to marginal, erratic rainfalls.

Livelihood of people living in Uttaranchal depends on the biodiversity of the region. Forests, rivers, fields, animals and peoples lives are bound in an intricate web of relationships as shown below:



Human health and well-being of people even in the hills is not only dependent on ecosystems but is also an important outcome of effective ecosystem management. Forests, rivers, fields, animals and peoples lives are bound in an intricate web of relationship.

1.A. a.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy in the hills and is dependent in varying degrees on “*human adaptation mechanisms*” people have evolved over the years. These got evolved to overcome the challenges and difficulties posed by nature especially in the remote, inaccessible, difficult conditions of living.

Not surprisingly, the region boasts of a very rich body of knowledge in the form of tremendous variety of different grains, crops, seeds, and many unique agricultural practices.

An eg : A traditional local grain that used to be very common in Kumaon was Amaranth . It was highly valuable a grain because of its high nutritional value (its protein and iron content is much more than many other grains . most nutritious grain in the world) , it's various uses (fodder, greens and grains, 50%-80% of the plant is edible) and its hardiness, and abundance (up to 1 kilo of grain could be harvested from 1 plant), that people called it the eternal plant. Compared with wheat, Amaranth has twice as much iron and

dietary fiber and four times as much calcium.⁵ It is a grain that was geographically, nutritiously and culturally appropriate.

Likewise, Mandua is another highly valuable millet, in terms of nutritive value- it has amino acid methionine which is lacking in the diets of majority of Indians surviving on starchy staples. It is considered richest in calcium content , about 10 times more than rice and wheat.

Uttrakhand alone had approx. 3000 varieties of paddy to boast of, just 6 decades back .

These crops and varieties also had huge medicinal value to keep people healthy and even address some of the diseases.

Apart from contributing to the health of animals and human beings , local traditional crops and **systems** helped maintain environmental health as well. Some of the traditional crops such as mandua (finger millet), ramdana etc have long ,strong and sturdy roots and thereby bind the soil together, prevent soil erosion, land slides. Some of them provide support to creepers, turn the soil nitrogen rich through nodules in their roots. Moreover , these can be harvested at different time and they thereby ensure availability of food continuously for few months. This was also an insurance against sharp fluctuations in temperature and other weather conditions.

Forestry

People's lives, livelihood and health is intricately linked to different forest produce and these include fodder, pasture, timber, firewood, leaf litter (for animal bedding), roots and tuber, and medicinal herbs.

Non cultivated plants, crabs, snails etc would not just add to the nutritional security but have even helped people survive droughts and famines.

Good, healthy, productive forest, according to people is the one comprising mixed broad leaved species such as oak, rhododendron, *kafal*, *uttis* and variety of other species. Water availability in the water sources, such as *naula* (natural underground water springs), *gadhera* (stream) is also related to availability of broad leaved species. Communities have evolved ingenious management strategies (mostly based on local knowledge systems and skills) in Forest Panchayats (locally called van panchayats) for their sustainable use and management. Reserved Forests, under the forest department control, largely comprises *chir* or pine and it has a good commercial value but very low social use.

While women interact most with the forest, the formal control of forests is almost exclusively with men, even in the *van panchayats*.

1. A .b Present Status

Health is in a poor state in the state of Uttarakhand. Despite a widespread extensive network govt health institutions catering to the needs of people, community especially women and children have a poor access to quality health care services.

According to NFHS-3 (2005-06) only 44.8% of pregnant women receive ante natal care, only 36% institutional births take place and 61.5% children below 3 years and 47.6% of women suffer from anaemia. Moreover IMR is relatively high amongst female infants.

The Himalayas are not only the most magnificent of all mountain systems, but being young, ecologically fragile and densely populated, they happen to be one of most threatened ecosystems in the world.

Then the new emerging global market economy, is quickly replacing the local varieties with synthetic hybrid ones, seed diversity with uniformity and safe and healthy food with chemical infested, disease ridden diet . This gradual shift in the agricultural system has brought about ecological catastrophe on one hand, in the form of *soil erosion, high level of pesticides residue in food and water, increased number of resistant pests, receding ground water levels, salinity in land* etc. On the other hand, reduced access and control over agricultural inputs , including seeds, as well as safe, sufficient, nutritious and culturally acceptable food has negatively affected the food, nutrition and health related needs , especially of the poor and the marginalized including women. Incidence of *Malnutrition* and *Anaemia* is already very high amongst children and women, especially in the hills.

Apart from this, these resource (energy, water, labour and capital) intensive technologies has overridden the community knowledge, local skills and experience, local systems, along with the resources such as traditional crops and varieties, broad leaved species, herbs and non cultivable plants, local breeds of livestock, that integrated and holistic health care system depended on .

Thus , **instead of being net exporters of food and being self reliant, people are now *gradually turning into importers of food and paying much more for the inferior food they are consuming.***

1.A. c Increasing Vulnerability

A good part of Uttarakhand lies in the region which is highly dissected, undulating, rugged, and earthquake prone with cold climate and poor quality soils. Mountain regions are known to be ecologically fragile but added to this they are also politically and economically marginalized and at a clear disadvantage in comparison to other regions.

Mountains especially Himalayas are considered more vulnerable to the impact of changes in weather pattern as compared to any other ecosystems.

With increasing incidents of droughts, floods, cloud bursts unpredictable weather events, sudden intense rainfall, increasing temperatures over the past few years, possibility of food and nutrition insecurity, loss of life and property, increasing incidents of diseases and proliferation of pests has increased manifolds.

2. Need for the Project

Local knowledge systems in the hills are still very strong and time tested. In the recent disaster which struck the hills in June 2013, areas with these systems still intact , suffered the least (in terms of impact on agriculture, forest, energy, livelihood and other daily needs) and could cope with the aftermath of disaster much better while those which were dependent for their day to day

needs on the market (food, fertilisers, pesticides, milk and dairy products, feed for the animals and also for selling their produce, milk) and other external agencies , suffered the most.

Agriculture based on organic methods, mixed cropping practices (has been amply proved through studies as well as experience), forest comprising broad leaved mixed species ,has proven to be much more resilient to these disasters and makes the community more resilient to adverse impacts of changing weather pattern .

Systems based on rich Biological and Cultural diversity, have proved to be extremely beneficial in building climate resilient and sustainable communities (mentioned in the above paragraphs)

As such we need to devise ways and strategies to revive the local healthy system and strengthen them with the judicious amalgamation of the local and modern concepts and systems. This coupled with training and skill up gradation of the people can put them in a situation which can help them

- Have improved health conditions
- Ensure food and nutrition security
- Reduce the incidents of disaster (at a small scale-in their areas), impact of disaster and make them more climate resilient.

In such a situation, it becomes imperative to protect, strengthen and promote the healthy inheritance (intellectual, cultural and biological) handed down the generations.

In the hills we need to have a development policy which takes the vulnerability of the region into consideration along with its traditional systems , culture and environmental conditions while designing it.

We are working with the ultimate objective to make the communities as self- reliant and self- sufficient as possible strengthening their local resources and knowledge system with judicious amalgamation of local and modern systems, making it environmentally sustainable and economically viable

Therefore:

- I. To reduce the incidents of disaster*
- II. To reduce the impacts of disaster*
- III. Reduce the time to recover and respond quickly from disasters*
- IV. Make people more climate resilient*

Interventions in following sectors are required:

- I. Energy – alternate renewable sources of energy- water power, solar energy, biomass based energy generation using smokeless chulha,**

watermills using water energy (grain grinding, oil spillers, electricity generation)

- II. Agriculture- organic methods, biodiverse and diversified approaches to farming – first for own consumption and then the surplus for the market**
- III. Forest- density and composition: broad leaved , biomass supplying , slope stabilizing species**
- IV. Disaster prepared ness and disaster mitigation trainings and workshops**
- V. Promotive and Preventive Health care**

The long term objectives of the project are as follows:

- Improvement in the eco health situation of the community especially women and the marginalized in remote rural areas through improved health , sustainably managed natural resources, dignified rural livelihoods
- Women's empowerment and greater access and control over resources for strengthening climate resilience
- Ensuring food and nutrition security and sovereignty

Immediate objectives of the programme are as follows:

1. Developing disaster preparedness, mitigation and management model for coping with the disaster better, reducing the impact of the disaster ,address emergency needs in a sustainable manner and cope.
2. Strengthen local systems to address food , energy and health needs

3. Sustainable natural resource management –forest, land and water
4. Leadership development of local population

Approach: The Eco system approach to health or the 'ecohealth' approach would explore holistic links between ecosystems and human health and thereby identify pathways for more sustainable interventions through trans disciplinary approach in socio, economic, physical and biological environments to bring about an improvement in the human health and well being while simultaneously maintaining a healthy ecosystem.

Eco health approach to

- Community based organisations
- Community based planning
- Gender and social equity
- Awareness generation
- Capacity/skill building
- Documentation and research
- Community level advocacy
- Holistic and integrated view point
- Participatory
- Judicious amalgamation of local and modern techniques

Values

- *Transparency*
- *Respect for healthy local knowledge systems and practices*
- *Participatory approach*

- *Equality and equity*
- *Enriching rather than extractive*
- *Sustainability*

Strategy

To build up the capacity of the local community to achieve the above mentioned objective we intend doing two level workshops

- Training of trainers- people from Bheerapani, Tola and Gehna would be participating*
- Community level trainings- Trainers from Bheerapani, Gehna and Tola would train the local people in Bangapani area.*
- Trainings in Tola and Gehna would be followed by community based plans*
- Judicious amalgamation of local and modern concepts and systems*
- Strengthening of Local Self Governance bodies (Panchayats)*
- Advocacy*
- Networking*

ADVANTAGES of this strategy

- Leadership building of local people
- Improved training skills , capacity building and understanding on the issues , of local people
- Disaster preparedness in three different areas
- Programs of sustainable agriculture, food and nutrition security and other related issues in Harinagar

Broad Activities

1. Community based organisations

- Constitution and strengthening of **CBO's**
- Community based needs assessment and planning in the area of agriculture, energy, disaster and natural resources
- **Assessing** the eco health situation

2. Awareness generation and Capacity building

- **Capacity building workshops on MNREGA, sustainable agriculture, health, and food nutrition security, dai practices and their skill upgradation and other aspects of eco health.**
- Exposure trips to areas for demonstration on sustainable agriculture, health care systems
- **Trainings and capacity building workshops on different aspects of disaster mitigation, management and preparedness.**

3. Protecting, Strengthening and Promoting local knowledge systems and practices

- **Walking expedition** (shod yatra) on seed and food sovereignty and self reliant local systems especially in the context of disaster.
- **Health camps**
- **Creation and management of community seed bank**
- **Adoption of ecologically sustainable, economically viable and socially equitable practices in areas connected with eco health (agriculture, water, forest, health , livestock, energy)**

3. Research and Documentation

- **Research and Study** : climate change , experimental farm, health and nutrition survey, innovation survey, baseline , TKP survey , MCH survey
- Development of **Educational material**
- Development of **Dissemination material**
- Participatory Documentation of diversity existing in agriculture, livestock, forestry and health practices

4. Networking

- **Liasoning** with Govt agencies and departments
- **Interface** with govt officials
- **Festivals** – Seed, Traditional food,

5. Advocacy

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Agriculture and Food security

To understand and influence the agriculture and food and nutrition security scenario

To ascertain and understand the situation

- Agriculture survey- land holdings, crops and seeds, production and output, irrigation facilities etc (village wise)
- Mapping- health , natural resources, land and agriculture, health facilities (indigenous and modern),
- In depth data collection (SIFOR) of HH
- Identifying innovations to improve agricultural productivity, quality, forest management , livestock management etc (thru PRA/CNA)
- Survey of food security instruments by Govt
 - ICDS
 - PDS
 - Aanganwadi
- Climate change study

Action to implement to influence the agricultural scenario

- Regular meetings and discussions with the community
- Trainings and workshops
 - Bio pesticides and compost
 - Documentation workshops for seeds, agricultural practices

- Traditional knowledge systems and practices
- Seed collection and exchange
- Creation of seed bank
- Creation of Biodiversity conservation committees , planning their programme
- Soil analysis
- Nutritional analysis of food items and recipes
- Participatory documentation exercises :
 - Seeds
 - Agricultural practices
 - Recipes
 - Livestock diversity
 - Indigenous health care practices
- Identification and promotion of Adaptation and Mitigation measures
- Development of innovations and implantation, promotion – smokeless chulhas and other innovations
- Shodh yatra – for innovations, seed collection
- Traditional food festival /Uttarayani festival
- Promoting the participation of women in panchayats

- Mainstreaming local knowledge based options and strategies in govt programmes , forest and water management

FORESTRY

- Biodiversity management committees (BMC)
- Mainstreaming local knowledge based options and strategies in govt programmes , forest and water management
- Participatory documentation exercises :
 - Forest related practices, forest species
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• INCOME GENERATION

- Participatory organic certification process
- Identification of produce/products for marketing in local area, other regions
- Marketing of agricultural produce – chain, packaging, pricing, transportation etc
- Marketing of compost , bio pesticides , seeds and other agricultural inputs locally

• WATER MILL

- Watermill survey
- Up gradation of watermill for generation of electricity and improving the speed

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ADVOCACY

Liasoning , Networking with the Govt departments

- Food security instruments and other govt schemes- ICDS, PDS, Aanganwadi
- Organic certification board
- Block and district level officers- agriculture, food security
- Biodiversity board
- State level officials

OUTCOME (summary)

Outcomes and Impact

1. Increased awareness amongst people on health and nutrition – local food is imp for their own health- have been eating , growing for the first time/after many years
 - a. People in Gehna have grown finger millets, kauni ,local lentils(gahat, bhat, arhar etc) after a long long time. Some of them have shared the seeds with other sin the village , as well as growing them again for their consumption. This is an area where things have disappeared many years ago.
 - b. People in Harinagar – almost 9-10 – have been distributed finger millets, barnyard millet, kauni , soyabean . These are is being grown after a long time
 - c. 36 dry land varieties of paddy would be in trial to see what all can grow there, subsequently spread these varieties in the area

2. Increased awareness on environmentally sustainable, and economically viable methods of preparation of bio fertilisers and bio pesticides- have started using these methods
3. Agro biodiversity has increased/increasing through seed collection, seed distribution, seed trials
4. Increased awareness on importance and relevance of local knowledge and its connection with agriculture, food, health
5. Ensured disaster relief measures carried out in a manner which ensured that
 - a. People didn't have to walk great distances to access relief measures(walked long difficult paths to reach them first)
 - b. Ensured food and other relief stock
 - c. Ensured that it reached the right and deserving person (went to their villages , discussed before and after the distribution, involved teachers, gram Pradhan and other respectable citizens)
 - d. Did health camps, made efforts for rehabilitation, did training on MNREGA as well as incorporated prog on MNREGA on relief operations.
6. Post disaster relief measures adopting holistic trans disciplinary approach a for reducing the possibility, preparedness and mitigation:
 - a. Workshops
 - b. Development of a module
 - c. Training of trainers

Disaster mitigation, preparedness workshop is basically to prepare the people in the event of disaster, reduce the possibility of disaster, and reduce the impact of disaster by equipping people with skills, knowledge and material so that they can take care of their day to day living

- Workshops

- Watermill

This is based on the literature available, evidence and experience during the disaster, before and after as well. Through MNREGA we tried to introduce schemes to repair their old paths as well. People were dependent for fertilisers, pesticides on the market and since connectivity got disturbed hence they couldn't grow things in time.

TIME LINE FOR THE YEAR ONE (Quarterly)

Activity		Main responsibility	Outcome/Out

	<p>Q1</p> <p>June 15- Nov 15</p>	<p>Q2</p> <p>Dec 15 May 16</p>	<p>Q3</p> <p>June 16- Nov 16</p>	<p>Q4</p> <p>Dec 16- May 17</p>		
<i>Community level</i>						

<p>I. Interactions and meetings in Gehna , Tola and nearby villages</p>	<p>¥</p>					<p>Rapport building familiarization with the village and vice versa</p>
<p>II. CNA (Issue based)-community needs assessment</p>						

<p>GENERAL</p> <p>- In Gehna & Tola villages</p>	<p>₹</p>	<p>₹</p>			<p>Reetu Asha/Harish L</p>	<p>Understanding issues relating people's life Plan developed address the iss Roles and responsibilities decided jointly</p>
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Issue based (forestry, agriculture, health,)		¥				
a. Develop ment of communi ty plans		¥				

<p>b. Disaster – in Rahat area in Gharudi <i>(can be done just before the trainings and workshops)</i></p>		<p>₹</p>			<p>Asha, Harish L</p>	<p>Understanding issues relating to disaster affecting people's life</p> <p>Plan developed to address the issues</p> <p>Roles and responsibilities decided jointly</p>
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a. Development of community plans		¥				
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III.	¥	¥			Reetu Asha	Groups have b constituted Major roles a responsibiliti have been identified
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**Gehna,
Tola
villages**

b. Base line survey in Gehna, Tola villages	₹ (second village)					Document on the village with basic information is available
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<p>c. Survey on local knowledge systems and practices-agri, NRM etc</p>	<p>¥ (second village)</p>					<p>Document on the village with information on local knowledge agri, water, forestry, land, livestock, health available</p>
<p>d. Monthly meetings</p>						

IV.					Asha Amravati	
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V. Seed Bank Gehna /Centre/Tola					Asha, Amravati, Kalawati, Reetu	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of existing seed varieties • Documentation of seeds • Bringing in seeds from outside • Plan to propagate seeds for seed bank • Creation of Seed bank at village level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gehna ○ Tola villages 	¥	¥	¥	¥		
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<i>VI. Disaster preparedness, mitigation and coping</i>						
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<p style="text-align: center;">a. Workshops (TOT)</p>						
<p>1. MNREGA</p>	<p>₹</p>				<p>Reetu Diwan/ Asha</p>	<p>Increased awareness and understanding Improved skills effective MNRE training</p>

2. FIRST AID &LIFE SUPPORT	¥				Satyen Chandan	Increased awareness and understanding Improved skills effective traini
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3. HEALTH & HYGIENE		¥			Satyen Kiran/ Asha	Increased awareness and understanding Improved skills effective training
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4. SURVIVAL & RESCUE			¥		Chandan Jeewan	Increased awareness and understanding Improved skills effective survival and rescue training
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5. FOOD &NUTRITION				¥	Reetu, Harish, Asha/Kiran	Increased awareness and understanding Improved skills effective Food a nutrition traini
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6. COMMUNICATION, ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES			¥		Chandan, Reetu	Increased awareness and understanding Improved skills effective communication training
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7. Biopesticides, compost					Harish ji , Diwan (with Parvati)	Increased awareness and understanding Improved skills effective communication training
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b. Community level trainings						
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1. MNREGA	₹				Diwan , Asha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase awareness • Plans/ schemes and responsibilities decided to increase accountability of the authorities in MNREGS • Schemes to improve traditional pathways, slopes, stabilization through forest
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2. FIRST AID &LIFE SUPPORT	¥				Satyen Chandan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased awareness• Improved skill of participants to render these services
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3. HEALTH & HYGIENE		¥			Satyen Chandan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased awareness• Improved skill of participants to render these services
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4. SURVIVAL & RESCUE			¥		Chandan Harish /others	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased awareness• Improved skill of participants to render these services
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<p>5. FOOD &NUTRITION</p>				<p>₹</p>	<p>Harish, Asha, Reetu</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase awareness • At least 5 of the total requirements of traditional seeds being fulfilled • At least 2 of each the target villages decided increase least ...k under traditional nutrition crops for their own consumption • At least 5 of the families (which were not organized)
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6. Biopesticides and compost					Harish ji Diwan Reetu	At least 30 % of the families are planning to adopt the techniques
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7. Communication , Roles & Responsibilities			¥		Reetu Tara Singh , Bindu	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leader identi• Roles decide• Responsi ies to b decide• List o importa contac ready
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c. INNO VATIO N						
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<p>1. Development of Smokeless chulha(with bukhari, rocket chulha, water heating system)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot testing • Demonstrate in community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gehna ➤ Gharudi ➤ Tola villages • Follow up in villages 	¥	¥	¥	¥	Harish Tamta , Kalawati , Reetu,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 2 of the HH have adopted the innovation in Harina • At least 1 HH have adopted the innovation in Gharu
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d. Water mill Tola/Gehna /nearby villages						
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<p>-discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning - Implementation - Follow up <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring - Evaluation 	¥	¥	¥	¥		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 50% of the contribution has come from the village (voluntary labour, finance and other resources) • More than 50% of the village HH have contributed through voluntary labour • It has provided good source of livelihood to at least one family in each village
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<p>e. Water mill in Gharudi</p>						
<p>I. Potential site visits and Survey</p>						
<p>II. Discussions with the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gharat committees • Village plan 						

<p>III. Planning the laying down of pipelines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Material sourcing• Transportation to the village• Transportation to the site• Laying down of pipeline• Misc					
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<p>IV. Gharat installation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning• Material sourcing• Implementation						
<p>V. Follow up of Gharat working</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Repair and maintenance• Management• Misc						

f. Shodh yatra						
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<p>1. Preparatory yatra</p>	<p>₹</p>				<p>Chandan/Diwan Harish L</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Path has been cha out • People th have bee informed • Stay and food has been arranged along wit venue • Letters/p phlets ha been distribut
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<p>2. Main yatra</p>		<p>₹</p>			<p>Satyen (if in India) Reetu Harish L, Chandan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 7 of the List of traditional seeds required Apr- Nov ready • List of traditional seeds available with people is ready • Example of local seed reliant, sufficient to climate change resilient are showcased
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<p>VII. Traditional food festival</p>		<p>₹</p>		<p>₹</p>	<p>Reetu Parvati, Kalawati</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposure of forgotten nutritious dishes • People are aware of nutritive value of local food • At least 2 of the hostesses in Harina have started preparing two of the forgotten nutritious dishes • One traditional nutritious dish be prepared in Mid Day Meal in one of the govt schools
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VIII. Forestry					Asha, Amravati, Parvati, Kalawati , reetu	
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<p>1. Increasing women's participation in van panchayats</p>						
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2. Documentation of forest species						
Constitution of Biodiversity protection committees and others						
IX. HEALTH						

<p>1. MCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • survey, • mapping of facilities etc • NRHM reports • NFHS reports 	¥					
<p>2. Dai discussions</p>	¥					
<p>3. Dai training</p>		¥				

<p>4. Health Camp</p>	<p>₹</p>	<p>₹</p>	<p>₹</p>	<p>₹</p>	<p>Satyen Asha/ Kiran</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health ne identified • At least t health promoter Umargad and Manl each have been identified • Plan of health promotion ready • Outline o training format is ready
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5. Health training and education						
X. Climate change survey		¥				
XI. Experimental farm initiation			¥			

<p>XII. Material Development</p>						<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Awareness about CHINTAN and its mission spreads far and wide• People express desire to collaborate network with Chir
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<p>Wall planner (1000 copies each)</p>	<p>¥</p>		<p>¥</p>		<p>Reetu</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wall planner is ready • They have been distributed to organisations, community and policy making I
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Posters- (4) (500 copies of each poster)	¥	¥	¥		Reetu Satyen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pos s ar rea • The hav bee dis ute org sat , con uni and pol ma g In
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Manuals (-100 copies of each with 25 pages)	¥	¥	¥		Reetu Satyen	Manual is rea
Community based six monthly newsletter (3 newsletter)	¥		¥	¥	Asha, Harish L	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Newslett ready 2. It has bee distribut

Modules	₹	₹	₹		Reetu Satyen	1.Module comprising a aspects of disa preparedness mitigation is re
XIII. ADVOCACY						
• BLOCK OFFICIALS	₹	₹	₹	₹		
• DISTRICT	₹	₹	₹	₹		
• STATE	₹	₹	₹	₹		

Following activities will be carried out in villages either this year or next year but time line will be decided depending on technical and material support

XIV. Solar Energy		When ever it gets transf erred				Sunil , Reetu, Chandan, Asha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 75% of the households benefitted • People have been trained in maintenance and repair
Installation						Sunil	
Training – upkeep, repair						Sunil	

TEAM MEMBERS :

Mukteshwar:

- 1. Asha**
- 2. Harish laudhiyal**
- 3. Amravati**
- 4. Parvati**
- 5. Kalawati/Sadhana**
- 6. Diwan**
- 7. Reetu**

Delhi

- 1. Mr Jha –Accounts Manager**