

TWENTY SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT 2013-2014



Chirag

Central Himalayan Rural Action Group

Go to the people,  
Live among them,  
Learn from them,  
Love them.  
Start with what they know.  
Build on what they have.  
But of the best leaders,  
When their task is accomplished,  
Their work is done,  
The people all remark,  
'We have done it ourselves'.

Chinese proverb



## **Our vision**

To be a catalyst for the creation of a society rooted firmly in the principles of dignity, justice and solidarity.

## **Our mission**

Chirag's mission is to improve the quality of life of rural people - especially the poor and women - in the Central Himalaya. We try to do this through interventions in health, education and natural resource management, and by providing access to diversified livelihood options. We promote the sustainable ownership and management of common resources by the community.

## THE YEAR IN RETROSPECT

Change! Glorious Change! It has been literally pouring change on us over the past year or so. The Chairperson and Founder Mr. Kanai Lall or Kanai da as he was affectionately called, who has been the driving force behind Chirag's evolution breathed his last. We continue to draw inspiration from his vision and values but not to hear his sonorous voice or have his reassuring presence amongst us feels rather strange. The governing board got a fresh look to it with a new chairperson and a new vice chairperson. Some of the old guards who have been at the helm for over a decade and a half, stepped down to make way for a couple of new faces. We saw three executive directors during the course of the year bringing in their own distinctive approach, style and vision. All this must have felt like a tornado to the staff who had enjoyed stability and consistency in vision and direction with Rajesh at the helm for 5 years and then Madhavan for the next 8 with Kanai da's presence and guidance all along. It is a tribute to the grit and tenacity of the staff that they withstood the upheavals with equanimity and came out with flying colours. Despite the obvious sense of instability, I was amazed at the amount of support and affection that I received from the team in such a short span of time.

The year witnessed a major catastrophe in the form of Uttarakhand disaster on a scale which was unprecedented. Thousands of people lost their lives and millions worth of property was lost or damaged. The eastern region of Kumaun comprising the Pithoragarh district was severely affected. Chirag rose to the occasion and participated actively in relief work. Though our efforts were small compared to the magnitude of the disaster, it gave us immense satisfaction to be able to help some families in rebuilding their lives.

The year marked new beginnings in a number of spheres. We witnessed a plethora of innovative programmes of strategic importance. We are well on our way to developing a comprehensive understanding of the geo-hydrology of Kumaun Himalaya. The project which we initiated this year in partnership with Arghyam, will give us significant understanding of the hydrology which revitalizes the numerous springs which are the lifeline of the region. This will help us in playing a strategic role in the management and recharge of springs in the region and in policy advocacy. The year also marked our entry into Pithoragarh district where we initiated a livelihood project for the rehabilitation of the disaster hit villages in partnership with Himmotthan. It was a beginning of a new chapter with a new location, new office, new community and most importantly new challenges. We started a new journey in the area of rural energy in collaboration with Duke University. We experimented with a number of carefully selected cookstoves with an

objective of reducing fuelwood consumption, reduced emission and improvement in respiratory health. This marks the beginning of a significant journey in making rural energy safer, more efficient and environmentally sustainable for Uttarakhand as a whole. To strengthen the livelihoods programme we initiated the process of setting up a small fruit processing unit with support from the small grants programme of UNDP. The project aims to procure and process 'C' grade fruit which otherwise fetches next to nothing for the farmers in the market. This unit will eventually be run and managed by Kumaun Grameen Udyog (KGU). Kumaun Grameen Udyog continued to do the good work of promoting and marketing rural produce creating livelihoods for the local community. The profit goes in supporting primary education and health programmes. A unique model which has few parallels in the country. The relationship with our existing partners like Himmotthan Society, Ernst and Young Foundation, Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT), Room to Read, Rajeshwar & Susheela Dayal Charitable Trust, NABARD, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) deepened with new programmes or extension of the existing programmes.

The need of the region has been changing rapidly over the years and some of the issues which were relevant a decade or two ago are no longer as relevant while new issues have emerged which require closer attention. We have initiated the process of revisiting our interventions and fine tuning them to the current requirements. As an organisation we probably need to focus on our core strengths, constantly innovate and develop viable models. This will enable us to work as a resource organisation and impact government policy in the state. The donor profile has been undergoing a significant change. From predominantly foreign funding till less than a decade ago, most of our funding is now from domestic sources. Moreover with the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) bill in place, corporates will increasingly play a crucial role in social development in the country. We need to prepare ourselves for this rapidly changing scenario. We also need to invest more in training and capacity building of our human resources.

However I am convinced that it is the Chirag team and its deep roots in the region is our real strength. Together we have stood the test of time and will rise to the occasion whenever the situation demands.

Ujjal Ganguly  
Executive Director

September 2014

## OVERVIEW

Change is inevitable. It is a part and parcel of life. However the pace and intensity of change over the past decade or so has thrown up serious challenges. The Uttarakhand tragedy was a sharp reminder of what mindless construction under the guise of 'development' can do.

Closer home, the area and the community that we have been working with, are witnessing rapid change. The young generation is no longer interested in agriculture as it does not meet their aspirations. With significant growth of tourism in the region, land prices have soared and it makes more sense to sell the land than to grow crops on it. However with education being inadequate to give them suitable employment, the youths are getting squashed between their aspirations and finding means to sustain them. How do we make agriculture more remunerative by reducing the cost of cultivation and improving market access? Or should we focus on creating alternative livelihood options for the youths

With reduced importance of agriculture and allied activities like animal husbandry, interest in nurturing and managing forests is on the wane. How do we connect livelihoods with forestry to make it more attractive and build community ownership? With increase in construction and denudation of forests, the springs are drying up. Drinking water is becoming a serious issue. Along with availability, water quality is becoming a matter of serious concern. Our tests show that more than 80% of the springs we have been working in, have fecal coli form contamination. Although less than 18% of the area under cultivation is irrigated, springs play a vital role in irrigation and thus local food security. How do we recharge springs and ensure community involvement so that these are maintained even after the projects get over.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Right to Education Act have ensured higher enrollment. However the quality of education continues to remain a matter of concern. As per the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), though 96% of the children in the 6-14 age group are enrolled in schools, less than 20% of these children can read their level of text or do their level of basic arithmetic. How do we improve the learning levels and yet make education more fun.

Chirag's interventions have attempted to address these challenges. Our spring recharge programme attempts to recharge the springs by applying scientific methods with active involvement of village institutions. The cooperatives have tried to give better access and

remunerative prices to the growers. The setting up of the fruit processing unit is an attempt to process the 'C' grade fruit of the producers.

The Chirag school has created a fear-free and child-centric approach to education. We have been constantly working on developing locally relevant teaching learning materials and facilitate the learning process through 'learning by doing' methodology. To impact the quality of education on a much larger scale our school has been acting as a catalyst in training government school teachers in pedagogy and teaching learning tools. Our hospital have created easy access to quality health services at affordable price to the people of the region while our preventive health programme have generated awareness among the community.

However time has probably come to take stock of the impact of our interventions and make an honest assessment. We need to look at our core strengths and focus on areas where we have and can make a significant difference and phase out from the sectors where we have not been very effective. Challenges are going to get more complex and will require more and more specialised inputs. Interventions in sectors like forestry, water and livelihoods, where we have made great strides needs to be deepened and scaled up. We need to become a resource agency in the state and impact government policy. In some sectors we may need to reduce our interventions and eventually phase out. We need to evolve a conscious strategy to focus on our strengths and build on them.

## AREA OF OPERATION

Chirag works in 188 villages, across 7 blocks in 3 districts, Nainital, where we work in 4 blocks, 135 villages, Bageshwar, 1 block, 45 villages and Almora, 2 blocks, 8 villages. Chirag works with 14,585 households and impacts a total of 79,839 people.



Detailed break up of our area wise operation are as under:

S.N.	Area	District	Block	Gram Panchyat	Village	Households	Total Population
1.	Reetha	Nainital	Ramgarh	16	28	2,233	12,763
2.	Kasiyalekh	Nainital	Ramgarh	20	21	3,466	19,154
			Dhari				
3.	Mauna	Nainital	Bhimtal	7	13	744	4,630
4.	Naukuchiatal	Nainital	Bhimtal	12	12	1,528	6,323
5.	Pinron	Nainital	Bhimtal	7	9	791	4,476
6.	Dhokane	Nainital	Ramgarh	15	31		
		Almora	Betalghat	1	2		
			Hawalbagh	2	2	1,718	9,365
			Tarikhet				
7.	Simlakha	Nainital	Betalghat				
		Almora	Tarikhet	15	22	1,005	5,676
8.	Dewaldhar	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	19	28	1,850	9,510
9.	Kathpuriachina	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	14	17	1,250	7,942
				<b>129</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>14,585</b>	<b>79,839</b>

We have recently initiated work in Munshiyari block of Pithoragarh district in 8 villages involving 1,750 household. Forestry, soil and water conservation and livelihoods constituted the bulk of our interventions. The other key component across all our programmes continues to be strengthening of community institutions which ultimately will be the custodians of the developmet process.

In addition to the 9 operational areas, Chirag has 2 experimental farms in Simayal and Devaldhar. The farms produce high quality planting materials which are made available to the farming community at a reasonable rate. The farms also serve as exposure cum training centres for the communities who are exposed to innovative agricultural practices.

The two training centres in Simayal and Dhokane continue to provide training to development professional as well as to the community from both within as well as from outside Uttarakhand. This year a total of 68 training were conducted involving over 1,500 participants.

## WHAT WE DO

### NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



Natural resources which include forests, fodder, soil and water continues to remain the key sources of livelihoods for the local community. All of these are under severe stress due to over exploitation and improper management. Chirag's focus has been on replenishing the existing resources and build robust community institutions around them to ensure proper management of these resources. Each of these natural resources has posed unique challenges and we have attempted to constantly innovate and address these as best as we could.

#### Forestry

Forests are a vital community resource - for fodder, fuel wood and leaf litter. The health of the forests has an impact on soil and water conservation, water quality and protection of bio-diversity. Healthy forests and sustainable management are crucial to maintain the ecological balance in the region. Forests apart from arresting soil erosion and aiding water recharge, provides fuel and fodder to the community. The long term sustainability of forest depends on how well the community maintains and manages it.

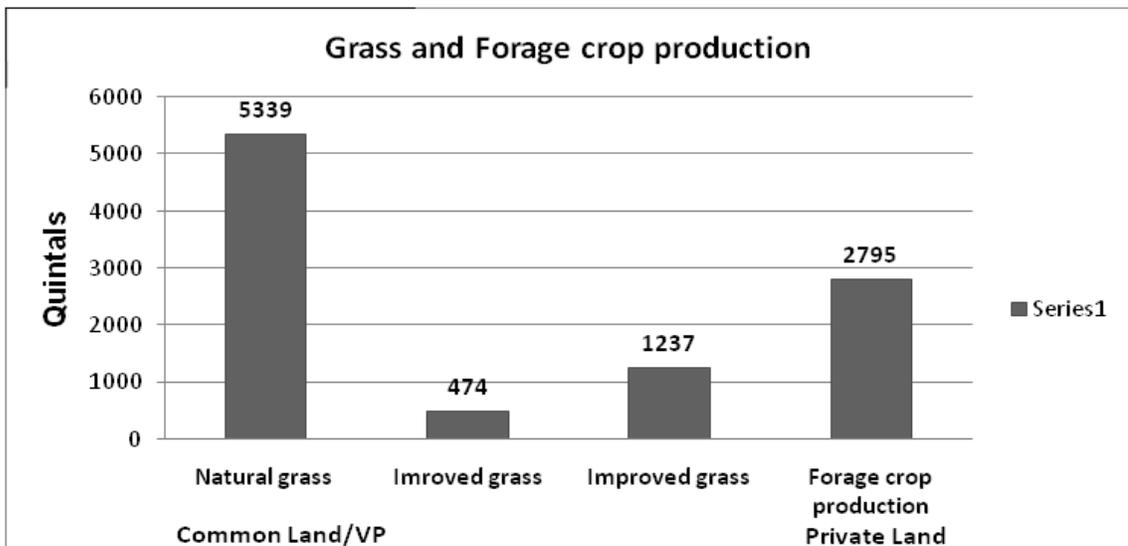
Encouraging the community to understand the need to protect the forests and provide technical support and training are crucial aspects of our forestry programme. This year 167,461 saplings were raised in 62 villages by 438 nursery persons. A total of 133,872 sapling were planted in 238 hectare of van panchayat. Community contributed Rs. 535,488 for nursery raising and plantation activity. The area wise details of nursery raising and plantations are as under:

Area	No. of Villages	Area (Ha)	Nursery Stacking (2013-14)	No. of Nurseries	Plantation (No.)	Community Contribution (Rs.)
Simalkha	08	23	22,480	81	18,680	74,720
Reetha	04	21	11,590	25	5,359	21,436
Mouna	05	31	17,754	51	7,863	31,452
Dhokane	10	33	24,350	123	8,454	73,816
Naukuchiyatal	07	26	22,809	70	19,307	77,228
Kasiyalekh	10	21	10,500	14	11,845	47,380
Dewaldhar	08	36	33,800	46	33,020	132,080
Kathpuriyachina	10	47	24,178	28	19,344	77,376
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>167,461</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>133,872</b>	<b>535,488</b>

In addition to plantation, we conducted 510 meetings with van panchayats/van shuraksha samitees in all our operational areas for improving the protection and management of the community forests.

## Fodder

Integrated Fodder and Livestock Programme is being carried out in 38 villages covering six of the nine areas of our operation. A total of 58 grass nurseries were established to increase the availability of cocksfoot, tall fescue, perennial rye, napier and auns varieties of grasses. A total of 924 quintals of fodder grass were planted in common land. The yield of natural grasses was 5,339 quintals while the yield from improved grasses was 474 quintals. A total of 800 household benefitted from this. In addition, 197 quintals of improved grasses were planted by 376 farmers on private land which yielded 1,237 quintals. Forage crop such as maize, barley, wheat, pearl millet, sorghum and bajara were cultivated on 14.5 hectares by 622 farmers with technical inputs from Chirag. The total production was 2,800 quintals during the year. A total of 758 quintal of grass rootstock were purchased out of which 378 quintal (50 percent of total rootstock) were purchased from local van panchayats worth Re 1 lac providing valuable income to the van panchayats. The graph below gives the details of fodder crop production.



## Soil & Water Conservation

During the year we undertook soil & water conservation work in 237 hectares. This translated into 53,292 running metres (rmt) of contour trench, 19.7 cubic metres (cum) of vermicompost pits, 65.7 cum of khals, 59 rmt gullyplugs and 63.1 cum of loose boulder checkdams. In addition, 511 meters of barbed wire was erected and 12,381 metres of wall was repaired to ensure protection of forestry plots. In all these activities, community contributed 20% of the programme cost. The activities undertaken in soil and water conservation programme are given in the table below:

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
Contour terrace (running meters or rmt)	53,292
Land clearing (Ha)	124
Vermicompost (cum)	19.7
Khals (cubic metre)	65.7
Gullyplug (rmt)	59
Loose boulder checkdam (nos)	63.1
Barbed wire (mt.)	511
Wall repair (mt)	12,381

## Spring Recharge Programme

Along with widespread degradation of forests, people in the region have experienced a steady decline in spring discharges over the past decade or so. Numerous studies have corroborated this phenomena. Irregular rainfall, denudation of the catchment area and changing land-use pattern are the key factors which have contributed to this. With the communities primarily dependent on the springs, the need to conserve and augment the discharge of these springs has never been so critically felt. Chirag has been working intensively on developing a better understanding of the relationship between geology and groundwater resources in collaboration with technical institutions like ACWADAM and local community. This understanding has contributed to the development of a 'Spring Recharge Programme', which takes into account the local geology, catchment treatment and forestry for revitalising dying springs.

Over the past three years, Chirag in partnership with Alstom Foundation and with technical support from ACWADAM have helped the community in treating 46 springs and monitor the discharge of more than 55 springs in the region. Recognising the need for addressing the water quality issue, Chirag assists the community in carrying out regular testing of water to monitor and treat contamination and facilitate the control of water borne diseases.

Buoyed with the success and encouraging response from the community, Chirag initiated a larger and more ambitious programme this year with support from ARGHYAM Bangalore. The current programme attempts to do a detailed geo-hydrology study and treatment of 70 springs. The objectives of the programme are:

- Create decentralised community led institutions for management of ground water
- Improve technical understanding of himalayan ground water resources
- Comprehensive understanding of technical and social needs for managing ground water
- Monitor impact of changing climatic patterns on ground water resources in the region
- Augment drinking water supplies through creation of women led and managed institutions
- Develop a comprehensive aquifer map of the project area

We expect to cover 1500 households across 115 villages. The project will also contribute towards setting up of institutions and institutional processes with women as key stakeholders and decision makers in planning and management of the 4 representative aquifers and 70 targeted springs. For institution building and strengthening of water committee, Chirag is partnering with institutional experts from across the country. Partnership with technical support organisation like ACWADAM, has helped us in developing understanding of the relationship between geology and groundwater. During the year we completed the mapping of 4 aquifers, baseline survey and identification of all the 70 springs. In addition to this, we are also monitoring 176 springs and tracking their discharge and quality. We have set up 5 automatic weather stations and 3 rain gauges to correlate the rainfall data with water discharge in the springs.

We have helped set up 23 water user committee at the village level. During the year 292 water user committee/community meetings were organised in which 4,154 users participated over 50% of which were women. We conducted 4 training on catchment treatment and management of springs. Geo-hydrology of the springs in a simplified manner was also shared with the community. Chirag staff also received comprehensive training on geo-hydrology and institutional issues. A snapshot of the spring recharge programme is given in the following table:

Area Name	District	Spring Details				
		No Village	Ist Phase	IInd Phase	Control Spring	Total Spring
Reetha	Nainital	08	05	08	10	23
Kasiyalekh	Nainital	11	07	08	26	41
Mouna	Nainital	15	00	08	22	30
Naukuchiatal	Nainital	06	00	08	05	13
Pinro	Nainital	07	04	07	07	18
Dhokane	Nainital	21	11	08	13	32
Simlakha	Nainital	08	00	06	6	12
	Almora	02	02	01	0	03
Devaldhar	Bageshwar	19	08	07	13	28
Kathpuriyachina	Bageshwar	18	09	09	28	46
		<b>115</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>246</b>

## Rural Energy

Recognising the need for addressing the issue of rural energy, we entered into a partnership with Duke University to introduce improved cookstoves which reduces emission, improves respiratory health and reduces fuel wood consumption. The project aimed to devise strategies for improved adoption by looking at different aspects such as price, information, and social marketing.

In the baseline survey, we collected detailed information on household, demographics, stove, fuel use behavior and socio-economic characteristics. We also conducted a discrete choice experiment in which each respondent was given the opportunity to identify his/her preferred stove. We implemented the improved cookstove programme in 1000 villages. We facilitated the sale of 489 improved cook stoves (355 G-coil and 134 Greenway stoves) in 443 households across 35 villages in Nainital and Bageshwar districts.

## LIVELIHOOD

With the changing socio-cultural scenario, creating sustainable livelihood opportunities for the communities have assumed critical importance. Identifying suitable livelihood opportunities based on the skill and competencies of the local communities, providing skill enhancement training in identified livelihood options, creating market access for local produce and access to credit are the key components of Chirag's livelihood strategy. As opposed to the plains, livelihood strategy in the mountains has to adopt a basket approach with multiple components contributing to the livelihood of a particular household. We have worked on all these aspects and have attempted to create an even playing field for the community especially for women and small and marginal farmers. The various interventions under livelihood promotion are given below.



### Cooperatives

Chirag has helped promote 7 cooperatives with a total membership of 833. These cooperatives were formed after a wealth ranking exercise wherein households in the villages were ranked from the poorest to the wealthiest. Membership was then extended to families which belonged to the 'poor' category so as to ensure that the poor and marginal farmers could benefit from the cooperatives through better market access. The cooperatives did a turnover of Rs. 6.2 lacs during the year but more significantly was able to pass on an additional amount of Rs. 1.8 lacs to the farmers. The table below gives the detailed transaction of the cooperatives.

Total Village Covered	Benefited Farmers	Name of Fruit	Qty. in Kg.	Rate (Rs.)	Sale (Rs.)	Haldwani Rs/Kg	Rate Diff	Total Profit
15	215	Apricot	13,159	15.75	207,340	12.23	3.05	40,185
		Peach	23,798	11.14	265,142	6.5	4.31	102,501
		Pear	422	8.72	3,680	5.3	3.16	1,333
		Plum	9,907	12.57	124,601	9.3	2.90	28,728
		Tomato	75	34.84	2,596	25.5	8.30	618
		Capsicum	60	32.46	1,948	22.6	8.89	534
		Beans	114	18.41	2,090	16.6	1.26	143
		Apple	1,328	10.03	13,329	7.4	2.34	3,102
<b>Total</b>			<b>48,862</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>620,726</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>177,144</b>

## Herbs

The production of herbs, pioneered by Chirag in these regions, is growing as the market for culinary herbs is growing rapidly. Herbs can grow in relatively degraded soil and also suffers very little damage from wild animals. About 200 farmers are engaged in growing herbs. Together they produced about 35 quintals of herbs valued at Rs 3.5 lacs. The experimental foray into herbs is showing exponential growth and, if this process continues, herbs can become a major source of livelihood for the people of the region. The table below gives the details.

No. of herb species	8
No. of villages	20
No. of farmer	197
Total production (Kgs.)	3,434
Total income (Rs.)	344,986
Average annual income per family (Rs.)	1,751.2

## Livestock Based Federations

### Dairy Federation

Chirag support three livestock based dairy federations. Two dairy federations are in Nainital district (Kasiyalekh and Simalkha) and one in Bageshwar district. 20 self help groups from eighteen villages are involved in these federations. A total of 122 members are selling milk through these federations. During the year the federations between them procured 43,551 litres of milk and paid Rs. 10.68 lacs to the members. The total sale of the federations was Rs. 14.56 lacs. Apart from selling liquid milk, the federations also produced and marketed small quantities of value added products like ghee, paneer and curd. It made a net profit of Rs. 56,752. The table below gives the details of the operation during the year.

<b>Dairy Activity</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Kasiyelekh</b>	<b>Bageshwar</b>	<b>Simalkha</b>	<b>Total</b>
Beneficiary Farmer	No.	12	90	20	122
Total Milk Production	Ltr.	10647	25,952	6,951	43,551
Net Payment of Villages	Rs.	225,255	673,587	169,670	1,068,512
Operational Cost	Rs.	85,636	190,803	54,397	330,836
Sales	Rs.	329,757	912,405	213,939	1,456,100
Total Profit	Rs.	18,866	48,014	-10,128	56,752
Average Income (Farmer) Yerly	Rs.	<b>18,771</b>	<b>7,484</b>	<b>8,484</b>	<b>34,739</b>

### Pravatiya Pashupalak Sangh- Cattle feed Unit- Reetha

Pravatiya Pashupalak Sangh is a federation of fifteen self help groups from twelve villages of Reetha area. A total of 65 members were directly involved in production and processing of cattlefeed. The sangh is involved in manufacturing good quality cattlefeed from locally grown crops. Key ingredients like *jaun*, *jhungar*, *bhatt*, *wheat choker*, *chunni* etc. are locally sourced and a small quantity of mineral mixture and salt are added. The composition varies based on seasonal availability of crops. During the year 127 quintals of feed was produced by the federation and sold for Rs 2.3 lacs. It made a profit of Rs 30,000 which was distributed among the members.

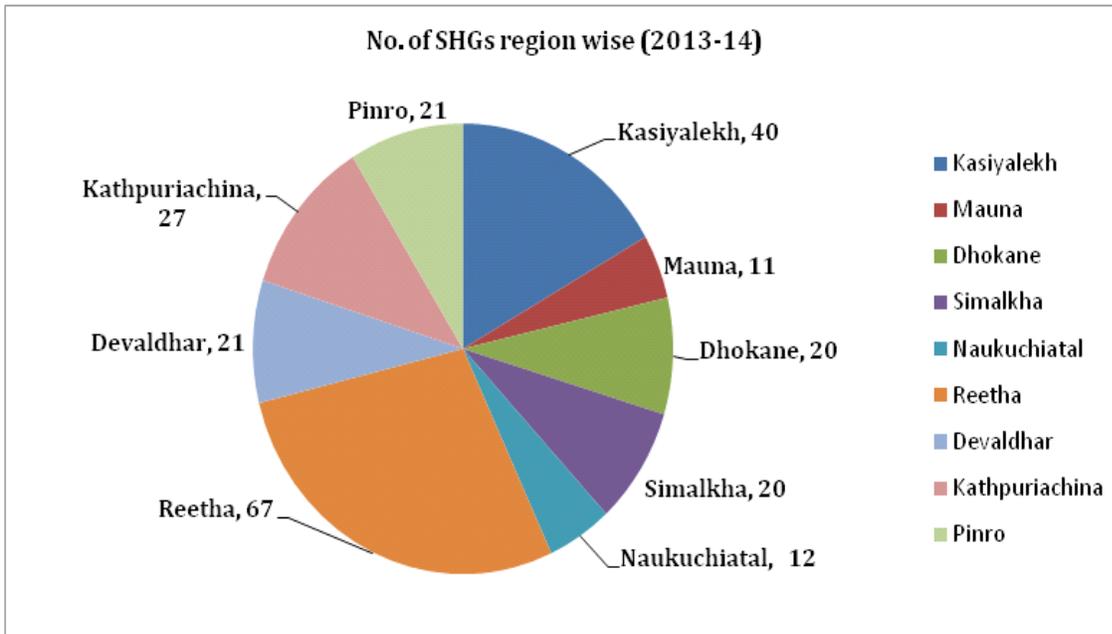
### Gau Palak Samooh, Aurvadic Medicine - Dhokane

Gau Palak Samooh is a federation of sixteen self help groups from fourteen villages of Dhokane area. The samooh is involved in manufacturing of traditional ayurvedic veterinary medicines using locally available materials. The medicines are used for treating cattle for common diseases. The federation did a turnover of Rs. 41,196 during the year with a profit of Rs. 10,746.

### Self Help Groups

Creating easy access to credit facility has been a key initiative of Chirag and it has paid rich dividends. Chirag has helped promote 239 Self Help Groups (SHGs) of women across 116 villages with a member base of 2,716 and a total saving of Rs 76.8 lacs. Over Rs 33 lacs have been extended as loans to the members. While savings, inter-loaning and income generation activities are key to these SHG programmes, the ultimate objective is social empowerment of the members of these groups who can then play a more active role in the development of their village and impact panchayat level policy. It is a matter of great satisfaction that quite a few members from these SHGs have been elected into the gram panchayat executive body. The table and the chart below gives the details of the SHGs and its area wise break up.

Number of SHGs	239
Villages covered	117
Members	2,716
Total Savings Rs.	7,681,043
Inter loan Rs.	3,377,784



### Poultry

The aim of the poultry programme is to generate alternative livelihood opportunity for the poorer sections. Over the past few years, a lot of effort was put on identification and introduction of the most suitable breed in the area and providing better market access. The programme is gaining momentum. This year the activity supported over 400 families across 32 villages. The total income from this activity both for the brooders as well as for the poultry farmers was to the tune of Rs 27.3 lacs and it helped generate an additional income of Rs 3,450 per family.

### Animal Husbandry

The key objectives of our animal husbandry programme is to increase productivity of the milch animals through breed improvement, access to veterinary care services and better husbandry practices. We focus not just on large ruminants but also on small ruminants which generally supports the livelihoods of the poor. Our feed and fodder programme attempts to provide improved nutrition at affordable prices. Providing breed improvement services is another key component of our programme. There are currently eight

para-vets who provide breed improvement services to the families in the region. Artificial insemination was done on 657 cows and 327 buffaloes. A total of 2,946 animal were treated/vaccinated in different veterinary camps. 92 large ruminants (68 cows and 24 buffaloes) were insured. A total of 64 cattle troughs and 43 cattle sheds were constructed along with 14 silages. The area wise break up of veterinary services and cattle insurance is given in the table below:

Area	Artificial Insemination		Animal treated/ vaccinated		Livestock Insurance		
	Cow	Buffalo	Cattle	Buffalo	Goat	Cow	Buffalo
Reetha	320	95	287	127	38	13	0
Mauna	33	11	51	12	22	4	0
Kasiyalekh	32	10	105	0	0	29	1
Dhokane	99	53	401	155	51	12	2
Dewaldhar	24	8	124	159	107	0	3
Kathpuriyachina	87	86	52	182	213	2	9
Simalkha	58	62	222	249	312	8	9
Nakuchiyatal	4	2	31	20	26	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>24</b>

#### Agriculture Extension

The focus of our agriculture program has been to increase the productivity of crops by making better plant/seed material available and by improving agricultural practices. Our experimental farms have been making quality planting material available to the farmers at a reasonable cost. This year in collaboration with Himmothan Society, we conducted trials of improved variety of wheat and onion in Bageshwar area with 82 farmers across 6 villages. Scientific agricultural practices were adopted in close supervision of agriculture experts. The productivity improved by over 20% and a seed bank was created which will be used for disseminating improved seeds to many more farmers in the area.

In order to improve the potato crop which is a critical crop for the region, we made 255 quintals of improved potato seed ('kufri jyoti') available to over 200 farmers through our cooperatives. Despite the improved quality, the seeds were cheaper by Rs 1500/quintal which was a significant saving for the farmers. The initial results suggests that the productivity is at least 20% more than the local varieties. We will scale up the activity

significantly next year. This will not only give better returns to the farmers but will also generate revenue for the cooperatives.

### Experimental Farms

Chirag has two experimental farms at Simayal and Devaldhar which has been focussing predominantly on promoting improved plant material of crops and of fruits and vegetables. The farms are also actively involved in developing forest nurseries. Both the farms also serve as training centres for the farmers of the region.

During the year, Simayal farm raised and sold over 7,000 seedlings and 4,000 saplings to the local farmers. In addition, the farm produced and sold over 80 kgs of culinary herbs, 150 kgs of vegetables and 15 quintals of temperate fruits. The Devaldhar farm produced and sold over 20 quintals of napier grass seed and over 3,000 saplings of forage crops.

### Promoting Natural Dye

Chirag in collaboration with Canada India Village Aid (CIVA) initiated a programme of making natural dyes using locally available plant material. Since Kumaun Grameen Udyog (KGU) has a thriving weaving business, introducing naturally dyed fabric will not only add to the exclusivity of the products, it will also generate livelihoods and capture value at the local level. During the year 3 trainings on natural dyes were organised involving 45 women weavers and knitters. Once mastered, this can help create a new products line for KGU while generating alternative source of livelihood for the local community.

### Processing unit

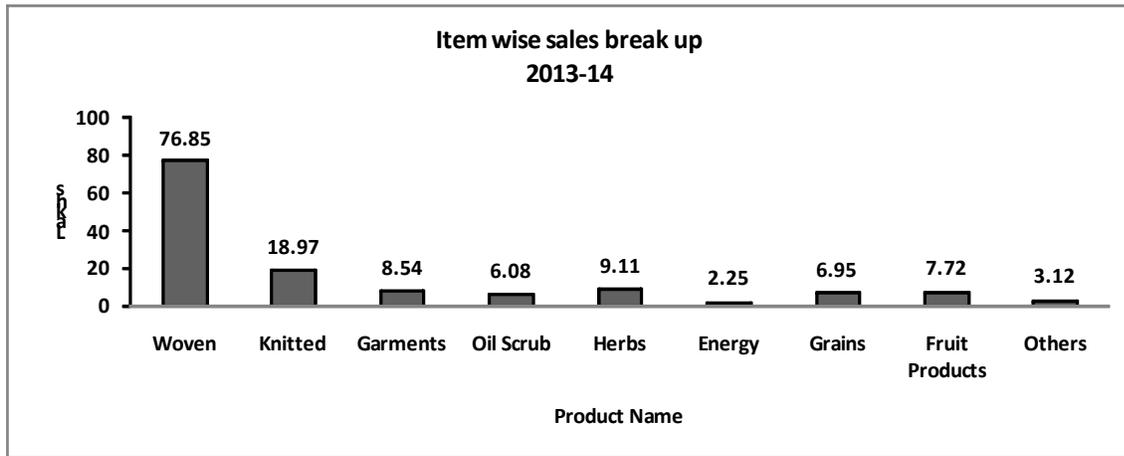
Chirag currently runs two small processing units in Talla Ramgarh and Sitla where it processes 'C' grade fruits procured from the cooperative members. During the year Chirag initiated the process of setting up a small processing unit with support from UNDP's small grants programme as a pilot project. Once the pilot phase is over the unit will be handed over to KGU who will operate the unit and market the products. The cooperatives will procure fruits from its members and supply to the unit.

## KUMAUN GRAMEEN UDYOG

Kumaun Grameen Udyog (KGU), a section 25 company, was promoted by Chirag as an autonomous body for promoting and marketing of rural produce. Over the years KGU has grown and is now a profitable company involved in promotion and marketing of rural produce of the region. KGU has a full time staff of 16 and works with close to 200 weavers/knitters who derive a steady source of livelihood from this activity. On an average they earn around Rs 15,000 per annum with some earning up to Rs 80,000 per annum. In addition, over 600 households supplied apricot seeds, culinary herbs, spices and other products to KGU. KGU did a total turnover of Rs 1.4 crores during the year with a net profit of Rs 9 lacs. The table below gives the item wise sales break up of KGU during the year:

Woven	7,685,481
Knitted	1,897,167
Garments	854,622
Oil Scrub	608,182
Herbs	911,986
Energy	225,347
Grains	695,500
Fruit Products	771,858
Others	311,964
<b>Total Rs.</b>	<b>13,962,107</b>

This year KGU processed 27 quintals of fruits and made fruit spreads and candies. In addition, KGU also procured and processed over 150 quintals of herbs, spices, indigenous grains, pulses and apricot seeds. During the year KGU spent Rs 11.85 lacs on Chirag school and Rs 4.90 on Chirag hospital. The following chart gives the itemwise sales break up of KGU in 2013-14:



KGU deepened its relationship with prestigious outlets like Fab India and Anokhi and participated in exhibitions organised by Dastkaar, Nature Bazaar, Kala Ghoda (Mumbai) for reaching out to a wide cross section of customers and network with institutional buyers.

## EDUCATION

With the implementation of projects such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the introduction of the Right to Education Act 2009, enrollment in schools have improved significantly. As per the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2013, over 96% of the children across the country are enrolled in primary schools. However the quality of education leaves a lot to be desired. As per ASER report 2013, almost 80% of the children cannot read their level of text (e.g. less than 20% of class 3 children can read class 2 level texts) and over 75% of the children cannot do their level of basic arithmetic.



Chirag has been working on quality of education since the very beginning. We set up a school whose focus has been on making learning fun through innovative and interactive teaching learning materials (TLMs), introduction of e-learning and libraries and training of teachers. To impact the quality of education in the government primary schools, we have conducted training of government school teachers in pedagogy and content and support Bal Shikshaks in 47 government primary schools. The other key area of our intervention has been on strengthening the Gram Shiksha Samitees and encouraging them to play a more active role. Our key interventions in education are detailed below:

### The Chirag School

Chirag School had its humble beginning in the head office's library in July 2006. A pre-school group was started with fifteen children and three teachers. Since then a new class was added each year and it currently goes up to class 5. In 2007 the school moved to a new building adjacent to the office. The new school building was designed following discussions with parents, teachers and local residents in a manner so that the indoor and outdoor spaces seamlessly blend. At present the school has a total of 103 students comprising 53 girls and 50 boys. Partial and full scholarships have been provided to those who cannot afford to pay the school fees. The school envisions itself as a model on which educational endeavours in the region can be based. The passing out batch (class V) had 9 students, out of which one child got admission in Sherwood College Nainital, two children got admission in Lake International School Bhimtal while one got admission in Central

School, Mukteshwar. We keep monitoring the children and track his/her progress. On the whole, the feedback from the teachers has been positive and most children who pass out from Chirag school do well in other schools.

The developmental needs of a child are important criteria for planning the curriculum which focuses on health, play, art, rhythm, rhyme, movement, active participation in the group activities, home life, nature, festivals and music. Though it is a hindi medium school, a great deal of focus is given on kumauni and english. To ensure that each child gets the required attention, teacher student ratio has been kept at a healthy 1:10. To support the teachers in their efforts to meet the needs of children, training sessions, exposure visits and workshops are organised for the teachers on a regular basis. The school is also actively engaged in raising awareness of the community, especially the parents on the broad aims of a wholesome education. Regular training, workshops and camps are organised to aid the learning process and to expose the children and the teachers to new development in the field of education.

#### Community Based Primary School Support

Chirag has been working towards improving the quality of education provided in government primary schools in the Kumaun region since 1990. Improving the quality of education in the government primary schools is one of our core focus area. In an effort to achieve this, in collaboration with Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, we conduct regular training and consultation sessions with government primary school teachers. We also run a Bal Shikshak programme in 47 government primary schools, with support from Dayal Trust and with local community contribution. We support Bal Shikshaks in classes where the teacher student ratio is more than 1:30. These Bal Shikshaks are chosen from within the community and assist the government teachers in carrying out their daily lesson plans. Community contribution is sought for the Bal Shikshak services to ensure that the community remains invested in the quality of teaching being provided in the schools and the performance of the Bal Shikshaks are monitored by the community. Besides financial support, Chirag holds regular workshops and training for them on pedagogy, teaching learning materials and child-centric behaviour.

Currently, there are a total of 1,892 boys and girls (953 boys and 939 girls) studying in 47 government primary schools in Bageshwar, Ramgarh, Dhari and Bhimtal blocks who benefit from our Bal Shikshak and Library programmes. Health checkups and summer camps are also held every year to promote all-round development of the children. Chirag also works closely with 47 gram shiksha samitees comprising parents and teachers to monitor the functioning of the schools. Some of the key initiatives taken to enhance learning were as under:

- 8 laptops were given to Bal Shikshaks with support from Ernst and Young Foundation. These laptops came pre-loaded with educational software for supplementing classroom learning through interactive games and stories.
- With support from A & A book trust we donated 80 books each on language, stories etc to all the 47 government primary schools being supported by Chirag. The books helped in creating a library in these schools which will help the learning process tremendously.
- A four day residential training programme for Bal Shikshaks was organised at our Simayal training centre in August 2013. The training covered the following topics:
  - Teaching of languages and mathematics
  - Activity based learning
  - Right to Education Act
  - Roles and responsibilities of school management committee
  - Documentation
  - Selection of library books

The indicator of the acceptability and success of our Bal Shikshak programme has been the support of the community. The community contributed the remuneration of the Bal Shikshaks in all the 47 schools. The contribution ranged from Rs 300/month to Rs 1000/month. More than 60% villages contributed more than Rs 800/month.

#### Library Support Programme

For children in the area who do not have adequate learning environment at home, a library does wonders in generating interest in the joys of learning. Chirag has been actively involved in promoting libraries which inculcates the habit of reading amongst young children. Currently, our Library program is active in all the 47 schools and these

libraries are maintained by the children themselves. Each of these schools now have over 300 books. Bal Manch or group readings are held weekly and children are encouraged to borrow books from the libraries. During the year over 1600 children borrowed books from the school libraries. The table below provide details of the number of songs and stories the children learnt through the Bal Manch.

Grade	No. of children	No. of stories learnt				No. of songs learnt			
		<5	5-10	11-15	>15	<5	5-10	11-15	>15
1st	255	248	7	0	0	225	30	0	0
2nd	307	305	2	0	0	277	25	5	0
3rd	322	157	114	48	3	31	185	76	30
4th	411	175	149	70	17	76	164	116	55
5th	370	135	136	75	25	61	135	120	54
	<b>1665</b>	<b>1020</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>139</b>

### Supporting the Girl Child

Educating the girl child is a key issue and Chirag is committed to support the girl child to achieve higher levels of education. We provide scholarships to meritorious girls from financially and socially weaker sections to continue their education upto class 12th. Apart from financial support, the scholarship programme attempts to equip them with the necessary life skills so that they are able to cope better with the pressures of the outside world. This year we organised 6 residential workshops on vocational training and personality development and offered career counselling to the girls. In addition, some of the girls were taken on exposure trips to help widen their perspectives. The details of exposure trips organised during the year are as under:

- Scholars studying in class 8 were taken on an exposure trip to Amar Ujala's printing press, Khadi Gram Udyog and Century Paper Mill.
- Scholars studying in class 11 and 12 were taken for an exposure visit to URMUL Bikaner. They saw their income generation activities and interacted with the community and URMUL staff. Later they also went on a sightseeing trip of Bikaner city.

The details of class wise distribution of scholarships is shown in the chart below:

### Case of Tulsi Bisht

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Tulsi Bisht lives in Loshgyani village in Ramgarh Block of Nainital District. Tulsi is from a very poor family. She lives with her mother, one older sister and two brothers. When Tulsi was in class 5, her father died after a long illness. At that time her mother kept the family going by doing labour and agriculture work. Tulsi's mother said that Tulsi would have to give up her studies to help with managing the household, but Tulsi wanted to study further. Given her financial circumstances, Chirag decided to help her continue her studies. Tulsi said that she really enjoyed studying and that she wanted to become a doctor. Chirag staff met with Tulsi's mother and encouraged her to let Tulsi continue studying. Later, having discussed with Tulsi, Chirag staff told her mother about their discussion and said that Tulsi had made a decision about what she wanted to do. Tulsi had decided to continue her studies and to help her mother with the housework. From 4 to 7 in the morning she would do housework and then go to school, after coming home from school she would do housework from 5 to 7 in the evening and then study at night. In this way Tulsi continued her studies and every year passed her examinations. When she was in class 12th Tulsi had to take responsibility of a large chunk of the housework and couldn't spend enough time on studies. Seeing this and Tulsi's dedication, Tulsi's teacher helped her find a solution to her problem by working with her during intervals. During all this, Tulsi's eyes became weak. Knowing her poor financial situation, Tulsi's teacher took her to the hospital to have her eyes tested and had glasses made for her.

Tulsi passed her 12th class science stream exam. Her mother was very pleased with this and said that Tulsi would continue her studies. Tulsi said that the life skills training she had received from Chirag along with her studies gave her a lot of self-confidence and the power to make decisions for herself. Currently she is doing her Bachelor of Science from Nainital.

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## HEALTH

Health and education are probably the two key drivers of modern human evolution. Despite the improvement in infrastructure and health facilities in the past decade or so, access to quality health services at an affordable price is still a luxury for a majority of the people in the region. Programmes like Rural Health Mission have improved the rural health infrastructure but the quality of health services in the government health centres have still not improved much. Recognising the need for making basic health services available at affordable price, one of our earliest interventions has been in the area of health with a small clinic in the late 1980's. Responding to the improved infrastructure and changing needs Chirag set up a hospital in 2009 to cater to the needs of the people of the region. We also strengthened our preventive health programme and have been working closely with the ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) workers and ANMs (Auxiliary Nurse Midwife) to improve information dissemination, generating awareness and better delivery of health services to the community. We are actively involved in building the capacity of the Village Health Committee (VHCs). The details of our health initiatives is enumerated below.



### Curative health

One of the early interventions of Chirag has been in health with the setting up of a small clinic in Sitla. In January 2009, Chirag set up a hospital at Sargakhet, with an aim to make affordable health services accessible to the people of the region with a special focus on serving women and children. The hospital also provides much needed emergency services.

Facilities at the hospital include a well equipped laboratory, an X-ray facility, an ECG machine, treatment rooms, a delivery room, dental service, a general ward with six beds and two private rooms. The curative services are managed by doctors trained in ayurveda, modern medicine and dental surgery. The doctors are assisted by trained and qualified medical staff which include a pathologist, a lab-technician, an X-Ray technician, a pharmacist and two nursing staff.

A notable addition during the year was the inclusion of a state of the art dentist's chair. This was procured with support from Dayal Trust. With the inclusion of a full time dentist, we have now acquired an in-house facility to provide complex dental services to local community.

This year the hospital provided medical services to over 4,600 patients, a majority of whom were women. A total of 35 patients had to be admitted and given intensive medical care. During the year 5,508 pathological tests test were conducted and 696 X-Rays were done. Over 100 patients with dental ailments were also treated in the hospital. The breakup of the services provided during the year is given in the following table:

<b>Chirag Hospital</b>	<b>2013-14</b>
Outpatients	4,609
Patients admitted	35
Deliveries at Hospital	3
Deliveries at Home (attended by health staff)	9
Ante-natal care	93
X Ray	696
Pathology tests	5,508
Ayurvedic treatment	1,580
Dental Patient	101
No. of camps	9
No. of patients treated in camps	372

In addition, 5 dental camps were held at the villages where Chirag is running its preventive health programme. 146 patients benefitted from the camps. A total of 3 health camps focusing on women's health related issues were organised during the year. The camps provided treatment to 180 women. An ENT camp was organised at the hospital with the aid of a visiting ENT specialist. A total of 46 patients were treated in the camp.

## Preventive Health

With the launch of the National Rural Health Mission (NHRM) in 2003, Chirag decided to work extensively on strengthening the existing government system and help the local community access the facilities. We have also been working on empowering the village health committees to liaise with the government machinery to improve the quality of services. At present, Chirag is proactively working on strengthening the village health committees in 65 gram panchayats. We facilitate the process of making village health plans and help village health committees coordinate availability of services from the health department of the government. We also support ASHAs (Accredited Social Health Activists) appointed by the National Rural Health Mission in fulfilling their responsibilities.

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### **Chirag''s Response to Uttarakhand Disaster**

Uttarakhand experienced unprecedented catastrophe on 16-17 June 2013. Over 6000 people lost their lives and countless suffered unmitigated agony. Property worth crores was ravaged and many families were rendered homeless overnight. The eastern region of Kumaun especially the Pithoragarh district bore the brunt of nature's fury. Chirag rose to the occasion and engaged itself actively in relief work. Chirag professionals made three visits to the disaster hit villages in Munshiyari block of Pithoragarh district between last week of June and last week of July and distributed clothes, plastic sheets, umbrellas, kitchen utensils, solar lamps, torches, note books and pencils to over 100 disaster affected families. Although meagre, the fact that we have been able to mitigate a bit of agony from the lives of these people and helped them in re-building their lives, gives us a sense of satisfaction. We remain grateful to all those who contributed liberally to the cause and earnestly hope that such calamities are not repeated.

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## THE TEAM

In March 2014, there were 140 people working full-time in Chirag. A large proportion of these development professionals have been with Chirag for over a decade and have made invaluable contribution in achieving our goals and making a difference to the lives of thousands of families and lighting the lamp of hope in countless households. We at Chirag are proud to have such a dedicated and committed team. The field teams are distributed over our 9 operational areas. The head office at Simayal houses the administration accounts and support functions.

### Staff Breakup

	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Support</b>	<b>Administration and Finance</b>
Women	41	0	2
Men	84	5	08
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>

## GOVERNANCE

There are 26 members on Chirag General Body, of which 7 form the Governing Board duly elected by the General Body



### CHIRAG GOVERNING BOARD

Mr Radhesh Lall	Chairperson Engineer and entrepreneur
Dr Rajesh Thadani	Vice Chairperson Founder and Chief Executive of CEDAR, Independent consultant & Entrepreneur formerly Executive Director of Chirag.
Ms Kamla Bhasin	Member Gender specialist, activist, founder-member of Jagori
Dr Prashant Upadhyaya	Member Paediatric Surgeon, graphic designer and formerly Executive Director of Chirag
Prof Malavika Karlekar	Member Ethnographer, formerly of Centre for Women's Development Studies
Ms. Radha Ahluwalia	Member Managing Director, International Market Assessment
Mr. Keshav Desiraju	Member Secretary, Government of India

## OUR PARTNERS

Chirag remains indebted to the continued support from the following organisations:

### Institutions

ACWADAM

A & A Book Trust

ARGHYAM

Berkeley Reafforestation Trust

B2R Technologies Pvt. Ltd.

Canada India Village Aid

CEDAR

Dr. Mary Badhwar Trust

Ernst & Young Foundation & employees

Himjoli Pvt Ltd.

Himmothan Society

Kumaun Grameen Udyog

Kurve Wustrow

National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

Rajeshwar and Susheela Dayal Charitable Trust

Room to Read

Rajiv Gandhi Foundation

Sir Ratan Tata Trust

University of Washington at Seattle

Duke University

International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

Make my Trip

M.G. Shahani & Co.

Pevabai Moti Ram Shahani Trust

Viadesh, New Delhi

## Individuals

Ashish & Deepa Arora  
 Arundhati Deosthale  
 Keith Goyden  
 Atima Joshi  
 Arvind Kumar  
 Gita Krenek  
 Chicu Lokgariwar  
 Siddharth Menon  
 Dr. Ruma Mukherjee  
 Ann Mukerjee  
 Nikhilesh Senapati  
 Pankaj Wadhwa  
 Sushmita Das Gupta  
 Indra S

Ashish Mukherjee  
 Partha Chatterjee  
 Radha Ahluwalia  
 Mahendra C. Wasta  
 Anmol Jain  
 Priyanka Kumar  
 KJS Chatrath  
 Sunita & Anil Dhawan  
 Puja Dhawan & Firdaus Pohowalla  
 Ajay Kumar Sharma  
 Hershad Kumari  
 Anil Shah  
 Jati Banerjee

## Interns and Volunteers

Abhishek Pant  
 Alexandra  
 Alexandra Iqbal  
 Amogh Dev Rai  
 Anuradha Karmakar  
 Arianna Marie Delsman  
 Atul Mishra  
 Avi Anthony  
 Benu Bhatia  
 Bingjie Wang  
 Calla Miki Chun  
 Dhananjay Bisht  
 Elpius Lunkghoi  
 Erin Ashley Hill  
 Florine Hennebelle  
 Gautam Dhar  
 Ghanshyam Kumar  
 Helen Elizabeth

Ambedkar University, Delhi  
 Camvol  
 University of Pennsylvania  
 CEDAR, Dehradun  
 Nirmala Niketan, Mumbai  
 University of Washington at Seattle  
 SP Jain Institute of Management and Research  
 SP Jain Institute of Management and Research  
 Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai  
 University of Washington at Seattle  
 University of Washington at Seattle  
 SP Jain Institute of Management and Research  
 Duke University, US  
 University of Washington at Seattle  
 French Ministry of Agriculture  
 Ex. Google Employee, Delhi  
 Azim Premji University, Bangalore  
 Olsen University of Washington at Seattle

Henk Hofstede	Utrecht University, Holland
Jasan Benjamin	Nirmala Niketan, Mumbai
Jason Maccabee	University of Pennsylvania
Jessica Ashley Wallace	University of Washington at Seattle
Jiyeon Hong	University of Washington at Seattle
Joelle Catherine Klein	University of Washington at Seattle
Julia Rometsch	Passau University, Germany
Jyoti Nagrani	Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai
Katherine Scheran Walton	University of Washington at Seattle
Kelly Ann Boudwin	University of Washington at Seattle
Kyle Matthew Sant	University of Washington at Seattle
Manish Singh	IHMR University
Nair Prabhakaran Vinay	CEDAR, Dehradun
Nathalie Figueroa	University of Pennsylvania
Prachi Prabhu	Nirmala Niketan, Mumbai
Rachael Goodman	University of Wisconsin, Madison
Rachel Anne Deane	University of Washington at Seattle
Raghuvir Raghav Das	Ambedkar University, Delhi
Rahul Anthwal	Azim Premji University, Bangalore
Sakura Shibata	University of Washington at Seattle
Shagun Bhandari	Foundation for Liberal and Management
Shannon Marie Keith	University of Washington at Seattle
Shishir Basant	RRA Network
Shobhana Ramasamy	University of Pennsylvania
Simone Lapp	Kurve Wustrow
Somesh Gupta	IHMR University
Sophia Yee	Montreal University, Canada
Younus Balke	Want Kurve Wustrow
Zokhim	Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

No Annual Report can be complete without acknowledging the support and trust of various people and institutions. The results that we have achieved would not have been possible nor would our lives be the same without the contribution and support of these remarkable individuals who continue to inspire and enlighten us.

A special thanks to Dr Rajesh Thadani for taking on the interim responsibility of executive director along with his numerous other responsibilities. His contribution has been invaluable in instilling trust and confidence among Chirag staff at a time when the organisation was going through a difficult phase.

Thank you Lakshmi Lall, Ann Mukherjee. Dr. Ruma Mukherjee, Ashish Arora, Gita Krenek.

We would like to thank Ms. Shalini Sinha and Dr. Prashant Upadhyaya for continuing to help us make our Annual Report presentable to the outside world.

We would like to acknowledge the support of the people of the area where we work who continue to tolerate us, challenge us and inspire us. Our heartfelt thanks to all those individuals and institutions who continue to repose faith in us.

And finally our Governing Board and General Body for their vision, guidance and direction.

## ANNEXURE 1 : VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE

In the spirit of transparency, Chirag voluntarily discloses the following information:

### Governance

- None of the members of the Governing Board are related to each other by blood or marriage.
- The Executive Director is not related to any member of the Governing Board by blood or marriage.
- Elections to the Governing Board are held as per the rules of the Society. However, no policy of rotation of members of the Governing Board is followed.
- No members of the Governing Board received any remuneration from Chirag during the year.
- The Governing Board met more than twice in the last year with the requisite quorum.
- Minutes of the meeting were documented, read out and approved in the subsequent meeting but were not circulated in advance.
- The General Body of the Society approved the Annual Report and the audited statement of accounts.

### BENEFITS TO STAFF

<b>Gross Salary and Benefits</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Total</b>
(Rupees per month)			
Less than 5,000	0	0	0
5,000 - 10,000	72	39	111
10,000 - 15,000	16	01	17
15,000 - 25,000	07	03	10
more than 25,000	02	-	02

Note: Gross salary includes all benefits payable by the organisation.

### STAFF REMUNERATION (GROSS MONTHLY SALARY+ BENEFITS IN RUPEES PER ANNUM)

Highest paid full time regular staff	Rs. 450,071/- per year
Lowest paid full time regular staff	Rs. 61,476/- per year

Note: This includes basic salary, cost of living allowance, provident fund (including Chirag's contribution), medical benefits, medical and accidental insurance and scholarship. All figures are correct as on 31st March 2014.

### COST OF TRAVEL

Total cost of international travel incurred by Chirag during the year - NIL

Total cost of national travel incurred by Chirag during the year- Rs. 76,383/-

### OUR STATUTORY AUDITOR

R Balasubramanian  
Partner  
S Ramanand Aiyar and Co.  
708 Surya Kiran Building,  
19 Kasturba Gandhi Marg,  
New Delhi-110001

### OUR BANKERS

- State Bank of India
- Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of India Ltd.
- Nainital Almora Kshetriya Grameen Bank
- Almora District Cooperative Bank Ltd.
- Nainital District Cooperative Bank Ltd.

### Registration Details

- The Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (Chirag) is a Society registered under the Indian Societies Registration Act of 1860. Registration No. 16928, dated 29<sup>th</sup> July 1986.
- The Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (Chirag) is authorized to receive foreign contributions as per the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act 1976. Registration No. 231650446, dated 5<sup>th</sup> July 1987.
- Chirag is registered under Sections 12A and 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
  - Section 12A - No. CIT-VI/TE (276)/86/1292 dated 9/1/1987
  - Section 80G-No. DIT (E) 2007-2008/C245/1918 dated 21/09/2007

## ANNEXURE II : TRAINING

Type of Training	Institution/Trainer	Pogramme	No. of Days	No. of Training	No. of Staff Attended
Technical Training	ACWADAM, Pune	NRM	20	01	04
Technical Training	PSI Dehradun	NRM	15	01	03
-Hydrogology					
Women & Water Issues	Panchgani, Pune	NRM	07	01	01
-Field Based Spring					
Recharge Programme	ACWADAM, Pune	NRM	09	03	25
-Women ledarship/					
Community	Nandani Rao	NRM	15	03	25
Anemia & Leucorrhoea	Dr. Ruma Mukherjee	Health	02	01	25
	Dr. Mahendra Bisht				
Waterborne diseases	Dr. Sonia Chery	Health	02	01	12
	Neomi Pal Singh				
ANC,PNC, Vaccination & Safe Deliveries	Dr. Mahender Bisht	Health	02	01	11
	Kunti Bisht				
Van Panchyat & Forest Laws	Tarun Joshi	NRM	06	06	65
Life Skill and Documentation	Room to Read	Education	12	01	03
Project planning & Review	R.G.F.	Education	09	03	04
Pedagogical process-Maths	Jodo Gyan, Delhi	Chirag School	04	01	01
Theatre Workshop	Katrina Dildars, USA	Chirag School	20	01	74
Instruments & Learning	Murali Krishnan	Chirag School	04	01	107
Story book reading	Julia Kergel, Germany	Chirag School	01	01	30
Technology workshop	Samhita Foundation	Documentation & Research	05	01	01
Agri business & Marketing	Himmotthan Cell	Livelihood	10	02	02
Micro-Finance	Himmotthan Cell	Livelihood	05	05	15
Farming practices & Pest -Management	Himmotthan Cell	Agriculture	03	03	08
Exhibitions & Stalls	Dastakari, French Mela, Kasida Spirit of Uttarakhand, Ode to Earth, Nature Bazaar Etc.	Kumaun Grameen Udyog	66	13	12

## ANNEXURE III: ACCOUNTS

Central Himalayan Rural Action Group  
Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2014

	<b>Current Year (Rs)</b>	<b>Previous Year (Rs)</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Corpus Fund	40,084,887	41,180,284
Reserve Fund	1,711,379	2,911,508
Fixed Assets Utilisation Fund	21,544,779	23,385,261
Transport Fund	526,144	526,144
Reafforestation Fund	644,512	644,512
Chirag Education Fund	1,041,414	154,676
Current Liabilities	4,833,926	1,092,211
	<b>70,387,041</b>	<b>69,894,596</b>
<b>Assets</b>		
Fixed Assets	21,544,779	23,385,261
Investments	40,770,656	41,869,051
Current Assets, Loans and Advances		
Cash, Bank Balance and Term Deposit	7,473,942	3,991,988
Loans and Advances	593,664	644,296
Security Deposit (endorsed in favour of Government Authorities)	4,000	4,000
	<b>70,387,041</b>	<b>69,894,596</b>

Signed on behalf of Chirag  
Chairperson: Radhesh Lall  
Vice Chairperson: Rajesh Thadani  
Member: Prashant Upadhyaya  
Executive Director: Ujjal Ganguly  
Manager Accounts and Administration: B K Kabdwal

In terms of our report of even date annexed

For S Ramanand Aiyar and Co.

Chartered Accountant

Registration No. 000990N

R Balasubramanian

Partner

New Delhi

M No. 080432

Central Himalayan Rural Action Group  
Receipts and Payments Accounts for the year ended as on 31st March 2014

<b>Receipts</b>	<b>Current Year (Rs)</b>	<b>Previous Year (Rs)</b>
Balance as on 1st April 2013	3,757,972	8,490,876
<b>Project Funding</b>		
Foreign Contribution	3,226,657	2,565,991
Local Contribution	17,371,294	8,256,245
Rural Health Services	1,006,023	1,043,564
Donations	2,766,888	394,478
Interest	1,052,368	1,207,624
Others	7,629,267	6,022,331
	<b>36,810,469</b>	<b>27,981,109</b>
<b>Payments</b>		
Canada India Village Aid (CIVA)	218,486	2,408
Berkeley Reafforestation Trust	124,038	481,311
Ford Foundation	-	1,011,837
Room to Read	703,853	780,251
Paul Hamlyn Foundation	-	138,621
Alstom Corporation Foundation	-	505,799
Other Payments (FCRA)	604,044	1,729
Sir Ratan Tata Trust (for- Natural based Livelihood Project)	2,249,323	-
Sir Ratan Tara Trust (Small Grant Programme)	-	103,129
NABARD	1,055,742	599,330
For Maximizing Mountain Agriculture Programame	376,582	-
Himmotthan Society (IFLDP)	2,937,553	3,142,433
Rajeshwar & Susheela Dayal Charitable Trust	2,162,765	2,532,142
Ernst & Young Foundation (E&Y)	798,807	1,275,000
For Social Renewal Programme	358,906	-
International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	1,107,330	807,398
ARGHYAM	2,586,545	-
Rajiv Gandhi Foundation (RGF)	165,413	-
Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative	344,061	-
CEDAR	479,084	-
Rural Health Services	1,512,760	1,208,913
Chirag School	590,036	385,148
Other Payments	8,181,367	11,212,771
Balance on 31st March 2014	10,253,774	11,247,688
	<b>36,810,469</b>	<b>27,981,109</b>

Central Himalayan Rural Action Group  
Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended as on 31st March 2014

<b>Income</b>	<b>Current Year (Rs)</b>	<b>Previous Year (Rs)</b>
<b>Project Funding</b>		
Foreign Contribution	3,226,657	2,565,991
Local Contribution	17,371,294	8,256,245
Donations	1,824,452	394,478
Rural Health Services	1,006,023	1,043,564
Interest	1,956,216	2,526,381
Others	2,488,707	1,147,976
Projects in Progress	1,092,211	2,702,687
	<b>28,965,560</b>	<b>18,637,322</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Canada India Village Aid (CIVA)	218,486	2,408
Berkeley Reafforestation Trust	124,038	481,311
Ford Foundation	-	1,011,837
Room to Read	703,853	780,251
Paul Hamlyn Foundation	-	138,621
Alstom Corporation Foundation	-	505,799
Other Payments (FCRA)	604,044	1,729
Sir Ratan Tata Trust (Small Grant Programme) for- Natural Resource based Livelihood Project	2,249,323	-
Sir Ratan Tata Trust (Small Grant Programme) For- Maximizing Mountain Agriculture Program	-	103,129
	376,582	-
NABARD	1,055,742	580,305
Himotthan Society (IFLDP)	2,937,553	3,142,433
Rajeshwar Susheela Dayal Charitable Trust	2,162,765	2,066,540
Ernst & Young Foundation (E&Y) For-Social Renewal Programme	798,807	1,275,000
	358,906	-
International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	1,107,330	807,398
ARGHYAM	2,173,050	-
Rajiv Gandhi Foundation (RGF)	165,413	-
Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative	344,061	-
CEDAR	479,084	-
Rural Health Services	1,522,858	1,191,771
Chirag School	600,036	348,123
Other Payments	10,288,711	13,641,206
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>28,270,642</b>	<b>26,077,861</b>
Available Funds	694,918	(-7,405,622)
<b>Appropriations</b>		
Transferred to project in progress	4,833,026	1,092,211
Deficit for the year transferred to Reserve Fund	(4,139,008)	(8,497,833)
	<b>694,918</b>	<b>(7,405,622)</b>

Aditi Bisht  
 Ajay Singh Bisht  
 Anand Singh Bisht  
 Anil Chandra Binwal  
 Anil Kesari  
 Anita Arya  
 Anoop Singh  
 Anurag Chatrath  
 Asha Sah  
 Atul Shah  
 Bahadur Singh Mehra  
 Balam Singh Negi  
 Basanti Bisht  
 Bhagat Singh Thapliyal  
 Bhaskaranand Joshi  
 Bhim Singh Negi  
 Bhupal Singh Bisht  
 Bhupal Singh Jeena  
 Bhuwan Chandra Pant  
 Bhuwan Singh Negi  
 Bimla Bisht  
 Binod Kumar Pandey  
 Bipin Kumar Negi  
 Bipin Kumar Kabdwal  
 Birendra Singh  
 Champa Pandey  
 Chandan Singh Bisht  
 Chandan Singh Chamiyal  
 Chandan Singh Mehta  
 Chandrakala  
 Chandra Sekhar Joshi  
 Deepa Joshi  
 Devendra Singh Nayal  
 Devkinandan Sharma  
 Dharmanand Kabdwal  
 Dinesh Pandey  
 Diwan Chandra  
 Diwan Ram  
 Diwan Singh Mehta  
 Dr. Mahendra Singh Bisht  
 Dr. Noopur Chandra  
 Dr. Rinku Dutta  
 Durga Bisht  
 Ganesh Singh  
 Ganga Joshi  
 Geeta Bisht  
 Geeta Fulara  
 Girish Chandra Budhani  
 Govind Singh Bisht  
 Harendra Singh Nayal  
 Harendra Singh Sizwali  
 Harish Chandra Arya

Harish Chandra Palariya  
 Heera Devi  
 Hema Bisht  
 Jagdish Mishra  
 Jaswant Singh Bisht  
 Jitendra Singh Bisht  
 Kailash Chandra Joshi  
 Kalawati Pandey  
 Kalpana Bisht  
 Kamla Bisht  
 Kanchan Arya  
 Keshar Singh Bisht  
 Keshav Dutt Joshi  
 Khushal Singh Bisht  
 Kiran Bisht  
 Kiran Nayal  
 Kishore Singh Negi  
 Kishore Singh Rautela  
 Krishna Chandra Bhandari  
 Krishna Kumar  
 Krishna Kumar Nayal  
 Kuldeep Kumar Thapliyal  
 Kunti Bisht  
 Kusum Rawat  
 Kusum Tiwari  
 Lakhan Singh Rautela  
 Lal Singh Dangwal  
 Lalit Mohan Tiwari  
 Lalit Mohan Tiwari (JE)  
 Lata Harbola  
 Leela Joshi  
 Leela Pandey  
 Leela Raikwal  
 Madhavi Dangwal  
 Mahendra Singh Bisht  
 Mahendra Singh Bisht  
 Mahendra Singh Raikwal  
 Mahesh Singh Bisht  
 Mamta Arya  
 Mamta Mer  
 Maya Bisht  
 Maya Pandey  
 Meera Bisht  
 Mohan Singh Bisht (JE)  
 Mohan Singh Bisht  
 Mukesh Singh Bisht  
 Mukul Prakash  
 Munni Bisht  
 Munni Tamta  
 Nandan Singh Bisht  
 Nandan Singh Lodhiyal  
 Naveen Bhatt

Neema Arya  
 Neetu Mehra  
 Neomi Pal Singh  
 Om Prakash Pandey  
 Pan Singh Bisht  
 Pan Singh Mehta  
 Pankaj Singh Shahi  
 Pawan Kumar  
 Poonam Negi  
 Pooran Singh Raikwal  
 Prakash Chandra  
 Pramod Kandpal  
 Prayag Dutt Bhatt  
 Prema Janoti  
 Prema Tiwari  
 Pritam Singh Rautela  
 Pushpa Devi  
 Pushpa Negi  
 Raghvendra Singh Bisht  
 Rajani Bisht  
 Rajendra Singh Bisht  
 Rajendra Singh Dangwal  
 Rajendra Singh Jeena  
 Rajesh Singh Nayal  
 Ram Singh Bisht  
 Ramesh Chandra Gutholia  
 Ramesh Chandra Joshi  
 Ramesh Chandra Palariya  
 Rekha Arya  
 Rekha Chhimwal  
 Sanjay Joshi  
 Satish Kumar Tamta  
 Shailesh Kumar Pant  
 Shankar Singh  
 Suman Das  
 Sundeep Dutt Bhatt  
 Sundar Lal  
 Sundar Singh Nayal  
 Sunil Kumar Tamta  
 Sunita Kulyal  
 Surendra Singh Negi  
 Suresh Kumar  
 Tanvi Negi  
 Tara Chandra  
 Tej Singh Adhikari  
 Thakur Singh  
 Tulsi Negi  
 Umakant Sharma  
 Umesh Singh Mehta  
 Uttam Singh  
 Vikas Kumar  
 Vikram Singh Raikwal



## Chirag

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