

ENVIRONICS TRUST, N DELHI
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MICRO PLANNING APPROACH

NILOTI-RAULMEL WATERSHED, PATI BLOCK

Background and Context

Champawat District's Pati block has several socio-religious well known places like Reetha Sahib Gurudwara and Devidhura Temple where annual festivals and ceremonies are attended by thousands of people. This is the main route connecting the district to Haldwani and also to Almora. It is a block headquarter located on Lohaghat-Devidhura-Almora road connecting NH – 9 and NH – 109. The physiography is undulating and the climate is cold in winters to hot and humid during summers. The upper part of Pati town witnesses strong winds, especially around the Tehsil office and the main town road. The region is drained by Ratia Gad and several other smaller streams, forming part of the Ladhia catchment. Community protected forests can be seen with tree species like oak and utis – majorly water harvesters.

This area is also known as Assi Patti denoting 80 revenue villages. The basic wheat rice agriculture rotation and mostly organic farming is practiced. Small holder agriculture is persistent in the region. Over the years people have also turned to growing vegetables for own consumption. The earlier varieties of apple viz. Feny, Delicious, No.22, Golden etc. have disappeared from this region, right from Khetikhan to Mournala. Along this belt, Bedchula (towards Haldwani) is famous for its potato cultivation. Deodar is also seen alongwith Rhododendron trees in this belt. Khetikhan once also known for its diversity of potatoes has lost its traditional varieties like long paper, herchula, pila chapta etc. over the years. Agricultural diversity has slowly reduced where it used to be a mix of coarse grains like Manduwa, Jhingora etc.. Once talking to a farmer in the region about relevance of planting of hemp intercropping in usual food crops, it was a scientific reason – to keep pests at bay. Irrigation is limited to the lowlands and at many places canals exist but water sources are no longer protected and people look to government schemes for its revival.

Dynamics of Planning in the Changing Administrative Reforms Structure

Block planning is meant to be representative of what is required at the village level. But the funds available at the block level like MGNREGA can only be utilised in a better sustained

manner when the demand comes from the village institutions. In an effort to decentralise planning at the Gram Panchayat level, a portal called 'plan plus' contain sketchy details of things discussed in village meetings and uploaded on the portal. The idea of initiating planning at the smaller level (micro level, i.e. much smaller than a block and/or an administrative unit with an overarching outlook of a hydrological unit) emerged from the same very reasons of decentralisation and the changing dynamics and functioning of lower tier institutions like Block Panchayat – Gram Panchayat and Gram Sabha. While the problems in the villages are almost common but examples of large number of fish ponds dug up in this belt with state finances are now defunct because their site selection was poor and shows planning finances in bad light of common community knowledge. The result is investment on infrastructure with no productive 'community asset' or 'panchayat asset'.

Integrated farming is yet another idea which requires attention at both the grassroot level as well as at the scheme's level whether it is the resource component or the workforce payment component. Few examples can be seen in the region itself but upscaling it at a watershed level or at an administrative unit level has been difficult. Upscaling requires a planned effort and also avoid promoting monoculture in order to attain volumes or numbers. Micro planning is a thinking process where communities start thinking and eventually look for long term goals for their communities. It is not an end in itself but a process by which engagement of people is sought as well as issues are identified.

Methodology to Capture Participatory Planning

·	
Tools	Tools
Group Discussions at	Basic Questionnaire
village level	
Plan Plus	Patwari
	Agriculture Office
With GPS	Village Sketch
Slope	Aspect
Infrastructure	
Common meeting	
	Tools Group Discussions at village level Plan Plus With GPS Slope Infrastructure

The methodology is a reflection of approach adopted for arriving at documenting the possibilities and overcoming existing problems by participative planning. Planning is a long process where communities feel the need for engagement as well as think judiciously to overcome the problems they face. While the field level engagements with the communities

raised primary concerns, understanding of planning as a process was also shared with them. It was intended to conduct small group meetings at the village level to bring out key determinants.

The current trend of participativeness of community into the planning process is through the 'Gram Sevak or Village Panchayat Officer', 'Gram Pradhan' and other prominent positions in the village democracy. Most of the minutes under the planning initiative of the government indicate a set trend of issues to be talked about without much of qualitative assessment of progress or development process. The other perception communities at large have ingrained over the years is to expect a scheme or programme everytime a visit is made to the village. While every organisation do not have the wherewhithal to realise what is planned, Government can reach out fast to the people with the schemes on their annual plan mode – whether the schemes have been prioritised by the communities, is not the surety.

The Planning Unit

People relate more closely with their resource usage outreach and their own administrative set ups as the schemes are bound within the boundaries of Panchayat. A watershed will be a culmination of many panchayats and may require eventual assessment over a long term. Selective village level understanding has to be developed and slowly move to integrate the watershed approach. On the same hand, it is also essential to import the scale and physiographic features of the whole watershed or keep it in mind while a village level approach is being taken in the short term pre-planning exercise. The watershed covering the area of interest is 2B1J3D3I spread over an area of 9.404 Km². It partially overlaps and cut through the administrative boundaries of the panchayats as outlined in the table below. It is relevant here to mention that the Watershed programme in District Champawat is being implemented in Runigad watershed under the NRLM¹.

The watershed comprise of Sakdena, Sirkot, part of Jadia Kamad, part of Niloti, part of Barait and Kota of Raulmel Panchayat and very small parts of Bhumwari, Mairoli, Burush Khola and Holi Piplali.

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¹ National Rural Livelihood Mission

Demographic Data, 2011 Census

Demographic	N	iloti Panch	ayat					Rolm	ail Panch	ayat		
Components		Burush	Dubar		Tak						Jadia	1
	Niloti	Khola	Kamlekh	Sakdena	Balwari	Lara	Rolmail	Kota	Barait	Mairoli	Kamad	
Households	45	37	18	92	63	22	72	6	26	16		
Population	220	200	91	525	260	114	359	49	163	84		
Males	101	97	41	270	122	57	172	23	87	44	C	
Females	119	103	50	255	138	57	187	26	76	40	Uninhabited	
SC Population	0	14	0	152	15	30	10	15	0	0	nabii	
Males (SC)	0	5	0	81	4	15	4	6	0	0	ted	
Females (SC)	0	9	0	71	11	15	6	9	0	0		
Sex Ratio												
Derived (Total												
Population)	1178	1062	1220	944	1131	1000	1087	1130	874	909		
Sex Ratio												
Derived (SC												
Population)		1800		877	2750	1000	1500	1500				
Persons per												
family	5	5	5	6	4	5	5	8	6	5		

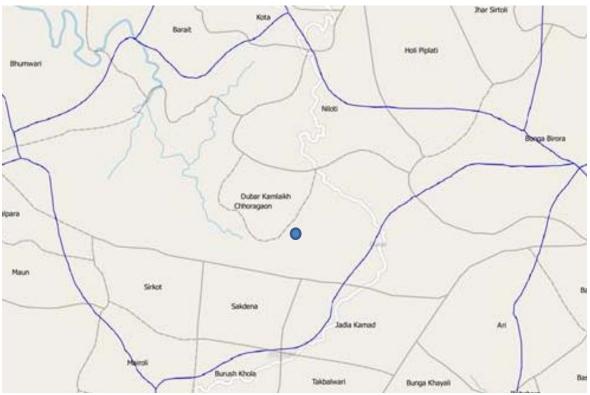
In most of the villages as shown in the table above, the sex ratio indicates less male population in the villages, more feminisation of agriculture is taking place which makes it further necessary for looking at gender sensitive options of livelihoods, employment and enterprise development. On the other hand this situation of high sex ratio indicates migration of male members from the village. The average family size is 5 persons. Sakdena has the highest scheduled caste population.

Land Utilisation

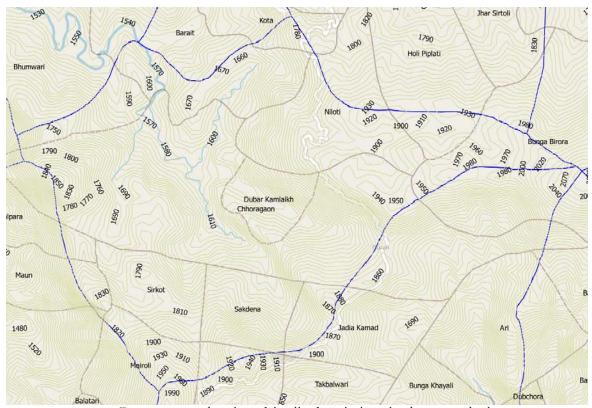
		Niloti Panch	ayat					Ro	olmail		
Land Utilisation Categories	Niloti	Burush Khola	Dubar Kamlekh	Sakdena	Tak Balwari	Lara	Rolmail	Kota	Barait	Mairoli	Jadia Kamad
Forest Area	7.85	19.74	2.17	32.1	15.22	34.43	12.53	1.41	6.56	30.64	17.16
Non-Agricultural Uses	5	0.68	1.2	25	4.51	3	0	1.61	3.17	2.86	0.72
Barren & Un- cultivable Land	0	0	2.04	0	69.98	1.46	1.61	1.77	2.84	4.16	0.41
Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Land	25	11.54	1.66	25	0	73.67	22.41	21.02	13.78	18.53	0
Culturable Waste Land	20	1.6	10.99	10	31.62	5.43	1.68	3.47	2.63	0	2.41
Fallows Land other than Current Fallows				0	0	3.24	3.47	0	0	0	0
Current Fallows	0	36.13	13.2	0	34.82	0	2.21	3.23	1.47	5.63	7.56
Total Unirrigated Land	150	6.72	15.34	100	35.46	31.13	27.43	10.26	10.15	20.2	7.56
Area Irrigated by Source	23.25	0	2.01	7.34	1	10.01	3.41	0	3.17	0	0
Geographical area	231.10	76.41	48.61	199.44	192.61	162.37	74.75	42.77	43.77	82.02	35.82
Irrigated area to area sown	13	О	12	7	3	24	11	0	24	0	0
Forest Area to Geog. Area	3.40	25.83	4.46	16.10	7.90	21.20	16.76	3.30	14.99	37.36	47.91

Area in hectares

The livelihoods dependent on agriculture or farming are dwindling and is seen clearly in terms of fallow lands as well as low irrigation coverage to the area sown. Hardly anything has been thought about drip irrigation for the interlinked water conservation-irrigation dual dependence for sustainability of water systems.



Map showing Revenue Village Boundaries and hydrological boundaries indicating need for resource-finance pooling for effective outcome



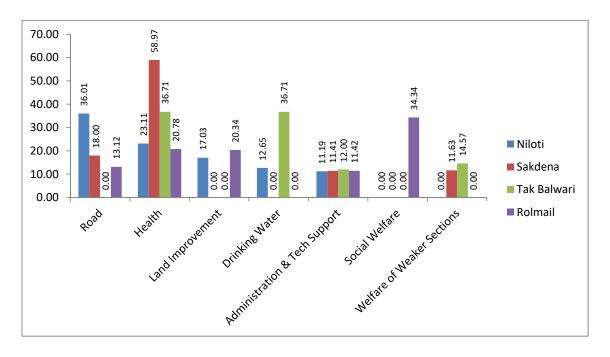
Contour map showing altitudinal variations in the watershed

Financing Planning – A Micro Perspective at Block Level

With the end of 12th plan of the erstwhile planning commission, the states (especially special category states) are in a relative withdrawal phase i.e. streamlining of activities on performance based indicators and eventually helping the new entity (Niti Aayog) to frame strategies for the state and finance the activities. DRDA (District Rural Development Agency) which is an old government institution for rural development is an approving and verification authority for beneficiary scheme and benefit transfer into beneficiaries account directly from the centre. Majorly financing² is through 14th Finance commission and Third State Finance Commission. Let's look what has been approved over the last financial year and how much to get an idea about the range of activities, reflection of priorities

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 $^{^{2}}$ Annexure - Village Summaries, Existing Schemes & Finances



(Rs. in Lakhs)

Untied funds have been granted to the respective gram panchayats over the year 2017-18, these have been compared in the graph above. The figures indicate percentages for a particular village under a specified category for which funds have been allocated. Keeping aside the rationality of fund allocation, the preliminary markers these funds reflect is whether financial planning corresponds to community needs. As these are untied funds, these have no stringent conditions attached to them, unlike tied funds which have specific conditions of fund utilisation and rationality behind allocation etc. Once we look at the sectors, say Health under which waste management, community toilets & bathrooms are allocated portrays a different picture of spending on health as an overarching sector, rather environmental sanitation and hygiene would have reflected a direct sector. Similar is the case with 'land improvement', the activities funded are tin sheds which refer to capital expenditure rather than actually improving the land fertility or erosion.

Convergence of schemes with MGNREGA has also been a focus. The activities from 2018-19 have been emphasised to be prioritised for water realted works. In the last financial year, 2017-18 crop safety wall emerges as the prime issue for which people opted for securing their fields due to wild animals destroying their crops. Around 25 lakh has been spent in the four villages of Niloti, Sakdena, Tak Balwari and Raulmel. Tak balwari has the maximum number of 8 works under this category. Another activity is construction of cattle shed

which has an expenditure of under Rs.8 lakh for construction of 23 cattle sheds - highest being in Raulmel which has women milk cooperative followed by Niloti.

Works	No of works	Labour Cost	Material Cost
Cattle shed	23	4.87	2.83
Construction of Safety Wall	18	16.32	8.16
Construction of IAY House	1	0.17	0.00
Individual toilet	11	0.77	0.55
Pay jal pipe line	3	2.17	1.38
Samprak marg	10	9.54	3.96
Vermi Composting	12	0.82	0.27
Peyjal Naula	6	1.43	0.82
Total	84	36.08	17.97

Source: Work Expenditure Report, MGNREGA Portal, August 2018

In Sakdena, out of the the 81 works over the last 4 years which have been completed, high priority has been given to Water Conservation and Water Harvesting (18 activities) followed by Flood Protection (23 activities)



Sketch Map of Sakdena Village

Sakdena is a village in Pati block where now 40 households are living, 26 households have completely migrated to other places. Around 30 households of these 80, commute frequently for work. The younger generation lives away from home for education and employment. In sakdena, one will find children, old age people, women and few young men. Those left behind are relatively poor and unable to practice agriculture, this results in situation of land becoming barren. Agricultural land is in the NW portion of the village. Depth of top soil varies considerably from less than 2 feet to around 4 feet at places. Soil type is 'sandy loam'. pH of soil near the settlements is around 6-7 and 7-7.5 in other places, it is found that potash is sufficient whereas phosphorous is less. On the hill slopes, there are small springs. Villages are normally surrounded by Civil Van Panchayat and Reserve Forest where people practice their rights.

Drinking water is available in the village through a water pipeline. Amongst coarse grains, Manduwa, is majorly sown and in pulses kidney bean and soyabean is sown; soyabean is majorly grown as an oilseed crop. Chilli, garlic, onion and termuric are few cash crops limited to a very small area. All these food crops provide food for quarter of a year, only

soyabean and chilli is sold rest all is consumed. Among vegetables, tomato-capsicum-brinjal-bottle guard, pumpkin, rai and spinach is grown. Among horticulture crops, Pear-Apricot-Plum-Malta are grown – only pear and other citrus varieties like lemon is sold. A broad estimate suggests that each family has around 10-15 plants/trees. In one of the habitations of Sakdena, 2-3 families have walnut trees, the produce is sold locally.

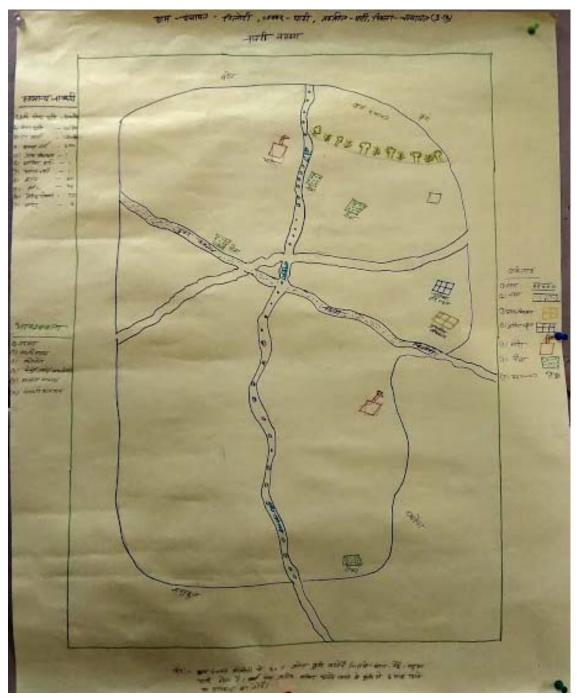
One striking example of collective help among farmers in each other fields is worth mentioning. Women in the village (Santukra habitation or tok) prepare compost and spread in the fields of different people. Those farmers having bulls help in tilling land of other farmers, also they help each other in sowing. In commons, people allow animals to graze.

Hamlets of Sakdena

Aati: There were 50 households in the past, now only 25 live here, rest of the families have migrated. Due to constraints, these families practice agriculture over 3-4 nali (around a plot of 600 to 800 m²) where they grow vegetables & cash crops. All families have a skill in wood work and iron works and belong to scheduled caste. Few families (5-7) are engaged in iron works and want to continue that whereas few families have expressed their desire in horticulture. In comparison to Sakdena, here people have less inclination towards farming but more towards poulty, and the works of carpentery and iron.

Santukra: There were 20 households in the past, now only 15 families live here, rest of the four families have migrated. A broad estimate suggests around 8 hectare agriculturable land whereas only 4–5 hectare is being sown for wheat, buckwheat, maize, vegetables. Around 5 families have expressed desire for horticulture. People are interested in fisheries but that will require water to be lifted from the streams. In this village, apart from agriculture, walnut is grown by few families and small level dairy work is also done.

NILOTI GRAM PANCHAYAT



Sketch of Niloti

Dubad Kamlekh: There are only 45 families living currently and rest have migrated. Many head of households commute between home and workplace. Many young boys and girls also commute for the purpose of education and work as well. Most of the village land is under agriculture (10 hectare of the total 20 hectare), the remaining land is barren (6 hectare is barren whereas 4 hectare is used for cattle grazing), there is a need to bring barren land under agricultural activities. Around 30 families are desirous of taking up some activity to

enhance their livelihoods viz. through vegetables, fruits and fisheries. Around 30-50% agriculture land is on EW aspect. Depth to top soil varies from 2-5 feet. Soil is sandy loam and is locally called Domat (Balui). The pH is around 6-7. Soil is low in phosphorous.

There are two water tanks, if water from the adjoining nallah is sourced and awareness is done in the village, many activities can be done.

Niloti: Currently, only 40 families live in the village. On an average every family has around 50 nali cultivable land but hardly 10-15 nali is cultivated and rest where people sow chilli, turmeric, ginger, maize and some manduwa³-wheat-rice. It leaves major chunk of cultivable land unused/fallow and parts of it used for grazing purposes. Water – many natural sources of water exist, there is a perennial nallah which flows by the side of the village, it is called Kalgani. This is utilised for irrigation and holds high utility for the farmers. The current water supply is scarce and require additional source, given some source of water – few people may take up fisheries. This village has primary, junior and high school whereas for intercollege students have to cover 5 kms distance. ANM centre is available in sakdena.

Among the cereal crops, mostly wheat and rice cropping pattern is followed in the village. Pulses include gahat, kidney bean, urad and oil seeds include soyabean and til. In cash crops, chilli, onion, ginger, garlic and turmeric is grown but on a very limited scale. These crops sustain village families for about 4-6 months. Few families also sell vegetables.

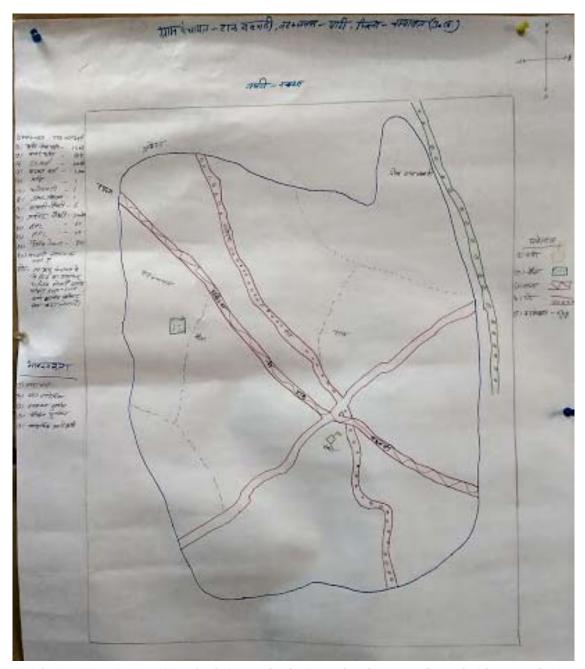
Like sakdena, people cooperate each other in doing farming by sharing their resources and manpower. No dairy exist here but milch cattle is found here and surplus milk is taken to ladhauli market. Like other villages, problem of wild animal attack is found here too. The agriculture land is mostly valley montane land which has high productivity.

Buskhola: Out of the estimated 900 nali land (18 hectare) only 200 nali is under cultivation of vegetables, cash crops, maize etc. in small quantities. From the earlier 20 families living in this hamlet, around 15 families cultivate around 10 nali only and the rest is used for grazing of animals. By conserving water in the three available ponds in the village, sufficient water can be available for doing irrigation-fisheries-horticulture. Around 10 families are desirous of taking up the land based activities.

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³ Finger millet

GRAM PANCHAYAT - TAK BALWARI



Tak balwari is a large village by hill standards, it used to have 160 households, over the last ten years, almost 25% of the families have migrated outside. Almost every member of the family works in the plain areas like Haldwani or Udhamsingh Nagar to earn livelihoods. Migration from this village has mostly for education purpose. Those who do not have much financial resource have remained in the village. Its land is slowly turning barren. An 6 estimated 17 hectare agricultural land is available but only 6-8 hectares is bein cultivated. Other land is being used for animals to graze. Around 15-18 families have expressed interest in livelihood activities like horticulture and fisheries. There are 3 water tanks which need to be worked upon for routing water into them.

Village's agricultural land has major aspect on NW and S axis. The village has a primary school, junior school is one and a half kilometer away and intercollege is available in Ladhauli which is 3 kilometers away. The village is abutting civil and van panchayat. For ANM centre, the village depends on sakdena.

Raulmel GRAM PANCHAYAT

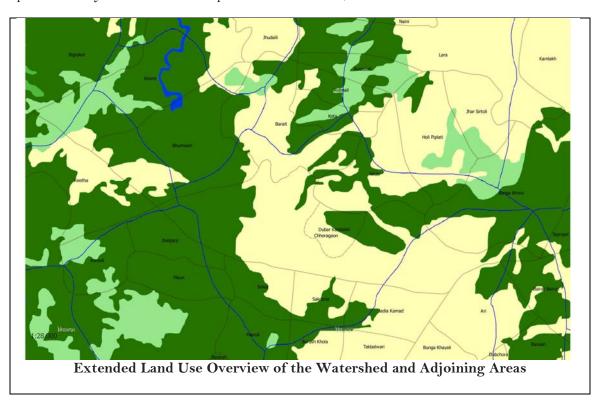
Badait (Badet) has now only 20 families in the village which cultivates around 10-15 nali (estimated) for agriculture whereas the total estimated agricultural land is around 12 hectares. Most of the people here are desirous of taking up horticulture activity. Land is fertile but lacks irrigation due to defunct canal. 40-80% land is on NS aspect. Mainly wheat and manduwa is sown among coarse cereals.

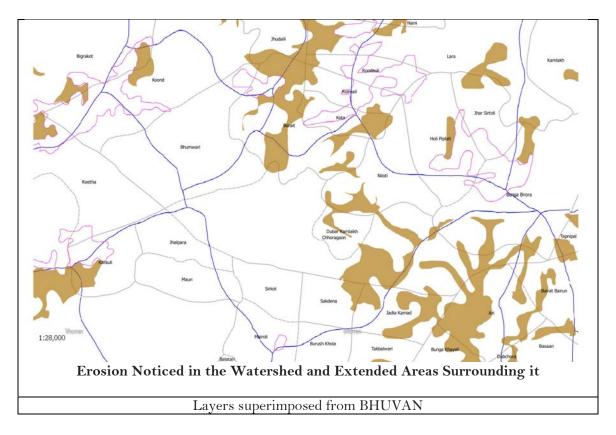
Reflections from Village Level Interactions

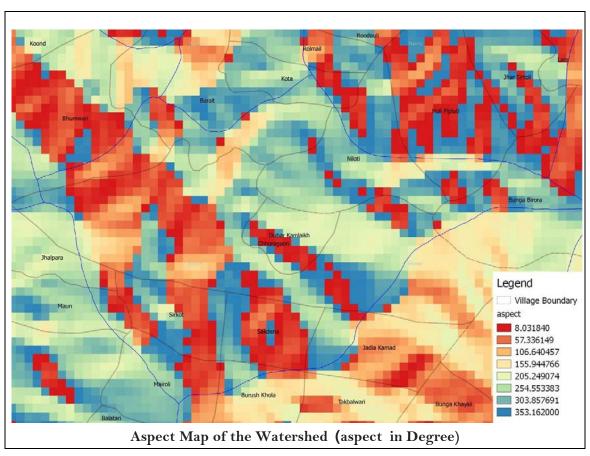
- Changing cropping pattern and crops in order to keep wild animals at bay
- Based on soil depth, compatible crops can be sown like fodder, plants, fruits etc.
- Construction of chal-khal in the catchment areas to ensure all round supply of water. This work can be taken up under MGNREGA
- Lack of extension service / knowledge to adopt varieties that are resistant and provide better yield.
- Departmental experts can be asked to provide technical and other inputs for enhancing the quality of agriculture in the area. An extension office or any day of a month can be fixed for regular interactions for schemes as well as resolution of problems faced by farmers
- Insufficient water sources for irrigation of fields is also one of the main deterrents and this problem is also escalated due to fragmented holdings
- that agriculture is left to a miniscule level of typical 4–5 nali (nali=200 sq. m.) per family,
- that a little capacity enhancement can lead to increase in production (horticulture),
 pruning, stacking, netting techniques are not known locally for propagation of horticulture crops
- some of the assets like 'Krishi Vipnan Kendra' (Samudayik vitran kendra) exist but its purpose is no more served
- the share of barren land is increasing and one has to strategise around it while planning i.e. how to bring back this into productive use.
- Some solutions have to be offered at the larger watershed level (say, whole Pati belt with 40 villages) with the help of forest department for example, afforestation in the upper reaches as an effort to make wildlife depend on these upper forests. The provisions in the working plan can be matched or give space to these local issues.

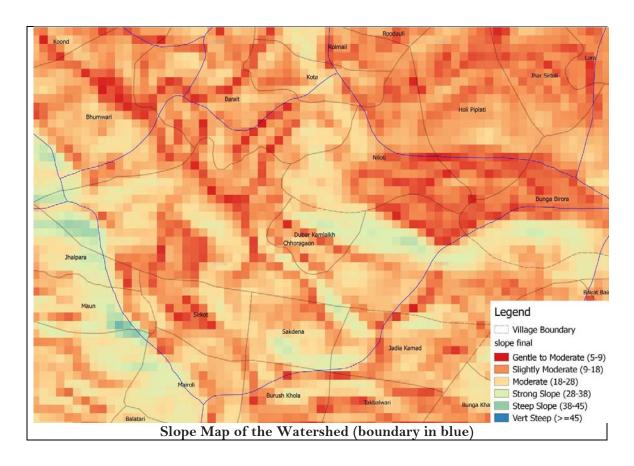
Species like Bamour (बमोर) which resembles to litchi fruit and many others (Kuni like fox's tail along the farm bunds), if planted with adequate care, these may provide some relief from wild animal attacks over the medium term.

After this preliminary round of information generation, series of maps were generated which form part of the planning and ground level mapping of resources in the region. These resource maps provide a broad spatial look which can also be used on site to determine slope and aspect as well as water sources which become critical in identification of agricultural potential or enable scientific and climate sensitive agriculture. This was found relevant because many a times, adjoining villages in the same eco-region have had successes as well as failures (could also be due to seed quality), planting on the right aspect and slope may prevent many failures. These maps can be seen below;









Conclusion

As described in the methodology, the sequential steps were taken to reach out at mapping, participative identification of activities and putting in a framework to follow in the future. In the concluding part, a meeting was called in July 2018 in Toli to share the findings and discuss together on participatory planning and how it can be taken forward. Group work was also proposed in the meeting and people also shared their concerns with the adjoining villages too. Alongwith this synthesis of problems and potentials were also put together. Following is the outcome in brief;

Group Discussion

Three groups were formed among the participants from villages (people were free either to choose themes of agriculture, horticulture, water conservation or discuss as per groups choice)

- 1. How do they look at women's role in planning
- 2. It was also requested to people that they should share good examples practiced by them or known to them
- 3. People were also requested to think about short-medium and long term issues for which efforts will also be different.

The following emerged⁴ from the group work among the villages.

Village	Problem Statement	Suggestions by Village
Tak	Lack of water resource (two streams and one	Regarding water pipeline, there
Balwari	sub-surface channel and a water pipeline).	is a need for a renewed water
	Sub surface channel fills water in a tank	scheme
	called 'naula' which is a traditional water	
	conservation technique but it is insufficient	A canal is needed to take water
	to meet the needs of all families in the	to the field
	village. Local streams are untapped as they	
	are far off. Even the piped water supply is	
	insufficient	
	Crops remain insecured due to no protection	Wire fencing of fields
	(safety wall around field) from animals,	
	especially wild boar	
	Forests – Mostly consist of pine trees, some	People think there is no
	requirements of timber and fuelwood is met	usefulnesss of this forest, Fire
		continues to destroy forests.
		The need is for broadleaved
		forests.
	Women perform most of agriculture and	Need good stock of animals to
	animal husbandary	take advantage of milk dairy.
		Earnings by women for the
		family, no exclusive right of
		women

Village	Problem Statement	Suggestions by Village
Sakdena	Main issue is of water despite 7 naulas, only	There are several streams but
	3 are operational rest are dried up due to sub	water needs to be lifted as the
	surface flow pattern disturbance.	village fields are located much
		higher than the source
	Two water pipelines are operating (mostly	
	LSGD line works supplying water for 1 hour	
	in the village)	
	Animal Husbandary – only 1 milching cattle	Women are totally committed
	is being raised per family (most of the	in dairy but better cattle
	families practice). Except 3-4 months, rest of	variety is needed.
	the months are fodder scarce months and is	
	difficult to raise cattle	
	Agriculture	Wire fencing for safety of crops
	- Problems raised by wild animals by	
	destroying crops	
	- Lack of irrigation	
	- Lack of access to improved varieties	
	- Problem of stray cattle (damage	
	crops)	

⁴ ANNEXURE – GROUP WORK

Village	Problem Statement	Suggestions by Village
Niloti	Requirement of crop protection safety wall	
	Connectivity issues for taking produce to	
	market (like flowers or farm produce)	
	Improved Seeds	Unable to procure citrus fruit
		plants (even not for walnut) as
		well as for vegetables
	Drinking water problems	Every hamlet/habitation may
	Irrigation is a deterrent in doing agriculture	require a dedicated source
	Fisheries	People must be given support
		on fish farming to raise their
		livelihood security
	Upgradation of existing high school in the	
	village and improvement in facilities	
	Dairy farming	Women centric enterprise to be
		promoted
	Honey bee farming	Potential to be explored

4-Axis Synthesis of Issues Emerging

1. Livelihood (Strengthening Technical inputs)

Problem	Potential Existing	Potential to be Used
Horticulture underdevelopm	nent	
Extension service absent	Few farmers have been	Scientific planning
	doing well, demonstratively.	(soil, slope, aspect, nutrient)
Insurance benefits not	Probably collective farming	Small farms can take benefit
suitable to small farmers	could be a potential to be	given the increasing number
	able to apply.	of climatic incidents
Improved varieties not	Only progressive farmers	Schemes to be tailor made
known locally	tested / planted	
Marketing of produce	Locally sold	Local enterprises for value
		addition and market linkages

2. Support Services (Finance-Technical-Institutional)

Problem	Potential Existing	Potential to be Used
De-farming		
Migration	Farmland	Collective or cooperative
		farming, else weeding and
		fertility issues arise
Lack of Irrigation	Reintroduce Millets &	Enabling market linkage for
	groundnuts 5 (orientation	produce for making place in
	towards natural products	packaged food market
	exist)	
Organic Certification issues ⁶	Biodegradable waste, cow	Niche marketing required
	dung being used	
Fragmented farmland	Only few places where	Activities in de-farmed lands
(marginal to small)	people provide farming help	or in clusters where multiple
	to each other	families can benefit

⁵ Pati belt in the Ladhiya valley is not more able to grow the traditional groundnut due to a consistent threat from wild boar, now it is coming to Lohaghat market from Almora and surroundings. The well drained sandy loam soil with a pH of about 6-7 is perfect for its sowing.

⁶ Although most of the farming is organic, precautionary approach is required as per the methodology of certifying agency (earlier few farmers grew local anti-pest shrubs which was not acceptable to the certifying agency)

20

Attack by Wild Animals	-	Alternate Farming and
		crops, alternate planning to
		keep animals at bay
		(enriching the forest)
	Community forestry	Creating symbiotic
		relationship between forest
		and agriculture

3. Aqua Based Integrated Livelihoods (Contributory-Subsidised Model)

Problem	Potential Existing	Potential to be Used
Fisheries Development		
Access to Finance	Pati declared as fishing belt.	Interlinked integrated farming
	Has historical impressions	potential.
	and ongoing farming.	Resource organisation on
		fisheries development exist.
Seed Availability	Good institutional repo with	Community collective missing
	Directorate and State	or defunct (need revival)
	Fisheries Department	
Fish ponds*	Defunct ponds existing	Require a master plan for the
		same
		Subsidy scheme for the same to
		be utilised by farmer groups

^{*} as a result, it aids water retention and moisture around the fields and overflows can be used for gravity irrigation

4. Livelihoods (Reintroducing Traditional and export oriented crops, Imparting Adaptative & Mitigative Approach)

Problem				Potential Existing	Potential to be Used			
Alte	rnate Crop	ping P	atte	rn				
No	Scientific	help	to	Common pool of land which	Grower groups to be promoted			
farm	ners			is lying unused can be taken	with chain of activities leading			
				up	to next level (like value			
					addition or buy back)			
Acce	eptance of ne	ew croj	р	Demo plots to be done at	Watershed department's			

	different areas (valley, hills,	technical knowledge and
	different altitudes within a	market
	watershed)	
Lack of scientific know	Partial success e:g Kiwi fruit	Cross exchange between
how on improved		existing fruit belts for
varieties		imparting best practices
		Niche marketing required.

Way Forward

- Based on the experience of local organisations working in the watershed/region,
 with interactive (small meetings with village people) sessions, own observations as
 well as issues atypical to the region, the following broad framework of proposed
 activities was drawn so as to facilitate the dialogue further and address the issues
 raised by the communities from time to time.
- There is an intrinsic link between activities suggested and the primary concerns raised but as an appropriate model for meeting the needs, a review of programmes in these villages is required to revisit the needs of people.
- The selected area in the Bhingrada and Devidhura forest range is neither under the Integrated Livelihood Improvement Project nor in the forest department's micro plan preparation for the Van Panchayats. So the opportunities exist to strengthen these.
- As most of the agricultural, resource harvesting, animal husbandary activities are
 performed by the women, it is pertinent to design gender sensitive planning but also
 take into consideration to not burden the existing activities.
- This is a framework and will have to be modified upon time due to changing circumstances, priorities and need assessments at the local level.
- The portfolio of suggested activities have been drawn after group discussions, field exercises but their actual implementation will depend on the financial and programmatic convergence wherever possible. For example, the existing fisheries support may not be viable at a certain size of pond and may get a person disinterested due to no effective returns. Thus the model has to look for a different approach where a larger size or collective fisheries is promoted.
- Desires must be captured and verified whether these can be realised in scientific manner or on account of other factors also.

Range of Issues for Micro Planning (Broad Planning Outlook)

S.No.	Resources	Existing	Desired	Proposed
R-1	Land Suitable for	Yes (except 4-5	Bring back to use	Fodder Trees +
	Agriculture but	nali/family, rest	in the integrated	Grass Varieties
	kept fallow +	is not used and	farming frame	(Napier, Dodni,
	barren land	eventually being		Gucchi, Kikwi,
	(other than	covered with		Mulberry), Bhimal
	rocky)	weeds)		
R-2	Nursery	No	Individual level	Fodder Types,
	Development		for increasing	Horticulture
			access	
R-3	Horticulture	No (only limited	Nursery, Plants,	Mostly citrus (kiwi,
	based clusters	to few	Market	malta, plum, lemon),
		progressive		Improved apple
		farmers)		varieties
R-4	Fisheries ⁷	Yes (limited)	Subsidy cum	Support for few
			contributory	farmers from the
			model integrated	District Plan has
			with water	been assured by the
			conservation and	CDO
			irrigation needs	A model comprising
				subsidy, technical
				knowledge transfer and
				farmer's contribution
				can be seen at the end of
				this table

⁻

⁷ Fisheries in Pati Block - Fisheries over the last several years has taken shape in the form of small holder hill fisheries. The fisheries ponds are spread over 10 villages over an area of 4200 sq. m (collectively more than an acre). The maximum area is in Joladi with 9 ponds of 1000 sq. m. and Toli from where it flourished – here 4 ponds of total area of 750 sq. m exist. Other villages are Raulmel, Kota, Pati, Jairoli, Kinwari, Pamtola, Bhumwari. These ponds have become old and require maintenance. Maintenance of ponds is not in the norms of fisheries department and thus small farmers are unable to repair on their own. A request for the same has been forwarded to the district authorities to sanction amount for the repair of these ponds, it is still under consideration. But it is expected that the sanction may be approved for a few farmers and not all of them.

S.No.	Resources	Existing	Desired	Proposed
R-5	Animal	Yes (quite a few	Better yielding	Improved varieties is
	Husbandary and	villages)	varieties of cattle	an investment
	Dairy		and fodder	programme,
			requirement	Government support
				needs to be followed
				up with.
				The current
				alignment of this
				resource is thus
				currently limited to
				improved fodder
				development which is
				available round the
				year (to be utilised on
				barrent land)
R-6	Vegetable and	Yes (not spices)	Improved seeds,	Nursery development
	Spices		nursery	for improved
				varieties. Off season
				vegetables with buy-
				back arrangements to
				be explored
R-7	Medicinal and	No	Fresh Activity	Potential for this
	Aromatic Plants			(nursery) can be
				explored with R-9 +
				R-10
R-8	Water			Niloti requires water
	Conservation			lifting to the village,
				Badet has a defunct
				Gul which can be
				linked to
				MGNREGA works
				as water is a priority

S.No.	Resources	Existing	Desired	Proposed
R-9	Institutional	No (currently	Management,	Initial support may
	Strengthening	there is no plan	value	require exchange
	(Van Panchayats)	for their	enhancement	visits to local Areas
		strengthening)	income	like Ladhauli
			generation	
R-10	Provisioning of	No	Relevance for	For sustenance in an
	Extension		providing	area, especially land
	Services		technical know-	based activities, such
			how to farmers,	an extension will
			build capacity in	prove beneficial
			medium term and	where the area hasn't
			withdrawal	taken any stride
			strategy should	towards integrated
			sync with	farming. As technical
			developed	know how exist in
			capacity in each	fisheries, agri-horti
			area	support service will
			Push for	prove beneficial.
			Organic	
			Certification	

Sustainability and Planning Chart

	Fruit			Su	itability An	alysis				Manage	ement Ca	ring		Produce	9
		CLUSTER	Best for which height	Planting Time & material availability	Local Disease noticed	Improved variety	Water req.	Best Aspect	Pruning	Stacking	Pest Control	Climate robustness	Value Add?	Local Market	Reg. Market
Но		TER RF IT	In meters	Month & place	Name & how to tackle	Name, Suitability	Minimal Average More	South East North- South	Time	Time	Organic methods	vulnerability	555		
Horticulture															
lre															
	Vegeta bles														
Others															
<i>S</i> 2	Cereal														

Prevalant Fisheries Model

In the prevalant procedure and method of subsidy, only a progressive farmer or that farmer with certain financial liquidity can only take up fisheries activity. The current arrangement doesn't provide maintenance support which more or less becomes need based over a period of 5-6 years. In the table below, it is only in the fourth year that some return starts coming, that too when very liberal fish production and its sale has been assumed. Feed is essential for fish growth so market based feed supplemented with home based methods is required and some cost has been included. Even if the labour cost is removed (Rs. 5000) assuming it to be invested as labour by the applicant, difference becomes a bit narrow. Because subisidy component for SC's is more, the return period is early. There is a need for collective farming to do it at an economically feasible scale (size of pond, number of farmers) so that some sustainability is brought into the activity for which technical expertise is available in the region. Its success rate will increase once a little renewed approach is taken up.

SUBSIDY (FOR GENERAL CATEGORY)

Pond Size	100 sq.m	Based on	sed on field experience & farmer interaction						
Government Subsidy	Rs. 25000	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5			
Cost (Farmer Contribution)	Rs (One Time)	25000	0	0	0	0			
Seed Cost	Rs/year	500	500	500	500	500			
Feed Cost*	Rs/year	1750	1750	1750	1800	1800			
Other Costs**	Rs/year	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000			
Technical Input	Rs (One Time)	5000	0	0	0	0			
Labour (Rs. Worth in Kind)	Rs (One Time)	5000	0	0	0	0			
Total Expenditure		42250	3250	3250	3300	3300			
Expected Income		15000	15000	15000	15000	15000			
Net After Expenditure minus Income		-27250	11750	11750	11700	11700			
TOTAL		-27250	-15500	-3750	7950	11700			
If labour's monetary value is removed		-22250	-10500	-1250	10450	11700			

^{*} actual cost = Rs. 3500

SUBSIDY (SC CATEGORY)

Pond Size	100 sq.m	Based on	field exper	rience & f	armer int	eraction
Government Subsidy	Rs. 42000	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5
Cost (Farmer Contribution)	Rs (One Time)	8000	0	0	0	0
Seed Cost	Rs/year	500	500	500	500	500
Feed Cost*	Rs/year	1750	1750	1750	1800	1800
Other Costs**	Rs/year	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Technical Input	Rs (One Time)	2500	0	0	0	О
Labour (Rs. Worth in Kind)	Rs (One Time)	5000	0	0	0	О
Total Expenditure		22750	3250	3250	3300	3300
Expected Income		15000	15000	15000	15000	15000
Net After Expenditure minus Income		-7750	11750	11750	11700	11700
		-7750	4000	11750	11700	11700
If labour's monetary value is removed		-2750	9000	11750	11700	11700

^{**} include HAPA net, medicines and the home based expenditure on feed

ANNEXURE – MGNREGA ACTIVITIES

State : UTTARAKHAND District : CHAMPAWAT Block : PATI Panchayat : NILOTI	MGNRE	E YEARS	As on 22-08- 2018		
I Job Card					
Total No. of JobCards issued					119
Total No. of Workers					220
Total No. of Active Job Cards					109
Total No. of Active Workers					161
(i)SC worker against active workers[%]					0
(ii)ST worker against active workers[%]					0
II Progress	FY 2018- 2019	FY 2017- 2018	FY 2016- 2017	FY 2015- 2016	FY 2014-2015
Approved Labour Budget	0	0	0	0	0
Persondays Generated so far	1,664	5,082	4,158	2,399	744
% of Total LB	0	0	0	0	0
% as per Proportionate LB	0				
SC persondays % as of total persondays	0	0	0	0	0
ST persondays % as of total persondays	0	0	0	0	0
Women Persondays out of Total (%)	61.24	48.05	49.13	43.31	32.8
Average days of employment provided per HH	24.12	57.1	43.77	38.69	24
Average Wage rate per day per person(Rs.)	175	175	174	161	156
Total HHs completed 100 Days of Wage Employment	0	11	3	0	0
Total Households Worked	69	89	95	62	31
Total Individuals Worked	95	134	126	68	31
Differently abled persons worked	0	0	0	0	0
III Works					
Number of GPs with NIL exp	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. of Works Takenup (New+Spill Over)	30	49	24	13	7
Number of Ongoing Works	20	29	17	11	2
Number of Completed Works	10	20	7	2	5
% of NRM Expenditure(Public + Individual)	74.53	41.44	48	47.45	57.33
% of Category B Works	56.67	48.98	33.33	15.38	0
IV Financial Progress					
Total Exp(Rs. in Lakhs.)	4.47	12.82	9.67	2.5	5.71
Wages(Rs. In Lakhs)	2.95	9.11	9.07	1.76	3.82
Material and skilled Wages(Rs. In Lakhs)	1.52	3.71	0.6	0.74	1.89
Material(%)	33.97	28.94	6.22	29.5	33.03
Total Adm Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs.)	0	0	0	0	0
Admin Exp(%)	0	0	0	0	0
Average Cost Per Day Per Person(In Rs.)	236.22	198.59	181.56	191.76	186.72
% of Total Expenditure through EFMS	100	100	100	100	0
% payments gererated within 15 days	100	97.36	37.18	10.5	100
http://mnregaweb4.nic.in/netnrega/all_lvl_de	أممل مانمه	-			1

http://mnregaweb4.nic.in/netnrega/all lvl details dashboard new.aspx

State : UTTARAKHAND District : CHAMPAWAT Block : PATI Panchayat : SAKDENA					As on 22-08- 2018		
I Job Card							
Total No. of JobCards issued					110		
Total No. of Workers	16						
Total No. of Active Job Cards					79		
Total No. of Active Workers					91		
(i)SC worker against active workers[%]					10.99		
(ii)ST worker against active workers[%]					0		
II Progress	FY 2018- 2019	FY 2017- 2018	FY 2016- 2017	FY 2015- 2016	FY 2014-2015		
Approved Labour Budget	0	0	0	0	0		
Persondays Generated so far	900	3,442	1,390	3,439	1,418		
% of Total LB	0	0	0	0	0		
% as per Proportionate LB	0						
SC persondays % as of total persondays	2.67	9.73	8.63	7.33	12.27		
ST persondays % as of total persondays	0	0	0	0	0		
Women Persondays out of Total (%)	60.89	53.75	48.27	48.1	31.95		
Average days of employment provided per Household	18.75	57.37	23.56	39.53	32.98		
Average Wage rate per day per person(Rs.)	175	175	174	161	156		
Total No of HHs completed 100 Days of Wage Employment	0	5	0	1	0		
Total Households Worked	48	60	59	87	43		
Total Individuals Worked	57	73	63	97	45		
Differently abled persons worked	0	0	0	0	0		
III Works							
Number of GPs with NIL exp	0	0	0	0	0		
Total No. of Works Takenup (New+Spill Over)	11	26	27	20	8		
Number of Ongoing Works	4	8	16	15	6		
Number of Completed Works	7	18	11	5	2		
% of NRM Expenditure (Public + Individual)	56.26	26.63	40.66	40.85	44.72		
% of Category B Works	45.45	50	18.52	0	0		
IV Financial Progress							
Total Exp(Rs. in Lakhs.)	1.91	6.92	7.91	4.98	5.74		
Wages(Rs. In Lakhs)	1.31	5.26	6.39	3.67	4.03		
Material and skilled Wages(Rs. In Lakhs)	0.6	1.66	1.52	1.31	1.71		
Material(%)	31.37	24.03	19.21	26.33	29.82		
Total Adm Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs.)	0	0	0	0	0		
Admin Exp(%)	0	0	0	0	0		
Average Cost Per Day Per Person(In Rs.)	257.82	212	259.31	197.67	188.12		
% of Total Expenditure through EFMS	100	100	100	100	0		
% payments gererated within 15 days	100	92.56	54.47	17.74	93.62		

State : UTTARAKHAND District : CHAMPAWAT Block : PATI Panchayat : Takbalwadi					As on 22-08- 2018
I Job Card					
Total No. of JobCards issued					93
Total No. of Workers					149
Total No. of Active Job Cards					80
Total No. of Active Workers					113
(i)SC worker against active workers[%]					5.31
(ii)ST worker against active workers[%]					0
II Progress	FY 2018- 2019	FY 2017- 2018	FY 2016- 2017	FY 2015- 2016	FY 2014-2015
Approved Labour Budget	0	0	0	0	0
Persondays Generated so far	794	3,969	2,242	0	0
% of Total LB	0	0	0	0	0
% as per Proportionate LB	0				
SC persondays % as of total persondays	3.02	1.84	3.17	0	0
ST persondays % as of total persondays	0	0	0	0	0
Women Persondays out of Total (%)	57.05	52.94	50.89	0	0
Average days of employment provided per Household	19.37	52.22	40.76	0	0
Average Wage rate per day per person(Rs.)	175	175	174	0	0
Total No of HHs completed 100 Days of Wage Employment	0	14	3	0	0
Total Households Worked	41	76	55	0	0
Total Individuals Worked	58	105	64	0	0
Differently abled persons worked	0	0	0	0	0
III Works					
Number of GPs with NIL exp	0	0	0	1	1
Total No. of Works Takenup (New+Spill Over)	22	28	15	1	0
Number of Ongoing Works	15	20	15	1	0
Number of Completed Works	7	8	0	0	0
% of NRM Expenditure(Public + Individual)	91.55	63.92	50.27	0	0
% of Category B Works	4.55	17.86	33.33	0	0
IV Financial Progress					
Total Exp(Rs. in Lakhs.)	3.09	9.05	1.19	0	0
Wages(Rs. In Lakhs)	1.75	8.06	1.19	0	0
Material and skilled Wages(Rs. In Lakhs)	1.34	0.99	0	0	0
Material(%)	43.28	10.96	0	0	0
Total Adm Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs.)	0	0	0	0	0
Admin Exp(%)	0	0	0	0	0
Average Cost Per Day Per Person(In Rs.)	242.85	210.84	174	0	0
% of Total Expenditure through EFMS	100	100	100	0	0
% payments gererated within 15 days	100	95.94	34.52	0	0

State : UTTARAKHAND District : CHAMPAWAT Block : PATI Panchayat : RAULMEL					As on 22-08- 2018
I Job Card					
Total No. of JobCards issued					162
Total No. of Workers					305
Total No. of Active Job Cards					113
Total No. of Active Workers					170
(i)SC worker against active workers[%]					3.53
(ii)ST worker against active workers[%]					0
II Progress	FY 2018- 2019	FY 2017- 2018	FY 2016- 2017	FY 2015- 2016	FY 2014-2015
Approved Labour Budget	0	0	0	0	0
Persondays Generated so far	642	4,108	3,160	4,245	1,204
% of Total LB	0	0	0	0	0
% as per Proportionate LB	0				
SC persondays % as of total persondays	9.03	2.12	2.15	5.56	7.23
ST persondays % as of total persondays	0	0	0	0	0
Women Persondays out of Total (%)	47.04	50.22	45.57	41.27	25.58
Average days of employment provided per Household	20.71	43.24	34.35	49.36	34.4
Average Wage rate per day per person(Rs.)	175	175	174	161	156
Total No of HHs completed 100 Days of Wage Employment	0	3	1	4	1
Total Households Worked	31	95	92	86	35
Total Individuals Worked	36	138	126	123	37
Differently abled persons worked	0	0	0	1	0
III Works					
Number of GPs with NIL exp	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. of Works Takenup (New+Spill Over)	29	45	31	17	5
Number of Ongoing Works	16	27	23	14	4
Number of Completed Works	13	18	8	3	1
% of NRM Expenditure(Public + Individual)	82.72	40.73	21.3	5.3	69.84
% of Category B Works	44.83	42.22	35.48	0	0
IV Financial Progress					
Total Exp(Rs. in Lakhs.)	1.67	9.49	9.17	6.08	2.75
Wages(Rs. In Lakhs)	1.11	7.09	8.33	3.94	2.01
Material and skilled Wages(Rs. In Lakhs)	0.56	2.4	0.84	2.14	0.73
Material(%)	33.33	25.26	9.15	35.17	26.74
Total Adm Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs.)	0	0	0	0	0
Admin Exp(%)	0	0	0	0	0
Average Cost Per Day Per Person(In Rs.)	208.35	230.49	197.16	211.39	176.95
% of Total Expenditure through EFMS	100	100	100	100	0
% payments gererated within 15 days	100	92.33	40.35	7.18	88.82

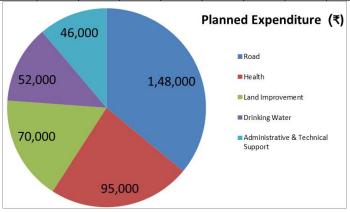
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ANNEXURE – VILLAGE SUMMARIES, EXISTING SCHEMES & FINANCES

NILOTI

					Total A	ction Pl	an Repo	ort : NIL	AUTY V	illage P	anchay	at : 201	7-2018					
SECTIO	N 1 : Plar	n Summa	ry															
		Т	otal Amo	unt Allott	ed (In Rs	.)						Total	Planned	Outlay (I	n Rs.)			
	Scheme											Sch	eme				Own	Benefic
	Tie	ed			Un	tied		Fund		Ti	ed			Un	tied		Fund	iary Contrib
sc	SC ST Genera Total SC ST Genera Total							sc	ST	Genera I	Total	sc	ST	Genera I	Total		ution	
0	0 0 0 0 0 4,11,00 0 4,11,00						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,11,00 0	4,11,00 0	0	0	

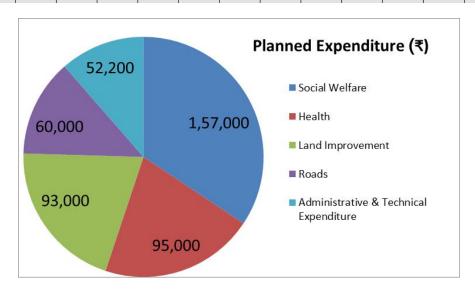
S.N	Name of	Activity	Sector	Location	Estimated	Financial	Total	Own Fund	Beneficiar	Outlay		Schem	eFund	
0.	Activity	Descriptio n		of Asset	Cost	Target	Duration		Contributi on	Under the Scheme	Scheme Name	General Fund	SC Fund	ST Fund
1.	mandey pardhan up pardhn	mandey pardhan up pardhn	Administr ative & Technical Support		13,200	13,200	October 2017- Septembe r 2018	0	0	13,200	Third State Finance Commissi on-Third State Finance Commissi on	13,200	0	0
2.	contijence	contijence	Administr ative & Technical Support		32,800	32,800	August 2017-July 2018	0	0	32,800	Fourteen Finance Commissi on-Basic Grant	32,800	0	0
3.	panchayat ghar k pas tin shed ka nirmaan	panchayat ghar k pas tin shed ka nirmaan	Land improvem ent	Niloti	70,000	70,000	Febuary 2018-May 2018	0	0	70,000	Third State Finance Commissi on-Third State Finance Commissi on	70,000	0	0
4.	panchayat ghar tak cc marg nirmaan	panchayat ghar tak cc marg nirmaan	Roads	Dubar Kamlaikh	53,000	53,000	January 2018-May 2018	0	0	53,000	Fourteen Finance Commissi on-Basic Grant	53,000	0	0
5.	panchayat ghar snanagaa r evam schochala ya nirmaan electrificat ion	ghar snanagaa r evam	Health and sanitation	Dubar Kamlaikh	95,000	95,000	December 2017- May 2018	0	0	95,000	Fourteen Finance Commissi on-Basic Grant	95,000	0	0
6.	kriya sthal k pas tank nirmaan	kriya sthal k pas tank nirmaan	Drinking water	Burush Khola	52,000	52,000	January 2018- March 2018	0	0	52,000	Fourteen Finance Commissi on-Basic Grant	52,000	0	0
7.	cc marg nirmaan	cc marg nirmaan	Roads	Dubar Kamlaikh	95,000	95,000	Febuary 2018-July 2018	0	0	95,000	Fourteen Finance Commissi on-Basic Grant	95,000	0	0



ROULMEL

					Total A	ction Pla	an Repo	ort : RAI	LMEL V	/illage F	anchay	at : 201	7-2018					
SECTIO	N 1 : Plar	n Summa	ry															
		Т	otal Amo	unt Allott	ed (In Rs.	.)						Total	Planned	Outlay (In	n Rs.)			
	Scheme											Sch	eme				Own	Benefic
										Ti	ed			Uni	tied		Fund	Contrib
sc	SC ST Genera Total SC ST Genera Total							sc	ST	Genera	Total	sc	ST	Genera	Total		ution	
0	0	0	0	0	0	4,57,20 0	4,57,20 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,57,20 0	4,57,20 0	0	0

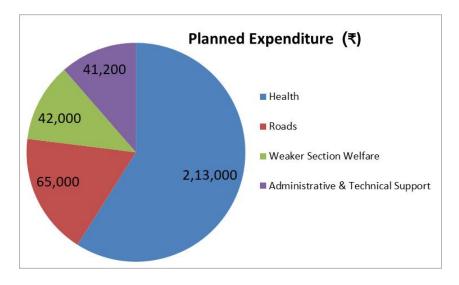
S.N	Name of	Activity	Sector	Location	Estimated	Financial	Total	Own Fund	Beneficiar	Outlay Under the		Schem	eFund	
0.	Activity	Descriptio n		of Asset	Cost	Target	Duration		Contributi on	Scheme	Scheme Name	General Fund	SC Fund	ST Fund
1.	mandey pardhan up pardhan	mandey pardhan up pardhan	Administr ative & Technical Support		13,200	13,200	August 2017-July 2018	0	0	13,200	Third State Finance Commissi on-Third State Finance Commissi on	13,200	0	C
2.	contijence	contijence	Administr ative & Technical Support		39,000	39,000	December 2017- November 2018	0	0	39,000	Fourteen Finance Commissi on-Basic Grant	39,000	0	0
3.	yatri shed nirmaan	yatri shed nirmaan	Land improvem ent	Rolmail	93,000	93,000	August 2017- Septembe r 2017	0	0	93,000	Fourteen Finance Commissi on-Basic Grant	93,000	0	0
4.	sarvajanik shochalay a aur snanagaa r nirmaan	sarvajanik shochalay a aur snanagaa r nirmaan	Health and sanitation	Rolmail	95,000	95,000	January 2018- June 2018	0	0	95,000	Fourteen Finance Commissi on-Basic Grant	95,000	0	0
5.	puliya k pas suraksha diwaar aur cc marg nirmaan	puliya k pas suraksha diwaar aur cc marg nirmaan	Roads	Rolmail	60,000	60,000	December 2017- May 2018	0	0	60,000	Third State Finance Commissi on-Third State Finance Commissi on	60,000	0	0
6.	kriya sthal aur cc marg twada	kriya sthal aur cc marg twada	Social welfare	Rolmail	1,57,000	1,57,000	January 2018- June 2018	0	0	1,57,000	Fourteen Finance Commissi on-Basic	1,57,000	0	0



SAKDENA

					Total A	ction Pla	n Repo	rt:SAK	DENA \	/illage F	anchay	at : 20	17-2018	}				
SECTIO	N 1 : Plan	n Summa	ry															
		Т	otal Amo	unt Allotte	ed (In Rs	.)						Total	Planned	Outlay (I	n Rs.)			
			Sch	eme				Own				Sch	eme				Own	Benefi
	Ti	ed			Un	tied		Fund		Ti	ed			Un	tied		Fund	Contrib
sc	ST	Genera I	Total	SC	ST	Genera I	Total		sc	ST	Genera I	Total	sc	ST	Genera	Total		ution
0	0	0	0	0	0	3,61,20 0	3,61,20 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,61,20 0	3,61,20	0	(

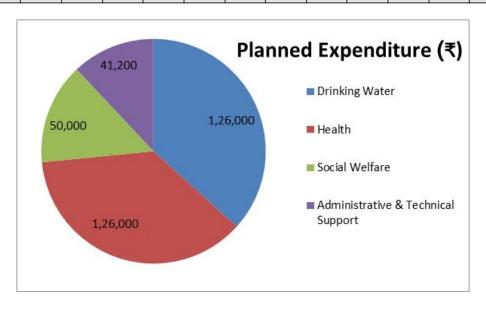
S.N	Name of	Activity	Sector	Location	Estimated	Financial	Total	Own Fund	Beneficiar	Outlay		Schen	neFund	
0.	Activity	Descriptio n		of Asset	Cost	Target	Duration		Contributi on	Under the Scheme	Scheme Name	General Fund	SC Fund	ST Fund
1.	puliya nirman	puliya nirman	Roads	Sakdena	65,000	65,000	October 2017- October 2017	0	0	65,000	Third State Finance Commissi on-Third State Finance Commissi on	65,000	0	0
2.	mandey pardhan up pardhan	mandey pardhan up pardhan	Administr ative & Technical Support		13,200	13,200	Septembe r 2017- August 2018	0	0	13,200	Third State Finance Commissi on-Third State Finance Commissi on	13,200	0	0
3.	contijence	contijence	Administr ative & Technical Support		28,000	28,000	August 2017-July 2018	0	0	28,000	Fourteen Finance Commissi on-Basic Grant	28,000	0	0
4.	naula nirman kary	naula nirman kary	Welfare of the weaker sections	Sakdena	42,000	42,000	August 2017- August 2017	0	0	42,000	Fourteen Finance Commissi on-Basic Grant	42,000	0	0
5.	bagyuda tok sarvajanik schochala ya aur snananga ar nirmaan	bagyuda tok sarvajanik schochala ya aur snananga ar nirmaan	Health and sanitation	Sakdena	80,000	80,000	Febuary 2018-July 2018	0	0	80,000	Fourteen Finance Commissi on-Basic Grant	80,000	0	0
6.	tosh aur	tosh aur	Health	Sakdena	1,33,000	1,33,000	January	0	0	1,33,000	Fourteen	1,33,000	0	0



TAK BALWARI

		_		- 10	nai Acti	on Plan	Report	. IARD	ALVVAIN	Villaye	rancii	ayaı . Z	017-20	10				
SECTIO	N 1 : Plar	n Summa	ry															
		Т	otal Amo	unt Allotte	ed (In Rs	.)						Total	Planned	Outlay (I	n Rs.)			
			Sche	eme				Own				Sch	eme				Own	Benefi
	Ti	ed			Un	tied		Fund		Ti	ed			Un	tied		Fund	Contrib
sc	ST	Genera I	Total	sc	ST	Genera I	Total		sc	ST	Genera I	Total	sc	ST	Genera	Total		ution
0	0	0	0	0	0	3,43,20	3,43,20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,43,20	3,43,20	0	(

S.N	Name of	Activity	Sector	Location	Estimated	Financial	Total	Own Fund	Beneficiar	Outlay Under the		Schen	neFund	
0.	Activity	Descriptio n		of Asset	Cost	Target	Duration		Contributi on	Scheme	Scheme Name	General Fund	SC Fund	ST Fund
1.	naula marmt	naula marmt	Social welfare		50,000	50,000	August 2017- August 2017	0	0	50,000	Third State Finance Commissi on-Third State Finance Commissi on	50,000	0	C
2.	mandey pardhan up pardhan	mandey pardhan up pardhan	Administr ative & Technical Support		13,200	13,200	July 2017- June 2018	0	0	13,200	Third State Finance Commissi on-Third State Finance Commissi on	13,200	0	O
3.	contijence	contijence	Administr ative & Technical Support		28,000	28,000	July 2017- June 2018	0	0	28,000	Fourteen Finance Commissi on-Basic Grant	28,000	0	C
4.	payjal line aur tank nirmaan	payjal line aur tank nirmaan	Drinking water	Takbalwar i	1,26,000	1,26,000	January 2018- June 2018	0	0	1,26,000	Fourteen Finance Commissi on-Basic Grant	1,26,000	0	C
5.	saravajani k schochala ya aur snanagar dhariyap tok	saravajani k schochala ya aur snanagar dhariyap tok	Health and sanitation	Takbalwar i	1,26,000	1,26,000	January 2018- June 2018	0	0	1,26,000	Fourteen Finance Commissi on-Basic Grant	1,26,000	0	C



ANNEXURE – GROUP WORK





The framework is flexible to adaptation at local level (hydrological unit) as the needs assessment presented a scenario requiring interventions at all levels viz. resource enhancement to resource diversification and from livelihood improvement to market mechanisms to make it economically relevant and locally sustainable. The Sustainable Development Goal 15 closely gets associated with the thought process and the framework and the situations described in the sections of this micro plan.

SDG 15 – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.



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