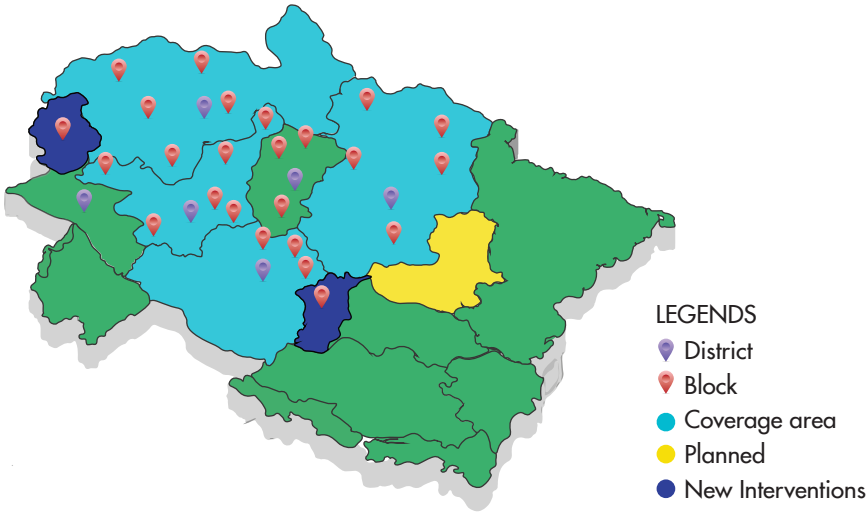
Annual Report
2019-2020

Appropriate Technology India



AT India is a non-profit organization registered in 1993 under the Societies Act of 1860. The organization is working relentlessly to conserve Uttarakhand's rich biodiversity through community participation and capacitate the rural community to establish and operate income-generating social enterprises.

Along with its partner organizations namely Dev Bhumi Natural Producers Co. Ltd. (DNPPCL) and Ushamath Mahila Mahasangh Ltd. (UMM), ATI is actively engaged with the local community, especially women from rural Uttarakhand to explore better livelihood opportunities through capacity building programs imparted along with entrepreneurship training, financial assistance and access to the niche market.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Appropriate Technology India (AT India) began its journey in 1994 with focus on conserving biodiversity and developing rural economy by engaging the communities. The organization believes that when local communities secure economic and managerial control over their natural resources, have access to necessary information, technical and financial support, it will incentivize them to work actively towards the long-term conservation of these resources.

The philosophy continues and ATI over the years has been making strategies to assist village communities in the Himalayas on how to conserve their natural resources and biodiversity while developing economic opportunities through non-timber forest product and other natural product enterprises, utilizing natural resources in an equitable, economically and environmentally sustainable manner.

During its journey of over 25 years, ATI has reached 21,302 number of households located in remote mountain villages of Uttarakhand, offering innovative solutions to improve livelihood of the locals.

During this period, AT India has worked in synchronization with its two wings viz. for forward linkages for marketing support - DevBhumi Natural Products Producer Co. Ltd. (DNPPCL) and backward linkages for financial support are enabled through Ushamath Mahila Mahasangh Ltd. (UMM). This triad evolved keeping into account the specific development needs of the Himalayan state of Uttarakhand where the communities not only require extension of development schemes but also strong institutional arrangements for marketing and financial services, essential to the sustainability of the development programmes. Thus, AT India is working towards increasing households' income, reducing drudgery of women in agriculture, and ensuring conservation of local biodiversity.

DNPPCL is a producer company, owned in the current form by more than 8,500 of its shareholders, offering critical marketing services that include collection, storage, procurement, processing, value addition, packaging, labeling, branding, promotion and distribution etc. to the producers operating in the livelihood sectors.

UMM is the apex federation of SHGs and Valley Level Associations (VLA) acting as the community owned Micro-Finance Institute (MFI). UMM has been formed and nurtured with the objectives to ensure access of under privileged communities over financial services in remotest locations of the Himalayan state. Thus, UMM is operating with a mandate of providing affordable, convenient and timely financial services that includes micro-credit (small size loans), insurance, training and capacity buildings and linkage development for saving services with the Banks.

AT India, together with DNPPCL and UMM, has been developing a range of novel livelihood activities enabling steady returns in terms of income to nearly 21,302 households. Thus, over the past two decades of its operation in Uttarakhand, what started as a biodiversity conservation

program in 1994, with the mandate to develop an enterprise based model for conservation, has evolved into a vibrant livelihoods diversification and skills development program. Even so, it has remained true to its original ideal of biodiversity conservation. The involvement of forest based communities in enterprises under its programs exemplify AT India's vision of economic security for local forest-dependent community through conservation.

AT India has been acknowledged at the forefront of innovations in development strategies, both in the context of livelihood development and conservation in the Himalayan region. The programs or activities of AT India compliment each other. The broad activities organized under conservation and livelihood are as follows:

- Livelihood activities impacting income and, thereby, conservation: **Sericulture, Dairy, Beekeeping / Organic Honey production, Organic Spices value chains and Agribusiness.**

- Activities directly impacting conservation: **Control of invasive weeds, Watershed management and Forestry program.**

The intervention, once introduced becomes sustainable with linkages with DNPPCL and UMM and through promotion of Business Development Services (BDS) at the micro-level. The Value Chain Analysis (VCA) and BDS approach that has been introduced by AT India in promoting livelihood combine the strengths of value VCA with BDS. VCA encompasses full range of activities and services required to bring a product or service from its conception to its end use and beyond and identify constraints that are blocking sales and investment. Value chains include the final markets into which a product or service is sold, whether that market is local, regional, national, or global. BDS compliments VCA by providing a systematic approach for increasing access of large numbers of enterprises to sustainable services that will help them overcome those constraints that have been identified in VCA. Together they form the core for enterprise development that AT India uses.

Thus, as noted above AT India focuses on developmental and capacity buildings of entrepreneurs, largely women, and once they reach a level of commercial production, they become shareholders in DNPPCL which facilitates all commercial activities from organizing economies of scale in production, processing, product development, and marketing.

In the aftermath of the disaster of June 2013, it was imperative for AT India to concentrate on restoration of livelihoods of the disaster affected families in Rudraprayag, Uttarkashi and Chamoli districts. In this endeavor the outreach of AT India has increased. During 2015-16 the programs have extended to Tehri [Chamba block], Uttarkashi [Bhatwari block] and Chamoli [Dasholi (Mandal valley) block].

It would not have been possible to go so far without the support of our partners. The relationship with existing partners such as Central Silk Board (CSB), GOI, Directorate of Sericulture (DOS) Govt. of Uttarakhand, Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS FI), NABARD, Christian Aid, Uttarakhand Women and Child Development Society (UWCDS), CORDAID, SFAC and many others has been contributing tremendously in the growth of the enterprises in which women have been engaged. New partnership during the 2014-15-16 had been established for the cause of development with many partners such as Uttarakhand Gramya Vikash Samiti (UGVS) Govt. of Uttarakhand, Swedish Organization for Individual Relief (SOIR-IM) and Charity Aid Foundation (CAF), Oracle and The Hans Foundation (THF).

The team of AT India is completely dedicated to the cause of development. With diverse set of skills that the team has gained, working in challenging geographical locations, AT India is convinced that it will face the challenges boldly and will rise against all odds.

This report is a broad description of the various activities and programs undertaken by AT India during the year 2019-2020.

Sanjay Bisht
(Executive Director)

FROM CHAIRMAN'S DESK

Appropriate Technology India (AT India) was born in 1994 out of the intense love of Dr. Jack Croucher (a development expert from the USA) for India and Garhwal mountains. He played a key role in establishing AT India. He kept on flying back and forth every year so that AT India and its connected organizations keep on serving people of remote mountains through his inputs in various ways without any kind of salary or remuneration. His service to AT India-Complex has also played a major role in shaping the initial style of its functioning. Because of his initial support, AT India is now recognized a major organization in the area of rural development of mountains.

I am the chairman of AT India's Board, largely because I thought he wanted me to join. I am new as a chairman, but I have been with AT India right from the beginning, largely as biodiversity researcher. I liked the concept that local people conserve biodiversity when they have a clear stake in it. The biodiversity should contribute to income generation for people living subsistently to make them responsible enough to use sustainably, conserve and enhance it. Enabling more than 3000 households to generate income through bee keeping and marketing honey is a perfect example of such an approach. Honey bee pollinates many wild plant species, apart from crops and ornamental plants. AT India's honey bee workers have recorded that *Apis cerana* bees visit flowers of 68 species to collect nectar and pollen. With some efforts, we can emphasize the importance of conserving several plant species to ensure sustained income from bee keeping. For example, *Prunus cerasoides* (Paiyya) is of critical importance to sustain bee keeping in the lean flowering period. It is a beautiful flowering tree, which can also be promoted for tourism purpose. Japanese display the place and dates when their cherry is in blossom to attract tourists.

The AT India has expertise in beekeeping and first-hand knowledge about the use of tree stem cavities/holes for building beehives by *A. cerana*. This honey bee prefers banj oak old trees. The lesson is that old growth oak forest has a specific biodiversity role. There is a need to beyond anecdotal knowledge, and study the ecology of cerana honey bee so that it could be managed substantially.

I think AT India has contributed a bit to check outmigration from villages of Rudraprayag by enabling people to generate income, by giving hope and stimulating interest in doing work in some of the remotest areas of our mountains. The role of NGOs stationed in mountains slowing down outmigration is a matter of investigation. We need to analyze whether AT India has chosen villages with minimal migration of its support has worked against outmigration. Both are important for guiding the development of mountain areas.

What should be the functioning style of AT India in a changing world fraught with uncertainties under the impact of climate change, urbanization and pandemic crisis? Being an extraordinary economist and development expert, Dr. Jack Croucher and others like him are most suitable

person to show this way. As far as I know, being a pro-biodiversity NGO, AT India should continue to focus on honey bee and related areas based on sustainable biodiversity harvest, but also think about expanding the range by including field based studies that enable us to deal with rapid changes occurring under the climate change impact in a wider sense.

As for the nature organization, my view is that AT India and the other two setups with which it works should have a synergistic relationship structured around well-defined rules, regulations, and practices. AT India should contribute to the growth of its two partners, but not without ensuring its own health. In fact, for a year or so it should focus on its health to become strong enough to serve its two partners effectively in the years to follow. Developing a road map for this course of action immediately is important. I would wait for inputs from all, particularly from Dr. Jack Croucher. It is not necessary to have convergence on the details of road map, we should learn to differ in a healthy way. I would like to work in the best interest of strengthening the harmony among the three organizations, but not without increasing the capacity of AT India to help itself and to contribute to the functioning of the rest of the two. It is not necessary to have convergence on the details of road map, we should learn to differ in a healthy way. I would like to work in the best interest of strengthening the harmony among the three organizations, but not without increasing the capacity of AT India to help local communities and itself. The concept of combining the efforts of an NGO and related companies to serve communities is quite innovative, provided the companies achieve self-reliance and begin to grow on their own after a certain period. We need to seed that one unit does not come to parasitize the other unit, they synergize one another. We need to talk and discuss 'uninhibitively' about the future course of AT India, involving communities and those who manages it in field, and have developed field based experiences and knowledge. The board members must see that their organization is in good shape to serve people and biodiversity. All of us can contribute a bit, status quo is not working. NGOs cannot afford to be run by thinking and wishes of one or two individuals. An NGO must learn that things are on move, changes are rapid, and not smooth.

Best wishes,
S. P. Singh
(President, AT India)

BOARD MEMBERS

Name	Professional Designation	Employed At	On the Board For (Years)
Prof. S.P.Singh	President	Former Vice Chancellor H N B University Uttarakhand; Former Advisor, Planning Commission, Uttarakhand	Since 2018
Ms. Sharmila Ribeiro	Secretary	Expert in agriculture based project management and has worked on global projects with Enterprise world Wide, ICRISAT and the World Bank	Since 1994
Dr. S.P. Sati	Member	Associate Professor, Environmental Sciences; Head Dept. of Basic and Social Sciences, College of Forestry, Ranichauri, VCSGUUHF, Bharsar, Uttarakhand	Since 2020
Dr. Ashish Tewari	Member	Associate Professor, Dept. of Forestry and Environmental Sciences; Dean Student Welfare, DSW, DSB Campus, Kumaun University, Uttarakhand	Since 2020
Dr. Rajesh Naithani	Member	Advisor, Minister of Human Resources Development, India	Since 2020
Smt Anita Devi	Member	Community Member	Since 2018
Smt. Sumti Devi	Member	Community Member	Since 2018

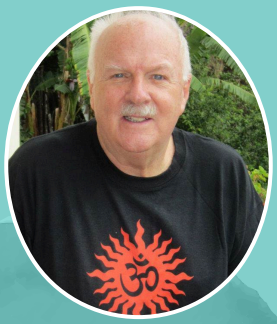
AT INDIA REACH

Active in **6** districts of Uttarakhand covering **980** villages in **22** development blocks of **50** valleys/clusters

Assisted total **21,302** households

18,909 are women stakeholders, **2,393** men stakeholders and **2,384** SC/ST/ minority stakeholders

Number of SHGs created **2, 367**



Dr. Jack Croucher

AT India was founded in 1994, largely through the initiative of Dr. Jack Croucher (an American Nationalist). He is known for his contributions in development economics and social entrepreneurship.

He continues to support activities of AT India.

PROGRAMMES

LIVELIHOOD | CONSERVATION

LIVELIHOOD | SECTOR SHEET

SERICULTURE

| ERI |

| MUGA |

| TASAR |

| MULBERRY |

In 2003-04, AT India became the single largest producer of oak Tasar cocoons in the country with a record harvest over 40 lakh Oak Tasar cocoons

SERICULTURE

Narvada is now 60. Her day starts at 4 in the morning. After finishing house chores, she sets her hands on first boiling the cocoons followed by washing and drying them before spinning them into silk thread. Each step takes 25-30 minutes. In between each step, she cooks and cleans.

She associated herself with AT India's sericulture program over a decade ago.

In 1998, her family lost agricultural land and cattle in the landslides. The loss forced the couple to migrate to a rented house in Mansuna village market from their village in Gadbu of Ukhimath block of Tehri Garhwal. It was then that the couple got to know about AT India who trained them with adequate skills on how to produce silk thread from cocoons, under their flagship program sericulture. The organization also helped them set up an electric machine that spins thread from the cocoons.

Today, along with her husband, she spins silk threads out of the cocoons provided to her through the organization. She was trained to earn a livelihood. On an average, in a year, the old couple produce close to 60 kilograms of silk thread.

"My husband runs a small shop in the local market but also helps in the process. In a month, 4-5 kilograms of cocoons are spun into silk threads by us. Spooling three kilogram of cocoons yields nearly a kilogram of thread, which is bought at INR 400-450 per kilogram. This way we earn around INR 2000 per month from this enterprise", tells Narvada.

Like Narvada, there are many others who have benefitted from AT India's sericulture program across various blocks and villages located in remote inaccessible pockets of the hill state.

PARTICULARS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
No. of Districts	5	5	5	6	6
No. of Blocks	10	10	10	11	11
No. of Valleys	12	12	12	15	15
No. of Villages	120	120	120	126	126
No. of Rearers (Oak)	32	36	27	24	30
No. of Rearers (Eri)	80	76	47	22	52
No. of Rearers (Mulberry)	106	106	106	106	106
Total Number of Rearers	218	218	180	152	188
No. of Spinners	120	145	145	145	145
No. of Weavers	30	35	35	30	30
Cocoon Production- Oak (Nos.)	78,704	90,533	1,12,610	1,35,902	1,95,000
Cocoon Production- Eri (in kg)	580	709	715	484	483
Cocoon Production-Mulberry (in kg)	1419	1768	1752	562	745
Q. serrata Plantation (in Ha.)	0	0	0	0	83
Rearers Average Income (INR)	1,000-2,000	1,000-2,500	2,000-3,000	2,000-3,000	2,000-3,000
Spinners Average Income (INR)	4,000-6,000	5,000-8,000	6,000-9,000	6,500-9,000	7,000-10,000

“ AT India provided the requisite logistic support like Eri rearing houses and equipment. Besides providing capacity building inputs to 60 farmers involved in rearing Eri cocoons in 5 development blocks of three hill districts – **Rudraprayag, Tehri and Chamoli.**

SERICULTURE

One of AT India's flagship programs is Oak (generally *Quercus floribunda* and *Q.semecarpifolia*) Tasar silk cultivation in the mountain state Uttarakhand. The program was started in 1995 and reflects the organization's synergistic approach of forest conservation through enterprise development. This strategy to conserve old stand oak forests in Uttarakhand, has been continuously providing sustainable livelihoods for local communities. Today, AT India has become the single largest producer of oak cocoons. In 2003-04, the organization reported highest record of harvesting over 40 lakhs Oak Tasar cocoons in the country.

Based on the experience gained in the Oak Tasar silk sector, AT India now operates in complete silk sector's value chains and has also diversified the production into Eri and Mulberry silk. It has also ventured in Muga silk sector. However, much of its work is still in the Mulberry, Eri and Oak Tasar silk sectors in Uttarakhand. The effort is to increase silk production while maintaining sustainable harvest from oak forests.

The approach followed is based on value chain in silk sector. To enable the stakeholders to operate across different value chain stages, AT India has helped them in capacity building on a wide range of issues. The silk sector has become one of the most accepted livelihood options for the participating households.

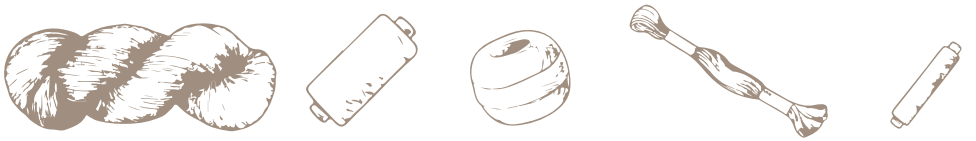
But there are challenges too. One of the major constraints of Oak Tasar silk sector is availability of disease-free larvae (DFLs). To overcome this challenge, AT India together with Center Silk Board (CSB) and Directorate of Sericulture, Uttarakhand (DOS) produced a total of 1,95,000 Oak Tasar cocoons during 2019-20. Some 30 rearers were involved in producing these Oak Tasar Cocoons.

AT India provided the requisite logistic support like Eri rearing houses and equipment besides providing capacity building inputs to 60 farmers involved in rearing Eri cocoons in 5 development blocks of three hill districts – Rudraprayag, Tehri and Chamoli. Regular training programs and capacity building exercises were conducted for Eri rearers on cultivating quality commercial cocoons. In all, 438 kilograms of Eri cocoon was produced during the year 2019-20.

Similarly, Mulberry silk cocoon production also saw a rise during the year 2019-20. Initially, the production started with 350 DFLs producing 42 kilograms of cocoon. In 2019-20, its production reached 365 kilograms from 10,000 DFLs by 206 farmers of district Pauri.

Regular training programs were conducted for 155 women of different SGH's who produce handspun silk yarn on demand from DevBhumi Natural Products Producers Co. Ltd. (DNPPCL). Hand spinning of silk yarn is done in 86 villages of two districts: Rudraprayag and Pauri.

These women trained by AT India work from their homes under the guidance and supervision of ATI's and DNPCCL's technical staff. This is an example of a unique approach of decentralized silk yarn



Spinners capacity building: Oak and Eri Silk Yarn Production

	PARTICULARS	NUMBERS	LOCATIONS
01	Oak Tasar Private Seed Grainage	10	Rudraprayag, Chamoli, Uttarkashi, Dehradun
02	Oak Tasar seed Cocoons Preservation Center	1	Lakhamandal, district Dehradun.
03	Grainage at DOS, Govt. of Uttarakhand farm	1	Chandarapuri, Rudraprayag
04	Oak Tasar Rearing House	28	Lakhamandal, district Dehradun.
05	Eri Rearing houses	80	Rudraprayag, Chamoli, Uttarkashi, Tehri
06	Mulberry Silk worm rearing Chawaki Rearing Centre (CRC)	1	Devalkhet, Jaiharikhal, Pauri
07	Mulberry silk worm rearing houses	206	Jaiharikhal, Rikhnikhal & Duggada blocks of district Pauri Garhwal

production developed by the organization that includes cocoon distribution, quality control, procurement, and payment to weavers.

AT India together with DNPPCL trained a group of 35 weavers, mainly women on how to operate the handloom and weave superior quality silk fabric. These women were trained by 6 master weavers on skills such as weaving intricate patterns and designs on silk fabric. Today, this women group has been weaving a variety of products like shawls, stoles, sarees,mufflers, and silk fabric. Each month the order is placed by DNPPCL which is completed by these weavers. DNPPCL also helps in brining orders from other buyers and guides them on how to price their products, packaging, product development, design, dying techniques, finishing, and marketing.

In 2019-20, 95v lakh generated by selling silk products.

Under the brand name DevBhumi, DNPPCL has established a market for these goods. From brand promotions to marketing and participating in leading national and international exhibitions has helped the products produced by these women to generate a significant revenue. The silk products are available both in India and Europe. These products are available at **Fabindia, Karigar, Himjoli, Ma Amritanandamayi Math, Jaypore and Vastra**.

In 2019-20, 5 nurseries were developed in block Chakrata of district Dehradun. Thereafter, ***Quercus serrata*** saplings raised in these nurseries were successfully transplanted in 83 hectares of owned and barren land. This plantation drive was carried out by the community who were also MNREGA workers.

Apart from providing technical knowledge, skills and means of livelihood to group members and other stakeholders, the value chain based approach has proved beneficial in many ways. The program has helped in both socio-economic development and restoring the ecology. For example, to rear silk, the community has revived the mountain terrain by increasing the number of *Quercus serrata* trees. This is thus, a true example of community-based model where they become the local stakeholders in managing the natural resources, building an enterprise and institution. Hence, our silk sector is a brilliant model of providing a sustainable livelihood to the people in rural pockets of Uttarakhand.

SL	PARTICULARS	ACHIEVEMENT/ PRODUCTION
1	Districts (Nos.)	02
2	Blocks (Nos.)	04
3	Valleys (Nos.)	04
4	Villages (Nos.)	86
5	Spinners Involved (Nos.)	145
6	Dyers (Nos.)	04
7	Weavers (Nos.)	30
8	Weaving Centres (Nos.)	04
PRODUCTS		19,087
9	Shawls (Nos.)	415
10	Stoles (Nos.)	546
11	Mufflers (Nos.)	427
12	Fabric (Meters)	515
13	Saree (Nos.)	82
14	Scarf (Nos.)	84
15	Cape (Nos.)	3,977

Approximately 2 lakh mulberry saplings have been raised and planted in the cluster during the year. The mulberry silk program was introduced in 2013 in Pauri district in Dhountiyal cluster, covering 400 households of Jaiharikhal, Rikhnikhal and Duggada Blocks. The initial focus was given to develop a mulberry nursery and plantation. Each farmer was supported to raise plants of mulberry on private land. The process began with selection and training of 6 entrepreneurs who took the nursery development work in the cluster. Approximately 2 lakh mulberry saplings have been raised and planted in the cluster during the year.

In 2019-20, 52 farmers in 6 mountain districts of Uttarakhand are engaged in Eri silk cocoon production, and collectively produced 483 kilograms of Eri cocoon.

LIVELIHOOD | SECTOR SHEET

ORGANIC SPICES

| TURMERIC |

| GINGER |

| LARGE CARDAMOM|

| GARLIC |

| CORIANDER |

| CHILLY |

In 2013, the spice cultivation program was extended to flood-hit districts of Rudraprayag, Chamoli and Uttarkashi in the Kedarnath Valley. **4, 000** households took to organic spice cultivation to overcome the destruction caused by the floods.

ORGANIC SPICES

Today, about 6215 women are actively engaged in commercial spice cultivation. Under this program 568 villages together have about 152 hectares of land under spice cultivation. Assorted organic spice production per annum is reportedly 708 MT. Producer Income estimated from spice farming range between INR 3000 to INR 10,000 per annum.

In 2008-09, AT India conducted a study to assess if spice cultivation could boost the rural economy. It was found that cultivation of turmeric, ginger, garlic, and large cardamom was less labor intensive, remunerative, and not harmed by wild animals. Therefore, the organic spice program was started in five districts Rudraprayag, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarkashi and Pauri Garhwal.

Once abandoned by the locals because of fear of animals raiding their crops, the fields have been revived.

AT India has introduced the farmers/spice producer groups to organic cultivation practices. Besides, the organization in collaboration with the Uttarakhand State Organic Certification Agency (USOCA) has developed a comprehensive documentation system at various levels: producer, valley, and organization, to ensure that the farmers have no trouble in obtaining an organic certificate for their produce.

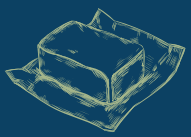
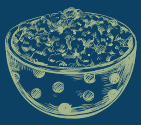
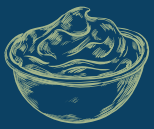
AT India ensures helping the producers' group with capacity building on pre- and post-harvest management. Besides, the organization helps the group with selecting seed varieties, seed treatment, improved cultivation practices, minor irrigation technology, composting and biological inputs to reduce the risk in organic spices value chain. To do so, village level trainings and demonstrations are conducted regularly.

AT India together with DNPPCL has established processing facilities at four different places in Rudraprayag, Chamoli, Uttarkashi and Pauri. Besides, storage facilities were improved to ensure that spices do not get infected with molds and fungus.

Similarly, producers' groups are briefed on quality control that includes cleaning, sorting, semi-processing, grading and hygienic storage. Procurement of certain spices and developing a market for spices grown by farmers is done by DNPPCL.

Over the years area under organic spices cultivation in AT India program villages has increased from **initial 258 to 331.46 hectare and average income has been correspondingly increasing (income varies from crop to crop) per producer.**

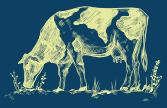
	NUMBER OF VILLAGES COVERED	NUMBER OF PRODUCERS	CULTIVATED AREA (ha)	PRODUCTION (MT)	AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME(Rs)
TURMERIC	452	3333	106	200.7	4000-6000
GINGER	319	2193	43.86	115.34	3500-6000
GARLIC	376	2409	67.45	64.03	5000-8000
LARGE CARDAMOM	98	138	4.15	0.074	2000-3000
CHILLIES	287	2147	64.41	17.34	2000-3000
CORIANDER	231	986	19.72	68.04	1000-2000

LIVELIHOOD | SECTOR SHEET

DAIRY

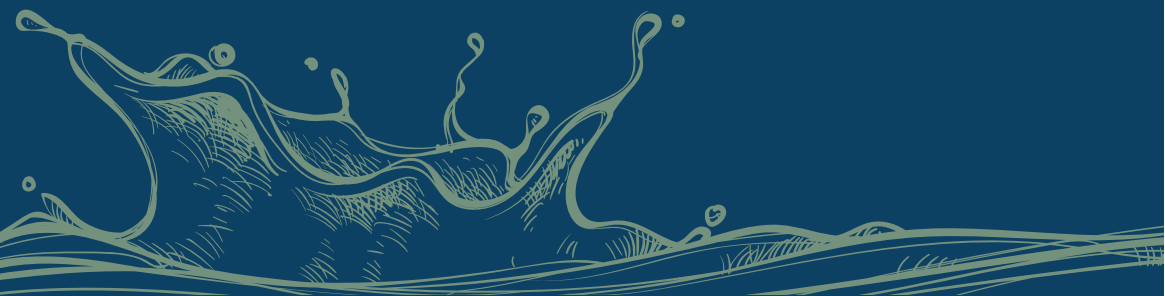
| BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT |



38, 645 liters of milk is sold daily through **89** dairy collectors. **80**% of the producers are women.

The income of producers' in the last **3** years has gone up from INR **2,000** to INR **4000** per month

61% dairy producers are using services and technology translated by AT India



DAIRY

AT India organized women into dairy producers' group (PGs) and helped them take up improved dairy or animal husbandry practices and technology. Extensive trainings and demonstrations were given at the village-level to expose them to best dairy practices.

To increase productivity in this sector, they were told about herd up-gradation through artificial insemination (AI), natural breeding, vaccination, fodder (tree and grass) development, cattle feeds, stall feeding technology, animal health, and composting.

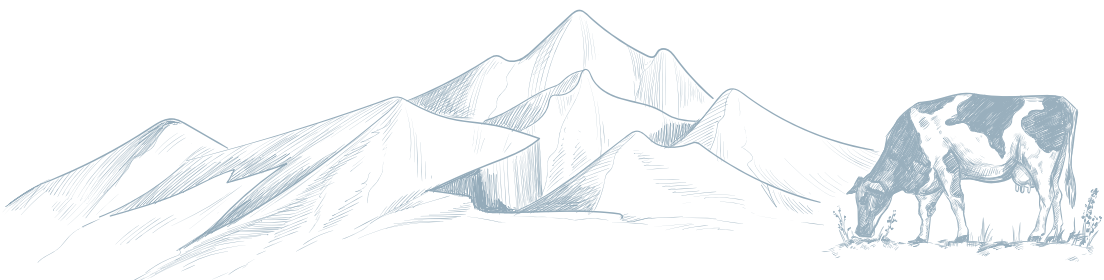
Milk vans with refrigeration facility have been provided to families into dairy business in the Kedar Valley. A bulk Milk Chiller (BMC) has also been set by DNPCCL as a standby arrangement to ensure storage of milk during the monsoon season or any environmental adversities.

“

Over 8124 dairy farmers, mostly women, in 572 mountain villages have been earning income by sale of fresh milk. Around 77 Business Service Providers (BSPs) have been developed at different locations to provide a bouquet of services related to dairy development such as herd up-gradation

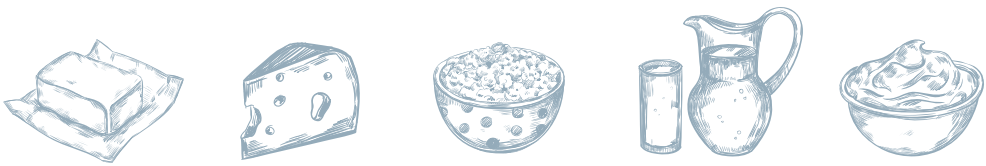
Over view of Dairy program in 5 districts.

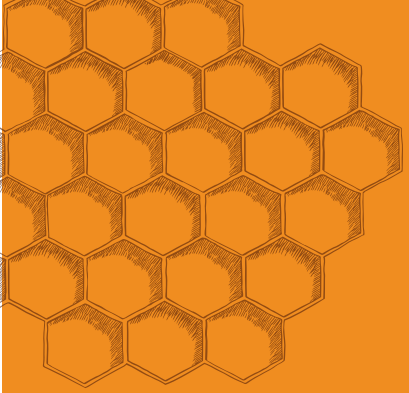
SL.	PARTICULARS	UNIT	QUANTITY
1	Village covered	Nos.	548
2	Producer groups formation	Nos.	484
3	Producer linked to dairy activities	Nos.	8,224
4	Producers moved to commercial level	Nos.	3,637
5	Business Service Providers (BSP) developed	Nos.	195
6	Area covered under fodder plantation	Ha.	28.5
7	Producer using composting technology	Nos.	1,005
8	Animal heard up gradation centres developed (AI & Natural Breeding)	Nos.	95
9	Progeny developed through conducting Artificial Insemination (AI) and Natural Breeding	Nos.	5,880
10	Milk production per day	Litre	66, 284
11	Milk marketing per day	Litre	35, 890
12	Financial services (Loan from UMM) availed by dairy producers	Lakh	58
13	Average income of producers per month	Rs	2,500
14	Average income of BSPs per month	Rs	8,000-10,000
15	Average income of Para-vets per month	Rs	11,500



Average income of Stakeholders (in Rs.)

YEAR	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Producer	1,845	1,860	1,880	2,500	3,029	3,250
Collectors	6,500	7,000	7,743	9,000	10,248	10,800
Dairy Shopkeepers	12,000	13,500	15,000	16,000	16,570	17,000
Para vets	2,000	4,000	6,000	8,000	9,500	9,800
Stud Bull Keepers	1,500	2,000	2,500	4,000	4,200	4,200
Feed BSPs	7,300	7,900	8,500	10,000	10,500	11,000
Compost BSPs	900	1,100	1,300	1,500	1600	2,000





LIVELIHOOD | SECTOR SHEET

BEE KEEPING

| BEE KEEPING |

| ORGANIC HONEY PRODUCTION |

2461 women are engaged in collective honey production

BEE KEEPING

Vimala Batwari (40) started bee keeping 5-6 years ago in her village Chhenagaad, Bhatwari in district Uttarkashi. After marrying her two daughters, she thought of using her time to support her family's agricultural income. "Due to locust attacks and increasing animal menace, agriculture was not a sustainable option, she says, so I chanced upon this opportunity of AT India's bee keeping program. I got a roomconstructed to start this business from whatever small savings we had". Today, she produces around 500 kilograms of organic honey from 20 bee boxes. She extracts honey during the months June, July and August, the months when monsoon is on prime. These three months almost paralyze the mountains because heavy rains damage crops, besides increasing the risk of landslides and soil erosion. For a kilogram of honey, she is paid INR 500.

The Organic Honey production has become a means of livelihood for 322 households out of which 2,422 have moved towards commercial level production from 462 villages spread across 6 districts.

The sector generates an annual average income of INR 3200 (part time work in honey sector) for a honey producer. The over view of beekeeping / honey sector in 6 districts of Uttarakhand is being given below.

Particulars	Unit	Achievement
Villages covered	Nos.	465
Total Honey Producers	Nos.	5,322
Commercial honey producers	Nos.	2,422
Women beekeepers / Honey producers	Nos.	2,461
No Bee colonies	Nos.	11, 904
Honey Production	MT	38.67
Procurement by DNPPCL	MT	21.43
Average income of producers	Rs./PA	2,906

In 2013, AT India introduced bee keeping as another means of livelihood in 44 villages of Rudraprayag district. During the Uttarakhand floods, this area was severely damaged. The women were encouraged to take up bee keeping as a means of livelihood.

A total of 1,750 households, out of which 939 are women actively involved in honey value chain / production of organic honey. During 2016-17, these women collectively produced 16 tons of organic honey, and generated a total income of INR 48 lakhs per annum.

PARTICULAR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
No. of District	5	6	6	6	6
No. of Blocks	12	14	14	14	14
No. of Valley	25	31	31	31	31
No. of Villages	412	418	429	452	465
No. of Producers	3,867	4,101	4,280	5,280	5,322
No. of Bee Colonies	8,534	9,714	11,070	11,818	11,904
Total Production (in kg)	31,087	31527	34,342	33,178	38,672
Procurement by DNPPCL (in kg)	18,862	18,631	19,500	19,700	21,432
Average Income (INR)	2,411.71	2,306.29	2,607.75	2,513.48	2,906.58

ATI India's improved wall hive technology was introduced in the Himalayan villages of Uttarakhand to increase productivity of the traditional bee hive by over 50 percent. The honey produced thus ,is certified by the Uttarakhand Organic Certification Agency [USOCA].

CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

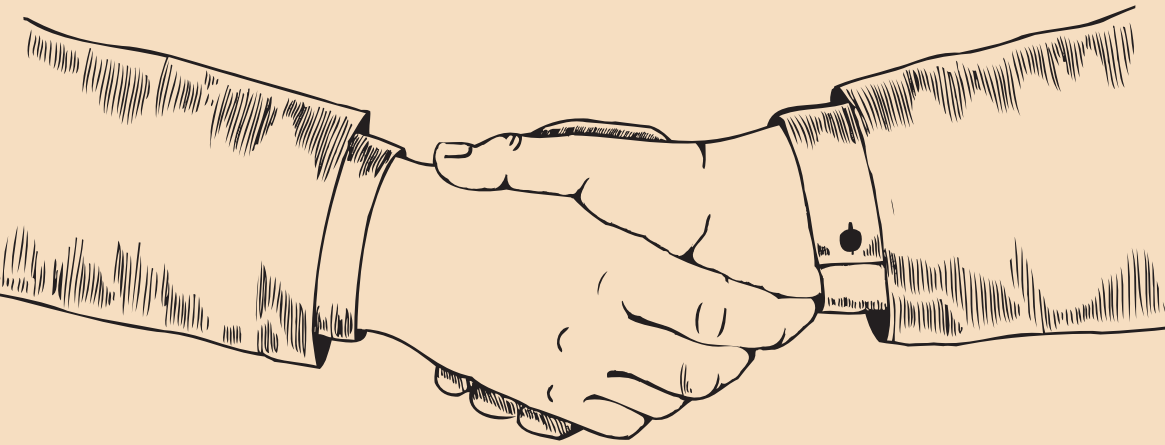
NATURAL DYE

Eupatorium, an invasive weed species is a threat to the local biodiversity, vegetation, and ruins agricultural land in the hills. Thus, in participation with the local community, AT India, as a solution has developed a low-cost technology to make dye using the leaves of Eupatorium as the raw material.

A state-of-art Community Facility Centre (CFC) was established in Akashkamini valley where natural dye is made. A wide ranging color palette is obtained from the weed leaves ranging from shades of light green to golden yellow and is suitable to dye all kinds of silk yarns such as Oak Tasar, Eri, Mulberry, wool, and cotton. The community facility Centre (CFC) on an average can produce 1.5 quintals of dye powder every month and more.

PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

DevBhumi



DEVBHUMI NATURALS PRODUCT PRODUCER COMPANY LTD (DNPPCL)

DevBhumi Natural Product Producer Company Ltd (DNPPCL) was registered as a producer company under part IX A of Companies Registration Act, 1956 in 2007. The company has been supporting stakeholders involved in economic activities by providing critical marketing support viz. collection, procurement, processing, labelling, packaging, promotion, placement, branding and distributions etc. The Company is owned by rural producers of Uttarakhand as its shareholders who now numbers 8561 comprising men and women from Chamoli, Rudraprayag, Tehri, and Uttarkashi. The production and processing operations of DNPPCL is spread across in all 5 districts with head office located in Guptkashi and sales and admin office in Dehradun.

The board of DNPCCL is democratically drawn from producers / shareholders and is guided by an advisory committee comprising professional from private, public and development sectors.

DNPPCL has bagged the best micro-enterprise award instituted by Citi Bank Foundation in 2012.

DNPPCL's main activities are to support the rural producers in production, processing, and marketing of the following Himalayan Products:

1. **Hand woven natural silk fabrics-Himalayan Oak tasar, Eri and Mulberry silk**
2. **Certified organic and non-certified organic honey**
3. **Milk and milk products marketing**
4. **High value selected varieties of organic spices and kidney beans**

- Key highlights of DNCCPL's operations

1 Annual Turnover

During 2019-20, DNPPCL had an annual turnover of INR 266 Lakhs by a combined sale of Oak Tasar silk fabric, silk products viz. shawls, stoles, mufflers, and Sarees; sale of organic honey; organic spices- turmeric, ginger, chili, coriander, Rajma, fresh milk and milk products and has paid close to 75 lacs to the producers for the procurement of their produce and their services.

2 Membership

The Company is registered with Central Silk Board (CSB) under Silk Mark, with AIACA for Craft Mark, FSSAI, and ISO-9001 and under NPOP and NOP for organic certification with Uttarakhand State Organic Certification Agency (USOCA).

3 Permissions and license

The firm has obtained all Trade Licenses, PAN and VAT No. Export license and Organic Certification as well.

4 E-Commerce

On line trade of organic certified and spices has been started in 2016-17 through www.amazon.com, placeoforigin.com, organicshop.com

5 Production Capacity

Silk, Honey and Spices.

6 Sericulture Sector

Devbhumi's current total capacity for production of silk fabric per month stands around 14000 meters annually, along with some national and international buyers.

7 Honey Sector

DNPPCL owns a honey processing plant with per batch capacity of 1.2 MT which essentially mean, as total production capacity of about 115 MT per annum.

8 Spices

For marketing of organic turmeric, ginger, and kidney beans DNPPCL has obtained organic certification. The organization has also been registered with the Spice board of India.

9 Milk Production and Marketing

The Company has been supporting 120 milk producers currently in terms of sale of around 100 litre fresh milk marketing per day from Kedar valley of Rudraprayag districts.

USHAMATH MAHILA SELF RELIANT COOPERATIVE MAHASANGH LTD. (UMM)

Ushamath Mahila Mahasangh Ltd. (UMM) is a federation of women SHGs, established and registered under Uttarakhand Self-Reliant Cooperative Society Act 2003. UMM has been working with the objectives to cater unmet financial needs of poor women living in remotest areas of Uttarakhand state. Structured as a community based microfinance institution UMM's mandate is to focus on the solutions that help improving socio economic status of marginalized and low-income households in mountain villages of state of Uttarakhand.

UMM has pioneered to introduce affordable, convenient and door steps financial services for mountain women especially those who remained beyond reach of formal financial services. UMM, as community owned micro-finance institute (MFI) has been relentlessly catering financial needs of poor women in mountain villages since its inceptions and has ensured inclusive financial inclusion for approximately 12,850 women.

To be able to meet the small loans and insurance needs of its client SHGs, UMM has developed partnership with different organizations such as National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), State Bank of India (SBI), District Cooperative Bank (DCB) Chamoli, Small Industrial Development Bank of India (SIDBI), Rastriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) and most recently a Bangalore based Organization called "Rang De".

Over the years it has mobilized loan funds of the order of Rs. 2.92 crore from different organizations, banks and financial institutions and has disbursed a cumulative amount Rs. 10.50 crore among 6,425 of SHGs clients.

UMM has institutionalized its microfinance program through Self Help Groups (SHGs) method. SHGs are organized as Valley / Cluster Level Associations (VLAs) similar to what most MFIs follow. UMM has got altogether 38 Valley Level Associations (VLAs). As a growing microfinance institution, UMM has made reasonable progress in the microfinance sector in terms of its increased outreach and portfolio. It has been working with 1,504 SHGs having 12,850 women members currently, with a cumulative saving of Rs. 2.92 Crore.

VISION

Elimination of poverty in hilly areas by providing financial facilities to the poor who are neglected by the traditional financial system.

MISSION

To provide convenient banking facilities to its members and other non-members and needy individuals.

OBJECTIVE

The central objective of UMM is to bring social, economic, cultural and political development of the poor who are mainly neglected by traditional financial system.

AREA OF OPERATION

658 villages of 6 mountain districts viz. Rudraprayag, Chamoli, Tehri, Uttarkashi, Pauri Garhwal and Chakrata block of Dehradun district.

LOAN CLIENTS

UMM has a loan client base of 6,425 women SHGs members. The repeat loan clients of UMM at present number 586.

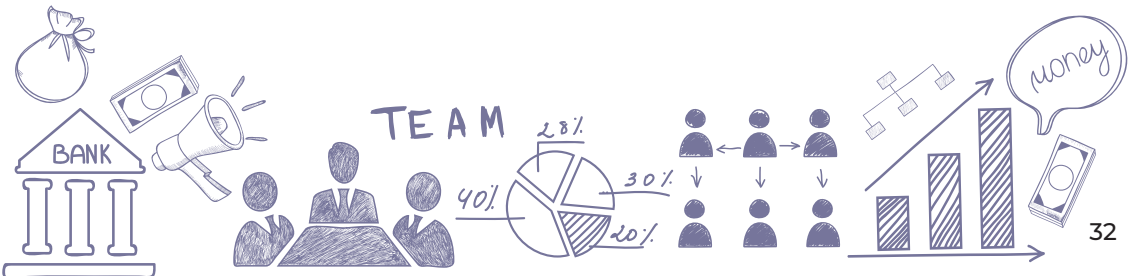
TOTAL LOAN DISBURSTMENT

Since the beginning of its operation UMM has disbursed an amount of Rs 10.50 Cr. among 6425 clients. It has ensured through rigorous monitoring 98% repayment rate.

The key highlights of UMM's microfinance programs are presented

Key Highlights of UMM Micro-finance Program-As on 31 March 2017

No. of SHGs	1,504
No. of SHG members	12,850
No. of Villages	658
Total Savings of SHGs(in INR)	2.92 Crore
Average monthly savings per member (in INR)	50
Average savings per month per SHG (in INR)	500
Amount of Loan outstanding (in INR)	1.27 Crore
Rate of Interest charged by UMM	10% & 12 % (Flat)
Repayment Rate	98%
No. of Loans Disbursed by UMM	6,425



APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY INDIA

Registered Office: B-106, Yamuna Apartment, Alaknanda, New Delhi-110019
Head Office: Mandir Marg Guptkashi, Distt. Rudraprayag, Garhwal, Uttarakhand
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020

Liabilities	Schedule	As at 31st March,2020	As at 31st March,2019	Assets	Schedule	As at 31st March,2020	As at 31st March,2019
Capital Fund		30,563,646	30,563,646	Fixed Assets	5	1,859,194	2,034,107
Reserves & Surplus	1	1,207,702	(3,305,422)	Investments	6	17,259,981	20,314,457
Unspent Grants in Projects	2	9,230,394	15,422,690	Overspent Grants Recoverable from Projects	2	803,895	761,938
Current Liabilities				**Current Assets, Loans and Advances**			
Sundry Creditors	3	**737,264**	468,049	Cash & Bank Balances	7	17,932,854	15,964,877
Expenses Payable & Provisions	4	**1,598,450**	1,488,710	Loans & Advances	8	5,249,378	5,330,139
				Security Deposits	9	232,155	232,155
Total		43,337,456	44,637,673	Total		43,337,456	44,637,673

For and on behalf of Board

Dr. SP Singh
President
Date:
Place : Dehradun

Sanjay Singh Bisht
Executive Director

As per our separate report as on even date
For M/s H. S. Ratra and Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 009227C

CA H S Ratra
Propreitor
Membership No.: 077134

Apprppriate Technology India

Registered Office: B-106, Yamuna Apartment, Alaknanda, New Delhi-110019
Head Office: Mandir Marg Guptkashi, Distt. Rudraprayag, Garhwal, Uttarakhand
Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2020

Expenditure	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019	Income	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
To Staff and other needy supports	174,214.00	86,440	By Interest on Income Tax Refund		-
To Staff Travel	110,962.00	50,423	By Interest in FDR's	23,255.00	-
To Bank Charges and Commission	14,164.80	10,007	By Interest received on Bank Account	324,661.00	188,024
To Travel (Ed & Members)	-	80,848	By Interest Received on Sweep Account	42,238.00	39,402
To Depreciation	157,271.00	186,984	By Profit on Sale of Mutual Fund	5,277,412.47	3,489,453
To Office Expenses	336,588.00	84,487	By NABARD Donations	2,501,509.00	2,537,210
To Rent and Electricity	15,000.00	7,041	By UGVS Donation	**633,500.00**	1,039,150
To Printing and Stationery	2,946.00	7,699	By Amount received for Training Exposure/Baseline Survey	517,811.00	986,058
To Telecommunication Expenses	9,060.00	138,571	Amount received from Soir (FCRA) for Intern Training	32,000.00	
To Vehicle Fuel and Repair	221,758.00	172,350			
To Board Meeting Exps.	111,046.00	-			
To Establishment Expenses	29,093.00	-			
To Interest on TDS Expenses	1,234.00	-			
To Computer Maintenance	87,551.00	56,640			
To Audit Expenses	328,858.00	254,878			
To Retainership Expenses	120,000.00	-			
To NABARD Expenses	1,378,275.00	1,624,061			
To UGVS Expenses	480,424.00	1,148,763			
To Staff Cost Net of charges recovered	1,186,387.00	776,141			
To Organic Certification Charges	-	27,501			
To CSR Project Administrative Expenses	38,400.82	17,000			
To Preliminary expenses(land purchase)	36,030.00	13,700			
To Excess of Income over Expenditure	4,513,124.09	3,535,763			
Total	9,352,387	8,279,297	Total	9,352,386	8,279,297

For and on behalf of Board

Dr. SP Singh
President
Date:
Place : Dehradun

Sanjay Singh Bisht
Executive Director

As per our separate report as on even date
For M/s H. S. Ratra and Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 009227C

CA H S Ratra
Propreitor
Membership No.: 07713

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY INDIA
Registered Office: B-106, Yamuna Apartment, Alaknanda, New Delhi-110019
Head Office: Mandir Marg Guptkashi, Distt. Rudraprayag, Garhwal, Uttarakhand

Name of the Project	Opening Balance of Unspent Grant	Opening Balance of Overspent Grant	Grant Recd. During the Year	ATI & Other Contribution	Interest Earned	Project Expenditure	Overspent Grant transferred to ATI	Underspent Grant Transferred to ATI	Closing Balance of Overspent Grant	Closing Balance of Unspent Grant
Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS) Livelihood	1,981,261.00	-	6,000,000.00	185,198.00	-	4,987,640.00	-	-		3,178,819.00
Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS) Mulbery	76,851.00	-				-	-	76,851.00		-
UWCDS	-	46,219.00	-		-	51,226.00	-	-	97,445.00	
UWCDS (OLD)	-	7,689.00	-		-	-	7,689.00	-	-	
UWCDS 2019-21 (Pokri)	1,218,060.00	-	-	60,630.00	-	892,824.00	-	-		385,866.00
Dountiyal Mulbery Development Cluster (CSB/DOS)	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
CSB/DOS	11,937,623.05		-	2,357,248.00	387,510.00	9,300,510.76				5,381,870.29
Integrated Livelihood Support Project, Bhatwari	-	-	4,269,307.00		-	4,501,951.00	-	-	232,644.00	
Integrated Livelihood Support Project, Chamba	-	-	4,331,484.00		-	4,386,892.00	-	-	55,408.00	
Shri Bhuvneshwari Mahila Ashram- Pauri	-	131,159.00	-		-	-	-	-	131,159.00	
Shri Bhuvneshwari Mahila Ashram- Chamoli	-	33,221.00	-		-	-	-	-	33,221.00	
Swedish Organization for Individual relief (SOIR-IM)	201,690.00	-	5,015,584.00	-	-	4,895,453.90	-	37,981.00		283,839.10
The Hans Foundation	7,205.00	-	-		-	7,205.00		-		-
ABSO	-	510,552.00	3,242,164.00		-	2,985,630.00			254,018.00	
Charity Aid Foundation (CAF)	-	33,098.00	3,206,080.00		-	3,208,480.00	35,498.00		-	
TOTAL	**15,422,690.05**	**761,938.00**	**26,064,619.00**	**2,603,076.00**	**387,510.00**	**35,217,812.66**	**43,187.00**	**114,832.00**	**803,895.00**	**9,230,394.39**

R. RATRA & COMPANY
65-A
GHUN ROAD
DEHRADUN
Chartered Accountants

RECOGNITION

ATI is the recipient of the Best Field Implementation Agency Award of the UNDP in 2003

Won the Development Market Place Award 2003 from theWorld Bank for “Oak Tasar Silk that helps conserve forests”

Scope Certificate

Certificate No. ORG/SC/1410/001833

DEVBHUMI NATURAL PRODUCTS PRODUCERS COMPANY LTD.-PAURI GARHWAL
NAGAR PALIKA BUILDING, DHANI RAM MARKET, DOGADDA, DISTT. PAURI GARHWAL, DEV BHUMI NATURAL PRODUCT PRODUCERS CO.LTD,PLOT NO 15,OLD SBI LANE MOHOBBEWALA INDUSTRIAL AREA DEHRADUN,UTTRAKHAND ,INDIA-248110, KOTDWARA, Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand-248110

USOCA
NPOP/NAB/0011
Accreditation No under NPOP
NPOP/NAB/0011

This is to certify that the product(s) and area(s) of the mentioned organisation inspected by Uttarakhand State Organic Certification Agency(USOCA) are in accordance with requirements of

India's National Programme for Organic Production Standards
(Considered equivalent to Council regulation (EC)No. 834/2007(Category A & F) and Swiss Organic Farming Ordinance for unprocessed plant products originating in India)

For the following process, Production this Certificate is issued.

This certificate is valid from 24/07/2018 until 23/07/2019

This certificate is valid for those product(s) and area(s) that are specified in the annexe ORG/SC/1410/001833 A.

The validity of this certificate solely depends on the continued compliance with the required standards and is subject to annual surveillance inspections.

USOCA NPOP/NAB/0011

Authorised By:
Dr. H.C Sagta
Deputy Director
Issued Date 20/10/2018

(253) 8908361154017102018002237

India Organic

USOCA
NPOP/NAB/0011

Accreditation No under NPOP
NPOP/NAB/0011

Certification Characteristics

ORG/SC/1410/001832 A

Managed By. M/S. Devbhumi Natural Products Producers Company Ltd,Nagar Palika Building, Dhani Ram Market, Dogadda, Distt. Pauri Garhwal, Garhwal, Uttarakhand-246155

ICS Name	Address	No.of Farmer(s)	Area (in Ha.)
DEVBHUMI NATURAL PRODUCTS PRODUCERS COMPANY LTD.- PAURI GARHWAL	NAGAR PALIKA BUILDING DHANI RAM MARKET DOGADDA, DISTT. PAURI GARHWAL, DEV BHUMI NATURAL PRODUCT PRODUCERS CO LTD,PLOT NO 15 OLD SBI LANE MOHOBBEWALA INDUSTRIAL AREA DEHRADUN,UTTRAKHAND INDIA-248110 KOTDWARA, Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand-248110	498	133.86000

Approved Product(s) List

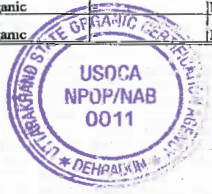
Producer Product(s) :

Season	Product S No.	Product(s)	Organic Status	Variety	Crop Type	Area (in Ha)	Est Quantity (in MT)

UTTARAKHAND STATE ORGANIC SEED CERTIFICATION AGENCY
USOCA
NPOP/NAB
0011
DEHRADUN

Kharif	1	Chilli whole	Organic		Main	0.012009	0.002400
	2	Chilli whole	Organic	-	Main	0.080000	0.025000
	3	Chilli whole	Organic	-	Main	6.602500	2.958550
	4	Chilli whole (dry)	Organic	-	Main	0.007000	0.003000
	5	Ginger Fresh	Organic	-	Main	16.617100	34.961200
	6	Hill Red Paddy	Organic	-	Main	19.309500	31.195700
	7	Hill Red Paddy	Organic	-	Main	0.054000	0.081000
	8	Horse gram whole	Organic	-	Inter	0.000000	13.733710
	9	Millet	Organic	-	Main	49.314000	37.250600
	10	Ragi (Finger Millet- other than seed)	Organic	-	Main	0.030000	0.024000
	11	Soyabean/Soybean White	Organic	-	Inter	0.000000	0.060000
	12	Soyabean/Soybean White	Organic	-	Inter	0.000000	18.038620
	13	Turmeric Fresh	Organic	-	Main	30.995500	51.893800
Perennial	1	Cardamom	Organic	-	Main	6.449900	0.068910
	2	Mango (fresh)	Organic	-	Inter	0.000000	3.300000
	3	Mango (fresh)	Organic	-	Inter	0.600000	72.060000
Rabi	1	Coriander	Organic	-	Main	0.072800	0.008000
	2	Coriander	Organic	-	Main	25.607200	4.515000
	3	Garlic	Organic	-	Main	0.036000	0.180000
	4	Garlic	Organic	-	Main	0.180000	0.100000
	5	Garlic	Organic	-	Main	0.010000	0.002000
	6	Garlic	Organic	-	Main	26.403400	14.513000
	7	Lentil	Organic	-	Main	0.056000	0.018000
	8	Lentil	Organic	-	Main	35.671600	12.740600
	9	Mustard	Organic	-	Inter	0.000000	15.641900
	10	Wheat	Organic	-	Main	35.252800	18.923000
	11	Wheat	Organic	-	Main	6.576000	3.676000

Approved Farmers List :



Scope Certificate

Certificate No. ORG/SC/1709/API/GG/001

DEVBHUMI NATURAL PRODUCTS PRODUCERS COMPANY LTD.-
PAURI GARHWAL NAGAR PALIKA BUILDING,
DHANI RAM MARKET, DOGADDA,
DISTT-PAURI,GARHWAL,UTTARAKHAND

USOCA
NPOP/NAB/0011
Accreditation No under NPOP
NPOP/NAB/0011

This is to certify that the product(s) and areas(s) of the mentioned organisation inspected by **Uttarakhand State Organic Certification Agency (USOCA)** are in accordance with requirements of INDIA'S **National Programme for Organic Production Standards**

For the following process,
APICULTURE
this Certificate is issued.

This certificate is valid from

14/07/2018 until 13/07/2019

This certificate is valid for those product(s) and Area (s) that are specified in the annexe ORG/SC/1709/API/GG/001A.

The validity of this certificate solely depends on the continued compliance with the required standards and is subject to annual surveillance inspections.

UTTARAKHAND STATE ORGANIC CERTIFICATION AGENCY * USOCA NPOP/NAB 0011 * DEHRADUN *

Authorised By:
Dr. H.C.Sagta
Deputy Director
Issued Date: 23/10/2018

UTTARAKHAND STATE ORGANIC CERTIFICATION AGENCY (USOCA)
Third Floor, Krishak Bhavan, Mussoorie By Pass Ring Road, Nehru Gram, Dehradun; Uttarakhand, India
Email: info@usoca.org; Web site: www.usoca.org

"Tomorrow's ecology is more important than today's economy"

USOCA
NPOP/NAB/0011

Certification Characteristics

ORG/SC/1709/API/GG/001A

DEVBHUMI NATURAL PRODUCTS PRODUCERS COMPANY LTD.-PAURI GARHWAL NAGAR PALIKA BUILDING,
DHANI RAM MARKET, DOGADDA,
DISTT-PAURI,GARHWAL,UTTARAKHAND

Producer product(s):

S. No.	Product(s)	Organic Status	Est. Quantity (MT)
1.	Himalayan Multiflower honey	Organic	6.420

CONTACT DETAILS

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