



ANNUAL REPORT

2019-2020

Himalayan Action Research
Centre (HARC)

Mountain collectives-innovative models for sustaining mountain livelihood



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Message from the director's desk



Since 30 years we are working to develop innovative and transformative approaches for betterment of Himalayan community. This year HARC continued its efforts for eco-friendly technologies in farm and nonfarm sectors of rural settlements in Uttarakhand. We focused on development of better value chains in transforming the rural Himalayan region into dynamic area with much more resources and livelihood option.

HARC tried to bridge up the knowledge gaps by strengthening the capabilities of the livelihood collectives for sustainable approach.

*Dr. Mahendra Singh Kunwar
Secretary and Chief Functionary
Himalayan Action Research Centre*

About Us

VISION

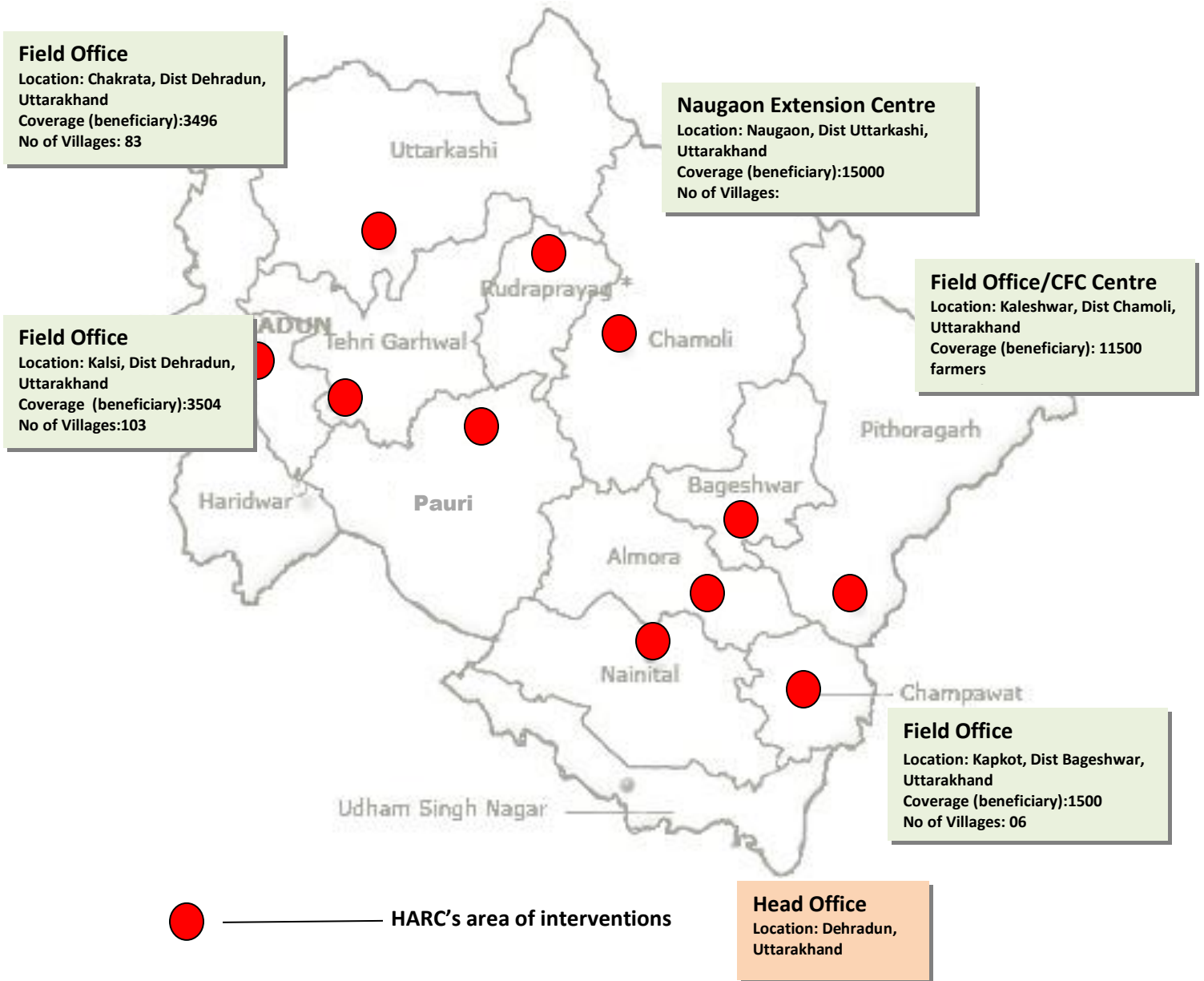
Holistic, integrated & sustainable development of the hill people based on their cultural values, traditions and resources

THEMATIC AREA

Fostering effort to sustain the mountain living through livelihood collectives



Geographical Coverage



HARC is working in livelihood sector from more than 30 years impacting greater number of communities with the technical and systematic approach while promoting sustainable livelihood practice in different region of Uttarakhand. With its technical expertise HARC has reached out to 11 districts of Uttarakhand, focusing on augmenting rural income through the use of improved and sustainable agricultural practices

Mountain Collectives

BACKGROUND

Livelihoods of mountain communities in the Himalayan region of Uttarakhand are primarily subsistence oriented and largely dependent on surrounding natural resources. Since over the years, changes in climate is threatening both the mountain ecosystem and mountain communities to a great extent. Particularly in mountain region due to small land holding and in-appropriate pre & post harvesting management practices it was very tough to accumulate production as quality marketable surplus. On the other hand, monitor production and retain quality as per target market was very



difficult without proper production at cluster level. Thus to transform the live of poor Himalayan community by reducing work drudgery and establishment of sustainable approach is adapted in this year. Through collectives' livelihood knowledge, skills, technology, market, risk management products, and credit support were easily accessed. This enhances their capacities and increases their income in agriculture/horticulture and allied activities. Thus aims to insure the nutritional and income security of the poor and marginal farmers. HARC has focused on developing mountain livelihood for Climate Change Adaptation through various interventions. Vulnerability reduction and livelihoods enhancement through expanding existing livelihoods options and tapping new opportunities in farm and non-farm sectors collectively is the major goal of the organization.

OUR APPROACH

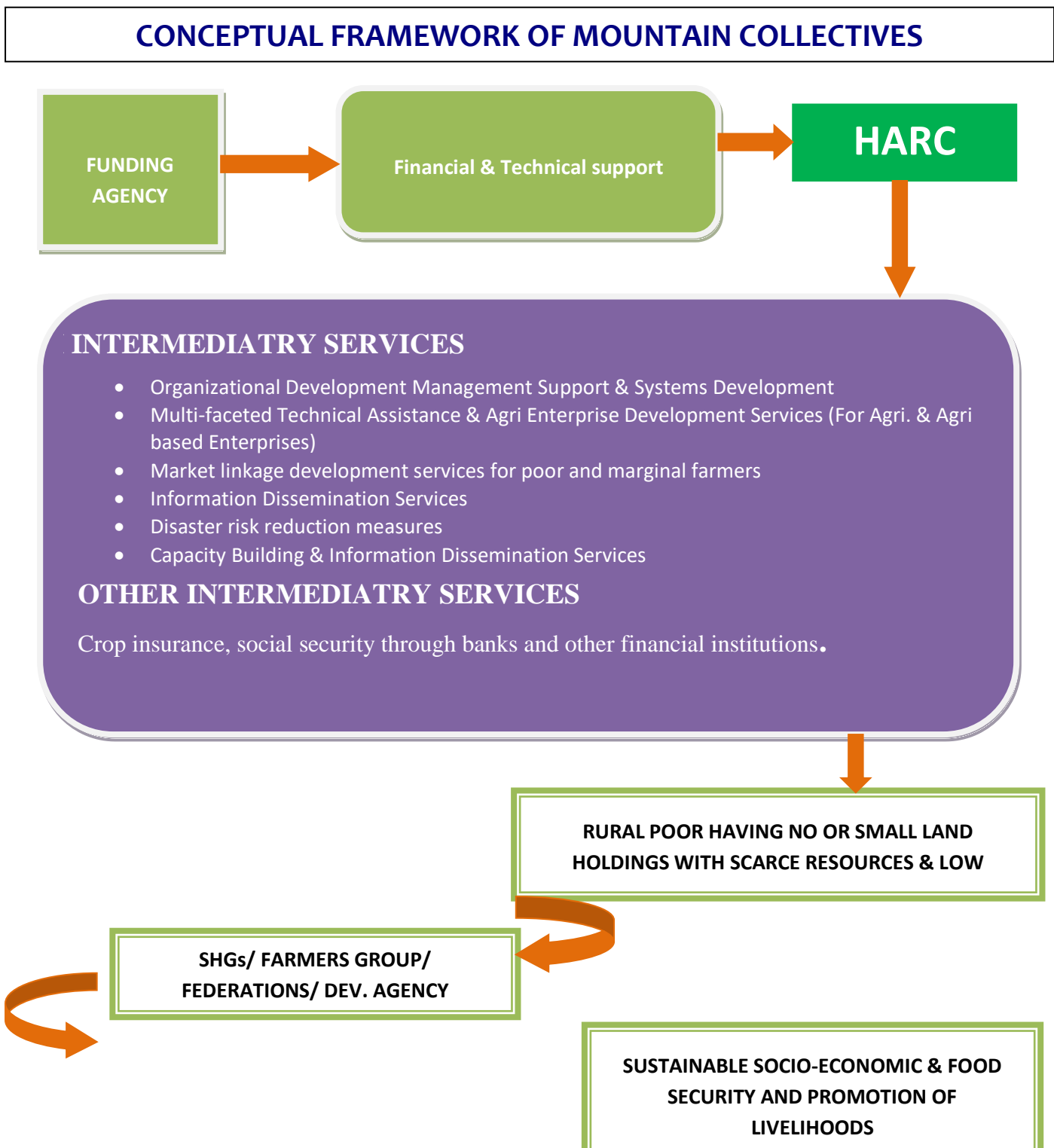
Considering it, therefore HARC applied cluster level approach through collective production and marketing for making it more cost effective viable. HARC realized that through cluster approach, variety of services such as capacity building, common production planning, marketing, technology up-gradation, collective procurement, linkages with other BDS providers, etc. can be easily managed in mountain terrains. Common activities that individual units may not be able to afford are easily supported through cluster level development. It provides an added advantage to individual producers who derive competitiveness through inclusions of such approaches. Under cluster approach we facilitate to develop business networks support, geography wise potential crops and develop business systems where firms specialize in the same or related production activities.

For sustaining better practices for sustainability in the region, this year following approach was adapted

- Promoting community managed sustainable agriculture practices.

- Introduction of various strategies to reduce drudgery of Himalayan community especially women.
- Thrust on roles, accountability and ownership to community institutions for managing effective agri/horti supply chain to strengthen livelihoods of the poor.
- Enhancing human and knowledge capacities of livelihood collectives to sustain the process.
-

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



DEVELOPMENT OF SELF SUSTAINING SELF HELP PROMOTION SYSTEM

INITIATIVES/CHALLENGES

CHALLENGES

- Scattered & marginal land holdings.
- Poor infrastructure/communication facilities
- Low productivity (rain fed, climate change, labour intensive agriculture)
- Lack of Business Development Services.
- No system for collective production and marketing.
- Lack of pre & post harvesting knowledge at grassroots
- Poor market access therefore growers often sell their produce to middleman resulting in reduced income.
- Deterioration in quality of agriculture produce due to various handlings from field to consumers.



INITIATIVES

- Developed market led crop specific supply chains
- Minimizing product losses through better handling, transportation & storage
- Dissemination of appropriate technology, package of practices, etc
- Streamline information about flow of produce & markets
- Introduced better internal system of organization management & product safety
- Increase commercial volume of trade through collective approach
- Direct linkage with whole seller & retailer to maximizing producers share
- Business plan development for sustaining enterprise
- Value addition and branding of commercially viable produces



Mountain collective and its various value chain models

Developing and managing value/supply chains in mountains are different from those in plains areas and require a different understanding and approach. Mountain value chains are influenced by a set of mountain specificities which provide comparative advantages, but at the same time present challenges in reaping the higher returns. The key value chain (VC) actors are inputs suppliers, cultivators, harvesters, consolidators and exporters. There are other actors in the value chain who offer various services, for example, advisory services, certification and technical assistance. The value chain is poorly organized, especially at producer level, while it is more formalized and structured at the processing and export levels. In general, the value chain shows a growing vertical integration, and almost limited cooperation at horizontal level. This year HARC focused on reducing poverty which would be achieved via the more immediate development objective to "enable rural households to take up sustainable livelihood opportunities integrated with the wider economy.

- This year capacity of federation and SHGs representative/members, FLC and MS was build on Good governance and supply chain through developed trainer on good governance and on Supply chain by mix group of FNGO, Federations and SHGs to spread out training programs at field level.
- Training need assessment (TNA) was conducted with federation and SHGs representatives about their understanding on cooperative system and functioning.

- Regular field visit been conducted for follow-up of training programs, production assessment, physical verification of produce collection and preparation of supply chain process i.e. aggregation, follow-up of SoP, documentation at different level.
- The impact of wide scale capacity building program seen at community level through ToT follow up at federation and SHGs level and observed the federation and SHGs representative/member awareness/curiosity during meeting in good governance and supply Chain activities. Community involved in aggregation, quality control (Packaging Grading and Shorting) process and collective marketing.

HORTICULTURE VALUE CHAIN

The Promoting diversified and climate smart agriculture practices component comprises of interventions in Horticulture, Agriculture, Soil and water conservation, and off-farm activities. HARC played a pivotal role for streamlining the supply chain and direct access of producers to market by sensitization on production, quality and marketing systems. Value chain for cash crops like tomato, pea, colocasia, potato, French beans, cabbage etc were developed and promoted in the various region of Uttarakhand. In case of fruits apple was value chain was upgraded and promoted among **10,061 farmers** of Chakrata, Naugaon and Bageshwar region.

<p>Spices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ginger • Chilly <p>stakeholders involved: 4800 famers</p>	<p>Fruits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apple <p>Stakeholders involved: 450 farmers</p>	<p>Vegetables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pea • Colocasia • Potato • Tomato • Cabbage <p>stakeholders: 4661</p>	<p>Flowers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chrysanthemum • Gladiolus <p>Stakeholders involved: 150 farmers</p>
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Shot on realme 1
By yogen chauhan

- *Promote trading activity of Pea 7.8 MT @30 rupee/kg*
- *French bean 7 MT @30 rupee/kg, tomato 1.5MT @ 30 rupee /kg & cucumber 3.6 MT @ 25rupee/kg was marketed & facilitate by demand forecasting at local level mandi (Baradi & kapkote)*
- *Garlic (Parvati) was 25 MT. Out of 12.6 MT was collectively marketed & facilitate by Pindari Autonomous Cooperative at local & regional level Mandi (Bageshwar & APMC haldwani Mandi)*
- *Streamlined supply chain of Garlic 12.6 MT at average rate INR 50 per kgs*

Value chain related to Medicinal and aromatic plants

Agricultural practices are on low pace during recent years as a result, large portion of land is transformed into barren land. Thus to develop stakeholders based value chain of Himalayan high value products like Tulsi, Rosemary, and Chamomile for economic up-liftment of rural poor community of Ghat block of Chamoli district.

This year HARC Introduce above three commercial Medicinal and Aromatic crops with **150 farmers** in approx 3 hectare forgo or barren land which has remained un-cultivated from many years. Package of practices related to nursery sowing, intercropping, Shivansh manure, pest control, nutritional management etc. were introduced and demonstrated in the region. For sustaining the value chain as well as integration of backward and forward linkages these marginal producers further linked with HARC Alaknanda Krishi Vyavsay Bahudeshiya Swayatt Sehkarita. Intercropping pattern followed for rosemary crop with pulses and pea crop. Research and development related to 3 types of Herbal tea i.e. Chamomile tea, Rosemary tea and Tulsi Tea for market acceptability of the produce was conducted.

AGRICULTURE VALUE CHAIN

Farmers in Uttarakhand are small by land holding size and yield volume of crop and are highly fragmented across geographical areas. In traditional supply chain model, farmers sell their products to the customers through various intermediate partners who eat the entire price share in the market. HARC this year also focused on value chain development of various agriculture crops, like Kidney beans, maize and amaranths. Control the losses of crops and invest the technique to healthy nutrition management. Awareness of farmers about grading, sorting and storage of kidney bean & amaranths and knowledge management to understand and adopt the practices for storage of kidney bean training was conducted in Waccham (Dhur), Soarg & khati in the Pindari valley.



- *Streamlined supply chain of amaranths 5.3 MT @INR 50 per kg at local Mandi (Baradi) Kapkot & Bageshwar,*
- *Scaled-up the 6 supply chain at measurable level through federation market linkages and achieved the business target around 85 to 95% to all 14 targeted federations (12000 farmers)*

FLORICULTURE VALUE CHAIN

Apart from agriculture, horticulture and MAPs floriculture is becoming other prominent value chain in Mountain terrain. In previous phase HARC learned that floriculture is one of the value chain through which higher returns can attain in comparison of other commercial and traditional crops. This year initiation was taken to develop value chain of a floriculture model with 150 farmers of Kalsi block of Dehradun district, which will be sustained and is replicable. Flower cultivation will enhance the opportunities of income to these poor households. Being a small duration crops, the climate drudgeries will also be minimized as compared to other crops like zinger, turmeric, tomato and capsicum. In year 2019-20 1st intervention of **Gladiolus** with 25 farmers are carried out in two village of Kalsi block i.e Kota and Dimau village. In order to build their knowledge one orientation workshop with farmers and two exposure one in Gazipur flower market and other in Gladiolus farm at Biharigarh was done. Along with that in this year two trainings related to bed preparation and line sowing technique was given to 29 selected farmers of the region.

Capacity building focusing on better business environment for producers

This year For Capacity strengthening of cooperative member's **(455 farmers)** on good governance, collective production, marketing approach and supply chain management, 4 cluster levels training cum orientations was organized at **waccham, Badiyakot, Kilpara, Sorag & Khati village**. During training 188 producer members belong to PGs as well as cooperative were orientated on their role & responsibilities. Besides, members also briefed on collective production, marketing approach, internal management system like Record keeping, Inventory management and systemic process of organizing monthly meeting. Collective approach developed inside 36 PGs for bulk production and marketing e.g., Pea, French bean, Garlic & others off-seasons vegetable

In Chakrata and Kalsi region, 13 Livelihoods collectives **(involving 7685 farmers)** formed on the basis of value chain in different cluster. Vibrant the LCs Board of Directors as per cooperative Laws and activate the subcommittees for maintaining the Finance, Marketing and conflict management. Whereas under consultancy program (funded by JICA), huge capacity building programs were conducted. About 3 capacity building trainings on good governance and 3 trainings on supply chain was delivered to 16 federations of selected 11 divisions of Uttarakhand.



- **Prepared 38 micro business plans of SHGs of five divisions (Pauri, Lansdowne, Almora, Nainital and Ranikhet).**
- **55 SHGs linked with bank for C.C.L linkages, 57 SHGs proposal submitted in bank and 143 proposal prepared at SHGs level.**
- **This year 7 capacity building trainings and of targeted beneficiaries (102 farmers) were conducted for apple cultivation.**

Sustaining livelihood through technical advancement

Technology change is an important instrument in the continuous process of socio-economic development. Poor access to appropriate technologies due to difficult topographies and tough mountain conditions is one of the major causes of poverty, drudgery and natural resources degradation. Thus HARC promoted the adaptation of appropriate technologies and practices for sustainable livelihood approach. This year following measures are taken to **enhance the productivity** of the crop.

- Crops based production planning (cabbage, potato, pea, kidney beans etc)
- Maintain the soil texture and health as per crop need. (Apple, pea, tomato, potato etc.)
- Proper Nutrition management for healthy plant (apple, kiwi, millets etc)
- Proper disease management practice.
- Précised irrigation management

HARC Intervened by introducing all weather irrigation system of 3 HP by channelizing water through HDPE pipe and solar system. This irrigation system covered 1.5 hectare rain fed land and upscale production volume by community farming in the



REDUCTION CROP LOSSES:

The major constraint which can be easily observed in mountain terrain was excessive loss of crop during pre and post harvesting, transportation etc. HARC tried to reduce the crop losses up to 50 to 60% which was visibly noticed in Ghat region of Chamoli District by introducing **MAPS** crops with better IPNM practices.

In comparison of crop production in open filed, survival percentage of many crops like cucumber, capsicum, broccoli, cabbage has been increased up to 95% through promotion of protected cultivation (polyhouses in Pindar valley of Bageshwar district)

650 members of 36 Producers group in Bageshwar region were orientated on collective approach of farming and given regularly package of practices (like, Crop business plan, Staking technique, Spacing & raised bed preparation, IPNM management) and also given Cross learning visit to minimize the crop losses.

Along with that in order to address the work drudgery major practices were followed in the Chakrata and Kalsi region such as LDPE tank for precise irrigation management and hoeing with power tiller.

- **Used the Farm Machinery for Field preparation and seed sowing.**
- **Field based irrigation systems (LDPE tanks)**
- **Introduction of Maize peeler for seed crunching.**
- **Develop the village level fodder land.**



Land hoeing with tiller
reducing work drudgery
(above)

LDPE Tank for precise irrigation
management (right)



VALUE ADDITION & PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

In order to enhance the market value and acceptability of the crop it is necessary to add value in through better package of practice or by transforming them into market led value added products. Research and development was undertaken in CFC Kaleshwar and standardized recipe. These by products were prepared by combining different proportions of ingredients for recipe standardization as per standard combinations. 15 value added Product were finalized after sensory evaluation and nutritional analysis in this financial year (2019-20)

A part from this, the value addition was also achieved by proper branding of crop making feasible to attain good market. This was done in case of wholesale crop for chilly, ginger, chakrata rajma and lakhwad makka of chakrata and kalsi region of Dehradun District.

Chamomile, rosemary and tulsi green tea was prepared under the exsiting brand of Mountain Beam (for high value product).



Kissan Dwar and Hillance Brand for various crop based products in the chakrata and Naugaoan region to attain better market price.



Developed 12 Value added product from local resources of project area. Such as 5 Tea variant, 2 products of Millets & Grains, 2 Pickles and 3 products of Spread & Flakes.



TECHNICAL UP GRADATION FOR BETTER APPRAOCH:

In the chakrata and kalsi region Eight Mini Grading Packing units were established and Two Spice Processing unit were established and run by livelihood collectives.

***This year
plantation of
2400
rootstocks for
vegetative
propagation
(cloning) was
done in vertical
and horizontal
pattern in
Magra nursery***



***Established new
high tech
primary
hardening
chamber and
repair of old
hardening
chamber,
increased the
capacity of
hardening to 1.5
lakh plant/year.***

***Established Hi-
tech polyhouse
for secondary
hardening in
order to give
systematic
growth
environment to
apple plants and
less mortality.***



This year in, after observing the survival percentage (average of 75.12%) in previous year rejuvenated apple orchards, about 75 orchards were revised and 108 new orchards/farmers with low chilling quality scion wood in Naugaoan and Chakrata region.

SCIENTIFIC ADAPTATION:

To upgrade technical knowledge of farmer's ,knowledge management drive was conducted by HARC in (Wachham, khati Sorag , kilpara, Dola, Borachak & Badiyakot) on training pruning techniques covering 465 producers under 7 hectare land. As a result current survival status of apple plants are about 92% and 15% fruit Sample recorded on apple plant in 2019.



Application of Shivansh manure or well rotten FYM for nutrient management was promoted in the region. It was practically demonstrated and well adapted by the farmers of Naugaon, Ghat block and Bageshwar region.



SOIL HEALTH MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Capacity building of farmers on importance of soil health & its management was done through soil health awareness campaign at village level for dissemination of knowledge to farmers about importance of soil health & its management. This programme was conducted in 21 villages of Naugaon watershed(Naugaon gaon, Mulana, Sauli, mungra, Muradi, Tunalka, sapeta, Bhatiya, Bhatiya pratham, Krishana, kwari, kund, Dewalsari, dhari, neni, Matiyali, Pisaun, kimi, Bingsi, Rastadi & Kandaun). After analysis of **1062 soil samples** in soil testing laboratory soil health cards also distributed to the farmers through campaign at village level

PROPAGATION OF VIRUS FREE APPLE ROOTSTOCK THROUGH TISSUE CULTURE



This year more than 30,000 apple rootstocks (MM111 & M793) were in-vitro multiplication. In the laboratory cross contamination was treated with standard sterilization methodology and was reduced to 2.24% from 78% in this year.

DEVELOPMENT OF QUALITY PLANTING MATERIAL FOR THE REGION (APPLE AND KIWI)

- About **5525 plants** were provided to farmers for demonstration (at minimum price) with providing regular advisory for their management (**4620 grafted apple plants, 911 apple rootstocks and 84 kiwi plants**).
- Along with that in magra nursery **22809** grafted apple plants of 7 varieties were planted with better scientific practices.
- Simultaneously **2000 kiwi cuttings** (1697 Monty and 303 Tamuri) were planted in polyhouse of Naugaon nursery with proper package of practice.



TECHINAL ADVANCEMENT IN MARKETING:

Garlic crop is time taking crop its take at least 9 nine month. Therefore in the month of July 2019 garlic production assessment has been done by volunteer/Partech & is about 25 MT. During collection of garlic it was Sorted & graded into three levels Grade-A, B, C & packed into poly-net sack. For Strengthening pro poor and market led supply chain, marketing team facilitate to explore new market & product opportunity for the target farmers at local and regional level.



Total production from selected five villages of Garlic (Parvati) was 25 MT. Out of 12.6 MT was collectively marketed & facilitate by Pindari Autonomous Cooperative at local & regional level Mandi (Bageshwar & APMC Haldwani Mandi)

Total of 6, 55,200 Income noted from PGs cum income register of 212 farmers, an average income of farmers is about 3,090 and cooperative Streamlined supply chain of amaranths 5.3 MT @INR 50 per kgs at local mandi (baradi & bageshwar)till date. Total income from amaranths noted 2, 65,000.



Community managed risk reduction planning:

Mountain communities—especially remote ones—are more vulnerable to climate change impacts than non-mountain areas. The high mountains are poorly served by life-saving and livelihood-supporting infrastructure. Access to climate information and support services is limited, as is the presence of government extension agencies. There is need to overlook the parameters that distinguishes between adaptation responses that are planned by governments or by non-state actors, and those that are local and autonomous, unplanned. Policy makers in the mountain region are well aware of the urgency to act on adaptation despite face substantive challenges. Some of those challenges are a lack of adequate data (both in terms of quantity and quality, and especially at a localized scale) about climate change impacts, weak institutional capacity at various governance levels, social and economic barriers to intervention uptake, and poor infrastructure for development and adaptation purposes. Therefore to support the argument following were the key findings of HARC for the year 2019-2020:

STRONGER INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN DEVELOPMENT PLANS:

Current need is to build risk informed development plans hence building knowledge of local governance about the impacts of climate change and increased risks of disasters in development outputs is more important, as development will benefit you in routine but may hinder the same in extreme situation, and it is the locals who get worse affected by any short or long emergencies. Therefore understanding the need 11 heads of PRI of Nugaon watershed formally agreed to integrate watershed mgt actions into their development plans.



BUILDING CAPACITIES ON CLIMATE LITERACY:

Demonstration, workshops, exposure visits and training programmes were conducted on impact of climate change on livelihood practices like horticultural crops, impact on ecosystem services like soil and water, impact on potential disaster risks like landslides, forest fires and debris flow, and impact on individual and community preparedness.



Regular engagement with communities, workshops with CSOs and farming communities on participatory risk assessment resulted the need of having a Sound database (evidences).

Blending implicit and scientific knowledge can play an instrumental role in generating location-specific and efficient adaptation innovations.



On traditional and scientific knowledge based practices, HARC documented a case study on “Integrated watershed management for a changing climate”.

In view of policy experimentation, HARC documented a Policy brief on “Integration Watershed Management Actions within DDMP”.

There is need to enhance opportunities that may include improved trans boundary cooperation, incentives to promote policy experimentation, initiatives to develop climate literacy, and enhanced private sector engagement in mountain region.

Convergence of Climate Change Adaptation, DRR, SDGs, and Ecosystem Resilience-Building Priorities-In view of this HARC had number of discussion with Chief Secretary Shri Amit Negi, Shri Shailesh Bagoli Secretary Urban town and country development department, Shri Bhuvan Chand, Secretary Forest Council and forestry, Shri R.N. Jha Nodal Officer State Climate Change cell, Shri Ashish Chauhan District Magistrate Uttarkashi, and other decision makers at state or district level.

Business Growth Chart of Various livelihood collectives

Particular	11 division of Uttarakhand	Chakrata and Kalsi block	In Bageshwar district	Summary
Annual Turnover of federation (in lakhs)	113.48	398	15.44	In total the annual turnover of all the federation is 526.92 lakh
No of business run by federation.	6	9	2	(millets, Pulses, Spices, NTFP, Vegetables, fruits, FMCG) 17 business run by the federation
No of shareholders participate in business.	4025	5828	455	10,308 stakeholders are involved in business developed by the federations
Volume of agriculture or horticulture produce marketed by federation (in tons)	237.93	796	64.59	In totality about 1098.52 tons of horti/agri produce was marketed by federation
No of supply chain run by federation	5	3	3	11 supply chains were run by federation (millets; Pulses, Spices, NTFP, Vegetables, Fruits)



Synergizing resources with various stakeholders for common goal

DETAILS OF FEDERATIONS

#	District	Block	Name of the Federation	Address	Total Villag e	No of Members		Economic Status		Total Members
						Female	Male	APL	BPL	
1	Uttarkashi	Naugaon	Banal Ghati HARC Fal evam Sabji Utpadak Swayatt Sahkarita Vill Saradi, P.O. Gadoli	Vill Saradi, P.O. Gadoli	16	0	812	&	&	812
2	Uttarkashi	Naugaon	Devrada Ghati Agro Producer Company Dhari Kafnol	P.O. Dhari Kaloungi	33	0	530	&	&	530
3	Uttarkashi	Naugaon	Rawai Ghati Fal evam Sabji Utpadak Association Naugaon	P.O. Naugaon	11	0	500	&	&	500
4	Uttarkashi	Purola	Kamal Ghati Fal evam Sabji Utpadak Association	Vill- Netri P.O. Chanderli Purola	4	0	200	&	&	200
5	Uttarkashi	Purola	Fal evam Sabji Utpadak Swayatt Sahkarita Sangh	Vill- Khaladi P.O. Purola	6	0	200	&	&	200
6	Bageshwar	KAPKOT	Kamal Ghati Fal evam Sabji Utpadak Association	Vill - Bacham (Kharkiya) Kapkot Bageshwar	8	544	208	0	0	752

DETAIL OF DEPARTMENTS LINKED WITH FEDERATIONS:

7	Chamoli	Karanprayag	HARC Alaknanda krishi Vayvasaya Swayatt Sahkarita	Kaleshwar	10	280	0	55	225	280
8	Chamoli	Gairsain	Nanda Devi kishan swayatt Sahkarita	Malsi	11	412		&	&	412
9	Chamoli	Ghat	Kishan fal evam sabji utpadak Swayatt Sahkarita	Ghat	8	71	120	&	&	191
10	Chamoli	Pokhri	Jai Tungeshwar Fal evam Sabji Utpadak Association	Hapla	20	350	596	&	&	945
11	Chamoli	Gairsain	Fal evam Masala Utpadak Swayatt Sahkarita	Gwad Talla	10	350		&	&	350
12	Rudraprayag	Ukhimath	Kalimath Ghati Krishi Vayvsaya Swayatt SahkaritaKalimath		10	250	50	&	&	300
13	Dehradun	Kalsi	Vishayal Khat Azivika Bahudeshiya Swayatt Sahkarita Koti Ichadi	Vill- Koti P.O. Dimao	23	585	0	135	450	585
14	Dehradun	Kalsi	Sabji evam Fal Azivika Bahudeshiya Swayatt Sahkarita Brahamnaw Utail	VII- Utail Brahmaw P.O. Utail	28	404	170	114	460	574
15	Dehradun	Kalsi	Khatkoru Bahlaad Azivika Bahudeshiya Swayatt Sahkarita Bairatkhai	Bairatkhai P.O. Nagthat	31	85	776	225	636	861
16	Dehradun	Kalsi	Unnatt Jounsaar Azivika Bahudeshiya Swayatt Sahkarita Dyundilani	Dyundilani P.O. Lakhwad	27	81	336	68	349	417
17	Dehradun	Kalsi	Khatsaili Azivika Bahudesiya Swayatt Sahkarita Makhti	Makhti Ramtaal P.O. Purodi	22	156	521	120	557	677
18	Dehradun	Kalsi	Krishi Bamtaad Azivika Bahudeshiya wayatt Sahkarita Sahiya	Sahiya Koti P.o. Koi	27	369	328	165	532	697

#	District	Block	Federation	Address	Department Name
1	Uttarkashi	Naugaon	Banal Ghati HARC Fal evam Sabji Utpadak Swayatt Sahkarita Vill Saradi, P.O. Gadoli	Vill Saradi, P.O. Gadoli	1. Integrated Child Development 2. Government Animal Hospital 3. Forest Department 4. Jal Sansthan 5. Agriculture Department 6. Horticulture Department 7. Irrigation Department 8. Electricity Department 9. Insurance company 10. Bank 11. Social welfare Department 12. Rural Development Department 13. Zila Panchayat 14. Health Department 15. District industry Department
2	Uttarkashi	Naugaon	Devrada Ghati Agro Producer Company Dhari Kafnol	P.O. Dhari Kaloungi	1. MSME Dept Bageshwar 2. Rural Development 3. Horticulture Dept
	Bageshwar	KAPKOT	Kamal Ghati Fal evam Sabji Utpadak Association	Vill - Bacham (Kharkiya) Kapkot Bageshwar	
4	Chamoli	Karanprayag	HARC Alaknanda krishi Vayvasaya Swayatt Sahkarita	Kaleshwar	1 Horticulture Department 2. Agriculture Department 3. Animal Husbandry Department 4. Rural Development 5. Health Department 6. Jal Sansthan 7. Irrigation Dept 8 Bank & Post Office 9. Life insurance corporation of India
13	Chamoli	Gairsain	Nanda Devi kishan swayatt Sahkarita	Malsi	
14	Chamoli	Ghat	Kishan fal evam sabji utpadak Swayatt Sahkarita	Ghat	
30	Chamoli	Pokhri	Jai Tungeshwar Fal evam Sabji Utpadak Association	Hapla	
31	Chamoli	Gairsain	Fal evam Masala Utpadak Swayatt Sahkarita	Gwad Talla	
32	Dehradun	Kalsi	Vishayal Khat Azivika Bahudeshiya Swayatt Sahkarita Koti Ichadi	Vill- Koti P.O. Dimao	1 Horticulture Department 2. Agriculture Department 3. Animal Husbandry Department 4. Rural Development Board 5. Health Department 6. Jal Sansthan 7. Irrigation Dept 8 Bank & Post Office 9. Life insurance corporation of India
33	Dehradun	Kalsi	Sabji evam Fal Azivika Bahudeshiya Swayatt Sahkarita Brahamnaw Utai	VII- Utail Brahmaw P.O. Utail	
34	Dehradun	Kalsi	Khatkoru Bahlaad Azivika Bahudeshiya Swayatt Sahkarita Bairatkhai	Bairatkhai P.O. Nagthat	
35	Dehradun	Kalsi	Unnatt Jounsaar Azivika Bahudeshiya Swayatt Sahkarita Dyundilani	Dyundilani P.O. Lakhwad	
36	Dehradun	Kalsi	Khatsaili Azivika Bahudeshiya Swayatt Sahkarita Makhti	Makhti Ramtaal P.O. Purodi	
37	Dehradun	Kalsi	Krishi Bamtaad Azivika Bahudeshiya wayatt Sahkarita Sahiya	Sahiya Koti P.o. Koi	

LIST OF FEDERATION BENEFITED FROM GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

District	Block	Name of the Federation	Address	Department Nam	Yojna	Beneficiaries			Benefited Amount
						F	M	Total	
Bageshwar	KAPKOT	Kamal Ghati Fal evam Sabji Utpadak Association	Vill - Bacham (Kharkiya) Kapkot Bageshwar	Gram Vikas	DinDayal Updhayay Yojna - Gramin Kaushal Yojna	45	15	60	-
Bageshwar	KAPKOT	Kamal Ghati Fal evam Sabji Utpadak Association	Vill - Bacham (Kharkiya) Kapkot Bageshwar	Gram Vikas	Crop Insurance	72	25	97	-
Dehradun	Kalsi	Vishayal Khat,Krishi Bamtad,Khat Saily,Khat Koru,Unnat Jaunsar,Sabji Fal Azivika Sangh	Koti Ichadi,Sahiya ,Makti,Nagthat,Lakhwad,Utail	1.Agriculture Depatr2.Horticulture & Processing 3.Livestock Depart 4.Rural Development 5.social Welfare6.Swajal 7.UREDA 8.Watershed	1. Farm MC 2. Compost Pit 3. Irrigation 4. Crop Insurance 5. NVI 6. Seed Villages 7. Organic Farming 1. Jila Yojna 2. Horticulture Mission for North East 3. Micro Irrigation 1. Livestock Insurance 2. Fodder Development Man rega Haat Bazar V.R.G.F./V.A.D.P. Old Age Pension PG Support Solar Light Fed Support	-	-	6856	2900895
						-	-	23	1205500
						-	-	48	166400
						-	-	12871	22943000
						-	-	750	500000
						-	-	625	3009000
						-	-	20	24000
						-	-	1585	9760000
						-	-	1890	1617000
						-	-	75	136000

Glimpses of HARC

Anti hail demonstration with selected 42 farmers of six villages of Bageshwar region



Participation in Uttaryani Mela 2020 in Bageshwar



R
Shot on realme 1
By yogen chauhan

Installation work of all weather irrigation system by channelizing water through HDPE pipe and solar system



Collection centre installed in Bageshwar district



Launching of *Handbook on Wild Edible Plants* by Dr. AN Purohit on 25th May 2019.



Exposure of women cooperative to Mahila Umang, Ranikhet



Our Partners:

NATIONAL MISSION ON HIMALAYAN STUDIES
(NMHS)



THE HANS FOUNDATION (THF)

UTTARAKHAND COUNCIL OF SCIENCE &
TECHNOLOGY (UCOST)



PARTNERS FOR RESILIENCE

PARTNERS FOR RESILIENCE (PFR)

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT



JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
(JICA)

UTTARAKHAND SCIENCE EDUCATION AND
RESEARCH CENTRE (USERC)



UNITED NATION DEVELOPMENT FUND