

Template/Pro forma for Submission

NMHS-FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT (FTR)

Demand-Driven Action Research Project Grant

NMHS Reference No.:	NMHS/2016-17/MG09/02
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Date of Submission:	2	9	0	6	2	0	1	9
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PROJECT TITLE (IN CAPITAL)

CREATING COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE AND RESILIENT VILLAGE ECOSYSTEMS IN THE MOUNTAIN REGION OF UTTARAKHAND

Project Duration: from 1.4.2017 to 31.3 2019

(Extension till June 30, 2019)

Submitted to:

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Scientist 'G' and Nodal Officer, NMHS-PMU

National Mission on Himalayan Studies, GBPNIHESD HQs

Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), New Delhi

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Submitted by:

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NMHS-Final Technical Report (FTR) template

Demand-Driven Action Research Project

DSL: Date of Sanction Letter

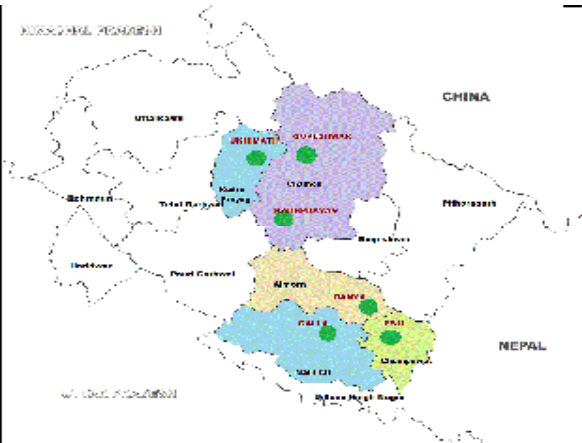
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DPC: Date of Project Completion

3	0	0	6	2	0	1	9
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Part A: Project Summary Report

1. Project Description

i.	Project Reference No.	NMHS/2016-17/MG09/02
ii.	Type of Project	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium Grant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
iii.	Project Title	Creating Communities of Practice and Resilient Village Ecosystems in the Mountain Region of Uttarakhand
iv.	State under which Project is Sanctioned	Uttarakhand
v.	Project Sites (IHR States covered) (Maps to be attached)	
vi.	Scale of Project Operation	<input type="checkbox"/> National <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> State
vii.	Total Budget/ Outlay of the Project	0.9453250 (in Cr)
viii.	Lead Agency	Uttarakhand Seva Nidhi Paryavaran Shiksha Sansthan Almora

	Principal Investigator (PI)	Dr. Lalit Pande																																			
	Co-Principal Investigator (Co-PI)	Not applicable																																			
ix.	Project Implementing Partners	Community-based organizations (CBOs) as project partners.																																			
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Serial number</th> <th>Organization</th> <th>Location</th> <th>Development block</th> <th>District</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Shiva Shakti Samiti</td> <td>Chalmorigada Danya</td> <td>Dhauladevi</td> <td>Almora</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Paryavaran Sanrakshan Samiti</td> <td>Pati</td> <td>Pati,</td> <td>Champawat</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Jan Maitri Sangathan,</td> <td>Galla</td> <td>Ramgarh, Dhari,</td> <td>Nainital</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Navjyoti Mahila Kalyan Sansthan,</td> <td>Gopeshwar</td> <td>Dasholi</td> <td>Chamoli</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>SHAPE</td> <td>Badhani</td> <td>Karnaprayag</td> <td>Chamoli</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Himalayan Gramin Vikas Sanstha</td> <td>Ukhimath</td> <td>Ukhimath,</td> <td>Rudraprayag</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Serial number	Organization	Location	Development block	District	1	Shiva Shakti Samiti	Chalmorigada Danya	Dhauladevi	Almora	2	Paryavaran Sanrakshan Samiti	Pati	Pati,	Champawat	3	Jan Maitri Sangathan,	Galla	Ramgarh, Dhari,	Nainital	4	Navjyoti Mahila Kalyan Sansthan,	Gopeshwar	Dasholi	Chamoli	5	SHAPE	Badhani	Karnaprayag	Chamoli	6	Himalayan Gramin Vikas Sanstha	Ukhimath	Ukhimath,	Rudraprayag
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	Key Persons / Point of Contacts with Contact Details, Ph. No, E-mail	Dr. Lalit Pande 05962-234430; 9412092342 an.lalit@gmail.com																																			

2. Project Outcome

2.1. Abstract (not more than 500 words) [it should include background of the study, aim, objectives, methodology, approach, results, conclusion and recommendations).

Background: This project was sanctioned to USNPSS for two years starting from April 2017.

Objectives/ Aim: to develop theory and practice of village ecosystem resilience and carry out livelihoods activities with communities emphasizing intersectionality of age, gender, caste, geographical location etc.

Methodology: household-based research, analysis, developing hamlet action plans and direct action with communities

Approach: community-driven, women-centric livelihoods generation. This approach of creating communities of practice and resilient village ecosystems has gained credibility by institutionalizing practices of (a) community ownership, (b) accountability and (c) transparency

Results: 6 sites (3 in Garhwal and 3 in Kumaon spread over five districts) were chosen to conduct intensive work to build up resilient ecosystems in times of challenges thrown up by environmental degradation, climate change and increasing migration to the cities.

Conclusion: The project has successfully dealt with both capacity building and strengthening of income-base of communities.

Recommendations:

- i. Crop depredation by wild animals is one of the discouragements in continuing with agriculture. Since people who work the fields are not equipped to hunt wild boars, the policy of declaring it vermin does not solve the problem. A practical intervention needed.
- ii. One of the biggest barriers to vegetable cultivation, apart from wildlife menace, is lack of good quality vegetable seeds. Across the villages, communities demanded vegetable seeds, fruit and fodder tree saplings. Urgent remedial steps are needed.
- iii. The need for non-farm livelihoods has been voiced across the villages, especially by the youth but there are not enough opportunities to meet this need, leading to much discouragement and frustration. Agricultural productivity has been on the decline and rural life is getting more and more integrated with the modern markets. Hence, it is unrealistic to expect rural youth to live their lives around agriculture-based livelihoods, when their aspirations are pulling them out to the cities.
- iv. Community-centric programme design and implementation is needed. Projects implemented with limited involvement of beneficiaries at the strategic level, are unlikely to endure the test of time. We also acknowledge that project design and implementation by community in isolation does not guarantee success and sustainability. We draw attention to the role of time-tested community-based NGOs, that have sustained a relationship of trust with communities, and therefore are in a position to act like catalysts.
- v. Intangible outcomes, such as, breaking gender norms; inclusion of marginalized people, resolving long-standing conflicts require sustained stimulation. Once these processes are sparked off the NGO is still required to take on the role of nurturing the progress, until the community reaches a state of equilibrium.
- vi. The learning from the poly-house initiative at Gwar (Garhwal) and Joshyura (Kumaon) villages is that contrary to popular perspectives, communities are quite adept at innovative breakthroughs. The concept of bamboo-frame poly houses has revolutionized their thinking as it is an implicit understanding that poly houses need to be shifted every few seasons. It is a challenge to execute with heavy iron-frame structures. In Gwar people decided to make cost-efficient, movable green-houses. In Joshyura people further tweaked the design, and went for tunnel-shaped poly houses.
- vii. Special financial provisions for project impact evaluation are required. Evaluation of projects regarding income generation, gender and resilience is complex and resource-intensive. We propose that more follow-up studies should be carried out to go deeper and assess whether the large income-generation projects under NMHS are viable in their own rights or not.

2.2. Objective-wise Major Achievements

S. No.	Objectives	Major achievements (in bullets points)
1	Develop theoretical and practical insights into the concept of healthy and resilient ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conceptual knowledge into the theory of ecosystems and resilience has been developed and documented in the final report submitted to the NMHS nodal officer on 29th June 2019 • Healthy and resilient ecosystem development plans developed for 6 village sites and activities completed
2	Develop and execute activities to restore ecosystems and improve resilience for climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive livelihoods ecosystem restoration activities done in 7 villages and awareness generation +practical work in surrounding 42 villages
3	Prepare for and adapt to changes brought about by climate change to document extreme weather events, change in agriculture, horticulture, aspirations regarding livelihoods as perceived by communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary data collection and analysis completed-this data was also used as the basis for designing hamlet action plans. Report submitted to NMHS is a full research document containing analysis of household data and serves as an important contribution to the project
4	Supplement rural livelihoods to reduce migration and monitor progress in conjunction with CBOS and women's groups	<p>Livelihood activities developed for each village cluster and executed to generate income</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a web of water tanks in villages for vegetable production, horticulture • Provision of water lines to reduce drudgery of women/ girls and to support drinking water availability, irrigation vegetable production • Installing green houses for off season vegetables and sale • Plantation of fodder, fruit trees • Nurseries developed • A restaurant managed by women • Creating a place for sale of local produce in two locations (one each in Kumaon and Garhwal) • Poultry farming encouraged • Training on fruit processing and sale
5	To translate activities and results into processes and values	<p>Policy-recommendations are made with a two-fold strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Changes in broader policy framework re environment and development in Uttarakhand ii. Policy guidelines to enhance ecosystem resilience in villages

2.3. Outputs in terms of Quantifiable Deliverables*

S. No.	Quantifiable Deliverables*	Monitoring Indicators*	Quantified Output/ Outcome achieved	Deviations made, if any, and Reason thereof:
	Healthy and resilient ecosystem development plans	Monitoring with baseline information to be provided by proponent	The details of indicators developed and outcomes are given in the tables below (Table 1)	No deviation
	Intensive livelihood/ecosystem restoration activities in 15-20 villages	Intensive livelihood/ecosystem restoration activities in 42 villages	Practical activities in 7 villages and capacity building, awareness activities in 42 villages	More villages showed interest in activities and the work was expanded to involve more communities during the 2 nd year of implementation. no additional budget.
	Report on climate change impacts	Perceptions of communities were documented re climate change	Education and empowerment trainings imparted, congregations of women, workshops held in villages as well as at Almora	Documented in a report "Socio-ecological attributes of village sites: Results from household survey"
	A compendium on supplementary rural livelihood options along with policy recommendations	Report writing and policy guidelines for sustaining village ecosystems	Report submitted to NMHS nodal officer, GBPIHD, June 29 th , 2019. A new format for report writing was given by NMHS nodal office to USNPSS on 5 th July 2019.	Three months extension for report writing (till June 30 th) was sanctioned Report in the given format has also been submitted.

(*) As stated in the Sanction Letter issued by the NMHS-PMU.

Table 1. Indicators of a resilient village ecosystem, developed by USNPSS.

Indicators of a resilient village ecosystem	Evidence emerged under NMHS
Empowered with health, knowledge, skills and practical experience	
Aware and Knowledgeable	Equipped with latest information Aware of climate change transitions and impacts, future risks
Healthy	Improvement in nutritional richness of diet Improvement in health and hygiene conditions (village Byolda, Joshyura,) Catalytic role in provision of proper shelter for a poor family (Byolda)
Technical skills	Training on income generation skills –Entrepreneurship, stitching, knitting, food processing, horticulture, handicraft Hands-on training on project cycle design, management, budgeting, record keeping Ecosystem assessment tools, climate change knowledge
Cognitive skills	Problem identification and resolution Decision making Systems thinking-village ecosystem processes and beyond Ingenuity
Social, emotional and interpersonal skills	Negotiation and conflict resolution at Joshyura and Chaundali Team work and cooperation: all initiatives a collective effort Achievement motivation: despite barriers all initiatives completed Open-mindedness: social and livelihood innovations Confidence in own abilities: learning by doing Empathy: focus on equity and inclusion
Empowered with social, natural & knowledge-based capital	
Able to adapt to change, stresses and disruptions	Multiple disruptions in project implementation dealt with new solutions
Able to envision and accept transformative change	Transformation in gender norms
Committed to efficient management of resources: natural, physical and financial	80% fund utilization in villages Low cost Bamboo poly houses and a hotel Use of old pipeline in new water connection Re-use of abandoned cement tanks

	Able to meet basic needs	Community driven organic emergence of all initiatives to address felt-needs Initiatives designed to meet community's most pressing needs
	Able to resolve Problems	Conflict resolution at Joshyura and Piplati over water Multiple disruptions in project implementation dealt with new solutions
	Committed to equity and inclusiveness. Recognizes and respects diversity within	Expansion of water availability to downstream, scheduled caste households in Chaundali Diversity of interventions within project villages in accordance with needs Inclusion of ultra-poor hamlets
	Collaborates across gender, generation, caste, class	Knowledge sharing and exchange between generations Acknowledgement of specific needs of women, young girls, youth Project design and initiatives cover a range of stakeholder priorities across gender, age and caste
	Able to govern itself	Model of village/hamlet level self-governance
	Able to provide healthy ecosystem services	
The ecosystem	Healthy ecosystem services and flows Provisioning Regulating-Supporting-Cultural	Enhancing forest health -Forest protection– fencing and guarding -biodiversity, density, leaf litter – Fruit, fodder trees, herbs plantations in village forest and village -Enhancing groundwater levels and soil moisture -Water retention and storage. Reducing run off -Slow release of stored water moisture Pest control and better pollination -Intercropping made possible by water initiatives -Optimum flows between village ecosystem components -Agricultural waste used as fodder, dung used as manure to reduce intake from forests etc.

2.4. Strategic Steps with respect to Outcomes (in bullets)

S. No.	Particulars	Number/ Brief Details	Remarks/ Enclosures
1.	New Methodology developed	2 in numbers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documenting intergenerational changes in household research Developing hamlet plans 	See appendix
2.	New Models/ Process/ Strategy developed	3 in numbers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women run restaurant- first in Kumaon, personal enterprises do exist in Uttarakhand but this is pioneering because women's group has taken up the responsibility of managing it Centres for sale of local produce by women Developed a network of collecting and sharing water 	Details in final reports. In addition, see annexure.
3.	New Species identified	Not applicable	-
4.	New Database established	Household based primary data collection and analysis	Separate report in annexure
5.	New Patent, if any	Not applicable	Not applicable
	I. Filed (Indian/ International)	Not applicable	Not applicable
	II. Granted (Indian/ International)	Not applicable	Not applicable
	III. Technology Transfer (if any)	Not applicable	Not applicable
6.	Others (if any)	-	-

3. Technological Intervention

S. No.	Type of Intervention	Brief Narration on the interventions	Unit Details (No. of villagers benefited / Area Developed)
1.	Development and deployment of indigenous technology	Not applicable	Not applicable
2.	Diffusion of High-end Technology in the region	Not applicable	Not applicable
3.	Induction of New Technology in the region	Not applicable	Not applicable
4.	Publication of Technological / Process Manuals	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Others (if any)	Not applicable	Not applicable

4. New Data Generated over the Baseline Data

S. No.	New Data Details	Status of Existing Baseline	Additionality and Utilisation New data
	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

5. Demonstrative Skill Development and Capacity Building/ Manpower Trained

S. No.	Type of Activities	Details with number	Activity Intended for	Participants/Trained			
				SC	ST	Woman	Total
1.	Workshops	8 workshops at USNPSS, Almora	Rural women	42	11 OBC	234	244
2.	On Field Trainings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 483-Community, women's groups and youth meetings 20 Mahila sammelan (women's congregation) Ecological survey "Apne jungle ko jaano" – inter-generational changes village forest-observation, discussion, rehabilitation Puppet show on <i>jal, jungle, Jameen</i> Visit of journalists and T.V. production unit 2 Exposure visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community knowledge building, awareness 	380	15	2500 women regularly involved in all activities	2895 each year About 6000 in two years
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of village forest 	73	00	163	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination of knowledge and skill development initiatives 	73		163	353
				2	0	7	353
3.	Skill Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 Trainings on fruit processing in 12 hamlets Training on tailoring Training on knitting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of local produce 	300	-	300	300
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income generation 	20		38	38
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income generation 	12		60	60

4.	Academic Supports	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Understanding the ecological assessment workbook b. Water measurements exercise for CBOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For CBOS • For <i>jal tolis</i> (groups of children trying to understand and measure water flow in the village) 	25	17	7	10 CBO representatives
			Measuring the flow of water					42
5.	Others (if any)	Meetings at USNPSS Almora	For CBOs For women's groups		42 (17.2%)	11 (4.51%)	234 women, 10 men in women's groups meetings only, others are CBO meetings	Total 29 meetings in 2 years-8 meetings for women's groups

6. Linkages with Regional & National Priorities (SDGs, INDC, etc)/ Collaborations

S. No.	Linkages /collaborations	Details	No. of Publications/ Events Held	Beneficiaries
1.	Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	Afforestation, plantation of fruit bearing trees, water conservation and distribution, education on environmental issues and practical activities meet the SDG goals	A publication uploaded on NMHS website	NMHS stakeholders
2.	Climate Change/INDC targets	Documentation of community views and solutions re climate change with a focus on intergenerational changes in rural women	1 publication: Socio-ecological attributes of village sites: results from household survey	NMHS stakeholders
3.	International Commitments	Not applicable but a researcher from the USA visited a site and wrote a report	1 report- also uploaded in the NMHS website	NMHS stakeholders
4.	Bilateral engagements	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
5.	National Policies	Participation in national seminars organized for NMHS at Delhi and Kosi-Katarmal	3 seminars	All institutions involved in NMHS programme
6.	Others collaborations	collaborations with local administration and NGOs	Several visits made by the government officials (both from the centre and the state) to different project sites	Government and CBOs, women's groups, youth groups

7. Project Stakeholders/ Beneficiaries and Impacts

S. No.	Stakeholders	Support Activities	Impacts
1.	Gram Panchayats	20 gram-sabhas involved	Awareness and knowledge building, intensive activities in at least one village
2.	Govt Departments (Agriculture/ Forest)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visits by 2 District Magistrates, one each in Kumaon and Garhwal • Visits by the nodal officer NMHS to 2 sites • Visit by Dr Kapoor, Advisor, NMHS-MOEF, New Delhi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appraisal of work • Direct dialogue with communities, especially women
3.	Villagers	Workshops, Training at Almora and in villages, exposure visits	Support activities led to development of activities in villages
4.	SC Community	Training on vegetable production, poultry farming, ringaal artefacts making	Strengthening local livelihoods and income generation
5.	ST Community	Participation in women's groups meetings and annual congregations of women	Knowledge building and leadership of women
6.	Women Group	45 women's groups directly involved	Took leadership in planning, designing and implementing activities -
	Others (if any)	-	-

8. Financial Summary (Cumulative)

S. No.	Financial Position/Budget Head	Funds sanction	Expenditure/ Utilized	% of Total cost
I.	Salaries/Manpower cost	2990400	2980000	99.65
II.	Travel	525000	310498	59.14
III.	Expendables & Consumables	-	-	-
IV.	Contingencies	200000	198732	99.37
V.	Activities & other Project cost	5262000	5582679	106.09
VI.	Institutional Charges	475850		
VII.	Equipment	-	-	-
	Total	9453250**		
	Interest earned	178789		
	Grand Total	8589828**		

* Please attach the consolidated and audited Utilization Certificate (UC) and Year wise Statement of Expenditure (SE) separately, ref. **Annexure I**.

** received 8411039

9. Major Equipment/ Peripherals Procured under the Project (if any)**

S. No.	Name of Equipments	Cost (INR)	Utilisation of the Equipment after project
1.	None	none	Not applicable
2.	None	none	Not applicable
3.	None	none	Not applicable
4.	None	none	Not applicable
5.	None	none	Not applicable

**Details should be provided in details (ref Annexure III &IV).

10. Quantification of Overall Project Progress

S. No.	Parameters	Total (Numeric)	Remarks/ Attachments/ Soft copies of documents
1.	IHR States Covered	1	Uttarakhand
2.	Project Site/ Field Stations Developed	6	3 each in Kumaon and in Garhwal
3.	New Methods/ Modeling Develop Ed	2 methods, 3 models	See annexure
4.	No. of Trainings arranged	29 meetings and training at USNPSS, Almora	Trainings for CBOs and women's groups
5.	No of beneficiaries attended trainings	244	234 rural women + 10 CBO members or men had repeated meetings
6.	Scientific Manpower Developed (Phd/M.Sc./JRF/SRF/ RA):	Not applicable	Not applicable
7.	SC stakeholders benefited	380	Training on income generation and awareness
8.	ST stakeholders benefited	15	Awareness- participation in women's congregations/meetings at Almora
9.	Women Empowered	2895 rural women directly involved, about the same number involved in awareness and knowledge building activities	45 women's groups lead the programme and they will sustain the activities initiated under the project
10.	No of Workshops Arranged along with level of participation	8 workshops at Almora 483 meetings in villages	Full participation of 244 rural people (234 women) in Almora workshops
11.	On field Demonstration Models initiated	In Danya- women run restaurant In Pata- web of 312 water tanks	Photos below
12.	Livelihood Options promoted	Fruit processing, ringaal artefacts training Vegetable production in fields/in poly houses horticulture Restaurant and sale centres, improving availability of water for irrigation to promote production	Photos below
13.	Technical/ Training Manuals prepared	Set of 5 reports prepared in two years	Submitted to NMHS office, katarmal-Almora
14.	Processing Units established (attach photos)	See below
15.	No of Species Collected	Not applicable	Not applicable
16.	New Species identified	Not applicable	Not applicable
17.	New Database generated (Types):	Household survey	Report submitted to NMHS-nodal officer, Kosi Katarmal Almora
	Others (if any)	Not applicable	Not applicable



Figure 1. An eco-friendly restaurant managed by women. The District Magistrate, Almora inaugurated the enterprise.



Figure 2. The District Magistrate Almora inaugurated the restaurant and marketing centre at Aati village, district Almora.



Figure 3. Food processing and marketing centre at Badhani, Karnaprayag, district Chamoli



Figure 4. Processing and marketing centre at Badhani, Karnaprayag, district Chamoli



Figure 5. Water tanks (in blue) dot the lanscape in Pata village, district Nainital.



Figure 6. Vegetables grown both inside and outside poly-houses to maximize yield, Gopeswar, Chamoli.



Figure 7. Vegetable production in Kamlekh village, district Champawat.



Figure 8. Movable poly-houses in Kamlekh village, Champawat district.



Figure 9. writings on the walls under NMHS at Ukhimath, district Rudraprayag.

11. Knowledge Products and Publications:

S. No.	Publication/ Knowledge Products	Number		Total Impact Factor	Remarks/ Enclosures
		National	International		
1.	Journal Research Articles/ Special Issue:	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
2.	Book Chapter(s)/ Books:	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
3.	Technical Reports	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
4.	Training Manual (Skill Development/ Capacity Building)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
5.	Papers presented in Conferences/Seminars	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
6.	Policy Drafts/Papers		1		Uploaded in NMHS web site
7.	Others:	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

* Please append the list of KPs/ publications (with impact factor and further details) with due Acknowledgement to NMHS.

12. Recommendation on Utility of Project Findings, Replicability and Exit Strategy

Particulars	Recommendations
Utility of the Project Findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usefulness of this project is embedded on the fact, also emerging from primary household data analysis, that agricultural-forest based livelihood no longer attracts the young as it did the older generations. Rural mountain society is changing and the policies of the government and international development organizations assuming agriculture to continue as earlier need re-examination. • Inter-generational changes in women’s lives were studied and the evidence shows that young educated girls are losing interest in traditional ways and want some job/employment in the city/town. In view of this practical reality, non-farm employment is taking centre-stage in people’ lives. This reality also raises concern re the policy for conservation and protection of natural resources including wild-animals. • The new development paradigm for the hills of Uttarakhand advocates protected agriculture and horticulture (in poly-houses, use of protective nets in trees etc.) but this study has shown that even such directives are flawed in assuming that the young people are interested in land-based livelihoods and they will continue with it. In addition, installation of poly-houses, for example, will not bring about change in the long-term because, as evidence shows, inside the facility soil needs to be fed/replenished with nutrients. Manure, not chemical fertilizer, is needed and for that system to work properly cattle and also fodder for them are prerequisite.
Replicability of Project	Replicable in mountain regions and also in all other villages in general
Exit Strategy	USNPSS continues working in these villages, work is sustained by CBOs, women’s groups, youth groups, the community

PROJECT PROPONENT/ COORDINATOR)

(Signed and Stamped)

Sd/-

(HEAD OF THE INSTITUTION)

(Signed and Stamped)

Place:Almora.....

Date:/...../.....