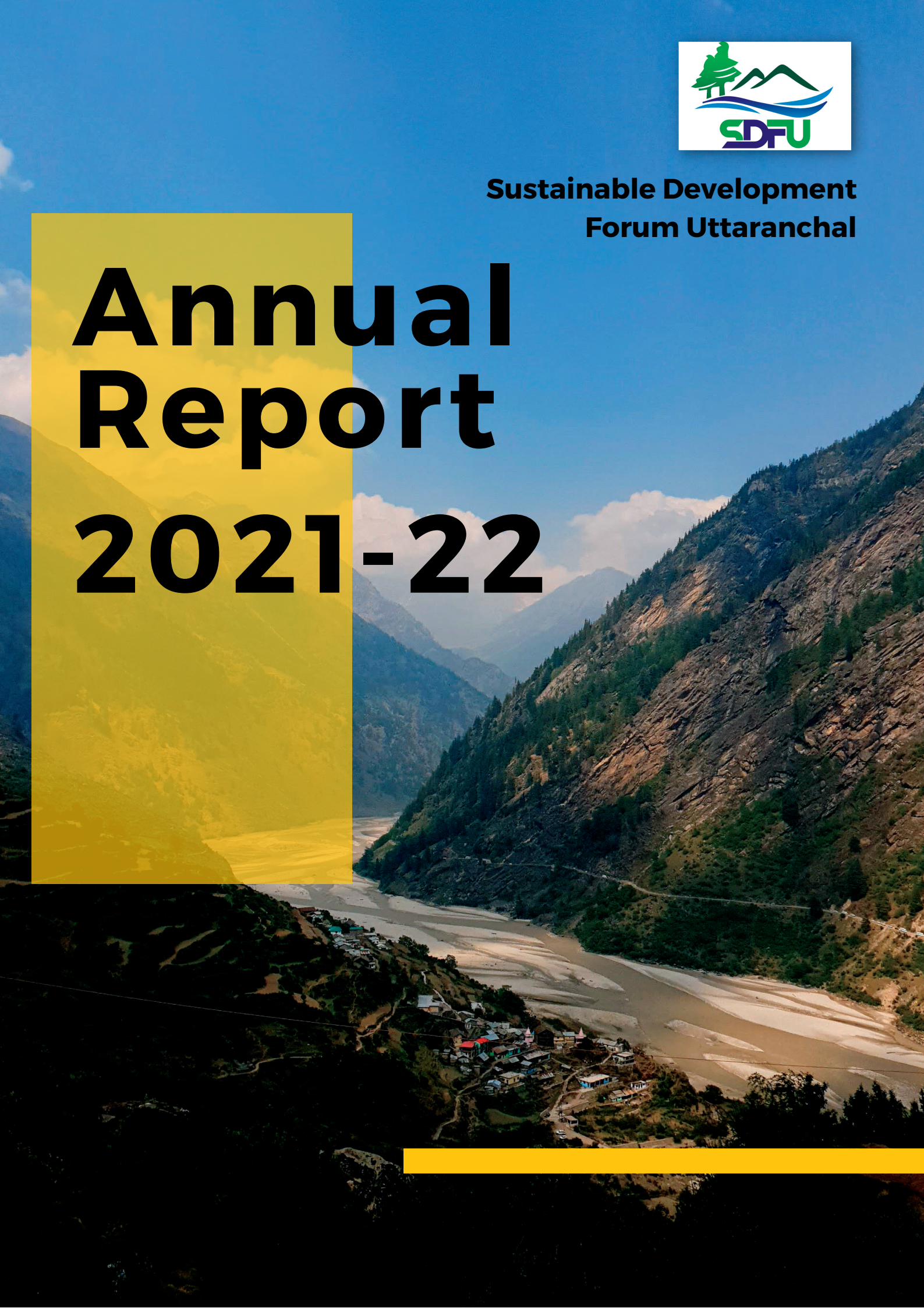




**Sustainable Development
Forum Uttarakhand**

Annual Report 2021-22





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FROM THE DESK OF THE CHAIRMAN, SDFU

Greetings from the SDFU. I am happy to present the annual report of SDFU 2021-22. We are all aware that the early months of 2021 were met with a totally novel social as well as economic order that the entire world left alone, our country and state were put into the most challenging situation ever faced by humanity in the recent. Like the rest of the world, we at SDFU too were constantly in contact within the organization as well as with different stakeholders of the state.

In the last year and a half SDFU councilors have met several times and discussed and debated various issues and challenges confronting the state of Uttarakhand. Consequently, a consultative workshop was held giving rise to a road map for the SDFU. Similarly, the forum will be taking up specific issues and provide knowledge input and advocacy to achieve its mission and goal.

Towards the end of 2022, the SDFU played a vital role in organizing Workshop on Stakeholder Meeting on Plastic Pollution: Issues and Challenges in Uttarakhand and collaborated with IMI for the project of UNEP on the "Promotion of action against marine plastic litter in Asia and the Pacific (CounterMEASURE II)" in India.

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

Dr, Rajendra Dhobal
Chairman SDFU



PREFACE

Sustainable Development Forum Uttarakhand is a civil society-led network platform with the mission to mainstream the concerns of Uttarakhand and its people in the development dialogue of the state. It functions as a platform to integrate the knowledge and experiences of multiple stakeholders working across Uttarakhand and uses this to inform and influence policy at the state level.

SDFU's mission is to integrate the knowledge and experience of multiple stakeholders working on diverse issues across Uttarakhand Mountain independently, this is then used to inform and influence policy, at the state level. SDFU aims to create a platform where these stakeholders integrate the collective knowledge and experience through an informed dialogue on identified themes for catalyzing action for sustainable development. Translating the dialogues further, our objective is to generate action on such themes through informed, relevant policies and action on the ground.

SDFU is a decentralized and voluntary initiative of individual members and institutions and is affiliated with the Integrated Mountain Initiative (IMI) as the state chapter organization for Uttarakhand, which is a civil society network formed in 2011 with the objective of providing stakeholders from the states of the Indian Himalayas region, a platform to discuss issues related to mountain development.



Corporate Social Responsibility Meeting

This meeting was held on 6th July 2021, that was co-organized by Sustainable Development Forum Uttarakhand (SDFU) along with Integrated Mountain Initiative (IMI).

IMI-SDFU-UNEP Meet on: 'PLASTIC POLLUTION: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN UTTARAKHAND'

This event was organized by a joint collaboration of IMI-SDFU-UNEP held on 24th September 2021. SDFU and IMI have jointly worked on several policy research initiatives for mountain development in Uttarakhand region. SDFU's area of work basically focuses on advocacy, policy and GAP areas in sustainable development. Recently, we worked with IMI on a project partnered with United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) for initiated Count MEASURE II (CM2), which aims to generate, share and disseminate scientific knowledge on plastic pollution in the Ganges, Mekong and selected rivers in Sri Lanka and Myanmar, we have to do policy and decision-making processes at local, national, regional and global level. CM2 builds on the work of the first phase, furthering scientific knowledge, increasing outreach and awareness, including capacity building on the technology used; and advancing policy and behavioral changes in India. It aims to set examples for efforts to reduce plastic pollution in rivers at both regional and global levels. CM2 is linked to the UNEP POW project 522.4 "Protecting the Marine Environment from Land-Based pollution through strengthened coordination of global action". As a state chapter of IMI, we focus on the solid waste management which is a big issue and no such measures were taken till now, we have to develop and implement an awareness campaign and take gap areas on plastic waste and pollution and based on those findings develop views in the mountain states and under the Counter Measures project.



As a part of activity this campaign focused on plastic pollution in Ganga Basin and Himalayan range in Uttarakhand State. We are also focusing on what government bodies and other local bodies are doing for plastic pollution.

Well known as the land and abode of Gods, Uttarakhand has historically been a major destination for millions of pilgrims and nature lovers from India and elsewhere. In earlier times, due to limited means of transport and infrastructure facilities, the number of pilgrims was much less to the holy pilgrimage sites. With the expansion of physical infrastructure, the number of tourists and pilgrims visiting the state has multiplied in leaps and bounds. As per 2019-2020 Statistical Diary of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning Department, Government of Uttarakhand 3.69 Crore (36.9 million) pilgrims and tourists (nearly three times that of the state population) came to Uttarakhand in 2018 and many of them traveled to Chardham, the famous shrines of Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri and Yamunotri located along the Ganga basin.

This number is projected to reach 6.7 Crore (67 million) by 2026 according to the Uttarakhand Economic Survey 2018-2019 Volume II. With the steep rise in the number of visitors, the capability of eco-systems to sustain the human pressure is stretched beyond its limit. The state is already very fragile in terms of biophysical environment and prone to landslides, floods and other hazards. Unplanned growth of towns, hotels and other infrastructure particularly along the Chardham route i.e., within Ganga basin has made the situation grimmer.



One of the key concerns of this unplanned development is the state of Solid and Plastic Waste Management systems and practices. Incidentally, most towns in the state have never had a robust waste collection and management system. Large area of the state falls within Ganga basin which is dotted with restaurants, hotels and various other business establishments for tourists and pilgrims. In the absence of any concrete waste management systems and lack of awareness, the entire Ganga basin is rapidly getting engulfed by heaps of non-biodegradable waste leading to pollution of terrestrial as well as aquatic ecosystems.

Taking this concept in cognizance a series of sub parts within this meet were organized to shed some deeper insights on the plastic pollution menace in Uttarakhand Himalayas.

Consultation Meeting

Consultation was held on “Plastic Pollution: Issues and challenges in Uttarakhand” on 24th September 2021, this project was supported by UNEP and partnered by IMI. This consultation was an inception meeting for the program titled ‘counter measurement-2’ (CM-2). Its objective is to study policy gaps and counter measures in place for burgeoning plastic waste in mountains of Uttarakhand, that eventually flows down through tributaries Ganga.

The meeting was chaired by P D Rai (former MP, Sikkim) and IMI President, and co-chaired by Dr. Rajendra Dobhal (DG UCOST) and President SDFU. The program was attended by various governmental and non-governmental officials from University of Garhwal, Wildlife Institute of India, UCOST, SDFU, Waste Warriors, MAD, SPECS.



According to P. Subuddhi, secretary PCBI, Uttarakhand produces 2000 tons of waste per day of which 2000 tons of plastic is left untreated. Plastic waste from pilgrimage and tourist sites is a major menace/challenge that flow down through the tributaries of Ganga. The importance of political will and public participation was quintessential for taking the matter forward. According to SPEC's Dr. Sharma, 10000 rag pickers in Dehradun without whom the city would be in a total mess, therefore it is worth reckoning that they are brought within important stakeholder's ambit.

CM-2 program decided to study the policy gaps different capacity building programs which are presently implemented shall be taken up by IMI and SDFU.

The program is coordinated by Binita Shah (SDFU, Treasurer). Others presented in the meeting STS Lepcha (Vice President SDFU, Former IFS), Dr. G S Rawat, Krishna Rautella, Dr. Badoni, Garhwal University, Dr. Mishra, Chirag from Waste Warriors.

Focused Group Discussions (FGDs)

In order to develop a workable model of a plastic free Ganga basin and appropriate plastic pollution mitigation strategy the Sustainable Development Forum of Uttaranchal (SDFU) conducted two Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) under Mr. Anoop Nautiyal (Founder, Social Development for Communities, Former AAP member) in Uttarakhand, with a cross section of identified stakeholders. The key objectives behind the FGDs were to capture the diverse experiences, impressions and ideas of various stakeholder groups regarding the critical issue of plastic pollution in the Ganga Basin in Uttarakhand. The main focus was to understand their views with regard to present and anticipated policies, and with a



view to collect inputs on the structure of a policy recommendation paper on plastic waste management in the mountains. It is with these goals in mind that two FGDS were conducted in Srinagar, District Pauri Garhwal and in the town of Uttarkashi in district Uttarkashi on November 16 and November 17, 2021 respectively. The FDG of Srinagar was held in HNB Garhwal University and Uttarkashi's in Srishti Samajik Sansthan.

The two FGDs were attended by 42 and 39 people in attendance in Srinagar and Uttarkashi respectively (total 81) which was attended by elected representatives (urban and rural), village representatives, Vyapar Mandal (local business forum) functionaries, faith leaders, community-based organizations (NGOs), government officials, academicians, school owners and teachers, resort operators, senior citizens, college going students, youth artists and other participants. In order to develop a workable model of plastic free Ganga basin and appropriate plastic pollution mitigation strategy, the FGDs were based on the 8 (eight) pillar FGD framework developed by UNEP and TERI. These were the foundational pillars under which FGDS were held to capture aspects of plastic waste management.

The 8 pillars on which FGDs were based: - social pillar; policy, rules and regulations and implementation pillar, institutional framework pillar, economic and financing instrument pillar, research and data pillar.

The social pillar is meant to examine the forces that influence the social behavior towards sustainable consumption, waste generation and its management through awareness generation, source segregation, informal sector integration and others.



It was not a surprise to notice that the vast majority of inputs that came from the 80 plus participants across all age groups in Srinagar and Uttarkashi were a part of the first, social pillar. The policy, rules and regulations and implementation pillars largely look at government support in terms of the existing policies and their implementation. This pillar attracted quite a few inputs during the two FGDs given the engagement of most participants with government organizations and their functionaries.

The institutional framework pillar related to role and responsibilities led to invigorating conversations with particular reference to the role of Nagar Palikas in Srinagar and Uttarkashi. While it is true that the town-based Nagar Palika is the key local institution responsible for waste management, the participants were unaware about the role and responsibilities of other institutions like the Urban Development Directorate and/or the State Pollution Control Board.

The economic and financing instruments pillar encouraged several participants to come up with ideas on establishing linkages of waste with wealth, entrepreneurship and self-employment.

The research and data pillar looked at the component of research to strengthen plastic waste management. Not surprisingly, there was quite a bit of interest in this component in Srinagar due to the academic and research backgrounds of several participants.





रोजाना निकल रहा दो हजार टन कचरा, निस्तारण की व्यवस्था शून्य

देहरादून, 29 सितम्बर (स.ह.): पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में नदियों पर प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण व नदियों के माध्यम से समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर प्रभाव पर यूएनईपी की ओर से संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम पर गोष्ठी आयोजित की गई।

गोष्ठी की अध्यक्षता पूर्व संसदीय सदस्य सिक्किम पीडी राय और उपाध्यक्ष डॉ. आर डोभाल ने किया। गोष्ठी में पूर्व मुख्य सचिव उत्तराखंड एनएस नपलच्याल और विभिन्न शासकीय व अशासकीय सदस्यों ने भाग लिया। ऑनलाइन माध्यम से हुई गोष्ठी में यूएनईपी व आईएमआई वैज्ञानिकों ने प्रतिभाग किया। सचिव प्रदूषण कंट्रोल बोर्ड सुबुद्धि ने बताया कि उत्तराखंड में दो हजार टन प्रतिदिन कचरा पैदा हो रहा है, जिसका पूर्ण रूप से प्रसंस्करण व निस्तारण नहीं किया जा रहा है। वर्ल्ड वाइल्ड लाइफ

गोष्ठी में बढ़े रहे प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण पर जताई चिंता

इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ इंडिया से आई डॉ. रुचि बडोला ने कहा कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में विशेष तौर पर धार्मिक व पर्यटक स्थल से बड़ी मात्रा में प्लास्टिक नदियों से समुद्र की तलहटी में पहुंच रहा है। अरुण नौटियाल ने कहा कि उत्तराखंड जैसे पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में प्लास्टिक एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती बन गया है। जिससे निपटने के लिए राजनैतिक प्रतिबंधता व नीति की क्रियान्वयन करने के लिए संस्थाएं व जनता के प्रतिभाग की जरूरत है। गोष्ठी का संचालन बिनीता शाह व कृष्णा रौतेला ने किया। इस दौरान एस.टी.स लेप्चा, ज्योत्सना शिथलिंग, रसाइली, विजय कुमार, डॉ. पीपी बडोनी आदि मौजूद रहे।

हलचल

प्लास्टिक का समुद्र तक पहुंचना चिंताजनक

देहरादून। उत्तराखंड में प्रतिदिन करीब दो हजार टन कचरा पैदा हो रहा है। जिसका पूर्ण रूप से निस्तारण नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसके अलावा धार्मिक और पर्यटन स्थलों से प्लास्टिक नदियों के माध्यम से समुद्र की तलहटी तक पहुंच रहा है। जो एक बड़ी चुनौती बनता जा रहा है। यह बाते दून के एक निजी होटल में आयोजित गोष्ठी में विशेषज्ञों ने कहीं। जिसका विषय पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में नदियों पर प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण तथा नदियों के माध्यम से समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर प्रभाव था। गोष्ठी की अध्यक्षता तत्कालीन संसदीय सदस्य सिक्किम पीडी राय और यूकोस्ट के महानिदेशक डॉ. राजेंद्र डोभाल ने की। इस दौरान तत्कालीन मुख्य सचिव एनएस नपलच्याल, एसपी सुबुद्धि, डॉ. रुचि बडोला, अरुण नौटियाल थे।

लनकारी।

प्लास्टिक से फैल रहा है नदियों में कचरा

देहरादून। प्रदेश की नदियों में तेजी से प्लास्टिक कचरा फैल रहा है। इस पर लगाम लगाने की जरूरत है। बुधवार को संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम के तहत आयोजित गोष्ठी में यह बातें सामने आईं। गोष्ठी की अध्यक्षता पीडी राय (तत्कालीन संसदीय सदस्य सिक्किम) और उपाध्यक्ष डॉ. आर डोभाल ने की। गोष्ठी में एनएस नपलच्याल (तत्कालीन मुख्य सचिव) और विभिन्न शासकीय तथा अशासकीय सदस्यों ने हिस्सा लिया। इस मौके पर सचिव प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड एसपी सुबुद्धि, डॉ. रुचि बडोला, अरुण नौटियाल, बिनीता शाह, कृष्णा रौतेला, ज्योत्सना शिथलिंग, एसएस रसाइली, विजय कुमार, पीपी बडोनी, डॉ. डीपी उनियाल थे। ब्यूरो



रोजाना पैदा हो रहा दो हजार टन कचरा

सहारा न्यूज ब्यूरो देहरादून।

नदियों में प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण और नदियों के माध्यम से समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर प्रभाव विषय पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम (यूएनईपी) गोष्ठी आयोजित की गई।

बुधवार को एक होटल में आयोजित गोष्ठी में गंगा व उसकी सहायक नदियों के पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर चर्चा की गई। सिक्किम के पूर्व संसदीय सदस्य पीडी राय व यूकोस्ट के महानिदेशक डॉ. राजेंद्र डोभाल ने गोष्ठी की अध्यक्षता की। पूर्व मुख्य सचिव एनएस नपलच्याल आदि ने गोष्ठी में अतिरिक्त प्रतिभाग कर अपने विचार रखे।

उन्होंने प्लास्टिक से होने वाले प्रदूषण और इसके नुकसान पर अपने विचार रखे।

प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण से नदियों को पहुंच रहे नुकसान पर चर्चा



राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के एसके सुबुद्धि ने अपने विचार रखते हुए कहा कि राज्य में

लगभग दो हजार टन कचरा प्रतिदिन पैदा हो रहा है। इस कचरे का पूर्ण रूप से प्रसंस्करण व डिम्योजल नहीं किया जा रहा है। डा. रुचि बडोला ने कहा कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में विशेष तौर पर धार्मिक तथा पर्यटक स्थल से बड़े मात्रा में प्लास्टिक नदियों से समुद्र की तलहटी में पहुंच रहा है।

अरुण नौटियाल ने कहा कि उत्तराखंड जैसे पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में प्लास्टिक एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती बन गया है, जिससे निपटने के लिए राजनैतिक प्रतिबंधता व नीति को क्रियान्वयन करने की आवश्यकता है। गोष्ठी का संचालन बिनीता शाह व कृष्णा रौतेला ने किया। एसटीएस लेप्चा, ज्योत्सना शिथलिंग, एसएस रसाइली, विजय कुमार, डा.पीपी बडोनी, डा.डीपी उनियाल आदि ने भी गोष्ठी में अपने विचार रखे।

Consultation held on Plastic Pollution: Issues & Challenges in U'khand

By OUR STAFF REPORTER

DEHRADUN, 29 Sep: A consultation was held on 'Plastic Pollution: Issues and Challenges in Uttarakhand' at a local hotel on 28 September. The project is supported by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and is being partnered by the Integrated Mountain Initiative (IMI). The consultation was the inception meeting for the programme which is titled 'Counter Measure -2 (CM-2)'. The CM-2 objective is to study the policy gaps and counter measures in place for the burgeoning plastic waste in the mountains of Uttarakhand, primarily coming down in the tributaries of Ganga as well as Ganga itself.

The consultation was chaired by PD Rai (former MP, Siddain) who is also the President of IMI and is currently visiting Dehradun. The consultation was co-chaired by Dr R Dobhal, DG, UCOST, as well as Chairman SDFU, the state chapter of IMI.

The programme was attended by a number of government and non



government officials including NS Napaclhiyal (former CS, Uttarakhand) and others from the forest department, pollution control board, Garhwal University, Wildlife Institute of India, UCOST, SDFU, Waste Warriors, MAD, SPECS among others.

P Subbudhi, Secretary, Pollution Control Board of India, said that Uttarakhand produces 2000 tons of waste per day, of which about 2000 tons

is plastic waste. The plastic waste is currently not being totally processed or disposed of scientifically. This is a huge problem. Ruchi Badola from WIJ said that plastic waste disposal from the pilgrimage and from tourist spots is one of the biggest challenges as the plastic is carried down from the rivers to the seas. Anoop Nautiyal from SDC said that political will is missing from this sector and the implementation

of the policy with the support of the public is of paramount importance.

Dr Brijmohan Sharma of SPECS said that there are 10,000 rag pickers in Dehradun, alone, and if they were not active the city would become one gigantic mess, so they should be included as the most important stakeholders in this scenario.

The CM-2 programme will study the policy gaps, IEC material as well as the different

capacity building programmes which are presently being implemented. This will be implemented by IMI and SDFU in the state.

The programme was coordinated by Binita Shah, SDFU. Others present were STC Lepcha, Krishna Rautella, Dr GS Rawat, Dr PP Badoni, Garhwal University, Dr DP Uniyal, Dr Mishra, and Chirag from Waste Warriors among others.

BHEL's procurements through GeM see quantum jump

By OUR STAFF REPORTER HARIDWAR, 29 Sep: As part of Government of India's initiative towards enhanced transparency and ease of doing business, BHEL has been spearheading procurement of goods and services through the Government e-marketplace (GeM) portal, which is a Unified Public Procurement Portal for goods and services.

The company's procurement through GeM has crossed Rs 1,500 Crore in the first six months of the current fiscal, as against Rs 389 Crore in the entire 2020-21. Major procurements through GeM portal include Steel, Cement, Cables, various sub-assemblies, etc. The company was also ranked No. 1 among top 20 PSUs for procurements from this portal during the first quarter of the current year.

Significantly, BHEL is not only procuring goods and services through GeM, but is also registered as a 'Seller' for various products on the platform and is receiving orders from the same.

By driving procurements through GeM, the company is ensuring transparency and compliance with various Govt directives like General Financial Rules, CVC guidelines, Public Procurement Policy - Make in India, MSE, Startups, etc., thereby increasing ease and efficiency of procurement. These steps are also aimed at the nation's efforts towards an AtmaNirbhar Bharat.

Notably, the company is streamlining its procurement processes using data analytics, and ensuring substantial cost savings by scaling up procurement through GeM. The goal is to utilise data analytics through a single dashboard by every concerned BHEL employee.

This successful transition has been made possible through the collaborative efforts between GeM and BHEL and the company is now utilising this platform to further drive systemic changes for procurement within the organisation.

6 cops suspended after businessman dies during raid

GORAKHPUR (Uttar Pradesh), 29 Sep (IANS): Six Gorakhpur policemen have been suspended after a businessman from Kanpur was found dead following a police raid at a city hotel, where he was staying with two friends from Gurugram.

The Gorakhpur police said the man, identified as 36-year-old Manish Gupta, slipped during the routine police checking and injured himself.

However, one of Gupta's friends, Hardeep Singh Chauhan, who was staying with him in the hotel, alleged that the police brutally thrashed Gupta.

Gupta's wife Meenakshi and his father Nand Kishore, have also accused police of beating him.

Gorakhpur Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP) Vipin Tada, said that six policemen, including a station house officer, a chowki in-charge and four constables,

were suspended on Tuesday night in connection with the death of the Kanpur realtor.

"During a routine checking drive, police found that these three men were the only group who were from different places, but were staying together at the hotel. So, they were checked on the basis of suspicion. In the chaos caused by the police checking, one of the men slipped and suffered injuries. He was rushed to Baba Raghav Das Medical College, where he died. It was an accident," Tada said.

Hardeep told reporters that he along with his brother Pradeep Singh Chauhan, 32, and Gupta came to Gorakhpur to meet their friend Chandan Saini.

Hardeep said the three of them were sleeping when five to six policemen led by SHO of Ramgarh Tal police station, Jai Narain Singh, and chowki

in-charge of Phal Mandi, Akshay Mishra, knocked at their door and asked for their identity cards around midnight on Monday.

"I woke Manish up and asked him to give his card, but he objected to questioning at the odd hour. At this, the cops became aggressive and started searching our bags and belongings. I asked them why we were being treated like terrorists. At this, Jai Narain Singh and chowki in-charge Akshay Mishra, who I believe were drunk, threatened to send us to jail and started slapping us. They pushed me out after beating me. Then I saw them dragging Manish, who was in an unconscious state, with blood flowing from his head and face," Hardeep told reporters.

Gorakhpur is the home district of Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath.



Mapping Stakeholders of Plastic Value Chain in Upper Ganga Basin, Uttarakhand

Team SDFU in collaboration with IMI has been actively engaged on the issue of plastic waste management in Uttarakhand for several years. Annual clean ups like the Himalayan Clean-Up, frequent hosting of plastic waste centric seminars and education trips to the North East have bolstered the skills and knowledge of team SDFU in the plastic value chain in Uttarakhand. This knowledge and experience, along with the methodology references, has been utilized while firming up the stakeholder mapping for the plastic waste stakeholders on the Ganga basin.

In order to develop a workable model of plastic free Ganga basin and appropriate plastic pollution mitigation strategy, and as per the small-scale grant agreement (SGA) signed between the UNEP and its partner organizations, the SDFU during October 2021, conducted secondary research and a short study that aims to carry out stakeholder mapping, analysis of gaps in policies and practices and suggest a future road map.

As a first step in this direction, the SDFU team conducted a detailed stakeholder mapping. The key objectives of this exercise were: -

1. To identify the key stakeholder at various levels in the state of Uttarakhand associated with the plastic value chain.
2. To understand the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in mitigation of plastic pollution.
3. To bring various stakeholders on a common policy-practice platform so as to develop an effective governance system to be presented during the Mountain Legislator's Meet (MLM) at Darjeeling on 20th November, 2021.

The draft report “Review of Policy Recommendations under CounterMEASURE I, Stakeholder Mapping & Draft Pre-Consultation Outline” under the project “Develop Policy Outcome Scenarios & Paper on National Action Plan for tackling marine & riverine plastic pollution in India and CMS listed species” by TERI for UNEP has been a valuable source of methodology preparation for IMI and SDFU. The report depicted the mapping stages across the following 6 (six) different delivery stages.

1. Manufacturers/Production and Import
2. Policy/Service/Institutions
3. Waste Generation
4. Collection and Transportation
5. Waste Processing
6. Waste Disposal

The hybrid (physical and virtual both) “Plastic Pollution: Issues and Challenges in Uttarakhand” Inception Meet and Stakeholder Consultation conducted by UNEP, IMI, SDFU and partner organizations on Tuesday, September 28, 2021 at the Inderlok Hotel in Dehradun, Uttarakhand provided rich insights and focus from the perspective of stakeholder mapping on the Ganga basin in Uttarakhand that was one of the guiding factor for stakeholder mapping for the plastic value chain on the Ganga basin in Uttarakhand.

The IMI and SDFU team subsequently had a detailed, one on one conversation with Shri SP Subudhi, IFS and Member Secretary - Uttarakhand Environment Protection and Pollution Control Board (UEPPCB) on Friday, October 22, 2021.

UEPPCB with its head office in Dehradun and four regional offices in Roorkee, Dehradun, Haldwani and Kashipur are the prime regulator of all policies, laws and regulations for effective plastic waste management in Uttarakhand.

Shri Subudhi offered his perspectives across the entire plastic value chain encompassing the regulatory, plastic collection & disposal, research, NGO, recycle and awareness spectrums, that helped us validate many of our assumptions and existing stakeholder list.

A wide array of inputs was given by various state and central government officials. The presentations and subsequent brainstorming sessions were knowledgeable and provided clear inputs. Participation of several line agencies and state-wide experts with vast, on-ground experiences have also been a guiding factor for stakeholder mapping for the plastic value chain on the Ganga basin in Uttarakhand.

Consequently, Key stakeholders to implement policy on plastic waste management in upper Ganga Basin of Uttarakhand were identified and mapped under 21 different sub groups such as Government Line Agencies, Urban Local Bodies, Boards and Autonomous Bodies, District Administration, National Institutions, International Agencies and Local agencies. These stakeholders mapped are as below: -

Uttarakhand State Assembly & Elected Representatives

- 1. State Assembly Ministers & Members of Legislative Assemblies**
- 2. Mayor & Chairman/Chairwoman of Urban Local Bodies (ULB)**
- 3. ULB Councillors (Pradhan)**
- 4. Jila Panchayat, Kshetra Panchayat, Gram Panchayat Heads & Members**

Uttarakhand Government Departments

- 1. Urban Development Department**
- 2. Forest Department**
- 3. Panchayati Raj Department**



4. Tourism Department
5. Directorate of Environment, Conservation and Climate Change
6. Industry Department
7. Rural Development Department
8. Food & Drugs Department
9. Education Department
10. Health Department
11. Water Department (Jal Nigam & Jal Sansthan)
12. Suchna Vibhag (Information Department)

Urban Local Bodies/Cantt Boards

1. Urban Local Bodies (Nagar Nigam, Nagar Palika, Nagar Panchayat)
2. Cantonment Boards

Boards & Bodies

1. Uttarakhand Environment Protection & Pollution Control Board (UEPPCB)
2. Uttarakhand Tourism Development Board (UTDB)
3. Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam (GMVN)
4. Devasthanam Board
5. State Infrastructure & Industrial Development Corporation Uttarakhand Ltd (SIDCUL)

District Authorities

1. District Magistrate
2. State Program Management Group (SPMG), Namami Gange

Central Government Institutions

1. Wildlife Institute of India (WII)
2. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research - Indian Institute of Petroleum (CSIR-IIP)



3. Central Institute of Petrochemical Engineering & Technology (CIPET)
4. Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University
5. Door darshan & All India Radio (AIR)

Central Government Programs

1. National Mission for Clean Ganga (Namami Gange)

State Science & Research Bodies

1. Uttarakhand State Council for Science & Technology (UCOST)
2. Uttarakhand Space Application Centre (USAC)

Manufacturers, Producers & Brands

1. Plastic packaging manufacturers
2. Consumer Brands (Brand Audits & EPR)

Bulk Waste Generators

1. Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs)
2. Residential schools, colleges and all other educational institutions
3. Vyapar Mandals
4. Hotels, Ashrams & Restaurants
5. shopping malls & Supermarkets

NGOs & Domain Experts

1. Ms. Jyotsna Sitling, IFS
2. Mr. Vipin Kumar, Plastic Expert
3. Mr. Durgesh Raturi, Upcycling Expert
4. Waste Warriors
5. Do Not Trash (DNT)
6. Society of Pollution & Environmental Conservation Scientists (SPECS)
7. Making A Difference (MAD)
8. Social Development for Communities (SDC) Foundation



Religious Institutions

1. Faith leaders
2. Ashrams

Global Agencies

1. UNDP
2. GIZ
3. UNEP

Waste Collection Stakeholders

1. Ramky
2. A2Z

Informal Sector

1. Waste Pickers
2. Kadiwalas
3. Consolidators

Registered Recyclers

1. Haridwar region
2. Udham Singh Nagar region

Defence Establishments

1. Indian Military Academy (IMA)
2. Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)
3. Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

Tourism Associations

1. Uttarakhand Hotel Association
2. Indian Mountaineering Foundation (IMF)
3. Adventure Tour Operators Association of India (ATOAI)

Industry Associations

1. Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
2. PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry
3. Industries Association of Uttarakhand (IAU)
4. Food Processing Association of Uttarakhand
5. Pharma Association of Uttarakhand

Public Health and Community Associations

1. Indian Medical Association (IMA)
2. Indian Dental Association
3. Schools Association
4. Print, TV and Online Media

Entrepreneurial Promotion

1. StartUp Cell, Govt. of Uttarakhand

Today, even with a lot of good intentions a lot of the work is taking place in silos. What is needed is an anchoring role and an anchoring institution that can weave together and bring all players on one single, unified platform.

Uttarakhand, given the special significance that it holds for millions across the country and across the world offers immense opportunities to put together a plastic waste management model that can be a template for other regions to follow. Uttarakhand is a unique land given its wide geographical diversity with mountains, glaciers, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, rivers, forests, valleys, hillside villages, towns and bustling cities in the plains. Its economic character and social fabric with tourism, education, environmentalism, spirituality and nationalism (for instance, thousands are in the armed and paramilitary forces) makes Uttarakhand a dynamic state that is on the go. Yet, with all its promises and potential, plastic waste and its management remain a mammoth challenge.

It is thus important to evaluate recommendations in Uttarakhand from the holistic lens of the mountains and the plains.

1. **Segregation** is the basis for any waste management program, policy and/or practice. Segregation levels remain abysmally low in Uttarakhand. One of the first steps perhaps then is to ensure that communities, businesses and authorities deeply and clearly understand their duties and responsibilities. Each stakeholder in the state has a role to play, each role as important as the other. Until the time we don't enforce, and then start practicing segregation as a habit; our efforts at plastic waste management will remain patchy at best. Thus, segregation should be the holy grail around which Uttarakhand needs to build its strong and sustainable edifice of plastic waste management.

2. Uttarakhand needs to have **citizen and tourist friendly infrastructure**. A lot of the work has to happen around both the hardware as well as the software of plastic waste. We have examples to observe, to get inspired from. The nation-wide Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has done wonders with both building toilets and facilitating behavior change. It has widely preached and practiced nudge theory. Similar efforts at creating suitable infrastructure and then creating a jan-andolan, a people's movement is the need of the hour.

3. The state and the Ganga basin **need adequate resources to implement solutions**. Often, resources are scarce and unavailable. This can be partly offset by introducing the concept of "polluter pays principle" at an individual level by introducing "eco cess" for tourists and pilgrims. The entire process needs to be simple, easy to implement and free of loopholes to plug leakages.



An eco-cess of this nature will empower state authorities to embark on ambitious programs of plastic waste management. It can provide them much needed resources that can then be deployed to make their regions plastic free.

Brainstorming the communication strategy under CM-II & Plastic pollution on Ganga

A virtual zoom meeting was held to form a communication strategy under CM-II & plastic pollution on Ganga on 4th February 2022 under the chairmanship of Ms. Binita Shah, Secretary, SDFU. The meeting session began with a welcome address by Ms. Binita Shah, with the introduction on SDFU and IMI and the work it had undertaken in the field of Sustainable Development so far. The FGDs and their outcomes in Srinagar and Uttarkashi were also discussed and talked about.

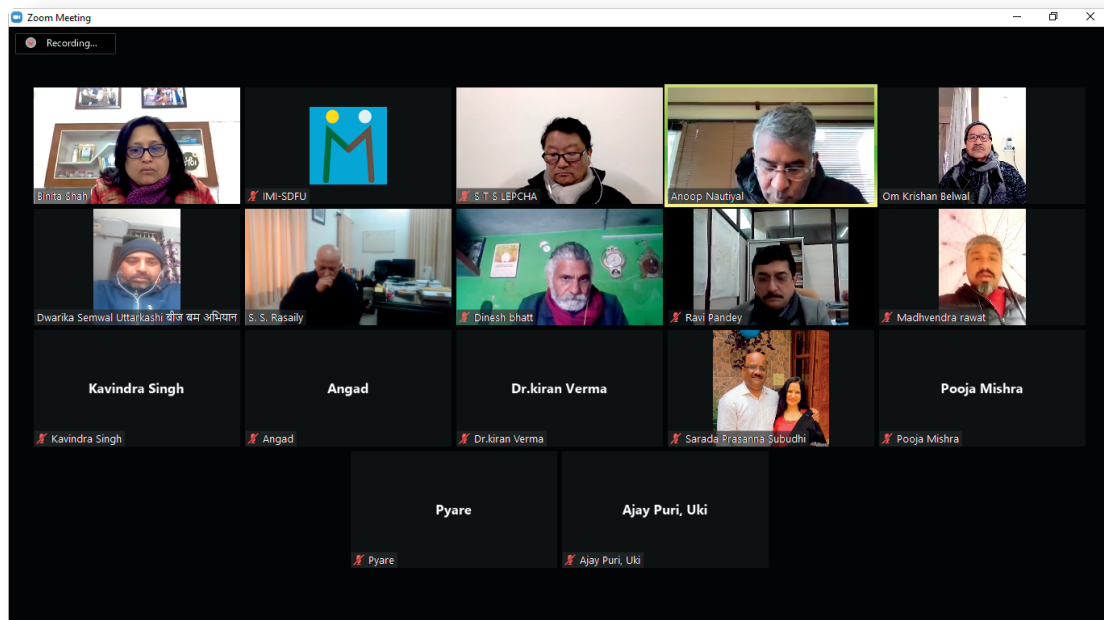
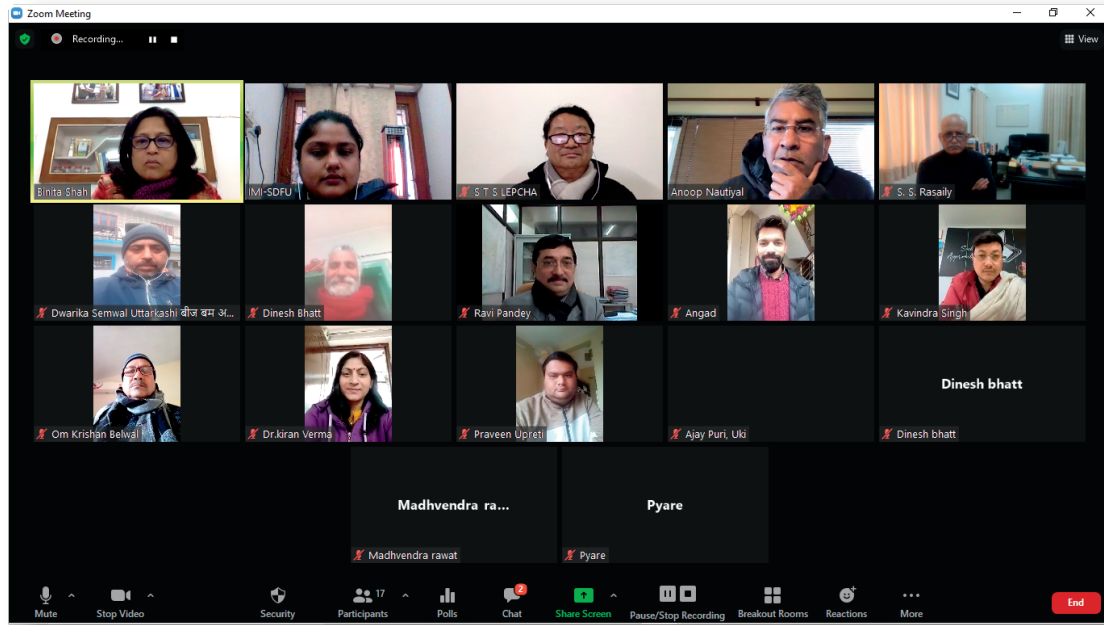
The meeting began with an open discussion given by various participants. Shri Vaibhav Singh, DFO, Uttarkashi, stressed upon the solid waste management and Jan Jagruti Programme. He mentioned, that under local town bodies August Muni & Rudraprayag town, in urban the local urban bodies and Nagar palikas were well organized aware people and work door to door activities for solid waste management but meanwhile in rural areas Nagar palikas are not so well organized. Zilla panchayat and Swachalaya Bibhag is doing some waste management but uptake is there for door-to-door collection and providing dustbin, but there is no use of dustbin. An argument regarding the ban on usage of plastics in religious places was also brought. The key of “waste to wealth” was also brought in along with importance of identification of ragpickers by Self-Help Groups and citizen awareness on waste segregation was equally essential.



The role of students, general public and religious places was essential to spread the message of waste management and importance of waste segregation at source. The brainstorming session also brought in project AVIRAL, whose main focus is to reduce plastic waste in ganga basin, working with municipalities of Haridwar and Rishikesh. The project had three components: Awareness & Generation, Capacity Building of municipalities and infrastructure enhancement. The importance of waste segregation, through wall paintings to aware the general public, use of jingles etc. is also a great mode of communication for awareness creation. In stakeholder case, the municipalities have the prime responsibilities, however, the involvement of local people, and establishing an effective and yielding communication with them would be the biggest tool for the success of solid waste management.

The main challenge is seen in the waste management in rural areas which are otherwise clean. The waste generated in home stays and other tourist encouraging establishments do have waste collection mechanism which though is inefficiently managed. A collaboration with Gram Panchayats to track the direction and the movement of waste generated needs to be tracked so as to avoid its arbitrary dumping eventually harming the ecology. A suggestion of collaboration of NSS and SDFU was provided for awareness spread regarding the message of waste management.

Communication is the only way to inspire people into masses. Hammering is very important in promotion through radio because in print media only one way of communication and people forget easily. Use of social media is equally essential for awareness generation in this regard. A quick and focused communication strategy for a fruitful outcome is needed, with stress upon monitoring of the progress made in that direction.





Sustainable Mountain Development Summit-X

The Integrated Mountain Initiative's Sustainable Mountain Development Summit (SMDS) X was organized in the Darjeeling - Kalimpong Hills for 2021 on 18th-20th November and hosted by the Darjeeling Himalaya Initiative (DHI) and Integrated Mountain Initiative (IMI). The theme of SMDS X is "Towards One Health: Making our mountains resilient". The summit brings together mountain people of the Indian Himalaya Region (IHR). SMDS is hosted in a different mountain state each year with the first one being held in Nainital, Uttarakhand in 2011.

SMDS brings together a diverse group of stakeholders to discuss relevant themes warranting immediate attention of the mountains. Recommendations emerging from these summits are pursued by IMI subsequently for actionable outputs that include the Meet of the Mountain States with key policy makers. The Mountain Legislators' Meet and the Indian Himalayan Youth Summit are two events which are integral components of SMDS.

Objectives and Outcomes/outputs

The key objectives for SMDS X :

1. To advocate for resilient and sustainable policies and programmes in the IHR in averting future impacts of climate change, disasters and pandemics
2. To share knowledge and inform policy and decision makers about the interconnectedness of the selected themes and the importance of One Health approaches in all aspects of development in the IHR

Some of the outcomes and outputs to achieve are:

1. White/Strategy Papers to be developed targeted at policy makers, practitioners, donor agencies and key stakeholders engaged in the IHR
2. Policy recommendations/inputs for the policy makers in the IHR to include One Health approach in key development sectors
3. Plan of actions to be identified and chalked out for the post summit phase based on the deliberations of the pre-summit and the summit outputs
4. Pilot actions projects to be identified for implementation in collaboration with IMI chapters along identification of Key knowledge gaps that shall be studied, commissioned or designed with key funding partners across the IHR

Thematic Areas under discussion

- **One Health response to Zoonosis**

It indicates an infectious disease that is shared between animals and humans. Zoonoses involve an interface between animals both domestic and wild, humans and their shared environment. The rapid transformation of the shared environment in the form of biodiversity and habitat loss, land-use change, exploitation of natural resources, unsustainable development, human behavior and climate change hugely influence disease emergence. One health recognizes this interconnectedness between people, animals, and their shared ecosystem to prescribe an effective way to address health issues at the human- animal-environment interface, through interdisciplinary and inter-sectoral collaboration approach. IHR with its specificities such as inaccessibility, fragility, marginality and rich biodiversity, is vulnerable to environmental changes and accompanying alterations. The IHR was neither spared by the COVID-19 pandemic, nor by many

other zoonoses. Hence, it is important to understand the adequacies, infrastructural capacities and preparedness of the mountains to contain the vagaries of zoonoses, prevent and control them with a One Health approach. This session would have the following discussion points:

a. Prevalence and extent of Zoonoses in IHR: In the last 2-3 decades, many diseases in India have re-emerged with vast spatial distribution. This applies to the IHR too. For instance, the resurgence of scrub typhus since 2004 in Himachal Pradesh, Darjeeling, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Sikkim. Thus, it would be important to discuss the current prevalence and trends of zoonotic diseases in the IHR with a focus on emerging and re-emerging diseases. This would allow an understanding for prioritization of diseases and action in the IHR.

b. One Health implementation in IHR: India is coming up with policies and initiatives to combat Zoonoses, with a strong commitment to mainstream One Health. Discussions will include relevant policies, adequate capacity and infrastructure to be operational and benefit from the interdisciplinary and multi-sectoral collaboration. In this context, it would be worthwhile to discuss the required preparedness and challenges, in infrastructure, capacity building, policies, and awareness in the IHR for combating zoonoses through One Health. Mountains with their specificities of being inaccessible, marginalized, and far from power centres will require mountain-specific attention to combat these challenges.

c. Knowledge gaps on zoonoses outbreaks in IHR: A large body of research, and publications exist on zoonoses from India. However, these are restricted to specific disciplines and do not elucidate the drivers of outbreaks from the ecological, climatic,

a. and socioeconomic perspectives. In view of this it is important to discuss these knowledge gaps on holistically understanding emergence and re-emergence of zoonoses in the IHR to prioritize action and required resources to fill these existing gaps.

- **Sustainable Food systems**

IHR covers 17% of the total geographic area of India and supports 4% of the country's population. Of this about 70% of IHR population is rural and thus agrarian. Farming in the hills and mountains was traditionally for subsistence, especially as part of the communities' food system. However, this has changed over the years to more commercial or cash crop farming to enhance the livelihoods of mountain communities. Agriculture in the mountains faces many challenges due to topography, top soil erosion, monsoon dependence, small land holding access to markets, lack of infrastructure (storage, transport), lack of mountain friendly mechanization tools, crop depredation by wildlife⁸ and larger issues of out migration, economic changes and youth aspirations¹⁰. These are all exacerbated by the impacts of climate change leading to hydrometeorological incidents, long dry spells in winter, and natural disasters^{11,12}. The COVID-19 lockdown has added a series of challenges and vulnerabilities to the existing situation in the IHR. The IHR has a rich diversity of food cultures from cultivated, foraged and pastoral agroecology which include culinary processes, preparation and preservation. This diversity has provided nutritional security and livelihoods to mountain people. However, mountain food cultures are fast eroding with the onslaught of the food industry, globalization and homogenization of food and taste. This has impacted the agrobiodiversity, traditional knowledge and practices of food, loss of dietary diversity and nutritional security.

Dietary shifts that are highlighted by “packaged and processed food markets have doubled in India with the overall per capita sales going from USD 31.3 in 2012 to USD 57.7 in 2018”¹³ and have deep ramifications on health and livelihoods across the IHR. This change is corroborated by the Himalayan Clean-up data since 2018 which have consistently shown that plastic packaging from food and drinks are the top trashed items. Changing food trends are therefore not only resulting in poor health with increasing consumption of nutrition deficient packaged food with excess sugar and salt, but also the problematic plastic packaging leading to a waste crisis in the mountains. A food system approach in the IHR is essential to approach these issues because poverty, isolation, remoteness, limited access to markets, services, environment degradation, climate change impacts and more recently COVID-19 pandemic make food and nutritional security of mountain people of paramount importance. To ensure mountain people are in the forefront of building back better it is imperative to have a sustainable food systems approach in the mountains¹⁴. Further, delving into the importance of food security, safety and sovereignty, will identify urgent steps required for conserving the rich food cultural landscapes of the IHR for Himalayan resilience. Some of the mountain specific actions which are in line with the UN Food.

The points under discussion under this revolved around, sustainable land use practices, Diversification of Livelihoods, policy coherence and inclusive participation in decision making.

- **Biodiversity and ecosystem for human health**

The IHR is exceedingly rich in biodiversity. For instance, 8000 species of flowering plants, (\cong 50% in India) with 675 edibles and nearly 1740 species of medicinal value are found here. These mountain ecosystems generate a diverse set of ecosystem services for human wellbeing. Areas with permanent snow cover and glaciers are sources of thousands of large and small rivers and also act as water reservoirs and serve upstream and downstream communities. COVID-19 pandemic has shown the vulnerabilities of public health across the world due to unsustainable biodiversity management. According to the IPBES report at least five new diseases are emerging every year and any one of these can spread and become a pandemic like COVID 19. Large scale and intense exploitation of the environment leading to loss of biodiversity and degradation ecosystems are driven by land-use change, land degradation, agricultural expansion and intensification, urbanization, wildlife trade and consumption.

Disaster events set back communities from their development trajectory, affecting their well-being and in the long run threatening socio-ecological resilience. The IHR is a multi-hazard landscape with a history of catastrophic disasters with grave impacts on lives, livelihoods and assets. Development and defense infrastructure investments and land cover change and degradation play key roles in accentuating disasters that are further exacerbated by the climate. The indirect and long term socio-economic and ecological losses of disaster in the mountains go unaccounted and unaddressed and the weak social security infrastructure in the mountains are further challenged with disasters. Marginal communities face further setbacks.



This called for discussions on enabling environment for policy development to develop One Health Approach in the IHR region, restoration of mountain landscapes for biodiversity and ecosystems, identification of various knowledge gaps.

- **Governance that promotes one health**

The Indian Himalayan Region has a rich institutional tradition of governance that has brought together people and the land under management regimes and norms as well as taken forward demands of greater environmental stewardship. Local self-governance of the PRI, ULBs Autonomous Councils and traditional institutions play an important role in the development pathways of the communities. These empowered local self-government institutions offer great opportunities for the actualization of One Health at a local level as they are already spearheading many key Acts and Missions. Convergence the “buzz” word makes it possible to go beyond sectoral silos which is the key to the One Health approach.

The matters under discussions are, creating a cross sector learning environment, institutional analysis for One Health and involvement of Local government institution in the initiative.

4th Indian Himalayan Youth Summit 2021

The youth representatives of the IHR were an integral part of the SMDS-X discussions. A special concluding session was facilitated to collate the voices of the youth that was integrated into the concluding valedictory session. A series of youth-led pre-summit events would be organized across the IHR for contextual and deeper reflection on the subthemes.



Food is central to our existence. It embodies our history, culture, values, lifestyle and beliefs. The food cultures of the IHR have evolved as a result of traditions, traditional knowledge, ethnicity, climatic conditions, access and availability of food crops, religion, food taboos and socio-economics of each region. With the above idea in mind, Indian Himalayan Photography contest 2021, under the theme: 'Food Cultures of Indian Himalayan Regions' was organized.

Mountain legislators meet 2021

A highlight of the Sustainable Mountain Summits, is the Mountain Legislators' Meet, that brings together elected representatives of the IHR states to discuss relevant issues. This SMDS-X too brought together legislators from the IHR states to discuss on One Health with a key focus around plastic pollution and its impacts thereof, to lead to a policy recommendation on plastic waste specifically for the mountains.













4th
RST FORUM
DR. RAGHUNANDAN SINGH TOLIA FORUM

**KEEPING OUR MOUNTAINS
 RESILIENT**
past and our future

FRIDAY 24th DECEMBER 2021
10:00 am - 2:00 pm
 HOTEL PACIFIC & ZOOM WEBINAR

<p>10:15-10:20 Welcome address & Introduction Dr. G S Rawat (Treasurer SDFU)</p>	<p>10:20-10:25 Prayer & Song Ms. Gaatha Negi</p>	<p>10:30-11:45 Keeping our Mountains Resilient 'Voices from the Youth' Moderated by Mr. Anoop Nautiyal (member SDFU) & Mr. Gaurav Juyal</p>
<p>TEA BREAK</p>		
<p>12:00 Noon Welcome address Dr. Rajendra Dobhal (President SDFU)</p>	<p>12:10 Context setting and Background Mr. Krishna Rautela (Member SDFU)</p>	
<p>12:15 RST Memorial Lecture</p>	<p>Mr. N Ravi Shankar (former Chief Secretary, Uttarakhand & Chancellor DIT) Uttarakhand @ 25_Role of grassroots organisations in the state's development chaired by Prof. A N Purohit remarks by Mr N S Nepalchayal * Dr. B K Joshi * Dr. B S Burfal</p>	
<p>13:00 SMDS 10: A report Ms. Binita Shah (Secretary SDFU)</p>	<p>13:15 Take Away 'Voices from Youth' Mr. Krishna Rautela (Member SDFU)</p>	<p>13:30 Vote of Thanks Ms. Binita Shah (Secretary SDFU)</p>
<p>13:40 LUNCH</p>		

organised by



**SUSTAINABLE
 DEVELOPMENT
 FORUM
 UTTARANCHAL**

contact us @ 72480 56544



The annual event, R.S. Tolia Forum, was organized by SDFU on 24th December 2021, at Hotel Pacific, Dehradun. It was the 4th edition of the event this year.

RST Forum (RS Tolia, Forum) was started as a knowledge vertical to commemorate the vision of Dr RS Tolia, a legendary scholar-administrator, RTI activist and a lover of mountains and forests. Dr. R S Tolia was a great institution builder, and his tenure as the first FRDC of Uttarakhand, and later as the CS and the CIC of the state are notable for the several initiatives that have stood the test of time. After Dr. Tolia 's untimely demise, a number of activities were started by his fellow colleagues to continue his legacy and vision forward. A few institutions have been named after him and some have dedicated awards after him.

The Sustainable Development Forum Uttaranchal (SDFU), founded by Dr Tolia and fellow mountain development thinkers of Uttarakhand, brings together persons from different walks of life, discusses the development concerns of the mountain areas and catalyzes action from the various stakeholders. SDFU and literature festival Valley of Words (VOW) hosted the first few editions of the RST Forum, which promoted Development Literature and Development Dialogue. It was an attempt to create that space for Development Literature in mainstream and initiate Development Dialogue among all the stakeholders. Event also hosted Craft Exhibition to showcase the best of Himalayan Creative Industries and their role in pushing the economy and potential to generate livelihoods.

Due to COVID pandemic, the RST Forum could not be organized at the same scale in recent years. In order to revive this important forum, SDFU has decided to start with a hybrid model event this year, with a vision to organize a full-scale event next year.

The theme of the forum was, 'Keeping our Mountains Resilient' Past and our Future. The Forum had a key note address and an event involving the youth of Uttarakhand from different walk titled 'Keeping our Mountains Resilient' Voices from the Youth. The physical event was organized at the venue and virtually through ZOOM. The event is also available on YouTube and Facebook broadcast.







Our Partners and Supporters

We express our deepest gratitude to all are partners and supporters for their valuable partnership in making our endeavors a great success.





Auditor's Report & Balance Sheet



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 2022 & Income / Expenditure Account for the period as at 31st March 2022 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. Those 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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Haryana - 122018
t. 0124 4301908
0124 6541114



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.



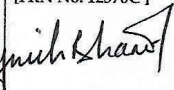



Place: Dehradun
Dated: 01-09-2022

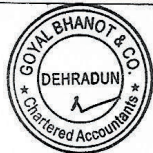
For Goyal Bhanot & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 012376C

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



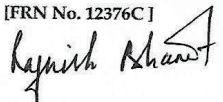



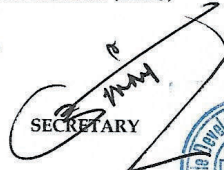

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FORUM UTTARANCHAL (SDFU)
5/6, NEW 25, LANE NO 03, TEG BAHADUR ROAD, DEHRADUN - 248001 (UTTARAKHAND)
BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH 2022

PARTICULARS	Sch No	2021-22	2020-21
LIABILITIES			
CAPITAL FUND	A	10,93,930.00	15,93,930.00
EARMARKED FUND	B	-	-
GENERAL FUND	C	2,48,845.36	2,30,052.16
CURRENT LIABILITIES	D	74,500.00	2,00,000.00
Total Rs.....		14,17,275.36	20,23,982.16
ASSETS			
PROPERTY PLANT & EQUIPMENTS	E	60,016.00	34,960.00
CURRENT ASSETS - Bank - UBI Account No 60260201005552		13,57,259.36	19,89,022.16
Total Rs.....		14,17,275.36	20,23,982.16
Notes To Accounts "As Per Our Separate Report of Even Date"	F		
FOR GOYAL BHANOT & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS [FRN No. 12376C]		FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FORUM UTTARANCHAL (SDFU)	
 CA RAJNISH BHANOT [FCA, PARTNER] [M No. 402787]	 CHAIRMAN	 SECRETARY	
UDIN: 22402787AFUXIH3452 Date: 01-09-2022 Place: Dehradun			

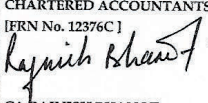



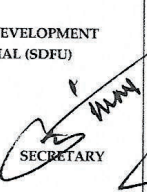





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FORUM UTTARANCHAL (SDFU)
5/6, NEW 25, LANE NO 03, TEG BAHADUR ROAD, DEHRADUN - 248001 (UTTARAKHAND)
INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 2022

PARTICULARS	2021-22	2020-21
Income		
Grants Received	3,64,000.00	15,00,000.00
Prior Period Item	1,40,000.00	-
Bank Interest	44,938.00	9,262.00
Total (A) Rs....	5,48,938.00	15,09,262.00
Utilization/Expenditure		
Recurring Expenses		
Meeting & Workshop	-	5,05,895.00
RST Forum Expenses	1,07,021.00	-
Printing & Stationery	3,600.00	9,286.00
Accomadation Expenses	-	22,700.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	21,559.00	21,700.00
Consultancy Fees	65,000.00	40,520.00
Office Expenses	-	81,241.00
Postage & Courier	-	4,975.00
Salary/Honararium	5,000.00	2,40,000.00
Project Expenses		2,25,000.00
FDG Consultancy Expenses	1,45,000.00	
FDG Expenses	86,900.00	
UNEP Stakeholder	67,470.00	
Adminstrative Expenses		
Audit Fees	-	9,440.00
Travelling Expenses	7,462.00	33,898.00
Bank Charges	188.80	64.90
Accounting Charges	-	60,000.00
Depreciation	20,944.00	8,740.00
Total (B) Rs....	5,30,144.80	12,63,459.90
Surplus transfer to General Fund (A -B)	18,793.20	2,45,802.10
"As Per Our Separate Report of Even Date"		
FOR GOYAL BHANOT & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS [FRN No. 12376C]  CA RAJNISH BHANOT [FCA, PARTNER] [M No. 402787]  Date: 01-09-2022 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 - 249001 (UTTARAKHAND)
RECEIPT & PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 2022

PARTICULARS	2021-22	2020-21
Opening Balance as on 01-04-2021		
Bank - UBI Account No 60260201005552	19,89,022.16	40,930.06
Cash in Hand		
Receipts during the period	-	15,37,250.00
Grant Received	3,64,000.00	15,00,000.00
Membership Fee	-	-
Bank Interest	44,938.00	9,262.00
Expenses Payable	-	2,00,000.00
Total Rs....	23,97,960.16	32,87,442.06
Payment during the period		
Meeting & Workshop	-	5,05,895.00
RST Forum Expenses	1,07,021.00	-
Printing & Stationery	3,600.00	9,286.00
Accomadation Expenses	-	22,700.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	21,559.00	21,700.00
Consultancy Fees	65,000.00	40,520.00
Office Expenses	-	81,241.00
Postage & Courier	-	4,975.00
Salary	5,000.00	2,40,000.00
Project Expenses		2,25,000.00
FDG Consultancy Expenses	1,30,500.00	
FDG Expenses	86,900.00	
Expenditure for Earmarked Fund	5,00,000.00	
UNEP Stakeholder	67,470.00	
Administrative Expenses		
Audit Fees	-	9,440.00
Travelling Expenses	7,462.00	33,898.00
Bank Charges	188.80	64.90
Accounting Charges	-	60,000.00
Capital Expenditure		
Computer & Peripherals	46,000.00	43,700.00
Total Rs....	10,40,700.80	12,98,419.90
Closing Balance as on 31-03-2022		
Bank - UBI Account No 60260201005552	13,57,259.36	19,89,022.16
"As per Foot Note on the Balance Sheet of Even Date"		
FOR GOYAL BHANOT & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS [ERN No. 12376C]  CA RAJNISH BHANOT [FCA, PARTNER] [M No. 402787] 	FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FORUM UTTARANCHAL (SDFU)  CHAIRMAN 	 SECRETARY 
Date: 01-09-2022 Place: Dehradun		

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FORUM UTTARANCHAL (SDFU)
5/6, NEW 25, LANE NO 03, TEG BAHADUR ROAD, DEHRADUN - 248001 (UTTARAKHAND)
SCHEDULE 'A' FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET
CORPUS / CAPITAL FUND

PARTICULARS	2021-22	2020-21
Opening Balance	15,93,930.00	56,680.00
Add: Received During The Year	-	15,37,250.00
Less: Transfer During The Year	5,00,000.00	
Total Rs.....	10,93,930.00	15,93,930.00



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)
SCHEDULE 'B' FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET
EARMARKED FUND

PARTICULARS	2021-22	2020-21
Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Received During The Year	5,00,000.00	-
Less: Utilized During The Year	5,00,000.00	-
Total Rs.....	-	-

SCHEDULE 'C' FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET
GENERAL FUND

PARTICULARS	2021-22	2020-21
Opening Balance	2,30,052.16	(15,749.94)
Total in Rs...	2,30,052.16	(15,749.94)
Less: Surplus/ Deficit transfer from Income & Expenditure	18,793.20	2,45,802.10
Total Rs.....	2,48,845.36	2,30,052.16

SCHEDULE 'D' FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET
CURRENT LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS

PARTICULARS	2021-22	2020-21
Sundry Creditors	60,000.00	60,000.00
Salary Payable	-	1,40,000.00
TDS Payable	14,500.00	-
Total Rs.....	74,500.00	2,00,000.00

FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
 FORUM UTTARANCHAL (SDFU)



[Signature]
 CHAIRMAN

[Signature]
 SECRETARY



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FORUM UTTARANCHAL (SDFU)
5/6, NEW 25, LANE NO 03, TEG BAHADUR ROAD, DEHRADUN - 248001 (UTTARAKHAND)
PROPERTY PLANT EQUIPMENT AS ON 31.03.2022
SCHEDULE 'E'

(Amount in Rs.)

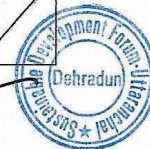
Sr. No.	Particulars	Gross Block			Closing Balance	Rate of Dep	Depreciation for the year	WDV as on 31/03/2022
		Opening Balance as on 01/04/2021	Additions during the year					
			Ist Half	IInd Half				
	Plant and Machinery							
i	Laptop	26,000.00	-	-	26,000.00	40%	10,400.00	15,600.00
ii	Printer	8,960.00			8,960.00	15%	1,344.00	7,616.00
iii	Computer & Peripherals			46,000.00	46,000.00	40%	9,200.00	36,800.00
	TOTAL	34,960.00	-	46,000.00	80,960.00		20,944.00	60,016.00



FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FORUM UTTARANCHAL (SDFU)

[Signature]
CHAIRMAN

[Signature]
SECRETARY





**Sustainable Development
Forum Uttarakhand (SDFU)**



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<https://sdfu.in>