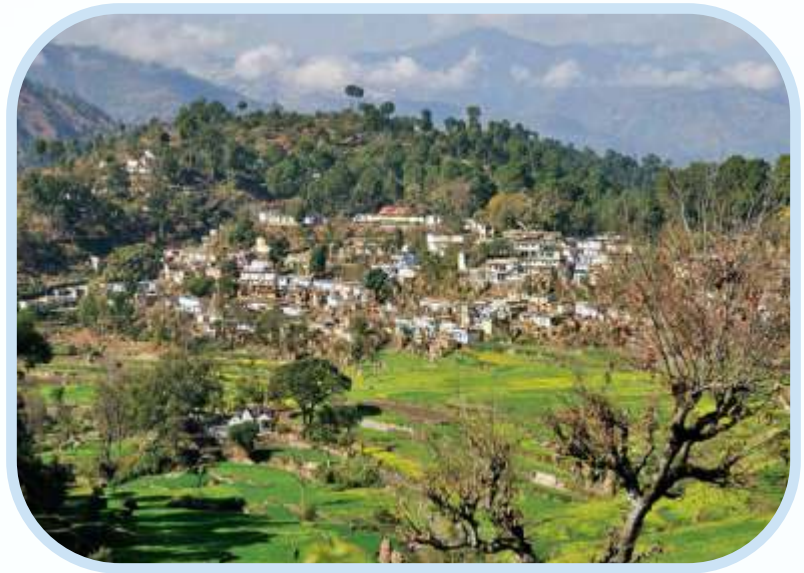




Sustainable Development
Forum Uttarakhand

Annual Report 2018-19



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From the Desk of the Chairman

It gives me immense pleasure to present the third yearannual report of SDFU encapsulating the activities during financial year 2018-19. SDFU was conceived by founder Late Dr RS Tolia in March 2016 and work on his concepts and vision.

During the last year SDFU councilors have met several times and discussed and debated issues and challenges confronting the state of Uttarakhand. Consequently several workshops and brainstorming sessions were held giving rise to the experts deliberations on the possible sustainable activities for the Uttarakhand Hills. SDFU has played a vital role in voicing the challenges of Hill state and their possible solutions. I am proud to say that the deliberations held during the SMDS-VII at Solan, Himachal Pradesh and R S Tolia forum under VoW-2018, Dehradun, which bring out the states issues in front of the entire Himalayan community. Similarly the forum will be taking up specific issues and provide knowledge input and advocacy to achieve its mission goal.

The SDFU has now more focused and processing toward achieving its road map goals. The forum in now expanding its membership base on the expertise and strengthening its network by inviting selected national institutions/ NGO's. Meanwhile SDFU is also working with IMI for the cross cutting themes and convergence.

I wish to thank all councilors and members for their unprecedented guidance and support to the SDFU.

Dr Rajendra Dobhal
Chairman SDFU





Preface


Sustainable Development: Need for Conceptual and Programmatic Clarity

As a group dedicated to promoting sustainable development in the mountain state of Uttarakhand it is important that we in SDFU have clarity about the concept of sustainable development on the one hand, and the means of achieving it in terms of policies and programs on the other. The notion of sustainability has acquired great importance in the contemporary discourse on development. One reason for its appeal, it has been said "is that the alternative 'unsustainable development' is repugnant to anyone who thinks the continued existence of Homo sapiens is a realistic prospect." Sustainability, unfortunately, has proved a remarkably difficult concept to define and use precisely. Overlapping and conflicting definitions have rapidly proliferated. One result was that words such as "sustainability" and "sustainable" became common buzzwords that often meant nothing more than environmentally desirable.

One of the most widely quoted definitions of 'sustainable development' is the one given by the 'Brundtland Commission': development that "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". This definition has two crucial elements – the notion of needs and the idea of inter-generation equity. Need from the environmental perspective may be distinguished from want (as used by economists) and greed. In the economists' conception the dividing line between need and want is rather blurred as wants can easily become, or made to become, needs. In many instances meeting needs involves trade-offs presenting difficult choices before a society, which are far from easy to resolve especially in democratic systems. Then there is the question of whose needs have primacy: poor or rich people; people living in cities or in the countryside; the environment or the corporation; this generation or the next generation? Thus the concept of needs embodies a number of difficult moral and policy choices. Every society pursuing the path of sustainability has to resolve these issues in a manner that is not only in conformity with the idea of sustainability but also fair and equitable and acceptable to its members.

The whole structure of modern economies is built on promoting economic





growth which is predicated ever rising production and consumption. The pursuit of economic growth measured by GNP as the goal of development, on which there is remarkable consensus all over the world, does not admit the possibility of the process ever reaching finality or climax. Growth and development are distinct concepts: Growth implies quantitative physical or material increase; development implies qualitative improvement. Quantitative growth and qualitative improvement follow different laws. The notion of a limit to wants is therefore inherently antithetical to the idea of economic growth.

Admittedly, developing conceptual clarity about the notion of sustainable development is an important first step. No less important is the fashioning of policies and programs for implementing the idea that follow logically from the concept and do not go against it. Otherwise we will fall into the trap of paying lip service to the idea while violating it in actual practice. This is the big challenge that has to be overcome in the pursuit of sustainability.

B. K. Joshi



1st Annual General Meeting of SDFU

Date: 19-05-2018

Venue: Regional Science Centre (RSC), VIGYANDHAM, Dehradun

The following members were present in meeting:

- Dr. Rajendra Dobhal
 - Prof. A.N. Purohit
 - Ms Vibha Puri Das
 - Sri Napachiyal
 - Sri B S Burfal
 - Ms. Binita Shah
 - Dr. Piyush Joshi
-
- Meeting started at 11:00 am with the welcoming note by Dr. Dobhal, SDFU Chairman.
 - In the meeting out of twelve elected Councilors/ Members, six were present. Thus forum of the quorum was completed for conducting AGM.
 - Dr. Dobhal addressed the forum and congratulated all the Councilors and members of the forum on successful completion of one and half years of the SDFU and conducting its 1st AGM. He presented the 1st Annual Report of the form and update about the progress made in filing 12A forum.



- Ms. Binita, Secretary SDFU presented forums past achievements and activities in the meeting.
- The Annual Report of the forum and Audited Report for the year 2016-17 and 2017-18, were presented in the meeting and were approved by the councilors/ member of the forum.
- In the meeting approved was also taken for empanelment of the existing CA Mr. Goyal for the next financial year 2018-19.
- During meeting it was also decided to hold a round table discussion on migration report published by the Government of Uttarakhand and it was anonymously decided to hold the round table around 18th of June, in which members from SDFU, planning, migration board and Vice president of migration board Shri S.S. Negi will participate, as suggested by Shri. N.S. Napalchiyal.
- Discussion on the state migration report it was also suggested that forum can plan some activity in coordination with state migration board, where sample study from 734 listed depopulated Vikas Khand can be done to recheck and access the migration of the villages.
- It was decided to take primarily one block from Kumaun (tentatively Gangolihat, Pithoragarh district) and one block (tentatively Ratnikhet, Pauri district) from Garhwal region of the state for the study can be taken.
- Ms. Binita also seeks contribution from the forum about the contribution of SDFU for RS Tolia forum in upcoming VoW meet planned this year. In which it was decides to present some development literature and invite some resource persons working on sustainable development of state for the lectures. It was also decided that Prof. Joshi can anchor the session on behalf of SDFU and some universities and institutions can be invited on the forum as suggested by Ms. Vibha Puri Das.
- It was also decided that SDFU will write a letter to IMI to develop formalize the cooperation with IMI, and formal resolution can be made by SDFU to have formed relationship with IMI.
- Discussion on the current membership of the councilors and members the resolution was passed in the AGM that councilors/ members can be dropped down for the balance tenure, who are inactive or not attending the forum meetings since last one and half years. And new members/ councilors can be given change to contribute.
- Proposing the name of new members Chairman SDFU suggested that the invited



members can be placed in invited member's category which will be upgraded later. Along with the invitation can be given to some institutes working in sustainable development of the state as institutional member's category.

- The list of members who can be invited to join forum are
 1. Sri. C.S. Joshi (Ex-PCCF)
 2. Sri S.S. Pangti
 3. Dr. P.P. Dhyani (VC, SGRR)
 4. Mr. Anoop Nautiyal (GATI Foundation)
 5. Dr. G.S Rawat (WII)
 6. Sri Harshinwal (Roorkee),
 7. Sri. A.K. Pant (BITS, Bhimtal),
 8. Sri. Gayur Alam (Himalayan weavers),
 9. Ms. Richa Ghansyala
 10. Ms. Daudiyal (Doon University)

- The list of invited institutes are
 1. G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment & Sustainable Development (GBPNIHESD), Almora
 2. Central Himalayan Environment Association (CHEA), Nainital
 3. Centre for Ecology Development and Research (CEDAR), Dehradun
 4. Himmothan, Dehradun
 5. Grassroot, Ranikhet
 6. Himalayan Action Research Centre (HARC), Dehradun
- Chairman SDFU proposed to make Dr. Piyush Joshi a Co-opted member of the forum, which was agreed by all the present councilors/ members.
- The meeting closed with the vote of thanks by Ms. Binita.





Interface SDFU and IMI

UCOST, VIGYAN DHAM, Dehradun
19-06-2018

President of Indian Mountain Initiative (IMI) Mr. Sushil Ramola visited Dehradun for an interface with councilors/members of SDFU and participants from various stake holder institutions of Uttarakhand on 19th June 2018.

Dr Dobhal Chairman of SDFU welcomed all the participants. Mr.Ramola presented a comprehensive presentation on IMI and its initiatives that were currently taking place in the Indian Himalayan Region. Mr Ramola gave an overview of how IMI served to achieve the objective and mission of the mountains states. Mr Ramola informed that IMI functioned as a platform for expression of views of various stakeholders, people from various backgrounds at grassroots level. He informed that IMI has a current focus on four themes i.e. Climate Change, Mountain Agriculture & Livelihood, Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainable Mountain Cities. The other objectives involved strengthening institutional capacities, science and policy advocacy. He urged for involvement of the people at grassroots level to be a part of the state chapter to create the maximum impact in the state.

- He explained about the common constraints being faced by the mountain regions being disaster prone, weak economy, low revenue base, development disability(as mountains have 60 percent forest cover), low financial capacity, remoteness, development disability index etc.
- He emphasized on the fact how IMI was a civil society initiative to bring



stakeholders from diverse backgrounds at one platform from grassroots level, make impact on policy and making people proud of our mountains.

- Various projects, summits, conferences with parallel events such as policy dialogues, youth summit, National workshop on Mountain cities, photography exhibitions etc. have also been organized in various Himalayan states of India.
- The initiative currently focuses on four themes of Climate Change, Mountain agriculture and livelihood, disaster risk reduction and Sustainable mountain cities.
- The projects that have been initiated aim at strengthening institutional capacities, understanding mountain people approach, combating climate change, strengthening science, policy and practice platforms in the Indian Himalayan Region, Disaster risk reduction and development of sustainable mountain cities.
- The major outcomes of the initiative were:
 - Three state chapter among which the ninth state chapter will be of Manipur and tenth of Meghalaya.
 - Till now 19 workshops have been done by IMI.
 - Projects have been initiated in collaboration with UNDP and FAO.
- Action after the outcome there was:
 - Establishment of new state chapters
 - Creation of better network with the research institutions
 - Building of the youth and women forum
 - Choosing critical domains in the mountain regions such as plastic waste, urbanization, mountain agriculture issues such as man animal conflict and depleted water sources.
- The recent developments were the initiatives such as Himalayan cleanup, Gangtok workshop and strengthening of state chapters such as Tripura and Manipur state chapters.
 - The presentation was followed by a discussion on formats of synergy between the two organizations SDFU and IMI. Excerpts are:
- Prof. A.N. Purohit asked Mr. Ramola about the formal relation of IMI and SDFU. Mr. Ramola informed that presently the relation between the state chapters and IMI has not been formalized. Certain project based MoU's have signed. Mr Ramola informed that a draft MoU is in the process of being drafted and will be circulated soon for comments and further action.
- Mr. Nepalchyal expressed his concern to establish a connection between the





state chapters that too on an institutional platform. The similar concern was expressed by Dr. Dhyani, Mrs. Vibhapuri Das emphasized that the relationship should be at an organizational level.

- Mr. Ramola said that the state chapters have to work for local issues and as long as they are working on the core vision of IMI, they can work independently for the local issues. IMI has coordinated with state chapters for events only and now ideas are required for the widening networking, communication, strategic partnership and funding for the different state chapters.
- Dr. Purohit questioned the role of the governing council and how the ideas will be exchanged at ground level and the role office bearers if an MoU is signed.
- Dr. G.S. Rawat expressed his concern over the dilution of the Indian Himalayan Region with the mountains in the southern states specially in the draft policy for Forest and Environment for the Mountains.
- Ms. Binita, informed the forum on the forthcoming literary fest “Valley of Words” to be held in Dehradun in November 2018. 2017 was the first year of the fest which had a very good response. An RS Tolia Forum was held as a side event to commemorate Dr Tolia as a writer on development issues. Ms Binita apprised that last year a collection of Dr Tolia's articles and commentaries on the life and experiences by different authors was put together and released. Dr. Dobhal added that for this year RST forum will comprise of two further sub-themes of migration and livelihood and involvement of IMI was necessary to involve more people from Indian Himalayan Region.



- Dr. Rawat gave information on a literary fest held at Wild Life Institute, which involved the synthesis of nature with culture. It involved amalgamation of good literary figures from the mountains and was highly successful. He said that the same idea could be incorporated for the literary fest that was coming up involving poets from the Himalayan region. Dr. Napalchyal added saying that there could be further sub-themes that could be added in that.
- An issue on a proposal by the Indian Airforce on the shelling in the Munsiri region was also taken up by Mr. Burfal with Mr. Ramola. Mr. Burfal said that this is a very sensitive issue with regards to environment, eco systems and biodiversity. The shelling can be a complete disaster for the region and should be taken up by IMI.
- Mr. Ramola replied that the current IMI issues were on four themes and that this particular issue can be taken up by SDFU with support from IMI for follow up in Delhi if need .
- There was a discussion on the next Sustainable Mountain Development Summit (SMDS) 2018 that is to be hosted by Solan, Himachal Pradesh this year. The themes which have been discussed for the SMDS presently are *“the changing income sources and social concern such as transformation, demographic changes, impact of urbanization, women participation and ecological concerns such as mountain organic agriculture, dealing with mountain crisis and building institutional capacity”*.
- Dr. Dhyani said that there was a need for the replication of about 90 success stories that were present in the Indian Himalayan Region and awareness as well as compilation regarding it was required.
- Mr. Vishal said that by saying that every organization has its limitations be it ICIMOD, IMI, SDFU on knowledge sharing platforms. SDFU should play an important role in establishing citizen connect with the common people of mountains.
 - There were no other matters to be discussed in the meeting.
 - Vote of thanks was delivered by Mr. Lepcha, Vice Chairman of SDFU.



Roundtable meet on Climate Change

Organized by SDFU and supported by IMI

Title: Programme for the Roundtable meet on Climate Change - SDFU and IMI

Theme: 'Understanding Mountain Peoples- Approach and Practices to Combating Climate Change in the Indian Himalayan Region: Research to Renewal and Reforms- Uttarakhand'

Date: 2nd August, 2018

Venue: UCOST, Vigyan Dham, Dehradun

A roundtable on Climate Change was held at Uttarakhand State Council for Science and Technology (UCOST) on 2nd August, 2018 under the theme 'Understanding mountain peoples- Approach and practices to combating Climate Change in the Indian Himalayan Region : Research to Renewable and Reforms- Uttarakhand'. This roundtable meet was organised by Sustainable Development Forum- Uttaranchal (SDFU) in collaboration with Integrated Mountain Initiative (IMI) and held at UCOST, Vigyan Dham. This was a part of the ongoing NMHS project funded by MoEF & CC and anchored by GBPHIED, Kosi Katarmal. Uttarakhand was the third state in the series where the above issue was discussed.

The workshop was attended by a number of stake holders and representatives of

‘Round Table on Climate Change in Uttarakhand’

“Understanding Mountain Peoples- Approach and Practices to Combating Climate Change in the Indian Himalayan Region: Research to Renewal and Reforms”-Uttarakhand

02 Aug 2018,
UCOST, Vigyan Dham, Dehradun

Organized by
Sustainable Development Forum Uttaranchal (SDFU)

Supported by
Integrated Mountain Initiative (IMI)
&
Uttarakhand State Council for Science and Technology (UCOST)





departments, scientific community and the voluntary sector.

After the welcome by Secretary Ms Binita Shah, Ms. Fantry Mein Jaswal, Secretary, IMI gave a brief introduction of IMI and concept behind this roundtable programme. She also briefed the gathering about IMI. MS Jaswal gave an overview on the work, objectives, vision and areas covered by IMI. Ms Jaswal said that IMI is a movement where stakeholders from different area come together and work voluntarily. The Vision of forum is to make people of India proud of our mountains.

After the introduction of IMI, Dr. R Dobhal in his key note delivered a talk on major factors affecting climate change, and various indicators in each sector. He explained different thought processes and views of scientists about anthropogenic factors of Climate Change and difference between global warming & climate change. Dr Dobhal explained how different sectors like water, health, agriculture and forest are affected by Climate Change. Dr. Dobhal also talked about Isotope hydrology technique and how it can be helpful in finding natural water resources and their status in various mountain regions. He said that there should be collective approach of many departments to solve the issues related to climatic problems as Science and technology can only effectively address the issues and show the right guidance but help from voluntary sectors is very important. Enumerating the example of the 'Dengue virus' in the health sector he said that different organisms like virus are very quickly adapting to the environment to survive. Today experts have found 200



variants of the particular virus which can cause problems in future. Therefore not only is the greater population of virus a problem its adaptability to man-made control is yet another challenge. Altitude variation and vulnerability is also an issue in mountain states. Most affected areas of climatic change are agriculture and water sector.

In the next session presentations of the case studies by principle investigators ,Ms Neha Bharti (TERI) and Ms Chaya Namachu (IMI)were made. supported by NMHS , MoEF. The studies were supported by a presentation from NMHS study on Climate change in Himalayan states. This project site includes 10 states of IHR and hill districts of West Bengal. Ms Bharti said that main goal of this project is to document local and state wide practices among communities for climate change as the theme ' Understanding Mountain Peoples- Approach and Practices to Combating Climate Change in the Indian Himalayan Region: Research to Renewal and Reforms'. The researchers have documented three case studies from three states under this project.

The second session was on pilot projects conducted by state departments and organizations in the state. This session was chaired by Prof. A. N. Purohit and Co-chaired Dr. Piyush Joshi

- First lecture of session was delivered by Mr. R. N. Jha, IFS, Forest Department, Government of Uttarakhand. Mr. Jha gave an introduction and overview of State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) and works done in this issue till date. He said that state climate change centre is headed by Chief Secretary, Government of





Uttarakhand. He talked about vulnerability risk assessment models, hydrological models and indicators of socioeconomic variability in five different districts of state i.e. Haridwar, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri, Dehradun and Champawat. According to this study all 95 blocks of state are calculated as vulnerable.

- This was followed by presentation of Ms. Rashmi Bajaj on Pilot project on Climate resilience in Uttarakhand by UNDP. This project is mainly working in strengthening of Van Panchayats, capacity building and several strategies for conservation of water and forest resources of state in selected project sites. She talked about Vulnerability Risk Assessment (VRA) and its importance and informed about their pilot project in Terhi District and Kalsi Block in Dehradun District.
- The next speaker was Ms. Neena Grewal (IFS), Watershed Management Directorate in Uttarakhand delivered a presentation on findings and recommendations of summit on 'Climate resilient mountain agriculture' which was held in 2nd-4th May, 2018. Ms. Grewal said that awareness among farmers should be increased, research should be done on traditional crops & their alternate uses, good communication as well as dissemination should be maintained with farmers, barren lands should be used for aromatic plants cultivation and there is a need of collective cluster approach for enhancing income of farmers. She informed about the outcome of the summit and recommendations for the hill agriculture like use of climate smart technology, precision Agriculture and Agro Met advisory etc.



The third Session was chaired by Mr. N.S. Napalchya and Co- chaired by Dr. Piyush Joshi

- The key presentation was given by Dr. S.P. Singh in relation to case studies of

climate change on the timberline shift in Indian Himalayan Region He gave the basic knowledge of the basic terms that were related to the timberline shift in relation to their altitudinal variations in the Indian Himalaya region (IHR). The timberline shift was somehow not only affected by the factors of climate change but also the human intervention had been of an additional influence including factors such as grazing and the recent trend of 'Cordyceps' collection which somehow adds to be a multi-million industry in some of the regions of the Indian Himalayan Region. Dr. Singh explained how climate change will cause the timberline in moving up and how factors such as grazing and topography could further affect it. Though he also said that the timberline kept on changing. During his presentation he also explained about the global meta-analytics and of how they predict the temperature to make effects on it. The other topics discussed in the presentation were related to elevation dependent warming and its consequences, tree water relation, effects of early snow melt and certain livelihood interventions etc.

- The consequences of overall global climate change were also discussed in relation to the temperature, hydrology, phenology and biodiversity patterns. Other topics that were discussed were species migration, timberline associated communities were discussed.
- Dr. Singh concluded by saying that measuring data in Himalayan region is a great issue and more challenging.
- Ms. Divya, form Teri University, NMHS-YS, presented on the indigenous agriculture system of Uttarakhand. Ms Divya has been researching on the 'Barahanaja' traditional agriculture practise one of the traditional practices of Uttarakhand as a part of the NMHS studies. The case study as introduced by Ms. Divya was a practise that had been followed from long by the indigenous people as a food



security measure in addition to preparedness also to the changing climate scenarios. She explained about Ecological Based Adaptation (EBA), a measure and also how EBA could be put into use as part of an overall adaptation strategy. 'Barahanajah' practise somehow she explained was cost effective and buffer against the climate hazards which involved planning of about 20-22 crops on rotation. A further detail on 'Barahanajah' was given by her explaining its importance in aspects of finance, technical, its co-benefits or its mutual behaviour towards other members of the bio-diversity and also its scalability.

- The challenges in the hill agriculture were further explained in the light of male population migration which led to a reduced availability of the labour in the market, the migration further affected the reduction in the domestic animals availability which led to a low manure availability, the system followed in the hills is mainly subsistence and rainfed in nature, public distribution system was further responsible for bringing a change in food consumption pattern of people. The suggestions given were for capacity building, ensuring the finance mechanisms, conducting timely monitoring, mushroom cultivation as an additional work for income generation and also the awareness on climate change. She further portrayed an alternative research topic that she had put up for her study: Traditional Water Systems
- Dr. S.P. Singh suggested to make some estimates in order to justify the research and also said to find more of how it could contribute in providing stability to the industry system as a whole.

The last session which was the Open House was chaired by Chaired by Mr. STS Lepcha and Co-Chaired by Mr. Anoop Nautiyal

- Dr. Vikram Singh from the MET department said that the overall average temperature were on the higher side and suggested for the release of weather bulletins with an advisory on the repercussions. The temperature he said had a direct influence on the health factors in which the case of swine flu could be considered as the best example.
- He further said that though monsoon was a very active system but somehow there had been irregularities in the monsoon pattern. He emphasised on the water conservation and more stress on the irrigation practices where he said that only the 'Barahanajah' system is the traditional method and would not help much and adaptability or selection of crops should be based according to season.
- Dr. G.S Rawat (WWI) expressed his concern that the presentations given were based in very small areas and laid emphasis on giving a broad picture on agro-



climatic, general pattern in the state could be presented. He said that the remark made for drought areas could be taken up in a positive way and that these regions could have way more knowledge of climate resiliency. In regards to the Alpine meadows he said that people cultivated crops that mature in about 40-45 days and that could be promoted for some other regions. He threw light on one of the programmes of ICAR in the Lahaul Spiti area of Himachal Pradesh and how restoration of that area could be replicated. He stated that under the programme the locals are getting incentive to promote traditional cropping, similar programme should be scale up in the IMI region also.

- Mr. Vijay Jardhari (farmer activist, leader Barahanajah) said that concept of 'Barahanajah' was scientific and though earlier termed as "Mota Anaaj" was termed as a crop of high nutritive value. His other concerns involved change in the season pattern termed as "Chaumasa" earlier, destruction due to development such as the construction of artificial reservoir and all weather road. The documenting of the literature in Hindi and other regional languages were his other concerns. He also informed that the new gazette notification passed in the budget session Lok Sabha April 2018, now terms the traditional grains 'mota anaj' now "Nurti Cereal". Mr. Biju Negi (member Barahanajah, Sarvodaya) said that in all subjects related to the communities the social aspects should also be included and they are being missed in this session and only the technical aspects being covered. While the 'barhanajah' system of farming is being discussed as a climate change adaptation the social aspect of the system is integral and should also be included.
- Shri Jardhari said that the community farming practise was now over and social integration was the need specially involving women. Also promotion of community farming need to be done and the role of the community on decision making was required. He said that people did listen but the need was to understand the issues.
- Also he said that centralization of agriculture needed to be done and that it need not be just restricted to the livelihood level only.
- Ms. Seema from People Sciences Institute (PSI) said that there is a need to know the learning of 'Barahanajah' practise or any other traditional practise on a cultural and scientific aspect. Also the mainstreaming is important, where we need to learn opportunities that are proposed by the climate change also as a positive aspect. She emphasised the role of climate modelling for the policy makers.
- Mr. Jha also informed about publishing the state action plan on Climate action in other local languages, so that it can be easily understand by layman and common





public of the state. He also informed about fine-tuning of vulnerability cum risk assessment for the state on the basis of the data collected and research available till date. Mr. Jha also added that there is need for synchronizations SDG with National determining contribution for Climate Change.

Summary and way forward – Mr. STS Lepcha (IFS & Member of Nation Bamboo Board Mission)

- The suggestions were offered to Ms. Divya for her further research work. Dr. Dobhal suggested her to stay in the village for at least one month, so as to understand the ground reality, in addition to associating with people from villages who actually followed the 'Barahanajah' practices.
- Ms. Binita Shah suggested for the integration of the 'Barahanajah' practise with the State Action plan for Climate Change and if someway it could be incorporated based on the perspective of agricultural.
- Mr. Sunil Kanthola from Nanda Devi Institute, emphasised on creating a centralised database for monitoring the data from several organization working in the field of climate change or agriculture cropping system, so that projects should not be repeated. Also indigenous crops of the state can be promoted in small towns on mountain highways.

Mr. Lepcha further summarised the session in following points:

- a. Vulnerability to climate change needs to be addressed by the departments.
- b. In regard to the policy issues about 1 percent from the budget should be given for climate change action as instructed by Chief Secretary for fruitful



implementation of the research on Climate Change.

- c. There was a need to update the SAPCC and risk assessment needed to be done.
- d. He promoted the participatory approach as mentioned in SDG's and suggested by other members during the session.
- e. Agriculture somehow was a misnomer and the commercialization of the farming system didn't exist, this need to be addressed as it is a concern of immediate need.
- f. There was also a change required in the Seed Act and that needs to be addressed to the government.
- g. Somehow the ICAR approach of developing Nutra Cereals needed to be developed as it may fetch a higher price in the market.
- h. The Hill Policy for the agriculture was missing and need to be developed. The word agriculture is somehow misnomer in the mountains. The more appropriate word will be Hill or Mountain Farming System. Because the livelihood system of mountain people are interlinked with Forest, agro-ecosystem, horticulture, animal husbandry, water conservation etc. It is primarily subsistence but constantly evolving since time immemorial.
- i. A gender balance also needed to be addressed, women empowerment will help in achieving the other targets of growth.
- j. Barhanajah' is a scientific practise and there was requirement for generation of database for supporting that.





Sustainable Mountain Development Summit - VII (SMDS-7)

3rd to 5th October 2018
Shoolini University, Solan

The 7th Sustainable Mountain Development Summit [SMDS-VII] took place from 3-4 Oct 2018 at Shoolini University in Solan, Himachal Pradesh. The two-day annual event of Integrated Mountain Initiative [IMI] was followed by a conclave of Himalayan States on “Well Being of the Next Generation of Himalayan People” on 05 Oct at Shimla which was jointly organized by HIMCOSTE, IMI and Shoolini University.

With the theme “Well Being of Next Generation of Farmers in the Indian Himalayan Region”, the IMI Summit VII included four technical sessions namely Ecological Drivers of Change, Social Drivers of Change, the Economic Drivers of Change and Integrating Solutions. (the details of the sessions were attached with the report)

These sessions were followed by integrative session wherein key learning's from the three sessions were discussed threadbare and action points were deliberated. The concluding session was on “Youth Perspectives on New Age farming in the Indian Himalayan Region”. Speaking at the inaugural function, Minister of Irrigation and Public Health & Horticulture, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Mahender Singh Thakur, highlighted the challenges faced by the farmers and horticulturalists in the hill States due to natural calamities. He called for adoption of new technologies and methods of farming to improve the productivity in order to enhance the livelihoods of farming community.

The summit was attended by over 200 delegates from all the 10 mountain States and districts of the Indian Himalayan Region representing diverse areas of work including researchers, grassroots workers, policymakers, young agri-entrepreneurs and development professionals. In his keynote address, Food Policy Analyst & Writer, Devinder Sharma, pointed out the stark fact that economic models of growth being followed were highly discriminatory and had made agriculture unviable.



During the session Dr. Ranjeet Sinha, Secretary GoUK, informed about the Uttarakhand government initiative and other policy reforms required in the mountain states of India. While, DG UCOST raised issues and suggested that the local and basic issues of the hills society should be the primary focus and need to be addressed properly. Discussed the issue and cause of migration in Hills, and recommended model of West Bengal for land transfer of fallow land to Government can be followed in other mountain states also. Dr. Dobhal also suggested setting up of small and low capital industry by state government for livelihood support and value addition in hilly states and having share with the landowners can be done. He also emphasised that the housing and land reform policy of mountain states needs to be updated.

Amongst the recommendations that emerged from the ecological drivers of change were understanding and recognising traditional practices of shifting cultivation that were environmentally sound and compensating the Himalayan states for the ecosystem services provided by them.

Discussions about the social drivers of change recommended the need for advocacy and communication through role modelling to restore agriculture as an livelihood, training of youth to develop agri - enterprise such as ecotourism, policy changes which enable consolidation of fallow landholdings and its productive use and popularising





traditional agriculture, including promoting farm based folk history in schools and amongst the public. Economic drivers of change discussions desired that farmers be compensated for the discriminatory increase in their incomes and for their role in preserving ecology and for a national mission to release the synergies in the agricultural sector.

Apart from efforts to improve the farm economy in the mountain and hilly states through income incentivisation, introduction of new technologies and maintaining soil health, the Conclave also focused on opportunities for non-farm activities such as eco-tourism to improve mountain livelihoods. The conclave also discussed the need to have a coherent policy for the payment of eco-system services (ESS), green bonus/green cess to the Himalayan States to compensate for the development disabilities. The conclave concluded that a holistic and integrative approach is the need of the hour to ensure that development policies are compatible with one another and addressing the needs of the mountain communities for their well-being without compromising on the sustainability factor.



Minister for Social Justice, Empowerment & Cooperation, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Dr Rajiv Saizal, who attended the valedictory function as chief guest, stressed on the importance of a pan-Himalayan cooperation platform of the mountain States in the country.

From Uttarakhand following participants attended the Summit.

1. Dr. Ranjeet Sinha, Secretary GoUK
2. Dr. Rajendra Dobhal, Director General, UCOST
3. Shri STS Lepcha
4. Ms. Binita Shah
5. Mr. Anoop Nautiyal
6. Dr. Piyush Joshi
7. Mr. Ratan Aswal
8. Mr. Ganesh Kala
9. Mr. Akhilesh Dimri
10. Mr. Ajay Rawat Ghildiyal
11. Mr. Anil Bahuguna
12. Ms. Divya Rawat
13. Shri. Netrapal Singh Yadav



The RST Forum in Valley of Words

23-25 November, 2018

International Literature & Arts Festival is a 'numero uno' festival of Dehradun which brings together the best writers, critics and listeners from the world of poetry, fiction, non-fiction and writing for young adults, storytellers, bloggers, photographers artists and craftspeople from across the world. The festival held in Madhuban hotel at Dehradun from 23 November to 25 November.

Inaugural

The second RST forum in the Valley of Words VOW, Literature Festival Dehradun took place from the 23 to 25 of November 2018 in Hotel Madhuban. The RST forum was on the first two days of the VOW and this year the themes were dedicated to the current issues of the state. After the inauguration there were sessions on Development, Migration, Author's from the mountains and a session of Buddhism spread over the three days.

Inauguration of R. S. Tolia Forum was held on 23rd morning coordinated by Sri Anoop Nautiyal & Ms. Binita Shah. The session started with screening of a short film on Dr. Tolia's life, produced by Indian Mountain Initiative (IMI). Dr. Rajendra Dobhal delivered welcome address and remembered Dr. Tolia for his contribution in development of Uttarakhand. He said Dr. Tolia was an institution in himself.

The speakers for the session were Prof. A. N. Purohit, Shri N. S. Napalchyal, Dr. B. K. Joshi, Shri Sushil Ramola and Dr. Rajendra Dobhal. All speakers recalled the contribution of late Dr. Tolia his dynamic personality, various innovative projects and institutions founded by him. Dr Tolia was also remembered for his contribution in forming RTI Club Uttarakhand, India Mountain Initiative (IMI), Malla Johar Senior





Citizen Parishad, Sustainable Development Forum Uttarakhand (SDFU) and Kumaon University Alumni Association. Dr. Tolia was a respected bureaucrat, writer, son of soil and a true mountain man. He was remembered as a man who thinks and does things differently.

Drivers of Change (MSME, Tourism, Eco- tourism, Fibre and Livelihood Development through NTFP's :

Inaugural session was followed by **Brainstorming session** named- **Drivers of change in Uttarakhand.**

Dr. A. N. Purohit chaired the session and said that the reason for creation of Uttarakhand as a separate State was its very slow economic development, lack of employment opportunities and very poor connectivity. First speaker was Shri STS Lepcha. Shri Lepcha delivered a talk on **'Scope of natural fibres in the context of NTFP in Uttarakhand'**. He said NTFPs are defined as all forest products including wildlife except, timber logs and sawn timber. All other products from forests, including wooden products such as handicrafts, firewood and charcoal are all classified as NTFPs or Minor Forest Products. Some common NTFPs are Aromatic plants, Bamboo, Charcoal, Dye plants, Fuel, wood, Honey, Medicinal plants, Mushrooms, Rattan, Thatching and planting plant materials.

NTFPs are at the cutting edge of poverty and directly relate to the poor, the disadvantaged, landless and other poor people. Women in mountain areas and forest areas depend (above 75%) on them more than men (up to 25%). Off-farm products from NTFPs will increasingly become the major source of rural employment and income. He also said NTFPs cut across rural poverty alleviation, health and the



environment. He said more than 2 billion people globally depend on forest and most of them are women. There are about 95 species of NFs found in Uttarakhand. Around 25 probable hot spot of natural fibres (NFs) are identified in Uttarakhand. 4 Natural Fibres were prioritized in the 1st phase (Sisal, Bhimal, Hemp and Nettle under various projects implemented by Uttarakhand Bamboo and Fibre Development Board UBFDB and other organisations. Shri Lepcha said that Himalayan Nettle (*Girardinia diversifolia*) is distributed in the Himalayan region and Eastern/Western Ghat. It is longest – stable fibre known in nature and traditionally used by Himalayan Communities. He also talked about potential of Himalayan Nettle/NTFPs in Uttarakhand. As per a rapid survey done in 2005, about 70,000 hectare of Himalayan Nettle occurs in Uttarakhand in varied densities and average per hectare yield of raw fibre in a dense plantation would be about 1098 Kg. 1 Hectare plantation generate 550 Kg of spinned thread and generate 1374 Mts of clothe. Estimated average selling price per meter at Rs. 350/- would create a value added product worth Rs. 4.8 Lakh per ha. Potential value of Himalayan Nettle in Uttarakhand (if the area of 70,000 ha is fairly dense) is about Rs.33.6 Billion per year. There is a likely potential of creation of roughly 3.12 Cr person days per year. Around Rs.540 Billion worth of NTFPs are already traded in India. Ministry of Textile (GOI) has selected Uttarakhand as focus because state has probable hot spots of natural fibres and abundance of bio resource which are also culturally linked with NTFPs. NTFP centre Building has already been constructed through Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Project. It was suggested that NTFP Centre should be strengthen for action/ knowledge development for mountain economy. It was also suggested that UBFDB may be





merged with NTFP centre to start instant institutional start-up. Uttarakhand Forest Resource Management Project (JICA Project) can provide initial budget support. Shri Lepcha suggested that further studies/action research can be taken up through donors like UNDP, GIZ, IFAD and others.

Second theme under this segment was Potential of **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector** which included tourism with vast potential wellness, medicinal & aromatic plants, small manufacturing units and solar energy. This session was delivered by Dr. S C Nautiyal, Director, Industries Government of Uttarakhand, with a presentation on status of industries in Uttarakhand. He said there is a need for a platform” to motivate transformational change, a clear vision and strategy that allows room for new enterprise. There is a need to put the customer or consumer in the centre of the transformation equation (Citizens). He also said there is need to over-communicate to stakeholders. He said at the time of creation of State 14,163 industries, whose investment was 700 crores gave employment to 38,509 people. While as on as on March, 2018 number of industries in state are 56,826 whose investment is 11,950 crores and generate employment to 2,79,963 people.



Uttarakhand has identified 12 Focus Sectors for expediting economic development



in the State i.e. Food processing, Horticulture & Floriculture, Pharmaceuticals, Automobiles, Wellness & AYUSH, Herbal & Aromatic, Tourism & Hospitality, Film Shooting, Sericulture, Renewable Energy, Information Technology and Biotechnology. He gave detail information about sector wise investments in all these 12 sectors in Uttarakhand.

Total 601 Memorandum of Understanding's worth rupees 1,24,366 crore has been signed which will generate employment for 3.5 lakh persons. Some new policies of state are MSME Policy, Uttarakhand Start up Policy, Food Park Benefits, Uttarakhand Film Policy, Uttarakhand Solar Power Policy, Uttarakhand AYUSH Policy, Heavy Industrial Investment & Employment Promotion Policy, Policy for Energy Generation from Pine Litter and Other Biomass and Biotechnology Policy etc. Dr Nautiyal also gave detail information about Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts in Uttarakhand, different handicraft products and agencies involved in production.

The next theme was **Eco- tourism and Policy:**

Presentation was given by Shri G.S. Pande, Chief Conservator of Forests, Ecotourism, Publicity and Extension, Uttarakhand Forest Department. Ecotourism is defined as 'responsible travel to natural area that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people'. Eco-tourism may be developed in wildlife conservation areas designated as Protected Areas (PAs)-Wildlife Sanctuaries, National Park, Conservation Reserve and Community Reserves and also in areas outside designated protected Areas, which may include forests. He gave detail information of eco-tourism scope and areas present in state. Shri Pande said state has recorded forest area - 38,000 sq.km which is 71% of the total geographical area of the state. Protected Areas include 6 national parks, 7 wildlife sanctuaries and 4 conservation reserves (area under PA is 20.78% against national average of 4.5%). State is home to second highest number of tigers (340) in the country with Corbett Tiger Reserve (215 tigers) having the highest number in terms of no. and density in the world. He said that the entire range of Himalayan diversity of fauna ranging from tiger, leopard, snow-leopard and associated fauna. 710 Bird species found in Uttarakhand which is more than 50% of the bird diversity in India.

Uttarakhand is home to at least 499 species of butterflies. Ecotourism has a great scope in Uttarakhand as state is rich in Himalayan peaks, glaciers, rich flora and fauna, alpine meadows, rivers and falls. It is well known for Abode of God (chaar dham,



origin of holy rivers, Ganga and Yamuna), 2 World heritage sites (Nanda Devi National park, Valley of Flowers), 6 National Parks, 7 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 4 Conservation Reserves, Historical, Archaeological and Cultural heritage (Lakha mandal, Ashok Rock addict, Tharu, Buksa and Jaunsari Tribal culture) etc. Some of major eco-tourism activities going in state are - Ecotourism in National parks and Sanctuaries (Protected Areas-PAs), Ecotourism in areas outside PAs are Camping, Trekking, Mountaineering, Rafting, Visits to eco parks, Adventure activities (Rappelling, Burma bridge, Rafting etc), Visits to zoo and botanical garden, Promotional activities like Bird watching camps, Capacity development (Nature guide training, house-keeping training), Bird festival, Nature festival, Publications & maps, Participation in promotional events and so many other similar activities. Ecotourism Wing has been set up in the Forest Department which is headed by a Chief Conservator of Forests. Involvement of local community in successfully managing Ecotourism including a unique waste management activities in Bhyundar Valley in Nandadevi National Park, homestay in Chhoti Haldwani, Dhanaulti Eco Park near Mussoorie and Neer Jharna near Rishikesh. 'Bird tourism' has been introduced in the state with a number of bird guides trained by the Forest Department also taking up this activity as livelihood. Clear guidelines or policy from Government of India on Ecotourism is still needed. Calamities like cloudburst, forest fires, environmental degradation etc are still challenges in field of eco-tourism. It was discussed in the session that as the Eco tourism policy formulated and notified by Government of India along the same lines state policy would also be formulated.

Another session of Drivers of Change of RST Forum was about '**Central Himalaya is crop diversity hot**' which was presented by Ms. Binita Shah. She gave presentation on topic- Sustainable Development based on Traditional Crop Diversity. Ms. Shah talked about market status of functional foods & nutraceuticals. Domestic markets of foods & nutraceuticals growing with a rate of 20 %. Uttarakhand has great opportunity as it is a major destination for raw material and MSME for Nutraceuticals. Some present issues of today are Production Scales are low, harvest is poor, there are issues with post harvesting and packaging. She discussed about some functional Foods like millet flour, pseudo cereals for snacks, crispy, high value condiments like kala jeera, high Value salad oils like hemp, Perilla, herbal teas, aromatic oils etc.

Another session was **Narratives of Migration in Uttarakhand**. Dr. B. K. Joshi presented his expert view on the report submitted by Palayan Ayog (Migration



commission) Uttarakhand. According to report growth rate is negative from 2001-2011. As per number of migrants per 1000 of population Uttarakhand is second with 486 after Himanchal Pradesh whose number is 532. This shows migration is not the problem of Uttarakhand alone. The report further says 3 persons are permanently migrating from every gram Panchayat every year. Among the reasons of migration first is for better livelihood followed by education and health. Distress migration or forced migration is more of a challenge and should be dealt with. Destination of migrants according to report is 20% to nearby towns, 15 % to district headquarters, 36 % to other districts, 38 % to outside of Uttarakhand and 70 % of migration is within the state. It was discussed in the session that policy makers should also focus on problems of those who have not yet migrated from hills and trends of reverse migration witnessed in certain parts of the state should receive attention of Government. It was suggested that Migration Commission should focus Reverse migration and should also incorporate same in their recommendation. There is need of making the land owners and the Panchayats stakeholders in the contract farming policy unveiled by the state government.

24 November, 2018

Highlander Voices/ Book Launches

On a second day of festival 24 November RST Forum inaugurated and an exhibition on Dr. R. S. Tolia launched. Chairperson Dr. B.K.Joshi welcomed co-chair Shri Upendra Narula and all other panellists, Shri N. S. Nepalchayal, Dr. A. N. Purohit, Shri Sushil Ramola, Dr. Rajendra Dobhal, moderators Shri Anoop Nautiyal, Ms. Binita Shah, writers and all listeners.

The two very young writers discussed their books and appreciated by all the panellists, chair, and co-chair persons. One is "Dear child: Letters and Reflections" which is written by Aditya Nabial is a collection of poems that "Capture fleeting window of early parenthood, the smorgasbord of a myriad of emotions-the joy, the fears, the toil and the magic. They give word to a parent-child relationship" while also alluding to something cosmic and universal. Aditya has spent his formative years in Uttarakhand and feels most at home in the mountains and said he resides in Bangalore with his wife and their two –year –old son and fondly recalls the first two years of parenthood as an exhausting but a most rewarding phase. Co-chair Shri Upendra Narula congratulated the writer and said the book is a reflection of early parenthood, it is a sense of magic and wonder he also narrated some of their poems. Second is "Hidden Cage: Unbolting mysteries of inner and outer – and everything in



between” which is written by Shri Narendra Garbyal the genre of this book is literature and fiction .Co-chair Shri Upendra Narula said he has an excellent command over language and talked about the book and said it is very juicy and spicy, he also thrilled to bits by such special craft of writing. Dr. Rajendra Dobhal also congratulated and appreciated the writers also thanked everyone for inviting. The session wrapped up by remembering Dr R. S Tolia and chairperson Dr. B. K. Joshi thanked co-chair, panellists, writers and all listeners.

25 November, 2018

Buddhism in Uttarakhand- Past and Present

In the afternoon session named **Buddhism in Uttarakhand- Past and Present**, the speaker were Sri Norbu Wanchuk, Sri Duke Tshering and Dr S. S. Pangety. Mr Norbu Wanchuk who served as secretary to His Holiness Dalai Lama, fondly remembered late Dr. R S. Tolia, Chief Secretary (Retd.) Government of Uttarakhand for his inclination and admiration towards Buddhism as religion. Shri S. S. Pangety, IAS (Retd.) talked about his book, Vamachar Tantra & Pönism. Vamachar was a practice prevalent during prevedic and prebuddhic period in 4th century. Inverted swastika is still practiced in certain temples in Chamoli in Uttarakhand as well as in Tibbet. Vamachar later was oppressed by vedic people. Dr Pangteys book is an exciting read for persons interested in pre vedic history and socio cultural evolution.

Duke Teshring, moderator of the session, who is heading Tibetan Children Village School in Dehradun, talked about three elements of Buddhism – Buddhist science, Buddhist philosophy and Buddhist religion. He apprised the audience of Mind and Life, a conference which has been conducted annually by His Holiness Dalai Lama since 1987.

Mr. Norbu Wanchuk explained how Buddhism reached Duhang in China from India through Silk route via Kashmir in 2nd century. Buddhism flourished in Tibet in 6th century due to royal patronage. A scholar named Sangharakshita from Nalanda University was called in Tibet to spread the teachings of Buddhism. In 8th century Buddhism flourished in Tibbet. From 10th to 11th century Buddhism started to decline in India. When Khilji destroyed Nalanda university Buddhism got a set back. It was this time when Buddhism from Tibet spread to Himalayan areas like northern Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh.



List of Activities/ Meetings

क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रम	दिनांक	स्थान
1	SDFU Councilors Meet	5 th April 2018	Dehradun
2	of SDFU	May 2018	(RSC), VIGYANDHAM, Dehradun
3	and IMI	June 2018	VIGYAN DHAM, Dehradun
4	Change	Aug 2018	VIGYAN DHAM, Dehradun
5	Sustainable Mountain Development Summit (SMDS)-VII	5 th Oct 2018	HP
6	RST Forum	25 th Nov 2018	Dehradun
7	SDFU Councilors Meet	Jan 2019	Hotel Boulevard, Dehradun



List of Councilors and members

Sl. No	Name	Position held in the Governing Council	Occupation
1	Dr Rajendra Dobhal	Chairman	Scientist
2	Shri STS Lepcha	Vice Chairman	Forester
3	Ms. Binita Shah	Secretary	Development Professional
4	Sri Krishan Singh Rautela	Treasurer	Technocrat
5	Ms Vibha Puri Das	Councilor	Independent Development Professional
6	Shri Nrip Singh Napalchyal	Councilor	Former civil servant
7	Shri N. Ravi Shankar	Councilor	Former civil servant
8	Dr B.K. Joshi	Councilor	Educationist
9	Mr Bhagat S. Burfal	Councilor	Forester
10	Prof. A.N. Purohit	Councilors	Educationist
11	Shri Indu Kumar Pandey	Councilors	Former civil servant
12	Mr. C.S. Joshi	Member	Forester
13	Mr. Anoop Nautiyal	Member	Development Professional
14	Dr. G.S. Rawat	Member	Scientist
15	Dr. Piyush Joshi	Co-opted Member	Scientist



20 Years of Uttarakhand Policy Interventions in Herbal Sector

By Dr Bhagat Singh Burfal

Uttarakhand is one of the Himalayan States which holds many of the medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs) of medicinal value in its varied topographical area. Realizing the importance of MAPs as source of biodiversity and its potential to contribute significantly to enhance the economy of the local communities and vis-a-vis of the state and the nation and capacity to generate employment and boost the industries in the herbal sector, Uttarakhand has been projected as 'Herbal State' of India. To make this reality there was a need for striving excellence in the area of conservation and sustainable utilization of MAPs. To this extent, after consulting various concerning stakeholders including research institutes/organizations, many important initiatives and policy decisions were taken by the state government of Uttarakhand for making science, viewed as systematic pursuit of knowledge and of making policy.

Long term conservation and sustainable utilization of MAPs in the state was dependent on various factors. Mainly, *in-situ* conservation plan which would have strengthened by effective *ex-situ* conservation measures backed by research and technical inputs from ecological, biotechnological and bio prospecting related fields. Establishment of State Medicinal Plant Board (SMPB) in the lines of National Medicinal Plant Board (NMPB) for coordination of various activities and technical inputs to various programmes was one of such steps that Uttarakhand State took towards its goal of becoming Herbal State. It went ahead by establishing Centre for Aromatic Plants (CAP), Selaqui - Dehradun (2003) and took various initiatives for strengthening the Herbal Research and Development Institute (HRDI), Gopeshwar and various other research institutes related to herbal sector.

Other important policy decision taken by the Uttarakhand government in the herbal sector based on close coordination and interaction between researchers and policy makers. Include: introduction of CDH plan for conservation, sustainable management & collection of medicinal & aromatic plants (MAPs) (2003); categorization of MAPs in three categories (2004), viz. species restricted for harvesting but supported for cultivation, species open for collection with some restrictions and species on which there is no restriction for collection; establishing sale depots (Mandies) to facilitate the collector and growers of MAPs/NTFPs for sale of their produce and traders (2004); and registration of farmers for cultivation of MAPs and simplifying transit rules and empowering Van Panchayats (2005). Another major policy decision was regarding regulating collection of Yar-Tsa-Gumba (*Cordyceps species*) (2002) through VPs and its marketing through Forest Development Corporation (this policy has been modified in



2018 to make it more flexible and user friendly).

However, in spite of various policy decisions taken at the early stage of the formation of the Uttarakhand state, it appears that the progress towards making Uttarakhand a Herbal State is not very encouraging. There may be various constraints and reasons for this gap, which include: inadequate scientific knowledge on herbal sector viz. incomplete survey & inventory of the resource; lack of study related to ecology, ecosystem & its function; lack of scientific study related to sustainable management of the MAPs; lack of suitable mechanism to combine different data sets & scientific knowledge to be used in applied policy making; and the most important is- there is a lack of coordination between the scientific communities, politicians & bureaucrats responsible for policy decisions, and various implementing agencies.





Accounts



GOYAL BHANOT & CO
Chartered Accountants

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members
Sustainable Development Forum Uttarakhand (SDFU)
Dehradun-248002
Uttarakhand

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the "Sustainable Development Forum Uttarakhand (SDFU)" which comprises the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019 & Income / Expenditure Account for the period as at 31st March 2019 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. These statements are the responsibility of Society Management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the accompanying financial statements based on our audit.

Auditor's Responsibility

We have conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing generally accepted in India. These Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India.



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Based on our audit, we report that:

- (i) We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
- (ii) In our opinion, proper books of accounts and other relevant records have been maintained by Sustainable Development Forum Uttarakhand (SDFU)
- (iii) The Balance Sheet and Receipt & Income/Expenditure Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of accounts.

For Goyal Bhanot & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN no.012376C



Rajnish Bhanot

CA Rajnish Bhanot
[FCA, Partner]
M.No. 402787

Place: Dehradun
Dated: 17th August, 2019

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FORUM UTTARANCHAL (SDFU)
88, NEW 26, LANE NO.05, TIG, BAHAIJI, ROAD, DEHRADUN - 248004 (UTTARANCHAL)
BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH 2019

Sr. No.	PARTICULARS		Amount
A	LIABILITIES		
1	CAPITAL FUND (Unutilised Grant)	(A)	36,681.00
2	GENERAL FUND (Income Fund)	(B)	(18,847.94)
	Total Rs.		17,833.06
B	ASSETS		
	CURRENT ASSETS - Bank - LRF Account No 100020100552		17,833.06
	Total Rs.		17,833.06

"As Per Our Separate Report of Every Date"

FOR GOYAL BHANOT & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Rajnish Bhanot

CA RAJNISH BHANOT
[FCA, PARTNER]
[M No. 402787]
[FRN No. 12376C]

Date: 17/08/2019
Place: Dehradun



FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
FORUM UTTARANCHAL (SDFU)

CHAIRMAN SECRETARY



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FORUM UTTARANCHAL (SDFU)
5/6, NEW 25, LANE NO 03, TEG BAHADUR ROAD, DEHRADUN - 248002 (UTTARAKHAND)
RECEIPT & PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 2019

Sr. No.	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
	Opening Balance/ Transfer	
	Bank - UBI Account No 60260201005552	20,158.22
	Receipts during the period	
	Grants Received	4,50,000.00
	Bank Interest	2,118.00
	Membership Fee	9,000.00
	Total(a+b)	4,81,276.22
	Payments during the Period	
	Bank Charges	6.16
	Meeting & Workshop	1,48,438.00
	Vow RST Expenses	2,40,000.00
	Printing & Stationery	55,000.00
	Total	4,43,444.16
	Closing Bank Balances	
	Bank - UBI Account No 60260201005552	37,832.06

"As Per Foot Note on the Balance Sheet of Even Date"

FOR GOYAL BHANOT & CO.
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Rajnish Bhanot

CA RAJNISH BHANOT
 [FCA, PARTNER]
 [M No. 402787]
 [FRN No. 12376C]



FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
 FORUM UTTARANCHAL (SDFU)

CHAIRMAN SECRETARY





Sustainable Development Forum Uttarakhand

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