

2017-
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Annual Report-IV



2017-2018

ANNUAL REPORT – IV 2017-2018

INTEGRATED MOUNTAIN INITIATIVE

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Background on the Indian Himalayan Region.

The Indian Himalayan Region (IHR) states lie at the northern extremities of the country and except in times of war and border skirmishes they are, for the most part, relegated to the peripheries of the country's attention. IHR states¹ comprise the hilly states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, the North-eastern states of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, the North-eastern Region, and the hill districts of Assam and West Bengal. This region constitutes 16 percent of India's land mass and supports 4 percent of the nation's population.

These states represent a mosaic of pluralistic diversity – a composite of myriad human cultures and linguistic diversity including a number of tribal communities (multiple ethnic compositions are a striking feature of these states; more than 171 of total 573 scheduled tribes of India live here), and a range of agro-climatic conditions and diverse ecosystems – their seclusion and remoteness has made them the last bastions of globally significant indigenous knowledge and cultural heterogeneity. The climate and consequently the biological communities vary considerably along the altitudinal gradients in these states, giving a heterogeneous dispersion of biodiversity elements in the region.

Table 1: IHR States, hill districts and hilly terrain

#	State	Hill Districts [#]	Hilly Terrain [*]
1	Arunachal Pradesh	16	100 percent
2	Assam	2	24 percent
3	Himachal Pradesh	12	100 percent
4	Jammu & Kashmir	22	100 percent
5	Manipur	9	100 percent
6	Meghalaya	7	100 percent
7	Mizoram	8	100 percent
8	Nagaland	11	100 percent
9	Sikkim	4	100 percent
10	Tripura	4	100 percent
11	Uttarakhand	13	100 percent
12	West Bengal	1	4 percent

IHR States support nearly 50 percent of the total flowering plants of India, of which 30 percent are endemic to the region; there are also over 816 tree species, 675 edibles and nearly 1,743 species of medicinal value found here. Fauna in this region presents one of the richest assemblages in the Indian subcontinent – out of the total mammalian species in India, 65 percent are recorded in the Himalaya; 50 percent of the total bird species occur in the region and likewise 35 percent reptiles, 36 percent

amphibians and 17 percent fishes were documented from the mountain ecosystem establishing the status of the area as a centre of origin and evolution of biotic forms. Moreover, 29 out of 428 species of reptiles from India, 35 species of Amphibia (out of 200) and 36 species of freshwater fish (out of 1,300) are endemic to these states.

Seventy-six percent of India's hill districts fall within these states². The entire geographical area of these states is mountainous, and the average forest cover of these states is 65 percent, which is more than three times the national average of 21 percent³. The IHR states form part of the Indian Himalayan Region which is one of the richest areas of natural heritage in the world⁴. Mountain states contribute immensely valuable ecosystem services to the rest of the country by operating as vast carbon sinks, hotbeds of biodiversity, and plays a vital role capturing essential atmospheric moisture, thus regulating river flows of the great rivers of the plains. Similarly, mountain agroecosystems have been providing food security and maintaining land races of food crops.

Himalayan ecosystems are projected to be extremely sensitive under future climate ([Chaturvedi et al., 2011](#))⁵. According to a study conducted by Uggupta, Sujata, et al. (2015)⁶, the upper Himalayas, northern and central parts of Western Ghats and certain parts of central India are most vulnerable to projected impacts of climate change, while North-eastern forests are more resilient. Analysis of temperature trends in the Himalayan region shows that temperature increases are greater in the uplands than that in the lowlands ([Shrestha et al., 1999](#))⁷. Chaturvedi et al's (2011) study further points out that there is still considerable uncertainty about the future climate development and the current climate projections are characterized by uncertainty about the projection of future climate variability and extreme events. This variability and extremity of climatic patterns has had a huge impact on the socioeconomic lives of mountain communities in the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR). One example that can be drawn out is the impact of the climate change on agro-biodiversity of the mountain people. Observed impacts of historical trends include movement of apple orchards to higher altitudes, loss of certain tree species, drying of traditional water sources, changes in bird types and populations, reduction in crop yields, and increased vulnerability of winter cropping due to changes in rainfall patterns and planting dates ([ADB, 2010](#))⁸.

²Chaturvedi, B.K. "Report of the Committee to study development in hill states arising from management of forest lands with special focus on creation of infrastructure, livelihood, and human development" *Planning Commission* (2013) Govt. of India.

³Forest Survey of India. "State of Forest Report 2013" *Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change* (2013) Govt. of India.

⁴"Brief about Mountain Division (5th Unit of the Institute)". *GB Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development*. (http://gbpihed.gov.in/Mountain_Division_detail.html accessed on 19 October, 2015).

⁵R.K. Chaturvedi, G. Ranjith, M. Jayaraman; **Impact of climate change on Indian forests: a dynamic vegetation modeling approach** *Mitig. Adapt. Strat. Gl.*, 16 (2) (2011), pp. 119–142

⁶Uggupta, Sujata, et al. "Climate change impact and vulnerability assessment of forests in the Indian Western Himalayan region: A case study of Himachal Pradesh, India." *Climate Risk Management* 10 (2015): 63-76.

⁷A.B. Shrestha, C.P. Wake, P.A. Mayewski, J.E. Dibb. Maximum temperature trends in the Himalaya and its vicinity: an analysis based on temperature records from Nepal for the period 1971–94. *J. Clim.* (1999)

⁸ADB, 2010. Climate Change Adaptation in Himachal Pradesh: Sustainable Strategies for Water Resources.

A situation analysis for India and Hindu Kush Himalayan Region conducted by Ecosystem Services and Poverty Alleviation Study in South Asia (ESPASSA)⁹ in 2008 states that assessment of ecosystem services at the landscape level is important because changes at this level may impact on goods and services in relation to existing structural habitat diversity and its vulnerability and resilience to changes resulting from both direct and indirect drivers. Among the direct drivers, climate change has important implications for human well-being in South Asia but there are key areas in which priority research needs have been found to exist. The analysis report also stressed on the need to examine coping strategies of the poor to consequences of monsoonal variation to aid in the design of future adaptation and mitigation strategies. It lists out a number of areas that would require in depth studies and course of action in the IHR. They are listed below:

- Continued glacial retreat and increased variation in the pattern of monsoonal rainfall as a result of climate change will result in major alterations to regional hydrology. The scale and magnitude of the impacts of these changes on regulating and sustaining services of ecosystems (for example erosion and flood control and cropping regions) requires investigation in context of poverty distribution.
- At the river basin and catchment scale, there is a need to evaluate different and competing demands for water and develop frameworks that aid decision making to protect and improve ecosystems services for poverty alleviation.
- Given the high concentration of poverty in agro-ecosystems, continued research focusing in particular on the provisioning and sustaining services underpinning natural resource management and crop diversification is essential.

The vulnerability of forest ecosystems to climate change, i.e. their propensity to be adversely affected, is determined by the sensitivity of ecosystem processes to the particular elements of climate undergoing change and the degree to which the system (including its coupled social elements) can maintain its structure, composition and function in the presence of such change, either by enduring or adapting to it (IPCC, 2014)¹⁰. Knowledge on the vulnerability of mountain ecosystems to climate change especially for the Indian Himalayan Region is very limited. Examples from mountain states have indicated that small changes in temperature have resulted on negative impacts on biodiversity, water availability, agriculture, and hazards, which in turn has had a huge impact on human well being. As indicated by Andreas Schild, Director General, ICIMOD, the nature of mountain regions, its fragility and poorly accessible landscapes with sparsely scattered settlements and poor infrastructure means that research and assessment are least just where they are needed most. Scientific research alone will fail to direct regional and national policies as its integration in development has been very limited. Emphasis need to put on capturing successful practices (including traditional practices) that have enabled mountain communities cope with the change in climate. Findings from social research

⁹ESPASSA Regional situation analysis: A situation analysis for India and the Hindu Kush Himalayan region (<http://condesan.org/mtnforum/content/espasa-regional-situation-analysis-situation-analysis-india-and-hindu-kush-himalayan-region>)

¹⁰IPCC, 2014C.B. Field, V.R. Barros, D.J. Dokken, K.J. Mach, M.D. Mastrandrea, T.E. Bilir, M. Chatterjee, K.L. Ebi, Y.O. Estrada, R.C. Genova, B. Girma, E.S. Kissel, A.N. Levy, S. MacCracken, P.R. Mastrandrea, L.L. White (Eds.), Summary for Policymakers, Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part A: Global and Sectoral Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA (2014), pp. 1–32

on best practices coupled with scientific research and data can enable better informed policies for the mountain states. It will give leverage in dialogues happening at the state and centre on development programmes planned for the mountain states.

About IMI

Integrated Mountain Initiative established in 2010 is a civil society initiative formed by Central Himalayan Environment Association (CHEA) with a common vision of “**making people of India proud of our mountains**” and a focus on addressing Mountain issues in the Indian Himalayan region. The initiative emerged as a follow up to the recommendations given by the Task force constituted by the Planning Commission, in 2008. This was initiated with the purpose of facilitating inter-linkages with the Indian Himalayan region with its unique ecosystems, extraordinary biodiversity, diverse cultures and knowledge systems with policymakers, researchers and development professionals. We believe in integrating knowledge and experiences of multiple stakeholders to form an inclusive and collaborative initiative of diverse participants united by a common vision.

IMI initiates and provides a platform for knowledge sharing among various participants and stake holders while addressing the diversity of the mountains across its 10 member states and hill districts of Darjeeling of West Bengal and two hill districts of Assam. We strive to bring to the forefront a constant evolving action oriented discourse on The Indian Himalayan Mountains – its issues of vulnerabilities along with the communities’ resilience building mechanisms with the active role of stakeholders and policymakers into the administrative planning framework.

IMI has, at its core, has explicit pan-Himalayan focus. With many of our members having served or serving as policymakers and civil servants, we recognize and acknowledge the significance of such engagement in policy influence and advocacy as means of affecting systematic and sustainable change in the mountain states.

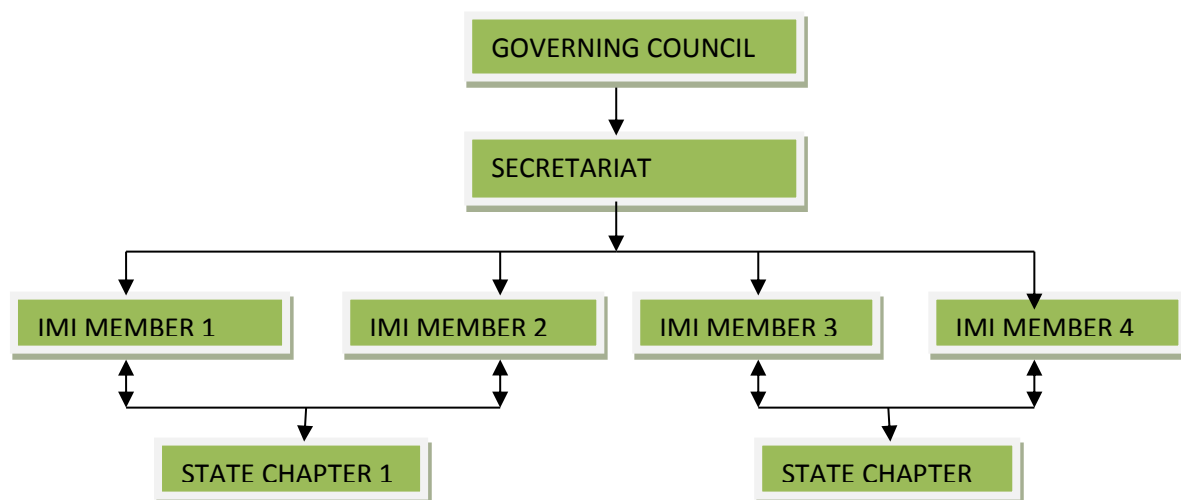
IMI broadly focuses on:

- Bringing together all stakeholders working in IHR on **micro, meso and macro levels of policy making** to build consensus and to prioritize, intensify and streamline action **for holistic development of the region.**
- Engaging **voices from the field** locally in identifying practices, pilots and results to develop relevant models through state chapters for enhanced **knowledge generation and exchange** on regional and higher levels for the National Mountain agenda.
- Strengthening **the human and institutional capacities** with an understanding of local and traditional structures to promote innovative solutions

- Forging stronger **linkages** with scientific and social **Research, Development** Work in the Mountain region with **policy implementation**.
- Utilization of the linkages with various stakeholders in **building a system in place** for developing and assimilating information relevant for policy making and practice.

Members and state Chapters.

IMI is a collective of individual members, political actors, academics, voluntary institutions and concerned citizens from across the Himalayan states and districts. IMI is associated with partner organizations that are in tune with its vision and mission. The structure of IMI is based on a framework with a Governing Council elected from among members for a three-year term, and a Secretariat at its core. Members based in a mountain state come together to constitute the State Chapter of that state.



State Chapters

IMI works in alignment with the state chapters constituting of individual members and institutions. The state chapters based at their respective home states come with diverse experience of working with mountain communities in research, advocacy and expertise on mountain development. Each State Chapter is unique in its composition and constitution. While sharing the visions, missions and goals of IMI, the diverse Himalayan state chapters also cater to their specific needs and requirements. The state chapters remain fluid and are in constant evolution to suit the needs and structures of the states.

Formal registered Institutions work collectively with various stakeholders to facilitate the states concerned with sustainable policies such as in:

- *Sustainable Development Forum, Nagaland (SDFN) Sustainable Development Forum, Arunachal Pradesh (SDFA),*
- *Mizoram Sustainable Development Foundation (MSDF) and*
- *Sustainable Development Forum for Uttarakhand (SDFU)*

The state chapter of Sikkim has both members and organizations working in the region. However, the key role of state chapter is operated by a primary institution, Eco-Tourism & conservation Society of Sikkim (ECOSS)

The remaining state chapters are in the process of formation as in the case of Himachal Pradesh where members operate without having a formal registered entity.

Similarly, the state chapters of the hill districts of Kalimpong and Darjeeling - *Darjeeling Himalayan Initiative*, and Tripura – Development Initiative for Sustainable Advancement (Tripura), have both members and organizations working in the region.

IMI is also working towards network building in the states of Manipur, Meghalaya and Jammu and Kashmir, and is in the process of building new state chapters.

The state chapters through its collaboration with IMI help in translating the dialogues into informed actions in terms of policies. The individual state chapters organize state-and-district- level seminars, state-specific policy briefs and national mountain policy briefs. Each chapter works towards formulating reliable state-specific information about sustainable development practices in the Indian Himalayan Region.

IMI Events.

Sustainable Mountain Development Summit.

IMI has been on the forefront of policy advocacy efforts in the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR). Since the inception of IMI, we have engaged with policy makers and administrators from all levels of State and National governance machineries. IMI has taken the initiative in organizing India's biggest independent platform for discussing mountain development- the annual Sustainable Mountain Development summit (SMDS). This platform has been bringing together diverse stakeholders to influence the formulation of mountain policies.

The **First** Sustainable Mountain Development Summit of IMI was organized in **Nainital, Uttarakhand** on the **21st and the 22nd of May, 2011**. The inaugural summit selected four main themes as its focus- (1) Hydro-Power Projects in Mountain Regions. (2) Adaptation Measures under Climate Change Scenario in Mountain Regions. (3) Rural Tourism in Mountain Regions. (4) Community Forestry in Mountain Regions.

The **Second** Sustainable Mountain Development Summit was held in **Gangtok, Sikkim** on the **25th and 26th of May, 2012**. It was organized by Ecotourism and Conservation Society of Sikkim (ECOSS) and attended by over 250 delegates from the member Himalayan states of India and the hill districts. The three major themes of **Water, Mountain Livelihood and Communities and Forests** focused on issues such as hazards, ecosystem services, water management and governance, developing entrepreneurship and financial mechanisms. The sub themes further focused on traditional rights and community structures over natural resources and human wildlife conflict.

The **Third** Sustainable Development Summit organized in **Kohima, Nagaland** from **25th to 27th September, 2013** and had over 350 registered participants. Along with the sessions on the three thematic groups of agriculture, water and forests, several side events were also organized to discuss mountain issues more extensively. The side events included the first editions of Indian Himalayan Policy Makers Dialogue, Indian Himalayan Legislators Meet, Indian Himalayan Meet on SAPCC, and session on Indian Himalayan Disasters.

The **Fourth** Sustainable Development Summit (SMDS) was held in **Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh** on the **7th, 8th and 9th October, 2015**. The summit followed the zero waste protocol. This SMDS was of significant relevance as it was organized in the aftermath of the Nepal earthquake of April, 2015. This session brought into focus issues of national policy on disaster and vulnerability of the mountain states. This summit also hosted the first Chief Secretaries' Conclave, which brought together the Chief Secretaries of the 11 mountain states to deliberate on these important issues with an aim to carve out effective pathways for Mountain states. The conclave was a first of its kind, when State policy makers discussed the development challenges and opportunities and collectively explored ways of collaborative functioning.

The **fifth** Sustainable Development Summit (SMDS) held in **Leh, Ladakh** from **20th to 22nd September 2016**, was based around the crucial themes of Water Security and Skills for Development in the Mountains. **Water Security** was then divided into three sub-themes: (1) Receding Glaciers and Snow Cover Areas, (2) Water for Mountain Agriculture and (3) Water Conservation Techniques- Traditional and New. The theme for **Skills for development** in the Mountains was also divided into three sub themes- (1) Skills required in the Mountains, (2) Integration of Institutional and Individual Capacity Building for Enhancing Sustainable Agriculture in Mountain States, and (3) Entrepreneurship and Success Stories.

The Sixth Sustainable Development Summit (SMDS) held in Aizwal, Mizoram from **20 to 22nd September, 2017** addressed the crucial themes of Climate Change and Sustainable Mountain Cities. The theme of **climate change** was divided into three sub-themes of (1) Research and Policy Gaps, (2) State Action Plan on Climate Change and (3) Adaptation Stories. The theme of **Sustainable Mountain Cities** was also divided into the following sub-themes: (1) Infrastructure Development, (2) Water and Waste Management and (3) Disaster Risk Reduction and Management.

The SMDS VI was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Mizoram, Shri Lal Thanhawla, who emphasized the importance SMDS to discuss how best to carry forward our sustainable development agenda which is so crucial for the Indian Himalayan Region. He also stressed on the importance to note the factors in environmental cost in the development process which cannot be compromised on the ecological balance.

The keynote address on Climate Change was delivered by Dr. Navroz Dubash of Centre for Policy Research; while the keynote address on Sustainable Mountain Cities was delivered by Prof. Anne Feenstra, architect from Netherlands. The special parallel session of Legislators' Meet was held at the Mizoram Assembly Secretariat, which was chaired by Shri Hiphei, the Hon'ble Speaker of Mizoram and co-chaired by Shri PD Rai, Hon'ble MP from Sikkim, who is also the Councilor of IMI. The special parallel session of Policy Dialogue was chaired by Dr. Amita Prasad, Additional Secretary, MoEF&CC and co-chaired by Shri Alemtemshi Jamir, IAS (Retd.), President, IMI & Former CS, Nagaland wherein the chairman explained in details the draft National Policy for Indian Himalayan and Hill Regions in India'. The third special parallel session dwelled upon building partnership for sustainable mountain development.

Another significant event during the summit was the MDoNER-NEC-IMI PLENARY session, which gave opportunities for interaction with Shri. Jitendra Singh, Hon'ble Union Minister of DONER. The session was chaired by Shri Alemtemshi Jamir, IAS (Retd.), President, IMI & Former CS, Nagaland. Shri. Jitendra Singh highlighted several steps taken to bring the Ministry closer to the people. He also informed the gatherings about the various inter-ministerial committees and state empowered committees formed to speed up funding for projects and urged the people to be aware of the various initiatives happening in different parts of the North East.

The valedictory session of the summit was graced by Lt. Gen. Nirbhay Sharma, PVSM, UYSM, AVSM, VSM (Retd), the Governor of Mizoram who while highlighting the issue of global warming, discussed how it affects entire humanity and is responsible for climate change all over the world, is one of the most important global challenges affecting our ecosystems. He also stressed upon the importance of sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, the need to focus on disaster prevention and the need to study the adverse impact of climate change in all its dimensions and more importantly, discuss the strategies/action plan to mitigate such disaster and work towards capacity building.

In this session the Dr RS Tolia Award, which was instituted to keep Dr RS Tolia's memory and vision alive, was awarded to Ms. Rashmi Bharti for Avani and Dr. Lalbiak Mawia Ngente formally handed over the SMDS baton to Dr. Tej Pratap, Councillor, IMI, who represented Himachal Pradesh, which will host the next edition of SMDS.

MEET OF THE MOUNTAIN STATES.

The annual **Meet of the Mountain States** (MoMS) is an outcome of a long process of reflection and consultation, involving committed individuals and institutions from across the IHR. Convened between two SMDSs, the Meet is used as an avenue for sharing the outcomes of the preceding SMDS with a wider audience to influence policy and action with cooperation and collective efforts from all the mountain states and key central ministries.

To take this initiative forward, the **First meet** of 'Indian Mountain States' (IMI) was organized by CHEA on **3rd November, 2011** at New Delhi. The meet saw participation from diverse sections of the Civil Society from across the North and North Eastern Mountain States. The meet ran through a series of well-planned sessions covering Knowledge Sharing of Best Practices in specific thematic sectors of Ecology, Waste Management, Livelihood, Entrepreneurship and Skills Development.

The **Second** Meet of the Mountain States (MoMS-II) held on **19th March, 2013** at New Delhi. The meet was organized to share the findings and recommendations of the Sustainable Development Summit with the stakeholders. The meet brought into the discussion issues pertaining to the mountain region such as Human-wildlife conflicts apart from the basic themes of water, mountains and livelihood, and forests and communities.

The **Third** Meet of the Mountain States (MoMS-III) conducted on the **10th and 11th** of December, 2014 also coincided with International Mountain Day on the 11th. The major

theme of the meet was mountain farming and discussions on the potential of organic agriculture along with the need of market linkages were carried out by the participants and stakeholders. It also brought into focus the need for greater convergence between government programmes related to soil and watershed conservation for employment generation. The MoMS held in Delhi brought out the outcomes from the preceding SMDS held in Nagaland. The objective of this meeting was to provide a forum of advocacy, particularly directed towards sensitizing national policymakers.

The **Fourth** edition of the annual Meet of the Mountain (MoMS-IV) states was held on 11th December 2015, on the occasion of International Mountain Day. The Meet followed upon the successful conclusion of the 4th Sustainable Mountain Development Summit (SMDS-IV), which was organized by the Sustainable Development Forum Arunachal Pradesh (SDFA) under the aegis of the Integrated Mountain Initiative (IMI) at Itanagar. The central theme of the Summit was Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). To follow up the recommendations made during the Summit, MoMS 2015 was held in the format of a workshop with a view to formulate an action plan for implementation of the short-term resolutions. The Chief Guest of the event was Mr Kiren Rijiju, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs who had recently been declared the Champion of DRR for the Asia-Pacific region by the United Nations.

The **Fifth** Meet of the Mountain States (MoMS-V) organized on 10th February 2017, was a follow up to the 5th Sustainable Mountain Development Summit (SMDS-V). The three day Summit at Leh had deliberated on subjects of water security and skill for development in the mountains. As a part of the Meet, a legislators' dialogue was also held. All present Members of Parliament insisted on the need to focus on research in mountain subjects such as glaciology, hydrology, renewable energy, human-wildlife conflict and biodiversity. Skill development and entrepreneurship emerged as one of the areas where there is immense scope to sustainably leverage the natural resources and history of the mountain

The Sixth annual Meet of the Mountain States (MoMS-VI) was held in New Delhi on 12th February, 2018. The meet was organized at the WWF India Secretariat and followed IMI's 6th Sustainable Mountain Development Summit (SMDS-VI) hosted by Mizoram Sustainable Development Foundation in Aizawl from 20-22 September 2017.

The three-day summit in Aizawl had deliberated on subjects of Climate Change and Sustainable Urbanisation in mountains. Various issues on these themes were discussed by climate scientists, climate change specialists, researchers and from across the country including speakers from within Mizoram itself. The Summit was divided into two main technical sessions along these themes with parallel sub sessions on research policy gaps, policy mechanisms for climate change and adaptation stories along with disaster risk resilience, waste and water management and infrastructure development. These technical sessions provided a platform to mountain states to exchange ideas, share knowledge and learn from success and failures of tried and tested models. With the vision of holistic and sustainable development, the aim was to draw upon scholarly inputs and meaningful experiences involving the leaders so that the summit resulted in actionable outcomes.

MoMS VI served as platform to share these outcomes with the members of IMI community and particularly the policy makers and thought leaders from these domains.

MoMS VI was inaugurated by Shri Sanjeev Sanyal, Principal Economic Adviser, Ministry of Finance, Government of India who also released the proceedings of Sustainable Mountain Development Summit VI. In his address, he highlighted the need for local, organically developed plans for urban development in mountain cities for sustainable long-term solutions.

The panel discussion focused on how to integrate the SDGs into planning in the mountain states in India and what the key concerns in building the roadmap for the same will be. Key issues highlighted pertain to the governance and finance which are not very different from the issues that impeded the current progress of development plans. However, the SDGs need to be broken down to the concerned departments in the states as in the current scheme the SDGs appear to be additional “work” for them where it seems that business as usual must also go on while adhering to the “new” SDGs. This work of orientation and capacity building is very important if we have to move forward with the SDGs henceforth.

Several eminent leaders of the development sector from organisations such as FAO (UN), UNDP, SDC, WWF, TERI and senior officials from ministries and government departments attended the meet and contributed to the discussion on different issues related to the sustainable development goals and sustainable urbanisation. The discussions in the Meet emphasized the need for stronger mountain partnerships and integration of sustainable development goals into mountain development. Issues regarding the ‘usual’ model of governance and how they pose an impediment to applying the SDGs in were also raised by many.

Similarly, the issues related to sustainable urbanisation of the mountain cities, their carrying capacities and their expansion tourism, education centres were discussed at length and evoked strong responses from the audience as well. While sharing their experiences in addressing some of the concerns in this domain, the participants emphasised strongly on the fact that we still have some time to proactively curtail rampant advent of the unplanned urbanisation in many mountain states and IMI as a pan Himalayan forum must bring together the people build the thought and take action. In the months following the Meet, IMI along with Zero Waste Himalaya actively followed the issues of waste management in the mountain states and recognising the theme of World Environment Day (WED) 2018 to ‘Beat Plastic Pollution’, mobilised the stakeholders from the 12 mountain states to organise ‘The Himalayan Cleanup’ on 26 May 2018 which yielded data indications about the magnitude of plastic waste problem in the mountain states. This data was presented during the WED meet organised by MoEF&CC in New Delhi to policymakers and sustainable development organisations to general concern and call for action. IMI is now building focus on this major problem of waste management which impediments sustainable development efforts in the mountains in many unseen and unacknowledged ways.

OUR PROJECTS

NMHS

STATUS- ONGOING

‘Understanding Mountain Peoples’ Approach and Practices to Combating Climate Change in the Indian Himalayan Region: Research to Renewal and Reforms’ under the **‘National Mission on Himalayan Studies’** for the period starting April 2017 till March 2019 aims to contribute to the holistic and integrated development of the IHR through research on state of development in sectors vulnerable to climate change. The focus of this project is to increase focus on evidence-based fundamental and applied research on climate change through universities and grassroots organizations in the Himalayan States through establishment of a ‘Young Researchers’ Forum’ for undertaking research on climate change adaptation practices and measures outlined and adopted in the State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs).

Output- A compendium of best practices developed through research and dialogues conducted at state level that will provide inputs for enriching the mountain policy and policy makers and legislators.

FAO

STATUS- ONGOING

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations and the Integrated Mountain Initiative (IMI) are working together to enhance its outreach capability across the Indian Himalayan Region through establishment of Sustainable Development Forums under ***“Strengthening Institutional Capacities for Sustainable Mountain Development in the Indian Himalayan Region”***. The project further seeks to strengthen institutional capacity of

existing entities within states, engage with multiple stakeholders to help develop state-specific action plans to increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture and allied sectors. The project date extends from 26th October to 31st July, 2018.

The IMI-FAO study has been launched to document the state of affairs of the Himalayan farmers. The multidimensional issues Himalayan farmers are facing w.r.t. their farming based livelihoods, be it economic viability of household farming constrained by family demography influenced shrinking farm lands of households, the evolution of agriculture population, as such, leading to changed needs from farming and the scales. Lastly, the ecological changes mountain agro-ecosystems are experiencing, have their impact on changes and very survival of the farming cultures of areas / sub regions of the Himalayan region, in the present times.

Output-

- *Improved and effective collaboration, networking and sharing amongst legislators; grassroots workers, civil society, and various other stakeholders of mountain states.*
- *Identification of pilot projects for up scaling in respective mountain states in the future to ensure sustainability of the TCP;*
- *Research and Policy briefs and reports on agriculture and allied sectors;*
- *State of Mountain Report on Agriculture and allied sectors that highlight the current scenario of these sectors in the mountain states of the IHR;*
- *Interim report and Final report detailing the current status and achievements of the project respectively.*

Swiss Development Corporation (SDC)

STATUS- ONGOING

The Indian Himalayas Climate Adaptation Programme (IHCAP) under The Swiss Development Corporation (SDC) was initiated in partnership with the Department of Science and Technology. This project on “Strengthening Science, Policy and Practice Platform for Climate Change Adaptation in the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR)”, extends from 18th august 2017- 31st October 2019

This programme aims to enhance knowledge about climate change issues in the Indian Himalayan Region and build capacities of research institutions, planners, scientists and other stakeholders to plan and implement climate change adaptation measures in many sectors. The programme also aligns with the National Action Plan on Climate Change and specifically, the National Mission on Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem.

Output-

- *Preparing a State of the Himalaya Report in the context of climate change and with reference to key sectors such as water, forests, agriculture, etc.*

- The Department of Science and Technology has approved scaling up of climate change adaptation planning and implementation in the Himalayan states.
- Policy briefs and three thematic papers on climate change related issues being developed.
- Policy documents summarizing Integrated Risks and Vulnerability Assessment and adaptation planning in the Indian Himalayan Region for policymakers.
- Enhanced capacities on academic and public institutions to address climate change in the Indian Himalayan Region.

Sikkim Legislation-

STATUS- Completed.

Sikkim has been leading the green agenda with the planning and implementation of several of its policies- such as Sikkim Ecology Fund and Environment Cess Act, 2005, Sikkim Non Biodegradable Garbage (Control) Act, 1997, The Sikkim Private and Other Non Forest Lands, Tree Felling Rules, 2006 and so on. However, consequences of climate change such as an increase in vector borne diseases, disaster risk leading, climate induced migration and poverty etc. have not been addressed in spite of having a State Action Plan on Climate Change. While strategies like the State Action Plan on Climate Change are already in existence, this legislation is aimed to ensure implementation, reporting and feedback mechanism for such policies.

Given this background, during the meetings with Experts (WWF, ELDF, PHFI, CAM, Economists) a consensus was drawn that a Climate Change Act would not be able to service the several consequences that emerge from Climate Change. Therefore, a broader development framework such as Sustainable Development Goals can be referred to, to develop an integrated development-planning framework. The Sikkim Well-Being of Generations Bill 2017 is a consequence of the same. The bill in its current form focuses on ecological, economic and social balance.

The introduction of the bill refers to integration of environmental, social and economic dimensions and equitable conservation and efficient use of natural resources; and environmental well-being.

Our Focus Areas

Policy and Advocacy

Since its formation, Integrated Mountain Initiative has resolved to undertake open and continuous dialogue on mountain concerns through annual thematic summits and by encouraging the establishment of various thematic networks spread across the Indian mountain states. In view of the above, the Sustainable Mountain Development Summit (SMDS) came into being. As per the inaugural Sustainable Mountain Development Summit document (IMI, 2011)

Each year, as part of the SMDS, legislators and elected representatives from the mountain states come together to deliberate on a range of themes such as climate change, water security, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), forest communities, agriculture, livelihoods, skills development and other crucial issues pertaining to the mountain states.

Outcome of Legislators' Meet (2011-2016):

- Working group on 'Mountain Ecosystems and Challenges faced by the Mountain People' constituted by the Planning Commission
- The B. K. Chaturvedi Report took cognizance of restructuring Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) for mountain states ensuring policy and funding mechanisms are in accordance with state size, capacity to maximize revenues and effective utilization of resources
- Discussions carried out and issues raised at the first Summit were taken up at the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit in June 2012
- The Meet of the Mountain States was set up as a national forum for the coming together of representatives from Mountain States
- Establishment of first state chapter of GLOBE India in Sikkim, followed by the setting up of the Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh chapters at the subsequent summits
- Mountain Division of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) was set up at the G. B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and

Sustainable Development (GBPIHESD), Almora in 2013, to integrate action on policies specific to the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR)

- Deliberations on agriculture and food security at SMDS-III culminated in a collaborative project with Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to produce a report highlighting the state of agriculture and its allied sectors, including value chains, across the IHR
- Participation of Mr. P. D. Rai (Hon'ble MP, Lok Sabha) from Sikkim at the UNFCCC COP 21 in Paris, where measures for Disaster Risk Reduction in Mountains was taken up
- A year-long action plan on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) was formulated by the participating Legislators at SMDS-IV
- As a follow-up to SMDS-IV, Nagaland conducted a state-level summit consisting of a DRR workshop, involving 315 participants. The need to establish a disaster-risk insurance mechanism was identified, for which the action plan is being formulated at a national level
- A comprehensive forest policy review in collaboration with FAO and Sustainable Development Forum Nagaland (SDFN) in 2015 to provide effective policy advice to the Government of Mizoram on managing forest resources sustainably and to provide tangible economic benefits to forest communities
- Drafting of a legislation by the Government of Sikkim to mainstream the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in collaboration with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- As a follow-up to the legislators' deliberations, IMI is collaborating with the MoEF&CC, through the National Mission on Himalayan Studies (NMHS), on a project on *Understanding Mountain Peoples' approach and practices to combating Climate Change in the Indian Himalayan Region: Research to Renewal and Reforms*. It aims to establish a Young Researchers' Forum working on Climate Change across all mountain states in the IHR, and to generate data (research and practice) for informed policy decisions
- Following deliberations on water security at SMDS-V in Leh, IMI is partnering with Coventry University, UK to work on understanding inter and intra-city dimensions of water security and inequity in the mountain cities of Darjeeling and Gangtok
- IMI is a member of Working Group-4 on *Skill Development and Entrepreneurship in the Mountain Region* instituted by the NITI Aayog as an action agenda for sustainable development in the IHR

IMI continues to work closely with legislators to focus on:

- Bringing together multiple stakeholders and building consensus to prioritise, intensify and streamline action for holistic development of the IHR
- Forging stronger link between policy making, scientific and social research, implementing development projects on issues affecting ecology and livelihoods in the mountain states
- Building a collaborative research mechanism for developing and assimilating information relevant for policy making and practice
- Identifying needs and analysis practices, pilots and results from field, and developing relevant models through inclusive and participatory dialogue through state chapters, for enhanced knowledge exchange, and to make regional knowledge available for the national mountain agenda

- Strengthening the human and institutional capacities to promote more innovative solutions locally

The IMI is now recognized as a vital platform for dialogues on sustainability of the IHR. It continues to actively work towards discussing, engaging and supporting action.

CLIMATE CHANGE-

The Himalayan region is ecologically very fragile and highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change and in the recent decade it has emerged as a new threat to this most sensitive, young and fragile ecosystem on the earth. Considering the sudden and drastic way climate change has impinged on all aspects of life for mountain communities, the need to focus on this issue is imperative. Climate change has been the crosscutting issue of discussion in all of the summits and meets organized by IMI. IMI feels that it is especially important to focus on:

- Climate Change and Impact on Gender
- Climate Change and Impact on Water Security
- Climate Change and Biodiversity Conservation
- Mountain Desertification and Impact on Mountain Communities

IMI is undertaking a project- “Understanding Mountain Peoples’ approach and practices to combating Climate Change in the Indian Himalayan Region: Research to Renewal and Reforms” under **National Mission on Himalayan Studies (NMHS)** to further the research on climate change practices. Central to the project is the establishment of a ‘Young Researchers’ Forum’ to further the knowledge generation by young people from the IHR.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

As per World Bank the IHR is twice as prone to extreme weather events as the Gangetic plains or the Tibetan plateau and added to this is the fact that the IHR also is one of the most seismically active areas in the world. Not surprisingly therefore , the highest landslide fatalities in the world are in the southern edge of the Himalayan arc and almost all the major disasters in the country over the last 10 years have taken place in the IHR. Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness and Response should be the topmost priority and abiding concern at the national, state and the district level going down to the community level for all the IHR States. However, the institutional framework and mechanism for such a high priority area is highly inadequate. Taking cognizance of such conditions and possible ways to mitigate the DRR challenges that IHR faces, IMI will focus on disaster risk management. Some of the specific areas identified are:

- Institutional Mechanisms and Disaster Management Plans
- Disaster Risk Insurance
- Information Communication Technology in DRR
- Disaster & Cultural Heritage
- Disasters & Tourism

Four events have been conducted so far in collaboration with State Chapters – Workshop on Landslides in Darjeeling, One of the themes in Arunachal Pradesh for SMDS-IV and Meet of the Mountain States – III. NSDMA in collaboration with SDFN and IMI organized a workshop on DRR with the objective of bringing about pragmatic plans and policies and to strategize various measures to build a resilient Nagaland; A DRR network entitled 'Towards Safer Mountains' consisting of experts, representatives of state disaster management bodies, grassroots organizations and concerned citizens has been created to disseminate real time information and preparedness measures.

IMI is piloting a project on Community Based Disaster Risk Insurance in collaboration with Northeast Centre for Technology Application and Research (NECTAR) and Micro Insurance Academy (MIA) in two districts of Nagaland State.

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND MOUNTAIN LIVELIHOOD

Agriculture based livelihood options and developing alternative livelihoods in the mountains spells out unlimited possibilities considering the wealth of natural resources the IHR is endowed with and the tenacious nature of the mountain communities. Taking into consideration, the challenges in agriculture faced by people and the need to encourage entrepreneurial aspirations in recent times, the following areas have been identified for focus in the next three years:

- Food Security
- Agro-Biodiversity
- Market Linkages
- Skill Development & Social Entrepreneurship
- Community Forestry

Discussions on rural tourism as a source of livelihood in mountain states highlighted the negative externalities emerging this sector. The arguments emerging from the debate point out the need for policies that needs to sustain carrying capacities of mountain regions through proper code of conduct and environmental guidelines. The practices of organic farming in Sikkim and value chain creating by HPMC in Himachal have opened new ideas for the

development of agriculture. The State Development Forum of Nagaland is facilitating development of alternate livelihoods. IMI has acted as a catalyst towards the implementation of skill development programs in the Ladakh region of Jammu & Kashmir.

Further, IMI, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), is working to produce a report on the state of agriculture and its allied sectors including value chains across all mountain states in the Indian Himalayan Region.

MOUNTAIN CITIES

Sustainable Mountain Cities

Unscientific developmental planning and unplanned rapid urbanisation are creating several challenges for the mountain regions. The cities of the Himalayas are growing and beginning to see the same problems as the cities of the plains – from mountains of garbage and plastic, untreated sewage, chronic water shortages, unplanned urban growth and even local air pollution because of vehicles. Urbanisation Management can solve multiple problems for mountains. Recurrent issues raised and suggestions made on sustainable urbanisation in the mountains have been centred around:

- Waste Management
- Transportation and Traffic Management
- Town planning and architectural norms
- Drinking Water Management



Independent Auditor's Report

The Members

Integrated Mountain Initiative

H.No-315/274, 2nd Floor, West End Marg,

Said-UL-ajab,

M.B Road

New Delhi-110030

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2018 and Income & Expenditure Account for the year then ended of "Integrated Mountain Initiative". These statements are the responsibility of the management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Agency in accordance with the Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Agency's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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





In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- In the case of Balance sheet of the state of affairs of the above named Society as at 31st March., 2018 and
- In the case of the Income & Expenditure Account of the excess of expenditure over income for the accounting period ended on 31st March, 2018.

For DMA & Associates,
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 010129C



CA Deepak Kumar Ghanshani
Partner
(M. No. 078742)

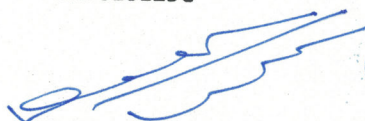
Dated: 02/07/2018
Place: Dehradun

Integrated Mountain Initiative
House No 315 / 274, 2nd Floor, West End Marg Said-UI-Azab, M. B. Road New Delhi - 110030

Balance Sheet as at 31-03-2018

Particulars		Schedule	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
I.	Sources of Funds			
1	Capital Funds			
	(a) Corpus Fund	1	4,070,000	2,870,000
	(b) Life Time Membership Fund	2	420,000	380,000
	(c) Dr. R S Tolia Memorial Award Fund	3	1,391,950	1,100,000
	(d) Balance in Income & Expenditure Account	4	(1,753,376)	(1,461,009)
2	Current liabilities			
	(a) Statutory Dues	5	75,200	50,064
	(b) Expenses Payable	6	30,742	118,468
	(c) Sundry Creditors	7	1,295,803	629,262
	(d) Unutilised Grant	8	5,651,083	3,424,919
	Total		11,181,401	7,111,704
II.	Application of Funds			
1	Current assets			
	(a) Cash and cash equivalents	9	4,929,992	6,442,957
	(b) Loan & Advances	10	51,777	25,921
	(c) Advances recoverable in Cash or kind	11	899,632	642,826
	(d) Investments	12	5,300,000	
	Total		11,181,401	7,111,704

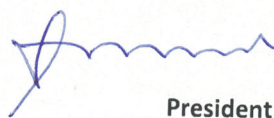
In terms of our separate report of even date
For DMA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 010129C


CA Deepak Kumar Ghanshani
Partner

M.No. 078742
Place : Dehradun
Dated : 02-07-2018



On Behalf of Board
Integrated Mountain Initiative


President




Secretary


Integrated Mountain Initiative

House No 315 / 274, 2nd Floor, West End Marg Said-UI-Azab
M. B. Road New Delhi - 110030

Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March 2018


Particulars	Schedule	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Incomes:			
I. Grants & Donations		11,483,504	1,537,147
II. Other income (Bank Interest)		85,389	131,830
Total Incomes (I + II)		11,568,893	1,668,977
Expenses:			
III. Direct Project Expenses	12	11,458,065	1,537,147
IV. Administrative & General Expenses	13	403,196	728,839
Total Expenses (III + IV)		11,861,261	2,265,986
Excess of Expenditure over Income		292,367	597,009


In terms of our separate report of even date
For DMA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 010129C


CA Deepak Kumar Ghanshani
Partner
M.No. 078742
Place : Dehradun
Dated : 02-07-2018



On Behalf of Board
Integrated Mountain Initiative


President


Secretary



Integrated Mountain Initiative
House No 315 / 274, 2nd Floor, West End Marg Said-Ul-Azab,
M. B. Road New Delhi - 110030

Schedules forming part of Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2018

Schedule # 1: Corpus Fund

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Opening Balance	2,870,000	2,780,000
Add: Additions during the year	1,200,000	90,000
Less: Appropriations during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	4,070,000	2,870,000

Schedule # 2: Life Time Membership Fund

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Opening Balance	380,000	315,000
Add: Additions during the year	40,000	65,000
Less: Appropriations during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	420,000	380,000

Schedule # 3: Dr. R S Tolia Memorial Award Fund

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Opening Balance	1,100,000	-
Add: Additions during the year	400,000	1,100,000
Less: Appropriations during the year	108,050	-
Closing Balance	1,391,950	1,100,000

Schedule # 4: Balance in Income & Expenditure Account

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Opening Balance	(1,461,009)	(864,000)
Add: Transfer From Income & Expenditure account	(292,367)	(597,009)
Closing Balance	(1,753,376)	(1,461,009)

Schedule # 5: Statutory Liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
TDS Payable	75,200	50,064
Total	75,200	50,064



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Integrated Mountain Initiative
House No 315 / 274, 2nd Floor, West End Marg Said-Ul-Azab,
M. B. Road New Delhi - 110030

Schedules forming part of Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2018

Schedule # 6: Expenses Payable

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Professional Charges Payable:John Paulraj	-	40,500
Professional Charges Payable:Namrata	-	36,000
Travel & Other Reimbursements:John Paulraj	3,966	1,210
Travel & Other Reimbursements:Namrata	3,176	3,083
DMA & Associates:Google app	-	575
GNA Management services Pvt. Ltd.	-	13,500
Audit Fee Payable	23,600	23,600
Total	30,742	118,468

Schedule # 7: Sundry Creditors

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
LD Bhutiya	-	273,155
PD Rai	4,251	51,000
Shubdha Hirawat	-	10
Society for Development Alternatives	-	31,286
Sudarshana	-	20,000
Tej Pratap	370,798	243,000
Samaya Sakashaya	10,811	10,811
Adesh Saini	6,170	-
Amba Jamir-Creditor	26,599	-
Aprajita Singh	15,300	-
Chanthingla Horam	29,580	-
Debashis Chakraborty	12,145	-
Divya Sharma	15,300	-
Dr. A .S Wani	22,500	-
Dr. Lalnuntlunga-Creditor	23,142	-
Go Plus Media	2,360	-
Gymkhana Club	12,913	-
Hans Enterprises	32,480	-
Jean Rai	4,825	-
Jonathan Donald Syiemlieh	15,300	-
Khrolhiwe-U Tsuhah	16,590	-
Lalbiakmawia Ngente	13,830	-
Manusri Jamatia	16,569	-
Maurice Rai	15,300	-
Oji Tacho (NHMS)	15,300	-
Pawan Kaushik-Creditors	15,048	-
Professional Group	119,270	-
Rina Wama	17,533	-
Rinchen Dolma	13,711	-
R.P Gurung-Creditor	32,238	-
Sabrina Lalhmangaihuali	19,962	-



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Integrated Mountain Initiative
House No 315 / 274, 2nd Floor, West End Marg Said-UI-Azab,
M. B. Road New Delhi - 110030

Sariel Tuikhouti Reang	15,300	-
SDC Expenses Payable	48,316	-
Shekhar FAO National Consultant Agri	81,000	-
Smriti Basnett	19,761	-
Tsering Dolkar (NHMS)	15,300	-
Save the Hill-NHMS Workshop	46,464	-
Advance from ECOSS	169,837	-
Total	1,295,803	629,262

Schedule # 9: Cash & Cash Equivalents

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Cash in Hand	-	-
Balances with Banks: ICICI Bank, New Delhi	1,789,849	6,442,957
Balances with Banks: BOB Bank, New Delhi	3,140,143	-
Total	4,929,992	6,442,957

Schedule # 10: Loan & Advances

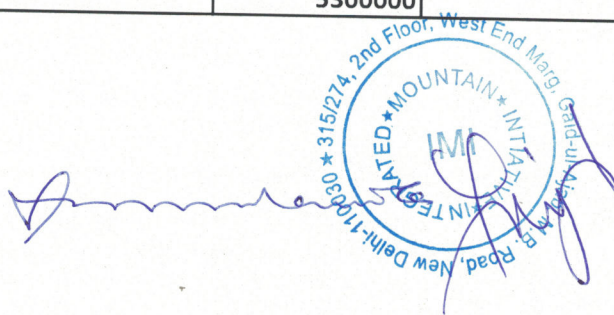
Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Advance to ECOSS	-	5,831
Dr. Lalnuntlunga	-	20,090
DMA & Associates	16,973	-
Fantry Meain Jaswal	17,664	-
Save the Hill-NHMS Workshop	-	-
Input GST	14,090	-
Shubdha Hirawat	3,050	-
Total	51,777	25,921

Schedule # 11: Advances Recoverable in Cash or in Kind

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Recoverable from UNDP - Reimbursements	847,148.00	622,826
TDS Recoverable	52,484.00	20,000
Total	899,632.00	642,826

Schedule # 12: Investments

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
MF_HDFC_CMF_Liquid	2000000	-
MF_ICICI_PRU_MIP	1500000	-
MF_HDFC_MIP_Corpus Fund	1800000	-
Total	5300000	-



Integrated Mountain Initiative
House No 315 / 274, 2nd Floor, West End Marg Said-UI-Azab,
M. B. Road New Delhi - 110030

**Schedules forming part of Income & Expenditure Account
for the year ended 31st March 2018**

Schedule # 12: Direct Project Expenses

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
<u>FAO Project Expenses</u>		
Human Resource Inputs		
Project Manager/Consultant Climate Change	630000	270,000
Project Assistant	123900	
National Consultant-Agriculture	90000	
National Consultant-Skills and Capacity Building	25000	
Training Costs		
Institutionalization,partnerships and Planning(including part time/short term advisory costs) including:		
Focus Group Discussions Workshop in 11 states to Develop Action Plan	309605	
Workshops in Western Himalayan and Northeastern Himalayan Region to disseminate work plan under TCPF	96911	302,376
Capacity building and pilots		
Conducting training workshops in states for communication and development of action plan with farmers,FPO,and implementing organisations.	201192	
Support for pilot projects		
Knowledge generation and management, advocacy and Reporting		
Review workshops/project steering committee meetings	103105	
Creating web portal/blog for data repository and dissemination	9109.78	2,875
Impact assessment studies	221921.35	
Publication of reports,research and policy briefs;State of Mountain Report(SoMR)on agriculture and allied sectors annual	13505	20,000
Travel		
Field travel,workshops	70000	
Field travel and lodging cost for consultants	198690	14,510
Total	2092939.13	609761
Contingency	173370	-
Total	2266309.13	609761
<u>NHMS Project Expenses</u>		
(i) Salary:-01 RA-III/ Principal Researcher @ Rs.40,000/- per month for two years and 10 Field Assistant/ Young Researchers Rs.8,500/- per month for two years.	998600	



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(ii) Travel (Domestic)	397811	-
(iii) Contingency	47.2	-
(iv) Activity Cost & other project cost: Research Meetings and social Interviews, Event (Workshop & Conferences) and Publications & knowledge Sharing Platform.	239103	-
Total	1635561.2	-
<u>SMDS Project Expense</u>		
Consultation Workshops	-	11,863
MOMS	79335	
Postage & Courier	2645	
Resource Person	33272	
Printing & Stationery	9635	
Travelling expenses	280714	
Partner NGO Expenses	3200000	500,000
Total	3,605,601.00	511,863.00
<u>UNDP Project Expenses</u>		
Communication costs(Dissemination and Sharing)	16423	9,030
Desk Researchers	1024410	136,774
Equipments	-	7,149
Facilitation fee	100000	130,645
Internal Meeting	780	4,127
Manpower Charges	50000	63,100
Office rent	-	20,000
Printing & Stationery	19051	23,448
Travelling & Lodging	25303	21,250
Books & Periodicals	1250	-
Professional and Consultancy Charges	262000	-
Professional Services-Experts	404299	-
Total	1,903,516	415,523
<u>SDC Project Expenses</u>		
Google app	7,177	-
MoMs Expenses	571,965	-
Other Expense	4,720	-
Partner NGO Expenses	700,000	-
Printing & Stationery	11,413	-
Professional & Consultancy fee	420,000	-
Regional Conference	102,184	-
Travelling Expenses	820	-
Total	1,818,279	-
Cryosphere Event Expenses	228,798	
Total Of Direct Project Expenses	11,458,065	1,537,147



Schedule # 13: Administrative Expenses

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Printing & Stationery	27,722	100
Travel Boarding & Loading	19,134	41,109
Postage & Couriour	190	923
Accounting Charges	121000	60,000
Repairs & Maintenance		4,590
Legal & Professional Fee	146140	585,000
Website Development	1755	11,333
Miscellaneous Expenses	1,270	609
Telephone & Internet	748	1,575
Audit Fee	23600	23,600
Bank Charges	17.7	-
Amount Written off	1.4	-
Interest on TDS	4544	-
IMI GC Election	17664	-
Internship Fees	20000	-
Office Expenses	5000	-
Tax Audit Fee	5900	-
Tea & Refreshments	8510	-
Total Administrative Expenses	403,196	728,839



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[Circular Stamp: IMI INTEGRATED MOUNTAIN INITIATIVE, 315/274, 2nd Floor, West End Marg, Gaid-ul-Ajaj, New Delhi-110030]

Integrated Mountain Initiative
House No 315 / 274, 2nd Floor, West End Marg Said-Ul-Azab,
M. B. Road New Delhi - 110030

Schedules forming part of Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2018

Schedule # 8: Unutilised Grant

Particular	Amount (Rs.)					Total
	FAO-project	NHMS	SMDS-Project	UNDP Project	SDC Project	
Opening Balance as on 01.04.2017	878,305	-	2,288,137	258,477	-	3,424,919
Add: Additions during the year	992,044	4,519,471	3,553,000	2,696,000	1,694,915	13,455,430
Less: Grant Utilised	2,266,309	1,635,561	3,605,601	1,903,516	1,818,279	11,229,266
Unutilised Grant as on 31.03.2018 (Transferred to Balance Sheet)	(395,960)	2,883,910	2,235,536	1,050,961	(123,364)	5,651,083

