



SRISHTI

ANNUAL REPORT 2019-20

न तु अहम् कामये राज्यम्, न स्वर्गम् न पुनर्भवम्
कामये दुःख ताप्तानाम् प्राणिनाम् आर्तिनाशनम्



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Chief Functionary Message

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Dear Friends

Now a day Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funding is increasingly becoming the major source of funding and as such terms such as Outputs, Measurable Indicators, Standardization, Impacts etc. are becoming part of NGO lingua franca. NGOs are still struggling to apply these corporate concepts in the development context. A significant amount of time and energy is spent on data analysis and reporting. Delivery of quality products and services which was used as a yardstick of success till a few years ago is not considered satisfactory anymore. The programs are becoming technically more complex and hence the skill sets required to achieve the required results and present them cogently are significantly different from what most NGO staff possess. Along with this, the community's needs which were largely centered on more efficient management of community owned natural resources, getting affordable health services and creating some livelihood opportunities for themselves are changing rapidly as well and they are demanding specialized services. So the skill sets and capabilities that took us here will not take us further. It is thus of critical importance that NGOs recognize and adapt to this changing scenario to remain relevant. To address the emerging challenges, it is crucial to constantly work on improving the capacities of human resources so that they can successfully cope with the changing requirements.

Srishti is blessed with a committed team of experienced professionals with deep connect With the community, a proven track record of spearheading successful implementation of different programs and building strong village level institutions. Our field staff is our strength and we will continue to build their capacities so that they are able to address the new challenges facing us.

We continued our efforts at strengthening our relationships with existing partners. Our relationship with PMU UFRMP Deharadun and Sudha Almora. Through Uttarakhand Forest Resource Management project, we aim to make Eco-restoration, sustainable livelihood and IGA development in selected *van panchyats*. We have been working in these *van panchayats* for the past three years in eco-restoration and improving the livelihood at all levels. Our footprints in National Environment Awareness Campaign increased this year with our initiation of Environment conservation work in Rudrapur Block of U.S. Nagar District.. Srishti Jan kalyan Samiti is thankful to its well wishers , donors and supporters, who trusted it, believed in its philosophy and appreciated its efforts. Srishti Jan kalyan Samiti conveys special thanks to all those associated with it from various corners of India.

Jiwan S. Danu
Chief Functionary

Srishti : An Overview

Srishti Jan Kalyan Samiti is a podium of like-minded people who believe in the philosophy of **“Helping people to help themselves”** and implement it for the cause of marginalized section and disadvantaged section. It's registered under Societies Registration Act 1860 as a non-political, non-profit making, secular, non-government organization. Being voluntary development organization, Srishti grew out of the vision and needs of the grass root level people has numerous programmes across the Himalayan region in Uttarakhand, realized the need for a local unit for monitoring and evaluation of its regional projects. It further had a future vision which included intensive local immersion of strategy, as well as increased networking amongst both, government as well as non-government organizations and departments in the region.

Srishti's tasks include information gathering, networking, database development, strategy development, monitoring and evaluation, idea incubation through pilot projects, up-scaling of successful pilots and the coordination of works with the state government of Uttarakhand and with various partner organizations. The mandate of the organization is rural development, with a specific focus on natural resource management. The results of these activities are successful, community managed initiatives which



Vision, Mission and Objective

Srishti started its work January 2002 with the following vision, mission and objective.

Vision: Establish a non-exploitive self-reliant social order devoid of inequalities based on cast, creed, religion or sex and characterized by dignity of the individuals with the primacy of truth and nonviolence for its perpetuation.

Mission: Empowerment of the lowest rungs of the society.

Objective: To bring people to the development front and help them take responsibility for their own development-creating environment for support and strengthen their potentiality as agents of the change in the society.

contribute directly to rural income increase, resource management and conservation.

INCLUSIVENESS AS A MANDATE

- a. Focus on remote regions of the state/
- b. isolated villages.
- b. Focus on SC/ST/BPL villages and areas.
- c. Focus on small land holding.
- d. Particular involvement of women and focus on issues to mitigate women's drudgery and Increase their earnings.

Uttarakhand the Central Himalayan Region

Uttarakhand the 27th state of Republic of India lies between 28° 44' & 31° 28' N Latitude and 77° 35' & 81° 01' East longitude. It was carved out of UP on 9th November 2000 with 13 Districts. The geographical area of the state is 53483 sq. km and the terrain and topography of the state is largely hilly with large areas under snow cover and steep slopes. The state is represented by biographic zone 2B Western Himalaya and 7B Shiwaliks consisting of Kumaon and Garhwal two regions. Total geographical area of the state is 1.6 % of country's geographical area, out of which 46,035 sq.km is hilly. The state has thus varied terrain, major portion of which is mountainous with unique ecological diversity consisting of high alpine areas to the Sub-tropical and Tropical regions.



Physiographic ally, the state can be divided into three zones namely, the Himalaya, The Shiwalik and the Tarai Region. The state has a temperate climate except in plain areas where the climate is tropical. The average annual rainfall is 1550 mm. The major wealth of the state is its forests with very rich biodiversity. The state ranks sixth among the other states in terms of percentage of recorded forest area Uttarakhand is geopolitically also very sensitive state due to its international boundaries in North (Nepal & Tibet). It forms North-Western boundary with Himachal Pradesh, North and North-Eastern boundary with Tibet, Eastern with Nepal and Southern with plains of UP. Whereas, the Southern boundary is artificial, remaining namely Northern, Western and the Eastern boundaries are natural with Tons and Yamuna rivers in West, Kali in the East and the Indo-Tibetan watershed in the North. Thus the state is of immense importance not only for the states, downstream due to soil and moisture conservation but strategically also due to its international border with Nepal & Tibet (China).

Major portion of the state is mountainous and these mountains (Himalayas) are one of the youngest mountain systems of the world and hence ecologically very fragile and relatively much more susceptible to earthquakes and landslides. There are four major river systems viz. Ganga, Yamuna, Ramganga & Sharda originating from the state along with their tributaries are major source of water for drinking, irrigation and hydropower. The major wealth of the state is its **forests with very rich biodiversity**. Therefore, any let up in land management, of which forest management is the core, will have a telling effect on state's downstream with regard to water supply, soil erosion and consequent floods and impoverishment of agricultural land.



The state has 13 districts as administrative units with 78 Tehsils and 95 community development blocks. The human population of the State is 84.79 lacs (2001) compared to 25.18 lacs in 1951 and that of livestock is 49.4 lacs in 2003 as compared to 41.68 lacs (1993) and 38.692 in 1972. The human and livestock **population is largely dependent on forests** due to Agrarian economy and age old pastoralist leading to heavy pressure on forests and consequent degradation of ecology and environment of the area.



Srishti is dedicated to the vision of building prosperous and self sustained mountain communities, which live in harmony and sympathy with their natural surroundings. Srishti works mainly in Uttarakhand. In this region natural resources and forests are heavily used and have been extensively degraded over time. The loss of ecological soundness has lead to numerous land based problems, including to soil erosion and landslides. The increased vulnerability of mountain resources to ongoing environmental changes implies the loss of resources for human use, the loss of income generation possibilities, loss of soil fertility and water sources, loss of forest resources, increased migration, and a general fall in the quality of human life. Another and more dangerous outcome of degradation is the instability of slopes, loss of topsoil, increased landslips and landslides and therefore, increased risk of life, assets and livelihood.

With increase in tourism in the area, the local community is finding it more lucrative to sell their land than to grow crops on them. The younger generation in particular is migrating to the plains in search of more remunerative livelihood options. However the quality of education does not equip them to compete successfully in the job market. They thus find themselves in a difficult situation with neither the cushion of land and property nor the prospect of finding a reasonably well paying job. However, despite a surge in construction activities and increased opportunities in industry and service sectors, natural resource based livelihoods is still the mainstay of the rural communities of Kumaun. Forests in the

region are getting denuded at a rapid pace. Along with the forests the springs which are the lifeline of the region are drying up causing serious issues of drinking water shortage especially during the summer months. The quality of primary education is a matter of grave concern. The learning level continues to be abysmally low. With a poor level of basic education, competing for professional courses from a good institution and getting a well-paid job remains a distant dream. Our interventions attempt to address some of these challenges. Through



our livelihoods program, we have attempted to capture as much value as possible at the local level so that more money can be paid to the community.

Spread of Activities Area Of Operation

Srishti is currently working in 95 villages in 04 blocks of 03 districts in Uttarakhand. Projects are implemented through the intensive field support of partner organizations across the region. Srishti partner organizations fall into three main categories, those which are geographically situated in the rural regions of the state and implement projects on the ground; those which may be based out of central locations and have the technical expertise to guide others and enhance performance over time, and those which are brought in from the outside for specific tasks such as impact assessments and evaluation studies. We work with 16,104 households impacting over 85,880 people in different areas of our operation.

S.No.	District	Block	Gram /Hamlet
1.	Bageshwar	Kapokote	40
2.	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	52
3.	Nainital	Bhimtal	06
4.	Nainital	Haldwani	10
5.	Udham Singh Nagar	Rudrapur	05

Srishti's Focus Areas and Projects: Srishti's programmes and projects are focused under 13 main areas of work:

- People's organization (women empowerment)
- Natural Resource Management (environment conservation)
- Livelihood & IGA Development.
- Community health management.
- Traditional knowledge bank.
- Publishing of books & journals.
- SRRC(Srishti Rural Resource Centre)
- SRIJAK SAMMAN.
- Water sanitation & hygiene promotion.
- Income generation & vocational training.
- Awareness and education of children.
- Technology transfer (appropriate rural technology)
- Land and agriculture promotion.

On Going Projects

Uttarakhand Forest Resource Management Project

The Srishti is implementing the UFRMP Project funded by (Japan International Cooperation Agency) in 107 Van Panchayats (villages) of District Bageshwar as a Field NGO. In the State level the UFRMP Project is implementing in 13 forest division and 750 Van Panchayat of Uttarakhand. The duration of the project is eight year (up to March 2022) UFRMP has four Components aimed towards addressing factors of degradation of forest resource in the state while supporting the livelihood of forest dependent communities. These are:

Eco restoration: Rehabilitation of Degraded Forest, Bio Diversity Conservation and Wild life Management, NTFP Plantation and other Eco-restoration Activities.

Livelihood Improvement and Community Development: Community Mobilization and Micro planning, Entry Point Activities (EPA) Basic Human Need (BHN) Improvement, NTFP enterprise development & livelihood, Community based Eco-tourism, Non NTFP Based Livelihood Improvement.

Other Support Activities: Preparatory Work, Capacity Building of Executing Agencies, Capacity Building of Village Level Institutions, Applied Research and Publicity Monitoring and Evaluation.

Erosion Control and Sediment Disaster Mitigation: Slope Stabilization & River Training, Construction of Emergency Shelters, Distribution of Emergency Kits, Overseas Training on Disaster.

b. Free Computer Education: Srishti aware about importance of computer education or basic knowledge of computer Application to youth. Therefore Srishti established a training centre at Shantipuri District Udham Singh Nagar and providing Basic Computer Knowledge to local youth Free of cost. There were 60 youth completed their basic computer education every year.

Other Activity

1. Leadership development.
2. General Knowledge.

c.NEAC National Environment Awareness Campaign : Srishti participating implementing a national Environment Awareness Campaign (Ministry of Environment and Forest Govt. of India) last 12 year. The main objective of the campaign is aware the community about bio diversity conservation, climate change, forest issue, Seed bank, wild life, MAP etc. Our targeted group on this campaign is Students, farmers, Social activist, teachers, woman group and local govt. representative.

Other activity

- 1.Knowledge Register
2. Seed Bank.
- 3.Plantation in degraded area.

d. Srishti Rural Resource Centre (SRRC): Srishti know that the rural communities main disadvantage is lack of information related their day to day life like farming, husbandry, education, livelihood, IGA etc. Meet out this gap Srishti had been established a Srishti Rural Resource Centre (SRRC) in ten gram Panchyats in Nainital and Udham Singh Nagar district of Kumaon. The centre managed by local community and srishti has been providing them all type of information and training. Also the centre is working as a lab to land technology transfer agent.

e. Children and Student Based Program: the Srishti believe that the children are future of the nation. Therefore we working for Empowering them educationally, mentally and physically. We arrange and organized various programs for their mental and physical development.

A glimpse of which may include :-

Programs	Place	Beneficiary
Bal Lekhan Karyshala	Bageshwar/Shantipuri	56 children/Student
GK Competition	Shantipuri/ Bindukhatta	600 Student
Bal Mela	Shantipuri	200 Children
Summer Camp	Shantipuri	50 Children

f. Woman Empowerment Program: Today woman empowerment is a burning issue in society. We know the women are still weaker in social equality, economical, educational, religious and other related field then the men. Srishti believe **Rastra Pita Mahatma Gandhi's** Talisman to empower the women. *According Gandhi ji "I will give you a Talisman. Whenever you are in doubt, or when the self becomes too much with you, apply the following test. Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man (woman) whom you may have seen, and ask yourself, if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use of him (her). Will he (she) gain anything by it? Will it restore him (her) to a control over his (her) own life and destiny? In other words, will it lead to swaraj (freedom) for the hungry and spiritually starving millions? Then you will find your doubts and yourself melt away".* From the establishment Srishti has been working for empowerment of women. As a social organization Srishti organized various training workshop and program related IGA and self employment activity in Nainital and US Nagar District.

Activity	Place	Beneficiary
Tailoring (Training)	Shantipuri	60
Folk Arts (Aipan) (Training)	Bhawali	60
Beautician (Training)	Bhawali	30
Bag Making (Training)	Bhawali	30
Entrepreneurship (Workshop)	Bhawali	40
Right to information(Workshop)	Bindukhatta	50
Domestic Violence (Meeting)	Shakti Farm	60

g. Educational Tour by BSW and MSW Student from IGNU and Open University

During 2017-18 BSW and MSW Students of Indira Gandhi Open University, Uttarakhand Open University and other Institutions has Visited our Institution. The purpose of visit has organizational and grass root/Community level Study of Social activity. Also they completed their practical work during the visit.

h. Marketing of Agro- Based commodity (MABC)

The MABC program is Srishti's innovative initiative. It was conceptualized following experiences from first phase of work in UFRMP. The concept of community management of the 'Commons'; strengthening community organizations and developing markets and market linkages for products from common lands. Natural resources of the mountains mostly originate on common lands and forests. They cut across economic, land use, institutional and management parameters. These resources, available to all, are critical for day to day survival and provide a buffer during difficult times. Resource availability often bridges the gap between a sustenance farmer and a small trader/ entrepreneur, as it provides the base for numerous enterprises – nettle and agave fiber, silk, honey, medicinal

and aromatic plants, spices, lichen, mosses, resin etc. Increased and sustained availability furthermore, vastly eases the burden of physical labor on rural women. This Project therefore focuses upon the necessity of continued availability of natural resources based livelihoods in this region, which requires specific and sustainable management practices. Srishti is through this Program piloting, lobbying and liaison on the issues discussed above, in the Kumaon division mainly district Bageshwar to ensure secure access, sustainable strategies and market linkages.

Agro Produce	No of SHG	Quantity	Total Cost INR
Red rice	06	30.5 Quintal	
Bhangjeera	04	70 Quintal	
Rajama	03	150 Kg.	
Bhatt	15	60 Kg.	
Maduwa Atta	06	45 Kg.	
Soyabeen	06	50 Kg.	
Spices	10	70 Kg.	
Ringal Product	LA	LA	
Hemp seeds	05	60 Kg.	
Red peeper	04	03 Quintal	

i. LIC MI Work

Providing cheap insurance coverage to rural poor people and generating employment for youth, we are working with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) as a Micro Insurance Agent. During 2016-17 we insured 60 people from deference villages of district Bageshwar and Udham Singh Nagar. Also generate employment for 03 three people as a MI agent.

Our Foot Print: Srishti works on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in remote Central Himalayan areas where water supplies are not available at the village, where women spend several hours a day in fetching water, and where sanitation is close to non-existent. This initiative is divided into two main water related areas – 'Conservation of Water', 'Wise Use, and Sanitation'. Water conservation usually refers to reducing the usage of water in human activities or the recycling of used water. To this we add the process of developing an understanding of water in its natural state,

Water Conservation

SWAp: Water and Sanitation Programme

We work with Swajal, Jal Nigam and Jal Sansthan in district Bageshwar and US Nagar UK its First to third phase. In the Phase One 68 villages were made 100% open defecation free, and 45 drinking water schemes which constituted of 360 km of pipeline, 100 rainwater harvesting tanks, 200 sanitation units and 5500 households were covered in this phase and 6300 beneficiaries reached. In Phase Two of the project worked with 50 villages. And Phase third with 25 villages.

Process: Toilets are built by the villages in each house, at their own cost. On completion the project grants a nominal Rs. 2000 as a bonus per toilet. All toilets follow a standard, ecologically friendly design which is discussed and agreed upon by all partner organizations.

Intensive training and workshops on sanitation and hygiene is an ongoing process. On completion of the toilets the construction of the drinking water gravity scheme is initiated. Villages contribute a minimum of 10% of project costs to the project. This is cash collection. Villages also contribute significant labor during the construction process. A Management Society is set up in each village which is responsible for all project activities, and later for the maintenance and management of the scheme. Formal documentation is completed if required, for example with private owners of land or the forest department if required. All schemes are insured against natural disasters. Intensive monitoring of the programme has been the key to its success with an external monitoring agency guiding the entire process and working towards protecting the sources. This includes learning about the above and below flows of water in the mountains, surface runoffs and geology, understanding precipitation patterns and usage systems. Despite adequate rainfall, most of the kumaon regions face acute water shortages due to the lack of storage and access. Increasing environmental degradation promotes rapid runoff and lower ground water seepages. To tackle such issues implies understanding the system, the process and developing locally led initiatives to build and manage.

During the course to development initiatives in inaccessible remote and tribal areas the organization has always received support of grass root level volunteers and guidance by the resource personnel of different status from different states that virtually brought perfection, perseverance and persistence in its activities and thoughts.

Milestone Achievement

Women empowerment & People organization

- 1- 100 Women SHGS prompted in 52 villages and out of 1240 members have been linked with bank.
- 2- Women are now able to take on independent decision about their needs deposit and withdrawals from their bank about expenditure and marketing
- 3- Women now have the capacity to decide about the nature of employment they should rejected or accept.
- 4- Srishti trained 100 women in US Nagar distt under HTM programme.

WATER ISSUES IN THE REGION

- Scanty rainfall, no storage.
- Focus on traditional rain fed agriculture, low productivity.
- Many health and hygiene issues related to basic cleanliness.
- Lack of safe drinking water.

Natural resource management

- 1- Water resource management Water harvesting tank, conservations of water resources, renovated getting full cooperation of local people.
- 2- Srishti has worked under uttarakhand rural water supply and sanitation project at distt-Bageshwar
- 3- Land resource management
- 4- Near about 50 acres waste land has been regenerated. Wormy composting to develop ecosystem, plantation, eco-gardening, aromatic and herbal gardening.
- 5- Study and research Rivers basin study and rural based management planning for developing natural resources have been conducted with trained team of SRISHTI

JANKLYAN SAMITI. Research was undertaken on tribal way of living focusing on rural livelihood promotion.

- 6- Training and capacity development 2200 farmers and 50 staff members have been trained in various planning process and NRM promotion.
- 7- Environment conservation
- 8- The Samiti organized Environment awareness programme every year among the rural people & students on behalf of Ministry of Forest & Environment Govt. of India.

Community health management

- 1- Routine immunization and OPV campaign promoted among a population of 22050.
- 2- Water sanitation and hygiene have been promoted 2300 households 2000 school children and 950 women HSG'S members.
- 3- Training was impacted for capacity development of 50 village health worker, 60 traditional birth attendance, 110 adolescents, and 720 women group leaders.
- 4- Awareness of HIV-AIDS, Hepatitis-B, Diarrhea and malaria management was created among 2550 adults and 1150 children's.

Income generation and vocational training

- 1- 160 men and 1660 women have secured their livelihood through Beautician, Doll making, Food preservation, Beekeeping, Tailoring, Bamboo craft, Tasar yarn spinning, floriculture, horticulture, medicinal plant growing, Handicraft & Rural Entrepreneurship development programmers

Child support and education

- 1- 570 children including 270 girls were facilitated for enrolment in formal school.
- 2- 175 child labor rehabilitated through health & education support.
- 3- 3500 student participated various competition conducted by SRISHTI JAN KLYAN SAMITI.

Appropriate rural technology

- 1- Rural agro-indigenous based 10 appropriate technology application and replication promoted among 580 households for their sustainable livelihood promotion.

Future Focus Intervention

- 1- Natural Resource Management.
- 2- Women Entrepreneurship Development.
- 3- Promotion of Community based Organization.
- 4- Water Hygiene and Sanitation.
- 5- Model Resource Centre Development (Village level)
- 6- Primary Education to Deprived children and vocational education to adolescent
- 7- Health to all and in time.
- 8- Rural appropriate affordable technology transfer.

- 9- Promotion of ecological balance practices.
- 10- Reconstruct rural Infrastructure.
- 11- Participatory Watershed Development.
- 12- Food security and sustainable livelihood.
- 13- Networking and Alliance for right based intervention of appropriate policy reform.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the subsistence level existence of a majority of the rural population in the Kumaon region. Small scale, low input and manual labor characterize the region. Traditionally, agriculture here has been integrated with livestock and NTFP, with each component strongly dependent upon the other in an integrated system of resource usage, linking various activities. Long distances, the lack of a good road network and the lack of transport further impede easy marketing. Major environmental differences over short distances due to change in altitude, slope and aspect further complicate matters. Under the given circumstances an integrated system

which addresses ecological, social as well as economic sustainability aspects, and involves multiple stakeholders is required. Srishti therefore focuses upon integrated and niche products which are relatively high value, and require minimal external inputs. The other important aspects in agriculture are diversification, strong village level institutions, local value addition technologies and market linkages. All activities are backed by research, and the piloting of new ideas. The Agricultural Initiative's programme design as a result focuses on three sub-initiatives –

AGRICULTURE ISSUES

- Small holdings.
- Mainly sustenance agriculture.
- Scanty rainfall, no storage therefore traditional rain fed agriculture, low productivity.
- Lack of transport facilities.
- Limited or no value addition.
- Weak institutional structures.
- Limited finance options/ understanding.
- Limited reach of government extension facilities.

Sustaining Rural Livelihoods through the Cultivation and Conservation of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs)

Uttarakhand has a distinctive recognition as a state where rare high altitude plants including herb, shrub and trees are found which have enormous medicinal value for human. The state has officially 34661.52 square kilometer of area under different forest cover which is about 64.81% of its total geographical area. Still at present the status of NTFP cultivators and medicinal plant growers in the state is not very brawny. But this situation provides an opportunity to the individual cultivator and group of farmers to step in and add up significance livelihood options through the cultivation and selling of NTFP and

medicinal plants. The government of Uttarakhand has a defined policy for rural areas - that every village should have a Van Panchayat (community forest). Many aromatic plants and weeds grow naturally in wild conditions inside the Van Panchayat and waste land areas. There is a need to identify and prioritize species according to their adaptability to low

management inputs if the plants are planned to be grown on a mass scale. There is a need to think about the cultivation and management of NTFP and Medicinal plants in the vast areas of Van Panchayat surrounding the villages. Apart from Van Panchayat the cultivation of MAP and NTFP could also be promoted on private land areas, as long as the village communities are provided with essential technical support by different competent organizations which have been working in these areas for many decades.

COMMUNITY ISSUES

- a. Lack of local employment opportunities.
- b. Far flung villages, low population density in rural areas, long distances, high travel time.
- c. High male migration.
- d. Money order based economy.
- e. High women's workload.
- f. High risk zones, disaster prone area.
- g. Number of marginal villages high.
- h. Poor SHG and village level institutional linkages.

The efforts are not significantly focused on village level institutions, community institutions and microfinance. The classical concepts of Self Help Groups (SHGs), community approach and mobilization although adopted by most local NGOs, are partial or even negligent, in their thoroughness to the approach. Government departments/ projects and funding agencies have also never really emphasized the classical approach, which has over time resulted in the relatively poor condition of SHGs as formed across the state by government projects and many NGOs. The foundation of the various projects being implemented and guided by Srishti are community based organizations (or CBOs), or village based institutions (VLIs). It is these institutions which take forward the project, and the inherent strengths of these organizations are what make project results sustainable. been given to developing strong village based organizations, through trainings, facilitation and team building. Village level groups (self help groups, livestock producer groups, fiber producer groups etc.) are federated into larger cluster based Federations, which are trained to take forward activities in an enterprise mode.

Srishti on the ground partners programme implementing partners include the:

1. Haritima Samwad Samiti Almora.
2. Gramin Vilas Samiti Lalkua
3. Shakti Jan Kalyan Samiti Haldwani.
4. GIC Shantipuri ,Udham Singh Nagar
5. GIC Sorag , Kapkote

Partners assisting closely in Financing, designing strategy, evaluating and monitoring include:

1. PMU Uttarakhand Forest Resource Management Project.
2. Sudha Almora.
1. Research India Lucknow
2. Life Insurance Corporation of India Haldwani
3. Give G Foundation

4. People For Animals.
5. Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti
6. Goonj
7. Campaign against Child Labor.
8. The Union
9. NIPCCD
10. Guide Star

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Thanks