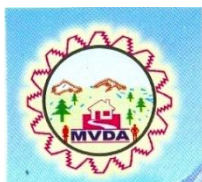




Annual Report 2014



Mount Valley Development Association

Preface:

Think globally and act locally concept is largely being experimenting in all the activities of MVDA especially in renovation of small patches of forest land that might play an important role in global environment and the life that would shape the future world. All efforts were diverted to enhance economic standard of the poor especially destitute women, children and the schedule case community. Livelihood options were developed to ensure food security along with improving the natural wealth.

For the last 20 years, MVDA has also been sharing its experiences with larger communities and advocating the issues responsible for degenerated Himalayan system successfully. Construction of big dams is one of the burning issues that have disturbed the ecological system badly. The rivers that are the lifeline of Himalayas and its rich biodiversity have been put inside the tunnels for electricity production. These un-mind constructions are at what cost while basic rights of local people are yet to be ensured in a newly formed state. Actually, nothing much is required except a few right decisions at right time.

Its gives me immense pleasure to present the annual report for the year 2014-15. We welcome your suggestions and guidance to make our efforts more effective and result oriented.

Avtar Singh Negi

Secretary, Mount Valley Development Association



Acknowledgement

We are grateful to community and people of Uttarakhand & Uttar Pradesh associated with us and all who helped us voluntarily in facilitating all the activities of social concern. We are thankful to our CBO's, federations for their constant hard work and sincere support towards achieving larger target.

We are also deeply indebted to our partner organizations without whose support we cannot achieve our targets. We all aspire to keep on these relations and efforts of social welfare in a global concern.

We are thankful to Government Departments for their constant administrative support and participation in our various ongoing programmes.

We are thankful to our board members for their day to day support and guidance at every stage of organizational development.

Finally, I am thankful to entire MVDA team for their effort, dedication and hard work.

Sincerely

Avtar Singh Negi



Organization Profile – An Overview

Mount Valley Development Association (MVDA) is a non-profit organization based in Tehri district of Uttarakhand in India. MVDA was started in 1995 with a vision to eradicate poverty through development of sustainable livelihoods, promote good governance through social harmony, minimize social discrimination and develop entrepreneurship to minimize migration of youths from the rural mountain villages.

MVDA is working with 3,500 families and formed 1,200 Self Help Groups (SHGs) in the difficult mountainous terrain in Tehri, Uttarkashi, Rudraprayag districts and plain areas in Dehradun and Saharnpur.

MVDA has developed an expertise in dairy and agriculture based livelihood activities. Since its establishment it is constantly engaged in enhancing livelihoods of rural communities in the hills through promoting women based institutions. MVDA has promoted a women federation of 252 members from 30 SHGs in Ghansali and Paukhal cluster within Tehri district, named Umang Swayath Sahkarita registered under the Uttaranchal Self Reliant Cooperative Act, 2003.

MVDA has been working extensively in sustaining the federation by creating systems where women are able to manage a dairy based livelihood enterprise and establishing a link with financial institutions like NABARD, banks, and insurance companies.

MVDA mobilized a loan of Rs. 4.6 million under NABARD scheme for purchase of improved cattle for 30 SHGs.

MVDA has worked on the philosophy of making a balance between development and conservation of natural resources. Under Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT) funded project, MVDA developed feed resources in Van Panchayat, common land and also converges funds from MGNREGA, a central government sponsored job guarantee scheme. Over a period, MVDA has been able to link these feed resources to enhance milk productivity, with improvement programs and finally linking the milk producers to local urban market, through the dairy promoted as Umang Dairy.

Umang Sahkarita which has an agency of Tata Tea, receives an approximate income of Rs. 65,500 has given employment to seven local youths.

The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) has also partnered with MVDA in successful growth of wheat and barley crops.

With knowledge and experience in System of Rice Intensification program, MVDA has developed a model village in Bhilangana block of Tehri district.

MVDA has also developed a talent pool of resourceful people equipped with skills to efficiently mobilize farmers for System of Crop Intensification (SCI) promotion.



With the support of OXFAM Hongkong, MVDA targeted improvement of natural resources and promoted livelihood improvement in 9 village panchayats of Jolagad micro-watershed.

Contact Us

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Introduction

During the past few decades, Himalayan areas have experienced rapid changes. Population pressure, expansion in education, development of roads and commercialization are drastically altering many parts of the mountain areas.

Previously, little attention was given to resolving mountain specific development problems, however, today there is widespread awareness and commitment.

Among the mountain people themselves, there is a revolution of rising expectations and awareness after centuries of isolation ...with this vision a local group of educated youth came together and laid the foundation of MVDA in 1995.

There is still a lot of ground to cover, where achievement in health , education , physical infrastructure, etc can neither be maintained nor built upon without sustainable resource based and appropriate institutional structure.

Our core strategy

The network of institutions alliance is the very fabric around which our society or community is built. Started as a natural process, it's now a vehicle for planned change. Development interventions are designed to carry out specific functions in a sustained basis.

Our journey began with formation of women groups, of the many groups formed some sustained while some broke away. Finally today these 105 groups have joined hands to work for the betterment of the region. This collective process has provided the way to approach other programmes and issues.



Our strategic partners in this process

Community : 105 self-help groups (SHGs) , women groups , mahila mandals & their federations, Kisan clubs, forest Protection committees, watershed communities, New Network , Shilpkar Sangathan , Dagaru, Panchayati Raj Institutions , Panchayats , Block committee , ward members.

Government: Forest, Health, Block Offices

Volunteer Groups: VANI

Support agencies: Action Aid India, Indo –Global Social Service Society, Uttarakhand Sewa Nidhi, LIPH, Sir Ratan Tata Trust, CAPART, PRIA, NABARD, FORAD and Oxfam India, American Indian Foundation, IIMPACT, Room to Read, GEF-Biodiversity International RKVY-UOCB, Sambandh, Peoples Science Institute, HARC.

Our attempts have been to achieve an effective collaboration between all these stakeholders for common objectives.

Together we aim at:

- Improving a natural resource base by proper management and planning for sustainable development.
- Increasing food livelihood security by promoting on-farm and off-farm enterprises.
- Strengthening local self-governance and ensuring representation of women and poor.
- Ensuring equity and social justice
- Ensuring quality of education and strengthening local traditional art and skills
- Global warming balance

Our path is pro-poor, pro-women and pro-nature which can ensure equitable distribution of the benefits of the growth partner.

Our Key programme areas:

Community Empowerment

This has following strategic components:

- Promoting community institutions: Wherein working with over 105 self- help group (SHGs), Silpkar federating women groups at Nyay Pachayat level, Kisan clubs to get benefits of cash crops, crop insurance and access to credit.



- Building capacity: It spells into educational tours, in-house trainings , thematic workshops , awareness camps and campaigns .Institutions build on their management, conflict resolution , leadership , group dynamics, and technical skills.
- Empowering local self- governance: By way of strengthening institutional and operational mechanism and developing capacity of the women and SC Pachayat representatives in specific.
- Establishment of Pachayat information Centre: To respond to the growing need of Pachayat functionaries for information related to development programmes, schemes, compiling & disseminating block /village data to aid planning at village level.

Natural Resource Management

We work for better management of different but integrated components of our ecosystem .The programmes under this are:

- Organic farming
- Watershed management
- Programme in Sem micro watershed that includes four Panchayats(15 Villages)
- Working in Agriculture and horticulture sectors with the objective of harnessing their income generation potential. Promotion of polyhouse, seed band, grafting etc.
- Disaster entrepreneurship based in agriculture

Community Health

The core objective is to enable and animate the community to work towards their health rights. It works with disadvantaged sections of the society including women and children. The core strategies are:

- Arogya Jatha aims at awareness through traditional media
- Arogya Sakhi (women assistants) at village levels, to facilitate primary and traditional health services in the village for better community health.
- Arogya Kosh for meeting health needs or in times of disaster.
- Also support the government in their national programmes Leprosy Survey and Polio campaign, organizing medical consultation.



Education

Providing support to community schools managed by the community, Here parents and guardians of the children are also included in the education and are involved at regular intervals. Education has also been established for monitoring and evaluation.

The organization has also been providing support to few orphan children and poor children by giving education material, and the children are included in all of the development activities.

Research and development

Some of the work undertaken

- Uttaranchal Health study, in collaboration with partners in the 6 districts of Uttaranchal state to assess community health issues, access the community on state services and understand socio-economic and geographical constrains of the region.
- Case studies, to understand the present situation directed to identify /modify the intervention strategy on different aspects like situation of natural resources, Panchayats, health education, etc.
- Survey, on resource Gap estimation, agricultural production and productivity, availability of fodder etc.

MVDA is a social, non-political and non-profit volunteer organization registered under Society Registration Act 1860, Foreign Contribution Regulation Act. 1976, Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, Income Tax Act.

Work area, Bhilangana block in Tehri district of Uttarakhand state. District & State level on common issue through alliance.

Partners in our Mission

- American India Foundation
- Bioversity International & ICAR
- Himmotthan Society
- Ministry of Rural Development- RKVY; UOCB
- Star India & Peoples Science Institute
- NABARD
- Oxfam India
- Room to Read
- Sir Ratan Tata Trust
- Star India

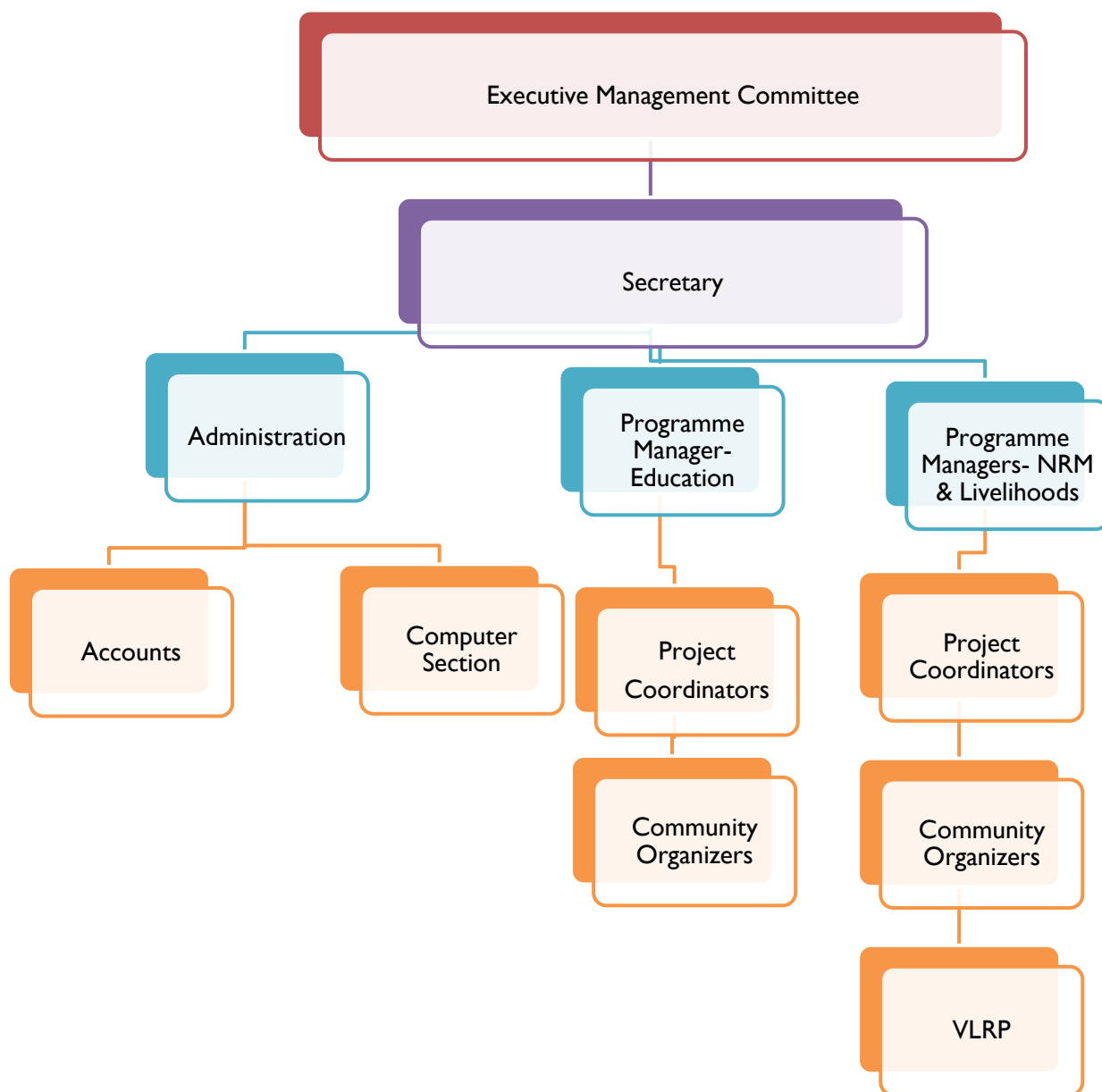


Organizational and Institutional support

- HARC
- Himmatthan Society
- Horticulture Department, Tehri
- Peoples Science Institute
- Uttaranchal Gramin Bank
- VPKAS, Almora

We are grateful to the community that encouraged us to take initiatives and provide us hassle free environment.

Organizational Structure



MVDA Governing Body (2015-2020)

S. No.	Name	Father's/Husband's Name	Address	Designation	Profession
1	Mr.Chandan Singh	Mr. Ganga Singh	Village Doni Valli, PO. Megadhar Tehri Garhwal	President	Farming
2	Mrs. Beera Devi	Mr. Uttam Singh	Village Aali, PO Megadhar Tehri Garhwal	Vice President	Farming
3	Mr. Avtar Singh	Mr. Diwan Singh	Village Doni Palli, PO. Megadhar Tehri Garhwal	Secretary	Social Worker
4	Mr. Abbal Singh	Mr. Shyam Singh	Village Doni Valli, PO. Megadhar Tehri Garhwal	Treasurer	Farming
5	Mrs. Shiv Dai	Mr. Pyaare Lal	Village Paakh, PO Megadhar Tehri Garhwal	Member	Farming
6	Mr. Rajendra Singh Kaintura	Mr. Mahendra Singh	Kaintura Bhawan, Daang Srinagar, Pauri Garhwal	Member	Social Worker
7	Mr. Indramani	Mr. Mayaram	Village Aandarathi, PO Megadhar Tehri Garhwal	Member	Farming



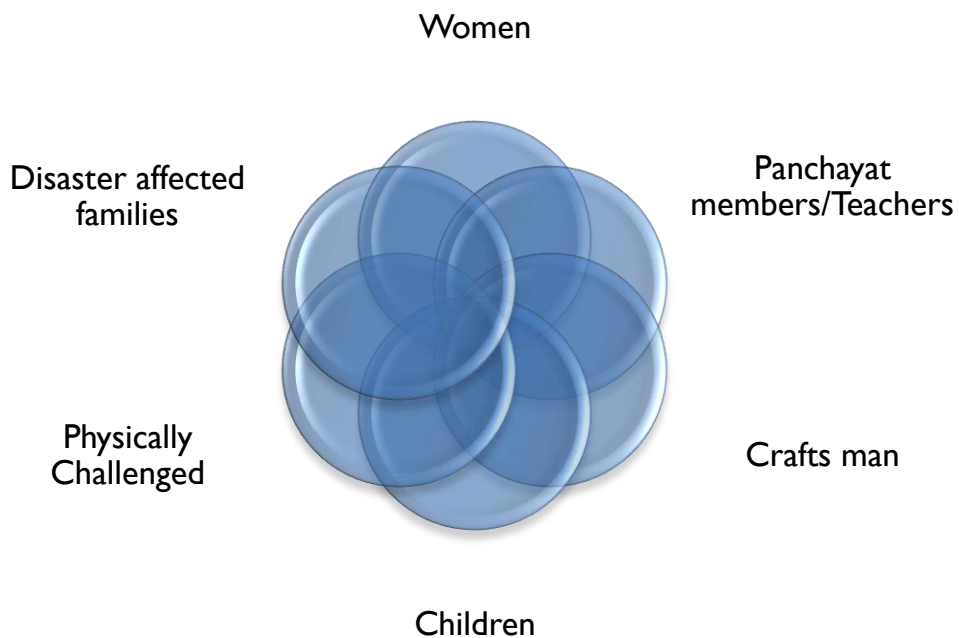
MVDA's Activity Areas

- Integrated fodder and livestock development project
- Sustainable Mountain Livelihood Project
- Climate change adaptive resilient sustainable agriculture
- Formation and strengthening of community based organization
- Participatory Livelihood Rehabilitation
- Agriculture expansion programme
- Dairy expansion programme

Primary community based organizations

- Bhilngna Sakhi Sangathan.
- Farmers Club.
- Farms group.
- Gram Swaraj Committee.
- Livestock producer group.
- Self Help Group.
- Silpkar Sangathan.
- Ujaval Swayatt Sahkarita
- Umang Swayat Sahakarita.

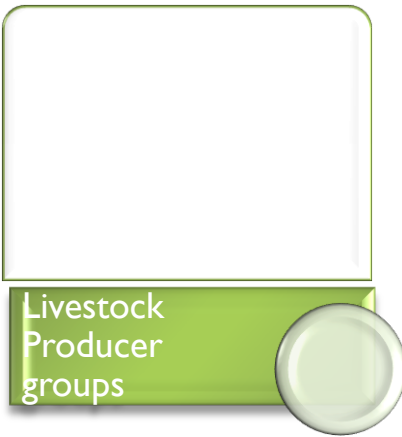
Target group



Primary Community based organization



Self Reliant cooperatives



Livestock Producer groups



Milk Producer groups



Mahila Managal Dal



Self Help Group



Women Enterprises



Farmers Group



Gram Swaraj Committee



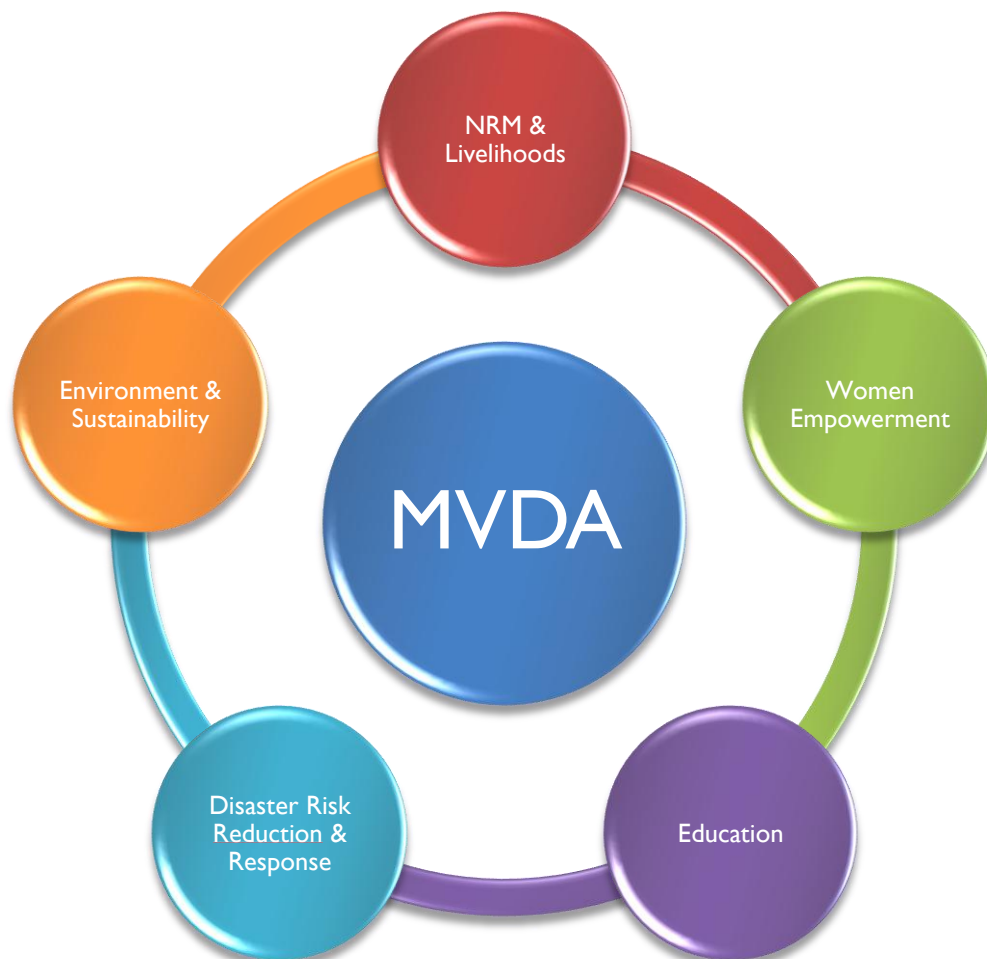
Programme & Activities

Name of the Project	Funding agency	No. of Villages	Activities details	Target Group
Right Based Programmes	Action Aid India	48	Food, Livelihood, Education, Respect, Women's right	Women, Physically Challenged
Himmotthan project/sustainable mountain livelihood	Sir Ratan Tata Trust	06	Natural Resource Management, Organic Agriculture, Income generation activities, capacity building of community based organizations	Customer, SHGs
Agriculture Expansion project	Himmotthan /Sir Ratan Tata Trust /Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust	7	Formation of village level community, vegetable production through Kitchen garden, increase in wheat and rice production through technical enhancement	Farmers group, Federation at cluster level
Participatory Livelihood Rehabilitation	STAR India/PSI	9	Formation of self help group and promotion of farm and non farm activities to enhance livelihood opportunity	Disaster affected families
Agro-biodiversity project	GEF & ICAR	70	Increase Traditional seed and farming technology to ensure food security	Community based organization



Working Areas

1. Natural Resource Management & Livelihoods
2. Education
3. Disaster risk reduction & response
4. Environment & sustainability
5. Women Empowerment

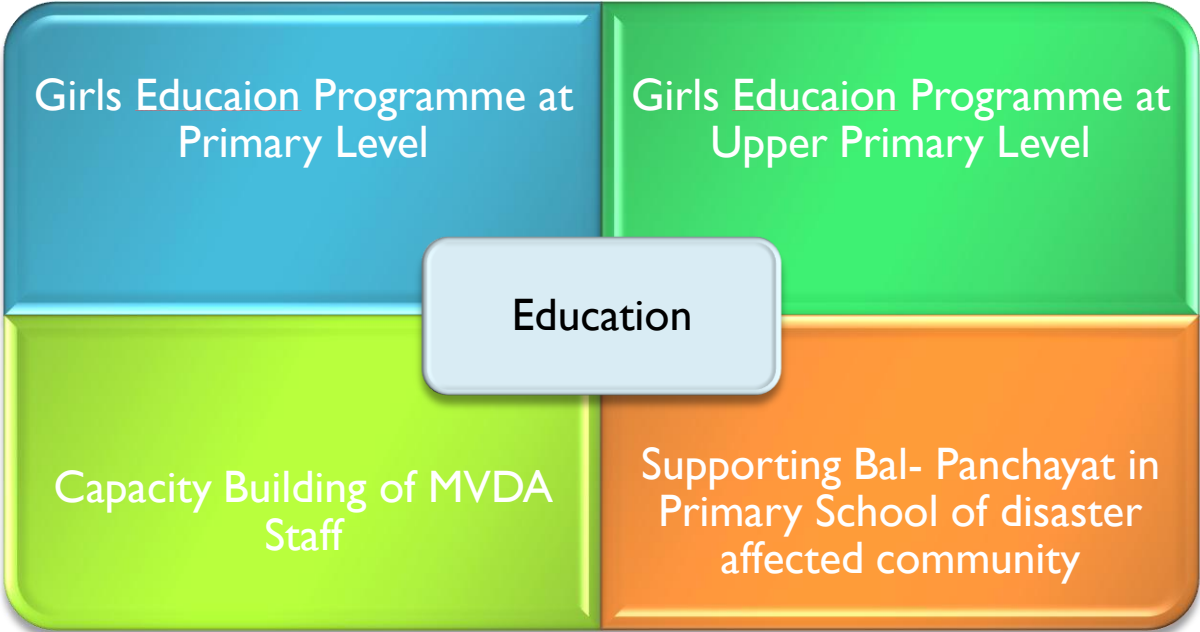


Projects 2014-15

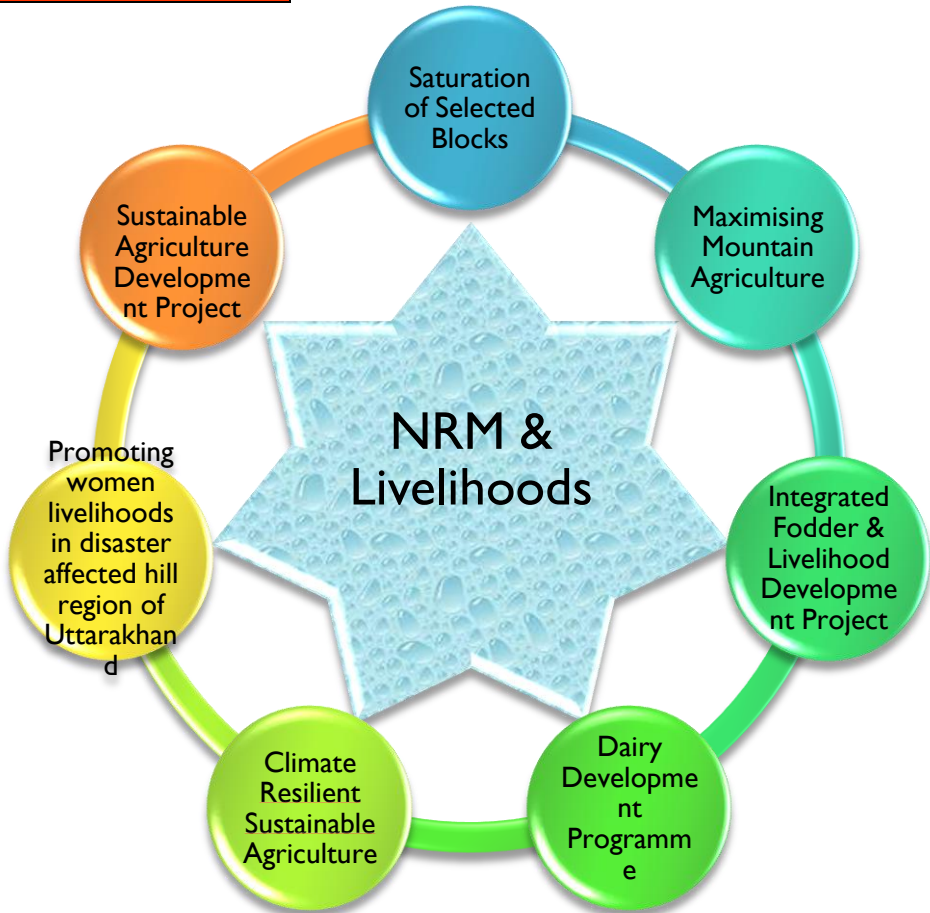
Project Title	Funding Agency	Project Duration
Small & Marginal farmers adopted a climate change adaptive resilient agriculture	Oxfam India	11 Years
Girls Education Programme	Room to Read	3 Years
Participatory Livelihood Rehabilitation	STAR INDIA & PSI	3 Years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Fodder & Livestock Development Project • Maximizing Mountain Agriculture Project 	Himothhan Society	6 Years
Girls Education Programme	IIMPACT	5 Years
Dairy Development Project	ITC	5 Years
Sustainable Agriculture Development Project	ITC	1 Years
Promoting Women Livelihoods In Disaster Affected Hill Region of Uttarakhand	American India Foundation	2 Years
Girls Education Programme	SRTT	9 Months
WSHG	NABARD	3 Years



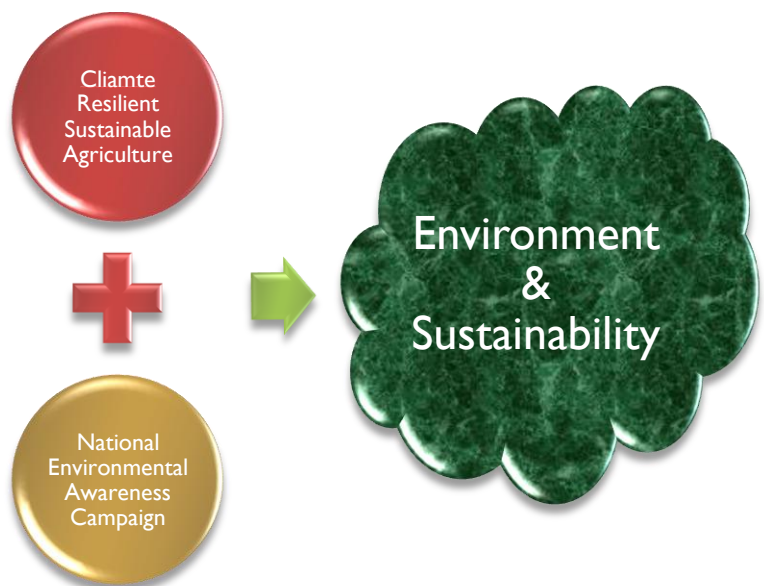
Education



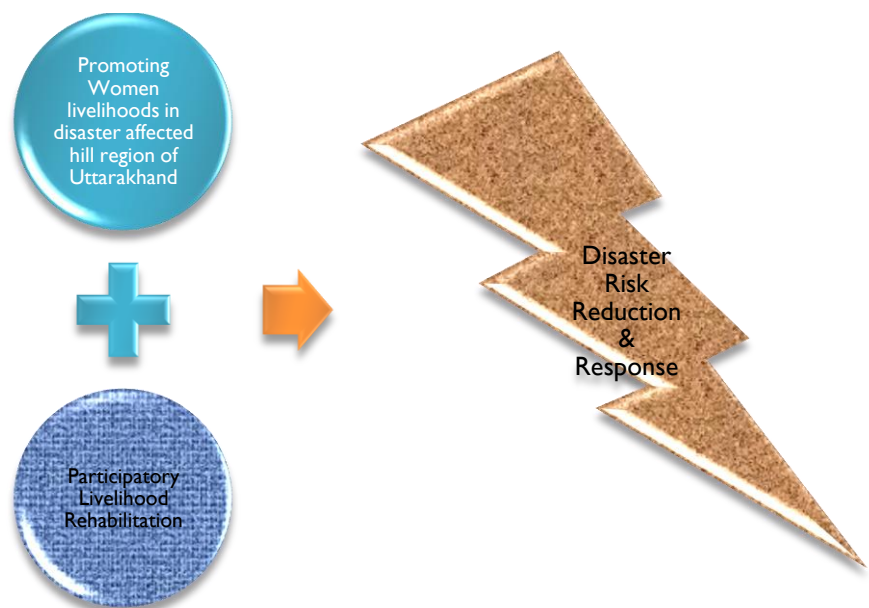
NRM & Livelihoods



Environment & Sustainability

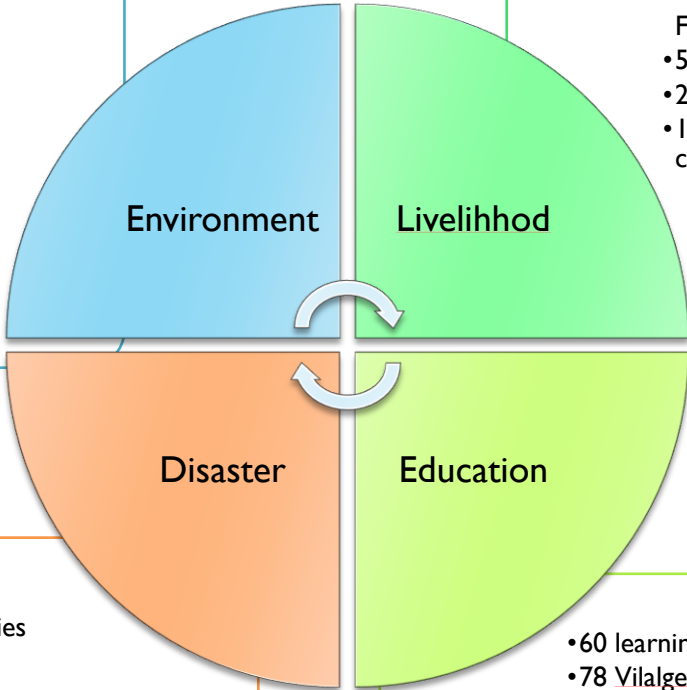


Disaster Risk Reduction & Response



Progress overview

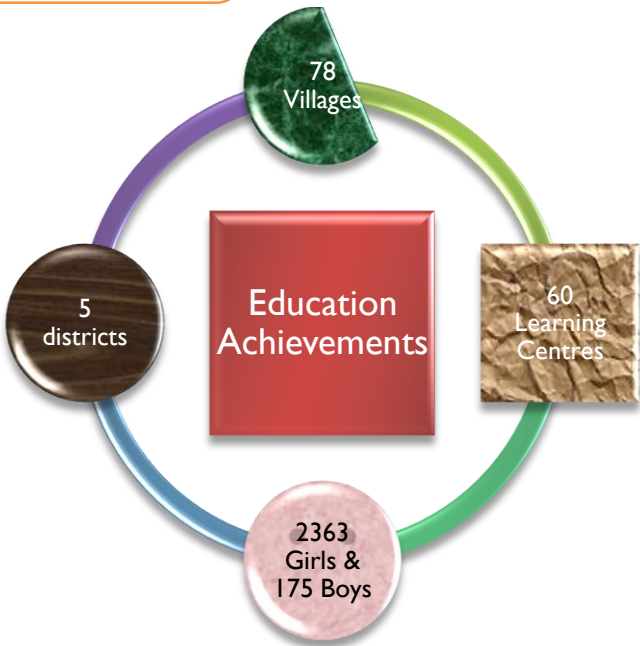
- 1 district
- 2 Blocks
- 23 Villages
- Cathment treatmet, Rainwater Harvesting, Plantation, Check dam & Gabian, Chahel, Bio-gas plant, Climate Resilieahnt Agriculture

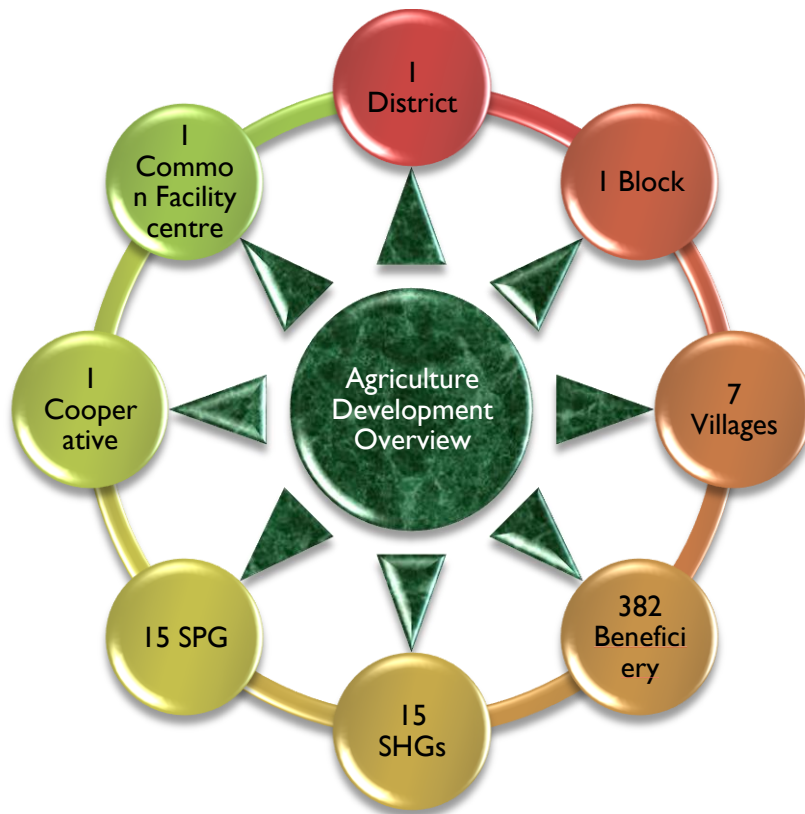


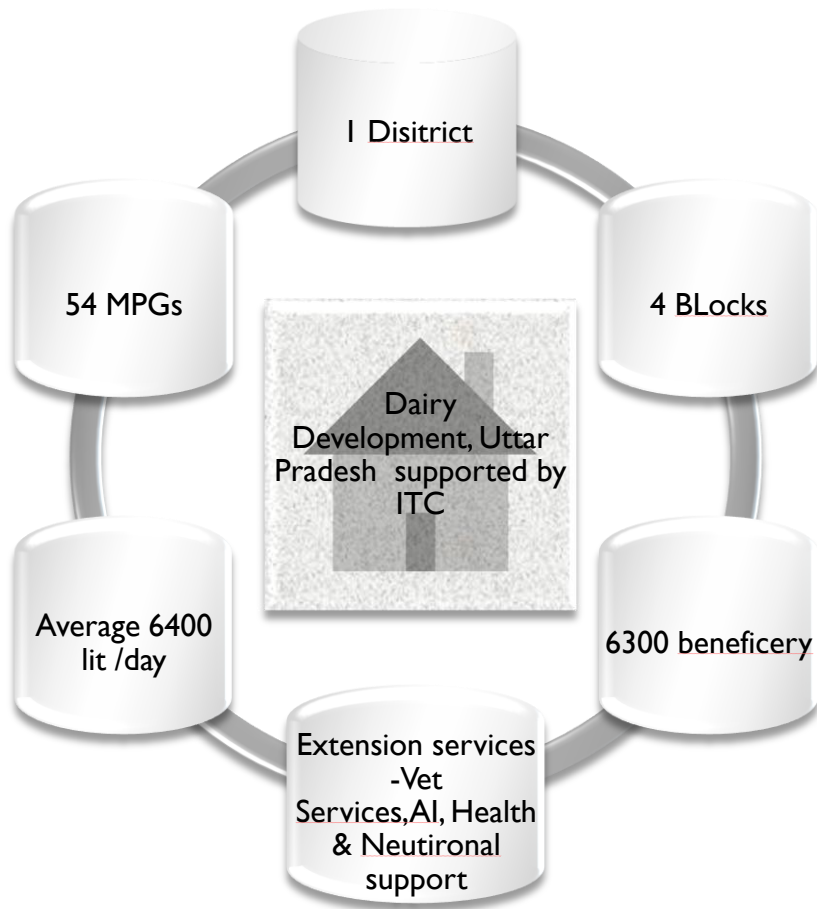
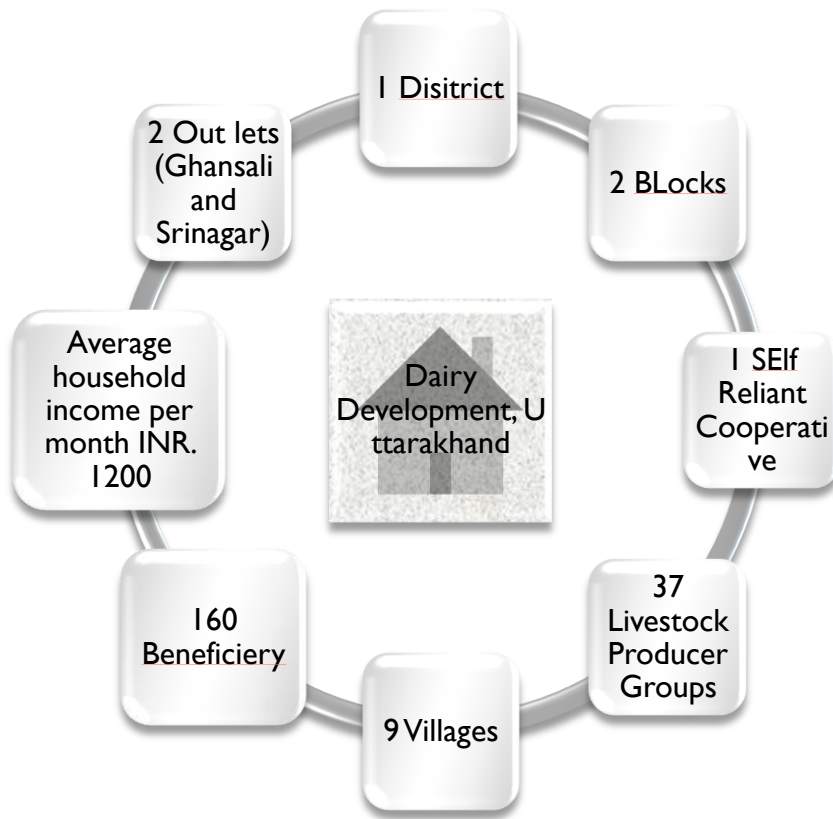
- 144 SHGs & 6 Federations
- 5 Out lets
- 2 Processing unit
- 1 Common facility centre

- 485 affected families
- 32 villeges
- 2 dsitrics
- 2 Blocks

- 60 learning centres
- 78 Vilalges
- 2363 Girls







NRM & livelihoods

Uttarakhand Operation Rebuild- Project Progress Reporting Form

Project Name: Promoting Women Livelihood for Disaster Affected Hill Region in Uttarakhand

a. Project Area: *Chaumasi, Chilond, Jall Malla, Jall Talla, Khonu, Siyasu, Kotma, Kabiltha, Byunkhi, Kunjethi & Kalimath.*

Metrics:

#	Milestone	Year 1		Year 2		Total	
		Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
1	Beneficiary covered	250	281	350	0	600	281
2	Women SHGs formation	20	21	0	0	20	21
3	60 Women Leader's trained	60	60	0	0	60	60
4	Establishment of Processing Unit at Kotma/Kabiltha	1	1	0	0	1	1
5	Formation of self reliant co – operative of women	1	1	0	0	1	1
6	Village Level Service Provider Trained	11	11	0	0	11	11



Produce wise beneficiaries till April 2015:

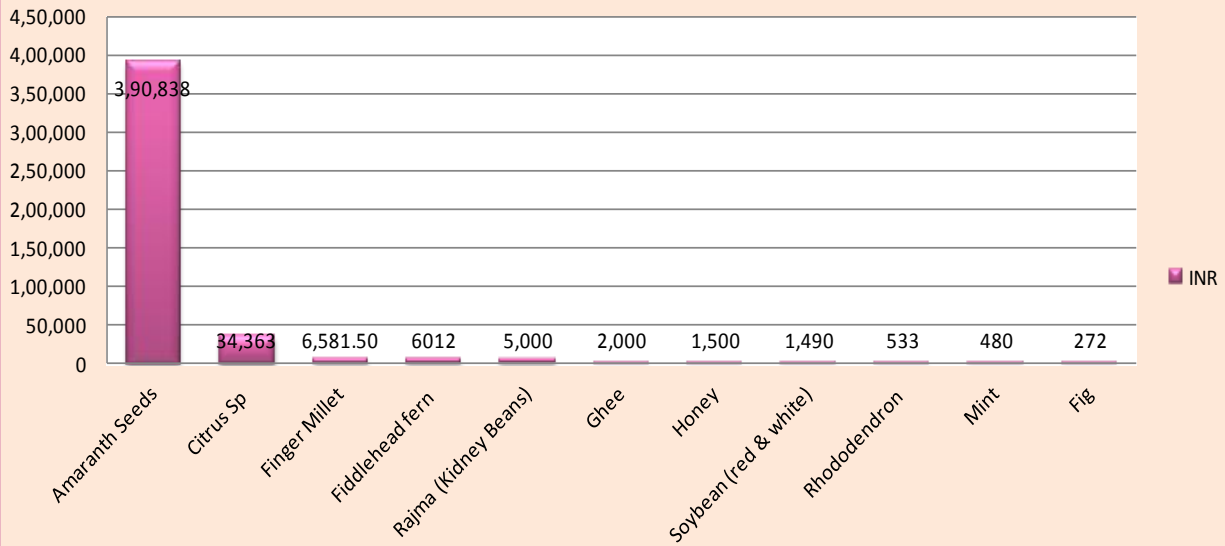
#	Produce	Quantity (Kg/Lt)	Amount (INR)	Beneficiary
1	Amaranth Seeds	7,968.5	3,90,838	177
2	Finger Millet	677.5	6,581.5	10
3	Citrus Sp	4,909	34,363	47
4	Soybean (red & white)	43	1,490	5
5	Rhododendron	19	533	32
6	Rajma (Kidney Beans)	50	5,000	4
7	Ghee	4	2,000	3
8	Honey	3	1,500	3
9	Finger Millet biscuit (250g Pack.)	25 Packs.	1,250	Federation
10	Citrus Squash	100 Lt.	8,000	Federation
11	Rhododendron Squash	160 Lt.	9,600	Federation
12	Amaranth Laddu	5	1,000	Federation
Total			4,62,155.5	

Metrics:

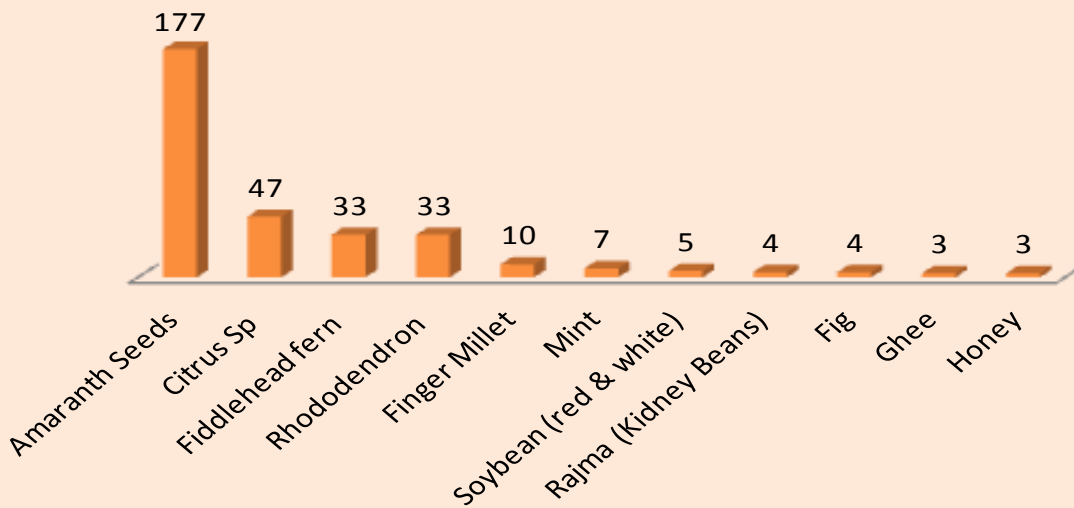
#	Milestone	Year 1		Year 2		Total	
		Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
1	Beneficiaries Covered	250	281	350	45	600	326
2	Women SHGs Formed	20	21	0	0	20	21
3	Women Leaders Trained	60	60	0	0	60	60
4	Processing Unit	1	1	0	0	1	1
5	Self Reliant Co-operative	1	1	0	0	1	1
6	Village Service Provider Trained	11	11	0	0	11	11



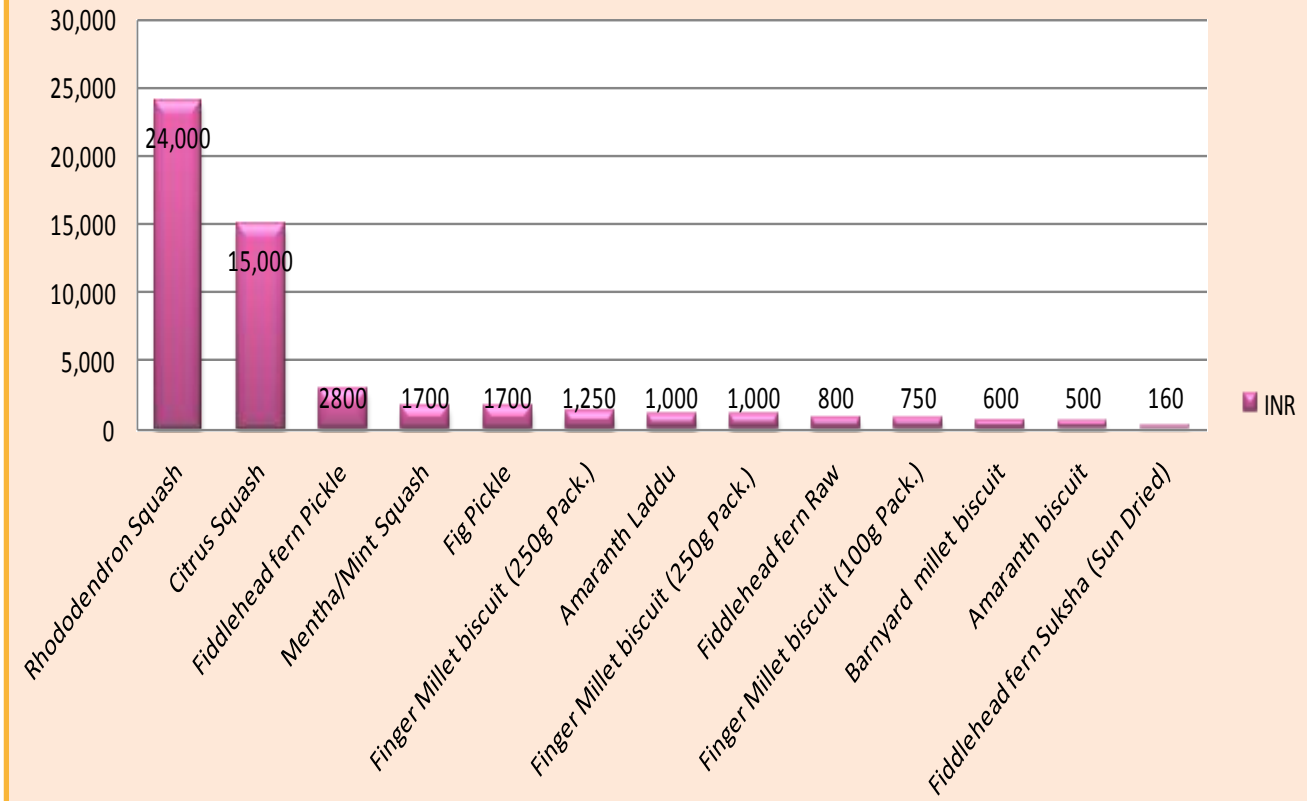
Product Wise Income



Beneficiaries: Produce Wise



Federation Income Product Wise











Saturation of selected Blocks

Entire Ukhimath block.

Project Area: 70 gram panchyat include with 147 revenue villages.

Total land covered in a year for certification: -----1250 hat

OBJECTIVES OF PROJECT

1. To saturate the whole block for organic certification within 3 years
2. To link the farmers with markets to sell their organic produce.
3. Formation of organic produce groups and block level and sub organic produce group in the village level for marketing.
4. To provide the all organic inputs to the farmer for organic certification given by UOCB.

In the year 2014-15 MVDA started the project in the month of July and selected the project staff for implementation in the month of August.

Training of project staff was held on 17-8-14 to 25-8-14 in Majkhali (Almora)

We have selected a total of 20 villages for project implementation according to different watershed and divided the villages to each supervisor.

There are 5 villages given to each supervisor in first time according to nearest watershed.

A .Bhug gade jalagam : Turi,Banshu,Devsal, Dever,Ruderpur

B . Akashgamni jalagam: Dugar, Semla,Karokhi, Usara,Sari.

C . Kaliganga jalagam:Chaumasi,jaltalla,jalmalla,Khun, Chilond.

D . Madhuganga jalagam:Village- Bedula, Rawoleak,Uniyana,Gundar, Rashi.

MVDA Conducted village level trainings in 20 villages in the month of October and described the project details with the villagers. The main object of the trainings is to extend the organic farming with its use and benefits.

MVDA also conducted village level meetings in every month in selected villages.



We have formed an organic produce group in the block level. 500 farmers come under this group and apply for Pan Cards and send their documents to UCOB.

We have also formed 17 sub organic produce groups in selected villages till December and 5 to 20 members come under the groups.

We have construct some structure of organic manure pits in different villages and near about 292 vermi pits ,40 bamboo NEDEP,and 6 CPP(Cow pet pit) constructions in every villages.

Coriander demonstration is also done in some villages(Dugar, Pali, Karokhi, Uniyana. etc) 90 kg coriander(variety Pant haritama) in the month of October was given to selected farmers in villages and about 300 gm seeds gave to farmers with organic fungicide and insecticide(Tricoderma smd Psydomounas).

Organization	Target Zero tillage Machine	Achievement
MVDA	15	15

Sustainable Agriculture development Project

Distt:- Saharanpur

Block:- Gangoh & Rampur Maniharan

State: - Uttar Pradesh

According to project guideline Purchased Fifteen Deshmash Brand Zero tillage Machine by the machine sowing of wheat in 1106acre & Project target of sowing is 1000 acre, at present time machine conduction is good and responsibility of machine by the project CRP.



Wheat sowing zero tillage method

Impact

- By the method of Zero tillage Cost of cultivation is low In Compurgation of other Sowing. Method.
- Karnl Bunt Disease Prevention Zero tillage Method.
- Crop Health Better than Broadcasting method

Organization	Target Area acre	Target no. Of Farmers	Achievement Area in acre	Achievement No Of Farmers
MVDA Saharanpur	1000	1000	PBW 550-438	409
			PBW292-650	
			Kedar-18	-
			Total 1106 Acre	-

Experts Visit in Sowing Time

Wheat Development Programme Gangoh- Saharanpur

- Experts Visit in Sowing
- On 3-Dec-2014 The ITC Project Officer Mr.Vachaspati Mishra & Mr.Sushil Gupta visit in WDP Project at the time of wheat sowing by zero tillage machine and tell them in the details by the techniques of Sowing through the Machine and Inspect the Field on these Opportunity.

And second Expert visit on 13 March 2015 The ITC Project Officer Mr.Vachaspati Mishra visit in Sanauli Village Block Nakur on the field of Jogindera Kumar, Ravinder Panwar, Heriom Pardhan, and check the conduction wheat crop After Rainfall & Analyses the Crop Damage Percentage & After Field inspection origination Farmers Meeting in Sanauli Village & Project Officer Mr. Vachaspati Mishra tell the farmers Damage control of wheat Crop by the rainfall& tell the techniques of wheat Harvesting & tell Characters of carnal bunt and Refreshments them.



Participatory Rural Appraisal Meeting Photographs

The Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Meeting

Organized at MVDA Gangoh- office on 8-Dec-2014 Manager Mr. Sundeep Yadav Mr.Sushil Gupta Disst Manager Mr. Dharmeder Malik &Whole Staff of MVDA had a Meeting and a secret Speech With Farmers and Collect the Problems of Them and Solved and Refreshment them.

Seed Treatment in Wheat Development Programme

Under the Wheat Development Programme Gangoh- Saharanpur Registered all the farmers in fifteen village under three blocksTreatment the seed by Rexil and dividnt in time of wheat sowing under the gaudiness of agriculture Supervisor Prevention of rest and Karnal bant and other seeds born Disease

Organization	Target Demo Plot seed Treatment	Achievement Demo Plot seed Treatment
MVDA Saharanpur	400	400

Kedar Seed Demonstration In Wheat Development Programme

Under the Wheat Development Programme Gangoh- Saharanpur Sowing in 18 Acre of kader Seed And organized a meeting about this matter and tall in the detail about kader verity

Organization	Traget in Acre	Achievement in Acre
MVDA Saharanpur	16	18

Zinc & Sulphur Distribution for Demonstration Plot

For the demonstration plot distribution free zinc & Sulphur for the better growth of crop after Apply of Zinc & Sulphur in Wheat Crop Demonstrations plot Crop Health Batter then in Comparison Of Control zinc & Sulphur distribution under taken Agriculture Supervisor



Spray

Organization	Target Exposure	Achievement	Participations
MVDA	1	1	57

Fifty seven Farmer Participations

Organization	Target Spray Machine	Achievement	Per Machine Cost	Total Budget Cost
MVDA	7	7	1029	7200
	Total			7200

Impact

- According to project guidelines distribute Spray Machine and the machine distribute in the maximum need full village and use the machine by farmer pay a Fixed price to organization & organization use this cost in Future for the Maintenance of Spray machine impact of spray machine is propiconazole spray for Prevention of Karnal bunt & rest Disease in Wheat Crop

Farmer Exposure Visit

Two Days farmer Exposure visit Organized In first day Farmer visited in Wheat Development Research center karnal & national dairy Research center karnal In giddiness senior scientist Dr. Anuj Kumar and 2nd Days Kirshi Vigyan Kandra Saharanpur farmer learn these new techniques of farming and zero till wheat sowing.

1. benefits of zero tillage in cost of cultivations
2. In put farm management
3. Benefits of border crop in zero tillage method
4. Farmers learn how collect soil sample in field
5. Nadep composting
6. Farmer seen Automatic green house

After visit disabuse zero tillage method of wheat leathers and refreshment them.



Farmers Meeting

Impact:

- Farmers Trainings In Customized Conditions
- Training About input farm management
- Training For karnal Bunt Awareness
- Tell about the farmer for Wheat purchased

Organization	Target meeting	Achievement Meeting	Covered Farmer
MVDA	11	11	825

Wall painting

Organization	Target Wall Painting	Achievement	Size
MVDA	15	15	6*3







Glimpse of NRM & Livelihood







Maximizing Mountain Agriculture Project (MMAAP) Cluster – Silyara Tehri Garhwal

Project Objectives -

- To organize farmers into Producer Groups and Cluster Federations for the cultivation, value addition marketing of selected crops in different clusters.
- To conduct Demos on selected crops on farmers fields using appropriate scientific inputs in terms of fertilizer, IPM,IPNM etc., enhance per unit crop production and develop locally relevant POPs for further replication.
- To scale up and replicate successful Demos in the cluster villages by providing various inputs to farmers who are with the Producer Groups, through the farmers Federations.
- To reach farmers through both, direct as well as indirect linkages with the Federation Farmers not formally linked to Producer Groups will be reached through the Federations and will benefit from inputs and marketing done by the Federation.
- To train local youth federation members as Master Trainers to further create a cadre of trained persons.

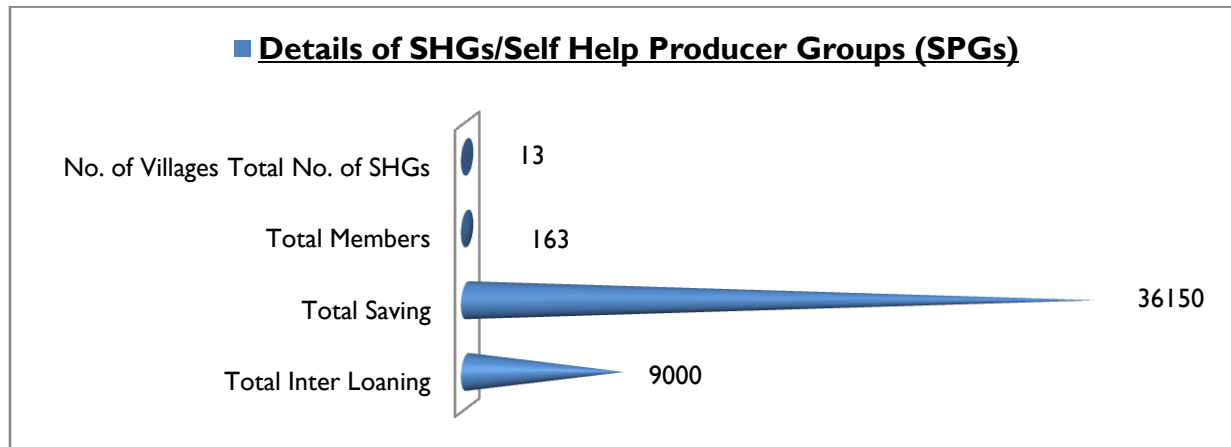
Project AREA PROFILE -

- Cluster Name - Siliyara
- Block - Bhilangan
- District - Tehri Garwal
- Villages - Sendul, Silyara, Beleswar, Kothiyara, Khola fakora, Kemrasoud and Sirkot
- Total HHs - 1049
- Total Pop - 4921
- Population Male - 2302
- Population Female – 2619



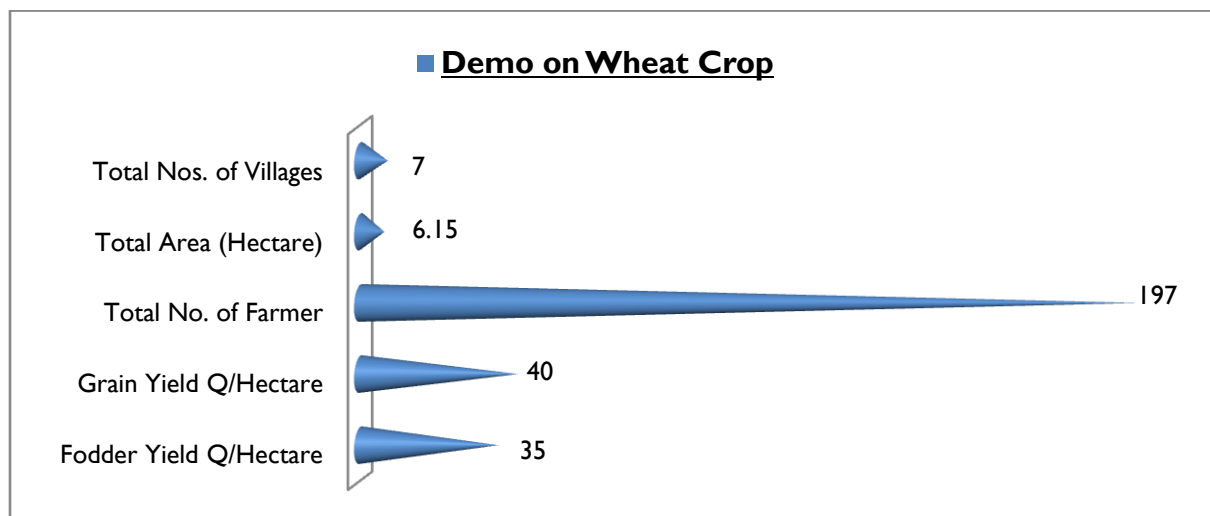
Project Details:

1. Details of SHGs/ Self Help Producer Groups (SPGs)



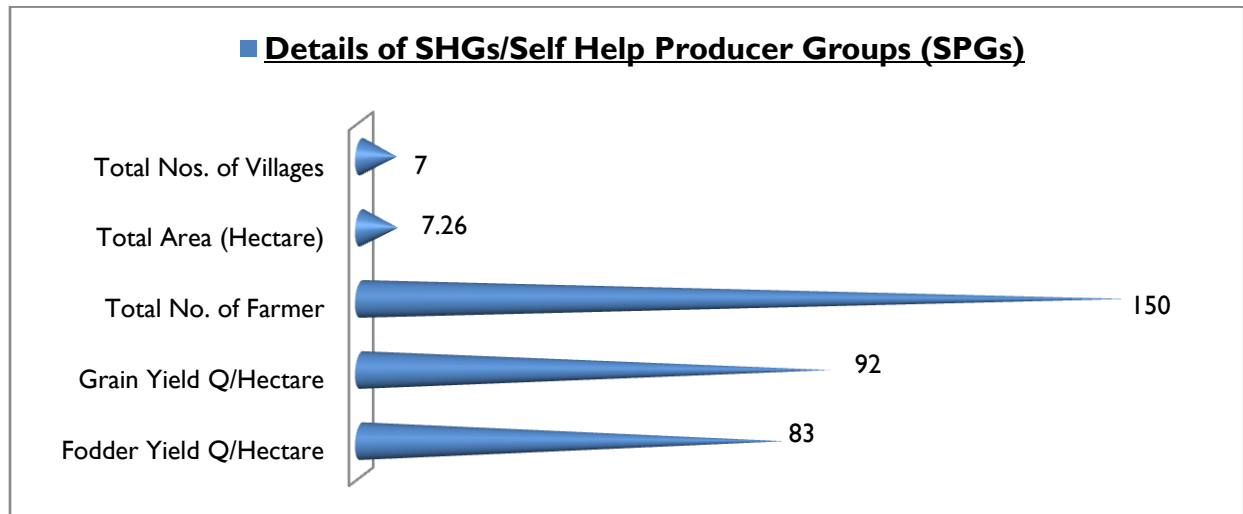
2. Demo on Wheat Crop

*** Wheat Variety – VL – 907, VL – 829, HD – 2967**

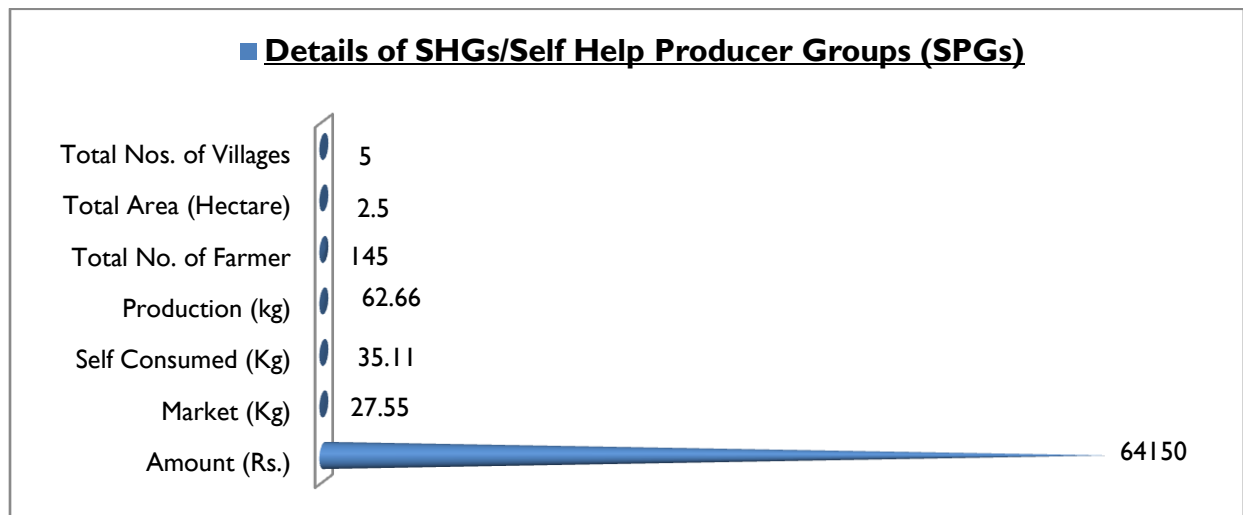


3. Demo on Paddy Crop

* Paddy Variety – VL – 62, 65, 85, 209, 1509



4. Demo on Kitchen Garden



Cooperative/ Federation details

SN	Particulars	Description
1	General Information	
A	Name of Cooperative/ Federation	Ujjawal Swayatt Sahkarita
B	Date of formation of the Federation / Cooperative	08 Mar. 2015
C	Total No. of members	163
D	Whether Federation is registered or not (Yes/ Not)	Not
E	If registered, date of registration	-
F	Total No. of shareholder	163
G	No. of villages covered under the cooperative	07
H	No. of SHGs/ Producer Groups linked with cooperative	13
I	No. of Board Members (Board of Directors) in Cooperative	11
J	No. of members in Executive committee	26
K	Are the meeting of Board members, Executive Committee and General Body is being organized regularly (Y/N)	Yes
L	No. of meeting organised (Board members/ Executive Committee /General Body) during the period	(08.03.2015/ 21.03.2015)
M	Percentage of Attendance of members (Board members/ Executive Committee /General Body) during the period	(100%/100%)
N	Book keeping is regular or not (Yes/ No)	Yes
O	How many activities/ enterprise is being managed by federation (Name of activities)	CFC
P	Are the Annual General Meeting of Cooperative is being organized regularly (yes/ No)	-



Details of community contribution in different activities (according to ledger account)

SN	Activities	Unit/ no	Amount(Rs.)
1.	Wheat Demonstrations	197	2,19,650
2.	Kitchen Garden Vegetable (Oct. to Feb. 2015)	45	20,250
3.	Kitchen Garden Vegetable (Feb. to Mar. 2015)	145	85,350
	Total	387	3,25,250

Convergence of Funds from Other Sources: *(Activity wise convergence of funds)*

SN	Activities	Unit/ no	Name of source	Funds from other source (Rs.)
1	Power Tiller	2	Agriculture Department	1,20,000
2	Paddy Thresher	1	Agriculture Department	1,800
3	Siliyara-Sendul Cannal work	600 m	Irrigation Department	15,00000
	Total	-	-	16,21,800



Dairy Development for poverty alleviation at Saharanpur supported by ITC Ltd.

S. No.	Name of Activity	No. Of activity/HH/Farmers/Animals
1	Village meeting	116
2.	Participant meeting with	2046
3	Wall Writing	143/49 Villages
4	AI	4152(With other Peravet service Provider)
5	Vet Service	539 Animals
6	Camp	Camp 186/ Animals Handle 1327
7	Deworming	2069
8	Vaccination	1002
9	JLG	59
10	MPG	60
11	Fodder Demo	87 (Nitrified,Sugargrass,Makkhangrass)
12	Exposure	03/92
13	Farmer Training	3/135 (Farmers)
14	Staff Training/Study Tour	10
15	Blood Sample Testing	10 (for DNA Testing)
16	Hair Sample Testing	10 (for DNA Testing)
17	Video Show	3/250 (Participants)



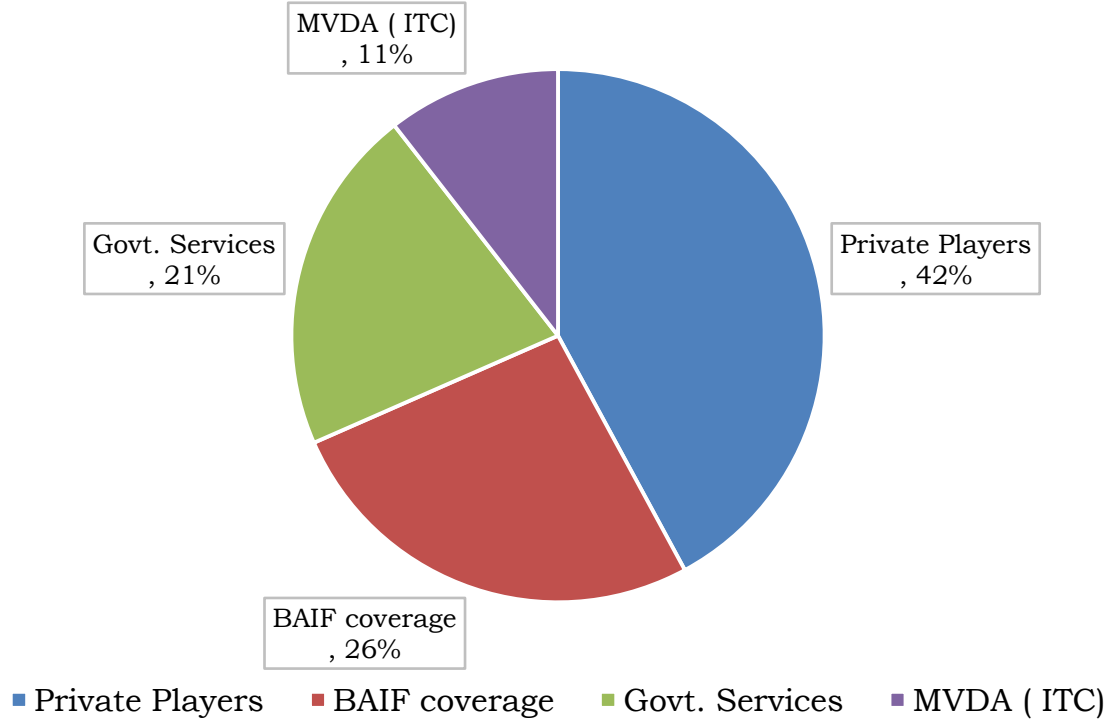
Nutri Feed			
No. of Fodder Demo	No. of Farmers Covered	No. of Village	No. of Blocks
20	105	14	3
Sugar Graze			
No. of Fodder Demo	No. of Farmers Covered	No. of Village	No. of Blocks
7	10	7	3
Makkhan Grass			
No. of Fodder Demo	No. of Farmers Covered	No. of Village	No. of Blocks
60	132	21	3

Extension Coverage

- 57 villages from Nanouta, Gangoh , Rampur and Nakur blocks of Saharanpur Dist.
- 2 AI technicians & 2 Veterinarians
- Radius is 50 Kms.
- With Breed able cattle Population is 24663
- Population Ratio- Buffalos: Cow , 70:30



AI & Treatment services



Enhanced food security for women farmers through building a climate resilient sustainable production system

Background

Uttarakhand is the 27th state carved out of Uttar Pradesh in the year 2000. The present population of Uttarakhand is 10.11 million out of which 30.55 percent of the population is urban. The State is constituted of 13 districts with a total geographical area of 53484 sq/km

under having the forest cover of 34134 sq/km. x Dehradun is the capital and the high court is in Nainital. Uttarakhand is surrounded by the international borders of China and Nepal and regional borders of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. The main economy of the State is from forests, water, mineral resources, medicinal plants & tourism etc . The main crops of the region are wheat, rice, *bajra*, *mandua* etc and main fruits are apple, Lychee, pear & *malta*.

Basic geographical

The project area lies between the middle and upper Himalayan mountain ranges and is situated at a height of 1500-2200 meters above sea level. Situated at a distance of 200 km from the state capital, the area is known for its harsh geographical conditions . In winters and rainy season, this area especially the upper mountain ranges become inaccessible due to heavy snowfall, landslides, cloud bursts, road blocks and lack of communication facilities

The cultivable agriculture land in the area is scattered and as the topography of the land is on an inclined terrain therefore the agriculture is being practiced as contour cultivation. The average land holding of the area is 0.02 Ha with minimal irrigation facility available to only 9% of the area while rest of the cultivable land is rain fed

Economic Scenario

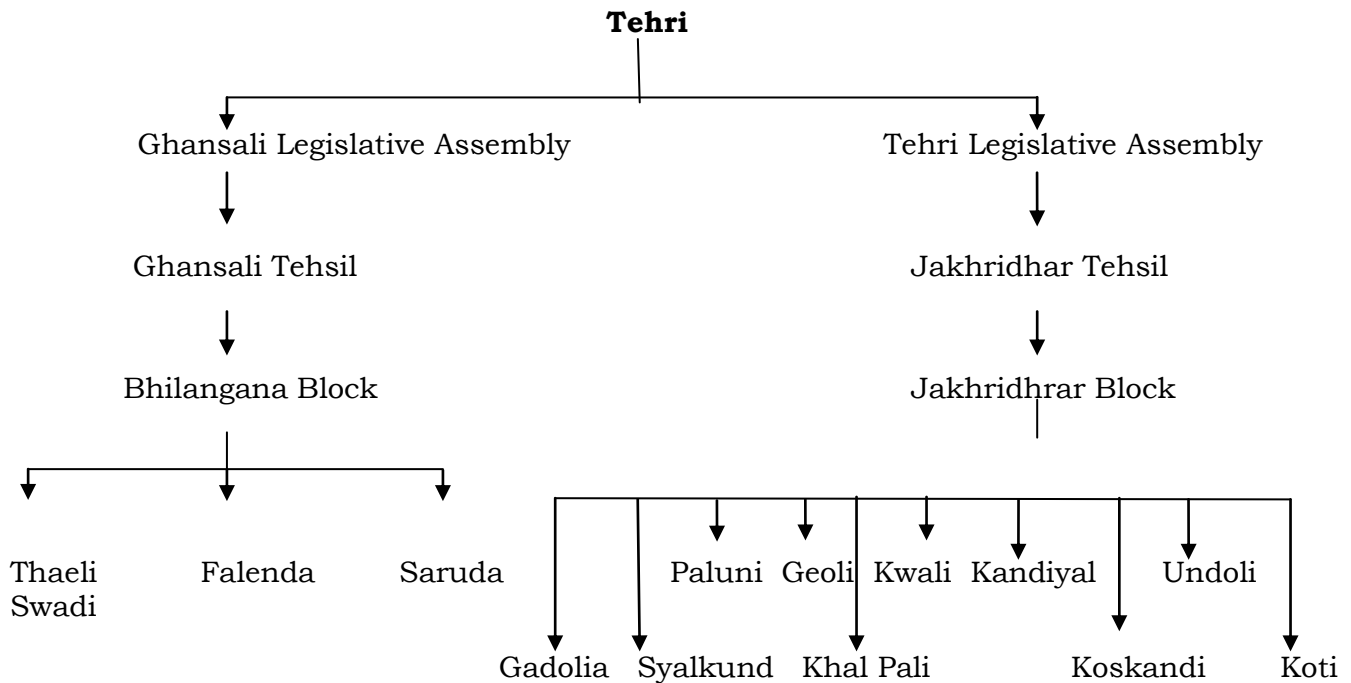
The main primary source of the income in the project area is agriculture and labour work. The secondary source of income is “money order” system in which men migrated to other cities to work on hotels, *dhabas* and send money to their families. The economic control in families is in the hands of men. To strengthen the economic status of the community, the organization has developed various livelihood projects like dairy, poultry farming based on Croilers hens, fruit preservation units etc.

Despite of being agriculture as the main occupation of the region, the average land holding per family is not more than 5-10 nali (0.1-0.2 hect). The whole irrigation system is dependent on rain. The agricultural production on these lands is only fulfills average of 3-6 months food requirements. For rest of the months, the community has to be dependent on the market.



Though the govt. has been implementing various schemes like MNREGA, ATMA, *Ajivika mission*, Horticulture mission, Swarnajayanti *swarozgar yojna* etc. to improve the economic status of the community but due to poor implementation and inaccessibility of these schemes, the marginalized communities and small farmers are not getting the expected benefits.

Political Scenario: In political context, the project area is divided into two Legislative assemblies, two development blocks and two *tehsils*.



(Project villages)

In Uttarakhand the 2012 Vidhan Sabha Elections, Congress has emerged as the ruling party. The party has committed in their election manifesto to develop policies to work on the development of small farmers & women's for Kissan Credit cards, low interest rate credit facility availability, promotion of organic agriculture & Debt free for the affected communities. If an organized association of the farmers (man/women) is formed in the project area then the communities would be benefitted from it.

Social Scenario: The Majority of the Caste in the work area is Hindu consisting of Brahmin, Rajputs and Schedule castes. Dalits in the area are landless and the literacy and awareness of the community is also very low. Modernization has further hampered their traditional livelihoods making their condition even more pathetic.



Project Summary

The project was designed with an objective to help the small and marginal farmers get adapted to the changing climate conditions. The focused intervention in the program is to develop a mechanism to mitigate the impact, as the most vulnerable groups, i.e., women, Dalits, and other socially deprived communities that are left with fewer options for their sustainability. The project has promoted field based technological interventions that are sustainable and will improve the micro-climatic conditions. The focus was to reduce the drudgery, strengthening the economy and food security of women farmers at Household level with an integrated approach of practicing climate resilient agriculture. The objectives achieved through some the conservation of traditional crops, improved agriculture practices through crop intensification, promotion of integrated low cost production activities, linkage with the government schemes and benefits for the communities. The activities mainly focused on sensitizing the communities to recognize women as farmers and organize them as an institution of women farmers. These women farmers will represent 13 villages of the Bhilangana & Jakhridhar blocks of Tehri district in Uttarakhand.

The overall Goal of the project was to “Create Ecological resilience through emphasis on Sustainable Agriculture for Small and Marginal Farmers in Uttarakhand.” The project will be implemented with an aim to achieve the following objectives (1) Farmers Adopt the sustainable Agriculture Model. (2) 30 % of income enhancement at household level. The two project objectives are directly contributing towards Oxfam India’s goal of increasing the resilience and improving the income of small holder agriculture farmers through viable & sustainable production systems. The total annual budgetary contribution for the project was Rupees 15,23,240 Lakhs.

Project at a glance

Sl. No	Particulars	Nos/Name
1	Name of District	Tehri Garhwal
2	Name of Blocks	Bhilangana & Jakhnidhar
3	No. Of villages	13
4	No. Gram Panchayat	10
5	No. of Families	998
6	No. of direct beneficiaries	583
7	No. of Seed Banks	13
8	No. of SHGs	55
9	No. of Farmers Association	5
10	No. of Mahila Mangal Dal	7



Progress against key Outputs/Results

Increased resilience of small holder women farmers

Increased understating on climate change, adaptation, and mitigation

Farmers have increased the crop production and reduced the cost of cultivation

1. Training on low input sustainable agriculture:



Two days training organized To generate awareness among low input sustainable agriculture. 104 participants from 13 villages among which 92 women and 12men participated.. Mr. Sanjay, Purushottam Thapliyal, Birendra Negi , attended provided training to the farmers. During that training, knowledge about traditional agriculture, organic manure was explained. . Conservation of traditional seed leads to less dependency towards the seed company. Organic way of treating seed such as use of cow urine is one of then practice to fight pest control explained during the training programme. Mix agriculture and traditional knowledge of agriculture can stand against odds of climate change impact. Since we have more than 80 farm activities done by the women only since they are not considered as farmers as yet need advocacy and campaign. Many of our traditional varieties extinct due to lack of diversity in the agriculture trend. During traditional practice of agriculture crop cycle maintained by the farmers resulted good production as well as they are molre adaptive to fight climate change impact.





Participants' details

Sl No	Village Name	Participants details in Pokhal 28-09-2014		Total	Participants details 14-02-2015			Total Farmers
		Male	Female		Male	Female	Total	
1	Khal Pali	02	01	03	02	01	03	06
2	Koti	02	01	03	03	00	03	06
3	SyalKund	03	00	03	02	00	02	05
4	Gadoliya	00	01	01	00	00	00	01
5	Undoli	11	00	11	03	00	03	14
6	Geonli	03	00	03	06	00	06	09
7	Kandiyal Gaon	07	00	07	05	00	05	12
8	Kwali	04	01	05	03	00	03	08
9	Falenda	02	00	02	05	00	05	07
10	Thayeli	02	00	02	05	00	05	07
11	Saruna	02	00	02	00	00	00	02
12	Swadi	03	00	03	05	00	05	08
13	Koshkandi	00	00	00	05	00	05	05
	Others	06	04	10	01	03	04	14
	Total	47	08	55	45	04	49	104





3. Support for replication of SRI/SWI, low input techniques, and climate resilient practices

Demonstration on SRI:

158 farmers of 7 villages followed SRI techniques in their 231 Nali of irrigated lands. Results are as bellow:

Sl. No	Village	SRI farmers	Irrigated land in Nali
01	Kwali	15	26
02	Syalkund	13	13
03	Koshkandi	20	20
04	Geonli	35	55
05	Falenda	40	42
06	Thayeli	20	60
07	Khalpani	15	15
	Total	158	231



Demonstration on SWI:

105 farmers of 10 villages followed SWI method of agriculture in 107 Nali of land.. During the demo farmers followed VL 907, certified wheat seeds from VPKAS, Almora followed by a line showing and maintaining regular spacing and using organic manure such as Panchgavya and vermin compost. Result observed from the demo farmers shared with the other farmers. During the yield measurement other farmers followed conventional methods are also included to measure the difference of yield between traditional and SWI method of agriculture.



Farmers adopted SRI techniques:

Sl.No	Village Name	Number of Farmers	Tonal Nali	Other description
01	Geonli	10	12	Panchgavya & Matka Khad Used in all demo
02	Kandiyal Gaon	07	07	
03	Kwanli	10	10	
04	Swadi	05	05	
05	Khasl pani	07	07	
06	Syallkund	07	07	
07	Thayeli	14	14	
08	Falenda	20	20	
09	Undoli	10	10	
10	Saruna	10	10	
11	Koshkandi	05	05	
	Total	105	107	





Participatory Livelihood Rehabilitations supported by Peoples Science Institute & STAR INDIA

Participatory livelihood rehabilitation: Under this phase Mount Valley Development Association (MVDA) has been selected as the partner organization. Following activities are being implemented.

- NRM activities
- Farm-based activities
- Off- farm activities



S.N	Name of Panchayat	Name of village
1.	Gaundar	Gaundar
2.	Ransi	Ransi (Kandara, Akhtoli, Bonsar, Kanda, Tarsali)
3.	Uniyana	Uniyana (Paundar, Arsandi)
4.	Raun Lenk	Raun lenk (Chakchoki, Thapondi))
5.	Bedula	Bedula/Timli
6.	Burwa	Burwa

The status of the work is:

- Livelihood planning (PRA, household survey, technical and live feasibility) done in all the 6 villages.
- Community mobilization, institution building is in progress,
- Fodder grass and fodder tree plantation done.
- Farmers selection and training on System of Wheat Intensification is complete in 5 villages.
- Implementation of village livelihood plans will be done after village workshops (scheduled in the month of November).
- Fodder plantation work done in 10.5 Ha community land
- 15 SHGs, 8 FIGs & I Federation formed in the region
- 10 Croiler shed prepared in project villages
- 4 Gram Swaraj Samiti Established in 4 Project Villages
- Community training provided on Vegetables cultivation, croiler shed, SWI, SCI & Spring recharge
- Community earned INR. 33,730/- from selling vegetables like brinjal, cabbage etc



Education: IIMPACT – CIF Computer Aided Learning Program.

Introduction: IIMPACT – CIF Computer aided Learning Program has started in four Districts: Dehradun, Haridwar, Uttarkashi and Rudraprayag of Uttarakhand through Mount Valley Development Association with support of IIMPACT.

Location: Location for starting the program has been selected with involvement of community members and the Village Education Committee in all four Districts.

Syllabus Offering at Computer Aided Learning Program:

Currently Following syllabus has been facilitated in Learning Centers by the teachers of IIMPACT Learning Centers.

S.No	Name of the Village	Name of the District/Block	Total Enrollment	Courses/Syllabus
1	Bhagat Singh Colony	Dehradun/Raipur	32	Basic Knowledge of Keys and Opening up of Windows (MS)
2	Manak Majra	Haridwar/Bhagwanpur	30	Basics of Computer and Paint
3	Kawwagadhi	Uttarkashi/Chinyali Saur	28	Basic of Computer and Paint
4	Kotma	Rudraprayag/Ukhimath	25	Basics of Computer and Paint
		Total	115	

Note: The Place of Computer Aided Learning Program has changed in the last month due to flood and disaster at Kalimath.

Therefore, this center has shifted to village Kotma at IIMPACT- MVDA Learning Center.

Schedule of CALP:

The schedule of classes is, two classes on a weekly basis, where an average 28 girl students are enrolled and learn basic computer skills.



Coverage:

Total 115 Girl students are enrolled under the Computer aided Learning program, during this cycle (April-August 2014).

We are in the process of increasing the enrollment of students under the program, but unlike Haridwar and Dehradun, it is difficult in hilly areas like Uttarkashi and Rudraprayag to increase the enrollment to 90 students per computer.

Breakup of the computer skills of children at various Computer Aided Learning Centers till April – August

Dehradun			Uttarkashi			Rudraprayag			Haridwar		
Basic	Paint	Total	Basic	Paint	Total	Basic	Paint	Total	Basic	Paint	Total
23	9	32	18	10	28	20	5	25	21	9	30

Note: Here Basic means children learn to open and shut down computers and the use of Key boards. While the children who are working on paint are equipped with the basic knowledge of operating Key Board and well known how to open and shut down computer system.



CALP at Manak Majra in Haridwar & Computer Aided Learning Program at Kawwagadhi in Uttarkashi

Introduction of Project

ROOM TO READ is running a Girl's Education Programme, with four Government Schools named GIC Sikandarpur, UPS Ruhalki, HS Chouli and Khubanpur at Bhagwanpur block, In district Haridwar(Uttrakhand), with the help of Mount Valley Development Association since 2012.

The Aim of this programme is to enlighten girl students, from grades 6th to 12th, in the skills necessary to negotiate important life decisions and to be financially independent . We are covering around 495 girl students under this programme from various schools.

The main components of Girls Education Programme :-

1. Life skill education.
2. Academic supports.
3. Gender responsive teaching.
4. Material supports.
5. Mentoring.
6. Stakeholder engagements.

Last quarter progress (October 2014 to December 2014)

Parents' workshops: -

In the district of Haridwar the literacy rate Is very low, with girl students dropping out after the 8th standard. So with the reference to girl's education, we organized parents workshops at each school level in November 2014. Around 80 percent parents took part in above said workshops. The main issues focused in workshops were :- (1) What is importance of Education? (2) What are the reasons of dropouts? and (3) What is Life skill Education?

In our effort to find answers and bring awareness to the community to take responsibility or the girl child's education, had most parents agreeing that education is of prime importance, but security issues were the main obstacles and a lack of resources hindered their ability to educate the girls. however, having explained to the parents that under the right to education, the girls have a right to free education and the Uttrakhand Government has started a scheme called (KANYA DHAN YOJANA) for the girl child and is also providing scholarships which is used by us with proper planning to continue the girl child's education, had the parents very motivated and encouraged.



Science Fair:-

We organized a Science Fair with our targeted schools.

190 children of different ages and different schools participated in the Science Fair.

The children projected models such as computers, Solar Power Models, Industry Models, Hydro Project Models, Water Purification Models, etc.

These were displayed in front of all schools and explained by the students and teachers the importance and use of these models in our daily lives and raised issues that have been a constant worry of how industries are polluting our lands and water.

The best models were selected and we provided the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize to the winners from the different schools for their motivation and excellence.

The main objective of this Fair is for the children to gain an interest in science, to show their talent and to build confidence.

Ecological Educational Tour:-

On the 8th November 2014, we visited the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun with 182 participants, of which 152 were children and the rest were staff.

The main objective of this Ecological Educational Tour was to bring awareness about the value of our forests.

The children were informed about the different types of animal species, the trees and the wood they supply, even the insects that live in them.

Our purpose was to show the importance of the forest and its abundance and how important its preservation is.

We also taught the children the importance of the forests for the coming generations, and how many animals are becoming extinct. The aim is to make the children think about these issues and take steps for the betterment of the preservation of the forest wealth, because we cannot think of any life without forests.





1 INDEPENDENCE DAY – IN HARIDWAR AND DEHRADUN

On 15th august 2014 we celebrated Independence Day. The day was celebrated with great enthusiasm among the girls. On 15 august children recite patriotic songs , poem , nazam , and dance at the centers .

Haridwar district – In Haridwar district we celebrated in 7 centers. In which Project Incharge and supervisors attended the event.



Name of the center	Activity	Community members	Remark
Masai kala	Poem and songs	9	Visit of Project incharge & Supervisor.
Manak majra	Patriotic songs , Play	10	Visit of Supervisor.
Dada Patti	Group song	7	Visit of Project Incharge ,Supervisor
Hasanpur	Patriotic song, Drama	8	
Akbarpur khalso	Songs , nazam, Dance programme .	9	Visit of Supervisor
Kheldi	Group song , Dance	15	Community meeting .
Garmeerpur	Group song , nazam	7	

Dehradun district - The event was organized at Rajasthani Basti . Here all the four centers gather together i.e – Bhagat singh colony , Ishwar bihar , Sapera Basti . In the event Children sing patriotic song , Dance on different songs.

Kherimaansingh –At this center childrens participated and sang Patriotic songs and Played drama and did dance.



ACADEMIC ACTIVITES AT A GLANCE IN LEARNING CENTERS (BLOCK - WISE)

S. No	Name of the Block	Name of the village	Name of the activities conducted	Number of children	Number of IIMPACT - MVDA staff participated	Number of Community Member present
1	Haridwar	1 Dada patti	Independence day & Teachers day.	30	Project Incharge & Supervisor	18
		2 Manak majra	Independence day & Teachers day.	30		25
		3 Hasanpur	Independence Day & Teachers Day	30	Supervisor	27
		4 Akbarpur Khalso	Independence day & Teachers Day .	30		16
		5 Kheldi	Independence day & Teachers day .	30		18
		6 Garmeerpur	Independence day & Teachers day .	30		20
		7 Rajpur	Teachers Day.	30		22
		8 Dheermajra	Teachers Day.	30	Project Incharge & Supervisor	14
		9 Masai	Independence day. & Teachers Day .	30		15
		2	Dehradun	Kheri Mansingh	Independence day	30
Ishwar Vihar	Independence day & Picnic			15, 15	0	7
Bhagat Singh Colony,	Independence day			15	0	
Sapera Basti,	Independence day & Picnic			15,15	0	
Rajasthani Basti	Independence Day & Picnic			15,15	0	
3	Uttar Kashi	Bhagor				
		Dichli				
4	Rudra Prayag	Kalimath				
		Jaal Malla				
		Byunkhi				
Tot	4		9	124	13	54



COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND MEETINGS:

Community meeting has been also as a part of major activities to sustain and run Learning Centers across all four districts in Uttarakhand i.e. Dehradun, Haridwar, Rudraprayag and Uttarkashi. During this quarter following meetings has organized in mentioned villages.

Main Highlights:

- Formation of Center Management Committee at three Learning centers in Haridwar, Rudraprayag, Uttarkashi & Dehradun
- Regular CMC meeting has started and responsibilities has handed over to CMC members.

STAFF MEETING:

Staff meeting (including teachers' - supervisor, teacher – Project In charge, and Project In charge – Supervisors is regularly happening on monthly basis. The following meetings have organized in this quarter.

ACADEMIC ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

- The teachers are using different method of teaching like pebbles; chart etc .New TLMs has been introduced at the Learning Centers.
- Learning Level of Children has identified in 3 Districts and child centric Lesson plan has introduced in Learning Centers in 2 District i.e. Dehradun and Haridwar.
- More focus has been given to introduce activity based learning in Learning Centers.



LEARNING LEVEL (BREAK UP)

S.No	Name Of the District	Learning Level of students													
		L0	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7	L8	L9	L10	L11	L12	Total
1	Dehradun	59	34	9	2	1	7	5	7	0	6	3	1	3	137
2	Haridwar	65	113	69	38	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		292
3	Uttar Kashi	15	50	36	18	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		136
Total	3	129	197	114	58	22	10	5	7	0	6	3	1	3	555

Supporting Bal Panchayats in Primary Schools of Disaster affected Communities Narrative Report

School Name: Government Primary School Doni Palli

Block: Bhilangana, District: Tehri Garhwal



Duration: 10th November, 2014 to 28th February, 2015

Submitted to

Himnotthan Society & Ann Mary Public School

Prepared by

Mount Valley Development Association, Doni

Executive Summary

Over the last few decades the true meaning of education, the kind of citizens it must produce, the process through they can be developed, the materials required and systems which would make it possible have been extensively tried. Many innovations have been tried and we have the benefit of experiments from all over the universe, and they all add up to a wealth and depth of understanding and thought provoking suggestions. Recently due to the Himalayan Tsunami which happens in June 2013 led to a massive disaster in the Uttarakhand which destroys not only millions of lives but also left many a school damaged or completely white washed during the fury of rain and heavy flood after it. Several Corporate Houses, Funding agencies, Individual donors, Schools, Various Institutions including Government of India often with the support of external aid, have been trying to improve practices in schools as part of Disaster Risk Reduction or Disaster Rehabilitation Program. Part of the effort has been geared to move away from teaching to providing opportunity and help to learn. Instead of telling providing opportunities to struggle to discover and learn. However, there is no system by which these new ideas can be translated at the ground level. We all agree that educating everyone is of utmost importance but there is no confident break achieved so far. The pressure to look for solutions is immense, it borders on search for miracles but the analysis falters on how and why our past failures bring out positive concrete terms and project strength and limitations of competitive ideas. It is through this process that education, its ultimate purpose and its pitfalls can be assessed and the way forward can provide a road map for the future.



MVDA has started working on the Supporting Bal Panchayat in Primary Schools Doni Palli of Disaster affected Communities since 10th November 2014-28th February 2015.

Project Progress:

Mount valley Development Association has undertaken various actions with children; government & community under the project from 10th November 2014 to 28th February 2015. These are as follows.

1. **School Selection:** Doni Palli, village under Bhilangana block of Tehri Garhwal District, which was affected in 2013 & 14 natural disaster. MVDA has selected the village based on the certain criteria as under.

- Presence of Primary School and High School in the village
- At least 50 pupils are regularly serving the elementary school
- Regular follow up possible due to the presence of organizations head at the vicinity
- The hamlet has been feigned by the natural disasters of 2013,14

Grounded on the above stated criteria Doni Palli, Primary School under Tehri Gahrwal District identified. Total a no of 64 students enrolled in the school.

Case Study: Affect primary educated due to disaster

During the year 2013, five districts of Uttarakhand have been affected by the natural disaster while the entire State has been affected. During this year primary school of Doni Palli affected significantly. Due to lack of road connectivity, increase of water in streams forced to access of primary education for roughly eleven months. Students those who have witnessed or hear of the massive shock of disaster got traumatized since last year. Before their memory can revive of the incidence of the 2013 disaster, Bhilangana block has witnessed another incidence even in 2014. even this year's student faced the same trauma which withheld their study for a few days again.



2. Selection of Tutor: 5 November an Interview organized in MVDA head office where Mr. Manish Jha from Himmotthan and Mr. Durga Prasad from MVDA were present during the selection process

Break up of Candidates appeared and selected

S.No	Designation	Total candidates appeared	Total number of candidates selected
1	Teachers / Tutors	03	01

Mr. Sunil Dutt was selected as a tutor, who has completed his MA, B Ed and having 3 years of teaching experiences. After selection of tutor one day Gap analysis conducted by the MVDA team.

3. Approval of the Department of Education to offer programs in government school and Coordination: consent was obtained from Tehri Garhwal district education officer to begin elementary school education program for six months. Strategically program started upon approval received by the district education officer at the block level and communicating same at cluster level.

4. School Management Committee and meeting with parents: 03 rounds of meetings were coordinated by the teachers, school management committees, parents before commencing the program at the school stage and explained them about Program, Ann Merry & Himmotthan Society. Obligation of the parents, Tuition time, locale, etc. was discussed for the functioning of the plan. Attendance of the parents noticed as bellow:

1st Meeting	2nd Meeting	3rd meeting
15	23	32



The following conclusions were called for at the parents' meetings: -

- Tuition will go from 01 pm-04 pm
- Tuition program will conduct in school premises.
- Computer training, Bal-Panchayat trainings, other relevant issues will be held at MVDA head office.
- Program follow-up will be formed with active participation of parents in every three month interval

5. **Program Launch:** After getting the approval from the Department of Education and meetings with the School management committee, parents, program launch organized at Doni Primary School as part of Children's Day Celebration on November 14. Education Department of the cluster resource person Mr. Mohan Prakash from Education Mr. Ajay Lal, Chairman, School Management Committee, Mr Avtar Singh Negi, Chairperson Mount Valley Development Association. Mr. Baldeb Singh Chaudhuri, Principal, upper primary school principal, Mr. Narendra Petwal, school teacher, primary school, Doni 40 parents and 75 children were present.

6. **Children's enrollment in the program:** 64 children in primary school attended Doni' Palli Primary School. 58 students enrolled out of entire students enrolled in tuition program. Due to reluctance of 6 parents for long school hours they were not enrolled under enrollment program.

Enrolment details:

Class	Boys	Girls	Total
1	02	04	06
2	04	04	08
3	05	04	09
4	07	10	17
5	06	12	18
Total	24	34	58

Attachment A: list of enrolled children.



7. Children's Educational Level Test: Children's education level tests were organized for enrolled 58 students of Class 1 to 5 in the presence of Tutor Mr. Sunil Dutt and MVDA team Academic label description is as follows: -

Sl No.	Hindi			Math			English		
	Story	Words	Letter	Multiply- Divide	Addition- Substation	Math	Reading - Writing Group	Word Group	Latter Group
5	03	04	10	01	01	16	01	&	17
4	02	04	11	&	01	15	&	01	16
3	&	&	09	&	&	10	&	&	09
2	&	&	08	&	&	08	&	&	08
1	&	&	06	&	&	06	&	&	06
Total	05	08	46	01	02	55	01	01	56

Attachment B: List of education level test list.

8. A library was set at the primary school level. Different Magazines, Stories of Akalbya Publishers, News Papers are kept in the library. 27 out of 64 students accessed different story books, papers from the library.

Details of the books and magazines kept in the library: -

- Akalbya publishers 13 books, 18 story books have been kept and 05 books have rhymes.
- The school is regularly accessing Amar Ujala newspaper. 59 newspapers distributed in two months. These papers have been studied by 25 kids. Study or regular newspaper helped to understand along the latest happening as well as increasing their general knowledge.



- Bal Prahari Magazine circulated in the school. One year subscription of the Bal Prahari Magazine is done under this program.

9. Remedial education: Remedial education provided to the 58 weak students during 15th November among which 34 girls and 24 boys attended the program, Language, English, Math were taught during remedial education course of study. During remedial education class syllabus prepared by the tutor based on the pre learning level test. Established along the syllabus tutor Sunil Dutt prepared lesson plan. Lesson prepared based on the score received during pre learning level test.

Case Study: -During the activities under remedial education of the project “Supporting Bal Panchayat in Primary School of Disaster affected communities” program supported by Ann Mary & Himmatan Society during the assessment of activities under remedial education it was found that Learning level of two students of the Dane Primary School, Sachin and Ajit found at level one, while they are studying in class 4. Hindi characters and math score used for learning level assessment. After taking two months of education their learning level raised at addition subtraction

10. Availability of training Learning Material (T L M): During the Program of remedial education 5 Hindi, English alphabets, parts of body teaching charts for display, 20 chart papers, 10 markers, 60 notebooks, color etc stationary items procured as TLM materials. 3 TLM such as Counting charts, alphabet charts, etc. prepared at school level.

11. Bal Panchayat / Bal Sava formation: 78 students of primary schools and upper primary school has engaged in Bal Panchayat formation under the plan. 58 Students participated from primary school along with 20 from upper primary. 3 meetings were declared as part of Bal Sava and Bal Panchayat. During these



meetings, formation procedures, determination of formation and child rights were dealt with the pupils. Details of the three meetings with the students as follows: -

Meeting	Attendance of the students	Discussions and activities of the meetings
1 st	48	Information regarding Bal-Sava explained to the students. Various exercises and interesting games were organized by the children gain their confidence level
2 nd	51	How to form a Bal Panchayat from Bal- Sava were discussed. The role of individual during the election process of bal Panchayat members were also explained
3 rd	35	The process of Bal Panchayat formation repeated again and child rights explained

12. Computer assisted learning programs with Bal Panchayat: 48 scholars participated in two day training plan on basic computer training. Where information's regarding computer shared with the pupils. Initially they were misunderstood with television. They were also explained different components such as hardware's and software's. It could be used as tool of learning, writing and emailing. Understanding of Monitor, Key board, established with them.



Building Capacity of MVDA to work on Elementary Education: Preparatory Phase.

Block: Bhilangana, District: Tehri Garhwal Narrative

Report SGP/730/2014-15

(Period: 01 April to 31 December 2014)



Executive Summary

Based on Dr. Joshi's survey, MVDA has proposed to roll out interventions on elementary education in the Ghansali cluster of Tehri - Garhwal district. The major focus of the proposal is: to enhance the skills of the MVDA staff associated with the Education Program and to initiate additional activities for the promotion of elementary and preparatory activities. This program will be implemented in selected Primary schools at Dubadi, Panthwal Doni, Falenda, Pakh and Jakh villages of Bhilangana block by sensitizing the community, parents, teachers, local elected bodies and other stakeholders to build their capacity in the preparatory phase. The SGP envisages: (1) Orientation and capacity building of the education team; and (2) providing quality inputs (through teachers as well as community member training along with children) for basic educational facilities and infrastructure in the school. The SGP also talks about creating Bal Panchayats and organizing Bal Melas where, more than 275 children will benefit from activities like learning, drawing, painting, singing and games. It also lays emphasis on skill enhancement of 25 members of five School Management Committees and regular parent's teacher's interaction during the project period.

Expected outcomes of the SGP are i) building capacity of MVDA for taking the intervention beyond the preparatory phase ii) increasing the role and involvement of communities in improving the functioning of schools (iii) undertaking a training of 30 members of 6 School Management Committees on their roles and responsibilities for making effective School Development Plans (iv) It will also help in creating awareness among parents about the need of education and the significance of quality education. Along with these, about 120 children will develop creative activities like drawing, games, singing, general knowledge, reading and writing. This program will make sure that there is 100% connectivity of children to schools and about 135 children will learn and participate in the concept of Bal Panchayats, and also get a chance to show their talent in respective Bal Melas which will be organized periodically.

MVDA has started working on the SGP from 1st September 2014 and it will end on May 31st 2015.



Name of the School	Number of Children
Prathmic Vidyalay Doni Khal	40
Prathmic Vidyalay Falenda	27
Prathmic Vidyalay Panthoul	15
Prathmic Vidyalay Pakh	30
Prathmic Vidyalay Doni Palli	35
Prathmic Vidyalay Dubari	35

Objectives of Orientation Program-Familiarize with Project, identification of School and what and How MVDA will implement the program.

Facilitator- Manish K Jha (Himmotthan) and Durga Prasad Kanswal (MVDA)

Sessions-

1. The objectives and Expectations of the SRTT/ Himmotthan.
2. Process and project Proposal with MVDA Team
3. Himmotthan mechanisms and monitoring process.
4. Grant Letter (GL) guidelines and procedures.
5. Budget sheet discussion with Accountant



Staff Exposure Tour to OELP Rajasthan (22-30 November)

The Organization for Early Literacy Promotion, (OELP) has been working since 2006 for developing classroom practices which engage young learners with meaningful reading and writing in Hindi. This work is being implemented through methods and materials which are culturally and linguistically meaningful for young first generation school goers from socially vulnerable backgrounds. The OELP methods have developed organically, through their sustained engagement with teachers and young learners inside rural state run primary schools and in community based learning centers.

www.mvda.org.in



Day 1:

Introduction of OELP history and process
Visit of OELP Campus School

Day 2:

Field visits in 3 Primary school to understand the OELP techniques

Day 3:

Training on various techniques
Reading Comprehension
Writing Comprehension
Similarities between Reading and Writing Comprehension
Read a Loud
OELP Four Block technique
How teacher should teach in class room
How to discipline the class room

Day 4:

Field visits to understand the concept of Mobile and Rural Library

Day 5:



Develop an Action Plan on implementation of OELP techniques in Bhilangana



Learning from the visit:

- 1) How to develop children learning skills.
- 2) Understanding of Mobile and Rural Library program.
- 3) Class room management.
- 4) How children understand language, reading writing comprehension.
- 5) OELP Techniques.

Training on Learning Outcome and Gaps: (20-21 December)

Dr. Anil Nautiyal, Cluster Resource Person, Chamiyala was the resource person for this training program. Mr. Durga Prasad Kanswal, Project Coordinator, Mr. Manoj Jaguri and Ms. Pushpa Bhandari, Community Motivator along with Manish K Jha has participated in this two days training program.

The highlights of this training program were;

Main discussed points during this program is

- What is SHIKSHA
- History of Education (From Lord Macaulay to Right to Education)
- Learning Gaps
- Curriculum
- Syllabus
- Index
- Learning Plata
- Learning Levels
- Teaching Learning Equipment (TLE) Teaching Learning Methods (TLM) and Teaching Learning Assistance (TLA)
- Textbook Analysis.

Curriculum	Syllabus	Text Book
What to Read	How to Read	Medium



Classification of Knowledge

HINDI	MATHS	ENGLISH	SOCIAL SCIENCE
	Numbers	Letters	Family
Letters	Add	words	Village
words	Minus	Sentence	Block
Sentence	Multiplication	Story etc.	District
Story etc.	Subtract		State

Activities at Community Level:

a)Public campaign on SGP

MVDA team has contacted 235 House Hold in 7 villages and let them know about the Program on Primary Education.

b)Baseline Survey

To collect the information on primary education through children participation MVDA has collected 248 children information aged between 6-14 in 04 villages namely Jakh, Falenda, Gavani and Dubadi. Rest villages (Doni Palli and Pakh) will be covered in coming months.

Sensitization Workshop of Parents on Significance of Elementary Education: Awareness Generation Workshop on Primary Education with School Management Committee, Village Organizations, Stakeholders and Parents. (18-19 December)

Aim of this workshop:

- A) Aware Parents and villagers about the importance of Education (particularly primary education)
- B) Role of School Management Committee
- C) Aware Parents and SMC about Four Child Rights

Workshop started with 42 participants of proposed villages. Most of the participants are either from School Management Committee and representative from Village Bodies. Mr. Durga Prasad





Kanswal from MVDA and Manish K Jha from Himmatthan have welcomed and thanked all the participants for attending this Two days" workshop irrespective of very adverse weather condition. They started with ice breaking discussion and later move on to the importance of Primary Education for their children's, Later they briefed SMC and other members about their roles and responsibilities towards their children. Some of the points discussed are appended below:

Parents	SMC Member	Member of Gram Panchayat	Community Participation	MVDA Staff	Govt. School Teacher	Total
12	13	04	07	04	02	42

- A school management committee shall be constituted in every school, other than unaided school, within its jurisdiction and reconstituted in every two years.
- SMC shall consist of 15 members out of which 11 shall from among parents, guardian of children; provided that 50 % of members shall be women. 4



members shall be Ward member, ANM, Lekhpal and Head Master of school.

- SMC shall meet once in a month and minutes is recorded and made available to the public.
- SMC shall monitor the functioning of school, prepare and recommend School Development Plan.
- Monitor the utilization of grants received from State Government or local authority
- Ensure the enrolment and continued attendance of all the children from the neighborhood.
- Bring to the notice of the local authorities any deviation from the rights of the child, in particular mental and physical harassment of children, denial of admission, and timely provision of free entitlement.
- Where a child above of six years has not been admitted in any school, for his/her age appropriate learning level, identify the needs, prepare a plan, and monitor the implementation of the special training.
- Monitor the implementation of the Mid-Day meal program in the school and ensure its enrichment
- Monitor the receipts and expenditure of the school
- Monitor the identification and enrolment of and facilities for education of children with disabilities, and ensure their participation in, and completion of elementary education
- The school management committee shall prepare a school development plan at least three months before the end of the financial year
- The school development plan shall be a three year plan comprising three year sub plans
- The school development plan shall be signed by the chairperson or the Vice-chairperson and member secretary of the school management committee and submit to the authorities concerned before the end of the financial year in which it is to be prepared.

Mr. Kanswal and Manish also spoke about the Four Child Rights. That is;

- Right to participation
- Right to protection
- Right to survive
- Right to development





This Two day workshop ended with screening of a documentary film „Kamli“ (A Garhwali Language small film made by Dr. Anil Nautiyal, which put emphasis on Importance of Primary Education)

Publication of Posters:

500 Pamphlets and posters on Child Rights and Role of SMC has been finalized and in the stage of approval for publication.

Coordination with Govt. Education Line Department:

MVDA team has networked with Block Resource Person (BRC), Block Education Officer (BEO), Cluster Resource Centre (CRC), District Education Officer (DEO) and Chief Education Officer (CEO).

MVDA team has got a No Objection Certificate from DEO to work in the selected schools under the SGP.

Activities at Child Level:

Formation of Bal Sabha (Children Groups)

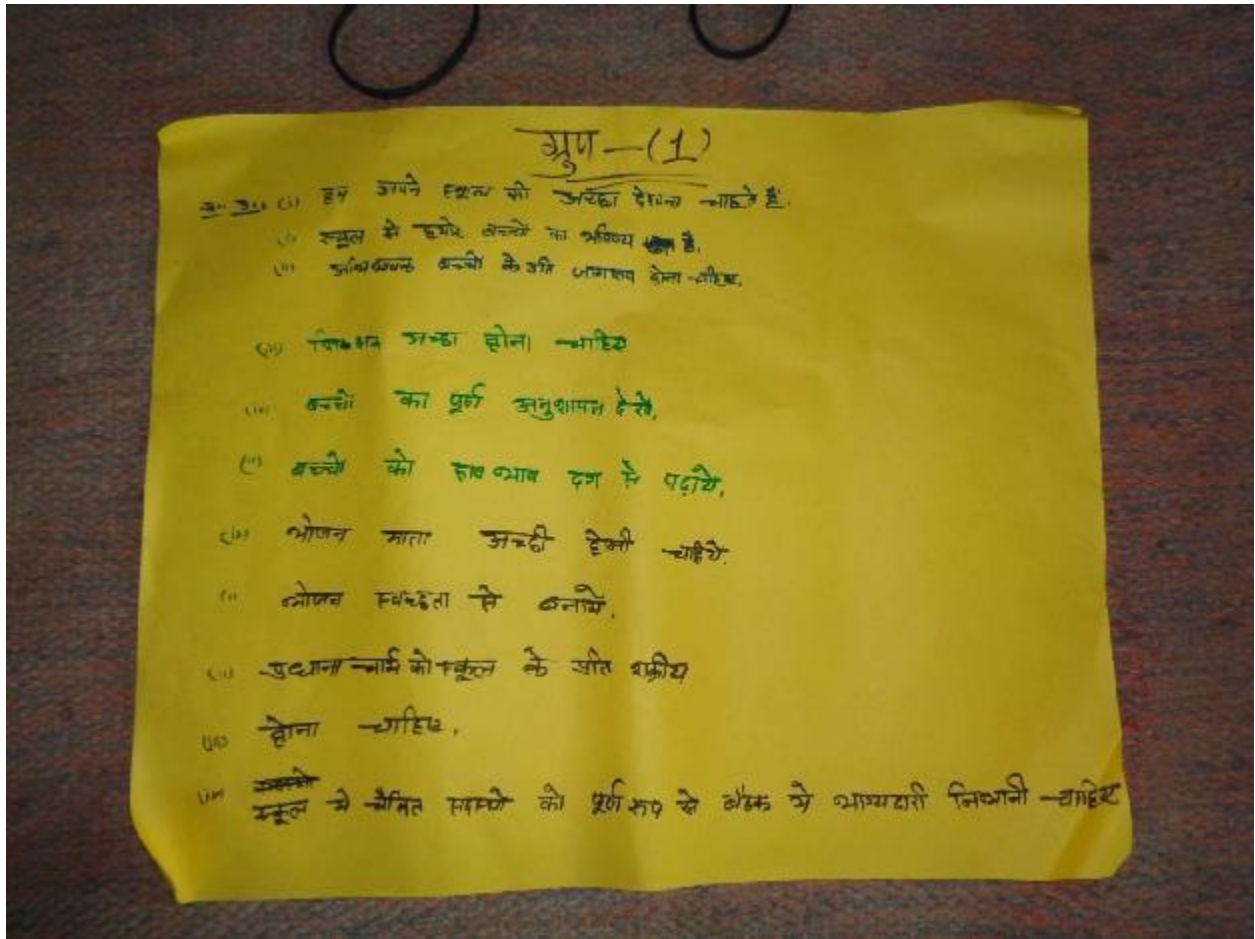
To start the process of creating bal sabha, the team initially met with the children in 03 villages (Falenda, Jakh and Doni). Initially only a few children would come and in the next visit the team would go over they would meet new children. Slowly the children got interested and kept asking the Community Motivators when they would come again to their village. Each day the Community Motivators would travel to different villages and meet with the community and children. 82 Children has been associated with 3 bal sabha till date. The facilitators played with the children to start a conversation and discuss what the children liked and what facilities were available to them in their villages. They introduced the idea of child rights and how children's groups are formed. All this was done in each of the 03 villages to develop the children's understanding on the need of participation.

After multiple visits to the community and interactions with the children, the MVDA team, which had also received training in how to effectively create a bal sabha, began asking the children if they wanted to establish their own children's group. Only when the children expressed an interest, did the process of forming the group begin.

Training of Community Motivators on child participation and how bal sabha are formed

The Community Motivators training took place from 22-23 December 2014. Two Community Motivators were trained on the value and importance of child participation and how to work with children. They also explored such concepts as what it means to be a "leader" and how collective action works. They also developed communication tools which helped them reach out to the children in their communities, including how to make presentations and speak before a group and how to communicate with adults as well as children. Community Motivators also got to learn how to develop bal Panchayat from bal sabha and what would be the role of bal Panchayat. They also got to know about the structure of democratically elected bal Panchayat among all the children's.







Presence in Uttarakhand and Uttarpradesh

Head Office (Registered office):
Mount Valley Development Association
(MVDA)
Doni, Post Office- Megadhar,
District - Tehri Garhwal Pin 249155,
State - Uttarakhand.
Contact no- 08392955511, 09627271962,
9412079206.

Branch office:

Mount Valley Development Association (MVDA)

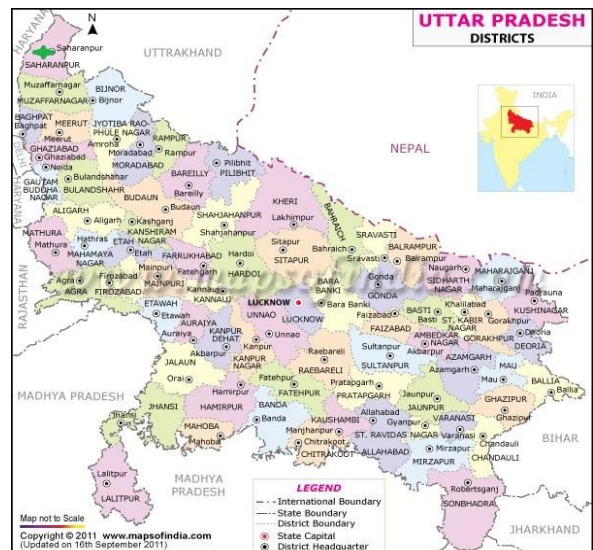
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Mount Valley Development Association (MVDA)

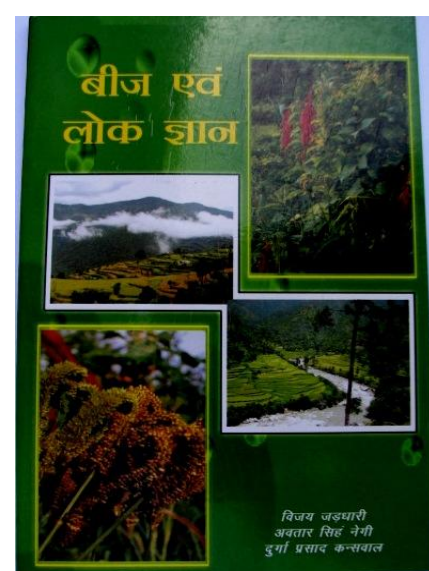
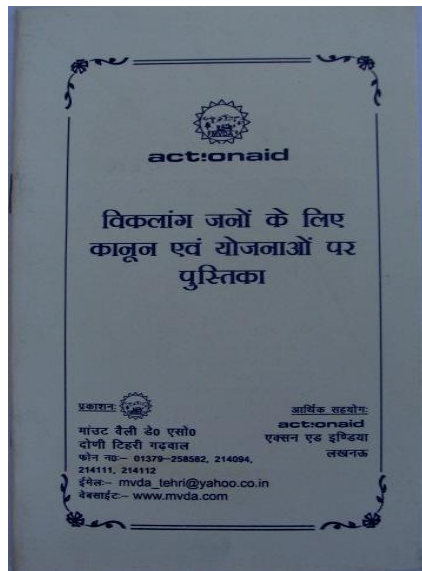
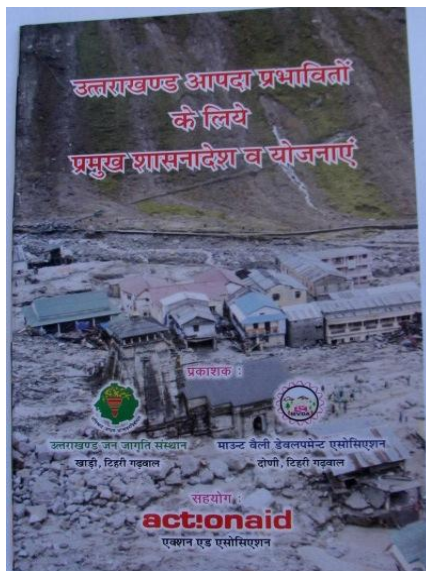
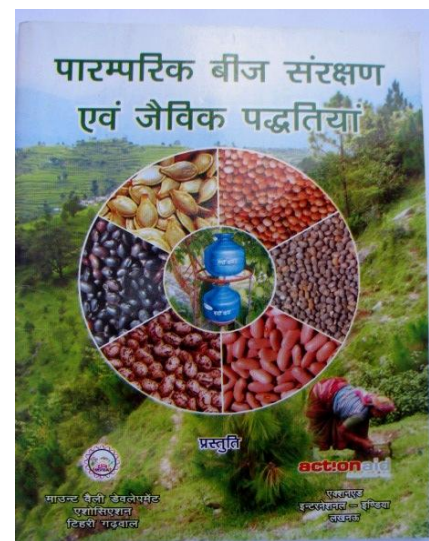
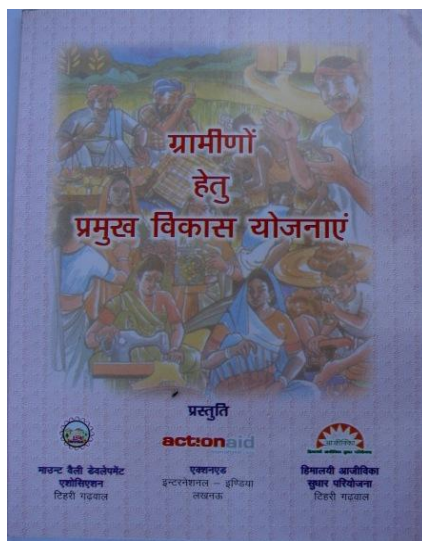
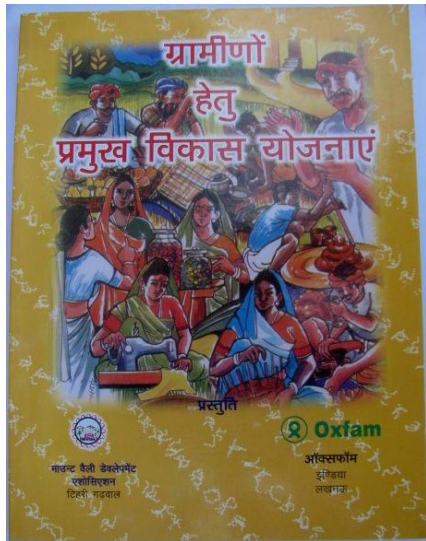
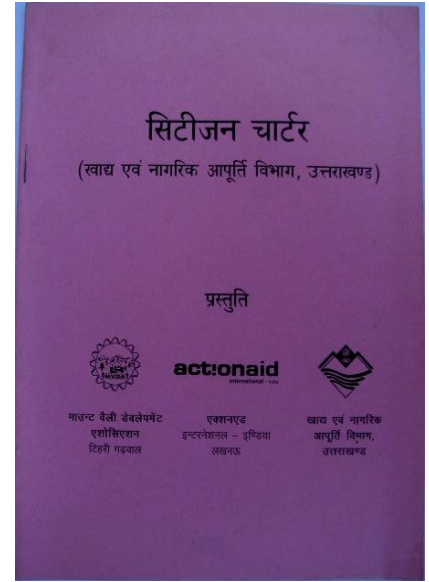
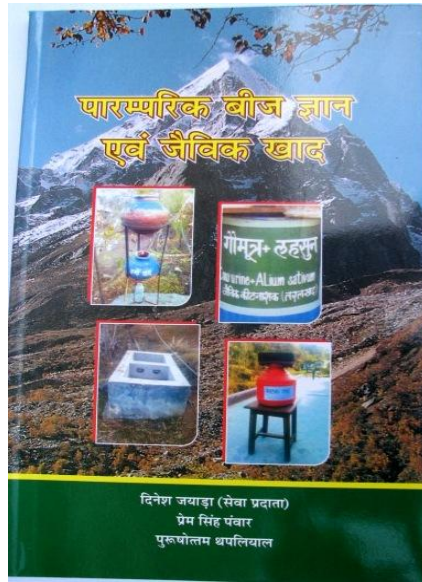
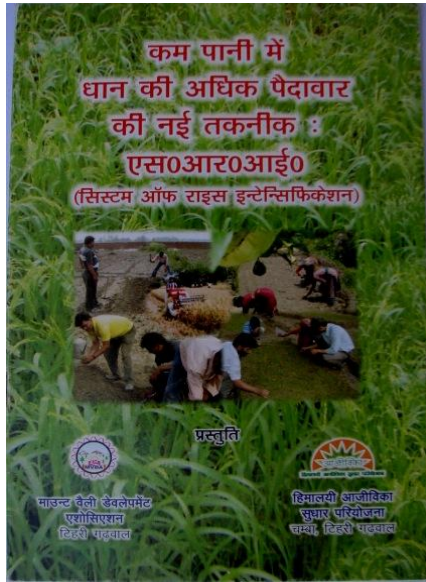
Mohalla Kotla , Opp- Balaji Garden , Near Kotwali,
Gangoh, Saharanpur- 247341
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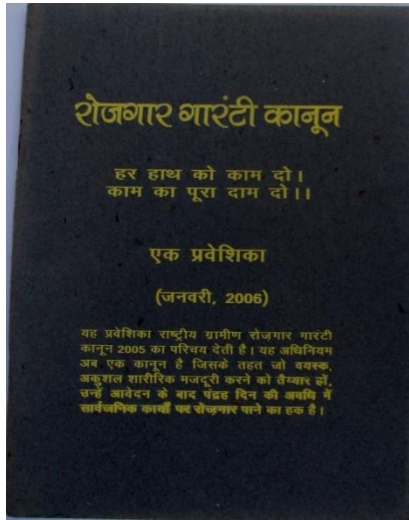
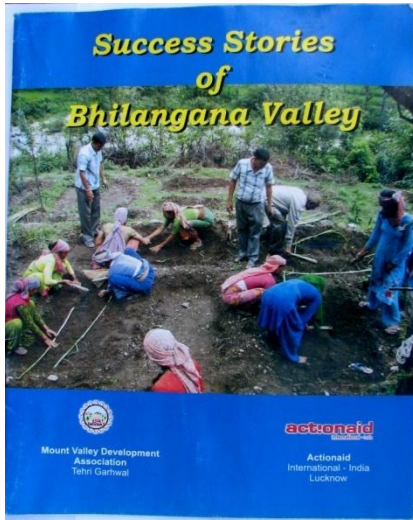
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List of publications:





MVDA in NEWS



सरकार... इन गांवों में अब नहीं रहना हमें और यूं आई आपदा के दर्द की सुनामी, आपदा पीड़ितों ने की विस्थापन की मांग

जनसमुदाय कार्यक्रम में आपदा प्रतिक्रिया ने साक्षात्कार किया

आपदा से बचाव के लिए प्रतिक्रिया के अभाव में कई जानों का बलिदान हो चुका है। इन लोगों के परिवारों में अविश्वसनीय दर्द है। इन लोगों के परिवारों में अविश्वसनीय दर्द है। इन लोगों के परिवारों में अविश्वसनीय दर्द है।

प्रकृति से ज्यादा दर्द इस सरकार ने दिया
 सरकार ने जो उपाय किए हैं वे सब ठीक-ठीक नहीं हैं। हमें अब भी रहना पड़ेगा। हमें अब भी रहना पड़ेगा। हमें अब भी रहना पड़ेगा।

आपदा से बचाव के लिए प्रतिक्रिया के अभाव में कई जानों का बलिदान हो चुका है। इन लोगों के परिवारों में अविश्वसनीय दर्द है। इन लोगों के परिवारों में अविश्वसनीय दर्द है।

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एनिमिया को लेकर किया गया जागरूक

आपदा से बचाव के लिए प्रतिक्रिया के अभाव में कई जानों का बलिदान हो चुका है। इन लोगों के परिवारों में अविश्वसनीय दर्द है। इन लोगों के परिवारों में अविश्वसनीय दर्द है।

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Disaster victims complain of Govt inaction

Six months after disaster, many remain homeless and without relief



A six-month public hearing... The victims of the disaster... The government has not taken any steps to provide relief to the victims of the disaster.

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जलवायु परिवर्तन रोकने में मिश्रित खेती कारगर

नई दिल्ली | हमारे संवदनाता

माउंट बैली डेवलपमेंट एसोसिएशन दोणी घनसाली की ओर से ऑक्सफैम इंडिया के सहयोग से बीघाड़ी में जलवायु परिवर्तन के दौर में खेती व खाद्य सुरक्षा विषय पर कार्यशाला आयोजित की गई। इसमें विषय विशेषज्ञों ने अपने सुझाव रखे। कार्यशाला में प्रगतिशील किसानों को भी सम्मानित किया गया। कार्यशाला के मुख्य अतिथि सचिवद्वारा भारतीय ने कहा कि जलवायु का मतलब हवा और पानी से है। जलवायु परिवर्तन एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। लेकिन इसमें परिवर्तन की गति बढ़ चुकी है जो कि मानवीय जीवन के लिए ठीक नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा कि जलवायु परिवर्तन के दुष्प्रभाव से बचाव के लिए बड़े भूभाग पर मिश्रित खेती की जानी चाहिए।

विशिष्ट अतिथि डा. नीपी नौटियाल ने कहा कि मनुष्य को जलवायु परिवर्तन के अनुरूप ढलना होगा। पृथ्वी के तापमान में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए अधिक से अधिक पोषारोपण करना होगा। स्वतंत्र लेखक बिजु नेगी ने प्रोजेक्टर पर प्रस्तुतीकरण करते बताया कि पिछले दो सौ सालों में धरती का तापमान .7 डिग्री बढ़ा है। जो कि पिछले एक साल हजार से अधिक है। वैश्विक तापमान वृद्धि के कारण मौसम की अनिश्चितता हो गई है। बीच बचाओं आंदोलन के विजय जडुधारी ने सुझाव दिया कि मंडुवा, झंगोरा, कोणी आदि फसले जलवायु परिवर्तन को झेलने के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त फसल है। किसानों को इसकी खेती को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। संस्था के सचिव अवतार नेगी ने कहा कि पिछले



कार्यशाला में प्रगतिशील किसान को सम्मानित किया गया। • हिन्दुस्तान
 तीन वर्षों से 13 गांवों जलवायु समर्थ स्थायी कृषि पर कार्य किया गया है। कार्यशाला में फलेंडा की प्रगतिशील किसान गीता देवी, थपेली की उर्मिला देवी, कोषकांडी की कमला देवी, कंडियाल गांव की दिगंबरी देवी को सम्मानित किया गया। इस मौके पर वानकी विधि रानीचौरी के डा.एसी मिश्रा, जगमोहन सिंह चौहान, अरुण रजन, कीर्ति राणा, पुरुषोत्तम थपलियाल, कीर्तिदत्त नौटियाल, राकेश, विरेन्द्र, मीना, रजनी, कुंवर सिंह, अमित मेशा।

जलवायु परिवर्तन पर चर्चा
 नई दिल्ली : माउंट बैली डेवलपमेंट एसो. दोणी घनसाली की ओर से आयोजित कार्यशाला में जलवायु परिवर्तन के दौर में खेती, किसानों व खाद्य सुरक्षा पर चर्चा की गई। इस अवसर पर जलवायु व स्थायी कृषि के प्रभाव पर वक्तव्यों ने विचार रखे।

**विशेषज्ञों ने दी
जानकारी**

नई टिहरी। माउंट वेली डेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट्स इंडिया के सहयोग से आयोजित कार्यशाला में जलवायु परिवर्तन के खतरों से निपटने की जानकारी दी। मुख्य अतिथि सचिव दानंद भारती ने कहा कि गांवों से हो रहे पलायन के कारण खेती बंजर हो रही है, जिसका असर पर्यावरण और खाद्य वस्तुओं पर पड़ रहा है। उन्होंने कहा कि पेयजल और पर्यावरण को बचाने के सरकारी एवं गैर सरकारी स्तर पर बेहतर पहल की जानी की जरूरत है। डा. बीपी नौटियाल ने स्थानीय स्तर की खेती को वैज्ञानिक तौर-तरिकों से करने पर जोर दिया। बीच बचाओ आंदोलन के विजय जड़धारी ने कहा कि मंडवा, झंगोरा, कौणी सहित मोटा अनाज पर जलवायु परिवर्तन का असर नहीं होता है। ऐसे में मोटा अनाज को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए। संस्था के सचिव अवतार सिंह नेगी ने बताया कि वर्ष 2009 से 13 तक गांव में श्रीधान विधि से खेती करवाने का काम किया जा रहा है। इस मौके पर वानिकी महाविद्यालय रानीचौरी के डा. एसी मिश्रा, उद्यान विभाग के जगमोहन चौहान, रीका विकास संस्था के कीर्ति राणा, पुरुषोत्तम थपलियाल, कीर्ति दत्त ने जानकारी दी।

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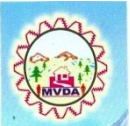
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