



**ENVIRONICS TRUST
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2007-2008**



Environics – The Interface of Environment and Human Behaviour

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A FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Having entered this new millennium, browsing back for repair or reviving natural systems already damaged is not a matter of choice anymore. It is now common ground to perceive limits: Development as it has been practiced over the past, particularly in the final century of the last millennium has raised the issues of resource availability, environmental stability, social and economic viability that we now perceive its limits and limitations. Today's development processes lack the variety to deliver the basic demands of the communities and thereby forces us to look for new paradigms and processes that can meet the aspirations of current generations without foreclosing future options. To respond to this complex task, humankind has evolved newer concepts and paradigms and organized people and resources to form institutions. **Environics trust recognizes that it is one among the myriad such initiatives across the globe.**

In the last decade a perceptible shift has occurred globally, with the reversing of natural resources destruction and conserving a healthy environment becoming explicit objectives of development. It is founded in the belief that development must not come at the expense of the life-support systems of other groups, or later generations, nor threaten the survival of other species. Every community responds to the diversity and complexity of specific ecosystems and social environments. Our attempts to respond to critical and sustainable needs of the communities through various processes has led us to explore the concept of Sustainable Development for carving out pragmatic processes leading to the evolution of sustainable communities.

From such a perspective, Environics Trust defines a **Sustainable Development as the “set of processes that enables the local and global systems to be in ecological harmony”.**



The four non-orthogonal attributes of sustainable development which are crucial to the state of being in ecological harmony can be described in the form of the state of these attributes.

- Equity and Justice
- Environmental Soundness
- Endogeneity or Self Reliance
- Economic Efficiency.

Environics Trust's proposition is that **“Societies should identify, evolve processes and implement programmes that concurrently address these**

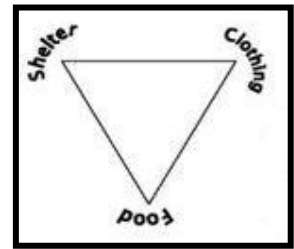
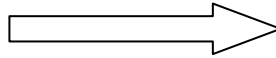
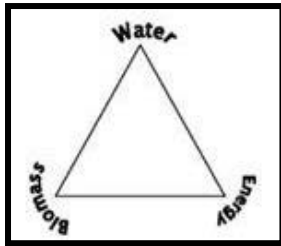
four attributes at whatever levels and scales the intervention takes place”.

Given the diversity of the biophysical environment, the processes may be simple or complex and its dynamics largely determined by the context. The psycho cultural systems however have become complex and often complicated. **Therefore SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT is practically an exercise of conserving existing options and generating more alternatives.**

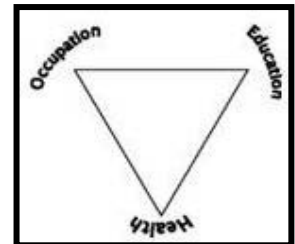
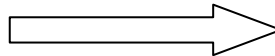
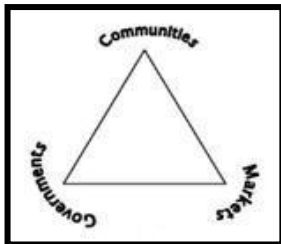
Environics Trust's consistently applicable model is based on an understanding of the existing biophysical and psycho cultural systems, which is the basis to modulate the inputs within the functional space of the institution.

The basic biophysical underpinning for any effort can be visualized as the triumvirate of biophysical resource potential of **Water-Energy-Biomass**. These loops must be closed at the smallest scale providing for the basic biophysical needs, expressed as the triumvirate of biophysical resource demands of a society, in the form of **Food-Clothing-Shelter**.

The psycho cultural environment presents the institutional resource potential in the form of the **Government-Market- Communities**. The primary charge of these institutions would be to meet the psycho cultural demands of the society in the form of **Health-Education-Occupation**.



The evolution of these institutions and their mutual interaction particularly determine endogeneity (self-reliance) of a society to meet its developmental aspirations in a sustainable manner.



While at the biophysical level one could be a little more deterministic to state that more immediate and local the needs are met the more sustainable it is likely to be, it is much more complex to determine the levels and scales at which psycho cultural needs must be met. The nation state has been a unit in articulating the demands and is overwhelmingly accepted as the scale at which these needs are addressed, despite exposures of the inability of nation states to meet these needs in acceptable manner. This has resulted in a situation where social governance has come to mean “**keeping discontent within manageable limits**” rather than a proactive process of *creating conditions for the fulfillment*.

Environics means the study of the influence of the environment on human behavior. In its mission **to evolve innovative solutions to the problems of community development** Environics Trust interprets it more comprehensively as the mutual influences of environment and social behavior.

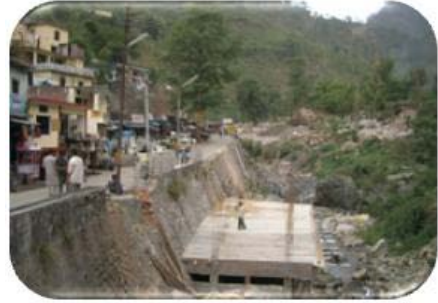
The deliveries of these innovations are channeled through the processes of **Participative Research**, which enables documentation of existing conditions and the changes aspired; **Community Based Action** to demonstrate the possibility of transforming innovations into a physical and social reality; **Enterprise Development and Servicing** to respond to the current reality of the economic world and identify sustainable entrepreneurial and occupational niches and **Communication** to interface with a larger universe to mutually learn and contribute.



Environics Trust reaches out particularly to mountain, mining, coastal and other marginalized communities.

- Participative Research
- Community Based Activities
- Enterprise Development and Servicing
- Communication

AND FINALLY A WORD OF CAUTION, A MODEL IS NO REALITY, BUT A FRAMEWORK TO ENABLE.



PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH



(PR-1)SEISMIC HAZARD MICROZONATION AND SITE SUITABILITY EVALUATION IN PARTS OF URI BLOCK, DISTRICT BARAMULLA, J&K

Environics Trust in association with RRSSC, NRSA; IIT, Roorkee and GGGC, Mohali Supported by Aga Khan Building and Planning Services (AKBPS) - Aga Khan Foundation, INDIA

A devastating earthquake hit the Kashmir region across political borders in the morning of 8th October, 2005 leaving nearly 75,000 dead, several injured and maimed and a near complete destruction of houses in the epicentral tract. Its epicenter was determined by the USGs to be located at 34.402 °N, 73.560 °E. Muzaffarabad, capital town of the Pakistan administered Kashmir which is about 20 kilometer SE of the epicenter, suffered the heaviest casualties. Aftershocks numbering over 500, including one of magnitude as high as 6.2 continued to traumatize people for several months. Early aftershocks were sufficiently severe to further damage already weakened structures.



The mission of this action oriented programme was to suggest safer sites for construction of public infrastructure being taken up by the Aga Khan Foundation which is supporting rebuilding exercise after the earthquake.

The micro seismic hazard zonation was carried out using the historic data for the region and various other parametric layers. A Discrete element model was used. Based on the model field investigations were undertaken for determining the soil parameters to provide geotechnical design parameters. Schools have been built on these sites by the foundation.

(PR-2)STRENGTHENING AND TRANSFORMING INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED FOR MANAGEMENT OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT & REHABILITATION (HIMACHAL PRADESH & GUJARAT)

Environics Trust, Cohesion Foundation Trust, SETU in co-ordination with Govt. of Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat supported by World Bank

Land acquisition (LA) and Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) have assumed great importance in the context of India's ongoing efforts to build infrastructure for rapid economic growth aimed at reducing poverty, boost human development, and enhance global competitiveness. However, many development projects have been delayed due to inadequate handling of LA and R&R issues, which lead to added costs and in some cases to conflict. A review of the experience of the 10th five-year plan indicates that only 40% of the planned investments were achieved, and there have been significant delays in the programs, with land acquisition delays and deficiencies in addressing resettlement issues as significant contributing factors. The establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZ) for industrial development, for example, has generated resistance, often violent, from affected land losers and civil society organizations.

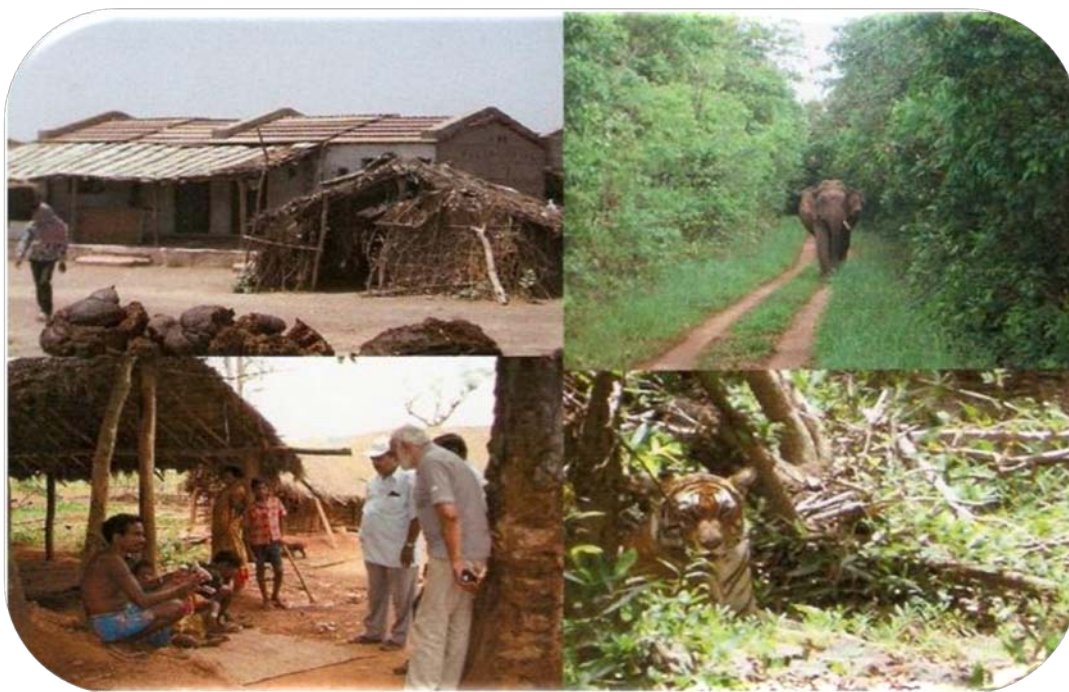
The administration of LA and R&R in India is affected by systemic constraints and procedural bottlenecks such as inadequate compensation for land and other assets, archaic and cumbersome LA procedures, ineffective land record and administration systems, exclusion from R&R benefits of impacted people if they have unclear titles, exclusion of non-land owners affected by loss of incomes, lack of definite timeframes, confusion among policies and procedures followed across states and sectors; inadequate public information on entitlements and processes, and limited capacity of implementing agencies. The outcomes are increased litigation, time and cost overruns, inequity,

and lack of transparency, which adversely affect both project implementation and the credibility of government agencies.

The programme on Strengthening and Transforming Institutions for Management of Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation aims at carrying out a comprehensive study of the legal and policy framework for land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation in the states of Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat to identify the gaps between principles for efficient, transparent and equitable systems and actual implementation practices. These studies have led to policy dialogues in the two states.

(PR-3)DEVELOPING A MODEL RELOCATION PLAN FOR PROTECTED AREAS

EnviroNics Trust for National Tiger Conservation Authority, Government of India



The protected areas in our country spread over different geographical and agro climatic regions of the country are key habitat that supports wildlife. Tigers have been in the limelight due to their sharp decline in numbers over the years and the government has responded by declaring several of the protected areas as 'tiger reserves' and brought them under the conservation authority i.e. National Tiger Conservation Authority' in the year 2007. The National Tiger Task Force headed by the Prime Minister recognized that there need to be inviolate spaces created for the tiger. While there is a continuing debate on the need for moving communities out of the critical Tiger Habitats the Ministry of Environment & Forest sought our inputs for evolving a model relocation plan.

The ongoing efforts in several 'reference parks' were investigated. These revealed the need to think afresh, if relocation of people and creation of inviolate spaces for tigers has to happen. The main lacunae, earlier has been, that the package designed to achieve the twin objective was not so attractive and the communities in these protected areas have known the natural & organic way of life which largely revolved around natural resources for their survival. Within this there are complexities, i.e. there are different kinds of cultural communities like scheduled tribes, nomads, non-tribal's etc, which need to be addressed likewise. Recent amendments and legislations on wildlife and recognition of rights in forests have opened up a new dimension and scope before reaching out to a conclusion.

The whole process looked into the ground situations vis-a-vis what practically can happen, if given a proper environment and willingness. Apart from these rehabilitation policies of the central government PSU's and state policies were analysed to understand that what implications and externalities it carries that should not be repeated again and what positives can be brought into our framework. Looking into all these a model relocation package was designed and a process proposed – both administrative responsibility at different levels and phasing of major tasks.

(PR-4) THE FIRST STATE OF ENVIRONMENT REPORT, UTTARANCHAL

AME with IDFC, UEPPCB, and MoEF Support

Uttaranchal (now Uttarakhand) is endowed with enormous natural resources a predominantly mountainous Himalayan State (54,000 sq. kms) with a population of only 8.5 million. For a state, which has a very small population living in diverse ecosystems, and where people have a very strong stake in their environment, not only for survival but reverence, the current challenge is to respond to people's needs while enhancing the quality of the local ecosystems, rather than looking for solutions and resources from outside the state, whether in terms of corporate investment for few large projects, or total dependence on compensation for ecosystem services. The state also needs to devise ways to ensure that any compensation received is actually ploughed back to local communities that are the true caretakers of the environment, rather than merely sitting in state coffers and enhancing bureaucratic salaries.

At present the State of Uttaranchal is facing a sort of dual pressure that stem from the core development environment conflict. On the one hand, the foundation of the state is based on a strong environmental sensitivity and People's movements; while on the other hand; the state is facing the conventional pressure for development and has embarked on policies for thrust areas such as power and industrial development. The State of the Environment report has identified that these opposing forces if not effectively managed and resolved can potentially impede Uttaranchal's development. The way this can be addressed is by broadly adhering to the following principles that underline the ethos of Uttaranchal. The ecological and human vulnerability of Uttaranchal is far greater than in any plain state. The consequences of the degradation of the ecology in Uttaranchal is likely to not only impact local communities but have the potential to create significant economic losses to the nation with the plain states being directly affected.

In this connection, it is paramount that Environmental, ecological and social considerations are factored into all development planning and implementation. Given the varying distribution of people in the state, skewed urbanization and diminishing rural development patterns, the centralized development of the state alone will not lead to local benefit.



(PR-5) SCOPING STUDY FOR SUSTAINABLE CITIES PROGRAMME FOR DEHRADUN AND GAIRSAIN, UTTARAKHAND

Environics Trust for WWF, India

The scoping study provides a database of various sectors and based upon our experience here we draw out a table of potential opportunities which need be explored to enable the city to grow in sustainable manner. The decision of retaining it as the capital will have significant impact in the direction in which the city moves. The document provides an overview of the current situation of urban infrastructure and identifies opportunities for intervention

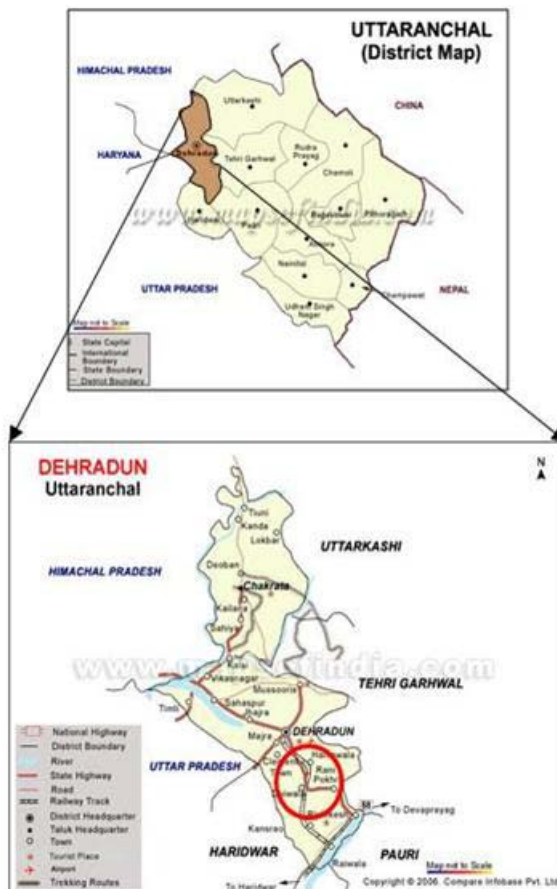
particularly from the energy efficiency perspectives. The report on Gairsain attempts to provide a framework for urban development in hilly terrains.

Objectives

- Socio-Economic Profiling of the City
- Governance Structure of the City [Municipal Corporations / City Administration]
- Public Private Partnerships ventures [in existence or planned] and related achievements and failures/hurdles
- SWOT analysis for present decision making, organisational setup of the city administration.
- Existing initiatives by Civil Society [For e.g. City Planning, Waste Management, Energy Conservation, renewable energy initiatives, Greening the City Spaces, Water Conservation] Listing of NGOs/CBOs in the City working in these areas.
- Energy Usage in the City [Sector wise and across different Consumer Class] including electricity, fuel usage in terms of LPG, Petrol, Diesel, Kerosene etc.
- Detailing of the present infrastructure network in terms of electricity distribution, water distribution, public transport etc with their current and planned capacity.
- Information on land use and town planning / institutions in place [Courts/ Higher Education Institutions etc.]
- Listing of Local Media and popular national newspapers.
- Key Industry in and around the City limits
- Appraisal of the city in the wake of earlier actions plans like JNURM etc
- Budgetary allocation for the present mechanisms in place
- City footprints in terms of goods entering and leaving the city.

The study Involved

1. Collection of information from various secondary sources at the State, City and Institutional levels and from Civil Society organizations.
2. Mapping of infrastructural facilities available and evaluation of the current status of these facilities;
3. Meetings and Discussions with government officials and institutional heads and community leaders on the various aspects
4. Study and analysis of various reports and documents including the Master Plan, Proposals under various Governmental and International Agency Schemes including the JNURM
5. Studying Markets for estimating the goods and resource flows into and out of the city



(PR-6) EVALUATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP-GTZ supported by GOI programme Implemented through MNES, GOI

The evaluation process looked into the design aspects of the project for its scope, content, sequencing and structural aspects. The framework has been well conceived. It has elements to locate the areas of potential and need; it seeks value addition from the power produced and also endeavors to have continued interest in renewable energy management and open up livelihood opportunities. The evaluation highlights the good elements of the project design and scrutinizes the strategy adopted for the project. However, it points out that the sequencing of it has been less than desirable. It also reflects that post identification of the implementation institutions, the activities could have structured better to generate greater synergies within the project participants.

The report also points out specific situations and opportunities to be seized for enhancing the scope and deepening the content of the programme.

- Project specific Activities need to be expedited and cross-learning opportunities created immediately:
 - Activities needing Expediting
 - Micro-Hydels
 - Gasifiers
 - Downstream Livelihood Systems
 - Cross-Learning Opportunities
 - Solar PV and Parabolic Cooker Assembly
 - Biogas implementation
 - Asset life-cycle planning
- 1. One among the existing partners or a new agency must be designated to function as network coordinator to bring in various inputs and to establish linkages with other Institutions working on renewable energy technology, skill development and finance. This agency must also be tasked with the management of the web-portal
- 2. GIS systems must be built around project operations and utility for these operations rather than in abstract. A vibrant model can aid better management of resources and also enable project transparency
- 3. Potential for expansion both geographically and product range needs to be assessed with bankable models which could be seed-funded.
- 4. A proactive attempt must be made to create better linkages among the stakeholders and bring to bear that are critical in project sustainability such as the village Panchayats and local administration.
- 5. The concept of resource centres must be better defined and its role and modalities have to be worked out.
- 6. Market for products and skills generated must be mapped more widely. Branding and quality assurance mechanisms must be built in existing operations however small and local they may be and efforts to bring horizontal integration through the use of common brand could be explored.
- 7. A larger pool of institutions and resources need to be created to enhance the coverage and realize the potential of the programme.

COMMUNITY BASED ACTIVITIES



(CBA-1)IMPACT OF MINING AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES IN KEONJHAR AND MAYURBHANJ

Envionics Trust Supported by Lutheran World Services, India

Orissa is a mineral rich state and the irony is that most of these mineral regions are also poorest inhabited by schedule tribes and particularly primitive tribal groups. There have been several direct and indirect impacts on the tribal's due to mining. Direct impacts primarily being alienation from land due to land acquisition and migration which is disastrous as these communities have been living in their protected environment over several centuries and are not exposed to the outside development. Compensatory afforestation in the tribal areas has been one of the causes, which has indirectly cut off those areas for them to do shifting agriculture. Environmental footprints in the region have been a result of mindless mining, especially in Joda where the epicenter of environmental disaster is visible. Landscapes have been widely altered over a contiguous region; local water resources like stream and springs have dried due to mining in the catchments. Diversion of forestland to non-forest uses is another factor contributing to the widening of the footprint and has put pressure on the livelihoods of the tribal's as nature and life is interwoven strongly. Since adaptation to the changing regional development has been difficult but this has definitely put this groups of economically displaced (truckers, migrant labour) into vulnerable positions.



Violation of labour laws in large and small mines in the absence of organized labour movement has lead to severe human rights violation. Deprivation of labour benefits is one of the economic losses as mostly the labour is contractual and is not even registered for benefits. Several of the places like Harichandanpur which is relatively mining free bloc of District Keonjhar there have been divides emerging among the communities to whether allow mining or not. Though there are several groups working towards land rights of the tribal's and in highlighting the non-conforming mining activity but there is no comprehensive effort among the civil society to give these efforts the kind of strength to make policy changes or ensure effective implementation of existing safeguards. There are positive moves such as the emergence of the Mahasangh and the Forum of NGOs and CBOs. There is a crying need to strengthen and equip these initiatives through training and capacity building and alliances to be effective enough.

(CBA-2) RATIONAL HYDRO ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

Envionics Trust, Civil Society groups in Uttarakhand and Villagers of Aungi, Christian Auxillary for Social Action (CASA)

Hydropower is seen amongst the cleaner energy options throughout the world and Himalayan regions are naturally the preferred areas for tapping the potential. The huge concessions by the central government has lead to a sudden focus on hydropower without doing comprehensive analysis of requirements and needs for the state and what losses the regions as well its people will suffer. This study highlight the national and local imperative aspects and how subsidies create a market that may not be always favorable for the communities.

Uttarakhand is witnessing a spurt of hydropower projects. Communities and support groups information and tools to safeguard their rights. Field visits, sharing of skills and nucleation state level forum to several situational issues are being continuously undertaken.

(CBA-3)EIA RESOURCE AND RESPONSE CENTRE (ERC)

LIFE – PEACE Institute, Environics with initial support from Rufford Foundation

The problems associated with faulty assessments, clearances and compliance have been enormous seeking systematic research and action to improve Environment Governance. This has been established in collaboration with LIFE and Peace Institute (www.ercindia.org)

(CBA-4)MINE LABOUR PROTECTION CAMPAIGN (MLPC)

MLPC –Environics supported by Oxfam (CCA), ICN, GGF and ANU

Collaborative programmes with MLPC Trust, which is working on a host of issues around mining and living conditions of mine workers in Rajasthan, have lead to various new initiatives focused around the issues of occupational health, environment and legal issues (www.mlpc.in)

(CBA-5)THE ACCESS INITIATIVE [TAI],

LIFE- Environics Trust with support from World Resources Institute

TAI is The Access Initiative a worldwide coalition of regional and country networks aimed at improving environmental governance using the PP10 principle. World over there are several member countries in the TAI



network. TAI Assessments are a key element in the process. The basic aspects on which TAI assessments focus are access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in decision-making. In each of the sub sets there is a link to evaluation in terms of law, effort and effectiveness. Environics Trust and Lawyers Initiative for Forest & Environment (LIFE) function as the nodal organizations and have completed the assessment in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh through 18 case studies across different sectors and regions. LIFE – ET have been nominated a Core Group member and the TAI India National Coalition has been elected to convene the South Asian Region.

(CBA-6) Himalayan Community Forestry Centre (HCFC)

Himalayan Community Forestry Centre is one first step to address this urgent demand for bringing in a new resurgence to the community foresters and brings community forestry into the center stage of development pursuits.

The mission of HCFC is "to steer current notions of forestry development into forms of sustainable local community development".

Specific Objectives

1. To conduct specific investigations and research programmes on various aspects of Forestry and Livelihood issues in the Himalayas;
2. To evolve short and long duration learning and exchange programmes for Van Panchayat members, Staff of Forest Departments and other institutions involved in Community Forestry;
3. To identify appropriate niches and develop local enterprises through partnership with Van Panchayats, Ex-servicemen's Associations and other institutions;
4. To document and promote innovative practices adopted by specific Van Panchayats;
5. To utilize the Van Panchayat's credibility in improving Panchayati Raj Institutions;
6. To directly address critical local problems such as conflict resolution and disaster management; and
7. To evolve and implement collaborative programmes across Himalayas and other Mountain Regions.

Evolution and Current Activities

Over the past two decades the team has been conducting research on critical forest ecosystems across the State, particularly with isolated communities such as the Taungiyas, People in Protected Areas, People practicing Kharak and Minor Forest Produce collectors. These efforts have produced definitive literature on People's Forestry Management, Resolved Conflicts in scores of Villages and highlighted some of the major concerns of forest management in Uttarakhand.

1. **Creation and Support for a Community Foresters Forum** - In Gairsain Block already the forum is active with over 100 members with a proper office and regular interaction and learning among themselves as well as interacting with state officials. This will continue to be strengthened and similar block / range level forums nucleated. Periodic Interactions are organized.
2. **Management of Kharaks** – Detailed assessment of the Kharaks in the Dudatoli Ranges and Penser Reserve has been undertaken in the past two years. These studies indicate the need to introduce management measures as they are complex, multi-village and multi-region commons. Interactions with Van Panchayats of the region have enabled initiating a process of building management rules. Van Panchayats of Gairsain region are already working on the modalities for Kharak practioners.
3. **Enabling Interactions between Van Panchayats and Panchayati Raj Institutions- Efforts** have been made to bring together the two important local institutions. One important outcome has been addressing jointly of development and maintenance of forest tracks and paths.
4. **Creating awareness about MFP and People Associated with collection activities** - Encouraging Collection, Suggesting various avenues for market and providing information on use.
5. **Encouraging Fodder development and Management** - Fodder is the critical resources on which several conflicts arise. As an important produce of the Van Panchayat concerted efforts are needed. Efforts are ongoing to correct fodder surplus and deficit communities.
6. **Initiatives for Improvement in Cattle Breeding** - The state government is being pressed to address the demand for appropriate breeds and animal husbandry activities to institutionalize through VPs. Efforts are made to link Van Panchayats with Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board.
7. **Capacity building of Women to manage Van Panchayat** - To enable Women to Focus on Food and Fodder Security, the key need of women in their management of Van Panchayats.
8. **Exchange visits for Learning from each other's experiences with the region** - Van Panchayat members are encouraged to visit each other to learn from and address common issues. Mechanisms are being worked out for exchange visits.
9. **Conflict resolution among different Van Panchayats** - This is an ongoing activity providing response to specific conflict situations and creating conditions for removing the cause of conflicts. Several conflicts have been resolved and many contained.
10. **Undertaking Research on Community Forestry issues** - Current research efforts include ongoing studies on Kharaks; Role of Forests in Food Security and Livelihood Support and Training Needs of Community Foresters.

(CBA-7) KEYSTONE

Theme: - Igniting Change_ Small Innovations to change our Lives

Operational Topic: Rising conflicts Management and operational Crisis

COMMUNITY FORESTRY: ARISING ISSUES

Community forestry has unfolded several of the issues concerning the local populace and their strong interrelation with the forest ecosystems in the Himalayas. Though traditionally, the attachment of the rural people inhabiting in the Himalayan ecosystem with the forest has been registered when the market systems were weak to reach out to these far flung communities. Most of the livelihood needs depended on the forest resources. There have been different phases when different aspects in forestry have a landmark shift in management, resource allocation and administration of the forest and its resources. Van Panchayats are one of such institutions, which have a history of institutional forestry management from the past one century. Of late, the governments have also understood the importance of such institutions and with a fact that it is impossible for the forest department to manage the whole forests in the state with meager staff strength of approximately 4000. Now that each village can have its van Panchayat has given a further push to community forestry but lead to certain discrepancies too.

The management of Van Panchayats is effectively being headed by the ex-servicemen of the region who return from services to their homelands to spend rest of their life. The strength it gives is enormous, one is that these personalities are much more disciplined, have basic managerial skills and are ready to take the challenges.

Current Assignment:-

Timeline of events in the Van Panchayats depict a complex nature of issues and which are beyond the control of legal procedures and its interrelationship with certain developmental procedures that either raise the level of conflicts or reduce them. The timeline of events describes the historical events that transformed the dispute and leading towards different dimensions of dispute in space and time. Moreover it also highlights several of the past settlements that took place during different times and the impact of those.

Apart from the community involved in dispute there has been involvement of state officials like patwari, tehsildar, forest officials, SDM and DM. These arrangements have clearly been depicted in the timeline event and show several limitations and how much time consuming these out-of-house processes are. The manner in which the dispute is progressing from past several decades, there seems to be no end to it; rather it seems that whosoever files a petition at the first instance will be able to drag the other person/party into the court and a little satisfaction in terms of gaining a mental advantage over the other. This is not a win-win situation and will continue to drag as long as a focused dialogue and understanding of the issue is attempted. HCFC has been involved in several such efforts in the past while working with van Panchayats on issues of forestry advocacy and training. The SDM, Gairsain Tehsil requested HCFC to intervene into the matter and resolve it through the social process as no solutions have come forward with the standard process of complaints and litigation in the courts and administration.

OUTCOME

TIMELINE OF EVENTS (LANGTAI - PAJYANA DISPUTE)

The timeline of events is based on available documents, estimates and dialogue with the communities engaged in this dispute.

Background to development of habitation areas: -

- Social relationships among the two villages were strong.

- Both the villages enjoyed benefits from bharari mine due to ease of access to the site and control was better administered.
- Probably in the beginning existence of equitable benefit sharing of slate mining was due to common control of resources.
- Afterwards the dispute to have separate control on bharari mine emerged.
- As bharari mine was located within the reserved forest boundary, none of the two villages could appeal for singular control over resources in the mine i.e. slate
- Thus conflicts emerged when both the villages started blocking the access ways to the bharari mine within the revenue boundaries of these villages.

(CBA-8)ASSESSMENT OF LIVELIHOOD CONDITIONS, OPTIONS & TRAINING NEEDS OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS IN KRISHNA DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH

CRS, Andhra Pradesh

This research was conducted among the PLHA who are living in Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh with help of NGOs supported by Catholic Relief Society (CRS). It was conducted among 2000 PLHA living in ten Mandals of Krishna Districts, Andhra Pradesh. The study area was divided into 5 areas each covered by a CRS partner.

The objectives were as follows:-

- To ascertain the current livelihood conditions of PLHAs;
- To understand the livelihood opportunities in the region
- To identify existing skills and those that can be potentially imparted;
- To identify the specific training needs for various livelihood options and the process of imparting these skills
- To conduct dissemination workshop with the Government officials at the end of the study.
- To link up the PLHAs with the existing government livelihood schemes.

Recommendations:-

Selection of beneficiary livelihood support has to be based on systematic socio economic assessment of the entire family of PLHA and the criteria for selection and mechanism of selection have to be laid down.

The key criteria for selecting the beneficiary and livelihood options would be genuine interest in stating a particular livelihood activity.

For the purpose of livelihood support the definition of PLHA has include people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS. This means spouses, children and close family members who are affected by the infection of the family member have a role and need to benefit from the support.



- Livelihood support cannot be restricted to enabling enterprises alone. Livelihood options have to include providing /referring job opportunities, enabling education, enhancing skills for jobs or enterprises and providing technical managerial and financial linkages or support.
- For persons who are physically weak, illiterate and do not have any inclination or skill for economic activity softer livelihood options and a package of support for various needs including subsistence needs have to be offered.
- A focused institution and corporatization is essential for successful development and implementation of micro-enterprises.

(CBA-9)PANNA –ENVIRONICS TRUST – MADHYA PRADESH

Panna district in MP ranks 41st out of the 45 districts in terms of human development index calculated by the Madhya Pradesh Human Development Report of 2002 It is amongst the five poorest districts in the state in terms of income. Ironically, Panna is also the lone diamond-producing district of the country; one doesn't have to dig too deep to find diamonds here. Any fissure or rock could be bearing the precious stone.



A significant portion of the mining is done in the unorganized sector which is also the only source of livelihood for many people in the district. Despite that, labourers do not get more than Rs15, 000 for a stone worth Rs 2 lakh.

What does thrive in Panna is illegal mining; only 20 per cent of the mining in Panna is mined on revenue land. The rest is mined illegally in forest areas. The reason: revenue land is costlier and is far easier to break the laws and mine inside the forests. While licenses were given for 1,339 shallow mines, over 3,000 illegal mines flourish in the district, which mine about 16,000 carats of diamond out of this, only 335 carats were deposited at the government diamond office in 2005. Local miners and traders say that over 90 per cent of the diamonds mined in the 24 villages are sold illegally or smuggled out of Panna to polishing units in Mumbai and Surat. A majority, 84000 carats, is excavated by the NMDC in its Majhgaon kimberlitic pipe.

The diamonds mined by individuals are supposed to be deposited at the diamond office of the district. They are auctioned four times a year. The amount, after deducting the royalty and the taxes, is given to the excavator. But the process is so complicated and time-consuming that no one wants to deposit the diamonds with the diamond office. If one has deposited a diamond just after an auction, the excavator has to wait for three months for the stone to be sold and the proceeds to be given to him. To pay back the money the individual has borrowed to unearth the stone. He has to take loans from moneylenders at high interest



rates. To run a mine for a year one needs to invest anything between Rs 25,000 to Rs 1 lakh, whereas the average produce from a mine is two carats. Hence, people prefer selling the stone in the black market though at throwaway prices. The state's diamond department says the lack of support and cooperation from the forest department and the police have led to the increase in illegal mining in the district. It says that the department is not adequately staffed to monitor all the leases given out in a year.

Diamond mining, legal and illegal, is impacting the Panna Tiger Reserve. According to the Wildlife Protection Society of India, tailings from the NMDC – run diamond mine in Majhgaon are being dumped into the stream that joins the Ken River which in turn flows inside the Panna Tiger Reserve. The noise from the blasting operations disturbs the wildlife and the solid waste is dumped outside the gates of the reserve. The Majhgaon mines, located just outside the reserve, were closed in 2005 by the pollution control board on directions from the Supreme Court. After renewal of lease in 1995, the mines were operating without any environmental clearance. With the lease ending on July 14, 2005, and allegations of encroachment inside the Gangau National Park the mines were closed down. Illegal mining inside the Panna Tiger Reserve had turned it into a fragmented island habitat. The tiger population had reduced to a vulnerable two-three tigers per 100 sq km. The NMDC has approached the court to reopen the mines and the final hearing is awaited. The court to reopen the mines and the final hearing is awaited.

Though sandstone mining inside the reserve has also been stopped, but till 2005 there were reports of sandstone being mined in the buffer area of the reserve. Forests in Shikarpura, Magarpura, Nadrpura, Sagra Jhanjhar and Devri have almost 200-250 functional sandstone mines.

More threats to the reserve are emerging. The Union government plans to build a dam and two power stations across the Ken River and a railway line through the forests to link Khajuraho to Satna. Also, the district planning committee is keen on denotifying a portion of the former Gangau sanctuary to probably restart mining and agriculture. Also, the Ken-betwa river link proposes to divert surplus waters of the river Ken at Daudhan (2.5 km upstream of existing Gangau weir) through a Ken-betwa link canal to river Betwa for meeting water requirements in the water-deficit Betwa basin.

(CBA-10)MINES, MINERALS AND PEOPLE (mmP)

Environics continues to be the anchor institution in New Delhi and provides support in terms of legal interventions and advocacy (www.mmpindia.org).



ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICING



(EDR-1)EARTHQUAKE DISASTER MITIGATION THROUGH INNOVATIVE INCOME OPPORTUNITIES IN URI SECTOR, J&K

This project supported by Department of Science and Technology's Science and Society & Division, Government of India, involves mapping of potential income generating opportunities with Mushroom (Dhingri) cultivation as a pilot programme in the earthquake affected Uri region. As an additional component, horticulture is identified as another activity for value addition of fruit produce. The project utilizes the science of Mushroom cultivation and social science and community development experience of the organisation to conduct socio-economic baseline studies and techno-economic assessments and translate them practically into income generating activity for the local people. This project is undertaken in Uri sector in Baramulla District in three villages of Salamabad Panchayat.

- Nowpora
- Jabla
- Salamabad.

The Spawn culture Lab, Mushroom training and value addition of horticulture is located at Salamabad.

Objectives of the Project

- To understand and Map various innovative income generating opportunities in quake hit villages of Uri sector.
- To plan the process of introduction and transformation of Dhingri Mushroom cultivation and improving horticulture and allied activities as an economic activity.
- To establish a spawn culture laboratory and value addition of fruit produce.
- TO train local communities and enable production and processing of Dhingri Mushroom and value addition to the horticulture produce.
- To find market linkages.
- To develop a long-term strategy to introduce other income generating opportunities.



Achievements so far

The following activities have been completed in regard to Pleurotus Mushroom Spawn and Mushroom Cultivation as per the project proposal.

- Socio- economic baseline survey.
- Setting of basic infrastructure
- Establishment of Spawn Culture Lab
- Setting up production process
- Onsite Training for Mushroom Producers.



In case of Value Addition of Horticulture Produce (Walnut, Pear and Cherry) the following activity has been completed.

- Identification of micro needs of the community with respect to overall objectives of horticulture.
- Setting up Basic Infrastructure.

Much could not be achieved in this activity due to untimely heavy rainfall Cherry crop was totally destroyed and in case of Pear and Walnut also production has been very less compared to previous years.

(EDR-2)ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM – DOLARA VILLAGE, TAPI DISTRICT, GUJARAT

Supported by ONGC, Hazira –Surat Gujarat.

With an aim to promote a thorough understanding of entrepreneurship as a vital rural economic development strategy, and to give practitioners, locally elected officials and residents the training tools to undertake entrepreneurial action in their rural communities through which they can earn their livelihood.

The Rural Entrepreneurship strives to be the focal point for efforts to stimulate and support private and public entrepreneurship development in communities throughout rural India by supporting practice-driven research and evaluation and facilitating shared learning among practitioners, researchers and policy makers. To encourage entrepreneurship development as an effective route to building prosperous, dynamic, and sustainable rural economies.

This project will enhance the various skills to the SHGs through trainings and make them a skilled entrepreneur. This project will bring and build the capacities of women and men in the community, which will produce the self employed entrepreneurs.

Objectives of the project:

- To form SHGs and train them for the income generation activities. Sustain them by skill up gradation of selling products and production of qualitative goods.
- To create awareness on Accounting.
- To create awareness on various financial institutions.
- To enhance capacity of leaders and members to spread SHG concept and its importance to non-participating women.
- To build the communities and formation of village leader groups.
- To bring awareness about the government schemes and strengthen the SHGs to access the benefit of it.
- Teach them to generate income through various entrepreneurship programs.
- To form, train and link the activities of SHGs with other government agencies, NGOs and other sectors of development.
- To train them to be a skilled entrepreneur to earn their livelihood.
- To teach them the innovative ideas for their economic growth, their sustainable development and to sustain them in a competitive market.

Achievements so far

As per the discussions and meetings held in Dolara village outcomes are as under:-

- There were seven non- functional SHGs in Dolara village. They are now willing to work with us and are enthused about the programme.
- Two new SHGs (Self Help Groups) are formed of 16 and 17 women each. They are named as (1) ShreeJi Mahila Mandal, Singi-Vyara. (2) Sai Mahila Mandal, Singi-Vyara.
- Each individual saves Rs.30 per month.
- Women have started taking initiative-Leadership and making decision owns their own.

The project administrator of TSP office, Songadh Mr. Modi Surendra has agreed to support financially the Project on “Making of Low Cost Sanitary Napkins disposable Pads”.

COMMUNICATION

- ❖ Field kit and Manual for Water and Soil Quality Monitoring
- ❖ Workshop on issues around Hydro Power Development and Mining in Uttarakhand
- ❖ Presentation on different aspects in National and International Workshops and Seminars
- ❖ Dissemination workshops on Land Acquisitions and Resettlement and Rehabilitation
- ❖ Several reports and papers for Dissemination and Group Learning

PEOPLE

Core Working Team

- Ramamurthi Sreedhar
- Hem Gairola
- Nishant Alag
- Himanshu Upadhyay
- Mohit Gupta
- S.Vanitha
- Jahanvi Bhat
- Shashi Nandan Kishore
- Jeevan Pradhan
- Shanti Prasad Pokhriyal
- Ravi Mittal
- Himmat Singh Faniyal
- Lalit Thakur
- Suneel Sharma
- D.N.Sharma
- Yousuf Beg
- Mahesh Vasava
- Tanvir Ahmad Naik

Professional Associates

- Chandrasekhar Hariharan, Economics, Journalism, Enterprise Development
- C.Sriram, Director, Creative Creations, Chennai
- Dr.R.Ganesh, Microbiologist, Dean, Centre for Life Technologies, Bangalore
- Prof Vir Singh, GB Pant Agricultural University
- C.R.Gunasekhar, Independent Consultant, Behavioural Studies, India
- Ritwick Dutta, Advocate and Environmental Activist, New Delhi
- Siddharath Sah, Advocate, Uttaranchal High Court, Nainital
- Dr. Ramesh Pant, Practitioner – Medicinal Plants Nursery Raising

Affiliate Networks & Membership

- mines, minerals and PEOPLE, mm&P (India)
- Mines and Communities, U.K
- MOUNTAIN FORUM
- IGPPCC
- IUCN (Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy)
- Lawyers Initiative for Forest & Environment (LIFE)

B. Rattan & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Auditors Report

Audit Report under Section 12A (b) of the Income tax Act, 1961 in case of Charitable or religious trust or institutions

We have examined the balance sheet of “Environics Trust” as at 31st March 2008 and the Income and Expenditure account for the year ended on that date which are in agreement with the books of account maintained by the said trust.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of the audit. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the above named trust so far as appears from our examination of these books, we have reported that subject to the comments given below:

In our opinion and to the best of our information, and according to information given to us, the said accounts give a true and fair view

1. In case of the balance sheet of the state of affairs of the above named trust as at 31st March 2008 and
2. In the case of the Income and Expenditure of its accounting year ending on the prescribed particulars are annexed here to,

for B. Rattan & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Place: New Delhi

(B.K.Karn)

Date:-12/7/2008

Partner

A-93, 1st Floor, Gali No. 6, Madhu Vihar, Delhi – 110092
Ph:-011-65633546, E-Mail – bkkarn121@hotmail.com

ANNEXURE

Statement of particulars

1. APPLICATION OF INCOME FOR CHARITABLE OR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES

1. Amount of income of the previous year applied to charitable or religious purposes in India during that year	53,01,925 / -
2. Whether the trust/institution has exercised the option under clause (2) of the <i>Explanation</i> to section II(I)? If so, the details of the amount of income deemed to have been applied to charitable or religious purposes in India during the previous year
3. Amount of income NIL for application to charitable or religious purposes, to the extent it does not exceed 25% of the income derived from property held under trust _ for such purposes,
4. Amount of Income eligible for Exemption under section 11(1)C
5. Amount of income, in addition to the amount referred to in item 3 above. accumulated or set apart for specified purposes under section II (2)
6. Whether the amount of income mentioned in item 5 above has been invested or deposited in the manner laid down in section 11(2) (b)? If so. the details thereof
7. Whether any part of the income in respect of which an option was exercised under clause (2) of the <i>Explanation</i> to section 11(1) in any earlier year is deemed to be income of the previous year under section 11(1B)? If so, the details thereof
8. Whether, during the previous year. any part of income accumulated or set apart for specified purposes under section II (2) in any earlier year a. Has been applied for purposes other than charitable or religious purposes or has ceased to be accumulated or set apart for application thereto. Or b. has ceased to remain invested in any security referred to in section 11(2)(b)(I) or deposited in any account referred to in section 11(2)(b)(II) or section 11(2)(b)(III) or c. has not been utilised for purposes for which it was accumulated or set apart during the period for which it was to be accumulated or set apart, or in the year immediately following the expiry thereof? If so, the details thereof

Assessment Year 2008-09
Year Ending 31st March 2008

Name	Environics Trust
Date of Formation	27-03-2003
Address	33-B, 3 rd Floor, Saidullajab, MB Road New Delhi-110030
PAN/GIR No.	AAATE1210E
Status	Individual
Ward	

Income from Business

Net Income as per Income and Expenditure Account	318,987.47
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Gross Total Income	318,987.47
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Less: Exempt U/S 11	318,987.47
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Taxable Income	-
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R/off	-
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Tax at Normal Rate	NIL
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Less: T D S	<u>150,911.00</u>
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Refunds	150,911.00
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ENVIRONICS TRUST

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH -2008

LIABILITIES	Amount Rs. P.	Amount Rs. P.	ASSETS	Amount Rs. P.	Amount Rs. P.
			Fixed Assets		
Balance C/d	114075.17		As Per Annexure -B		839545.00
Excess of Income over Expenditure	318987.47		Sundry Debtors (As per Annexure C)		42767.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES		433062.64	CURRENT ASSETS		
Sundry Creditors/Payable (As Per Annexure -A)		880422.00	Cash in hand	6916.82	
			Cash at Bank(ICICI Bank)	150757.82	
			A/c 017101006263		157674.64
			TDS Current Year		150911.00
			TDS Previous YEAR		122587.00
TOTAL		1313484.64	TOTAL		1313484.64

For Environics Trust

Sd/-

R.Sreedhar
(Managing Trustee)

Date:- 12.07.08
Place:- New Delhi

For Rattan & Associates
(Chartered Accountants)

Sd/-

B.K.Karn
(Partner)

ENVIRONICS TRUST

INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE PERIOD 1st APRIL 2007 TO 31st MARCH 2008

PARTICULARS	Amount (Rs. P)	Amount (Rs. P)	PARTICULARS	Amount (Rs. P)	Amount (Rs. P)
Administration & office Expenses			Grants/Contracts/ Consultancy		
General Expenses	50969.16		Received For the Year :-		
Documentation Expenses	43750.65		Aga Khan	1100000.00	
Rent	551487.38		MOEF	2481669.00	
Repairs& Maintenance	64797.00		WBHP(NLTA)	448000.00	
Printing & Stationery	17278.75		WBGUJ(NLTA)	224040.00	
Newspaper & Periodicals	16564.00		Keystone	20000.00	
		744846.94	CRS(Hyderabad)	120000.00	
Local Travel Allowance			DST(J&K)	800000.00	
Local Conveyance	100370.75		Consultancy	102000.00	
Fuel Expenses	5405.00				5295709.00
		105775.75			
Travel Perdiems		561452.20	Bank Interest		6216.00
COMMUNICATION					
Telephone	161644.64				
Postage	1798.00				
Courier	1568.00				
Fax D/R	684.00				
		165694.64			
Professional Costs					
Salaries	1645185.00				
Consultancy	1144105.00				
Audit Fees	19236.00				
Insurance Premium	214332.00				
Website Fees	8548.00				
		3031406.00			
DST (J&K)		20000.00			
workshop Expenses		102328.00			
B.D.Nagchodhari		15000.00			
Fellowship					
Bank Charges		701.00			
Depreciation as per		235733.00			
Schedule A					
Excess of Income over		318987.47			
Expenditure					
Total		5301925.00	Total		5301925.00

For Environics Trust

Sd/-

R.Sreedhar

(Managing Trustee)

Date:- 12.07.08

Place:- New Delhi

For Rattan & Associates
(Chartered Accountants)

Sd/-

B.K.Karn

(Partner)

ENVIRONICS TRUST

RECEIPT & PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL 2007 TO 31ST MARCH 2008

RECEIPT	Amount (Rs. P)	Amount (Rs. P)	Payment	Amount (Rs. P)	Amount (Rs. P)
Opening Balances:-			Administration & office Expense		
Cash In Hand	14024.63		General Expenses	50969.16	
Cash at Bank	437717.54		Documentation Expenses	43750.65	
A/c 017101006263			Rent	602627.38	
ICICI Bank		451742.17	Repairs& Maintenance	64797.00	
			Printing & Stationery	17278.75	
			Newspaper & Periodicals	16564.00	
					795986.94
Grants/Contracts/ Consultancy			Local Travel Allowance		
Received For the Year :-			Local Conveyance	100370.75	
Aga Khan	1037685.00		Fuel Expenses	5405.00	
MOEF	2427887.00				105775.75
WBHP(NLTA)	448000.00		Travel Perdiems		561452.20
WBGUJ(NLTA)	202822.00				
Keystone	20000.00		COMMUNICATION		
CRS(Hyderabad)	106404.00		Telephone	161644.64	
DST(J&K)	800000.00		Postage	1798.00	
Consultancy	102000.00	5144798.00	Courier	1568.00	
			Fax D/R	684.00	
					165694.64
Bank Interest		6216.00	Professional Costs		
			Salaries	1555585.00	
			Consultancy	989105.00	
			Audit Fees	3000.00	
			Insurance Premium	214332.00	
			Website Fees	8548.00	
					2770570.00
TOTAL		5602756.17			4399479.53

ENVIRONICS TRUST

RECEIPT & PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL 2007 TO 31ST MARCH 2008

Balance B/Fd		5602756.17	Balance B/Fd		4399479.53
Project Operational Cost			ASSETS		
WBHP(NLTA)	88000.75		Bolero	633599.00	
Panna(MP)	49163.00		Computer	124299.00	
Dehradun	41069.25		Inverter	23301.00	
		178233.00	Furniture& Fixtures	32517.00	
			Camera	51090.00	
					864806.00
			Project Operational Cost		
			WBHP(NLTA)	101000.00	
			Panna(MP)	56000.00	
			Dehradun	64000.00	
					221000.00
			DST (J&K)		20000.00
			workshop Expenses		102328.00
			B.D.Nagchodhari		15000.00
			Fellowship		
			Bank Charges		701.00
			Closing Balances		
			Cash in hand	6916.82	
			Cash at Bank(ICICI Bank)	150757.82	
			A/c 017101006263		157674.64
TOTAL		5780989.17			5780989.17

For Environics Trust

Sd/-

R.Sreedhar
(Managing Trustee)

Date:- 12.07.08
Place:- New Delhi

For Rattan & Associates
(Chartered Accountants)

Sd/-

B.K.Karn
(Partner)

ENVIRONICS TRUST	
Annexure -A- Current Liabilities	
Sundry Creditors For Expenses	Amount (Rs. P)
Salaries Payable	689186.00
Consultancy	155000.00
Audit Fees	16236.00
Total	860422.00

For Environics Trust

For Rattan & Associates
(Chartered Accountants)

Sd/-

Sd/-

R.Sreedhar
(Managing Trustee)

B.K.Karn
(Partner)

Date:- 12.07.08
Place:- New Delhi

ANNEXURE B**ENVIRONICS TRUST**

Schedule of Depreciation as per section 32 of the Income Tax Act 1961, as on 31st March 2008

S.No.	Particulars	WDV as on 01.01.2007	Additions	Sale/ Adjustment	Total	Depreciation For the Year	WDV as on 31.03.08
1	Block-A:- 10% Furniture & Fixtures	106468.00	32517.00		138985.00	13759.00	125226.00
2	Block-B:-15% Generator	514.00			514.00	77.00	437.00
3	Camera	313.00	51090.00		51403.00	5865.00	45538.00
4	Digital Recorder	7123.00			7123.00	1068.00	6055.00
5	Inverter		23301.00		23301.00	3495.00	19806.00
6	Block-C:-15% Car	28539.00			28539.00	4281.00	24258.00
7	Bolero		633599.00		633599.00	95040.00	538559.00
8	Block-D:-60% Computer	67515.00	124299.00		191814.00	112148.00	79666.00
	TOTAL	210472.00	864806.00		1075278.00	235733.00	839545.00

For Environics Trust

Sd/-

R.Sreedhar
(Managing Trustee)

Date:- 12.07.08

Place:- New Delhi

For Rattan & Associates
(Chartered Accountants)

Sd/-

B.K.Karn
(Partner)

ENVIRONICS TRUST	
Annexure -C- Sundry Debtors	
Particulars	Amount (Rs. P)
WBHP(NLTA)	12999.25
ET Panna (M.P)	6837.00
ET Dehradun	22930.75
Total	42767.75

For Environics Trust

For Rattan & Associates
(Chartered Accountants)

Sd/-

Sd/-

R.Sreedhar
(Managing Trustee)

B.K.Karn
(Partner)

Date:- 12.07.08
Place:- New Delhi

ENVIRONICS TRUST**Receipt & Payment of The Access Initiative Activities in Northern India-World Resource Institute
as on 31st March, 2008**

RECEIPT	Amount (Rs P)	PAYMENT	Amount (Rs P)
Received from World Resource Institute USD 12500@39.58	494750.00	Salaries	111700.00
		Supplies& Materials	9850.00
		Contractual Services	9750.00
		Equipment	58500.00
		Conferences	35000.00
		Travel Perdiems	18330.00
		Cash At Bank	251620.00
TOTAL	494750.00	TOTAL	494750.00

For Environics Trust

Sd/-

R.Sreedhar
(Managing Trustee)For Rattan & Associates
(Chartered Accountants)

Sd/-

B.K.Karn
(Partner)

Place:- New Delhi

Date:- 15.04.08

ENVIRONICS TRUST

Receipt & Payment Account -"SCOPING STUDY FOR THE CITIES OF DEHRADUN AND GAIRSAIN

APRIL'07-SEPTEMBER'07 World Wide Fund For Nature(WWF) -India

RECEIPT	Amount (Rs P)	PAYMENT	Amount (Rs P)
Received from WWF (India)	410815.00	Documentation Expenses	96757.70
		Travel Expenses	46928.00
		Honorarium	192800.00
		Office Expenses& Backup Support	74329.30
Total	410815.00	Total	410815.00

For Environics Trust

Sd/-

R.Sreedhar
(Managing Trustee)

For Rattan & Associates
(Chartered Accountants)

Sd/-

B.K.Karn
(Partner)

Place:- New Delhi

Date:- 15.04.08

ENVIRONICS TRUST			
Receipt & Payment for Research Into Supply Chain of Natural Stone (Products) from Indian Quarry To European Buyer - India Committee Of The Netherlands(ICN)-March 2008			
RECEIPT	AMOUNT (Rs P)	PAYMENT	AMOUNT (Rs P)
Received from India Committee of the Netherlands (ICN) 2500 Euros	130777.00	Communication ,Stationery& Postage	15795.00
		Publication of Campaign Material	7246.00
		Travel & Fuel	48813.00
		Honorarium	11000.00
		Office Rents& Back up	26000.00
		Equipments	5706.00
		Field Visits& Meeting	11847.00
		Administration & Finance Support	4370.00
TOTAL	130777.00	TOTAL	130777.00

For Environics Trust

Sd/-

R.Sreedhar
(Managing Trustee)

Place:- New Delhi

Date:- 15.04.08

For Rattan & Associates
(Chartered Accountants)

Sd/-

B.K.Karn
(Partner)

ENVIRONICS TRUST

**Receipt & Payment Account For- Analysis of Minor Mineral Laws In India- Oxfam Australia –Pune
as on 31st March, 2008**

RECEIPT	AMOUNT (Rs P)	PAYMENT	AMOUNT (Rs P)
Received From Oxfam Community Aid Aboard - State Bank of India Cheque No 979968	90000.00	Consultancy to Lawyer	15000.00
		Data Collection For Situation Analysis	27000.00
		Facilitator Task In charge	10878.00
		Reference Material/ Photocopy etc	12531.00
		Office Expenses & Backup Support	24591.00
TOTAL	90000.00	TOTAL	90000.00

For Environics Trust

Sd/-

R.Sreedhar
(Managing Trustee)

For Rattan & Associates
(Chartered Accountants)

Sd/-

B.K.Karn
(Partner)

Place:- New Delhi

Date:- 15.04.08

ENVIRONICS TRUST

**Receipt & Payment Account For- Labour Assistance Centre-Global Green Grant Fund (GGF)
as on 31st March 2008**

RECEIPT	AMOUNT (Rs P)	PAYMENT	AMOUNT (Rs P)
Received 4000 Dollars from Global Green Grant Fund	156960.00	Publications	8832.00
		Field Meetings and Programmes	15307.00
		Helpline Phone and Rentals	3584.00
		Charges to Consultants and Experts	4000.00
		Library/Stationary/Subscriptions	1261.00
		Office Rental and Upkeep	9859.00
		Travel/Fuel/ Maintenance	8065.00
		Communication and Postage	644.00
		Cash in Hand	3448.00
		Balance in the Bank	101960.00
Total	156960.00	Total	156960.00

For Environics Trust

Sd/-

R.Sreedhar
(Managing Trustee)

For Rattan & Associates
(Chartered Accountants)

Sd/-

B.K.Karn
(Partner)

Place:- New Delhi

Date:- 15.04.08

Environics Trust
New Delhi
Schedule 12 Accounting Policies

1. Method of Depreciation

Environics Trust is registered trust and runs on no profit no loss basis. No commercial / Business activity is being carried out and depreciation is being provided for the same and charged to Income and Expenditure account & reflected in fixed Assets in the balance sheet.

2. Method of Recognition of Revenue – Income & Expenditure –
Accounts are being maintained on Accrual basis

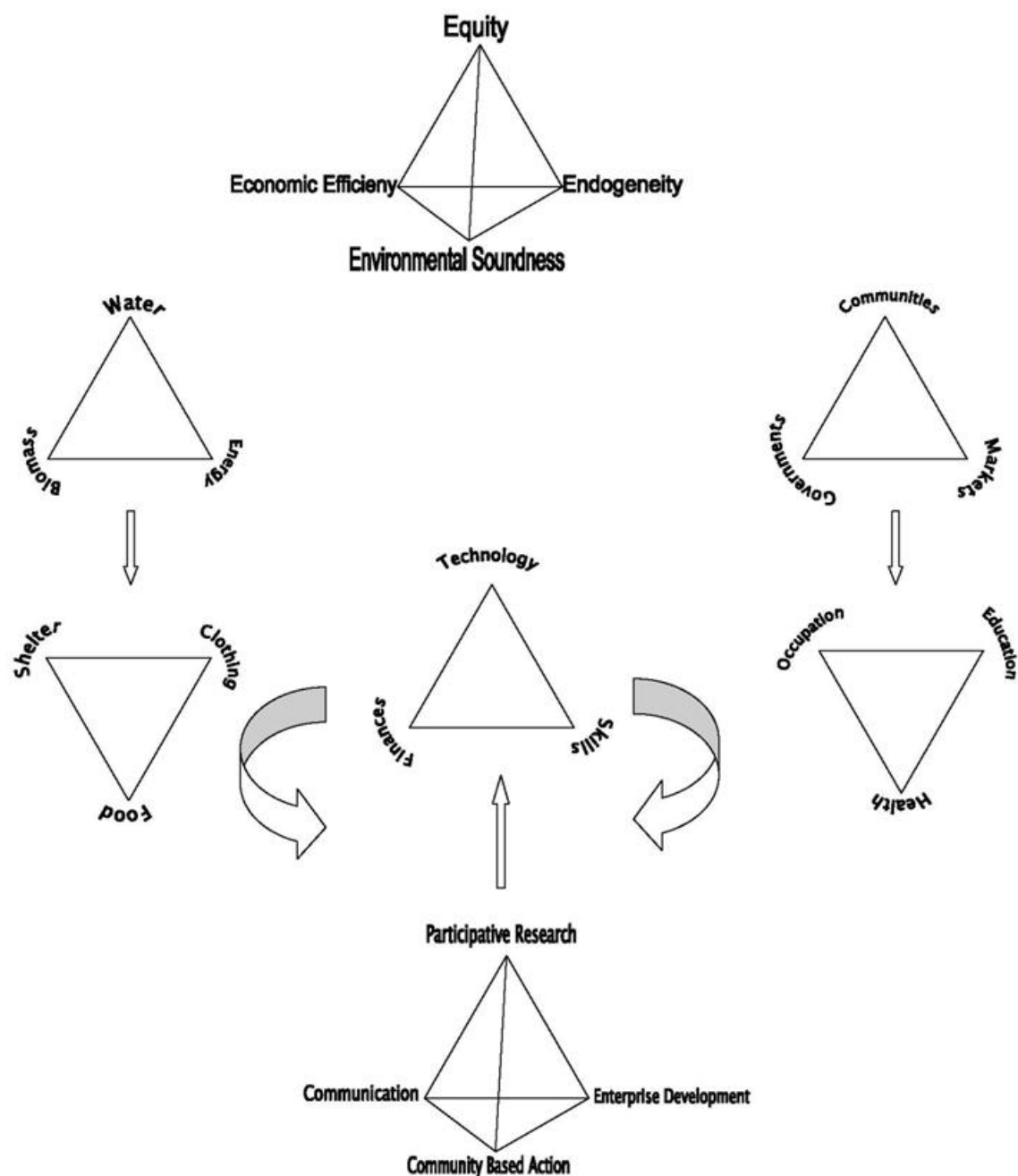
3. Conversion of Foreign Currency

The funds received from Foreign Donor Agencies are directly paid by them to our designated bank account with ICICI Bank. The foreign currency is converted by the bank as per banks procedures / rules. The amount credited by the bank in Indian Rupees is accounted for as amount of grant received.

4. Treatment of Contingent liabilities

The contingent liabilities if any are stated in the balance sheet.

Sustainable Developmentx



Environics Trust – the Evolution

Years of work in the mountain areas and demand for action elsewhere has enabled us to evolve into the Environics Trust with the following objectives:

- ❖ To conduct research and development on environmental issues and human behavioural aspects;
- ❖ To implement programmes for community development;
- ❖ To promote art and culture, innovate and implement technical and institutional designs for an integrated development of the society;
- ❖ To assist, guide local governments, state and central government and international agencies in their development efforts;
- ❖ To provide assistance to communities to redress injustices and uphold their rights;
- ❖ To diffuse useful, educational, literacy, social, academic, professional and other knowledge;
- ❖ To apply results from scientific research for protecting local and global environment;
- ❖ To promote Environics as a discipline converging various subjects related to environmental sciences and human behaviour.



Environics Trust

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