



# review

## 2008-2009



**Pan Himalayan Grassroots Development Foundation**

[www.grassrootsindia.com](http://www.grassrootsindia.com)



Outreach Program Office Village

## About Us

The Pan Himalayan **Grassroots** Development Foundation is established as a non-profit voluntary organization under the Societies Registration Act (1860) at the office of the Registrar of Societies, Delhi since November 1992.

The primary aim of Grassroots is to initiate peoples action at the grassroots for restoration of ecological security in languishing river basins through holistic mountain development programs, in order to improve the quality of life.

Over the past sixteen years, Grassroots has been able to evolve a holistic intervention strategy which channels resources - managerial, technical and financial - directly to people and associations of the communities, working at the village/watershed level. The emphasis is on self-help participation and the belief that average villagers have the desire, the right and the capability to promote their own welfare and prosperity and to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

Grassroots continues to be a lean and independent organization, which reaches out to far-flung micro watersheds in the central and western Himalaya through **Outreach Program Offices** located in the states of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh. The composite spearhead team comprises of twenty professionals-in-development, almost all of whom are from the rural areas of the Himalaya.

Over the years, Grassroots has been able to initiate programs on improving the quality of life of mountain communities through sustainable community development strategies, training and technology transfer, micro enterprises and marketing by strengthening the capacity of community based organisations, selected voluntary organizations and creation of new forms of organisations such as Kumaon Artisans Guild and Mahila Umang Producers Company.

Through forging such partnerships, Grassroots has been able to spread the benefits of holistic mountain development strategies to communities in 550 villages, spread over 27 Blocks in 12 Districts in the states of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

In order to address issues related to sustainable mountain development in a comprehensive manner, Grassroots has been involved with the Restoration of Gagas River Basin in Almora district of Uttarakhand for the past four years. The Gagas river basin plan has been endorsed by HELP, UNESCO as part of its global efforts for restoration of languishing river systems.

The idea is to demonstrate the feasibility of a holistic river basin management plan, based upon the three pillars of ecology, economy and equity.

During the period under review, it may also be worth mentioning the following:

- ❖ The revival of a tradition – engaging communities within the confines of reserved forests for water conservation measures, in the form of reviving the practice of locating *Khals* aimed at renewal of subterranean hydrology; which has been a direct outcome of sustained dialogues in the multi stakeholder platform for the restoration of Gagas river basin.
- ❖ Mainstreaming Infiltration Wells as an appropriate technology application in the drinking water sector of Uttarakhand, through a collaboration with Jal Sansthan.
- ❖ Transformation of Mahila Umang Samiti, from that of a voluntary organisation to a Producers Company to account for the growth of business initiatives of over 2,000 producer-members.



Map of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh showing Outreach Program Districts

## Eco-restoration of Gagas River Basin

*The Gagas river originates in the sacred forests of Pandokholi in Almora district, of the Kumaon Himalaya in the state of Uttarakhand. The river evolves largely through the flow of over fourteen major streams or gadheras on both banks, and flows for about 50 kms prior to merging with Ramganga (West) river. Gagas river basin is spread over 500 square kms with a population of over 120,000 spread in 370 villages.*

The interface between man and nature is a necessary condition for survival of mountain farming systems, which depends upon adequate flow of a stream, biomass supplies from the forest support area in terms of tree leaf-fodder and tree leaf-litter for organic compost - which may or may not have a market value.

The synergy between forests and water has been a matter of reverence for mountain communities. Forested catchment areas have been tapped to supply water through gravity to downstream habitations for a very long time.

The prevalent perspective, for over a century, of viewing forests as a natural resource of the state which could be harvested in terms of ancient trees and thereby provide an impetus to economic growth has been the single most important reason for creating the 'tragedy of the commons'.

The loss or lack of title to environmental assets is viewed, by Grassroots, as an additional component of poverty, leading to the conclusion that environmental conservation is actually a necessary fundamental to poverty alleviation. The poor are often forced to over-exploit limited local natural resources in order to satisfy immediate household necessities, and in a way, the poor are actually both victims and agents of environmental destruction and that policies addressing these issues ought to consciously consider both.

Briefly, concepts like sustainable mountain development are more like a mirage in the desert unless forest ecosystems are restored for adequate hydrological and nutrient recycling functions. Even in terms of recent debates regarding climate change, communities dependent on natural resources are the ones who would be facing the consequences of climate change the most.

While communities could restore the critical catchment areas adjacent to farm lands, defined locally as *gadheras*, it is largely upon the state government and specifically the forest officials to mount effective programs to restore the ecological support areas under their direct control, more so as these areas cover a significant portion of any river basin.

So it seems that the order of the day would be for organizations like Grassroots to establish a coalition between various stakeholders, especially in the ongoing eco-restoration program in the Gagas river basin. Wherein, impacts such as reduction in food production, water scarcity, loss of forest biomass and enhanced risk to human health add to the burden of women, making them one of the groups most vulnerable to climate change. To this effect, during the year under review, activities in Gagas River Basin progressed as follows:

The focus on renewal of the hydrological cycle and its linkages with sustainable mountain farming systems has led to the galvanization of marginalized communities to form

appropriate institutional structures at the grassroots – self help groups of women at the hamlets have led to the creation of a dynamic basin-level federation, which in turn has been able to initiate an effective dialogue with other stakeholders and thereby evolve a multi stakeholder platform.

This approach has forged a coalition of interest between stakeholders to share lessons regarding ecological restoration which leads to fulfilling the millennium development goals in the following manner:

- Providing a fresh vegetal cover on degraded commons and renewal of traditional methods for soil and moisture conservation
- Swift spread of appropriate technologies in cross cutting sectors like drinking water, environmental sanitation, renewable energy and rainwater harvesting
- Improving food security and livelihoods through land-use optimisation and establishment of market linkages directly between producer-farmers and consumers

Intra and inter basin dialogue is evolving strongly as a new feature: through regular meetings, capacity building workshops, cross visits and social audit of physical and financial matters. It is significant that the federation is chaired by a woman activist, chosen by the communities.

The emergence of change, development and leadership at the basin level is slowly leading to affecting policy changes at the state level. Especially, regarding the renewal of hydrology within the confines of reserved forest areas, which define the largest and most critical land mass in the river basin.

During the period under review, dialogues regarding eco-restoration were consolidated with residents of two major *gadheras* – Dusad and Kanari, as the idea is to spread similar initiatives across other drainage basins in a phased manner over the next few years.

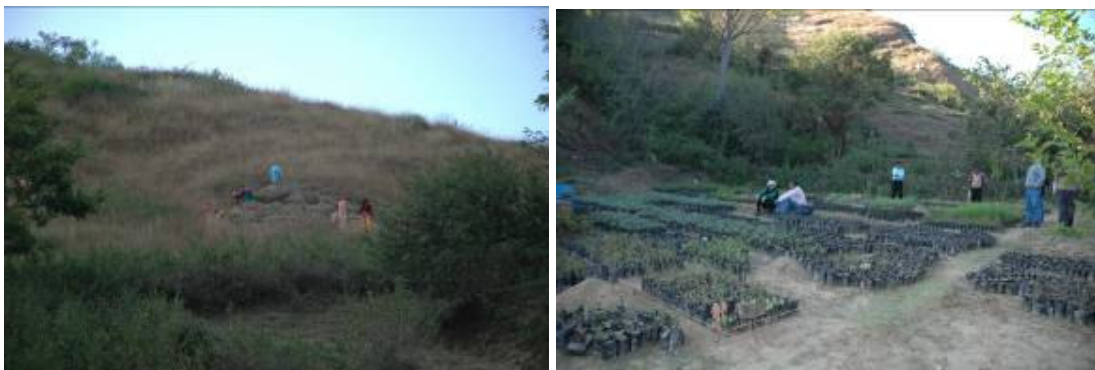
The institutional pattern at the grassroots has been established in both these *gadheras* in the following manner:

1. Number of SHGs formed	104
2. Number of SHG members	1,652
3. SHG funds	Rs. 13.45 lakhs
4. Number of <i>Gadhera Bachao Samitis</i> formed	23
5. <i>Gram Kosh</i>	Rs. 6.57 lakhs
6. Village Commons under protection	350 hectares
7. Village Nurseries	13
8. Species in village nurseries	35
9. Number of saplings being raised in nurseries	300,000
10. Number of mature saplings planted-out	236,000

The *Manch* (federation) organized a phenomenal gathering of several hundred residents from the entire Dusad *gadhera* to mark the occasion of World Water Day and several resolutions regarding the renewal of the hydrological cycle were discussed and adopted. The tradition of

maintaining *khals* as an essential annual feature has been sought to be revived alongside the need to spread a renewable energy option like biogas units and more significantly to work towards total community sanitation. Community leaders from other *gadheras* also joined in the deliberations during this meeting.

Significant vegetal cover as well as soil and moisture conservation activities have been spearheaded by communities in these *gadheras* during the year. Besides raising, planting-out and protecting over 200,000 saplings of native species, in eight villages, starting from the head of the Dusad *gadhera* and working down towards the mouth, a total of 35 Check Walls and 5 Check Dams have been constructed. Alongside, 14,000 running meters of contour lines and over 500 *Khals* have also been located appropriately to harvest and enable seepage of rainwater.



Protection of commons has led to five-fold increase in grass production and native species of shrubs and trees are raised and planted-out on degraded common lands to increase availability of biomass as well as lead to soil and moisture conservation



Communities are growing new oak and broad-leaved forests within 5-10 years



Check Dams at Bhora, Chilalgaon and Kafra *gad*





Check Walls at Darmar and Sati Nagaon



Three Check Walls (top to bottom ) of 300 meters *Rauli* near Sati Nagaon School

During the period under review, it is significant to record that the process of reviving the tradition of locating and ‘constructing’ *Khals* **within** the reserved forest areas of the drainage basins has begun. (*Khals* are shallow saucer-shaped bowls dug-out at appropriate locations to enhance seepage of rainwater and thereby recharge the hydrological status of subterranean water sources.)

This is significant as each of the fourteen *gadheras* in the river basin is crowned with fan-shaped catchment areas which stretch up to the ridges, encompassing areas between 500 to 1,000 hectares.

These reserved forest areas used to be under the jurisdiction of the communities in pre-colonial times and it was a common feature for communities to maintain hundreds of *khals*, with the idea of maintaining the hydrological balance. Unfortunately, even post-independence forest management policies have continued to ignore the importance of such critical water conservation measures.



*Khals* within the confines of the Ukkhallekh Reserved Forest

This has been a direct outcome due to sustained dialogue and interaction with leadership at the district as well as the state level: largely through the multi stakeholder platform being encouraged by Grassroots since the inception of the idea of restoring the river basin four years ago. It is envisaged that this process would be strengthened by the state, through sustained action in each and every reserved forest area within the river basin, which collectively amounts to 10,000 hectares.

While communities have been engaged towards eco-restoration activities, farmers have continuously expressed the need to strengthen livelihoods opportunities within the river basin. To address this need, Grassroots has been able to assist SHGs to undertake on and off farm supplementary income generation programs, in coordination with Umang, as follows:

- Revive cultivation of traditional rain-fed crops and seed multiplication of traditional fragrant rice varieties, Promote System of Rice Intensification and conduct Field trials for high value crops like chamomile, aloe vera and strawberry and Promote Horticulture
- Improve Soil Fertility
- Training of Para Vets in order to improve local livestock
- Supplementing incomes through off-farm micro enterprises like production of hand-knitted garments and adding value to local fruits
- Orient communities regarding the need to certify traditional farming systems as Organic and also establish Fair Trade marketing channels, such as Kumaoni and HimKhadya



During the period under review, 193 non-descript local cattle have been impregnated with improved semen provided by the Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board. So far, 28 male calves and 40 female calves have been born. Based on the acceptance of this venture, three more para vets have been trained at ULDB – two of whom are women.



Soil fertility improvement measures, include vermin-composting as well as addition of organic cultures to farm yard manure heaps (left).

Farmers are being encouraged to grow traditional millets like barn yard millet (top) as well as finger millet, which are being hand-pounded and marketed to consumers interested in safe foods.

SRI trials (bottom) with selected farmers have encouraged others in the SHGs to adopt similar methods, leading to significant reduction in usage of river water as well as labour and seeds.





The *Manch* continues to actively engage in collecting data and monitoring indicators for floral, geological, hydrological and meteorological aspects in the river basin, through building upon the capacity of the community to monitor bio-diversity in the commons, stream flows in the *gadheras* as well as the quality of drinking water. It is significant to note that ten weather stations are being operated by barefoot hydrologists and data is being shared with communities through a quarterly newsletter, called ***Gadhera!***

## Millennium Development Goals & Partners-in-Change

*At the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in 2002, India along with 147 heads of state, pledged to adopt 8 goals to be achieved by 2015 that respond to the world's main development challenges.*

*It is realised that human development is about much more than rise and fall of national incomes. It is about quality of life, the level of human well-being and the access to basic social services. The pressures on environmental and natural resources and the repercussions of their degradation on low income livelihoods have become a source of increasing concern.*

A decade prior to this declaration, Grassroots had set out to select local youth and provide them with sufficient skills and knowledge to spread the benefits of appropriate technologies in cross cutting sectors like drinking water, environmental sanitation, renewable energy and rainwater harvesting - with the idea of improving the quality of life for mountain communities, here and now.

These efforts led to the creation of a dedicated team of *barefoot engineers* - Kumaon Artisans Guild in Uttarakhand and a similar Association in Himachal Pradesh. During the period under review, the Guild has been able to consolidate its operations as an independent organization and Grassroots is viewed as a shadow organization, with the primary task of strengthening the managerial capacity of the Guild. Over the year, processes have been set in motion to enable the Guild to emerge as the key player in promoting appropriate technologies in the central Himalaya, especially in the drinking water sector.

At the end of the year, cumulatively, the benefits of appropriate technologies have reached over 70,000 people spread over 12 districts in the states of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

### Spread of Appropriate Technology in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh

- |                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| • Drinking Water           | 394 villages     |
| • Environmental Sanitation | 3,200 households |
| • Renewable Energy         | 1,550 households |
| • Rainwater Harvesting     | 365 locations    |

During the period under review, Grassroots has also been involved with consolidating the ongoing partnership with selected voluntary organizations in the state of Uttarakhand and forging fresh alliances with the state governments in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh as partners-in-change to spread similar initiatives through ‘technology transfer’ programs.

The success of this strategy would be measured in future through the depth and spread of appropriate technologies through the active participation of various partners-in-change. And, while doing so, Grassroots would continue to strengthen the platform of *barefoot engineers*, as change makers, in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

### **Blue Schools Program in Himachal Pradesh**

Schools in the hill states of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh lack adequate access to water and sanitation. Quite often both these fundamental conditions for good hygiene are missing, even though it is one of the Millennium Development Goals.

Many institutions across the planet, including Grassroots, are involved in the challenge to provide access to water and sanitation, especially to school children. Children ought to be provided the right conditions to assure not only their health, but also their understanding of the problems linked to water and forests.

Over the years, Grassroots has been able to provide adequate access to water and sanitation to 30 schools in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh, largely through rainwater harvested from roof run-off and stored in underground tanks. The stored water is connected to toilets built within the school campus.

During the period under review, Grassroots joined a larger global movement in this direction - [Blue Schools Program](#) - an initiative of the International Rainwater Harvesting Alliance, located in Switzerland.

The idea is to involve the children, teachers and parents in a program to address the environmental crisis and initiate adequate steps to mitigate the problems. Ten large schools with a student/teacher population of over 4,000 have been selected in Sirmaur district in Himachal Pradesh.

The salient features of the program are as follows:

- Formation of Students, Teachers and Parents Forums in each of these 10 schools (STEPs)
- Community resource mapping exercises of villages - done by senior students in their respective villages
- Water quality has been tested both within the school campus and the adjoining villages and students are being trained to continue with such exercises on a regular basis under the aegis of STEP
- Solid waste management exercises have been initiated within the school campus, with the idea that similar action would spread in the adjoining villages

- Workshops on climate change impacts and water borne diseases are being held on a regular basis
- Fruit trees are being planted on homesteads of all students
- Greening of the school campus is being done by the students
- Rainwater harvesting tanks are being constructed within the school campus along with adequate numbers of toilets – average of fifty persons per toilet
- Renewable energy options like biogas units are being promoted in the homes of students

It is significant to mention that all the above action items are being planned and implemented by the various STEPs as it is envisaged that these students would be the future change makers.



Students are engaged in community resource mapping, testing water quality, arranging hand-washing facility and even adopting biogas units at home

## Partners-in-Change

### A. Agriculture Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh

Over the past five years, Grassroots has been demonstrating the feasibility of biogas units as a renewable energy option for cooking, especially in view of scarce forest resources as well as dependence on subsidy-driven fossil fuels like LPG. So far, the benefit of this appropriate technology has been experienced in about 400 households, mainly in Sirmaur district.

During the period under review, the state government continued the partnership with Grassroots in consolidating and spreading the benefits of this renewable energy program to another 150 households. It is envisaged that this partnership would grow and mature over the next few years in order to benefit at least 250 households each year.



Biogas Stoves provide clean cooking energy, reduces biotic pressure on forests and impacts positively on health

## B. Voluntary Organisations

The partnership forged during 2007-08 enabled 12 VOs - eight from the Kumaon region and four from the Garhwal region of Uttarakhand - to spread the benefits of Infiltration Wells to 20 hamlets/villages, Rainwater Harvesting to 110 households, Sanitation to 330 households and Biogas Units as a Renewable Energy Option to 275 households.

During the period under review, this partnership was strengthened through regular workshops and consolidation of processes involved with transfer of appropriate technology. Only one new VO – World Wide Fund for Nature, India - was added on for direct intervention in the renewable energy sector of the Corbett National Park Landscape Arc in the Ramnagar region of Kumaon.

The partnership with WWF led to installation of 40 biogas units in two villages on the periphery of the national park.

While these coalitions are probably the ideal way forward for reaching out to more and more communities in the Himalaya, lessons of these experiences clearly reveal the need for much more efforts to consolidate and sustain spread of appropriate technology interventions at the grassroots.

Another new beginning has been made with Shri B D Uniyal Trust, set up in the memory of an eminent freedom fighter who published a newspaper from his hometown, Nainital. The Trust has provided support to nine girl students to pursue higher education and sustenance-allowance to six needy elderly women.

During the year, the first corporate social responsibility chapter also began with Feedback Ventures, New Delhi providing assistance for initiating rural computer literacy and community forestry.

## C. Jal Sansthan, Government of Uttarakhand

The Jal Sansthan is the apex organization in the state, along with the Jal Nigam, in planning, implementing, operating and maintaining drinking water supply systems for 16,000 villages spread over 13 districts in the state of Uttarakhand.

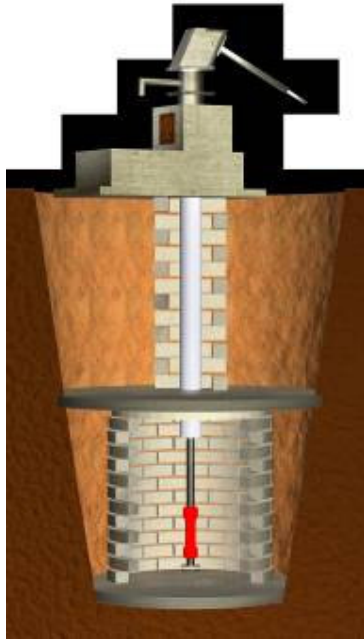
During the period under review, the Jal Sansthan signed an agreement with Grassroots to promote the concept of Infiltration Wells as an appropriate technology option for community managed drinking water systems, especially in villages which had been facing chronic drinking water shortages.

Through the year, along with senior *barefoot engineers* of the Kumaon Artisans Guild, Grassroots assisted the Jal Sansthan to enhance availability of safe drinking water through this technology in fifty villages, spread over the Kumaon and Garhwal regions of the state.

It is envisaged that this partnership with the Jal Sansthan would continue in the future, with the idea of enabling the government to spread this appropriate technology to over 3,000 villages which have been identified with chronic water shortages.



Based on this pilot initiative, towards the end of the year, the Jal Sansthan decided to institutionalise this partnership as follows:



- Government would provide funds for technology transfer and adoption of Infiltration Wells across all hill districts in the state
- Jal Sansthan would select problem-villages and provide the list to Grassroots
- Grassroots would play the role of a technical resource institute for feasibility survey, monitoring and evaluation
- Jal Sansthan would identify and award tenders to selected voluntary organisations with adequate experience to install Infiltration Wells on the heels of technical surveys done by Grassroots
- As a result of which, along with Kumaon Artisans Guild, two other Partner-VOs in the Garhwal region have been selected by the Jal Sansthan for installation of Infiltration Wells.

## **Livelihoods, Food Security & Micro Enterprises**

In fragile ecosystems in the Himalaya, forests play a pivotal role in supporting mountain farming systems. The degradation of such essential support systems has affected traditional food security and enhanced risk to human health.

To find a fresh balance in the quality of lives for such marginalized farming communities, Grassroots has been involved with creating a platform for establishment of pro poor business ventures, with women as the primary stakeholder.

Along with spearheading eco-restoration efforts in Gagas river basin, Grassroots has been involved in consolidating a network of over 2,000 women who are involved with various viable business activities, which provide small yet significant incomes on a sustainable basis. This has been largely possible through the efforts of women spearhead team members of Grassroots who 'hived-out' to establish a collective of several self-help groups – Mahila Umang Samiti.

All products of the network are marketed under the brand name ***Kumaoni*** and ***HimKhadya*** and it is Umang's belief that those who purchase these products are directly assisting resource poor households through 'trade and not aid'. The turnover during the year under review has been over Rs. 77.00 lakhs and sales have reached Rs. 46.25 lakhs. Besides this, about 400 women have also earned Rs. 14.00 lakhs through rearing of free range backyard poultry.

However, the most significant aspect of these local efforts in promoting the spirit of enterprise is a concern of the *institutional framework at the grassroots: each and every business activity be directly controlled by the producer-group, all assets be owned by them and all are equal shareholders of the business*. This arrangement ought to be also operated in a manner whereby the greatest portion of the consumer's rupee reaches the producer-groups.



In view of this, as well as future plans for further growth, Grassroots facilitated the process of transforming the business ventures of Mahila Umang Samiti to a more appropriate *form of organisation* – Mahila Umang Producers Company Limited, which was formally registered on 9 January 2009.

Honey processing unit (left) is a new addition at Umang.

During the year under review, Grassroots has been able to purchase a small piece of land in Naini village, adjacent to the Outreach Program Office at Kalika, with the idea of establishing the headquarters of the nascent Producers Company. The "House of Umang", as it is tentatively called, would be roughly 5,000 square feet of covered area and head-quarter all activities of the producers company.



<b>Livelihoods &amp; Micro Enterprises</b>		
<b>Revenues Generated (Rs.in lakhs)</b>		
	<u>Cumulative</u>	<u>This Year</u>
Hand-Knitted Products	108.20	24.14
Fruit Preserves & Pickles	37.87	10.88
Natural Honey & Spices	26.36	5.46
Beeswax Candles	1.32	0.17
Country Hens	51.47	14.00
Roofing Tiles	26.17	0.85
HimKhadya	10.79	5.52
	<u>Rs.262.18 lakhs</u>	<u>Rs. 61.02 lakhs</u>

## Grassroots Leadership Initiative

As always, Grassroots has encouraged visits of student-groups and other professionals to experience and understand issues related to sustainable development of mountain ecosystems. Most of the guests have been subscribers to the concept of HomeStays – which basically means that selected local farmers host the guests at a small price and donate part of the revenue to the village-fund.

During the year under review, the following interns visited the Outreach Program Office as part of the growing Grassroots Leadership Initiative:

1. A group of 12 students from Lakeside School, Seattle, USA spent a month at various HomeStays. The students produced a Recipe Book of Kumaoni food, which is being printed for sale by Mahila Umang Producers Company, short video film on Self Help Groups and a catalogue for Hand-Knits. It is significant to mention that the Group of Students, who had visited Grassroots in 2007, had organised a fund raising dinner at Seattle and sent a donation for the Producers Company through the Group of 2008.

The HomeStays are proving to be a meaningful experience for the students who are selected each year by Lakeside School for the Global Student Leadership Program supported by the Gates Foundation.

2. A group of 5 students from Delhi School of Social Work and Miranda House, University of Delhi, spent a month as summer-interns, learning about life and times in rural Himalaya.
3. A group of 4 students from Cambridge University, England spent six weeks as monsoon-interns along with a student from Warwick University, England. The group studied the eco-restoration activities in the Gagas river basin and documented the efforts of the communities over the past three years.
4. Two students from KIIT, Orissa spent six weeks as winter-interns as rural management trainees.
5. Another group of students from MIT, Cambridge, Boston, USA spent two weeks as winter-interns with the idea of designing appropriate technology applications. This venture is supported by the International Development Design Summit (IDDS) of MIT and has been continuing for some years, including visits of senior staff of Grassroots at the annual IDDS at MIT.
6. A couple from England took a sabbatical for two months and produced two rather useful outputs for Grassroots. Philippa Marshall, European Manager at Ben & Jerry's, London learnt the art of creating websites and produced a very comprehensive and much needed website for Grassroots. Her husband, Jim Greyer, an independent film director based in London, produced some useful video films on the Story of Umang, Eco-Restoration of Gagas River Basin, Renewable Energy and Infiltration Wells.



### **Council of Governors**

Mrs H Bedi  
Chairperson

Mr Deep Joshi      Mrs Sumita Ghosh  
Mrs Annie Sinha   Mr Naren Karunakaran

The Council of Governors and the Executive Officers of Grassroots  
would like to acknowledge the assistance received from the following organizations  
during the year under review : 2008-2009

Artha – Sustainable Development Fund, United Kingdom  
Ashoka: Innovators for the Public, USA  
B D Uniyal Trust, Uttarakhand  
Dept. of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh  
Dept. of Rural Development, Government of Uttarakhand  
The Ford Foundation – Winrock International, India  
International Rainwater Harvesting Alliance, Switzerland  
Jal Sansthan, Government of Uttarakhand  
Lakeside School, USA  
National Research & Development Corporation, New Delhi  
Rockefeller Foundation, USA  
Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, India  
Sir Ratan Tata Trust, India  
Terre doc Creations, France  
UNESCO, New Delhi  
Feedback Ventures, New Delhi  
Foundation for Ecological Security  
Friends of Grassroots  
World Wide Fund for Nature, India

**The financial records of Grassroots are a matter of public record and as such are available**

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