



CLIMATE SMART GRAM PANCHAYAT ACTION PLAN



Siddharth Nagar

Kodara Grant Gram Panchayat

Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Government of Uttar Pradesh





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जनपद-सिद्धार्थनगर
उत्तर प्रदेश
दिनांक-21/10/2024

—::संदेश::—

ग्राम पंचायतों को जलवायु सजग ग्राम पंचायत बनाने हेतु समर्पित क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत-कोडरा ग्रान्ट, विकास खण्ड-नौगढ जनपद सिद्धार्थनगर की कार्ययोजना हेतु संदेश लिखते हुए मुझे बहुत सम्मान का अनुभव हो रहा है। जैसा कि हम जलवायु के परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों को देख रहे हैं, हमारे लिए जमीनी स्तर पर तत्काल और व्यापक कार्यवाही किये जाने की आवश्यकता है। हमारी ग्राम पंचायतें समुदाय के निकटतम शासन की एक आवश्यक इकाई होने के कारण जलवायु संबंधी चुनौतियों को कम करने और सतत् विकास को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती है। हमारे समुदाय, हमारी पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था आपस में जुड़े हैं और हमारे लिए ऐसी रणनीतियों को अपनाना आवश्यक है जो जलवायु से जुड़े जोखिमों को कम करती हो।

ग्राम पंचायत हेतु तैयार यह कार्ययोजना जलवायु पर कार्य करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है तथा जो पंचायत को क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट पंचायत बनाने के लिए एक मार्ग दर्शक के रूप में कार्य करेगी।

मैं इस क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट कार्ययोजना निर्माण के लिए पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश तकनीकी सहयोगी वसुधा फाउंडेशन नई दिल्ली, स्थानीय सहयोगी संस्था गोरखपुर एनवायरमेंट एक्शन ग्रुप (जी.ई.ए.जी.) गोरखपुर को धन्यवाद करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि निर्मित कार्ययोजना ग्राम पंचायत को क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत बनाने में सहयोगी होगी।

॥ शुभकामनाओं सहित ॥


भवदीय

(डा0 राजा गणपति आर0)

पत्रांक-3401

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जनपद-सिद्धार्थनगर,
उत्तर प्रदेश
दिनांक:-21/10/2024

:: संदेश ::

जिस प्रकार हम और हमारी ग्राम पंचायतें जलवायु परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों का सामना कर रही हैं उसमें यह कार्ययोजना सहयोगी होगी। स्मार्ट और टिकाऊ प्रथाओं को बढ़ावा देकर हमारा लक्ष्य एक ऐसा मॉडल तैयार करना है जो न केवल हमारे पर्यावरण की रक्षा करे बल्कि समुदाय के समग्र कल्याण को भी बढ़ावा दें।

यह कार्ययोजना ग्राम पंचायतों में संवाद, सहयोग और क्रियान्वयन को प्रेरित करेगी। इसके साथ ही हम सब मिलकर जलवायु नीतियों को प्रभावी रूप से लागू कर सकते हैं तथा स्थायी लक्ष्यों को अपना सकते हैं और एक ऐसे भविष्य का निर्माण कर सकते हैं जो न केवल पर्यावरणीय रूप से मजबूत हो बल्कि समाजिक रूप से भी न्याय संगत हो।

मैं क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत-कोडरा ग्रान्ट, विकास खण्ड-नौगढ़ जनपद सिद्धार्थनगर की कार्ययोजना विकसित करने में पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश के तकनीकी सहयोगी वसुधा फाउंडेशन नई दिल्ली स्थानीय सहयोगी संस्था गोरखपुर एनवायरमेंट एक्शन ग्रुप (जी.ई.ए.जी.) गोरखपुर उत्तर प्रदेश के समर्पित प्रयासों के लिए आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

एक बार पुनः क्लाइमेट कार्य योजना तैयार करने में अमूल्य योगदान के लिये मैं आप सभी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ तथा योजना के सफल क्रियान्वयन और समुदाय एवं पर्यावरण पर इसके सकारात्मक प्रभाव की आशा करता हूँ।

॥ शुभकामनाओं सहित ॥

भवदीय
(जयेन्द्र कुमार)

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जनपद-सिद्धार्थनगर

दिनांक-20.09.2024



आभार

सर्वप्रथम आप सभी को प्रधान, ग्राम पंचायत कोडरा ग्रान्ट, जनपद-सिद्धार्थनगर की ओर से सादर नमस्कार और अभिनंदन। मुझे आशा ही नहीं पूर्ण विश्वास है कि आप सभी स्वास्थ्य होंगे। मैं अपनी ग्राम पंचायत को क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत बनाने की ओर हेतु बढ़ाये गये प्रथम कदम /प्रयास को आपसे साझा करते हुए रोमांचित हूँ।

जलवायु परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों हर दिन अधिक स्पष्ट होती जा रही है और हमारे समुदाय और भावी पीढ़ियों की भलाई के लिये उन पर कार्य करना हमारी सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी है। इस विषय की गम्भीरता को समझते हुए सभी ग्रामवासियों की सर्वसहमति से हमने अपनी ग्राम पंचायत को क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत बनाने की प्रक्रिया को प्रारम्भ किया। सर्वप्रथम आवश्यक था ग्राम पंचायत में जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधी समस्याओं और मुद्दों की पहचान करना जिसके लिये सामुदायिक सहभागिता के साथ ग्राम सभा की बैठक एवं समूह केन्द्रित चर्चा के आयोजन के अतिरिक्त व्यक्तिगत चर्चा की गयी और आंकड़ों को एकत्र किया गया। आंकड़े एकत्र करने की प्रक्रिया को पंचायत में क्रियान्वित करने के लिये मैं स्थानीय सहयोगी संस्था गोरखपुर एनवायरमेंट एक्शन ग्रुप (जी.ई.ए.जी), गोरखपुर एवं शोहरतगढ़ एनवायरनमेंट सोसाइटी सिद्धार्थनगर के द्वारा आंकड़े एकत्र करने में हमारे सभी ग्रामवासियों के समर्थन और सक्रिय भागीदारी के लिये हृदय से धन्यवाद। हम सभी साथ मिलकर हमारी पंचायत में एक पर्यावरण अनुकूल वातावरण बनायेंगे जो न केवल हमारे प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की रक्षा करेगा अपितु प्रत्येक ग्रामीण के जीवन की समग्र गुणवत्ता को भी बढ़ायेगा।

इसके साथ ही मैं पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश और तकनीकी सहयोगी पार्टनर वसुधा फाउंडेशन, नई दिल्ली, का भी आभारी हूँ जिन्होंने एकत्र किये गये आंकड़ों को कार्ययोजना का स्वरूप दिया तथा मार्गदर्शन एवं तकनीकी सहयोग प्रदान किया।

मैं सभी ग्रामवासियों अपनी पंचायत को क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत बनाने के लिये हाथ मिलाकर आगे बढ़ने का आग्रह करता हूँ। आइये हम सभी एक सकारात्मक बदलाव की ओर आगे बढ़ें और दूसरों के लिये उदाहरण स्थापित करें।

धन्यवाद !

(प्रधान)

अरशद जमाल

अरशद जमाल २०/०९/२०२४

ग्राम पंचायत-कोडरा ग्रान्ट



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Executive Summary

The Kodara Grant Gram Panchayat in the District of Siddharth Nagar lies in North eastern plain agro-climatic zone of Uttar Pradesh. The Climate Smart Gram Panchayat Action Plan of Kodara Grant has been prepared with an aim to strengthen climate action at the Gram Panchayat (GP) level and make it climate smart/resilient by 2035. The action plan provides a GP-specific roadmap to aid in building resilience, enhancing adaptive capacity, reducing vulnerabilities, and associated risks as well as mitigating greenhouse gas emissions, while reaping other co-benefits like, additional revenue generation, overall socio-economic development, improved health, and natural resources management.

The action plan has been prepared by adopting the draft Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Development of Climate Smart Gram Panchayat Action Plans prepared by the Department of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of Uttar Pradesh. The Climate Smart Gram Panchayat Action Plan (CSGPAP) for Kodara Grant is formulated in a manner that it can be easily and effectively integrated with the existing Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) of Kodara Grant GP.

The action plan¹ captures the key demographic and socio-economic aspects, key issues pertaining to the North eastern plain agro-climatic zone, climate variability, carbon footprint analysis of the GP, and current status of natural resources. The action plan also includes inputs from the community members of Kodara Grant GP gathered through field surveys, focus group discussions and relevant government departments and agencies. This helped in building a baseline and identifying the key issues of Kodara Grant.

The GP has three revenue villages and 22 hamlets and 1,934 households with

Approach

Development of primary survey tool

Survey & primary data collection: Survey was carried out with support from Gram Pradhan and community members. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) activities included Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with residents and community members, transect walks, development of social resource map, etc.

Data analysis & plan development:

- **Development of GP profile:** A detailed GP profile was developed based on the responses received on the Survey Questionnaire. This profile includes demographics, climate variability, key economic activities, natural resources, and amenities of Kodara Grant.
- **Identification of key issues:** An exhaustive list of key climatic, developmental & environmental issues was identified through responses received in Survey Questionnaire & HRVCA.
- **Carbon footprint estimation:** Carbon footprint was estimated for key activities* in Kodara Grant.
- **Proposed recommendations:** Recommendations were developed for Kodara Grant based on the environmental and climatic issues identified. These recommendations also take into account the prevailing agro-climatic characteristics of North eastern plain. Additionally, sector-wise adaptation needs & mitigation potential of Kodara Grant have been determined.

A participatory approach was followed throughout the development of the action plan. This will result in enhancing the capacity of the community for climate leadership while fostering a sense of ownership and accountability at the local level.

*Activities include- Electricity consumption, Residential cooking, emissions arising from diesel pump usage, transport, crop residue burning, livestock emissions, fertiliser emissions, rice cultivation and domestic wastewater.

1 The Gram Panchayat Action Plan includes aspects of climate change adaptation, mitigation and Hazard Risk Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (HRVCA).

a total population² of 12,167 as reported during field surveys. The main economic activities include agriculture and animal husbandry. A baseline assessment shows that Kodara Grant GP has a carbon footprint ~5,199 tCO₂e.³

A few priority areas for immediate action identified in Kodara Grant GP are:

- Adopting sustainable agriculture practices, including micro irrigation practices and growing climate resilient crops (drought tolerant varieties of wheat and paddy).
- Enhancing the coverage of piped water supply in the Gram Panchayat.
- Transitioning to sustainable alternatives for transport.
- Harnessing Renewable Energy (RE) and energy efficient solutions such as solar-powered pumps, energy efficient pumps, and solar rooftop installation.

Taking into account the vulnerable sectors, issues emerging from focus group discussions and field surveys, and ongoing activities in the GP, the recommendations have been proposed. The recommendations cover the thematic areas of water, agriculture, clean energy, enhancing green spaces, sustainable waste management, sustainable mobility, and enhanced livelihoods and green entrepreneurship.

The activities under these recommendations have been divided into 3 phases- Phase I (2024-27), Phase II (2027-30) & Phase III (2030-35). The phase-wise targets can be further distributed into annual targets as per the discretion of the Gram Panchayats. Moreover, the financing avenues for the suggested activities have been indicated along with phase-wise targets, potential costs, supporting Central and State schemes.

The Climate Smart Gram Panchayat Action Plan (CSGPAP) for Kodara Grant is formulated in a manner that it can be easily and effectively integrated with the existing Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) of Kodara Grant GP.

CSGPAP will supplement and complement the Kodara Grant GPDP by:

- Broad-basing existing development initiatives and activities with a climate perspective.
- Dovetailing ongoing National and State Programmes on climate change with the proposed development activities in the GPDP.

The interventions and annual targets under this Action Plan can be implemented in convergence with the planned activities of the Kodara Grant GPDP. The existing budgetary allocations earmarked for certain programs under the GPDP can be used for climate adaptation and mitigation activities proposed in this plan. For example, water body rejuvenation carried out through schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) will have climate change adaptation benefits as well. Similarly, funds earmarked under the 'non-conventional energy' subject of the Eleventh Schedule (basis of GPDP) can be utilised to scale up renewable energy deployment.

The total emissions avoided/mitigated through implementation of this plan is estimated to be 7,833 tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) per annum and sequestration potential goes up to 1,93,000 tCO₂ over the next 20-25 years. The total cost estimated for the implementation of this plan across the three phases is approximately ₹64 crores (for 11 years), comprising of community investment, public finance, private finance and potential CSR funding. From this, 30-35 percent (approximately ₹21 crores) of the required funding can be availed from Central and State Schemes/Missions/Programmes, while the remaining cost can be secured from CSR and private funds. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has adopted an innovative approach of 'Panchayat-Private-Partnerships' to potentially engage CSR and mobilise private finance.

2 As reported in Census 2011 data notes: Total Population- 7,387

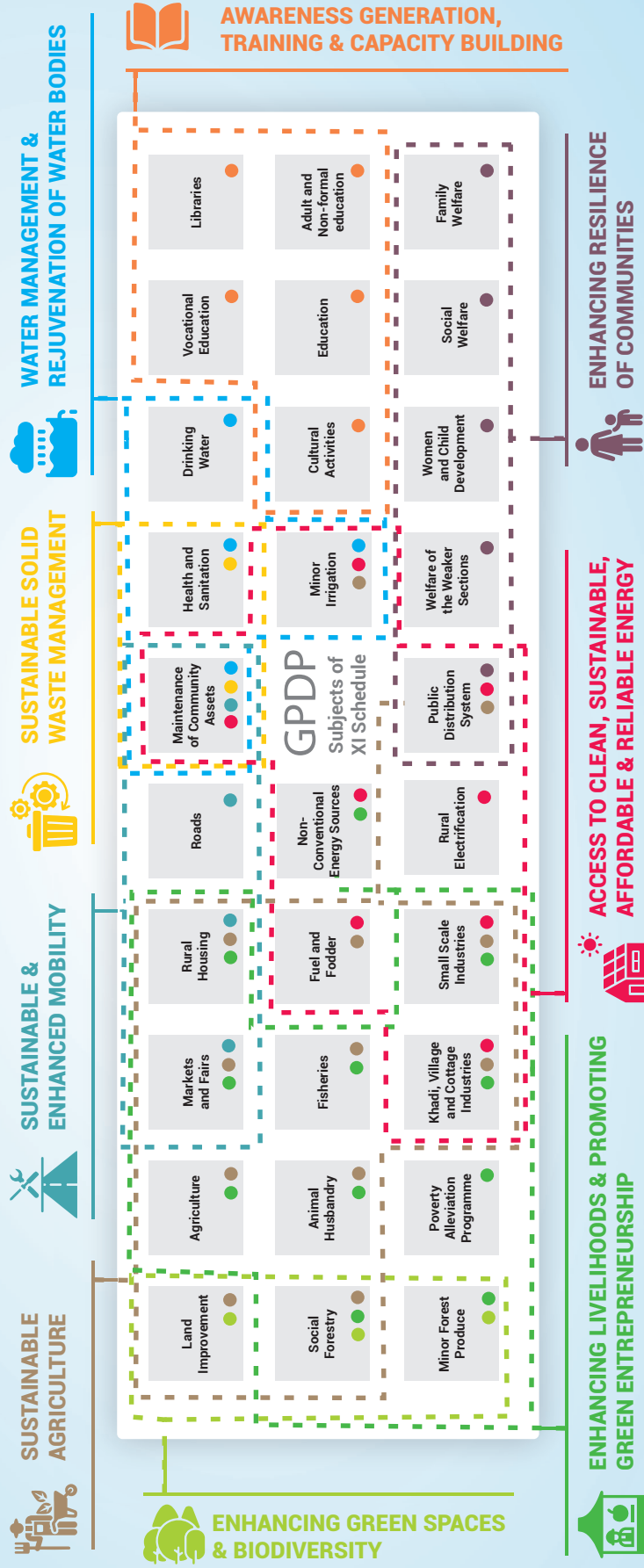
3 Includes scope 2 emissions due to electricity consumption within the GP (data obtained from UPPCL and grid emission factor from CEA)

Climate Smart and Sustainable Gram Panchayats by 2035

Mainstreaming Climate Action with Development
















CLIMATE SMART INTERVENTIONS



Kodara Grant

Kodara Grant Gram Panchayat at a Glance*

| | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|
|  | Location | Naugarh Block, Siddharth Nagar District |  | Primary Economic Activity Agriculture and Animal Husbandry |
|  | Total Area | 706.25 ha |  | Water Resources 2 Ponds (0.40 ha) 1 Canal Banganga River |
|  | Composition | 3 Revenue Villages 22 Hamlets |  | Agro-climatic Zone⁷ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Eastern Plain Climatic conditions: humid subtropical climate with high rainfall Minimum Temperature: 4.9 °C Maximum Temperature: 44.2 °C Average Annual Rainfall: 1,240 mm Soil: Sandy loam soil suitable for crops like maize, and vegetables Vulnerability: Prone to flooding during monsoon season |
|  | Total Population⁴ | 12,167 |  | Composite Vulnerability⁸ Index (CVI) of District Moderate |
|  | No. of Males | 6,248 |  | Sectoral Vulnerability of District <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster Management Vulnerability: Very High Rural Development Vulnerability: Very High Health Vulnerability: Very High Energy Vulnerability: Very High Forest Vulnerability: High Agriculture Vulnerability: Moderate Water Vulnerability: Very Low |
|  | No. of Females | 5,919 | | |
|  | Total Households⁵ | 1,934 | | |
| | Panchayat Infrastructure | 6 (Panchayat Bhawan, 1 Primary School, 1 Junior High School, High School, Health sub-Centre, Anganwadi Centre) | | |
|  | Land-Use⁶ | Agriculture Land: 609.7 ha Forest Land: 25.45 ha Common Land: 6.62 ha Remaining Land: 64.48 ha (Settlements and water bodies) | | |

* Data from Field Survey conducted for preparation of the Plan (February, 2023)

4 As per 2nd round of data collection; Census 2011 data notes: Total Population- 7,387; Male – 3,539; Female – 3,848

5 As per 2nd round of data collection - 1,907 pucca houses and 27 (mud, thatched, tin) kaccha houses

6 Based on inputs received from Primary field survey

7 UP Department of Agriculture

8 Uttar Pradesh SAPCC 2.0

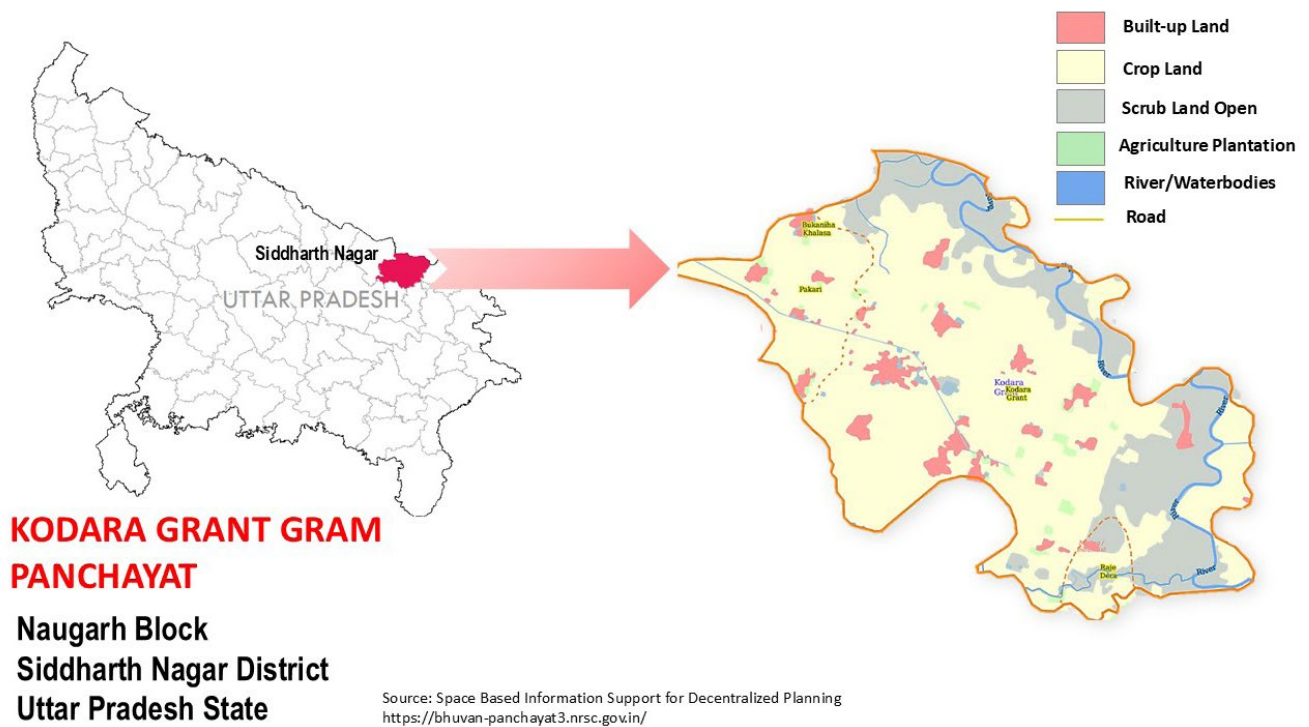


Figure 1: Land-use map of Kodara Grant Gram Panchayat, Siddharth Nagar District

Climate Variability Profile

The climate variability data (temperature and rainfall) received from the India Meteorological Department (IMD)⁹ - indicates that in 2019, the annual average minimum temperature was 0.8 °C higher than 1990 (see Figure 2). During the same timeframe, annual rainfall shows an increasing trend which most likely implies more intense rainfall in fewer days (see Figure 3). However, the IMD data does not capture granular temperature variability at the Panchayat level and further, there are days for which data was not available.

A recent report by World Meteorological Organisation, indicates that Asia as a whole has warmed faster than the global land and ocean average between 1991 to 2023 and there has been an evident surge in warm days across large parts of South Asia in the decade of 2010-2020.¹⁰ Similar findings are also confirmed by IPCC¹¹ and MoES, Government of India.¹²

Further, the perception of communities on weather changes informed from the field survey and focus group discussion indicates that across the decade of 2010-2020, the GP has witnessed an increase in the number of summer days by 15 to 20 days and decrease in the number of winter days by approximately 10 to 20 days. They also indicated that the number of rainy days has also decreased by roughly 20 to 30 days.¹³

The climate variability analysis undertaken for the GP accounted for both IMD data as well as community perception to bring out a balanced view of the prevailing climate variability in the GP.

⁹ Daily temperature (maximum and minimum) data and daily rainfall data taken from Gorakhpur PBO monitoring station.

¹⁰ State of the Climate in Asia in 2023 <https://library.wmo.int/records/item/68890-state-of-the-climate-in-asia-2023>

¹¹ AR6 Synthesis Report: Climate Change 2023(ipcc.ch) <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/>

¹² Assessment of Climate Change over the Indian Region: A Report of Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES); <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-981-15-4327-2>

¹³ Data from the field survey conducted for preparation of the plan

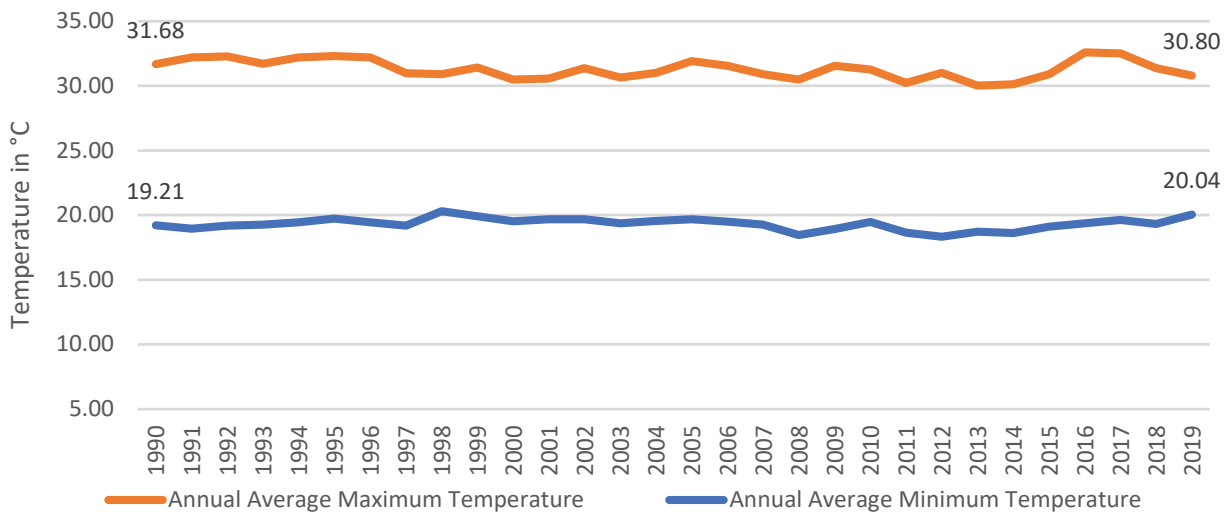


Figure 2: Annual average maximum and minimum temperature in Kodara Grant, 1990- 2019

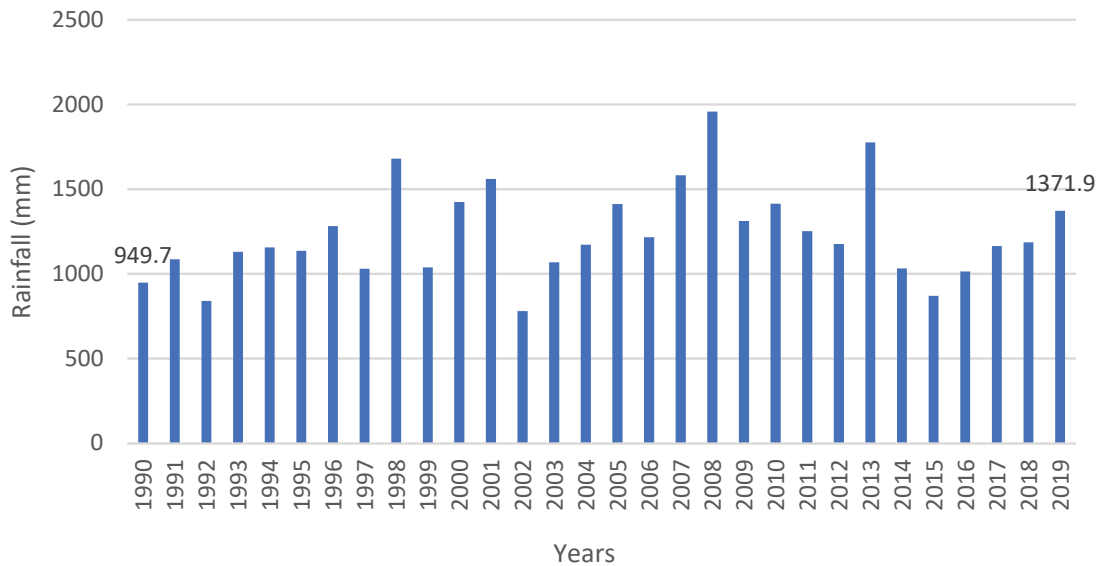


Figure 3: Annual rainfall in Kodara Grant, 1990- 2019

Key Economic Activities

Agriculture and animal husbandry serve as the primary sources of income, engaging nearly 73 percent of households (see Figure 4). This is followed by engagement in non-farm wage labour (19 percent). Some other households are involved in the service sector, local businesses and aquaculture etc.

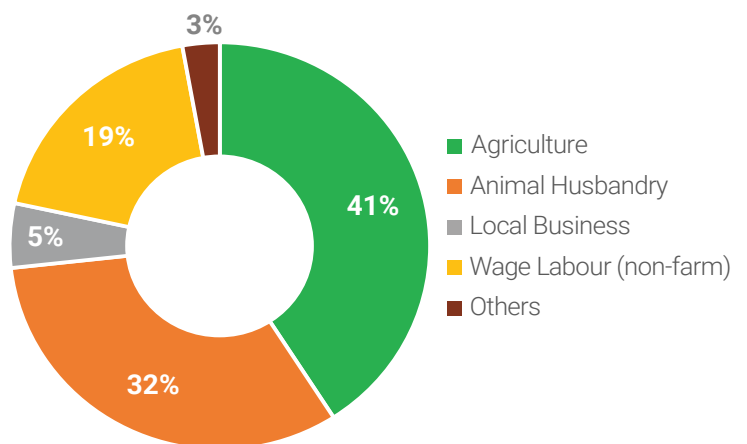


Figure 4: Household level primary sources of income in Kodara Grant

Household level income estimates from the primary survey revealed that a significant number of the households (74 percent) earn less than ₹50,000 per annum, while a small number of the households (3 percent) earn more than ₹5,00,000 (see Figure 5).

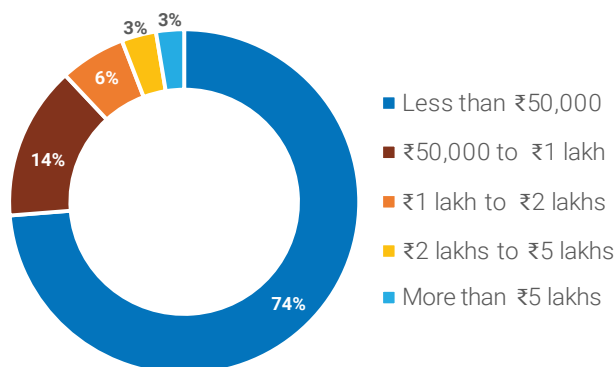


Figure 5: Household level income distribution in Kodara Grant

The ration card data reveals that nearly 79 percent of the households benefit from the public distribution schemes and hold ration cards. Of these, around 166 households hold *Antyodaya* cards¹⁴ (see Figure 6).

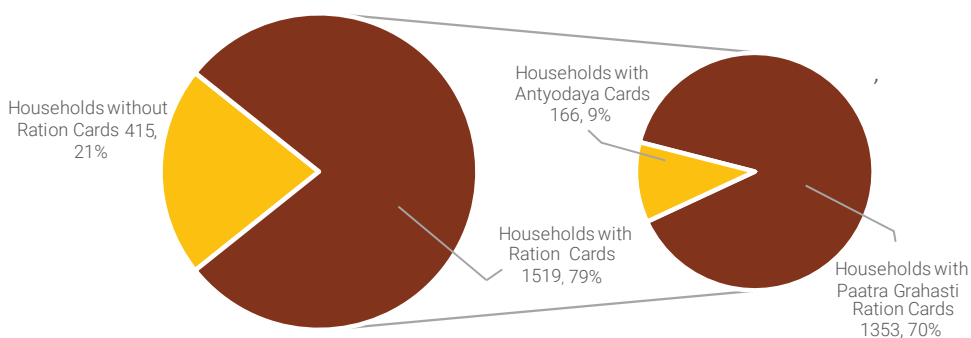


Figure 6: Households with ration cards in Kodara Grant

Women's Employment

In Kodara Grant GP, there are 225 working women as reported in the field survey. These women are mostly engaged in agriculture and non-farm wage labour. Other sources of employment include animal husbandry. A small number of women are involved in the business and service sector such as teaching, banking, and in government jobs (See Figure 7). There are 60 women-headed households that make up only ~3 percent of the households in the GP. The field survey also indicates that there are 15 Self-Help Groups involved in animal husbandry and agriculture activities.

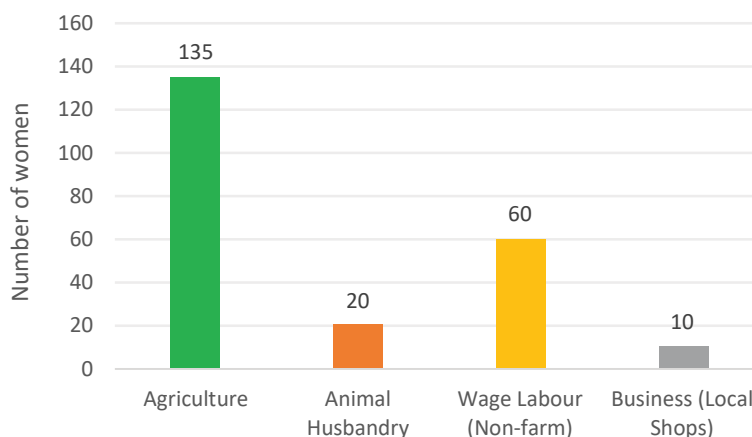


Figure 7: Number of women engaged in various economic activities in Kodara Grant

14 National Food Security Portal <https://nfsa.up.gov.in/Food/citizen/ReportNikayWise.aspx?val=NCMxNDKjUiMwMDE5OTIjMDU5NTYx>

Agriculture

In the Gram Panchayat, 41 percent households are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood as seen in Figure 4. These households are engaged in agriculture in various ways¹⁵ (see Figure 8).

The net sown area is ~ 610 ha,¹⁶ while gross cropped area is ~783 ha. Figure 9 gives the crop-wise distribution of gross cropped area in the GP. The major kharif crop grown is paddy (~13,573 quintals). The major rabi crops grown are wheat (~11,752 quintals) and mustard (~227 quintals). The main sources of irrigation are canal, tubewell and rainwater. There are 2 grid connected electric pumps and 318 diesel pumps used in the GP.

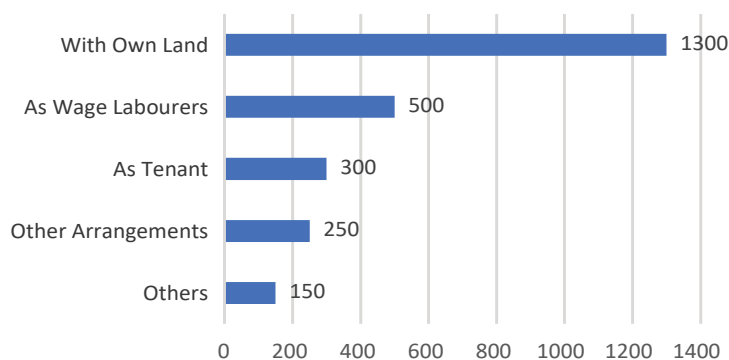


Figure 8: Agriculture only dependent households in Kodara Grant

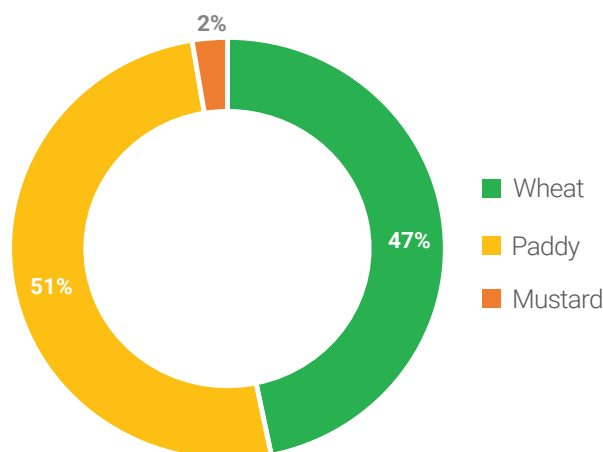


Figure 9: Crop-wise distribution of gross cropped area in Kodara Grant

Additionally, around 32 percent of the population of the GP is engaged in animal husbandry. The total livestock population is 2,515 (15 cows, 500 buffaloes, and 2000 goats) along with 4,500 poultry birds. Aquaculture is also practiced in the GP.

Natural Resources

Kodara Grant has 4 water bodies including two ponds covering 0.40 ha of land, one canal (minor Karauti) and the Banganga River as per the field survey. The GP also has 6.62 ha common land. Plantation activities are carried out in the form of social forestry in the GP, which covers a total of 27 ha. The plantations have been implemented through National Agroforestry Mission and Rain-fed Area Programme. Currently, jamun and *arjuna* tree species are grown in these plantations.¹⁷ Other species grown in Kodara Grant includes mango, *sagaun*, and *sheesham* etc.

¹⁵ It may be noted that a number of households may be engaged in agriculture in more than one way. For example, small land owners could also be working as wage-labourers on larger farms. Additionally, large-land owning farmers could also be practising contract farming.

¹⁶ As per inputs received from the field survey

¹⁷ As per inputs received from the field survey/community

Amenities in Kodara Grant

Electricity & LPG

- Electricity access: 81% Households
- LPG coverage: 90% Households



Water

- Main Source of Water for Household Use and GP Level Supply - Groundwater
- 390 Households have Piped Water Supply

Waste

- Open Defecation Free (ODF) status achieved
- Household Toilet Coverage: 53%



Mobility and Market Access

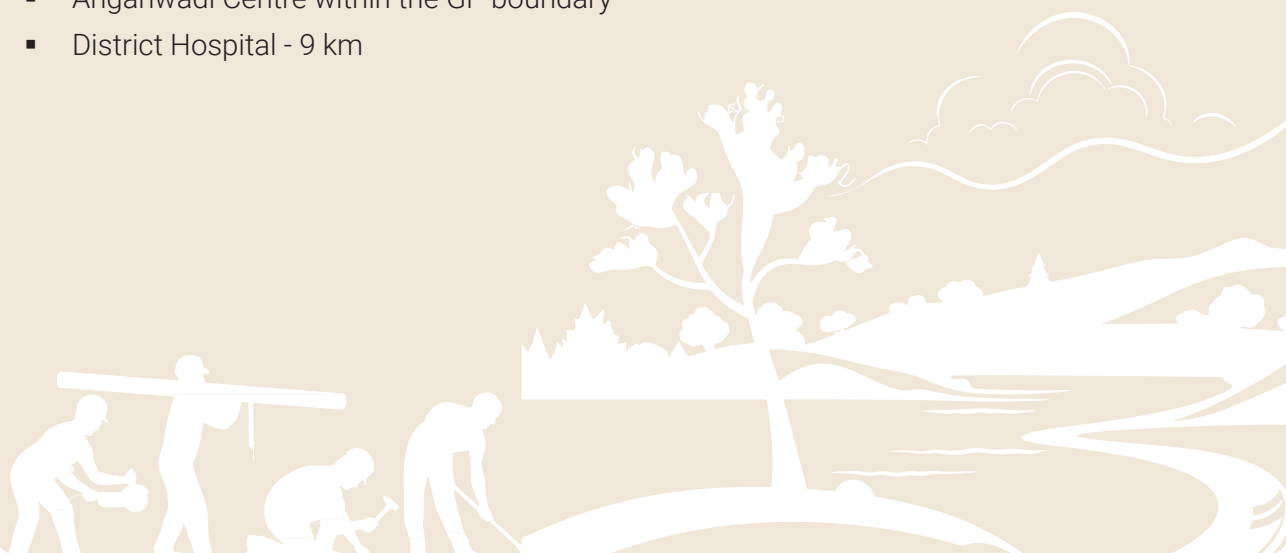
- State Highway (SH 1A)
- National Highway (NH 730) - 7km
- Nearest Railway Station, Siddharth Nagar - 8 km
- Nearest Bank - 8 km
- Government Ration Shop - 0.5 km

Educational Institutions

- Primary School - 1 km
- Junior High School - 1 km
- High School - 1 Km

Health Institutions

- Sub-health Centre - 1 km
- Anganwadi Centre within the GP boundary
- District Hospital - 9 km



3

Carbon Footprint

While the Carbon Footprint (in other words, Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions) from rural areas is not significant, this exercise has been carried out to develop a complete baseline of the gram panchayat. It may be noted that the objective of this plan is not to develop a carbon neutral GP, but a Climate Smart GP. However, the recommendations will have emission reduction benefits which perhaps will help make the GP carbon neutral or even carbon negative. Keeping this in view, this exercise therefore does not include GHG projections.

Further, the carbon footprint also aids in providing recommendations to ensure sustainable development that aligns with the principles of the LiFE Mission. Overall, in 2022, Kodara Grant GP emitted ~5,199 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) from a wide range of activities (see Figure 10).

Activities in the agriculture, energy and waste sectors contributed to the carbon footprint of Kodara Grant. Agriculture sector emissions include those due to rice cultivation, application of fertiliser on agricultural fields, emission from livestock and manure management, and crop residue burning. Energy sector emissions are due to electricity consumption¹⁸, combustions of fuelwood and LPG for cooking, use of diesel pumps for irrigation, use of generators for power backup and use of fossil fuel in various means of transport. Emissions due to domestic wastewater are included in the waste sector.

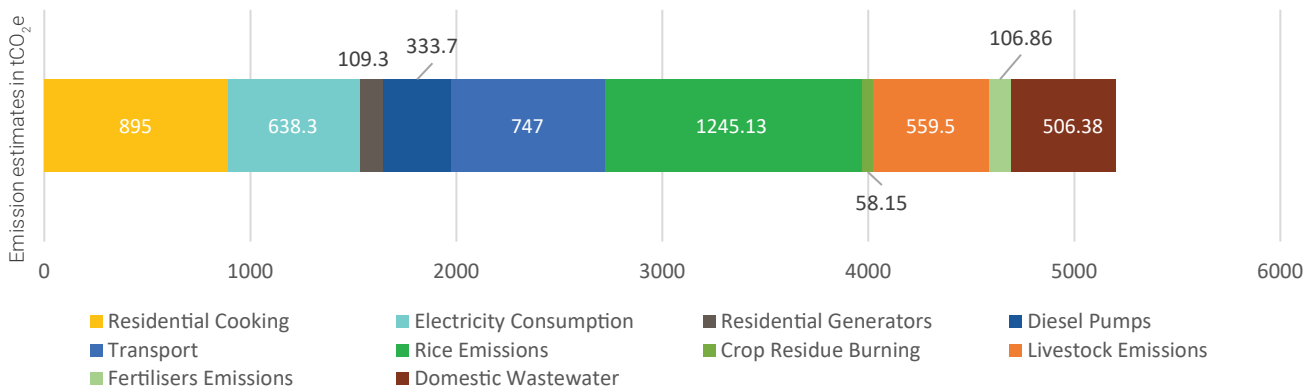


Figure 10: Carbon footprint of various activities in Kodara Grant in 2022

The energy sector accounted for 52 percent of the total emissions. Within the sector, residential cooking was the key emitter (895 tCO₂e), this was followed by transport (~747 tCO₂e), electricity consumption (~638 tCO₂e), diesel pumps (~334 tCO₂e) and residential generators (~109 tCO₂e), The agriculture sector accounted for 38 percent of the total emissions, with emissions from rice cultivation (~1,245 tCO₂e) and livestock (559.5 tCO₂e) being the leading causes of GHG emissions. The waste sector accounted for 10 percent of the total emissions.

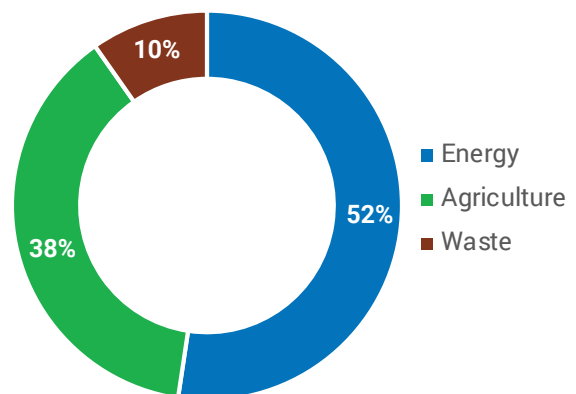


Figure 11: Share of sectors in carbon footprint of Kodara Grant in 2022

¹⁸ Emissions due to electricity consumption are categorized as Scope 2 emissions, as the fuel (coal) combustion for electricity generation takes place outside the GP boundary

4

Broad Issues Identified

The broad issues identified are based on the data collected and analysis conducted to establish the GP baseline, the inherent characteristics of the agro-climatic zone in which the GP is located as well as the inputs received from the community members during the field surveys, and focus group discussions.

Wherever possible, this information was corroborated with available government data sources. However, certain issues are completely based on information from the community because for these GP level data was not available for corroboration. The issues identified in the GP are summarized below. Further, the detailed issues are listed in the respective themes of the recommendations section.

Broad Issues:

- Changes in seasonal durations and erratic rainfall affecting sowing time, harvesting time and irrigation needs of crops among other impacts in the GP
- Frequent occurrence of floods in the months of July to September causes waterlogging problem in some hamlets
- The GP experiences a drought like situation in the month of August to October
- Unsustainable agricultural and animal husbandry practices
- Limited sanitation and waste management practices
- Poor maintenance of water bodies
- Dependence on fossil fuels and traditional fuels for cooking, agricultural and transport needs
- Lack of awareness about climate change impacts
- Lack of awareness about various schemes and programmes of the Central and State governments on clean energy and climate change.

Each thematic issue consists of several interventions, with focus on both mitigation and adaptation that address the key issues identified in the previous section. The interventions are described with **phased targets** and cost **estimates**¹⁹ (to the extent possible). The targets are spread across three phases: Phase-I (2024-25 to 2026-27); Phase-II (2027-28 to 2029-30); and Phase-III (2030-31 to 2034-35).

Targets under each phase can be further distributed into annual targets (year-on-year targets) ensuring effective and monitored implementation. The template for developing year-on-year targets can be referred from the document 'Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Development of Climate Smart Gram Panchayat Action Plan'. The SOP is a step-by-step approach to be used by Gram Padhans, community members or any other stakeholder to develop Climate Smart Action Plans for their respective Gram Panchayats.

The financing avenues identified include Central or State schemes, various tied and untied funds of the Gram Panchayat or private finance through CSR interventions have been identified. The detailed recommendations are in the following section.

Recommendations suggested in the action plan span across the following themes:

1. Sustainable Agriculture
2. Management and Rejuvenation of Water Bodies
3. Enhancing Green Spaces and Biodiversity
4. Sustainable Solid Waste Management
5. Sustainable and Enhanced Mobility
6. Access to Clean, Sustainable, Affordable and Reliable Energy
7. Enhancing Livelihoods and Green Entrepreneurship

Further, while not forming a part of the recommendations, a list of possible initiatives has also been listed out for consideration by the Panchayats. These initiatives have been implemented successfully in some parts of India and could be replicated here as well. However, since these initiatives are not covered by any ongoing schemes/programmes of the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the funding for these initiatives at this point in time will have to be borne by the communities or by exploring CSR and private sources. Hence, they are not included in the main recommendations.

¹⁹ Costs have been estimated based on different methods like:
 inputs from key members of the Gram Panchayat,
 OR cost estimates as per relevant schemes and policies,
 OR approximate per unit costs of inputs required
 OR schedules of rates of various departments.

Sustainable Agriculture



Context and Issues²⁰

- The total area under agriculture in Kodara Grant is ~610 ha and the gross cropped area is nearly 783 ha.
- 41 percent of the households in the GP depend on agriculture practices and 32 percent households depend on animal husbandry practices as a source of income.
- The major crops grown are paddy (~366 ha), wheat (~396 ha) and mustard (~20 ha), across kharif and rabi seasons.
- The GP has experienced 3 droughts in 2018, 2020, and 2022 typically during August²¹, leading to crop failure and water scarcity.
- In the past 5 years, crop losses have been caused due to floods, drought, crop pest and diseases.
- Adoption of crop and livestock insurance by farmers is low in the GP due to lack of sufficient information on schemes available. There is a need for capacity building initiatives that can help farmers to adopt crop and livestock insurance schemes to avoid loss and minimise risks.
- Farmers in Kodara Grant use ~54 tonnes of urea, ~45 tonnes of DAP, and other nitrogenous fertilizers per year which leads to GHG emissions of ~106 tonnes CO₂e per year. The farmers also rely on other chemical inputs such as pesticides and weedicides. Natural farming is not practiced in Kodara Grant.
- Agricultural water demand has increased as reported in the field survey, stressing on the need for improved irrigation techniques.
- As reported in the field survey, GP does not have farmers producer organisation and seed bank resulting in farmers failing to manage the risk during extreme weather events.

The above points highlight a need for adopting sustainable and drought resilient agricultural practices to enhance adaptive capacity.

²⁰ As understood from the community during field surveys and FGDs and corroborated by relevant resources

²¹ Based on inputs from the community during field surveys



Building Climate Resilience in Agriculture

| Phase | I (2024-25 to 2026-27) | II (2027-28 to 2029-30) | III (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
|------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion and adoption of micro irrigation practices like drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation Construction of bunds with trees around agricultural fields to protect them during flooding Promote artificial recharge by building farm ponds where feasible Adoption of drought tolerant variety of rice and shift to dry direct seeded varieties to reduce water requirement of the crop Adoption of millets cultivation Creating awareness about various insurance programmes for farmers to protect them from crop loss Need based nutrient management in crops (e.g. Organic recycling, nutrient for foliar spray, etc.)²² | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Extension of micro irrigation Extension of bunds Construction of more farm ponds as required Expansion of phase I activities to adopt drought tolerant variety Crop rotation and mixed cropping with drought resistance crops such as millets and legumes Continue the initiatives on creating awareness and provide support to farmer to avail various insurance programmes to protect them from crop loss | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Extension of micro irrigation Expansion of Phase II activities to adopt drought tolerant variety |
| | Target | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Micro irrigation practices introduced in 20 ha (100% of agricultural land under mustard) 305 ha to have bunds with trees (50% of total agricultural area) Construction of farm ponds of 300 m³ capacity each as feasible and as required | All agriculture land 305 ha (100% of agricultural land) to have bunds with trees |

²² Drought Manual (2020), <https://vedas.sac.gov.in/static/pdf/Drought%20Manual-2020.pdf>

Estimated Cost

| | | |
|---|--|--------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Micro irrigation: ₹20,00,000 2. Bunds: Around ₹2,61,900 3. Cost of 1 farm pond of 300 m³ capacity: ₹90,000 <p><i>Total Cost: ₹22.61 lakhs</i></p> | <p>Bunds: Around ₹2,61,900</p> <p><i>Total Cost: ₹2,61,900</i></p> | As per requirement |
|---|--|--------------------|



Transition to Natural Farming

Phase

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| I (2024-25 to 2026-27) | II (2027-28 to 2029-30) | III (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
|---|--|---|

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote natural farming through the use of natural fertiliser, bio-pesticides and bio-weedicides. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Training and demonstration » Development of nursery and local seed bank » Organic/natural farming certification process to initiated » Market linkages to be explored 2. Promotion and adoption of practices such as mixed cropping, crop rotation, mulching, zero tillage | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continuing the transition of agricultural land to natural farming (nursery, seed bank, certification mechanism & market linkages established) 2. Promotion and adoption of practices implemented in Phase I | <p>100% expansion of transitioning agricultural land to natural farming</p> |
|--|---|---|

Target

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Transitioning 92 ha (15% of agricultural land to natural farming)</p> | <p>Transitioning 244 ha (additional 40% of agricultural land to natural farming)</p> | <p>Transitioning remaining 274 ha (100% agricultural land to natural farming)</p> |
|--|--|---|

Estimated Cost

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cost of training (one time): ₹60,000 2. Transition of land to natural farming: ₹2,27,33,200 <p><i>Total Cost: ₹2.27 crores</i></p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cost of training (one time): ₹60,000 2. Transition of land to natural farming: ₹6,02,92,400 <p><i>Total Cost: ₹6.03 crores</i></p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cost of training (one time): ₹60,000 2. Transition of land to natural farming: ₹6,78,28,950 <p><i>Total Cost: ₹6.7 crores</i></p> |
|--|--|---|



Sustainable Livestock Management

| Phase | I (2024-25 to 2026-27) | II (2027-28 to 2029-30) | III (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
|------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raising awareness and capacity building for households engaged in animal husbandry for livestock management 2. Training community members as animal health workers/para-vet training for improving access to livestock health services 3. Refer to section “Additional Recommendations” for intervention on reducing methane emission from livestock. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expansion of training and capacity building activities 2. Scaling up para-vet training as per requirement | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expansion of training and capacity building activities 2. Scaling up para-vet training as per requirement |
| Target | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Workshops organised for households engaged in animal husbandry on sustainable rearing practices, disease prevention, and management of livestock health 2. Training of 2 para-vets²³ | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additional workshops on disease prevention and sustainable rearing practices organised 2. Continued training and capacity building for livestock management | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additional workshops on disease prevention and sustainable rearing practices organised 2. Continued training and capacity building for livestock management |
| Estimated Cost | Cost of workshop and para-vet training: As per requirement | As per requirement | As per requirement |

23 Number of community-based animal health workers trained to based on requirement of the GP

Existing Schemes and Programmes

- Drought management and proofing practices can be supported through funds and subsidies from Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), UP Millets revival programme, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme, Weather-based Crop Insurance Scheme, Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva Scheme.
- Drought proofing activities and creation of nurseries and seed banks can be streamlined through MGNREGA
- Organic farming practices can be supported through funds and subsidies provided under various schemes such as: Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Soil Health Management Scheme
- Technical and knowledge support as well as organic farming demonstrations for farmers can be enabled through National and Regional Centres for Organic Farming (NCOF & RCOF), Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), nearest Organic Farming Cell of the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmer Welfare.
- Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) can be tapped into for support for training and capacity building of the farmers and FPOs for technology upgradation and sustainable farming.
- Krishi Raksha Scheme supports farmers in pest control through different ecological resources and to promote use of bio-chemicals.
- Para-veterinarian training and capacity building can be leveraged through state schemes like State Rural Livelihood Mission, Uttar Pradesh *Pashudhan Swasthya Evam Rog Niyamtran Yojana*, and *Rashtriya Gokul Mission*.

Other Sources of Finance

- Set-up & operationalise (in alignment with schemes mentioned in “Access to Clean, Sustainable, Affordable and Reliable Energy” section) cold-storage facility to help minimise post-harvest losses.
- Raising awareness: information on organic farming practices and benefits, inputs required, demonstrations, relevant sources of information and guidance, registration process, verification and certification process, market linkages and weather-based information services, etc.
- Provide guidance, training, and capacity building for farmers, FPOs, SHGs and other community members to avail insurance, benefits of different schemes as well as for technical aspects of implementing Climate Smart Agriculture practices including adoption of organic fertilisers, eventual transition to organic farming, drought proofing agriculture and sustainable livestock management.
- Further, capacity building of farmers, FPOs, SHGs and other community members engaged in sustainable agriculture in Kodara Grant can be carried out in collaboration with technical experts and institutes in the region, local NGOs, CSOs and corporates.

Key Departments

- Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmer Welfare
- Department of Horticulture and Food Processing
- Centre for Integrated Pest Management (CIPM)
- Fisheries Department
- Department of Land Resources
- Jal Shakti Department
- Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA)
- Animal Husbandry Department
- Uttar Pradesh New & Renewable Energy Development Agency (UPNEDA)
- Regional Centres for Organic Farming
- Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Siddharth Nagar

2 Management and Rejuvenation of Water Bodies



Context and Issues²⁴

- Kodara Grant relies on groundwater as primary source of water for both agricultural and domestic needs. There have been frequent incidences of floods in the month of July to September in the years 2020, 2021 and 2022 and drought like situation in the month of August to October in the years 2018, 2020 and 2022.
- Flooding and waterlogging are key concerns in Kodara Grant, particularly due to erratic and intense rainfall in fewer days. This leads to accumulation of waste in waterbodies and drains, which causes rise in number of water borne disease incidences and contaminates drinking water sources.²⁵ It is exacerbated by inefficient and poorly maintained drainage infrastructure.
- There are 2 ponds in Kodara Grant, which are poorly maintained and filled with silt, debris, and waste and therefore they need to be cleaned and rejuvenated.
- Dependence on groundwater and frequent incidence of droughts and floods between 2018 and 2022 highlight the need for watershed management to conserve water and replenish groundwater resources.²⁶

The following recommendations are proposed to reduce vulnerability, build resilience and improve water security in Kodara Grant.

²⁴ As understood from the community during field surveys and FGDs and corroborated by relevant resources

²⁵ Based on inputs received during field survey

²⁶ Based on inputs received during field survey



Maintenance of Water Bodies

| Phase | I (2024-25 to 2026-27) | II (2027-28 to 2029-30) | III (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
|---|--|---|--|
| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Digging, cleaning, and maintenance of ponds 2. Reboring and platform elevation of hand pumps 3. Tree plantation around ponds with tree guards 4. Construction of retention ponds (man-made ponds) to capture runoff and provide water for irrigation and domestic needs 5. Capacity building of the existing Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) to enhance awareness among various key community groups improve water use efficiency and water conservation. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additional tree plantation around ponds 2. Expansion of phase I activities 3. Capacity building of the community and other stakeholder | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regular maintenance of ponds 2. Expansion of phase I & phase II activities |
| Target | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Digging and cleaning of 2 ponds²⁷ 2. Reboring and elevation of 15 hand pumps in all hamlets²⁸ 3. Plantation of 1,000 trees with tree guards (around water bodies) 4. Construction of 5 retention pond in an identified low-lying area | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintenance of 2 ponds 2. Additional 1,000 trees planted around water bodies with tree guards 3. Construction of 10 retention pond in an identified low-lying area | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintenance of 2 ponds 2. Expansion of phase I & phase II activities as required |

27 Refer to HRVCA for specific location details

28 Refer to HRVCA for specific location details

| Phase | I (2024-25 to 2026-27) | II (2027-28 to 2029-30) | III (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
|----------------|--|--|--|
| Estimated Cost | 1. Cleaning & digging of ponds: ₹15,00,000 2. Reboring and elevation of hand pumps: ₹8,00,000 3. Plantation around water bodies: covered in section "Enhancing Green Spaces and Biodiversity": ₹12,70,000 4. 5 Retention Ponds (300 m ³ capacity): ₹35,00,000 Total Cost: ₹58 lakhs | 1. Maintenance of 2 ponds: ₹7,50,000 2. Plantation around water bodies: covered in section 'Enhancing Green Spaces and Biodiversity': ₹12,70,000 3. 5 Retention Ponds (300 m ³ capacity): ₹35,00,000 4. Maintenance of 5 retention ponds: ₹2,50,000 Total Cost: ₹45 lakhs | 1. Maintenance of 2 ponds: ₹7,50,000 2. Maintenance of 10 retention ponds: ₹5,00,000 Total Cost: ₹12.5 lakhs |



Enhancing Drainage Infrastructure

| Phase | I (2024-25 to 2026-27) | II (2027-28 to 2029-30) | III (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
|------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | 1. Cleaning and deepening existing drain and canal 2. Installing siphons for out flow of water | Regular maintenance of drain, canal and siphons | Regular maintenance of drain, canal and siphons |
| Target | 1. Cleaning and deepening Jamuaar drain and minor Karauti canal 2. Installing siphons for out flow of water at specific locations ²⁹ | Regular maintenance of drain, canal and siphons | Regular maintenance of drain, canal and siphons |
| Estimated Cost | 1. Cleaning and deepening: ₹30,00,000 2. Cost of siphon: ₹25,00,000 Total Cost: ₹55 lakhs | As per requirement | As per requirement |

²⁹ Refer to HRVCA for more details



Rainwater Harvesting (RwH) Practices

| Phase | I (2024-25 to 2026-27) | II (2027-28 to 2029-30) | III (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
|------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> RwH structures installation in Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) buildings Incorporating RwH system in all new buildings Constructing recharge pits | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of RwH structures in residential buildings above a plot size of 1500 sq. ft. Incorporating RwH system in all new buildings | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of RwH structures in residential buildings 1000 sq. ft. Incorporating RwH system in all new buildings |
| Target | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> RwH structures in 4 PRI buildings Constructing 15 recharge pits | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 560 pucca households to install RwH structures with an average storage capacity of 10 m³. Construction recharge pits as per requirement | 800 pucca households to install RwH structures with an average storage capacity of 10 m ³ . |
| Estimated Cost | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> RwH: ₹1,40,000 Recharge pits: ₹5,25,000 <i>Total Cost: ₹6,65,000</i> | RwH: ₹1,96,00,000 <i>Total Cost: ₹1.96 crores</i> | RwH: ₹2,80,00,000 <i>Total Cost: ₹2.80 crores</i> |

Existing Schemes and Programmes

- Development of rainwater harvesting systems can be carried out through provisions and resources made available through Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain campaign.
- UP State Annual Budget under Irrigation Department can be channelled for GP level water body conservation and restoration activities.
- Annual budgets under MGNREGA and Watershed Development Component under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) can be leveraged for watershed development activities.

Other Sources of Finance

- Corporate/CSR can be encouraged to 'adopt a water body' to contribute to the maintenance and upkeep of water bodies and wells. CSR support can be utilised for installation of gravity based/solar powered RO water filtration system in GP.

Key Departments

- Department of Rural Development
- Irrigation and Water Resources Department, Ministry of Jal Shakti
- Uttar Pradesh Department of Land Resources

3

Enhancing Green Spaces and Biodiversity



Context and Issues³⁰

- The GP has 6.62 ha common land available in GP which could potentially be utilised for greening activities. The tree species present include jamun, arjuna, mango, sagaun, and sheesham.
- The GP has a demarcated forest area of 25 ha. Plantation activities are carried out in the form of social forestry in the GP, these plantations cover a total of 27 ha.

Kodara Grant has potential to enhance lung spaces, as it will not only improve thermal comfort and provide shade but also improve soil health and water levels in the long term, in addition to enhancing carbon sink in the GP.

Improving Green Cover

| Phase | I (2024-25 to 2026-27) | II (2027-28 to 2029-30) | III (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | 1. Annual community-based plantation activities ³¹ through various initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Green Stewardship programme³² for students (5 students selected) » Creation of a Food Forest by planting indigenous fruit trees | 1. Maintenance of existing plantations and nursery 2. Additional plantation of saplings with creation of Bal Van ³³ 3. Farmers are encouraged to adopt agroforestry 4. Arogya Van is established | 1. Plantation activities expanded and maintained- Bal Van and other plantations 2. ~ 158 ha (100% of land suitable for agroforestry) is covered under agro-forestry initiative ³⁴ |

30 As understood from the community during field surveys and FGDs and corroborated by relevant sources

31 Trees species listed in Annexure VI

32 School students will be engaged in planting trees and Student Leaders will be picked from each class who will motivate their fellows as well as the GP community to plant trees

33 New parents will be gifted with saplings of indigenous evergreen trees as a celebration of birth of their children and be encouraged to nurture the plants through their children's life

34 Agriculture area under wheat (~158 ha) is considered suitable for agro-forestry

| Phase | I (2024-25 to 2026-27) | II (2027-28 to 2029-30) | III (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | <p>2. Development of Arogya Van – procurement and preparation of land, species selection and plantation of various medicinal herbs¹⁶, shrubs and trees</p> <p>3. Awareness and training sessions for students, youth and local communities on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Importance of forest and green cover » How to plant and nurture trees | <p>5. Awareness and training sessions for students, youth and local communities</p> | <p>3. Arogya Van maintained and units for production of natural medicines and supplements established</p> |
| Target | <p>1. Plantation of 1,000 saplings of common and endangered trees to be planted around ponds, rivers, roads and other locations in the GP and ensure at least 65% survival rate (using tree guards) Sequestration potential³⁵ : 5,600 tCO₂ to 10,000 tCO₂ in 15-20 years</p> <p>2. Around 0.1 ha of land allocated/demarcated to establish Arogya Van</p> | <p>1. Another 1,000 to 1,500 saplings planted Sequestration potential: 7,000 tCO₂ to 12,500 tCO₂ in 15-20 years</p> <p>2. Arogya Van established and maintained</p> <p>3. Agro-forestry adopted in 63 ha land (40% of land suitable for agroforestry), 6300 trees planted Sequestration potential of teak plantation: 35,280 tCO₂ to 63,000 tCO₂ in 20 years</p> | <p>1. Additional 1,000 to 1,500 saplings planted Sequestration potential: 7,000 tCO₂ to 12,500 tCO₂ in 15-20 years</p> <p>2. Agro-forestry adopted in remaining 95 ha land, 9500 trees planted Sequestration potential: 53,200 tCO₂ to 95,000 tCO₂ in 20 years</p> <p>3. Arogya Van maintained and production of natural medicines and supplements continues (as described in the 'Enhancing Livelihoods and Green Entrepreneurship' section)</p> |
| Estimated Cost | <p>Plantation activities: ₹12,70,000 Total cost: ₹12 lakhs</p> | <p>1. Total cost of tree plantation: ₹15,87,500</p> <p>2. Cost of agro-forestry: ₹25,28,000 Total cost: ₹41 lakhs</p> | <p>1. Total cost of tree plantation: ₹15,87,500</p> <p>2. Cost of agro-forestry: ₹37,92,000 Total cost: ₹53 lakhs</p> |

35 Sequestration potential estimated based on teak species



Establishing a Nursery

| Phase | I (2024-25 to 2026-27) | II (2027-28 to 2029-30) | III (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a polyhouse for nursery by employing SHGs 2. Train SHGs to maintain and run the nursery | Maintenance of nursery | Maintenance of nursery |
| Target | Establish a polyhouse for nursery to help improve green cover and provide additional income to women | Maintenance of nursery | Maintenance of nursery |
| Estimated Cost | Cost of construction and operation of nursery: ₹5,00,000 Total cost: ₹5,00,000 | As per requirement | As per requirement |



People's Biodiversity Register

| Phase | I (2024-25 to 2026-27) | II (2027-28 to 2029-30) | III (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participatory update of the People's Biodiversity Register 2. Build awareness amongst community and all stakeholders | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regular updating of People's Biodiversity Register 2. Strengthen awareness | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regular updating of People's Biodiversity Register 2. Strengthen awareness |
| Target | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formation and capacity enhancement of the Biodiversity Management Committee 2. Participatory update of the People's Biodiversity Register | Participatory update of the biodiversity register continues | Participatory update of the biodiversity register continues |

Formation of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) and training cost³⁶ : ₹25,000

Existing Schemes and Programmes

- Plantation activities can be aligned and carried out through provisions under 'Trees Outside Forests in India' initiative by MoEFCC, Green India Mission, Jal Jeevan Mission and UP State Plantation Targets.
- Annual budgeting under UP State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority Fund (State CAMPA fund) can be directed for:
 - » Afforestation, enrichment of biodiversity, improvement of wildlife habitat, and soil and water conservation activities in the GP.
- Plantation activities can be aligned with MGNREGS and the local community can also be engaged in providing 'shramdaan'.
- The Sub-Mission on Agroforestry under the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture can be leveraged to:
 - » Avail ₹28,000 per ha of agroforestry plantation.
 - » Assistance for plantations can be availed in year-wise proportion of 40:20:20:20 for four years.
- Skill development and training programme of the Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow can be helpful in setting up Arogya Van in the GP.
- Activities like Horticulture nursery can leveraged through Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
- Programmes by the National Biodiversity Authority and Uttar Pradesh State Biodiversity Board can be tapped into for training and capacity building of BMCs.

Other Sources of Finance

- Resources allocated to Gram Panchayat under 15th Finance Commission and Own Source Revenue (OSR).
- CSR funds for purchase of saplings, organising plantation drive, erection of tree guards to ensure protection of saplings can be availed. CSR support can be utilised for creation of Arogya Van and establishing production units for herbal products as described in the recommendation on 'Enhancing Livelihoods and Promoting Green Entrepreneurship'.

Key Departments

- Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- State Biodiversity Board
- Panchayati Raj Department
- Department of Rural Development
- Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow

³⁶ Guidelines for Operationalising Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs), 2013, National Biodiversity Authority. <http://nbaindia.org/uploaded/pdf/Guidelines%20for%20BMC.pdf>

4

Sustainable Solid Waste Management



Context and Issues³⁷

- The total waste generated³⁸ from all domestic activities (household, public and semi-public spaces, and commercial areas) in the GP is approximately 973 kg per day. Out of this, ~565 kg per day of biodegradable/organic waste and ~408 kg per day of non-biodegradable waste (refer to Annexure IV for estimation methodology).
- As per inputs received during field survey, there is a lack of public awareness about waste segregation and effective waste management leading to dumping of waste in open areas, and around ponds.
- The large quantities of agricultural and animal waste also add to the waste management issues in Kodara Grant. The total livestock population in the GP is 2,515 (including cows, buffaloes, and goats) and the estimated dung output is roughly 3.45 tonnes per day which can be managed substantially through interventions such as composting, vermicomposting, natural fertilisers production and biogas generation in Kodara Grant.³⁹ With such a large livestock population, there is an opportunity to manage livestock waste through the construction of biogas plants (see “Access to Clean, Sustainable, Affordable and Reliable Energy” section).
- The household toilet coverage is ~53%. The field surveys and focus group discussions highlighted the need for improving access to toilets in the GP.

Against this backdrop the following solutions are proposed to ensure 100% solid waste management as well as boost the economy and create livelihood opportunities.

³⁷ As understood from the community during field surveys and FGDs and corroborated by relevant sources

³⁸ Refer to Annexure IV for estimation methodology

³⁹ Assuming cows produce 10 kg dung/day, buffaloes produce 15 kg dung/day, and goats produce 150 g dung/day



Establishing a Waste Management System

| Phase | I (2024-25 to 2026-27) | II (2027-28 to 2029-30) | III (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
|---|---|--|--|
| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Setting up GP-level segregation and storage facility: for non-biodegradable waste 2. Electric vehicle for collection and transportation of waste from households to GP-level storage facility 3. Installation of waste collection bins in each hamlet 4. Setting up partnerships between Panchayat, SHGs, informal ragpickers, local scrap dealers, local businesses, and MSMEs | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintenance of GP level segregation and storage facility 2. Maintenance of existing waste bins and additional installation of bins at new strategic locations, as per requirement 3. Scaling up partnership beyond GP to other villages/districts | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintenance of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Segregation and storage facilities » Electric garbage collection vans » Waste bins installed 2. Scaling up partnership beyond GP to other villages/districts |
| Target | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1,934 households (100 percent) covered under waste management facility 2. 3 electric garbage collection van 3. Installation of 50 waste bins in 10 hamlets (5 in each) 4. Building partnership for collection/transportation of waste between Panchayat and local businesses, and MSMEs, SHGs, informal ragpickers and local scrap dealers | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Installation of additional 55 waste bins in 11 hamlets (5 in each) 2. Maintenance of existing facilities 3. Scaling up partnership | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additional waste bins as per requirement 2. Maintenance of existing facilities 3. Scaling up partnership |
| Estimated Cost | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 3 EV for daily garbage collection: ₹3,00,000 2. 50 waste bins: ₹7,50,000 <p>Total cost: ₹10,50,000</p> | <p>55 waste bins: ₹8,25,000</p> <p>Total cost: ₹8,25,000</p> | <p>As per requirement</p> |



Sustainable Management of Organic Waste

| Phase | I (2024-25 to 2026-27) | II (2027-28 to 2029-30) | III (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
|------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up vermicomposting and Nadep compost pits Establishing enterprises for production of organic fertilisers (see "Enhancing Livelihoods & Green Entrepreneurship" section for further details) | Regular maintenance of vermicomposting and Nadep compost pits | Regular maintenance of vermicomposting and Nadep compost pits |
| Target | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up of 80 vermicompost and 40 Nadep compost pits Compost/manure generated from domestic waste (organic): ~280 kg per day | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing capacity/ setting up new compost pits as per requirement 100 percent of biodegradable/organic waste treated | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Additional compost pits as per requirement Maintenance of compost pits |
| Estimated Cost | Cost of 80 vermicompost and 40 Nadep compost pits: ₹ 10,00,000 <i>Total cost: ₹10,00,000⁴⁰</i> | As per requirement | As per requirement |



Improving Sanitation Infrastructure

| Phase | I (2024-25 to 2026-27) | II (2027-28 to 2029-30) | III (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing household toilet coverage Construction and maintenance of community toilet | Increasing toilet coverage and maintenance of community toilet | Maintenance of existing infrastructure |

40 Refer to HRVCA for more details

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|--|
| Target | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of twin pit toilets in 454 households 2. Construction and repairing of community toilets | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of twin pit toilets in remaining 454 households 2. Regular maintenance and repair of community toilets | Maintenance of existing infrastructure |
| Estimated Cost | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cost of twin pit toilets: ₹79,45,000 2. Cost of community toilet: ₹50,00,000 <p>Total cost: ₹1.29 crore</p> | <p>Cost of twin pit toilets: ₹79,45,000</p> <p>Total cost: ₹79.45 lakhs</p> | As per requirement |

Ban on Single Use Plastics

| Phase | I (2024-25 to 2026-27) | II (2027-28 to 2029-30) | III (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
|---|--|---|---|
| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness, training, and capacity-building programs for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) » Students & youth groups » Community members & commercial establishments 2. Partnership model: see "Enhancing Livelihoods & Green Entrepreneurship" section for further details | <p>Awareness, training, and capacity-building programs continue</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness, training, and capacity-building programs continue 2. Success of previous phases can be used as model to expand the initiative to nearby GPs |
| Target | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complete ban on Single Use Plastics (SUPs) 2. Engagement of 100 women in manufacturing plastic alternative products | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ban on Single Use Plastics (SUPs) 2. Increased engagement from this GP & nearby villages of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Additional 200 women » Additional SHGs, MSMEs & Individual Entrepreneurs | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ban on Single Use Plastics (SUPs) 2. Increased engagement from this GP & nearby villages of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Additional 300 women » Additional SHGs, MSMEs & Individual Entrepreneurs |

Existing Schemes and Programmes

- MGNREGA can be tapped into for the construction of community-based composting facilities, waste collection and segregation pits; segregation and storage shed.
- The development of infrastructure and training and capacity building can be supported by initiatives under the Swachh Bharat (Gramin) Mission.

Other Sources of Finance

- CSR funding and Panchayat-Private-Partnership (PPP) models can help to develop and operate infrastructure like plants, segregation yard, plastic-alternative enterprises, marketing, procurement of e-vehicles for waste transport, etc.
- Further, CSR support will be crucial in increasing awareness, training, and capacity building of all stakeholders involved in the production of alternative products for plastic, composting processes and to promote sustainable consumption behaviour at the individual level.
- GP's own resources, including ties and untied funds, can be utilised to develop the required infrastructure for waste management as per Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin (SBM-G) guidelines.

Key Departments

- Panchayati Raj Department
- Department of Health and Family Welfare
- Department of Rural Development
- Department of Agriculture
- Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board

5

Sustainable and Enhanced Mobility



Context and Issues

- Kodara Grant has a total of 1,100 internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles; 1,000 - two-wheelers, 20 cars, 40 jeeps, 15 auto-rickshaws, and 25 tractors.⁴¹
- Additionally, there are 3 e-rickshaws in the GP
- The total fuel consumption by the ICE vehicles is ~211 kilo litre (kL) of diesel and ~104 kL of petrol per annum. Overall, the fuel consumed in the transport sector has led to over 747 tCO₂e emissions.

Therefore, there is significant scope for improving transport infrastructure and initiating a transitioning to e-mobility solutions.



Enhancing Existing Road Infrastructure

| Phase | I (2024-25 to 2026-27) | II (2027-28 to 2029-30) | III (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | Elevation of linking road and construction of RCC road | Maintenance of road infrastructure and repairs when necessary | Continued maintenance of road infrastructure and repairs if necessary |
| Target | Road elevation and RCC construction of 1.15 km stretch of interlinking road ⁴² | Regular and timely maintenance/repair of roads | Regular and timely maintenance/repair of roads |

⁴¹ As per inputs received during field surveys
⁴² Refer to HRVCA for location specific details

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Estimated Cost | Road elevation and RCC construction: ₹20,00,000 <i>Total cost: ₹20 lakhs</i> | As per requirement | As per requirement |
| | | | |



Enhancing Intermediate Public Transport

| Phase | I (2024-25 to 2026-27) | II (2027-28 to 2029-30) | III (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| | Suggested Climate Smart Activities | Replacing existing diesel autorickshaws with e-autorickshaws | Introducing more e-autorickshaws to improve last mile connectivity |
| Target | 15 diesel autorickshaws replaced with e-autorickshaws | Additional e-autorickshaws procured if required | Additional e-autorickshaws procured if required |
| Estimated Cost | Cost of one e-autorickshaws ⁴³ : around ₹3,00,000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Available subsidy: up to ₹12,000 per vehicle » Effective cost of 15 e-autorickshaws: ₹43,20,000 GHG emissions avoided: 67.53 tCO ₂ e ⁴⁴ | As per requirement | As per requirement |

43 The cost of e-autorickshaws ranges from a band of ₹1,50,000 - ₹4,00,000 and more, depending on the configurations, battery type, amongst others. Price of e-autorickshaws is assumed to be at the middle of the price band primarily factoring in possible subsidies/grants/seed capital/viability gap funding from philanthropies and other funding agencies

44 GHG emissions avoided per auto estimated to be 4.5 tCO₂e per auto based on inputs from the community. Replacing diesel autorickshaws with e-autorickshaws will reduce this emission and contribute towards the GP becoming carbon neutral or even carbon positive.



Promoting Adoption of E-vehicles and E-tractors

| Phase | I (2024-25 to 2026-27) | II (2027-28 to 2029-30) | III (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promote electric alternatives of diesel tractors and goods transport vehicles Sensitise user groups (farmers/logistic owners/entrepreneurs) towards long term benefits of e-vehicles over ICE vehicles Establish facility to hire e-tractors and e-goods vehicles (described in enhancing livelihood section) | Continue the sensitisation of various user groups towards long term benefits of e-vehicles over ICE vehicles as well as the schemes and programmes available for their benefit | Continue the sensitisation of various user groups towards long term benefits of e-vehicles over ICE vehicles as well as the schemes and programmes available for their benefit |
| Target | Total 5 e-tractors and 5 e-goods carriers purchased | Additional e-vehicles and e-tractors procured if required | Additional e-vehicles and e-tractors procured if required |
| Estimated Cost | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5 e-tractors: ₹30,00,000 5 e-goods carrier: ₹25,00,000 – ₹50,00,000 <p>Total cost: ₹55 lakhs– ₹80 lakhs</p> | Cost as per market rate | Cost as per market rate |

Existing Schemes and Programmes

- Road infrastructure can be repaired and enhanced with support from Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and MGNREGS.
- UP Electric Vehicle Manufacturing and Mobility Policy, 2022 provides:
 - » 100% registration fee and Road Tax exemption to buyers (during the Policy period).
 - » Purchase Subsidy as early bird incentives⁴⁵ to buyers (one time) through dealers over a period of 1 year – E-goods Carriers: @10% of ex-factory cost up to ₹1,00,000 per vehicle; 2-Wheeler EV: @15% of ex-factory cost up to ₹5000 per vehicle; 3-Wheeler EV: @15% of ex-factory cost up to ₹12000 per vehicle.
- Subsidies for e-rickshaws can also be availed under the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles in India Phase II (FAME II) Scheme.

Other Sources of Finance

- GP's resource envelope and OSR.
- Loans from banks and micro-finance institutions in tandem with CSR support.

Key Departments

- Infrastructure and Industrial Development Department
- Transport Department
- Panchayati Raj Department
- Department of Rural Development
- Uttar Pradesh New & Renewable Energy Development Agency (UPNEDA)

⁴⁵ Subsidies provided by the government are subject to periodic changes both in terms of the quantum and number of beneficiaries. Hence, subsidies mentioned in any section of this plan are only indicative, and need to be confirmed at the time of procurement.

6

Access to Clean, Sustainable, Affordable and Reliable Energy



Context and Issues

- Kodara Grant consumed approximately 7,78,500 units of electricity in 2022-23. While ~81% of households in the GP have electricity connection, the power supply, as understood from the community members is not 24*7. The GP experience a power cut of upto 8 hours per day.⁴⁶
- Due to the power cuts, there are 20 diesel generators operating in the GP⁴⁷ for power back-up and they consume about ~42 kL of fuel annually.
- There are 318 diesel pumps used for irrigation⁴⁸ which consume ~124 kL of fuel annually.
- CFL (compact fluorescent) lights, other electrical fixture and appliances with low efficiency are in use in many homes and public utilities. Additionally, the GP has expressed a need for 22 solar street lights.⁴⁹
- In Kodara Grant, ~90% households use LPG for cooking, while cowdung and fuelwood is used for cooking in over 97 households.
- With increasing temperature, thermal comfort levels in homes are reducing and there is need for sustainable space cooling.

Based on the energy related concerns identified of the GP, in combination with the recently launched as well as ongoing programmes of the Central and State Government, such as the PM Surya Ghar Bijli Muft Yojana, PM KUSUM scheme, UP State Solar Policy 2022, among others, the following solutions are proposed for implementation in Kodara Grant. The intent of the suggested activities is to ensure access to clean, sustainable, affordable and reliable energy for the communities in the GP. This would not only enhance their quality of life but also help to supplement incomes through productive use of energy.

46 As shared by the community in field survey

47 As reported during field surveys

48 Based on inputs from community during field surveys

49 Based on inputs received from Gram Pradhan



Solar Rooftop Installations

| Phase | I (2024-25 to 2026-27) | II (2027-28 to 2029-30) | III (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
|---|--|--|---|
| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | Installation of rooftop solar panels on PRI/government buildings ⁵⁰ 6 (Panchayat Bhavan, Primary school, Junior high school, High school, Health sub-centre, Anaganwadi centre) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Installation of rooftop solar panels on pucca houses 2. Installation of rooftop solar panels on all new buildings (constructed during Phase II) 3. Regular maintenance of solar rooftops | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scaling up installation of rooftop solar panels on pucca houses 2. Installation of rooftop solar panels on all new buildings (constructed during Phase III) 3. Regular maintenance of solar rooftops |
| Target | <p>Solar rooftop capacity installed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Panchayat Bhavan: 65 sq.m. rooftop area; 10 kWp » Primary school: 278 sq.m. rooftop area; 10 kWp » Junior high school: 156 sq.m.; 10 kWp » High school: 195 sq.m. rooftop area; 10 kWp » Health sub-centre: 60 sq.m.; 5 kWp » Anganwadi centre: 20 sq.m.; 5 kWp <p>Total solar rooftop capacity installed in this phase: 50 kWp</p> <p>Electricity generated: 66,960 kWh per year (183 units per day)</p> <p>GHG emissions avoided: 55 tCO₂e per year</p> <p><i>In light of much needed and ambitious targets of the recently launched PM Surya Ghar Yojana, households can also be part of if this phase of solar PV installation on rooftops</i></p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Installation of solar panels on rooftops of 763 pucca houses⁵¹ (40% of existing pucca houses) Solar rooftop capacity installed: 3 kWp Solar rooftop capacity installed in this phase: 2,288 kWp Electricity generation potential: 30,64,625 kWh⁵² per year (8,396 units per day) GHG emissions avoided: 2,512 tCO₂e per year 2. Maintenance of solar rooftops | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Installation of solar panels on rooftops of remaining 1,144 pucca houses (100% of existing pucca houses) Solar rooftop capacity installed in this phase: 3,432 kWp Electricity generation potential: 45,96,937 kWh⁵³ per year (12,594 units per day) GHG emissions avoided: 3,769⁵⁴ tCO₂e per year 2. Maintenance of solar rooftops |

50 Solar installation in 4 PRI buildings capped at 10 kWh with 70% rooftop area

51 Average area of households considered to be 130 sq.m

52 This generation is over 4 times higher than the current electricity consumption in the GP

53 This generation is over 6 times higher than the current electricity consumption in the GP

54 The emissions avoided will help move the GP towards carbon neutrality

| | | | |
|----------------|---|--|--|
| Estimated Cost | Cost: ₹25,00,000 Total Cost: ₹25 lakhs | Cost: ₹11,44,20,000 Indicative Subsidy ⁵⁵ : ~40% (State + CFA) Effective cost: ₹6.86 crores | Cost: ₹17,16,30,000 Indicative Subsidy: ~40% (State + CFA) Effective cost: ₹10.29 crores |
|----------------|---|--|--|



Agro-photovoltaic Installation

| Phase | I (2024-25 to 2026-27) | II (2027-28 to 2029-30) | III (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
|------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | Awareness generation amongst farmers, farmer groups, etc. | Installation of agro-photovoltaic on area under horticulture vegetables | Scaling up installation of agro-photovoltaic on area under horticulture vegetables |
| Target | Organising awareness campaigns and orientation sessions to encourage uptake of agro-photovoltaic initiatives amongst farmers | Installation of agro-photovoltaic on 2 ha of horticulture Capacity installed: 500 kWp Electricity generated: 6,69,600 kWh per year; 1,835 units per day GHG emissions avoided: 549 tCO ₂ e per year | Installation of agro-photovoltaic on 2 ha of horticulture Capacity installed: 500 kWp Electricity generated: 6,69,600 kWh per year GHG emissions avoided: 549 tCO ₂ e per year |
| Estimated Cost | | Total Cost ⁵⁶ : ₹5 crore | Total Cost: ₹5 crore |

55 Subsidies are dynamic and are subject to change as per various parameters fixed by state and central government from time to time. Hence, the subsidy amount assumed is based on past trends and averages and may not be exact at prevailing time.

56 The cost of agro PV has been reducing as technology advances. However, a conservative estimate of the cost on the higher side has been taken. Further, it has been assumed that farmers tend to practice crop rotation even for land areas earmarked for horticulture and other similar crops. Hence, only a percent of the land available under horticulture has been taken into consideration for installation of agro PV.



Solar Pumps

| Phase | I (2024-25 to 2026-27) | II (2027-28 to 2029-30) | III (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | <p>Replacing existing diesel pump sets in the GP with solar pumps*</p> <p><i>*If solar pumps are not feasible then, energy efficient pumps (Kisan Urja Daksk Pumps by EESL) can be considered</i></p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replacing more diesel pump sets in the GP with solar pumps 2. Encouraging purchase/use of all new pump sets to be solar-powered | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replacing additional diesel pump sets in the GP with solar pumps 2. Encouraging purchase/use of all new pump sets to be solar-powered |
| Target | <p>Replacing 64 existing diesel pump sets with solar pumps</p> <p>Capacity installed: 352 kW</p> <p>Electricity generated: 4,71,398 kWh per year</p> <p>Diesel consumption avoided: 24,960 litres/year</p> <p>GHG emissions avoided: 67 tCO₂e per year</p> | <p>Replacing 95 more diesel pumps with solar pumps (i.e. 50% of the existing diesel pumps replaced in Phase I and II)</p> <p>Capacity installed: 522 kW</p> <p>Electricity generated: 6,99,732 kWh per year</p> <p>Diesel consumption avoided: 37,050 litres/year</p> <p>GHG emissions avoided: 99 tCO₂e per year</p> | <p>Replacing remaining 159 diesel pumps with solar pumps (i.e. 100% of the existing diesel pumps replaced in Phase I, II and III)</p> <p>Capacity installed: 875 kW</p> <p>Electricity generated: 1,171,130 kWh per year</p> <p>Diesel consumption avoided: 62,010 litres/year</p> <p>GHG emissions avoided: 166 tCO₂e per year</p> |
| Estimated Cost | <p>Total cost: ₹1,92,00,000 - ₹3,20,00,000</p> <p>Subsidy: ~60% (State + CFA)</p> <p>Effective cost: ₹76 lakhs - ₹1.28 crores</p> | <p>Total cost: ₹2,85,00,000 - ₹4,75,00,000</p> <p>Subsidy: ~60% (State + CFA)</p> <p>Effective cost: ₹1.14 crores - ₹1.9 crores</p> | <p>Total cost: ₹4,77,00,000 - ₹7,95,00,000</p> <p>Subsidy: ~60% (State + CFA)</p> <p>Effective cost: ₹1.90 crores - ₹3.18 crores</p> |



Clean Cooking

| Phase | I (2024-25 to 2026-27) | II (2027-28 to 2029-30) | III (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
|------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | <p><i>Scenario 1:</i> Households Biogas + LPG</p> <p><i>Scenario 2:</i> Solar powered induction cook stoves + LPG</p> <p><i>Scenario 3:</i> Solar powered induction cook stoves + improved chulhas + LPG</p> | <p><i>Scenario 1:</i> Household Biogas + LPG</p> <p><i>Scenario 2:</i> Solar powered induction cook stoves + LPG</p> <p><i>Scenario 3:</i> Solar powered induction cook stoves + Improved Chulhas + LPG</p> | <p><i>Scenario 1:</i> Household Biogas + LPG</p> <p><i>Scenario 2:</i> Solar powered induction cook stoves + LPG</p> <p><i>Scenario 3:</i> Solar powered induction cook stoves + Improved Chulhas + LPG</p> |
| Target | <p><i>Scenario 1:</i> 238 Households use Biogas plants (25% households having cattle) + 1,697 Household use LPG</p> <p><i>Scenario 2:</i> 28 Households use Solar powered induction cookstoves (25% households in the top income groups) + 1,906 use LPG</p> <p><i>Scenario 3:</i> 28 Households use Solar powered induction cookstoves (25% households in the top income groups) + 24 households use improved Chulha (50% households that currently use biomass)</p> <p>This also includes the continued use of LPG in the GP</p> | <p><i>Scenario 1:</i> 238 more households use Biogas plants (cumulative 50% of households) + 1,459 households use LPG</p> <p><i>Scenario 2:</i> 28 more households use Solar powered induction cookstoves (Additional 25% households in the top income groups) + 1,878 LPG use</p> <p><i>Scenario 3:</i> 28 more households use Solar powered induction cookstoves (Additional 25% households in the top income groups) + 24 more households use improved Chulha (remaining 50% of households that currently use biomass)</p> <p>This also includes the continued use of LPG in the GP</p> | <p><i>Scenario 1:</i> Additional 475 households use Biogas plants (100% households having cattle) + 984 households use LPG</p> <p><i>Scenario 2:</i> 56 more households use Solar powered induction cookstoves (100% of households in the top income groups) + 1,822 Household use LPG</p> <p><i>Scenario 3:</i> 56 more households use Solar powered induction cookstoves (100% of households in the top income groups) + 49 households already using improved chulhas (as in Phase II)</p> <p>This also includes the continued use of LPG in the GP</p> |
| Estimated Cost | <p><i>Scenario 1:</i> ₹1,18,75,000 for Biogas plants</p> <p><i>Scenario 2:</i> ₹12,60,000 for Solar induction cookstoves</p> <p><i>Scenario 3:</i> ₹13,32,750 for solar induction cookstoves + improved chulha</p> <p>Total Cost: ₹48.22 lakhs</p> | <p><i>Scenario 1:</i> ₹1,18,75,000 for Biogas plants</p> <p><i>Scenario 2:</i> ₹12,60,000 for Solar induction cookstoves</p> <p><i>Scenario 3:</i> ₹13,32,750 solar induction cookstoves + improved chulha</p> <p>Total Cost: ₹48.22 lakhs</p> | <p><i>Scenario 1:</i> ₹2,37,50,000 for Biogas plants for Biogas plants</p> <p><i>Scenario 2:</i> ₹2520000 for Solar induction cookstoves</p> <p><i>Scenario 3:</i> ₹26,65,500 solar induction cookstoves + improved chulha</p> <p>Total Cost: ₹96.4 lakhs</p> |



Energy Efficient Fixtures

Phase

I
(2024-25 to 2026-27)

II
(2027-28 to 2029-30)

III
(2030-31 to 2034-35)

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

1. Replacing all light fixtures and fans with energy efficient fixtures in all PRI buildings
2. Replacing at least 1 CFL bulb with LED bulbs in each house of GP
3. Replacing at least 1 fluorescent tube light with LED tube light in each house of GP
4. Residents must also be encouraged to upgrade other household appliances energy efficient appliances (4-5 star rated by BEE)

1. Scaling up replacement of CFL bulbs with LED bulbs
2. Scaling up replacement of 2 tube light with LED tube light
3. Replacing 1 conventional fan in houses with energy efficient fan
4. Residents must also be encouraged to upgrade other household appliances energy efficient appliances (4-5 star rated by BEE)

Scaling up replacement of conventional fan in houses with energy efficient fans

Target

1. 100% replacement of existing fixtures with LED tube lights and energy efficient fans in all PRI/ government buildings
2. Replacing 1,934 existing CFL with LED bulbs in all houses (1 per household)
3. Replacing 1,934 existing tube lights with LED tube lights in all houses (1 per household)

1. Replacing additional 3,868 existing CFL with LED bulbs in all houses (2 per household)
2. Replacing more 3,868 tube lights with LED tube lights in all houses (2 per household)
3. Replacing 1,934 energy efficient fans in all (100%) houses (1 in each house)

1. Replacing more 1,934 tube lights with LED tube lights in all houses (1 per household)
2. Replacing 1,934 energy efficient fans in all (100%) houses (1 in each house)

Estimated Cost

1. Cost of LED bulbs: ₹1,35,380
 2. Cost of LED tube light: ₹4,25,480
- Total cost: ₹5,60,860

1. Cost of LED bulbs: ₹2,70,760
 2. Cost of LED tube light: ₹8,50,960
 3. Cost of energy efficient fans: ₹21,46,740
- Total cost: ₹32.6 lakhs

1. Cost of LED tube light: ₹4,25,480
 2. Cost of energy efficient fans: ₹21,46,740
- Total cost: ₹25.7 lakhs



Solar Streetlights

| Phase | I (2024-25 to 2026-27) | II (2027-28 to 2029-30) | III (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Install solar LED streetlights along roads, public spaces and other key location 2. Installation of high-mast solar LED streetlights at key locations⁵⁷ | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Installing of new solar LED streetlights as required 2. Installation of more high-mast solar LED as required | Regular maintenance and addition of streetlights as required |
| Target | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Installing 22 solar LED streetlights at specific locations 2. Installing 10 high-mast solar LED streetlights | Installing additional solar LED streetlights and high-mast solar LED streetlight as per requirement | Regular maintenance and addition of streetlights as required |
| Estimated Cost | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Installation of 22 solar LED streetlights: ₹2,20,000 2. 10 high-mast solar LED streetlights: ₹5,00,000 <p>Total cost: ₹7,20,000</p> | As per requirement | As per requirement |

57 Refer to HRCVA for more details

Existing Schemes and Programmes

- The Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy, 2022⁵⁸ provides:
 - » Subsidy on solar installations in residential sector: from ₹15,000/kW to a maximum limit of ₹30,000/- per consumer over and above the Central Financial Assistance by MNRE.
 - » Provision for solar installations in institutions in RESCO⁵⁹ mode by themselves or in consultation with UPNEDA with consultancy fee of 3% cost of the plant.
- Central Financial Assistance by MNRE through Grid Connected Solar Rooftop Programme
 - » CFA up to 40% will be given for RTS systems up to 3 kW capacity. For RTS systems of capacity above 3 kW and up to 10 kW, the CFA of 40% would be applicable only for the first 3 kW capacity and for capacity above 3 kW (up to 10 kW) the CFA would be limited to 20%.
 - » For Group Housing Societies/Residential Welfare Associations (GHS/RWA) CFA will be limited to 20% for installation of RTS plant for supply of power to common facilities. The capacity eligible for CFA for GHS/ RWA will be limited to 10 kWp per house and total not more than 500 kWp.
 - » Solar rooftop installations for poor households can be undertaken through the PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana⁶⁰. The scheme provides a CFA of 60% of system cost for 2 kW systems and 40% of additional system cost for systems between 2 to 3 kW capacity. The CFA will be capped at 3 kW. At current benchmark prices, this will mean Rs 30,000 subsidy for 1 kW system, Rs 60,000 for 2 kW systems and Rs 78,000 for 3 kW systems or higher.
- PM KUSUM Yojana provides:
 - » Component A of PM KUSUM Yojana, promotes setting up of 500 kW and larger solar power plants on agriculture land.
 - » Under Components B & C of the PM KUSUM scheme, the Centre and State government will provide a subsidy of 30% each per pump basis. Farmers will only need to pay an upfront cost of 10% and rest can be paid to the bank in instalments.
- Contribution of U.P. government to PM KUSUM Yojana:
 - » Under Component C-1: Solarisation of installed on-grid pumps with 60% subsidy to farmers (70% subsidy to the Scheduled Tribe, Vantangia and Musahar caste farmers); this is in addition to subsidy available from central government through MNRE's PM KUSUM Scheme.
 - » Under Component C-2: Solarisation of Segregated Agriculture feeders by State government providing Viability Gap Funding (VGF) of ₹50 lakh per megawatt in addition to subsidy being provided by Central government through MNRE's PM KUSUM Scheme
- LED Street lighting projects in Gram Panchayats⁶¹ :
 - » EESL replaces conventional streetlights with LED streetlights at its own cost and provides free replacement and maintenance of LED bulbs for up to 7 years.
 - » Atal Jyoti Yojana and MNRE Solar Streetlight Programme provide subsidies for installation of solar street lights with 12 Watt LEDs and 3 days battery back-up.
- GRAM UJALA scheme⁶² :
 - » LED bulbs available at an affordable price of ₹10 per bulb.
 - » Rural customers will be given 7-watt and 12-watt LED bulbs, with a three-year warranty, in exchange for working incandescent bulbs.

58 https://invest.up.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Uttar_Pradesh_Solar_Energy_Policy_2022.pdf

59 Third party (RESCO mode) {Renewable Energy Supply Company}

60 <https://pmsuryaghar.gov.in/>

61 Street Lighting National Programme by EESL. <https://eeslindia.org/en/oursInp/>

62 Gram Ujala scheme distributes One Crore LED bulbs in rural areas (Feb 2023), PIB <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx-?PRID=1897767>

- Subsidies for cold storage set ups:
 - » Government assistance in the form of credit linked back ended subsidy of 35% of the project cost is available through 2 schemes:
 - a. Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
 - b. National Horticulture Board (NHB) is implementing a scheme namely “Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Expansion/Modernisation of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Products
 - » Under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana, the component on Integrated Cold Chain⁶³, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid at the rate of 35% can be obtained for creation of infrastructure facility along the entire supply chain for facilitating distribution of non-horticulture, horticulture, dairy, meat and poultry. The scheme allows flexibility in project planning with special emphasis on creation of cold chain infrastructure at farm level.
- EESL plans to initiate market-based interventions for solar-based induction cooking solutions by leveraging Carbon Financing.
- Leveraging funds through the 15th Finance Commission and schemes like GOBARDHAN (Galvanising Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan) scheme under Swachh Bharat Mission - Gramin (SBM-G).
 - » The GOBARDHAN scheme under SBM-G provides financial assistance up to ₹50.00 lakh per district for the period of 2020-21 to 2024-25 for setting up of cluster/community level biogas plants⁶⁴.
- UP Bio-Energy Policy 2022⁶⁵ provides incentives for setting up CBG plants in addition to incentives available from Govt. of India under the GOBARDHAN scheme:
 - » The incentive of ₹75 lakh/tonne to the maximum of ₹20 crores on setting up Compressed Biogas (CBG) Production Plant
 - » Exemption on development charges levied by development authorities
 - » Exemption of 100% Stamp duty and Electricity duty
- MNRE implemented the Waste to Energy (WTE) Programme under the umbrella of the National Bio-energy Programme:
 - » The programme supports the setting up of plants for the generation of Biogas from urban, industrial, and agricultural waste.
 - » Financial assistance for small biogas plants (1-25 cubic meter/day plant capacity) is Rs. 9800/- to Rs. 70,400/- per plant based on size of the plant.
 - » Financial assistance available for Biogas generation is ₹0.25 crore per 12000 m³/day⁶⁶.

63 viz. pre-cooling, weighing, sorting, grading, waxing facilities at farm level, multi product/multi temperature cold storage, CA storage, packing facility, IQF, blast freezing in the distribution hub and reefer vans, mobile cooling units

64 <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseFramePage.aspx?PRID=1883926>

65 <https://invest.up.gov.in/bio-energy-enterprises-promotion-programme-2022/>

66 <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1896067>

Other Sources of Finance

- Explore tie ups with local banks, microfinance institutions and cooperative banks for loans to procure solar rooftop, solar pumps etc.
- Explore partnerships with solar developers for agro-photovoltaics.
- CSR funds can be utilised:
 - » To cover the capital cost for installation of solar rooftops/Agro-Photovoltaics/solar pumps over and above the scheme/programme subsidy through a revolving fund model similar to those given by micro-finance institutions.
 - » Provide 'Operation and Maintenance' training to village community members/SHGs members for the various clean technologies adopted in the GP.
 - » Organise awareness campaigns on existing government schemes/programmes that promote rooftop solar (UP Solar Policy, 2022) and solar irrigation (PM-KUSUM, UP Solar Irrigation Scheme).

Key Departments

- Uttar Pradesh New and Renewable Energy Development Agency (UPNEDA)
- Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL)
- Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited
- Panchayati Raj Department
- Rural Development Department
- Department of Agriculture
- Education Department

7

Enhancing Livelihoods and Green Entrepreneurship



Agriculture and animal husbandry are the mainstay of the GP and more than 70% of the households are engaged in these activities. Both the sectors are fraught with livelihood insecurities, particularly due to the frequent droughts, changing climate and the current unsustainable production practices in animal husbandry. Thus, the livelihoods of a large fraction of the population are uncertain. Other key sources of income in the GP are agriculture based and/or running local businesses/shops. In the past 5 years nearly 1,175 individuals have migrated to nearby cities like Mumbai, Gujarat, Delhi, Punjab, and Haryana in search for better livelihood. This is a trend seen in most rural areas.

Presently, there are limited opportunities for jobs within the GP, beyond the activities mentioned. The recommendations mentioned in this action plan provide multiple avenues for new businesses and job opportunities in the coming years. These are detailed in the following table:



Engage already Existing SHGs in Manufacturing of Sustainable Products

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

1. Engaging women and SHGs for manufacturing of sustainable products (incense sticks, candles, bags, etc.)
2. Capacity building for:
 - a. Diversification of product range
 - b. Marketing/selling of the products within & outside the GP

Initial engagement of:

- a. 100 women
- b. 12 SHGs (currently involved in tailoring and maintenance of community toilets)
- c. Utilize locally available raw materials

Target

Long-term engagement from this GP and nearby villages:

- a. Additional 200 women
- b. Additional SHGs, MSMEs & individual entrepreneurs



Composting & Selling of Organic Waste as Fertiliser

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

1. Partnership model between panchayat, community members and farmer groups for production & sale of compost
2. Capacity building of community members and farmer groups
 - a. Composting & vermi-composting techniques
 - b. Marketing & selling compost within & outside the GP

Target

Immediate target:

Compost generated from domestic waste (organic): 280 kg per day; 8,400 kg per month (as per current waste generation)

Long term target:

Scaling up compost generation as per organic waste generation (based on population growth)



Facility to Hire E-goods Carriers and E-tractors

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

1. Commercial hiring (rental basis) of e-Goods carriers & e-tractors presents green entrepreneurship opportunities through incentives under UP EV Policy 2022 and FAME-India Scheme phase-II
2. Sensitising user groups (farmers/logistic owners) towards use of e-tractors & e-goods carriers

Target

Immediate target:

1. 2 or 3 e-tractors (Estimated cost: ₹6 lakhs per e-tractor)
2. 2 or 3 EV mini goods transport trucks (Estimated cost of mini goods EV transport truck: Approximately ₹9.2 lakhs)

Mid-term target:

Additional procurement of 2/3 e-tractors, 2/3 EV mini goods transport trucks

(Note: It is assumed that a 35 HP e-tractor is typically required in Kodara Grant that costs around ₹6 lakhs)



Improving Livelihoods through Use of Solar Powered Cold Storage

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

1. Entrepreneurship opportunities through renting out of solar-powered cold storage space to smaller and medium farmers (within the GP & nearby villages) to minimise post-harvest losses
2. Business model/tie-up between entrepreneurs, farmer groups, cooperatives (like PARAS) and other institutional buyers for storage of fruits, vegetables, milk and milk products

Target

Setting up of cold storage with 5 to 10 MT capacity (tonnes based on production of vegetables and fruits/ and/or milk products)

Cost: approx. ₹8,00,000 to ₹15,00,000



Arogya Van for Production and Sale of Natural Medicines and Supplements

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

1. Livelihood generation for communities through development and maintenance of Arogya Van for production of natural medicines & supplements
2. Partnering with Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow for skill development & training

Target

Around 0.1 ha of land to be established as *Arogya Van*



O&M of Various RE Installations (Solar and Bio-gas)

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

1. Training and capacity building of community members esp. graduates, youth groups and farmer groups for skill development in RE maintenance.
2. Support from CSR, upskilling schemes of central and state government in establishing Solar and Bio-gas installation and O&M businesses within the GP.

Financing & Skill Development

- Sensitising banking & financial institutions to support green entrepreneurship & livelihoods (through various credit schemes, partnership/revenue models). Government loan schemes such as Mudra Loan, Stree Shakti Yojana, etc. can support women entrepreneurs.
- Necessary skill development provided through supporting government schemes and programmes like: Make in India, Entrepreneur Development Programme run by Department of Science and Technology (DST), National Skill Development Missions and Atal Innovation Mission.



List of Additional Projects for Consideration

Given below is a list of possible projects for additional consideration for implementation at the GP level by respective Panchayats. These projects have been successfully implemented in various parts of India and in geographies that may have a lot of similarities with Uttar Pradesh. The reason for not including them in the main recommendation is that these projects do not fall or come under the ambit of any ongoing schemes or programmes of the Government of Uttar Pradesh or through Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Hence, the implementation of these projects would have to be done through alternate financing options such as self-financing, CSR, or other such sources.

If implemented, these projects could have the potential to further strengthen the adaptive capacities of communities and may also result in livelihood enhancements.

1. Solar-powered Cold Storage Unit (FPO/SHG/ Individual Farmers)

- A solar-powered cold storage unit to enhance post-harvest efficiency and reduction in loss.
- It helps farmers avoid distress sales and improves farmers' income.

This activity will strengthen initiatives discussed in the "Enhancing Livelihood and Entrepreneurship" section

Case Example/Best Practice^{67,68,69}:

- Kattangur Farmers Producers Company Ltd in Hyderabad, Telangana
- Ghummar Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO) is based at village Nana of Bali tehsil of Pali district of Rajasthan

2. Solar Passive Design and Passive Cooling

For new construction and retrofitting (wherever possible): Promoting sustainable design and vernacular (local/traditional) materials in public and administrative buildings along with scaling up to residential houses to reduce energy demand and increase energy efficiency:

- Building orientation as per solar geometry
- Allow efficient movement of natural air
- Wind tower coupled with solar chimney
- Allow natural lighting through light vaults (minimizing conventional light load)
- Energy conservation activities⁰
- Water bodies and designed landscape (plantation/horticulture)

This activity will strengthen initiatives discussed in the "Access to Clean, Sustainable, Affordable and Reliable Energy" section

⁶⁷ https://selcofoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Compendium_Updated_20230922.pdf

⁶⁸ <https://www.opportunityindia.com/article/empowering-women-fpo-through-solar-power-ghummar-fpo-34521>

⁶⁹ <https://www.ecozensolutions.com/ecofrost/fpos-leverage-agri-infra-funds-for-ecofrost.html>

Case Example/Best Practice:

The Rajkumari Ratnavati Girl's School⁷⁰, rural Thar desert, Rajasthan: for more than 400 girls that live below the poverty line.

- Building orientation to maximize thermal comfort
- Solar panel installations to run lighting and fans
- Solar panel canopy and Jallis/screens keep the heat out
- The elliptical shape of the canopy creates cooling (airflow)
- Building walls allow air penetration and keep the sun/sand out
- Use of local/vernacular material for construction

Solar Passive Complex, Punjab Energy Development Agency (PEDA), Chandigarh⁷¹

- 25 kWp building integrated solar power plant
- Orientation as per solar geometry
- Building envelope (design+material) to provide thermal comfort (e.g., Cavity walls, insulated roofing)
- Conditioned air and light by controlling solar access (e.g., Light vaults, Wind Tower coupled with Solar Chimneys)
- Small ponds and plantations (trees, shrubs, and grass) for cooling and air purification

3. Solar-powered RO Water Filtration System/Water ATM Kiosk (Community-based)

Solar-based RO water purification systems offer a sustainable and cost-effective solution by utilizing solar energy. It ensures a safe drinking water supply to the community while promoting the reuse of water. This initiative can be beneficial for Gram Panchayat facing issues with the quality of drinking water.

Case Example/Best Practice:

Hiwra lahe village, District - Washim, State- Maharashtra⁷²

- Installing solar-powered RO water filtration system with CSR support
- Improvement in the socio-economic status of the community
- Enabling Village Water and Sanitation Committee for the operation and management of the system
- Similar initiatives have been implemented in the states of Gujarat, Telangana, Rajasthan, etc.

70 <https://www.avontuura.com/rajkumari-ratnavati-girls-school-diana-kellogg-architects/>

71 <https://peda.gov.in/solar-passive-complex>

72 <https://yraindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/RO-plant-Success-story-in-Village-Hiwara-HDB-project.pdf>

4. Solar-powered Cattle Sheds

Cattle sheds are an adaptive measure for livestock to protect them from heat and cold waves; this initiative can be supplemented to enable climate change mitigation by deploying solar power installations over the cattle shed roofs. This can power lighting, reduce energy demand (passive cooling and ventilation), support fodder preparations, and any other operations in the sheds. Excess power can be fed into the grid thereby generating additional income for farmers.

Cattle sheds will also help in waste management through biogas generation and fertilizer preparation from animal waste (dung). Cattle sheds will also help in reducing the transmission of communicable diseases in livestock by providing proper segregated and secure spaces.

This activity can strengthen the Sustainable Livestock Management suggestions in the “Sustainable Agriculture” section of the recommendations.

Case Example/Best Practice:

Districts: Ludhiana, Bathinda & Tarn Taran, Punjab^{73,74}

- The project is being implemented in 3 districts targeting 3000 Households of small & marginal farmers having landholdings of 1-2 ha and 5-15 dairy animals.
- Climate proofing of cattle sheds and promoting sustainable livelihoods of small and marginal livestock farmers

Nirmal Gujarat Campaign⁷⁵

- The animal hostels in Himmatnagar, Gujarat help to keep the villages clean.
- Such shelters collect dung to generate biogas and vermicompost for villagers. Further, vermicompost can be sold to raise funds for village welfare.

Additionally, there is a “Cattle Shed Subsidy Scheme under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP)⁷⁶” which is implemented by the Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Agriculture, Farmers Welfare and Co-operation Department, Government of Gujarat. Under this scheme, financial assistance (either ₹30,000/- or 50% of the cost of the cattle shed, whichever is less) is given to Scheduled Caste beneficiaries for the construction of a Cattle Shed for 2 animals.

73 <https://pscst.punjab.gov.in/en/climate-resilient-livestock-production-system>

74 <https://moef.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Punjab.pdf>

75 <https://jayshaktiengg.com/gujarat-government-launches-solar-scheme-for-farmers/>

76 <https://www.myscheme.gov.in/schemes/csssscspssc>

5. Cool Roofs

Painting the roofs of households, and public and government buildings with solar-reflective paint

Case Example/Best Practice:

Slum households in Jodhpur, Bhopal, Surat, and Ahmedabad⁷⁷

- Local community workers trained the households to paint their own cool roof
- Demonstration outreach: more than 460 roofs
- Indoor temperatures lower by 2 - 5°C compared to traditional roofs

This activity links to the section “Access to Clean, Sustainable, Affordable, and Reliable Energy.”

6. Reduction of Methane Emissions from Cattle through the Use of Feed Supplements

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research(ICAR) -National Institute of Animal Nutrition and Physiology has developed feed supplements (Harit Dhara and Tamarin Plus) to help reduce methane emissions from livestock.

This activity links to the section on “Sustainable Agriculture”

- The usage of these supplements can potentially lead to the reduction of enteric methane emissions upto 17-20%⁷⁸ when incorporated with feedstock.
- These feed supplements as reported by the ICAR cost `6 per kg

7. Solar-powered Vertical Fodder Grow Units (Household Level/Community Level)

A solar-powered, microclimate-controlled, vertical fodder grow unit enables users to harvest fresh fodder daily with less than a bucket of water. Such units will ensure the availability of fodder for livestock even in the event of droughts.

This activity links to the section on “Sustainable Agriculture”

Case Example/Best Practice:

In the states of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka, and Bihar⁷⁹

- Adoption of fodder grow units results in increased availability of green fodder for livestock
- It leads to an increase in farmers’ income

⁷⁷ <https://www.nrdc.org/bio/anjali-jaiswal/cool-roofs-community-led-initiatives-four-indian-cities>

⁷⁸ As reported by Indian Council for Agriculture (<https://testicar.icar.gov.in/content/icar-nianp-commercializes-anti-methanogenic-feed-supplement-%E2%80%9Charit-dhara%E2%80%9D>)

⁷⁹ <https://india.mongabay.com/2024/04/amid-fodder-crisis-hydroponics-offers-new-hope-for-indian-farmers/>

8. Panchayat Level Water Budgeting

Water management and 'Water budgeting' for climate-compatible agriculture-based livelihoods

- Calculation of annual/quarterly Water Budget
- Compute "Water Deficit" and "Water Surplus" at the village level
- Annual crop production planning based on water availability
- Water audit to account for any wastage

This activity links/adds to the initiatives Sustainable Agriculture and Water Resource Management sections of the Action Plan. This initiative supports multiple interventions like crop selection/planning, farm ponds, improved irrigation methods, water recharge, etc.

Case Example/Best Practice:

7 Gram Panchayats (GP) and the neighboring hamlets, Rangareddy and Nagaurkurnool districts, Telangana⁸⁰

- Current status of water consumption, measures to optimize consumption
- Planning for each agriculture season i.e., Kharif (monsoon), Rabi (winter), and Zaid (summer)

9. Enabling Rural Women Entrepreneurs in Climate Impact Sectors

Creating a women-led grassroots entrepreneurship support ecosystem in villages:

- Women sell clean/green technology-based products
- Women educate communities on the importance of clean-technologies e.g., clean cooking (solar cookstoves), portable Solar water purifiers, energy-efficient light fixtures, etc.
- Providing business expansion loans to women
- Facilitating rural marketing and distribution linkages

Vocational skills development, Training, and capacity building to enable rural women into the entrepreneurship ecosystem.

This initiative intends to strengthen women's role and engagement in clean energy technologies and climate impact sectors. It links to and adds to the Enhancing Livelihoods and Green Entrepreneurship section of the Action Plan.

Case Example/Best Practice:

14 districts across 4 states (Maharashtra, Bihar, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu)⁸¹

Swayam Shishan Prayog (SSP) enabling women as clean energy entrepreneurs and climate change leaders in their rural communities:

- Enabled more than 60,000 rural women entrepreneurs in clean energy, sustainable agriculture, health and nutrition, and safe water and sanitation
- More than 1,000 women entrepreneurs trained in clean-energy technologies and started businesses

⁸⁰ <https://wotr.org/2018/03/31/water-budgeting-in-telangana-the-need-and-the-objective-of-the-campaign/>

⁸¹ <https://unfccc.int/climate-action/momentum-for-change/women-for-results/rural-community-leaders-combatting-climate-change>

10. Community Seed Banks

- Community seed banks will promote crop diversification and sustainability in the region while mainstreaming local seed systems, and climate resilience.
- Such seed banks will encourage farmers to grow drought-tolerant and climate-resilient varieties of crops.
- Ensure safety nets for farmers, especially during unfavorable weather conditions and food shortages.

Case Example/Best Practice:

Community Seed Bank, Dangdhora, Jorhat, Assam (UNEP-GEF project)⁸²

- Seed bank-associated farmers are trained to harvest, treat, store, and multiply seeds that are of better quality than those available in the local market.
- Seed bank initiatives in the region forward participatory crop improvement and knowledge-sharing strategies.
- Farmers and smallholders are provided with cheaper and easier access to quality seeds; bridging farmers and markets together.
- These seed systems and value chains safeguard both sustainability and food security.

11. Setting up Bio-Resource Centre (BRC)

Bio-inputs Resources Centres (BRCs) prepare and supply bio-inputs to facilitate the adoption of natural farming without individual farmers having to prepare them on their own, as preparation of bio-inputs is a time-consuming and labor-intensive activity.

- The locally prepared products/formulations utilizing biological entities or biologically derived inputs useful for improving soil health, crop growth, pest, or disease management are made available for purchase by farmers.
- BRC serves as a single-stop shop for all bio input needs of farmers in the area.

Case Example/Best Practice:

In the state of Andhra Pradesh⁸³

- Contributes to sustainable climate-friendly agriculture
- Helps farmers adapt to climate change because high soil organic matter content makes soils more resilient to floods, droughts, and land degradation processes
- Minimizes risk as a result of stable agro-ecosystems and yields, and lowers production costs





82 <https://alliancebioiversityciat.org/stories/community-seed-banks-empower-farmers-address-climate-risk-india>

83 <https://www.apmas.org/pdf/csv/casestudy-1.pdf>

7









Linkages to Adaptation, Co-Benefits & Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable Agriculture





| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | Adaptation Potential and Co-benefits | SDGs and Respective Targets Addressed ⁸⁴ |
|--|--|--|
| a. Building Climate Resilience in Agriculture  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased agricultural productivity and profit Improved soil health Improved water quality due to reduced use of chemical inputs Improved agricultural water security | <p>SDG 2: Zero Hunger</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 2.3 Target 2.4 Target 2.a; Article 10.3.e <p>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 6.3 Target 6.8 |
| b. Transition to Natural Farming  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced losses and increased productivity of livestock during cold waves and heat waves Improved air quality and reduced emissions | <p>SDG 13: Climate Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 13.1 Target 13.2 Target 13.3 |
| c. Sustainable Livestock Management  | |  |



84 Detail list of relevant SDG and respective targets in Annexure V

Management and Rejuvenation of Water Bodies

| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | Adaptation Potential and Co-benefits | SDGs and Respective Targets Addressed |
|--|--|---|
| <p>a. Maintenance of Water Bodies</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature-based Solutions (NbS) enhances coping ability from water scarcity and water stress Improved groundwater recharge Enhanced water quality Increased resilience to disasters like droughts, heatwaves, etc. Improved agricultural and livestock productivity Boost local biodiversity | <p>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 6.1 Target 6.4 Target 6.5 <p>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 11.4 <p>SDG 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 12.2 <p>SDG 13: Climate Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 13.1 Target 13.2 <p>SDG 15: Life on Land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 15.1 Target 15.5      |
| <p>b. Enhancing Drainage Infrastructure</p>  | | |
| <p>c. Rainwater Harvesting (RwH) Practices</p>  | | |

Enhancing Green Spaces and Biodiversity





| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | Adaptation Potential and Co-benefits | SDGs and Respective Targets Addressed |
|--|---|--|
| <p>a. Improving Green Cover</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural buffer from climate events/disasters Regulating the micro-climate will aid in adaptation from heatwaves and heat stress Health benefits from access to medicinal plants Nature-based Solutions (NbS) for improved soil stability, water conservation and corresponding agricultural benefits | <p>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 11.7 Target 11.4 <p>SDG 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 12.2   |
| <p>b. Establishing a Nursery</p>  | | |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>c. People's Biodiversity Register</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved livestock productivity Revenue generation from agroforestry, production of natural medicines, etc. Improved environment and habitat for biodiversity, enhancing ecosystem health | <p>SDG 13: Climate Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 13.1 Target 13.2 Target 13.3 <p>SDG 15: Life on Land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 15.1 Target 15.2 Target 15.3 Target 15.5 Target 15.9  |
|--|---|---|




Sustainable Solid Waste Management






| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | Adaptation Potential and Co-benefits | SDGs and Respective Targets Addressed |
|---|---|---|
| <p>a. Establishing a Waste Management System</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced waterlogging Reduction in water and land pollution/ improved sanitation Good health and a relatively disease-free environment due to 100% waste management and reduction in occurrence of public health risks and epidemics Livelihood and income generation Revenue and profit generation Enhanced inputs for sustainable agriculture Promotion of waste-based agricultural circular economy | <p>SDG 3: Good Health and Well being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 3.3 Target 3.9 <p>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 6.3 Target 6.8 |
| <p>b. Sustainable Management of Organic Waste</p>  | | <p>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 8.3 <p>SDG 9: Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 9.1 |
| <p>c. Improving Sanitation Infrastructure</p>  | | <p>SDG 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 12.4 Target 12.5 Target 12.8 |
| <p>d. Ban on Single Use Plastics</p>  | | <p>SDG 13: Climate Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 13.1 Target 13.2 Target 13.3 <p>SDG 15: Life on Land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 15.1 |

Sustainable and Enhanced Mobility




| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | Adaptation Potential and Co-benefits | SDGs and Respective Targets Addressed |
|---|--|---|
| <p>a. Enhancing Existing Road Infrastructure</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decline in local air pollution leading improved human and ecosystem health Improved accessibility for at-risk and vulnerable people Additional revenue generation Enhanced last-mile connectivity of goods and services Improved resilience through strengthening road infrastructure with co-benefits like reduced waterlogging | <p>SDG 7: Affordable & Clean Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 7.2 <p>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 11.2 <p>SDG 9: Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 9.1 <p>SDG 13: Climate Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 13.2 Target 13.3  |
| <p>b. Enhancing Intermediate Public Transport</p>  | | |
| <p>c. Promoting Adoption of E-vehicles and E-tractors</p>  | | |

Access to Clean, Sustainable, Affordable and Reliable Energy

| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | Adaptation Potential and Co-benefits | SDGs and Respective Targets Addressed |
|--|--|--|
| <p>a. Solar Rooftop Installation</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy security Thermal comfort Enhanced livelihood options Additional revenue generation Provides relief from high temperatures/sun exposure, thus resulting in yield stability and boost in productivity | <p>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 6.4 <p>SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 7.1 Target 7.2 Target 7.3 Target 7.a Target 7.b  |
| <p>b. Agro-photovoltaic Installation</p>  | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>c. Solar Pumps</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decline in toxic emissions/ local air pollution Economic benefits after pay-back period Reduction in indoor air pollution | <p>SDG 9: Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 9.1 |
| <p>d. Clean Cooking</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of health, especially of women Eliminates drudgery/ physical labour of fuelwood collection | <p>SDG 13: Climate Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 13.2 Target 13.3 |
| <p>e. Energy Efficient Fixtures</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced ability to cope with grid failures during disasters | |
| <p>f. Solar Streetlights</p>  | |  |

Enhancing Livelihoods and Green Entrepreneurship

| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | Adaptation Potential and Co-benefits | SDGs and Respective Targets Addressed |
|---|--|---|
| <p>a. Engage already Existing SHGs in Manufacturing of Sustainable Products</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced livelihood options through locally sourced raw material Reduction in water and land pollution Enhanced inputs for sustainable agriculture | <p>SDG 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 5.5 <p>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 8.3 |
| <p>b. Composting & Selling of Organic Waste as Fertiliser</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good health and a relatively disease-free environment due to 100% waste management and reduction in occurrence of public health risks and epidemics |  |

c. Facility to Hire E-goods Carriers and E-tractors



d. Improving Livelihoods through Use of Solar Powered Cold Storage



e. *Arogya Van* for Production and Sale of Natural Medicines and Supplements



f. O&M of various RE installations (solar and bio-gas)



- Health benefits from access to medicinal plants
- Revenue generation from agroforestry, production of natural medicines, etc.
- Improved environment and habitat for biodiversity, enhancing ecosystem health
- Decline in local air pollution leading to improved human and ecosystem health
- Enhanced last-mile connectivity of goods and services

SDG 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

- Target 12.2
- Target 12.4
- Target 12.5
- Target 12.8

SDG 13: Climate Action

- Target 13.1
- Target 13.2
- Target 13.3



The proposed recommendations on implementation will help to not only reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions of Kodara Grant but also to achieve energy, food and water security, thereby, making the Gram Panchayat climate smart, resilient and sustainable. This will foster a holistic and sustainable development of the GP to meet the aspirations of its residents. Additionally, these recommendations would improve quality of life while promoting a harmonious co-existence with nature. This Climate Smart Action Plan for Kodara Grant will make it '*Aatma Nirbhar*' through various aspects like reduction of expenditure on energy, farming inputs, water, etc. and will open new avenues for economic development.

Further, with the implementation of proposed interventions, Kodara Grant would also contribute to the State's vision and targets on climate action as envisaged in the UP State Action Plan on Climate Change II, 2022, which in turn, would add to the country's endeavours to address climate change meeting the contributions listed in the NDC, 2015 and its updated version, 2022 and also meet the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

Addressing climate issues requires tailor-made solutions at the local level, which can only be successful with the availability of adequate climate finance and other means of implementation. This can be achieved by integrating the climate action both mitigation and adaptation into ongoing activities as envisaged in the Gram Panchayat development Plan supported under Central and State Schemes and mobilising additional financial resources. This would entail enhanced collaboration and cooperation between all relevant stakeholders: community, government administration, elected representatives and private sector. Post implementation of the Action Plan, continued action in the form of efficient management of the new infrastructure/technology will be the key in ensuring Kodara Grant becoming a model climate smart gram panchayat. The success of the present plan will possibly influence other Gram Panchayats to follow the process to make themselves smart, resilient and sustainable. To achieve this vision, it will be crucial to promote a sense of community ownership and behavioural change for adoption of a sustainable lifestyle, along the lines of LiFE Mission as envisioned by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi.

Annexure I: Background and Methodology

Background

The State of Uttar Pradesh (UP) is making rapid strides towards climate action. Under the visionary and inspirational leadership of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Yogi Adityanath, the State has initiated a wide-range of climate actions across different levels of governance. One such initiative is to develop action plans for 'Climate Smart Gram Panchayats.' This concept was envisaged by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in June, 2022. To take this work ahead, a rapid multi-criteria assessment was conducted to identify climate friendly Gram Panchayats in 39 vulnerable districts⁸⁵ of UP. The selected Gram Panchayats were announced and several of these were felicitated during the 'Conference of Panchayats' (COP) held on 5th June, 2022.

The Climate Smart Gram Panchayat Action Plan⁸⁶ for Kodara Grant has been developed by the Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of UP in collaboration with Vasudha Foundation, and Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group. The action plan aims to provide a customised blueprint for mainstreaming climate action at the Gram Panchayat level. This in turn would strengthen localised climate initiatives to not only build climate resilience but also reduce emissions with the aim of becoming zero carbon/carbon neutral by 2030.

The participatory approach adopted in developing this action plan reinforces the concept of bottom-up planning. The key recommendations provided in this action plan can be converted into individual pilot projects that can be funded through a range of financing options such as CSR funds, existing State and Central Government Programmes, innovative Public-Private Partnerships, carbon finance, and private investments.

To make this feasible, the action plan also has an outline for forging Panchayat-Private-Partnership (PPP) and enhanced collaboration and cooperation between state actors and non-state actors to ensure effective implementation of this action plan.

Methodology

This report comprises of the main Climate Smart Gram Panchayat Action Plan as well as the inputs received from field in the form of filled questionnaire, the HRVCA report, social and resource map of the Gram Panchayat enclosed as annexures.

To develop the Climate Smart Gram Panchayat Action Plan, the following steps were undertaken:

- *Preparation of Survey Questionnaire:* to understand the ground situation and develop a baseline scenario of the Gram Panchayat a questionnaire was developed with inputs from key stakeholders and sectoral experts. The questionnaire covered various aspects such as demography, socio-economic

⁸⁵ 39 highly vulnerable districts of UP were identified from the State Action Plan on Climate Change 2.0 of UP and the Scoping Assessment for Climate Change Adaptation Planning in Uttar Pradesh by DoEFCC, GoUP

⁸⁶ This document comprises of the main Climate Smart Gram Panchayat Action Plan and includes the following as annexures: detailed methodology; filled questionnaire; the Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (HRVCA) report, and the social and resources map of the Gram Panchayat.

indicators, climate variability, climate perception (past 5 years), energy, agriculture & livestock, land resources, sanitation, and health. The survey also aimed to understand the penetration of Central and State government schemes in the Gram Panchayat.

- *Stakeholder Consultation and Capacity Building:* Consultations and capacity building workshops were conducted for local NGO partners, Gram Pradhans, Panchayat Secretaries. The stakeholders were briefed about the objective and components of the Climate Smart Gram Panchayat Action Plan, the process of development of these action plans and their individual roles in the same.
- Additionally, NGO partners were also given training on key climate change concepts, the surveying techniques to be adopted and the questionnaire developed for focus group discussions.
- *Field survey:* To ensure maximum participation from the community, a few rounds of Gram Sabha and focus group discussions were organised to collect primary data.
 - » Field survey included a transect walk of the GP to develop the social and resource maps of the GP.
 - » A Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (HRVCA) was also carried out to understand the various issues faced by the GP.
 - » Focus Group Discussions were held to identify key climate change-related issues faced by Kodara Grant GP as well as identify the development priorities of the GP.
- Based on the inputs received, the plan was developed and baseline assessments were conducted for the Gram Panchayat. This included identification of climate-smart activities that not only address the environmental and climatic issues that have been identified but also take into account the prevailing agro-climatic characteristics of the GP.
- Information gaps were identified and addressed through multiple rounds of one-on-one discussions with the Gram Pradhan, community and Panchayat Secretary.
- The draft plan was presented to the Gram Panchayat for review.
- Post accommodating required updates based on inputs from the Gram Panchayat, the action plan was finalised and presented to the GP for endorsement.

Annexure II: Questionnaire



उत्तर प्रदेश क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत की सर्वे प्रश्नावली

ग्राम पंचायत : कोड़रा ग्रांट

विकासखण्ड : नौगढ़

जनपद : सिद्धार्थनगर

I. गाँव की रूपरेखा

| | विवरण | संख्या (सूचना का स्रोत- समुदाय के सदस्य) |
|-----|--|--|
| 1 | राजस्व गाँव की संख्या | 03 |
| 2 | टोलों की संख्या | 22 |
| 3 | a कुल जनसंख्या | 9580 |
| | b कुल पुरुषों की जनसंख्या | 4680 |
| | c कुल महिलाओं की जनसंख्या | 4900 |
| | d विकलांगजन की जनसंख्या | 40 |
| | e कुल बच्चों की जनसंख्या | 2100 |
| | f वरिष्ठ नागरिक (60 वर्ष से अधिक आयु वर्ग) | 1800 |
| 4 | कुल परिवार की संख्या | 1420 |
| a | गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन करने वाले परिवार की संख्या | 1136 |
| 5 | कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल | 8.17 (km) |
| 6 a | साक्षरता दर | 70 % |
| 7 a | पक्का घरों की संख्या | 1325 |
| b | कच्चा घरों की संख्या (मुख्य रूप से उपयोग की गई सामग्री का उल्लेख करें) | 95 (20 खपरैल , 75छप्पर/ पतरा) |





II. सामाजिक आर्थिक

| 8 | ग्राम पंचायत में केवल कृषि (प्रकार) पर आश्रित परिवार | कुल परिवारों की संख्या | |
|----|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| | निजी भूमि/स्वयं की भूमि | 1300 | |
| | किराए की भूमि (हुण्डा) | 300 | |
| | अनुबंध खेती | 0 | |
| | दिहाड़ी मजदूर | 500 | |
| | अन्य व्यवस्था (रेहन, अधिया आदि) | 250 | |
| | अन्य सूचनाएं/जानकारी (एक से अधिक कृषि गतिविधि में शामिल परिवार, उल्लेख करें) | 150 | |
| 9 | ग्राम पंचायत में आय के स्रोत | कुल परिवारों की संख्या | |
| | सेवा क्षेत्र (उदाहरण: अध्यापन, बैंक, सरकारी नौकरी आदि) | 75 | |
| | कुटीर उद्योग | 04 (चिप्स व पापड़) | |
| | कृषि | 1200 | |
| | कला/हस्तकला | 0 | |
| | पशुपालन | 950 | |
| | व्यवसाय (स्थानीय दुकान) | 150 | |
| | व्यवसाय/उद्यम | 0 | |
| | दैनिक/दिहाड़ी मजदूर (अकृषिगत) | 550 | |
| | अन्य | 05 (मछली पालन) | |
| 10 | पलायन | हां | नहीं |
| a | क्या पिछले पांच वर्षों में आप के ग्राम पंचायत से ग्रामीणों ने पलायन किया है? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b | पलायन करने वाले स्थान | पिछले पांच वर्षों में पलायन करने वाले परिवार/ व्यक्तिगत की संख्या | |
| | अन्य गांव | 0 | |
| | निकट के शहर | 80 | रोजगार के लिए |
| | राज्य के प्रमुख शहर | 75 | रोजगार के लिए |
| | देश के प्रमुख महानगर | 1100 | रोजगार के लिए |
| c | क्या पिछले पांच वर्षों में आप के ग्राम पंचायत में परिवार/व्यक्ति ने प्रवास किए हैं? | हां | नहीं |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d | पिछले पांच वर्षों में | | |





| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | आपके ग्राम पंचायत में कितने परिवार प्रवास किए हैं? मुख्य कारण स्पष्ट करें। | |
|--|--|--|

| 11 महिलाओं की स्थिति | | |
|----------------------|--|------------|
| a | महिला प्रमुख परिवारों की संख्या (आय का मुख्य स्रोत- महिला) | 60 |
| b | खेती में कार्यरत महिला | कुल संख्या |
| | निजी भूमि/स्वयं की भूमि | 40 |
| | किराएकी भूमि/हुण्डा | 35 |
| | अनुबंध खेती | 0 |
| | दिहाड़ी मजदूर | 60 |
| | अन्य व्यवस्था | 0 |
| | अन्य सूचनाएं/जानकारी (एक से अधिक कृषि गतिविधि में संलग्न महिलाएं, उल्लेख करें) | 30 |
| c | नौकरी/अन्य क्षेत्र में कार्यरत महिलाएं | कुल संख्या |
| | सेवा क्षेत्र (उदाहरण: अध्यापन, बैंक, सरकारी नौकरी आदि) | 0 |
| | कुटीर उद्योग | 0 |
| | कृषि | 60 |
| | कला/हस्तकला | 0 |
| | पशुपालन | 20 |
| | व्यवसाय (स्थानीय दुकान) | 10 |
| | दैनिक/दिहाड़ी मजदूर (अकृषिगत) | 60 |
| | अन्य | 0 |





| 12 | स्वयं सहायता समूहों | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | स्वयं सहायता समूह का नाम | सदस्यों की संख्या | अपनायी गई गतिविधियाँ | वार्षिक बचत (₹0) | बैंकों से जुड़ाव/अजुड़ाव |
| 1 | कृष्णा महिला समूह | 11 | खेती व पशुपालन | 6600.00 | हाँ |
| 2 | सूरज महिला समूह | 10 | खेती व पशुपालन | 6600.00 | हाँ |
| 3 | गंगा महिला समूह | 10 | खेती व पशुपालन | 6600.00 | हाँ |
| 4 | ॐ नमः शिवाय महिला समूह | 11 | खेती व पशुपालन | 6600.00 | हाँ |
| 5 | विष्णु महिला समूह | 11 | खेती व पशुपालन | 6600.00 | हाँ |
| 6 | माँ वैष्णों महिला समूह | 11 | खेती व पशुपालन | 6600.00 | हाँ |
| 7 | राधा महिला समूह | 12 | खेती व पशुपालन | 6600.00 | हाँ |
| 8 | बादल महिला समूह | 12 | खेती व पशुपालन | 6600.00 | हाँ |
| 9 | जीवन महिला समूह | 12 | खेती व पशुपालन | 6600.00 | हाँ |
| 10 | शिव महिला समूह | 12 | खेती व पशुपालन | 6600.00 | हाँ |
| 11 | चांदनी महिला समूह | 11 | खेती व पशुपालन | 6600.00 | हाँ |
| 12 | प्रकाश महिला समूह | 10 | खेती व पशुपालन | 6600.00 | हाँ |
| 13 | भीम महिला समूह | 12 | खेती व पशुपालन | 6600.00 | हाँ |
| 14 | काली माँ महिला समूह | 11 | खेती व पशुपालन | 6600.00 | हाँ |
| 15 | चौद महिला समूह | 11 | खेती व पशुपालन | 6600.00 | हाँ |

| 13 | कृषक उत्पादक संगठन (एफ0पी0ओ0) | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|-------------|--|
| | एफ0पी0ओ0 का नाम | क्या इस संगठन की प्रमुख महिला हैं? | प्रत्येक एफ0पी0ओ0 में सदस्यों की संख्या | एफ0पी0ओ0 से प्राप्त वार्षिक राजस्व/ बचत | कृषि उत्पाद | पोस्ट हार्वेस्ट की गतिविधियां/ गतिविधियों का क्षेत्र |
| | - | <input type="checkbox"/> | - | - | - | - |
| | - | <input type="checkbox"/> | - | - | - | - |
| | - | <input type="checkbox"/> | - | - | - | - |
| | - | <input type="checkbox"/> | - | - | - | - |





| 14 अन्य समुदाय आधारितसंगठन / | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| | सामाजिक संगठन / समितियों के नाम | क्या महिला प्रमुख संगठन / समिति हैं? | सदस्यों की संख्या | प्राप्त वार्षिक राजस्व / बचत | उत्पाद / सेवा | विपणन / लक्षित उपभोगकर्ता |
| 1 | - | <input type="checkbox"/> | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | - | <input type="checkbox"/> | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | - | <input type="checkbox"/> | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | - | <input type="checkbox"/> | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | - | <input type="checkbox"/> | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | - | <input type="checkbox"/> | - | - | - | - |

| 15 योजनाएं | | | | | | |
|------------|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a | योजना के नाम | पंजीकृत लाभार्थी की संख्या | लाभ प्राप्त लाभार्थियों की संख्या | विगत वर्ष ग्राम पंचायत में प्राप्त कुल भगतान (रु0) | अन्य कोई बकाया (रु0) | की गई गतिविधियाँ / कार्य |
| | मनरेगा | 420 | 420 | 975000.00 | 0.0 | मिट्टी का कार्य (सड़क, पोखरा नाला) |
| | प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना / एन.एफ.एस.ए. | - | - | - | - | - |
| | प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना | 25 | 25 | - | - | - |
| | प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना | 80 | 80 | - | - | - |
| | प्रधान मंत्री कुसुम योजना | - | - | - | - | - |
| b | अन्य योजनाएं | | | | | |
| | ग्राम उज्ज्वला योजना | - | - | - | - | - |
| | ऊर्जा दक्षता योजना | 15 | 15 | - | - | - |
| | प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम | - | - | - | - | - |
| | प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना | 120 | 120 | 16200000.00 | 0.0 | - |





| | | | | | | |
|--|---|------|------|---|---|---|
| | सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीओडीएस) | 1463 | 1463 | - | - | - |
| | कम्प्यूटर प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम | - | - | - | - | - |
| | उत्तर प्रदेश कौशल विकास मिशन | - | - | - | - | - |
| | राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास योजना (RKVY) | - | - | - | - | - |
| | मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा | - | - | - | - | - |
| | प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY) | 30 | 30 | - | - | - |
| | मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड | - | - | - | - | - |
| | किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड | 60 | 60 | - | - | - |
| | स्वच्छ भारत मिशन | 750 | 750 | - | - | - |
| | सौर सिंचाई पम्प योजना | - | - | - | - | - |
| | नई/नवीन भारतीय बायोगैस व कार्बनिक खाद कार्यक्रम | - | - | - | - | - |
| | विकेन्द्रित अनाज क्रय केन्द्र योजना | - | - | - | - | - |
| | गोवर्धन योजना | - | - | - | - | - |
| | जल पुनर्भरण योजना | - | - | - | - | - |
| | रेनवाटर हार्वेस्टिंग | - | - | - | - | - |
| | समन्वित वाटरशेड विकास कार्यक्रम | - | - | - | - | - |
| | अन्य वाटरशेड विकास योजनाएं | - | - | - | - | - |
| | अन्य (एक जिला-एक उत्पाद, मेक इन इण्डिया, अन्य) | - | - | - | - | - |
| | उद्यमितता सहायित योजनाएं आदि | - | - | - | - | - |

| | | |
|----|--|------|
| 16 | सक्रिय बैंक खाताधारकों की संख्या | 1260 |
| 17 | ई-बैंकिंग/डिजिटल भुगतान एप/यू.पी.आई आदि से भुगतान करने वाले खाताधारकों की संख्या | 350 |





| 8 | निकट कृषि बाजार/क्रय केन्द्र/सरकारी केंद्र | क्या ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा बाजार/कय केन्द्र का उपयोग होता है | | यदि नहीं, तो बाजार/केन्द्र का उपयोग क्यों नहीं किया जाता | उत्पादित फसल(कु0) | बिक्री हुई फसल (कु0) | ग्राम पंचायत से दूरी (यदि ग्राम पंचायत से दूर है) (कि0मी0) |
|---|--|--|------|--|-------------------|----------------------|--|
| 4 | नवीन मंडी , नौगढ़ | ✓हां | नहीं | - | 22500 | 12000 | 8 किलोमीटर |
| | - | □ | □ | - | - | - | - |
| | - | □ | □ | - | - | - | - |

| 19 | शिक्षा (केवल ग्राम पंचायत में) | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | प्रकार/स्तर | उपलब्ध छत का क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मी0) | कुल नामांकित विद्यार्थियों की संख्या | विगत वर्ष में कुल ड्राप आऊट विद्यार्थियों की संख्या | ड्राप आऊट के मुख्यकारण(स्वास्थ्य (1), पहुँच/उपलब्धता-(2), आर्थिक समस्या-(3), अन्य-(4) उल्लेख करें) | |
| a | प्राथमिक विद्यालय-कोड़राग्रांट | 80 | 250 | 5 | 3 | |
| | प्राथमिक विद्यालय-टिकरिया | 80 | 300 | 10 | 3 | |
| | मदरसा.2 | 300 | 800 | 75 | 3 | |
| b | जू0 हाई स्कूल | 120 | 300 | 15 | 3 | |
| c | हाई स्कूल | 150 | 150 | 5 | 3 | |
| d | अन्य संस्थान | | | | | |
| | इकरा माडैन स्कूल | 90 | 400 | 0 | 0 | |
| | ग्रेट | 100 | 500 | 15 | 3 | |



| | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--|--|--|--|
| | इण्डिया स्कूल | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| 20 | कौशल विकास/व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण/पुनः कौशल संस्थान (केवल ग्राम पंचायत में) | उपलब्ध छत का क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मी0) | संस्थान के प्रकार (सरकारी 1, निजी 2) | नामांकित व्यक्तियों की संख्या | नामांकित व्यक्तियों की आयु |
|----|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - |

| 21 | राज्य/राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की उपलब्धता | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| | राजमार्ग का नाम | राज्य मार्ग 1, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 2 | ग्राम पंचायत से दूरी | सम्पर्क मार्ग की स्थिति अच्छा (1), खराब (2), घटिया (3), सबसे घटिया (4) |
| 01 | शोहरतगढ़ से नोगढ़ | 1 | 7 किलोमीटर | 1 |
| 02 | बस्ती से लखनऊ | 2 | 85 किलोमीटर | 1 |
| | | | | |

III. भूमि संसाधनों संबंधित सूचनाएं/जानकारी

| 22 | वन भूमि का विवरण | |
|----|---|----------|
| a | वन का क्षेत्र | 135 एकड़ |
| b | वन विभाग द्वारा अधिसूचित क्षेत्र | 65 एकड़ |
| c | सार्वजनिक उपयोग हेतु उपलब्ध वन क्षेत्र | 65 एकड़ |
| d | कितने क्षेत्र पर अतिक्रमण है? | नहीं |
| e | विगत पांच वर्षों में कोई वन उन्मूलन/वन कटाई की गतिविधियां | नहीं |
| f | अनुमानित वन उन्मूलन/वन कटाई का क्षेत्रफल (एकड़) | - |

| 23 | अन्य भूमि का वर्गीकरण | |
|----|-----------------------|--|
|----|-----------------------|--|





| | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| a | ग्राम पंचायत के पास ग्राम सभा की कितनी भूमि उपलब्ध है? | 8.5 एकड़ | | |
| b | कितनी भूमि पर अतिक्रमण है? (एकड़) | 0 | | |
| c | ग्राम पंचायत में खनन गतिविधियां | हां <input type="checkbox"/> | नहीं <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | आच्छादित क्षेत्रफल |
| | खनन के प्रकार बालू खनन 1, खनिज खनन—(उल्लेख करें) 2, अन्य (उल्लेख करें) 3 | - | | |
| | अतिरिक्त सूचनाएं | - | | |

| 24 | जल निकाय क्षेत्र | हां | नहीं |
|----|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | विवरण | | |
| a | क्या आप के ग्राम पंचायत में जल निकाय क्षेत्र है? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b | ग्राम पंचायत में कुल जल निकाय क्षेत्रों की संख्या | 05 | |
| c | क्या जल निकाय क्षेत्र में अतिक्रमण है? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d | जल निकाय क्षेत्र में अतिक्रमण कब से है? | - | |
| e | क्या जल निकाय क्षेत्र के आस-पास के भूमि पर अतिक्रमण किया गया है? | नहीं | |

| 25 | जल आपूर्ति | हां | नहीं |
|----|--|--|------|
| a | ग्राम पंचायतमें घरों हेतु जल आपूर्ति का मुख्य स्रोत क्या है? नहर (1) वर्षा जल—(2) भूमिगत जल—(3) तालाब / झील—(4) अन्य— (5) | (2) | 3 |
| b | क्या उपरोक्त जल आपूर्ति के स्रोत मौसमी या बारहमासी है? | वर्षा जल मौसमी एवं भूमिगत जल बारहमासी है | |
| c | घरों में जल आपूर्ति कैसे होती है? पाइप जलापूर्ति (1) | 5 | |





| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | ग्राम पंचायत में सामान्य संग्रह केन्द्र (2) पानी टंकी (3) महिलाओं/बच्चों द्वारा दूर से लाया गया (4) हैण्डपम्प (5) ऊँचा सतही जलाशय (6) कूआ (7) अन्य (8), उल्लेखित करें। अगर 4 है, तो कितनी दूर से लाया जा रहा है? | |
| d | कितने घरों में जलापूर्ति पाइप से है? | - |
| e | क्या पानी का बहाव/प्रवाह दर कम, अधिक या संतोषजनक है? | - |
| f | पाइप जलापूर्ति की नियमितता 24×7 घण्टे(1) काफी नियमित (2) अनियमित (3) | - |
| g | ग्राम पंचायत में कृषि सिंचाई हेतु जल आपूर्ति का मुख्य स्रोत क्या है? नहर (1) वर्षा जल (2) भूमिगत जल – (नलकूप (3A), कूआ (3B)) तालाब/झील (4) पानी टैंक (5) नदी (6) अन्य (7) | 1 2 3 4 6 |
| h | क्या उपरोक्त जल आपूर्ति स्रोत मौसमी या बारहमासी है? | वर्षा जल मौसमी एवं अन्य जल बारहमासी है |
| i | क्या जलापूर्ति का बहाव/प्रवाह दर कम/अधिक या संतोषजनक है? | बहाव व प्रवाह कम होता है |
| j | अतिरिक्त जानकारी (उदाहरण : क्या घरेलू, कृषि व संबंधित गतिविधियों, उद्योगों आदि के लिए जल आपूर्ति पर्याप्त है)क्या विगत वर्षों में भूजल, नदी या नहर से जल की उपलब्धता बढ़ी/घटी या सूख गया? क्या सूखे या गर्मी के मौसम में पानी की टंकियों का उपयोग बढ़ जाता है? | जल आपूर्ति प्रयाप्त नहीं है। नहर की सफाई नहीं होने के कारण पानी की उपलब्धता संतोषजनक नहीं है पिछले 5 सालों में जल स्रोतों में जल की उपलब्धता कम हुयी है। पानी जल्दी सूख जाता है। जिससे गर्मी के मौसम व सामान्य दिनों में भी भूमिगत जल स्रोतों का उपयोग बढ़ जाता है। |



IV. जलवायु की धारणा

| तापमान व वर्षा में प्रमुख परिवर्तन/बदलाव | | | | |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 26 | | | | |
| a | गर्मी के माह में देखा गया | | | |
| b | गर्मी के तापमान में देखे गए बदलाव (पिछले पांच वर्षों में) | गर्म दिनों में वृद्धि | गर्म दिनों में कमी | गर्म दिनों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c | दिनों की संख्या | 15 से 20 दिन | | |
| d | अन्य सूचनाएं (गर्मी माह में कोई परिवर्तन) | जल संसाधन व स्रोत सूख जाते हैं और सूखे की समस्या उत्पन्न हो जाती है। | | |
| 27 | | | | |
| a | सर्दी के माह में महसूस किया गया | | | |
| b | सर्दियों के तापमान में कोई परिवर्तन पाया गया (विगत पांच वर्षों में) | ठण्ड दिनों में वृद्धि | ठण्ड दिनों में कमी | ठण्ड दिनों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c | दिनों की संख्या | - | 10 से 20 दिन | - |
| d | अन्य सूचनाएं (सर्दी माह में कोई परिवर्तन) | - | | |
| 28 | | | | |
| a | मानसून माह में महसूस किया गया | | | |
| b | मानसून ऋतु की वर्षा में कोई परिवर्तन देखा गया (विगत पांच वर्षों में) | वर्षा के दिनों में वृद्धि | वर्षा के दिनों में कमी | वर्षा के दिनों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c | दिनों की संख्या | - | 20 से 30 दिन | - |
| d | अन्य सूचनाएं (मानसून माह में कोई परिवर्तन) | अनियमित वर्षा | | |
| 29 | | | | |
| a | क्या गैर मानसून ऋतु की वर्षा में परिवर्तन हुआ है? (विगत पांच वर्षों में) | वर्षा के दिनों में वृद्धि | वर्षा के दिनों में कमी | वर्षा के दिनों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b | ग्रीष्म ऋतु की वर्षा में देखे गये परिवर्तन | वर्षा दिनों में वृद्धि | वर्षा दिनों में कमी | वर्षा के दिनों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c | दिनों की संख्या | - | - | - |
| d | शरद ऋतु की वर्षा में देखे गये परिवर्तन | वर्षा के दिनों में वृद्धि | वर्षा के दिनों में कमी | वर्षा के दिनों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e | दिनों की संख्या | 05 से 07 दिन | - | - |
| f | अन्य सूचनाएं/जानकारी | - | | |





चरम मौसम की घटनाएं

| 30 सूखा | | | | | | |
|------------|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| a | सूखे की घटना | प्रथम वर्ष (2022) V <input type="checkbox"/> | द्वितीय वर्ष (2021) <input type="checkbox"/> | तृतीय वर्ष (2020) V <input type="checkbox"/> | चतुर्थ वर्ष (2019) <input type="checkbox"/> | पंचम वर्ष (2018) V <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b | किस माह में सूखा देखा गया | अगस्त | - | अगस्त | - | अगस्त व सितम्बर |
| c | सूखे का प्रबन्धन कैसे किया गया (सरकारी सहायता, निजी सहायता, कुएं खोदा आदि) | घरेलू स्तर पर प्रबन्धन - खाने हेतु अनाज का भण्डारण करके। | | | कृषि स्तर पर प्रबन्धन - भूमिगत जल स्रोतों का उपयोग करके। | |
| d | सूखे की आवृत्ति : सूखे की घटना (पिछले पांच वर्षों में) | वृद्धि V <input type="checkbox"/> | कमी <input type="checkbox"/> | कोई परिवर्तन नहीं <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| e | अतिरिक्त सूचना कोई पुरानी प्रमुख घटना-1, स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव-2 | तू और बीमारी से लोग पीड़ित हुए | - | - | - | - |
| 31 बाढ़ | | | | | | |
| | बाढ़ की घटना | प्रथम वर्ष (2022) V <input type="checkbox"/> | द्वितीय वर्ष (2021) V <input type="checkbox"/> | तृतीय वर्ष (2020) V <input type="checkbox"/> | चतुर्थ वर्ष (2019) <input type="checkbox"/> | पंचम वर्ष (2018) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b | किस माह में बाढ़ देखा गया | सितम्बर | सितम्बर | सितम्बर | - | - |
| c | बाढ़ का प्रबन्धन कैसे किया गया (सरकारी सहायता, निजी सहायता आदि) | घरेलू स्तर पर प्रबन्धन. बाढ़ पूर्व तैयारी अपने स्तर पर अपने संसाधन के अनुरूप किया गया। | | | कृषि स्तर पर प्रबन्धन-कोई खास प्रबन्धन नहीं हो पाता है। | |
| d | बाढ़ की आवृत्ति : बाढ़ की घटना (पिछले पांच वर्षों में) | वृद्धि V <input type="checkbox"/> | कमी <input type="checkbox"/> | कोई परिवर्तन नहीं <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| e | अतिरिक्त सूचना कोई पुरानी प्रमुख घटना-1, स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव-2 | बीमारी बढ़ी | - | - | - | - |
| 32 भूस्खलन | | | | | | |
| a | भूस्खलन की घटना | प्रथम वर्ष (2022) <input type="checkbox"/> | द्वितीय वर्ष (2021) <input type="checkbox"/> | तृतीय वर्ष (2020) <input type="checkbox"/> | चतुर्थ वर्ष (2019) <input type="checkbox"/> | पंचम वर्ष (2018) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b | किस माह में भूस्खलन देखी गई | - | - | - | - | - |
| c | भूस्खलन का प्रबन्धन कैसे किया गया (सरकारी सहायता, निजी सहायता आदि) | घरेलू स्तर पर प्रबन्धन | | | कृषि स्तर पर प्रबन्धन | |
| d | भूस्खलन की आवृत्ति : भूस्खलन की घटना (पिछले पांच वर्षों में) | वृद्धि <input type="checkbox"/> | कमी <input type="checkbox"/> | कोई परिवर्तन नहीं <input type="checkbox"/> | | |





| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| e | अतिरिक्त सूचना कोई पुरानी प्रमुख घटना-1, स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव-2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 33 ओलावृष्टि | | | | | | |
| a | ओलावृष्टि की घटना | प्रथम वर्ष (2022) | द्वितीय वर्ष (2021) | तृतीय वर्ष (2020) | चतुर्थ वर्ष (2019) | पंचम वर्ष (2018) |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b | किस माह में ओलावृष्टि हुई | अप्रैल | - | - | अप्रैल | अप्रैल |
| c | ओलावृष्टि का प्रबन्धन कैसे किया गया (सरकारी सहायता, निजी सहायता आदि) | घरेलू स्तर पर प्रबन्धन- कोई नहीं | | | कृषि स्तर पर प्रबन्धन- कोई नहीं | |
| d | ओलावृष्टि की आवृत्ति : ओलावृष्टि की घटना (पिछले पांच वर्षों में) | वृद्धि | कमी | कोई परिवर्तन नहीं | | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 34 फसलों के कीट/बीमारी | | | | | | |
| a | कीट/बीमारी की घटनाक्रम | प्रथम वर्ष (2022) | द्वितीय वर्ष (2021) | तृतीय वर्ष (2020) | चतुर्थ वर्ष (2019) | पंचम वर्ष (2018) |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b | किस माह में कीट/बीमारी को देखा गया? | सितम्बर, अक्टूबर व दिसम्बर | सितम्बर, अक्टूबर व दिसम्बर | सितम्बर, अक्टूबर व दिसम्बर | सितम्बर, अक्टूबर व दिसम्बर | सितम्बर, अक्टूबर व दिसम्बर |
| c | किस प्रकार का कीट/बीमारी को देखा गया? | माहो, गंधीकीट, गेरुई, झुलसा, हर्दिया रोग। | माहो, गंधीकीट, गेरुई, झुलसा, हर्दिया रोग। | माहो, गंधीकीट, गेरुई, झुलसा, हर्दिया रोग। | माहो, गंधीकीट, गेरुई, झुलसा, हर्दिया रोग। | माहो, गंधीकीट, गेरुई, झुलसा, हर्दिया रोग। |
| d | कीट/बीमारी का प्रबन्धन कैसे किया गया? (सरकारी सहायता, निजी सहायता आदि) | बाजार से कीटनाशक व बीमारी का दवा का छिड़काव करके। | | | | |
| e | कीट/बीमारी की आवृत्ति : कीट बीमारी का घटनाक्रम (पिछले पांच वर्षों में) | वृद्धि | कमी | कोई परिवर्तन नहीं | | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| | अतिरिक्त जानकारी/सूचनाएं | - | - | - | - | - |

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 35 ग्राम पंचायत में आपदा की तैयारी | | | | |
| | ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर क्या आपदा प्रबन्धन/तैयारी के उपाय उपलब्ध हैं? | क्या ग्रामीणों तक इसकी पहुँच/उपलब्धता है? | | |
| आपदा तैयारी के उपाय | हां | नहीं | हां | नहीं |
| ग्राम आपदा प्रबन्धन योजना | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ग्राम आपदा प्रबन्धन समिति | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |





| | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणाली / मौसमी चेतावनी प्रणाली / कृषि चेतावनी प्रणाली | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| आपातकाल अनाज बैंक | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| अन्य | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| 36 | अनाज भण्डारण | |
| a | ग्राम पंचायत के आपातकालिन खाद्य/अनाज बैंक में किस प्रकार का भोजन भण्डारित किया जाता है? | |
| | अनाज (विवरण दें) | - |
| | तेल | - |
| | चीनी | - |
| | अन्य खाद्य पदार्थ – उल्लेख करें | - |
| b | क्या ग्राम पंचायत में शीतगृह है, अगर है तो उसकी क्षमता क्या है? | |
| | | - |

| | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| 37 | ग्राम पंचायत में मौसम की चेतावनी, पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणाली, कृषि आधारित चेतावनी के लिए उपलब्ध जानकारी के स्रोत | |
| | स्थानीय कृषि अधिकारी | - |
| | समाचार पत्र/समाचार/रेडियो | √ |
| | मोबाईल फोन/एप | √ |
| | मौखिक | √ |
| | कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र/कृषि ज्ञान केन्द्र | - |
| | पशुपालन विभाग | - |
| | उद्यान विभाग | - |
| | अन्य | - |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| कृषि एवं संबंधित गतिविधियों पर प्रभाव (विगत पांच वर्षों में) | | | | | | |
| 38 | फसल हानि | | | | | |
| a | घटना का वर्ष | हानि की ऋतु/मौसम खरीफ (1) रबी(2) जायद/अन्य ऋतु (3) | फसल का नाम | हानि के कारण रोग, चरम, घटनाक्रम— गर्मी, टण्ड, वर्षा, ओलावृष्टि, | अनुमानित हानि की मात्रा (कुन्तल) | परिणाम स्वरूप आय में हानि (औसत रु0) |





| | | | | | मिट्टी आदि | | |
|----------|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|--|
| | प्रथम वर्ष (2022) | 1 | धान | बाढ़ , सूखा | 37500 | 28225000 | |
| | द्वितीय वर्ष (2021) | 1 | धान | बाढ़ | 15500 | 11625000 | |
| | तृतीय वर्ष (2020) | 1 | धान | सूखा | 12000 | 9000000 | |
| | चतुर्थ वर्ष (2019) | 2 | गेहूँ | ओलावृष्टि | 7000 | 10500000 | |
| | पंचवां वर्ष (2018) | 1 2 | धान गेहूँ | बाढ़ ओलावृष्टि | 13500 3500 | 10125000 5250000 | |
| b | क्या आप फसल बीमा के बारे में जानते हैं? | हां | नहीं | | | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | |
| | अतिरिक्त जानकारी (फसल बीमा के लाभार्थी- बड़े किसान, लघु एवं सीमान्त किसान आदि) फसल बीमा लाभार्थी का संतुष्टि स्तर क्या है? | - | - | - | - | - | |





| 39 फसल पद्धति में बदलाव | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|---|------------------|------------------|
| a | सामान्य फसल | खरीफ | रबी | जायद/अन्य ऋतु | |
| b | फसल का नाम | पारम्परिक बोआई का समय | विगत 5 वर्षों में बोआई के समय में परिवर्तन हुआ है/देखा है | अभी बोआई का समय | परिवर्तन के कारण |
| | धान | जून | नहीं | जून | - |
| | गेहूँ | नवम्बर | नहीं | नवम्बर | - |
| | सरसो | अक्टूबर व नवम्बर | नहीं | अक्टूबर व नवम्बर | - |
| | मटर | अक्टूबर | नहीं | अक्टूबर | - |
| c | अन्य सूचना/जानकारी (विलुप्त फसल/प्रजाति आदि उल्लेख करें) | मोटा अनाज जैसे सरया, कोदो, टागुन और देशी प्रजाति इसके अलावा चना, गन्ना, अरहर | | | |

| 40 सिंचाई प्रणाली/पद्धति में परिवर्तन | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| a | फसल का नाम | वर्तमान में सिंचाई पद्धति का उपयोगफव्वारा सिंचाई (1), टपक विधि (2), नहर (3), वर्षा आधारित (4), पारम्परिक (5), अन्य (6) (उल्लेखित करें) | वर्तमान में उपयोग किए गए पानी की मात्रा (रुपया/एकड़) | पूर्व में सिंचाई पद्धति का उपयोगफव्वारा सिंचाई (1), टपक विधि (2), नहर (3), वर्षा आधारित (4), पारम्परिक (5), अन्य (6) (उल्लेखित करें) | पूर्व में उपयोग किए गए पानी की मात्रा (रुपया/एकड़) | |
| | खरीफ | 3, 4 | 1450 | 3, 4 | 725 | |
| | रबी | 3 | 2500 | 3 | 1250 | |
| | जायद | 3 | 1550 | 3 | 800 | |
| b | ग्राम पंचायत में सिंचाई हेतु पम्पों की संख्या | डीजल आधारित | विद्युत आधारित | सौर पम्प | पारम्परिक सिंचाई विधियां | |
| | | 1500 | 02 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| c | अन्य सूचनाएं/जानकारी अगर कोई है | एक ट्यूबल है जिससे सिंचाई का कार्य दो से तीन टोलों में किया जाता है। | | | | |



| 41 पशु पालन/पशुधन | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|------------------|--|
| a | ग्राम पंचायत में प्रचलित पशुधन और पशुपालन सम्बन्धित गतिविधियां श्रेणी : डेयरी (1) मुर्गी पालन (2) मत्स्य पालन (3) सूअर पालन (4) मधुमक्खी पालन (5) अन्य- स्पष्ट करें (6) | | 1 3 | - | - | - |
| b | डेयरी पर प्रभाव | पशु हानि गाय (1) भैंस (2) अन्य (3) | पशु हानि की संख्या (प्रत्येक पशु को उल्लेख करें) | हानि के कारण (रोग, आयु, दुर्घटना आदि) | हानि का मौसम | उत्पादकता में कोई परिवर्तन देखा गया? वृद्धि (1) कमी (2) परिवर्तन नहीं (3) |
| | प्रथम वर्ष (2022) | 2 | 1 | रोग | वर्षा | 2 |
| | द्वितीय वर्ष(2021) | 2 | 3 | रोग | वर्षा | 2 |
| | तृतीय वर्ष (2020) | 2 | 2 | रोग | वर्षा | 2 |
| | चतुर्थ वर्ष(2019) | 2 | 3 | रोग | वर्षा | 2 |
| | पंचम वर्ष(2018)) | 2 | 1 | रोग | वर्षा | 2 |
| | अन्य जानकारी/सूचनाएं | - | - | - | - | - |
| c | मुर्गी पालन पर प्रभाव | पक्षी हानि मुर्गी (1) बत्तख (2) अन्य (3) | पक्षी हानि की संख्या (प्रत्येक पक्षी का उल्लेख करें) | हानि के कारण | हानि के मौसम/ऋतु | उत्पादकता में कोई परिवर्तन पाया गया है? वृद्धि (1) कमी (2) परिवर्तन नहीं (3) |
| | प्रथम वर्ष (2022) | - | - | - | - | - |
| | द्वितीय वर्ष(2021) | - | - | - | - | - |
| | तृतीय वर्ष (2020) | - | - | - | - | - |





| | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---|--|--------------|-------------|---|
| | चतुर्थ वर्ष(2019) | - | - | - | - | - |
| | पंचम वर्ष(2018)) | - | - | - | - | - |
| | अन्य जानकारी / सूचनाएं | - | - | - | - | - |
| d | अन्य पशुओं पर प्रभाव | पशु हानि (कृपया निर्दिष्ट करें कि कौन से हैं) | पशु हानि की संख्या (प्रत्येक पशु का उल्लेख करें) | हानि के कारण | हानि की ऋतु | उत्पादकता में कोई परिवर्तन पाया गया है? वृद्धि (1) कमी (2) परिवर्तन नहीं (3) |
| | प्रथम वर्ष (2022) | बकरी | 50 | बीमारी | वर्षा | 2 |
| | द्वितीय वर्ष(2021) | बकरी | 25 | बीमारी | वर्षा | 2 |
| | तृतीय वर्ष (2020) | बकरी | 75 | बीमारी | वर्षा | 2 |
| | चतुर्थ वर्ष(2019) | - | - | - | - | - |
| | पंचम वर्ष(2018) | बकरी | 150 | बीमारी | वर्षा | 2 |
| | अन्य जानकारी / सूचनाएं | - | - | - | - | - |





V. कृषि व पशुपालन

| 42 प्रमुख उगाई जाने वाले फसलें व सम्बन्धित सूचनाएं/जानकारी | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 42 a | फसल (अनाज, तिलहन, दलहन, उद्यान एवं फूल आदि) | ऋतु/मौसम | उपज (कु0) | उर्वरक उपयोग | | | कीटनाशक उपयोग | | | खरपतवारनाशी | | |
| | | | | उर्वरक के प्रकार | औसत प्रयुक्त मात्रा (किग्रा/एकड़) | क्या विगत पांच वर्षों में उपयोग किये गये उर्वरकों की मात्रा में वृद्धि (1) कमी (2) परिवर्तन नहीं है (3) | कीटनाशकों के प्रकार | औसत प्रयुक्त मात्रा (किग्रा/एकड़) | क्या विगत पांच वर्षों में उपयोग किये गये कीटनाशकों की मात्रा में वृद्धि (1) कमी (2) परिवर्तन नहीं है (3) | खरपतवार नाशी के प्रकार | औसत प्रयुक्त मात्रा (ली. / एकड़) | क्या विगत पांच वर्षों में उपयोग किये गये खरपतवार की मात्रा में वृद्धि (1) कमी (2) परिवर्तन नहीं है (3) |
| | धान | खरीफ | 5 | डी ए पी व यूरिया | 50 किलो डीएपी 150 किलो यूरिया | 1 | काबन्डाजिम | 0.250 | 1 | ब्यूटाक्लोर | 1.25 | 1 |
| | गेहूँ | रबी | 9 | डी ए पी व यूरिया | 50 किलो डीएपी 100 किलो यूरिया | 1 | मैकोजब | 0.400 | 1 | सॅल्फोसल्फ्यूरान | 0.025 | 1 |
| b | क्या ग्राम पंचायत में फसल अवशेष जलाये जाते हैं | हां <input type="checkbox"/> | नहीं <input type="checkbox"/> | जलाये गये खेतों का कुल क्षेत्रफल (एकड़) | क्या यह फसल अवशेष पूर्व में जलाये जाते थे | अगर नहीं तो, कब से जलाना आरम्भ किया | क्या फसल अवशेष प्रबन्धन की योजनाओं को जानते / जागरूक हैं? | | | | | |
| | खरीफ व रबी | - | ✓ | - | हैं (दो साल से नहीं जलाये जाते हैं) | - 10 साल पहले जब पारम्परिक तरीके से फसल की मछाई होती थी तब फसल अवशेष नहीं जलाये जाते थे। | कुछ हद तक जानते हैं पर उसका प्रबन्धन नहीं करते हैं | | | | | |



| 43 जैविक खेती सम्बन्धित गतिविधियां | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| फसल | क्षेत्रफल | प्रति फसल आय (रु०/कुन्तल) | बिक्री हेतु बाजार | तृतीय पक्ष द्वारा प्रमाणित/ सत्यापित |
| - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - |

| 44 अन्य स्थाई खेती सम्बन्धी गतिविधियां (जैसे शून्य/जीरो बजट प्राकृतिक खेती) | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|------------------------------|--|
| फसल | स्थायी गतिविधियां (शून्य जुताई, मलबिंग, फसल चक्र, अर्न्तःफसलें, वर्मी कम्पोस्ट, कम्पोस्ट, मिश्रित फसलें, प्राकृतिक कीट प्रबन्धन, जैव पदार्थ में वृद्धि आदि) | क्षेत्रफल (एकड़) | प्रति फसल प्राप्त आय (रूपया) | |
| - | - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | - | |



| 45 | कृषि वानिकी, सामाजिक वानिकी, परती भूमि विकास और अन्य वृक्षारोपण गतिविधियां | पौध रोपण गतिविधियों के प्रकार | आच्छादित क्षेत्रफल | स्थान | योजना अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय कृषि वानिकी मिशन (1), समन्वित वाटरशेड प्रबन्धन कार्यक्रम (2), वर्षा आधारित क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम (3), मनरेगा (4), वृक्षारोपण जन आन्दोलन (5), अन्य (6) - उल्लेख करें | मोनोवल्चर (1), मिश्रित प्रजाति (2) | रोपित प्रजातियां | आरम्भ दिनांक | सफलता (प्रतिशत) | कृषि वानिकी गतिविधियों के लाभ तक लोगों की पहुंच/अवसर | पिछले 10 वर्षों में पहुंच/अवसर में परिवर्तन, वृद्धि (1), कमी (2), कोई परिवर्तन नहीं (3) | परिवर्तन के कारण- लाभ में वृद्धि (1), लाभ में कमी (2), प्रजाति सम्बन्धित (3), वन उन्मूलन (4) अन्य (5) - उल्लेख करें |
|----|--|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|--|---|---|
| | | सामाजिक वानिकी | 66 एकड़ | नदी के पास का क्षेत्र | 1 3 | 2 | जामुन व अर्जुन | 1998 | 10 | नहीं | 2 | 4 |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |



| 46 | अपनाये गये स्थायी पशुधन प्रबन्धन तकनीक | | | |
|----|--|------------------------------------|---|---|
| | पशुधन के प्रकार | ग्राम पंचायत में कुल संख्या (लगभग) | अपनाई गई गतिविधियां (चारा में परिवर्तन, पोषण पूरक अर्थात् पशुआहार, खुले में चराई आदि) | प्राप्त/उत्पादित आय प्रति पशुधन (वार्षिक) (रू०) |
| | गाय (देशी नस्ल) | 15 | खुले में चराई | 6000 |
| | गाय (संकर नस्ल) | 0 | — | — |
| | भैंस (देशी नस्ल) | 500 | खुले में चराई व पशुआहार | 48000 |
| | भैंस (संकर नस्ल) | 0 | — | — |
| | बकरी | 2000 | खुले में चराई | 8000 |
| | सुअर | — | — | — |
| | मुर्गी | 4500 | खुले में चराई | 500 |
| | मत्स्य | 04 तालाब | आहार | 45000 |
| | अन्य | — | — | — |

VI. स्वच्छता एवं स्वास्थ्य

| 47 | जल की गुणवत्ता (पियजल या नल जल से आपूर्ति परिवार) | | | | | | |
|----|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| a | आपूर्ति किये जाने वाले पानी की गुणवत्ता कैसी है? | उपयुक्त | अनुपयुक्त | | | | |
| | हैण्डपम्प | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | |
| b | जल का स्वाद कैसा लगता है? | तीक्ष्ण | नमकीन | सामान्य | | | |
| | हैण्डपम्प | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |
| c | आपूर्ति होने वाले जल में सामान्यतः दूषित पदार्थ क्या है? | नमकीन | गन्दा | मटमैला | बालू/कीचड़ | गन्ध | |
| | हैण्डपम्प | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d | जल को शुद्ध करने के लिए आप किस विधि का प्रयोग करते हैं? | उबालकर | जल शोधक | आयोडीन/फिटकरी मिलाकर | सौर शुद्धीकरण | क्ले वेसल फिल्ट्रेशन | अन्य, (कृपया उल्लेख करें) |
| | हैण्डपम्प | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |





| 48 ठोस अपशिष्ट उत्पादन/अपशिष्ट प्रबन्धन | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| a | अपने घर में प्रतिदिन उत्पन्न होने वाला अपशिष्ट पदार्थ/कचरा | 5 किलो सूखा व गीला कचरा | | | | | |
| b | आपके ग्राम पंचायत में अपशिष्ट पदार्थ/कचरा कैसे इकट्ठा किया जाता है? | कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, अगल बगल के गड्ढों में डाला जाता है। | | | | | |
| c | कचरा संग्रह कितनी बार होता है? | <input type="checkbox"/> प्रतिदिन | <input type="checkbox"/> साप्ताहिक | <input type="checkbox"/> वैकल्पिक दिन | | | |
| | | हां | नहीं | | | | |
| d | क्या आपके क्षेत्र में कोई स्थान है, जहां कचरा इकट्ठा डाला जा सकता है? यदि हां तो कृपया आपकी ग्राम पंचायत से कितनी दूरी पर है या किस स्थान पर है? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ग्राम पंचायत से दूरी/ग्राम पंचायत में अवस्थिति | | 1 किमी | |
| e | क्या आपके ग्राम पंचायत क्षेत्र में सामान्य कूड़ेदान रखे गये हैं? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | |
| f | क्या आप कचरे को सूखे और गीले कचरे की श्रेणी में बांटते हैं? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | |
| g | आप गृह स्तर पर कचरे का उपचार कैसे करते हैं? | पुनःचक्रमण | कम्पोटिंग | वर्मी कम्पोस्ट | अपशिष्ट | जलाना | अन्य (उल्लेखित करें) |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | कुछ नहीं |

| 49 खुले में शौच मुक्त स्थिति | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|
| a | क्या आपका गांव खुले में शौच मुक्त घोषित है? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हां | <input type="checkbox"/> नहीं |
| b | स्वयं के शौचालय वाले परिवारों की संख्या | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> 750 |
| c | सामुदायिक शौचालय/इज्जत घर की संख्या | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> प्रमुख स्थान-गांव के चौराहे पर |
| d | क्या शौचालय का उपयोग किया जा रहा है? | शौचालय का उपयोग नियमित रूप से नहीं हो रहा है। | |
| e | अगर शौचालय का उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है तो क्यों? (साफ-सफाई का अभाव, रख-रखाव का अभाव, बहुत दूर आदि) | साफ-सफाई का अभाव, रख-रखाव का अभाव है। साथ ही साथ लोग संवेदित नहीं हैं | |





| 50 | अपशिष्ट जल | घरेलू | व्यवसायिक | औद्योगिक | कृषि गतिविधियां | गंदा नाला |
|----|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a | अपशिष्ट जल का क्या स्रोत है? | √ <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b | उत्पन्न अपशिष्ट जल की मात्रा (अनुमानित लीटर प्रतिदिन) | 250 लीटर प्रति परिवार | - | - | - | - |
| c | गांव में किया गया अपशिष्ट जल उपचार, यदि कोई है तो- | - | - | - | - | - |
| d | अपशिष्ट जल पुनःचक्रण या पुनः उपयोग की गतिविधि, यदि कोई हैं तो- | - | - | - | - | - |

| 51 | स्वास्थ्य देखभाल की सुविधा | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र की उपलब्धता | हां | नहीं | उपलब्ध छत का क्षेत्रफल (वर्गमीटर) |
| a | प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र | <input type="checkbox"/> | √ <input type="checkbox"/> | - |
| b | सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र | <input type="checkbox"/> | √ <input type="checkbox"/> | - |
| c | उपस्वास्थ्य केन्द्र | √ <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 60 |
| d | आंगनवाड़ी | √ <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 20 |
| e | आशा | √ <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - |
| f | स्वास्थ्य कैम्प/मेला | √ <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - |
| g | डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य देखभाल | <input type="checkbox"/> | √ <input type="checkbox"/> | - |

| 52 | रोग/बीमारी | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| | विगत वर्ष निम्नवत् बीमारी/रोग से कितने लोग प्रभावित हुए हैं? | प्रभावित कुल व्यक्तियों की संख्या | प्रभावित आयु समूह | | | सामान्य उपचार का विकल्प | | | |
| | | | प्रभावित बच्चों की संख्या | प्रभावित व्यवस्कों की संख्या | प्रभावित वरिष्ठ नागरिकों की संख्या | स्थानीय स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सुविधाएं (उल्लेख करें) | घरेलू देखभाल | घर-घर जाने वाला | अन्य (उल्लेख करें) |
| a | वेक्टर-जनित रोग (मलेरिया, डेंगू, चिकेनगुनिया आदि) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - |
| b | जल-जनित रोग (हैजा/डायरिया/टाईफाइड/हैपेटाइटिस आदि) | 200 | 100 | 80 | 20 | जॉच व इलाज | √ <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - |
| c | श्वास सम्बन्धी रोग जो वायु प्रदूषण से होते हैं (इनडोर एण्ड आउटडोर) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - |
| d | कुपोषण | 10 | 6 | 4 | 0 | पोषण व इलाज | √ <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - |





VII. उर्जा

| 53 | | |
|----|--|------|
| a | आपके ग्राम पंचायत में कुल कितने घर विद्युतकृत हैं | 1150 |
| b | ग्राम पंचायत में निम्नलिखित अनुमानित विद्युत उपकरणों की संख्या | - |
| | ए0सी0 | 40 |
| | एयर कुलर | 200 |
| | रेफ्रिजरेटर/फ्रीज | 400 |

| 54 | विद्युत कटौती की आवृत्ति | |
|----|--|-------------------------------------|
| a | दिन में कुछ बार | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | दिन में एक बार | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | विद्युत कटौती नहीं | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b | प्रतिदिन कितने घण्टे गुल रहती है? | 6 से 8 घण्टे |
| | यदि प्रतिदिन नहीं तो सप्ताह में कितने घण्टे बिजली गुल होती है? | - |

| 55 | वोल्टेज अस्थिरता/ उतार-चढ़ाव की आवृत्ति क्या है? | |
|----|--|-------------------------------------|
| | दिन में कुछ बार | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | दिन में एक बार | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | अस्थिरता/उतार-चढ़ाव नहीं | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| 56 | पावर बैकअप का मतलब विद्युत कटौती के दौरान उपयोग | संख्या |
|----|---|-------------|
| | डीजल चलित जेनरेटर | 20 |
| | सौर उर्जा | 5 |
| | इमरजेंसी लाईट | 1420 परिवार |
| | इन्टवर्टर्स | 400 |
| | अन्य साधन (उल्लेख करें) | - |





| 57 नवीकरणीय/अक्षयऊर्जा के स्रोत | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a | क्या गांव में निम्नलिखित में से कोई स्थापना है? | इंस्टालेशन (स्थापना) की संख्या | कुल स्थापित क्षमता (किलोवाट) |
| | घर की छतों पर सौर उर्जा स्थापना | 5 | एक किलोवाट |
| | विद्यालय की छत पर सौर उर्जा स्थापना | 6 | एक किलोवाट |
| | चिकित्सालय की छत पर सौर उर्जा स्थापना | — | — |
| | ग्राम पंचायत भवन पर सौर उर्जा स्थापना | 1 | मिनी प्लेट (जानकारी नहीं) |
| | अन्य सौर उर्जा स्थापना | — | — |
| | सौर स्ट्रीट लाइट | 15 | मिनी प्लेट (जानकारी नहीं) |
| | बायोगैस | — | — |
| | विकेन्द्रित नवीनीकरण उर्जा/मिनी ग्रीड | — | — |
| b | क्या आप सौर उर्जा स्थापना के लिए उपलब्ध अनुदान के बारे में जानते हैं (कुछ योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का उल्लेख करें) | — | — |

| 58 | भोजन बनाने हेतु प्रयुक्त ईंधन | परिवारों की संख्या | प्रति परिवार प्रयुक्त औसत मात्रा (किग्रा/महीना) | |
|-------------------|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| | पारम्परिक जलौनी (उपले/जलौनी लकड़ी) | 75 | 150 | |
| | बायोगैस | — | — | |
| | एलपीजी गैस | 1280 | 14 | |
| | विद्युत | 80 | — | |
| | सौर उर्जा | — | — | |
| | अन्य (कोयला, मिट्टी का तेल, चारकोल आदि) | — | — | |
| 59 वाहन की संख्या | | | | |
| | वाहन के प्रकार | ग्राम पंचायत में वाहन संख्या (अनुमानित) | प्रयुक्त ईंधन के प्रकार | तय की गई औसत दूरी (किमी प्रतिदिन) |
| a | जीप | 40 | डीजल | 40 |





| | | | | |
|---|--------------------|------|----------------|-----|
| b | कार | 20 | पेट्रोल / डीजल | 25 |
| c | दो पहिया वाहन | 1000 | पेट्रोल | 15 |
| d | विद्युत चालित वाहन | 0 | — | — |
| e | आटो | 15 | डीजल | 150 |
| f | ई-रिक्शा | 03 | बैटरी | 80 |
| g | अन्य- डी सी एम | 02 | डीजल | 200 |

| 60 | कृषि यंत्र | ग्राम पंचायत में कृषि यंत्रों/मशीनों की संख्या | प्रयुक्त ईंधन के प्रकार | तय की गई औसत दूरी (किमी प्रतिदिन) |
|----|-------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a | टैक्टर | 25 | डीजल | 60 |
| b | कम्बाइन हारवेस्टर | 07 | डीजल | 75 |
| c | अन्य (जे सी बी) | 03 | डीजल | 20 |

| 61 ग्राम पंचायत में अवस्थित पेट्रोल पम्प (अगर कोई है) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------|-----|-----|---------------|-----|----------|------|
| | ईंधन के प्रकार | प्रतिदिन की बिक्री | पम्प से आपूर्ति वाले गांव की संख्या | कितने प्रकार के वाहन एक दिन/महीना में पेट्रोल पम्प से ईंधन लेते हैं? (समय/ अवधि का उल्लेख करें) | | | | | | | |
| | | | | टैक्टर | कृषि यंत्र | जीप | कार | दो पहिया वाहन | आटो | ई-रिक्शा | अन्य |
| a | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| b | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| 62 औद्योगिक इकाई | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------|---|--|
| | उद्योग के प्रकार | संख्या | उर्जा के स्रोत: ग्रिड विद्युत (1), डीजल जेनरेटर (2), नवीनीकरण/अक्षय उर्जा (3) | उर्जा की खपत प्रति माह विद्युत का उपयोग (किलोवाट) ईंधन उपयोग (लीटर प्रतिदिन) |
| | — | — | — | — |

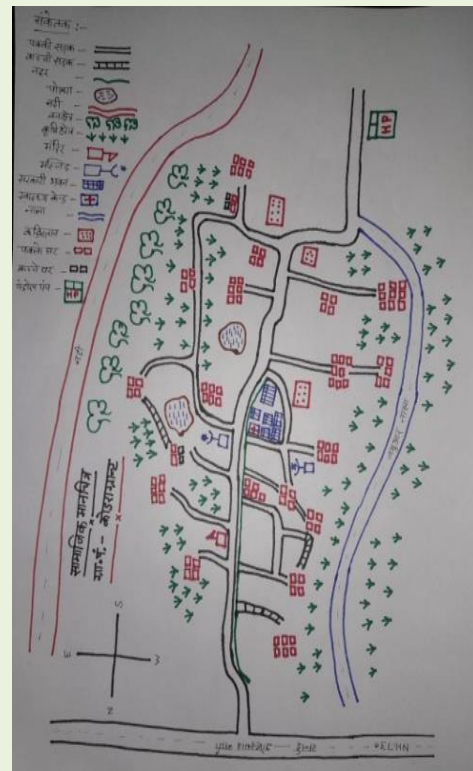


Annexure-III: HRVCA



क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना

वर्ष 2023-24



| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| ग्राम पंचायत का नाम | कोडराग्रांट |
| क्षेत्र पंचायत का नाम | नौगढ़ |
| जनपद का नाम | सिद्धार्थनगर |
| प्रदेश का नाम | उत्तर प्रदेश |

विषय सूची

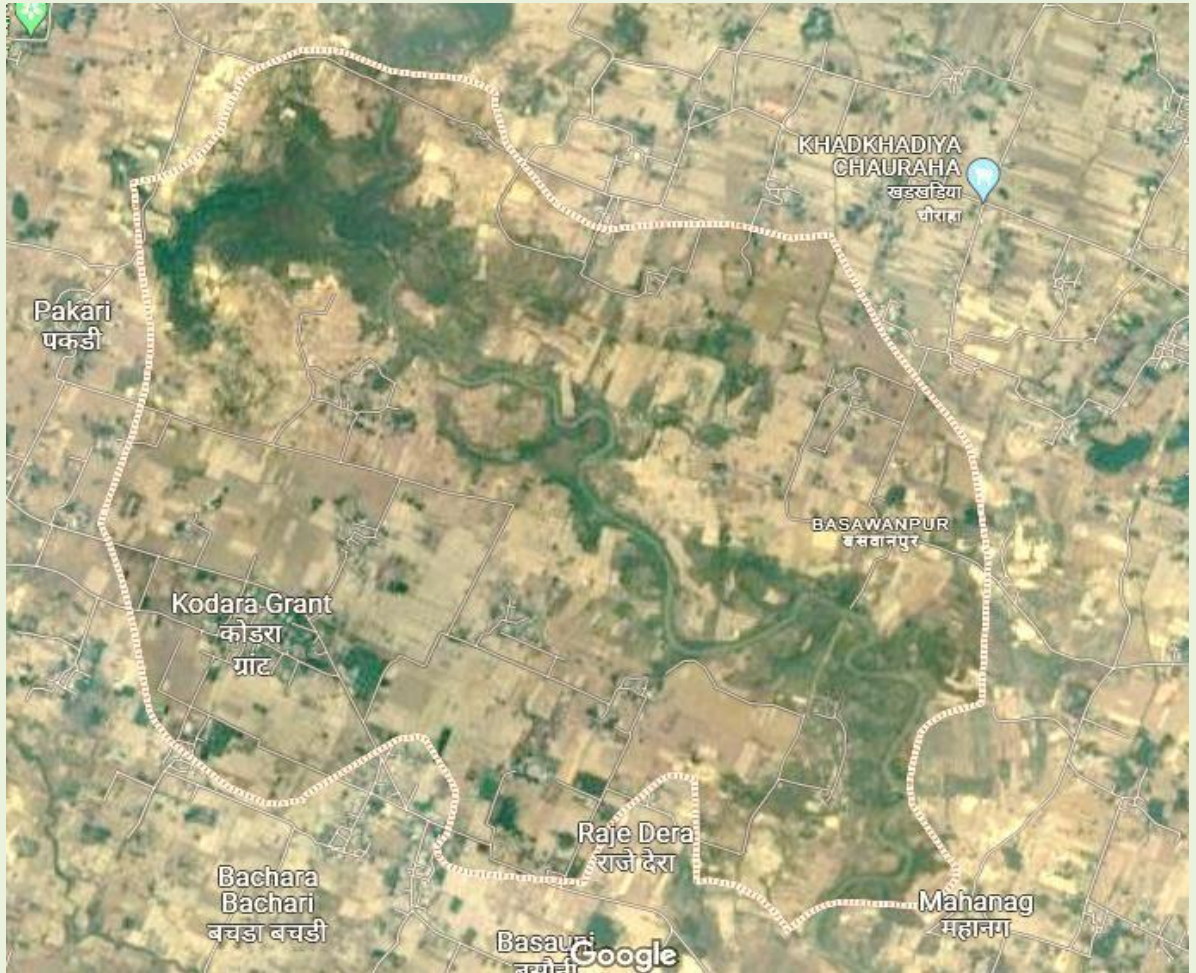
| विषय | पेज संख्या |
|---|------------|
| ● कवर पेज | 01 |
| ● विषय सूची | 02 |
| ● ग्राम पंचायत की रूपरेखा / प्रोफाइल | 03 |
| ● क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना के निरूपण की सहभागी प्रक्रिया <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ वातावरण निर्माण / खुली बैठक ✓ टांजेक्ट वॉक / गांव का भ्रमण ✓ सामाजिक मानचित्रण | 04-09 |
| ● खतरा, जोखिम , नाजुकता एवं क्षमता आकलन <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ जलवायु परिवर्तनीशीलता: प्रकृति / परिवर्तन, मुख्य चुनौतियों व झटके अथवा तनाव ✓ ऐतिहासिक समय रेखा ✓ मौसमी कलेण्डर जैसे आपदा, मौसम विश्लेषण, बीमारी व स्वास्थ्य, और फसल व रोग ✓ आपदाओं का प्राथमिकीकरण ✓ नाजुकता विश्लेषण ✓ क्षमता आकलन / वित्तीय संसाधन ✓ संसाधन मैट्रिक्स / सेवा-सुबिधा चित्रण | 09-17 |
| ● क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्रामपंचायत की कार्य योजना का निर्माण | 18-19 |
| ● क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट माडल | 20-21 |

ग्राम पंचायत की रूपरेखा (प्रोफाइल)

जनगणना 2011 की जानकारी के अनुसार कोड़राग्रांट गाँव का स्थान कोड या गाँव का कोड 176516 है। कोड़राग्रांट गाँव भारत के उत्तर प्रदेश में सिद्धार्थनगर जिले की नौगढ़ तहसील में स्थित है। यह उप जिला मुख्यालय नौगढ़ (तहसीलदार कार्यालय) से लगभग 8 किलोमीटर दूर और जिला मुख्यालय सिद्धार्थनगर से 8 किलोमीटर दूर स्थित है। 2009 के आकड़ों के अनुसार कोड़राग्रांट गाँव एक ग्राम पंचायत भी है।

गांव का कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल 708.93 हेक्टेयर है। कोड़रा ग्रांट की कुल जनसंख्या 7387 है , जिसमें से पुरुष की जनसंख्या 3539 है जबकि महिला जनसंख्या 3848 है। कोड़राग्रांट गाँव की साक्षरता दर 50.86 प्रतिशत है, जिसमें से 57.47 प्रतिशत पुरुष और 44.78 प्रतिशत महिलाएं साक्षर हैं। कोड़राग्रांट गांव में करीब 1093 घर है।

सिद्धार्थनगर सभी प्रमुख आर्थिक गतिविधियों के लिए कोड़राग्रांट का निकटतम शहर है , जो लगभग 8 किलोमीटर दूर है।



ग्राम पंचायत की प्रोफाइल का विस्तृत विवरण हेतु संलग्नक संख्या -01 देखें।

क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना के निरूपण की सहभागी प्रक्रिया

वातावरण निर्माण

आमामी वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 हेतु ग्राम पंचायत कोइराग्रांट की क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना बनाने में समग्र ग्राम पंचायत के लोगों की सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने की उद्देश्य से ग्राम प्रधान श्री अरशद जमाल द्वारा दिनांक 07 फरवरी 2023 को पूरे ग्राम सभा में जुगगी पिटवाकर मुनादी कराई गई कि अगले दिन दिनांक 08 फरवरी 2023 को पंचायत भवन, कोइराग्रांट पर दिन में लगभग 11 बजे से खुली बैठक की गई है जिसमें सभी जनों की उपस्थिति आपेक्षित है।

खुली बैठक

ग्राम सभा की खुली बैठक पूर्व निर्धारित सूचना के अनुसार दिनांक 08 फरवरी 2023 को पंचायत भवन, कोइराग्रांट में ग्राम पंचायत कोइराग्रांट के क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत कार्ययोजना निरूपण हेतु गांव के सम्बन्धित हितभागियों और जन समुदाय के साथ खुली बैठक का आयोजन किया गया। जिसमें ग्राम पंचायत के सभी टोले से कुल 76 लोगों जिसमें 52 पुरुष और 24 महिलाओं ने प्रतिभाग किया। इस खुली बैठक में ग्राम प्रधान, ग्राम पंचायत अधिकारी, पंचायत सदस्य, समूह की महिलाएं, आशा, आगनबाड़ी कार्यकर्त्री, सफाई कर्मी, कोटेदार व ग्रामीण किसान की उपस्थिति रही।

क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना के निरूपण के लिये वातावरण निर्माण की दृष्टि से दिनांक 8 फरवरी 2023 को पंचायत भवन में आयोजित इस खुली बैठक का प्रारम्भ करते हुये ग्राम प्रधान श्री अरशद जमाल ने सर्वप्रथम उपस्थिति समुदाय व हितभागियों का स्वागत किया। तत्पश्चात उन्होने बताया कि ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना हम हर वित्तीय वर्ष में तैयार करते हैं परन्तु इस बार हम क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना बनाने की बात कर रहे हैं। जो कि हमारे ग्राम पंचायत के लिये महत्वपूर्ण अवसर है। उसी संदर्भ में हम सभी आगामी 3 से 4 दिनों तक मिलकर इस पर कार्य करेंगे। ग्राम पंचायत कोइराग्रांट को आपदाओं व जलवायु परिवर्तन की दृष्टि से सुरक्षित बनाने के लिए पंचायत के सभी टोले से सभी जाति व वर्गों के लोगों जिसमें महिलाएं भी है सभी की सहभागिता आवश्यक है ताकि सभी के विचार सामने आ सके।

पंचायत सचिव श्री मति गायत्री ने कहा कि जलवायु परिवर्तन का असर पूरा विश्व झेल रहा है और इसका प्रभाव हमारे ग्राम पंचायत एवं ग्राम वासियों के कृषि, आजीविका, स्वास्थ्य, संसाधनों और जन-जीवन पर पड़ रहा है। सरकार इस दिशा में सतत प्रयास कर रही है। यह बैठक इसी उद्देश्य पर कार्य करने हेतु आयोजित की गई है। पूरे प्रदेश में 39 जनपद जो कि जलवायु परिवर्तन के अत्यधिक प्रभाव को झेल रहें हैं। उनमें सिद्धार्थनगर जनपद भी शामिल है। जनपद में विकास खण्ड नौगढ़ का ग्राम पंचायत कोइराग्रांट को इस कार्य हेतु चयनित किया गया है।

जलवायु परिवर्तन के उपर चर्चा करते हुए उन्होने कहा कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में हम अपने गांव क्षेत्र में मौसम और जलवायु में होने वाले बदलावों को देख रहे हैं, जिसका प्रभाव हमारे रहन-सहन, एवं आजीविका पर पड़ रहा है। उपस्थित लोगों ने अपने अपने विचार रखें और



बताया कि कुछ वर्षों में अनियमित बारिस होने से कभी बाढ तो कभी सूखा का प्रभाव महसूस और अनुभव किया गया जिसका सीधा प्रभाव हमारे खेती और आजीविका पर पड़ता है। इसके अलावा भौतिक संसाधनों जैसे स्वच्छता, पेय जल , स्वास्थ्य आदि क्षेत्रों में भी सुधार की आवश्यकता है। ग्राम प्रधान ने बात को आगे बढ़ाते हुये कहा कि आज हम सभी बात के लिए बैठे है कि हम जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण और उसके प्रभाव और उसके समाधान हेतु गतिविधियों के निर्धारण बनने वाली क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना में शामिल किया जाना है जिससे हम सभी मिलकर अपने ग्राम पंचायत को आपदा से सुरक्षित ग्राम पंचायत बना सकें। बैठक में पंचायत सदस्य व प्रधान प्रतिनिधि अबू सूफियान , कोटेदार श्री बालमुकुन्द व जमील अहमद , सफाईकर्मी विनोद, रोजगार सेवक श्री धर्मेन्द्र , आगनबाड़ी कार्यकर्त्री श्रीमती उमा भारती, शारदा , पंचायत सहायक श्री मनोज यादव आदि भी उपस्थित रहे। अन्त में पंचायत सचिव श्रीमती गायत्री ने उपस्थित सभी जनों का धन्यवाद ज्ञापित किया तथा सभ्जी के साथ मिलकर गांव भ्रमण का प्रस्ताव रखा ताकि जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण और प्रभाव व उसके समाधान को दृष्टिगत करते हुये गांव को समझने का प्रयास किया जा सके। और इसी के साथ बैठक का समापन किया गया।

ग्राम पंचायत समितियों का विवरण

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| <p>प्रशासनिक समिति अध्यक्ष श्री अरशद जमाल (ग्राम प्रधान) सदस्य श्रीमती सलमा श्री राम किशोर श्री जावेद श्री मुस्ताक अहमद श्री किशनलाल श्रीमती ज्ञानमती</p> | <p>निर्माण कार्य समिति अध्यक्ष श्री जैस राज (सदस्य) सदस्य श्री त्रिभवन श्रीमती किशमाती श्री रामबेलास श्री गोविन्द श्रीमती दुर्गावती श्रीमती ज्ञानमती</p> |
| <p>स्वास्थ्य एवं कल्याण समिति अध्यक्ष श्री रामबेलास (सदस्य) सदस्य श्री मंजूर अहमद श्री त्रिभवन श्री राम किशोर श्री किशनलाल श्री गोविन्द श्री जावेद</p> | <p>पेयजल,स्वच्छता एवं जल प्रबन्धन समिति अध्यक्ष श्री जावेद (सदस्य) सदस्य श्री गोविन्द श्रीमती सलमा श्रीमती ज्ञानमती श्रीमती खतीबुननिशा श्री त्रिभवन श्री राम बेलास</p> |
| <p>नियोजन एवं विकास समिति अध्यक्ष श्री अरशद जमाल (ग्राम प्रधान) सदस्य श्री मती ज्ञानमती श्री मती दुर्गावती श्री गोविन्द श्री किशनलाल श्री जावेद श्री राम किशोर</p> | <p>शिक्षा समिति अध्यक्ष श्री अरशद जमाल (ग्राम प्रधान) सदस्य श्री किशन लाल श्री गोविन्द श्रीमती किसमाती श्रीमती खतीबुननिशा श्री जावेद श्री मुस्ताक अहमद</p> |

| वार्ड संख्या | ग्राम पंचायत सदस्यों के नाम |
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| 01 | श्री राम किशोर |
| 02 | श्री जावेद |
| 03 | श्री मुस्ताक अहमद |
| 04 | श्री किशनलाल |
| 05 | श्री त्रिभवन |
| 06 | श्री राम बेलास |
| 07 | श्री गोविन्द |
| 08 | श्री मंजूर अहमद |
| 09 | श्रीमती सलमा |
| 10 | श्रीमती ज्ञानमती |
| 11 | श्रीमती किसमाती |
| 12 | श्रीमती दुर्गावती |
| 13 | श्रीमती खतीबुननिशा |

टांजेक्ट वॉक (गांव का भ्रमण)

सभी ग्राम पंचायत के गांव की स्थिति को समझने के लिए खुली बैठक के उपरान्त समुदाय के लोगों के साथ ग्राम पंचायत के मुख्यतः कमश : टोले टिकरिया , कोड़राखास, मधुबेनिया, मिर्जापुर, करीमपुर और पकड़ी का भ्रमण किया जो कि पंचायत भवन से भ्रमण आरम्भ किया गया । ग्राम पंचायत के उक्त टोले व पुरवे एक दूसरे से लगभग 1 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित है। भ्रमण के दौरान मुख्य रूप से गांव में उँचा और नीचा क्षेत्र कौन सा है और उस क्षेत्र में बाढ़ व सूखा की स्थिति क्या है , आपदा के नजरिये से कौन सा समुदाय व वर्ग अतिसंवेदनशील है, गांव में जोखिम /खतरे वाले स्थान कौन से हैं, आपदा के नजरिये से क्या संसाधन और सुबिधाए उपलब्ध है , घनी आबादी का क्षेत्र कौन सा है आदि समझने का प्रयास किया गया। और इस दौरान गांव की स्थिति व संसाधनों का अवलोकन करते हुये निम्नवत जानकारीयों को एकत्र किया गया जो कि नीचे दिये गये प्रारूप पर दर्शाया गया है-

टांजेक्ट वॉक अथवा गांव के भ्रमण के दौरान अवलोकन की गयी स्थितियों का संकलन

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| गांव का बसाहट | भ्रमण के दौरान अवलोकन में आया कि अधिकतर गांव व टोले की आबादी काफी घनी है और अधिकांश मकान पक्के हैं। कुछ ही मकान कच्चे व खपरैल अथवा टीन के हैं । गांव में विभिन्न भौतिक संसाधन जैसे स्कूल, उप स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र, मंदिर व मस्जिद, स्थानीय बाजार व चौराहा आदि मौजूद है। इसके अलावा पशु में मुख्यतः भैस, बकरी , और गाय पालतू जानवर हैं। |
| तालाब व गड्ढे | गांव क्षेत्र में कुल 2 बड़े तालाब हैं दोनों तालाब का कुल क्षेत्रफल लगभग एक एकड़ है और लगभग एक से दो बीघे के क्षेत्रफल में कुल 20 छोटे -छोटे गड्ढे हैं । जिसका उपयोग किसान खेती में सिंचाई के लिये करते हैं। और 7 गड्ढों में स्थानीय समुदाय के द्वारा मछली पालन का भी कार्य किया जाता है। गर्मी के दिनों में तालाब व गड्ढे सूख जाते हैं । |

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| नदी –नहर व नाला | गांव के उत्तर पूरब में लगभग 1 किलोमीटर दूरी पर बानगंगा नदी बहती है वर्तमान समय में पानी का बहाव कम है। इसके अलावा गांव के दक्षिण में 4 मीटर चौड़ा जमुआर नाला है जो कि पकड़िहवा से टिकरिया होते हुए इस्लामनगर की ओर जाता है, इस नाले में पानी नहीं है और काफी उथला है जिसकी सफाई की आवश्यकता है। इसके अलावा गांव क्षेत्र के बीचों बीच मुख्य मार्ग से सटा चिल्हिया से टिकरिया करौती माइनर लगभग 5 मीटर चौड़ी नहर है जो वर्तमान में सूखा है और काफी उथला है। सफाई और गहरा करने की आवश्यकता है। |
| वन व हरित क्षेत्र | ग्राम पंचायत के भ्रमण में हरित क्षेत्र भी दिखे। नदी के आस पास के क्षेत्र में वन विभाग के द्वारा लगभग 135 एकड़ में जामुन और अर्जुन के पौध लगाये गये हैं परन्तु विकास दर बहुत कम है। इसके अलावा गांव के किसान के द्वारा व्यक्तिगत तौर पर गांव के आस पास अपने जमीन पर आम , सीसम, सागौन, आदि के पौध लगे हैं। |
| समतल व नीचली सतह भूमि | गांव के आस पास की जमीन समतल और नीचली सतह की जमीन दिखी । समतल जमीन में फसल गेहूँ, मटर, सरसो और सब्जी लगाये गये हैं। जब कि नीचली सतह की जमीन पर मुख्य रूप से गेहूँ की फसल है। कुछ नीचली सतह की जमीन परती है। दलहनी फसले नहीं दिखी केवल मटर कही कही देखा गया। |
| सिंचाई | इस ग्राम पंचायत का मुख्य सिंचाई का साधन बोरिंग है वह इसका इस्तेमाल अधिक करते हैं चूंकि गांव के नाले एवं नहर में जनवरी फरवरी में लगभग 10 से 15 दिनों के लिये पानी आता है बाकी दिनों में सूखा रहता है। नदी गांव से 2 किमी दूर है वहां से पानी लाना कठिन होता है। |
| उर्जा प्रयोग | ग्राम पंचायत के सभी 21 टोले में विद्युत आपूर्ति है कुल 1150 परिवारों में विजली का कनेक्शन है यहाँ पर विजली की कटौती दिन कुछ बार होता है जोकि दिन में 6 से 8 घण्टे विजली नहीं रहती है। ऐसी स्थिति में में लगभग 420 परिवार इनवर्टर और डीजल जनरेटर का उपयोग करते हैं। मात्र 5 ही परिवार है जो कि सौर उर्जा का उपयोग कर रहे है। इसके साथ किसानों के द्वारा खेती की सिंचाई में भी डीजल इंजन का उपयोग किया जाता है जो कि अधिक है। नये उर्जा स्रोत में पंचायत के द्वारा केवल सौर स्टीट लाइट का प्रयोग किया जाता है। |
| ईंधन प्रयोग | 1280 परिवार एलपीजी गैस का उपयोग करते है और 75 परिवार है जो कि पारम्परिक जलौनी जैसे लकड़ी व गोबर के उपले का प्रयोग करते है इसके बाद 80 परिवार विजली का भी उपयोग करते है। वाहन के रूप में यहाँ पर डीजल , पेट्रोल , बैटरी चलित का प्रयोग नियमित किया जा रहा है। जिसमें डीजल वाहन की संख्या 112 , पेट्रोल वाहन की संख्या 1020 और बैटरी चलित वाहन की संख्या 07 है। |



सामाजिक मानचित्रण

ग्राम पंचायत कोड़राग्रांट के बारे में एक सामान्य एवं आधारभूत समझ बनाने और जानकारी इकट्ठा करने के उद्देश्य से समुदाय की सहभागिता से गांव का सामाजिक मानचित्र तैयार किया गया। ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर समुदाय की बसाहट, गली-मुहल्ले की जानकारी , नाजुक समुदायों की पहचान या बुनियादी सुविधायें , गांव में उपलब्ध अन्य भौतिक संसाधनों के बारे में जानकारी आदि के लिए सर्वप्रथम जमीन पर सामाजिक मानचित्रण लोगों के द्वारा तैयार किया गया। समुदाय ने स्वयं आगे आकर चूना, रंग व खड़िया से अपने गांव में पहुंचने का रास्ता, गांव का बसाहट, भौतिक संसाधन आदि को दर्शाया। कच्चे व पक्के मकानों, स्कूलों, अस्पताल, मन्दिर व मस्जिद को अलग-अलग चिन्हों व रंगों से प्रदर्शित किया। इसके बाद लोगों के द्वारा इसे कागज पर तैयार किया गया। इस पूरी प्रक्रिया में सभी की समान भागीदारी व सहयोग रहा। जिसके आधार पर गांव की वर्तमान स्थिति को समझने के लिए एक पेपर पर तैयार किया गया।

सामाजिक मानचित्रण से प्राप्त सूचनाएं

| विवरण | संख्या |
|--|------------------------|
| कुल राजस्व गांव की संख्या | 03 |
| कुल टोले की संख्या | 22 |
| कुल पक्के घरों की संख्या | 1325 |
| कुल कच्चे घरों की संख्या | 95 |
| आर्थिकरूप से पिछड़े व वंचित समुदाय के घरों की संख्या | 850 |
| दिव्यांग जनों के घरों की संख्या | 40 |
| महिला मुखिया के घरों की संख्या | 60 |
| कुल इण्डियामार्का हैण्डपम्पों की संख्या | 15 |
| कुल कुओं की संख्या | 10 जो कि सभी पट गये है |
| सामान्य जाति के घरों की संख्या | 75 |
| पिछड़ी जाति के घरों की संख्या | 920 |
| अनुसूचित जनजाति के घरों की संख्या | 425 |
| आजीविका के साधन | |
| सरकारी नौकरी | 75 |
| कृषि आधारित आजीविका | 1200 |
| पशुपालन | 950 |
| स्थानीय स्तर पर दुकान | 150 |
| गैर कृषि मजदूर | 550 |
| कुटीर उद्योग | 04 |

सामाजिक मानचित्रण से यह स्पष्ट हुआ कि इस ग्राम पंचायत में कुल 3 राजस्व गांव कोड़राग्रांट, राजेडेशा और महदेइया है। जो कि कुल 21 आबादी वाले टोले में बसा हुआ है एक टोला गैर आबादी है। पूरे कोड़रा ग्रांट में कुल 1420 परिवार हैं और यहाँ पर अधिकतर मुस्लिम रहते हैं। इसके अलावा मुख्य रूप से अहिर, हरिजन, पासी, केवट, लोनिया की विरादरी है। यहाँ पर कुल 850 परिवार ऐसे हैं जो कि आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर और वंचित अथवा जोखिम समुदाय है। कई जगहों पर जिसमें इस्लाम नगर , मिर्जापुर , करीमपुर , करमहवा और महुवअवा में रास्ते कच्चे हैं। बरसात व बाढ़ के दिनों में लोगों को विशेषकर बच्चों व महिलाओं अथवा बीमार व वृद्ध के आवागमन की समस्या होती है। जल जमाव व बाढ़ के कारण नीचले सतह के क्षेत्र के समुदाय के अधिकांश घर के दीवाल कमजोर हो गये हैं। यहाँ पर 40 दिव्यांग और 60 परिवार की महिला मुखिया है। खेती योग्य जमीन यहाँ पर कम है और अधिकतर सीमान्त व छोटे किसान है। जिनकी आजीविका का मुख्य

साधन पशुपालन, व दैनिक मजदूरी है। और लगभग 80 प्रतिशत परिवार देश के अन्य महानगरों जैसे मुम्बई, गुजरात, दिल्ली, पंजाब, हरियाणा आदि जगहों पर आजीविका के लिए 6 से 12 माह के लिए पलायन करते हैं।



खतरा, जोखिम, नाजुकता एवं क्षमता आकलन

जलवायु परिवर्तनीशीलता:- प्रवृत्ति/परिवर्तन, मुख्य चुनौतियाँ/झटके एवं तनाव

ग्राम पंचायत कोड़राग्राम में सभी मौसम यानी सर्दी, गर्मी एवं बरसात का प्रभाव रहता है। पिछले 05 वर्षों में सर्दी अब देर से शुरू हो रही है इस समय सर्दी दिसम्बर से फरवरी पड़ती है। जब कि इसके पूर्व सर्दी नवम्बर माह से लेकर मार्च तक पड़ती थी। पहले बरसात मई माह से अगस्त माह तक एक दो दिन के अंतर पर होती थी, कभी कभी सितम्बर में भी बारिश हो जाती थी। किन्तु पिछले 05 वर्षों से बरसात के मौसम में मई व जून में बारिश कम हुयी है और अगस्त सितम्बर कुछ दिनों में अधिक बरसात हो रही है और फिर कई दिनों तक बारिश नहीं हुई जिससे सूखा की भी स्थिति बन गई। लोगों ने बताया कि 05 वर्ष पहले खरीफ के फसल में एक सिंचाई करनी पड़ती थी किन्तु इस बीच पिछले कुछ वर्षों में 2 से तीन बार सिंचाई करनी पड़ती है। इसी तरह गर्मी के मौसम में भी काफी बदलाव देखा जा रहा है। लोगों ने बताया कि पहले गर्मी मई व जून से लेकर अगस्त तक होती थी, किन्तु अब गर्मी मार्च के बाद से ही शुरू हो जाती है और सितम्बर तक रहती है।

विभिन्न सहभागी प्रक्रिया का उपयोग करते हुये विभिन्न माध्यमों से सम्पादित की गई गतिविधियों से प्राप्त सूचना एवं प्राथमिक आकड़ों के आधार पर जलवायुगत आपदा खतरा जोखिम प्रोफाइल में अपेक्षित सूचनाओं का संकलन किया गया ।

जोखिम विश्लेषण के आधार पर आपदाओं की सूची

- बाढ़ / जल-जमाव
- सूखा
- लू
- शीत लहर
- ओले पड़ना
- आधी-तूफान

इसी चर्चा को आगे बढ़ाते हुए इन आपदाओं के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाले संभावित जोखिमों, पड़ने वाले अनुमानित प्रभाव एवं उनसे प्रभावित लोगों , संसाधनों आदि के बारे में व्यापक जानकारी प्राप्त की गयी। इस दौरान यह ध्यान दिया गया कि सभी वर्गों जैसे सभी वार्ड से पुरुष, महिला, किशोरियों और महिलाओं की सक्रीय भागीदारी रहे एवं सभी को अपने विचार एवं समस्याए रखने का पर्याप्त अवसर मिले। चर्चा से प्राप्त जानकारी को एकीकृत रूप से निम्नवत प्रदर्शित किया गया है-

| क्र.स. | आपदा / खतरे | संभावित जोखिम क्षेत्र | संभावित जोखिम प्रभावित क्षेत्र | | | | प्रभाव को कम करने हेतु समुदाय के कदम |
|--------|------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------|------|---|---|
| | | | जोखिम | आबादी | घर | संसाधन | |
| 01 | बाढ़ और जल जमाव | कृषि | खरीफ की फसल में धान का नुकसान, बीमारियों व कीटों का प्रकोप अधिक तथा रबी के फसल जैसे गूँ , सरसो व मटर की बुवाई में देरी | सम्पूर्ण गांव | 1300 | 70 से 80 एकड़ धान की खेत में बाढ़ और जलजमाव | पानी की निकासी की व्यवस्था हेतु नालों एवं नहर के माध्यम से पानी को निचली सतह क्षेत्र में इकट्ठा करना। |
| | | आजीविका | स्थानीय स्तर पर मजदूरी का न मिलना | - | 550 | - | आस पास के शहरों में मजदूरी व देश के महानगरों में प्राइवेट नौकरी |
| | | पशुपालन | पशु उत्पाद का कम होना और पशु चारा की उपलब्धता का न होना व पशुओं में बीमारी | - | 750 | भैस , बकरी और गाय | पूर्व में पशुचारा की व्यवस्था करना और उसका भण्डारण करना |
| | | पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता | पेयजल का दूषित होना व जल-जनित बीमारी में वृद्धि तथा गांव में गंदगी व कूड़ा-कचरा का फैल जाना । | सम्पूर्ण गांव | 1420 | 15 सरकारी हैण्डपम्प का पानी दूषित और सड़क, नाली पर कूड़ा-कचरा का प्रभाव | घर के कचरों को आस पास खुली जगह व तालाबों अथवा गड्ढों में डाला जाता है। जिससे आस आस गंदगी है। |
| | | स्वास्थ्य | जल-जनित बीमारियों जैसे डायरिया, टाइफाइड, फोड़ा-फुंसी व दस्त का होना | सम्पूर्ण गांव | 1420 | हर घर से 2 से 3 लोग प्रभावित | - |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---------------------|--|---------------|------|--|--|
| | | सामाजिक सुरक्षा | बुजुर्ग, बच्चे, गर्भवती महिलाएँ, दिव्यांग व बीमार व्यक्ति के साथ जोखिम होने का खतरा होना | सम्पूर्ण गांव | 1420 | आवागमन बाधित, सड़क टूटना, रास्ते के अगल-बगल पानी से भरा गडढा होना। | सामुदायिक सहभागिता के साथ सहयोग व मदद |
| 02 | सूखा | कृषि | धान की उपज प्रभावित होती और सिंचाई से खेती में लागत वृद्धि | सम्पूर्ण गांव | 1300 | 300 एकड़ फसल पर प्रभाव | सिंचाई की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करते हैं। |
| | | पशुपालन | जानवरों को चारा का संकट, उत्पादन कम होना | पूरा गांव | 650 | भैस, गाय व बकरी | - |
| | | पेयजल व जल स्रोत | जल स्रोतों का सूख जाना व हैण्डपम्प का जलस्तर नीचे जाना व संकट | पूरा गांव | 1420 | 15 हैण्डपम्प व 2 तालाब तथा 20 गडढे | - |
| 03 | लू | स्वास्थ्य | मानव एवं जानवरों को लू लगना व बीमार होना। | पूरा गांव | 1420 | मानव व जानवर | - |
| 04 | शीत लहर | कृषि | शीतलहर से फसलों को नुकसान व उत्पादन पर प्रभाव | पूरा गांव | 1300 | खेत | पारम्परिक तरीकों जिसमें राख आदि का छिड़काव व पुआल डालना। |
| | | स्वास्थ्य | मानव व जानवरों ठंड लगना | पूरा गांव | 1420 | - | - |
| 05 | ओलावृष्टि व आधी-तूफान | कृषि व भौतिक संसाधन | फसलों का पूर्ण क्षति, उत्पादन पर प्रभाव व संकट, भौतिक व प्राकृतिक संसाधन की क्षति | पूरा गांव | 1420 | फसलों का नष्ट होना, मकानों व पेड़-पौधे की क्षति | - |

ऐतिहासिक समय रेखा

आपदाओं एवं उसके प्रभाव को जानने के बाद समुदाय के साथ यह भी जानने का प्रयास किया गया कि ये आपदाएं इस ग्राम पंचायत को कब से प्रभावित कर रही हैं। इस क्रम में इन आपदाओं का ऐतिहासिक समयरेखा जानने का प्रयास किया गया, जिसमें समुदाय ने माना कि बाढ़ और सूखा एक ऐसी आपदा है जो कि एक दो साल के अन्तराल पर लगातार प्रभावित कर रही है। हाल ही के कुछ वर्षों में लू, शीतलहर, ओलावृष्टि और आधी-तूफान का भी प्रकोप ग्राम पंचायत के समुदाय को झेलना पड़ रहा है। जिसका सबसे अधिक प्रभाव उनके आजीविका व खेती पर पड़ रहा है। ओलावृष्टि व आधी तूफान से ज्यादातर रबी की फसल में गेहूँ, सरसों, मटर, आलू आदि नुकसान होता है।

आपदाओं का ऐतिहासिक घटनाक्रम व सम्बन्धित जानकारी निम्नवत है-

| क्र.सं. | वर्ष | घटनाक्रम/आपदा | घटनाओं के कारण | मृतकों की संख्या | प्रभावित क्षेत्र | आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण के लिए उठाये गये कदम |
|---------|--------------|-----------------|---|------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 01 | 1988 2020 | बाढ़ और जल-जमाव | अत्यधिक व असामयिक बरसात इसके अलावा गांव के पास नदी, | 0 | लगभग 300 एकड़ में धान के फसल | स्थानीय स्तर पर जल निकासी की व्यवस्था |

| | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------|-----------|--|---|---|--|
| | 2021 2022 | | नाला व नहर के पानी का जल स्तर बढ़ना । | | का नुकसान होता है। | करना और नालों व स्थानीय तालाबों व गड्ढों की सफाई । |
| 02 | 2018 2020 2022 | सूखा | बारिस कम हुई और जल संचयन क्षेत्रों पर अतिक्रमण व समुचित सफाई न होना। | 0 | सूखे से गांव का कुल 250 एकड़ धान का फसल नुकसान होता है। | तालाबों और गड्ढों की सफाई की गयी । स्वयं के स्तर पर मेडबन्दी का कार्य किया गया |
| 03 | 2018 2019 2022 | ओलावृष्टि | खराब मौसम | 0 | पूरे गांव के लोग 180 एकड़ फसल बर्बाद हो गयी | - |
| 04 | 2005 2010 2018 | आधी-तूफान | पहाड़ों पर अधिक वर्षा व खराब मानसून | 0 | 80 से 120 एकड़ की फसल नुकसान हो गयी | - |

मौसमी कलेण्डर

सामूदायिक सहभागिता के द्वारा मौसम के आधार पर आपदा कब आती है और कितने दिनों तक रहती है , मौसम में बदलाव यह देखने का प्रयास किया गया कि किस माह से किस माह तक सर्दी, गर्मी व बरसात रहती है। इसी तरह बीमारी व स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव सबसे अधिक कब रहता है और किस माह में फसल और उनमें लगने वाले रोग होते हैं के बारे में विस्तृत चर्चा की गयी। जिसे माहवार प्रत्येक घटक का मौसमी कलेण्डर तैयार किया गया।

● आपदाओं का मौसमी कलेण्डर

| आपदा | जन | फर | मार्च | अप्रैल | मई | जून | जुला | अग | सित | अक्ट | नव | दिस |
|-----------------|----|----|-------|--------|----|-----|------|----|-----|------|----|-----|
| बाढ़ और जल-जमाव | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| सूखा | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| लू | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| शीतलहर | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ओलावृष्टि | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| आधी-तूफान | | | | | | | | | | | | |

इस क्षेत्र में बाढ़ और उससे होने वाले जल जमाव की समस्या सबसे अधिक है जो कि जुलाई से लेकर सितम्बर तक रहती है। सूखा इस क्षेत्र के लिए दूसरी सबसे बड़ी समस्या है जो कि कम बारिस होने की स्थिति में होती है और इसकी सम्भावना अगस्त से लेकर अक्टूबर तक रहती है। इसी प्रकार लू मई से जुलाई अधिक रहती है। खेतों और मानव जीवन पर शीत लहर का प्रभाव दिसम्बर व जनवरी में सबसे अधिक रहता है। ओलावृष्टि असामयिक होता है जो जनवरी-फरवरी ,और अप्रैल में इसकी सम्भावना बनी रहती है। आधी तूफान मई और जून में अधिक रहता है। जिससे भौतिक व प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का नुकसान सबसे अधिक होता है।

- मौसम विश्लेषण एवं उनमें हुए बदलाव का मौसमी कलेण्डर

| मौसम | जन | फर | मार्च | अप्रैल | मई | जून | जुला | अग | सित | अक्ट | नव | दिस |
|-----------------|----|----|-------|--------|----|-----|------|----|-----|------|----|-----|
| सर्दी (पूर्व) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| सर्दी (वर्तमान) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| गर्मी (पूर्व) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| गर्मी (वर्तमान) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| बरसात (पूर्व) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| बरसात (वर्तमान) | | | | | | | | | | | | |

तालिका के अनुसार सर्दी पहले के अपेक्षा कम हुयी है पहले सर्दी नवम्बर से शुरू होकर मार्च तक रहती है परन्तु वर्तमान में सर्दी के मौसम में बदलाव आया है अब सर्दी देर नवम्बर से शुरू होती है और फरवरी में समाप्त हो जाती है। इस बीच गर्मी का समय बढ़ गया वर्तमान में गर्मी मार्च से सितम्बर तक रहती है जबकि पहले गर्मी मई से अगस्त रहती थी। बढ़ते तापमान के कारण जल स्रोत जल्द सूख जाते हैं। बरसात भी अब कम होने लगे है मुख्य रूप से वर्तमान में बरसात जुलाई से सितम्बर में होती है। कम समय में अधिक बरसात होने से बाढ़ एवं जल जमाव की स्थिति उत्पन्न होती है।

- बीमारी व स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति का मौसमी कलेण्डर

| मौसम | जन | फर | मार्च | अप्रैल | मई | जून | जुला | अग | सित | अक्ट | नव | दिस |
|----------------------|----|----|-------|--------|----|-----|------|----|-----|------|----|-----|
| सर्दी जुखाम व खाँसी | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| मलेरिया | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| टायफाइड | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| बुखार | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| फोड़-फुंसी | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| डायरिया व उल्टी दस्त | | | | | | | | | | | | |

इस तालिका में हम देख सकते हैं कि गांव की प्रमुख व सामान्य बीमारियां अधिकतर जून से लेकर सितम्बर के बीच सबसे अधिक हैं जिसमें सर्दी जुखाम, खाँसी, मलेरिया, टायफाइड, बुखार, फोड़ा-फुंसी आदि शामिल हैं। जल जमाव व बाढ़ भी इन दिनों में अधिक रहता है जो कि बीमारियों फैलाने का मुख्य कारण है।

- फसल व रोग का मौसमी कलेण्डर

| फसल व रोग | जन | फर | मार्च | अप्रैल | मई | जून | जुला | अग | सित | अक्ट | नव | दिस |
|--|----|----|-------|--------|----|-----|------|----|-----|------|----|-----|
| खरीफ (घान) फसल चक्र | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| रोग /आपदा का प्रभाव | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| रबी फसल चक्र (गेहूँ,आलू,सरसो व मटर) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| रोग /आपदा का प्रभाव | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| जायद फसल चक्र (लतादार सब्जियाँ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| रोग / आपदा का प्रभाव | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

यहाँ पर खरीफ में धान की खेती होती है जो कि जून से अक्टूबर तक रहती है। इसमें लगने वाले रोग व कीट अगस्त से अक्टूबर में अधिक होता है। जैसे झुलसा, गंधी, माहो आदि अधिक लगते हैं जिसके बचाव के लिए किसान दवा का छिड़काव जैसे कावेन्डाजिम, फयूराडान, ब्यूटाक्लोर का उपयोग करते हैं। रबी की फसल में गेहूँ, आलू, सरसों, मटर नवम्बर से मार्च/अप्रैल के मध्य तैयार होता है। इसमें रोग व कीट दिसम्बर से फरवरी में अधिक लगते हैं। इसके लिए किसान अधिकतर मैकोजेब, फयूराडान व सल्पोसल्फयूरान का छिड़काव करते हैं। जायद की फसल यहाँ कम होती है जो कि फरवरी से जून के मध्य लगाया जाता है इसमें आपदा का प्रभाव सबसे अधिक अप्रैल से जून में गर्मी के मौसम में रहता है।

आपदाओं का प्राथमिकीकरण

विभिन्न आपदा समुदाय को सर्वाधिक प्रभावित कर रही है और उससे उत्पन्न समस्याओं पर प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कार्य करने की जरूरत है, इसे जानने के लिए समुदाय के साथ सहभागी से चर्चा कर एक मैट्रिक्स तैयार किया गया। इस मैट्रिक्स में लोग, जानवर, खेती, आजीविका, पशुचारा, मकान, सड़क आदि पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों को देखा गया। इस हेतु समुदाय को यह स्पष्ट किया गया कि इन सभी क्षेत्रों पर आपदाओं के पड़ने वाले प्रभावों को पूर्व अनुभवों पर देखें और 01 से 10 के बीच में कोई संख्या प्राथमिकता के लिए प्रदर्शित करें। यह ध्यान रखें कि सबसे कम प्रभाव पड़ने के लिए 01 और सबसे अधिक प्रभाव के लिए 10 नम्बर प्रदर्शित करना है। समुदाय से प्राप्त सूचनाओं के आधार पर निम्न तालिका तैयार की गयी—

| आपदा | प्रभाव का क्षेत्र | | | | | | | योग |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----|------|---------|---------|------|------|-----|
| | मानव | पशु | खेती | आजीविका | पशुचारा | मकान | सड़क | |
| बाढ़ और जल-जमाव | 10 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 57 |
| सूखा | 8 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| लू | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| शीत लहर | 6 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| ओलावृष्टि | 5 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 30 |
| आँधी-तूफान | 3 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 17 |

उपरोक्त तालिका के आधार पर यह स्पष्ट होता है कि **बाढ़ और सूखा** गांव वालों के लिए सबसे बड़ी और प्रमुख आपदा है। प्राप्त अंको के आधार पर ओलावृष्टि तीसरे, लू चौथे, शीत लहर पाँचवें और आँधी-तूफान छठवें स्थान पर प्रभावित करने वाली आपदा है। आगे चलकर उसी के आधार पर कार्ययोजना में कार्यों का प्राथमिकीकरण भी किया गया है।

नाजुकता विश्लेषण

नाजुकता विश्लेषण का यह भाग आपदा न्यूनीकरण के उद्देश्य से बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण भाग है। जिसमें यह स्पष्ट किया गया कि कि अलग अलग खतरे व आपदा से किस क्षेत्र में कौन कौन से वर्ग एवं समुदाय कितना और किस तरह से प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। और इसके लिये हमारे क्या संसाधन हैं। इस कड़ी में ग्राम पंचायत को आपदा की दृष्टि से सुरक्षित बनाने की दिशा में नाजुकता समुदाय, नाजुक संसाधन, स्थल आदि

को जानना अति आवश्यक था, इसे जानने के लिए पुनः समुदाय में उपस्थिति आशा, आगनबाड़ी व अन्य हितभागियों अथवा ग्रामीणों की मदद से नाजुकवर्ग, स्थल एवं आपदा के कारण प्रभावित होने वाले ग्राम पंचायत में स्थित संसाधनों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त की गई और उसे नीचे दर्शाया गया जो निम्नवत है-

| खतरा | घर / खेती | | नाजुक संवर्ग व उनकी संख्या | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|--|--------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| | | | लोग / समुदाय | | संसाधन | |
| | क्षेत्र | संख्या | वर्ग | संख्या | प्रकार | संख्या |
| बाढ़ और जल जमाव | खेती | सम्पूर्ण खेती | किसान | 1300 | नाला नहर नदी | 01 01 01 |
| | आजीविका | सम्पूर्ण गांव | आर्थिकरूप से कमजोर व मजदूर वर्ग | 1200 | पशु मजदूर दुकानदार | |
| | पेयजल | सम्पूर्ण गांव | पूरी आबादी | 1420 | हैण्डपम्प | 15 |
| | स्वच्छता एवं स्वास्थ्य | सम्पूर्ण गांव | बीमार वृद्ध दिव्यांग, बच्चे व महिलाएं | 1420 | नाली सम्पर्क मार्ग उपकेन्द्र | 35 22 01 |
| सूखा | खेती | सम्पूर्ण खेती | छोटे किसान | 750 | तालाब गडढे | 02 20 |
| | पेयजल | सम्पूर्ण गांव | पूरी आबादी | 1420 | हैण्डपम्प | 15 |
| ओलावृष्टि | फसल | सम्पूर्ण गांव | किसान | 1300 | - | - |
| | मकान | सम्पूर्ण गांव | क्वचे मकान वाले परिवार | 70 | - | - |

उपरोक्त नाजुकता विश्लेषण से स्पष्ट हुआ कि यद्यपि बाढ़ और सूखा का प्रभाव सबसे अधिक है और इसका प्रभाव गांव के अलग अलग वर्गों जैसे महिला, पुरुष, वृद्ध, दिव्यांग व बीमार व्यक्तियों व समुदाय पर पड़ता है और समस्त खेती मुख्य रूप से धान व गेहूँ और आजीविका प्रभावित होता है इसके अलावा उनके रहन-सहन, पेयजल और स्वास्थ्य और स्वच्छता के क्षेत्र पर भी इसका बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। खासतौर पर वह समुदाय व वर्ग जो कि आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर है और वे खेती के अलावा खेतिहर मजदूरी पर निर्भर रहते हैं, आपदा जैसी स्थितियों से उनकी आजीविका का संकट उत्पन्न हो जाता है।

क्षमता आकलन

आपदाओं के सन्दर्भ में गांव को सुरक्षित बनाने की दृष्टि से गांव स्वयं में कितना सक्षम है इसे जानने के लिए समुदाय के साथ मिलकर समग्र ग्राम का क्षमता आकलन किया गया। विशेषकर संसाधनों के सन्दर्भ में किये गये क्षमता आकलन को अलग अलग भागों में देखने का प्रयास किया गया, जिसमें गांव में उपलब्ध भौतिक एवं प्राकृतिक संसाधनों को सामाजिक मानचित्रण पर भी अंकित किया गया जब कि मानव संसाधन के बारे में समुदाय के साथ चर्चा कर सूचनाएं प्राप्त की गयी जो निम्न प्रारूप पर दर्शाया जा रहा है।

आपदा के समय सुबिधाओं व उपलब्ध संसाधनों का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान होता है। यह सुबिधाएं आपदा के प्रभाव को कम करने में काफी सहायक होती हैं। साथ ही यह भी आवश्यक है कि इन सुबिधाओं से समुदाय लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं या नहीं और ये सुबिधाएं समुदाय की पहुँच में कितना

उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त गांव के पास वित्तीय संसाधन भी उपलब्ध हैं। ग्राम पंचायत के पास वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 में उपलब्ध होने वाले संभावित वित्तीय संसाधनों के विवरण निम्न प्रकार होंगे-

| मद का नाम | 2022-23 में आवंटित धनराशि | 2023-24 के लिए संभावित धनराशि |
|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| राज्य वित्त आयोग | रु. 1622901.00 | रु. 2500000.00 |
| 15वां वित्त आयोग | रु. 2497453.00 | रु. 3500000.00 |

संसाधन मैट्रिक्स / सेवा -सुबिधा चित्रण

इसी क्रम में गांव से बाहर उपलब्ध सेवा एवं सुबिधा दाताओं की सूची तैयार की गयी, जिससे आपदा के दौरान इनकी मदद से आपदाओं के प्रभाव को कम किया जा सके। साथ ही आपदा पूर्व तैयारी एवं आपदा के बाद की स्थिति में इनका उपयोग किया जा सके एवं आवश्यकता पड़ने पर और अधिक क्षमता युक्त किया जा सके। संसाधन मैट्रिक्स से प्राप्त सूचनाओं को निम्न प्रारूप पर दर्शाया गया है-

संसाधनों की उपलब्धता एवं गांव से उसकी दूरी

| संसाधन विवरण | कुल संख्या | गांव से दूरी |
|---------------------------|------------|--------------|
| स्थानीय बाजार, चौराहा | 01 | 1.5 किमी |
| सहज सेवा केन्द्र | 05 | 1.5 किमी |
| ट्यब्वेल | 01 | 1.0 किमी |
| जिला अस्पताल | 01 | 09 किमी |
| रेलवे स्टेशन सिद्धार्थनगर | 01 | 08 किमी |
| इण्टर कालेज | 01 | 13 किमी |
| डिग्री कालेज | 01 | 13 किमी |
| पेट्रोल पम्प | 01 | 04 किमी |
| पावर हाउस | 01 | 12 किमी |
| राज्य मार्ग | 01 | 07 किमी |
| राष्ट्रीय मार्ग | 01 | 75 किमी |
| बैंक | 04 | 08 किमी |
| तहसील मुख्यालय | 01 | 08 किमी |
| जिला मुख्यालय | 01 | 08 किमी |

क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत कोडराग्रांट की कार्ययोजना का निर्माण

क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना बनाने हेतु सभी सहभागी अभ्यासों को पूरा करने के पश्चात क्षेत्र वार जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए समूह चर्चा की गयी। इस चर्चा के दौरान ही सभी क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले विभिन्न पहलुओं पर आधारित ग्राम पंचायत में वर्तमान स्थिति, उससे सम्बन्धित समस्याएँ, उन समस्याओं के निराकरण हेतु विशेष कार्ययोजना के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त की गयी। उपरोक्त सूचनाओं, तथ्यों एवं ग्रामीणों से चर्चा व विचार-विमर्श के बाद क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत के सुरक्षा एवं विकास के तहत क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत कार्य योजना तैयार किया गया, जिसमें आपदा जोखिम, उसके कारण व समाधान के बारे में संकलन कर तैयार किया गया जो निम्नवत है।

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|-----------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|
| | | तक 200 मीटर कच्ची सड़क को 2 फिट उंचा करना एवं आर सी सी निर्माण | | | | आयोग व मनरेगा |
| | सौर उर्जा का स्थापना | सौर उर्जा प्रकाश के लिए 200 घरों के छतों पर पैनल की स्थापना करना । | सभी टोले | 35 लाख | 7 माह | 15वां वित्त आयोग |
| | | अंसिचित क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करने हेतु पंचायत के मध्य उची जमीन पर सामुदायिक सौर उर्जा पम्प की स्थापना करना । | टिकरिया क्षेत्र | 75 लाख | 9 माह | 15वां वित्त आयोग |
| आजीविका / कृषि व पशुपालन | नर्सरी का निर्माण | समूह के माध्यम से पालीहाउस बनाकर नर्सरी का विकास करना | पंचायत क्षेत्र | 5 लाख | 6 माह | 15वां वित्त आयोग व मनरेगा |
| | कम्पोस्ट पिट का निर्माण | 80 वर्मी और 40 नाडेप पिट का निर्माण | सभी टोले में | 10 लाख | 9 माह | 15वां वित्त आयोग |
| | पशु आश्रय स्थल का निर्माण करना | बेसहारा व छुट्टा पशुओं का स्थायी आश्रय स्थल का निर्माण करना | पंचायत क्षेत्र | 75 लाख | 9 माह | 15वां वित्त आयोग |
| | खेती के तकनीकी शिक्षा जैसे जैविक खेती, स्थायी खेती आदि पर आधारित जागरूकता कार्यक्रम | जैविक उर्वरक एवं कीटनाशक तैयार करना, स्थायी खेती पद्धति अपनाने की प्रक्रिया से जोड़ना, आपदा पूर्व तैयारी व स्थानीय प्रबन्धन | ग्राम पंचायत | 50 हजार | 6 माह | ग्राम निधि |

क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट मॉडल

क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत बनाने के लिए निम्न पांच विन्दुओं पर विशेष रूप से समुदाय के द्वारा विशेष रूप से केन्द्रित किया गया जिससे कि अपने ग्राम पंचायत को क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट बनाने में मदद मिल सके -

1. मौसम केन्द्रित -

- मौसम के पूर्वानुमान व सम्भावनाओं के सम्बन्ध में ग्रामीणों खासतौर पर जोखिमपूर्ण स्थितियों में जीवन यापन कर रहे परिवारों की समय समय पर क्षमता निर्माण करना जिससे मौसम में हो रहे बदलाव व उसके प्रभाव को पूर्व तैयारी के द्वारा कम कर सके।
- मौसम सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित कृषि सलाहकार का नियोजन करना।
- जलवायु अनुकूल फसलों को बढ़ावा देना जिससे खरीफ, रबी व जायद में इसके अनुरूप फसलों का चयन कर आपदा विशेषकर बाढ़ व सूखा से हो रहे नुकसान को कम कर सके।

2. जल केन्द्रित –

- विभिन्न तरीकों से वर्षाजल का संचयन करना जिससे जल का संरक्षण किया जा सके। और भूमि के जल स्तर में वृद्धि लाने में सहायक हो सके।
- जल संसाधनों की बेहतर सफाई व गहरा कर पानी की ठहराव को लम्बे समय के इस्तेमाल के लिए रोकना। जिससे सूखे की स्थिति में उसका उपयोग सिंचाई व पशुओं के पीने आदि में किया जा सके।
- बेकार घर से निकले पानी व मलजल का उपयोग खेती व पोषण वाटिका में करना और किसानों को पोषण वाटिका के लिये बढ़ावा देना।
- सिंचाई में नई तकनीकी फुबारा विधि को अपनाना जिससे सिंचाई में लागत के साथ जल की खपत कर किया जा सके।

3. कृषि केन्द्रित

- विभिन्न तकनीकियों के द्वारा जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देना , पारम्परिक खेती के महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं जैसे मिश्रित खेती , फसल चक्र, लघु सिंचाई साधनों का उपयोग करना। रसायन के प्रयोग में सूक्ष्म खुराक की आपूर्ति के लिये नई तकनीकी का उपयोग करना।
- दलहनी फसलों को बढ़ावा देना जिससे मिट्टी में उर्वरा शक्ति की वृद्धि किया जा सके उसके अलावा सिंचाई में जल की खपत व खर्च को कम किया जा सके।
- पालीहाउस तकनीकी से सब्जी की खेती व पौध के नर्सरी का विकास करना। और अधिक से अधिक वृक्षारोपण के लिये बढ़ावा देना।
- नदी क्षेत्र में साइफन का निर्माण कर बाढ़ एवं जल जमाव की प्रमुख समस्या को जल निकासी की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करना जिससे धान की खेती पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का कम किया सके।



टीम का नाम – श्री धर्मन्द्र कुमार

श्री प्रभाकर मिश्रा

श्री संदीप श्रीवास्तव

संस्था का नाम – शोहरतगढ़ एन्वायरन्मेन्टल सोशायटी

Annexure IV: Estimating Targets and Costs

Enhancing Green Spaces and Biodiversity

| Suggested Actions | Broad Guidelines to decide targets of various activities (can be subject to change based on Gram Panchayat context) | Calculation/formula for estimating quantitative target | Sequestration potential/ emissions avoided |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|
| a) Plantation activities | <p>Phase 1: Similar to current level of plantation activities that the GP does (to be asked during consultation with the Pradhan)</p> <p>Phase 2: Increase plantation targets by 1500-2000 based on availability of land</p> <p>Phase 3: Further increase target by 1500-2000 based on availability of land</p> | <p>Tree plantation (preparation, sapling, labour, etc.)⁸⁷ = ₹70 per tree (saplings are also available at no cost from DoEFCC, GoUP)</p> <p>Tree Guards (metal)⁸⁸ = ₹1,200 per unit</p> <p>Maintenance of plantations: 1.5 lakh/ha</p> | <p>Sequestration potential estimated based on teak species - 5.6 to 10 tCO₂e sequestered per tree</p> <p>Plantation density for agro forestry is considered 100 trees/ha</p> |
| b) Arogya van | <p>For a GP with area less than 300-400 ha, one Arogya van can be suggested with 0.1 ha area</p> <p>For a GP with area of around 1000 ha, one Arogya van can be suggested with an area of 0.2- 0.5 ha based on availability of land</p> | | |
| c) Agro-forestry | <p>(Can be subjective and agro-forestry activities can be started from Phase 1)</p> <p>Phase 2: 40 % of total agricultural land; with +100 trees planted per hectare</p> <p>Phase 3: Remaining agricultural land; with + 100 trees planted per hectare</p> | <p>Cost of agroforestry⁸⁹ = ₹40,000/hectare⁹⁰</p> | |

87 Cost as per plantation guidelines and inputs from GPs

88 Cost as per market rates

89 Cost as per Sub-mission on Agroforestry Guidelines, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture

90 <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s42535-022-00348-9>

Sustainable Agriculture

| Suggested Actions | Broad Guidelines to decide targets of various activities (can be subject to change based on Gram Panchayat context) | Calculation/formula for estimating quantitative target | Sequestration potential/ emissions avoided |
|--|---|--|--|
| a) Micro irrigation- drip and sprinkler irrigation | <p>Phase 1: 30% of total agricultural land to be covered</p> <p>Phase 2: 70% of total agricultural land to be covered</p> <p>Phase 3: 100% of total agricultural land to be covered</p> | ₹1 lakh per ha | |
| b) Construction of bunds | <p>Phase 1: 50% of total agricultural land to be covered</p> <p>Phase 2: 100% of total agricultural land to be covered</p> <p>Phase 3: Maintenance of bunds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bunding is done on periphery of agricultural fields - Farmers in GP have land holdings of various sizes <p>Assumption: all fields are square</p> | 1m of bunding ⁹¹ = ₹150 | |
| c) Construction of farm ponds | <p>Phase 1: 5-10 ponds</p> <p>Phase 2: 15- 20 ponds</p> <p>Phase: More if required + Maintenance of ponds</p> <p>Capacity of 1 farm pond= 300 m³</p> <p>Depends on number of large farms in GP + requirement of ponds (based on conversation with Pradhan)</p> | Construction of 1 farm pond ⁹² = ₹90,000 | |

91 Cost as per inputs received from GPs in HRVCA

92 Cost as per inputs received from GPs in HRVCA

| Suggested Actions | Broad Guidelines to decide targets of various activities (can be subject to change based on Gram Panchayat context) | Calculation/formula for estimating quantitative target | Sequestration potential/ emissions avoided |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| d) Transition to natural farming | <p>Phase 1: 15% of total agricultural land to be covered</p> <p>Phase 2: 40% of total agricultural land to be covered</p> <p>Phase 3: 100% of total agricultural land to be covered</p> | <p>A. Training & demonstration (3 sessions): ₹60,000</p> <p>B. Certification (based on expert consultation): ₹33,000</p> <p>C. Introduction of cropping system- organic seed procurement; planting nitrogen harvesting plants: > Cost per acre = ₹2,500</p> <p>D. Integrated manure management - Procuring liquid bio fertiliser & its application; Procuring liquid biopesticide & its application; Natural pest control mechanism set up; Phosphate rich organic manure: > Cost per acre= ₹2,500</p> <p>E. Calculation (cost of transition per acre)= (a)+(b)+(c)+(d) = ₹1,00,000</p> <p>Total Cost⁹³: Area (ha)*2.471*Calculation done in (e) [Area (ha)*2.471*1,00,000 = ₹2,47,100]</p> | |

93 UP State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA_Tariff_20March.pdf (apeda.gov.in)) and National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) Guidelines

Management and Rejuvenation of Water Bodies

| Suggested Actions | Broad Guidelines to decide targets of various activities (can be subject to change based on Gram Panchayat context) | Calculation/formula for estimating quantitative target | Sequestration potential/ emissions avoided |
|--|--|---|--|
| <p>a) Promoting Rainwater Harvesting (RwH) Structures</p> | <p>Phase I: Installation of rainwater harvesting structures (RwH) in all PRI buildings + recharge pits (as recommended in HRVCA)</p> <p>Phase II: Installation of RwH structures in residential buildings above a plot size of 1500 sq. ft. + Additional recharge pits + Incorporating RwH system in all new buildings</p> <p>Phase III: Installation of RwH structures in residential buildings 1000 sq.ft.+ Incorporating RwH system in all new buildings</p> | <p>Cost of 1 rainwater harvesting structure with 10 m³ capacity⁹⁴ = ₹35,000</p> <p>Cost of 1 recharge pit⁹⁵ = ₹35,000</p> | |
| <p>b) Maintenance of Water Bodies (Cost not to be double counted if these plantations are a part of the overall green space enhancement initiative as mentioned above)</p> | <p>Phase 1: Cleaning, desilting & fencing of water bodies + Tree plantations (1000) around periphery of water bodies (along with tree guards)</p> <p>Phase 2: Additional 100 tree plantations (along with tree guards) around water bodies + continued maintenance of water bodies</p> <p>Phase 3: Continued maintenance of water bodies</p> | <p>Approximate Cost⁹⁶:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restoration (cleaning, desilting, increase in catchment area, etc.) of 1 pond = ₹ 7Lakhs 2. Construction of 1 Retention Pond (300 m³ capacity) = ₹7 Lakhs 3. Tree plantation with tree guard = ₹1,200 per unit 4. Maintenance Cost: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1 Pond/water body = ₹3,75,000 b. 1 Retention Pond = ₹50,000 c. Tree with tree guard = ₹20 per unit | |

94 Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting Guidelines, Indian Standards (IS 15797:2008)

95 Cost as per inputs received from GPs in HRVCA

96 Cost as per inputs received from GPs in HRVCA

| Suggested Actions | Broad Guidelines to decide targets of various activities (can be subject to change based on Gram Panchayat context) | Calculation/formula for estimating quantitative target | Sequestration potential/ emissions avoided |
|---|--|--|--|
| c) Enhancing Drainage and Sewage Infrastructure | <p>Phase 1: Cleaning & desilting of existing drains + enhancing drainage infrastructure (construction of new drains)</p> <p>Phase 2 & 3: Continued activities carried out in Phase 1</p> | Refer mostly to the costs provided in the HRVCA | |

Sustainable and Enhanced Mobility

| Suggested Actions | Broad Guidelines to decide targets of various activities (can be subject to change based on Gram Panchayat context) | Calculation/formula for estimating quantitative target | Sequestration potential/ emissions avoided |
|---|--|--|--|
| a) Enhancing Existing Road Infrastructure | <p>Phase I: Road elevation works + Road RCC/interlocking works</p> <p>Phase II & III: Continued maintenance of roads</p> | Cost per km of road upgradation/repair : ₹50,00,000 per km | |
| b) Enhancing Intermediate Public Transport (IPT) | E-autorickshaws as per inputs on requirement of GP | Cost of 1 e-autorickshaws: ~ ₹3,00,000 Available subsidy: up to ₹12,000 per vehicle | |
| c) Facility to Hire E-tractors & E-goods Vehicles | <p>Phase 1: Promote electric alternatives of diesel tractors and goods transport vehicles + sensitising farmers about long-term benefits of e-vehicles</p> <p>Phase 2 & 3: Continued sensitisation</p> | Cost of 1 e-tractor= ₹6,00,000 Cost of 1 commercial e-vehicle= ₹5 to 10 lakhs | |

Sustainable Solid Waste Management

| Suggested Actions | Broad Guidelines to decide targets of various activities (can be subject to change based on Gram Panchayat context) | Calculation/formula for estimating quantitative target | Sequestration potential/ emissions avoided |
|--|--|---|--|
| <p>a) Establishing a waste management system</p> | <p>Phase 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coverage of 100% households under GP's door-to-door waste collection system b. Provision for Electric Garbage Vans to collect 100% of existing waste generated c. Installation of waste bins d. Building partnership with other stakeholders (SHGs, local scrap dealers, local businesses, and MSMEs) | <p>Total waste generated = Primary data, if not available, take average per capita waste generated in the GP as approximately 80 g per day;</p> <p>biodegradable/organic waste - 58%</p> <p>non-biodegradable / inorganic waste - 42%</p> <p>No. of e-garbage Vans required⁹⁷ = Total waste generated / capacity of each van (310 kg)</p> <p>No. of waste bins = from HRVCA or can be estimated by identifying strategic locations (PRI buildings, public buildings, parks, etc.)</p> | |
| | <p>Phase 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Installation of additional waste bins b. Provision for additional Electric Garbage Vans c. Maintenance of existing facilities/infrastructure d. Scaling up partnership | <p>Additional waste bins = from HRVCA or estimated by identifying strategic locations (PRI buildings, public buildings, parks, etc.)</p> | |

⁹⁷ Cost as per market rates

| Suggested Actions | Broad Guidelines to decide targets of various activities (can be subject to change based on Gram Panchayat context) | Calculation/formula for estimating quantitative target | Sequestration potential/ emissions avoided |
|--|---|---|--|
| | <p>Phase 3:</p> <p>a. Maintenance works</p> <p>b. Scaling up partnership</p> | <p>COST⁹⁸:</p> <p>1. 1 Electric Garbage Van = ₹95,000 to 1,00,000</p> <p>2. 1 waste bins/ containers⁹⁹ = ₹15,000</p> | |
| b) Improved Sanitation Management | <p>Phase I:</p> <p>a. Enhancing household toilet coverage</p> <p>b. Construction of toilets for disabled community</p> <p>Phase II & III:</p> <p>Increasing toilet coverage and maintenance of existing infrastructure</p> | <p>a. Cost of 1 twin pit toilet = ₹15,000 to ₹20,000</p> <p>b. Construction of toilets for disabled community= ₹1,00,000</p> | |
| c) Sustainable Management of organic waste | <p>Phase 1:</p> <p>a. Setting up Compost & vermi-compost pits through community involvement</p> <p>b. Partnership model between panchayat, community members and farmer groups for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. production & sale of compost 2. sale of agricultural waste | <p>Total biodegradable/ organic waste generated = Primary data</p> <p>Organic waste from houses, commercial shops, PRI buildings, public buildings and open spaces, etc. = xxx kg per day (as per primary data)</p> <p>Potential compost quantity (kg per day) which can be generated¹⁰⁰ = xxx kg/day of organic waste / 2</p> <p>Periodic composting of ___ kg per year of agricultural waste (as per primary data)</p> | |

98 Cost as per market rates

99 Cost as per SBM guidelines and inputs in HRVCA reports

100 [https://www.biocycle.net/connection-CO₂-math-for-compost-benefits/#:~:text=In%20the%20process%20of%20making%20compost%20the%20microbes,food%20waste%20turns%20into%2050%20kg%20of%20compost](https://www.biocycle.net/connection-CO2-math-for-compost-benefits/#:~:text=In%20the%20process%20of%20making%20compost%20the%20microbes,food%20waste%20turns%20into%2050%20kg%20of%20compost)

| Suggested Actions | Broad Guidelines to decide targets of various activities (can be subject to change based on Gram Panchayat context) | Calculation/formula for estimating quantitative target | Sequestration potential/ emissions avoided |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | <p>Phase II and III:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintenance and increasing compost pits capacity b. Scaling up partnership | <p>Cost¹⁰¹:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compost Pits cost reference: 30 vermicomposting and 15 Nadep compost pits = ₹4,50,000 2. Solid Waste Management Yard (for both organic and inorganic waste) cost¹⁰² reference: ₹35,00,000 | |
| d) Ban on single-use-plastics | <p>Phase 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Complete ban on Single Use Plastics b. Awareness, training, and capacity-building programs c. Leveraging RACE Campaign and LiFE Mission d. Partnership model between panchayat, women and SHGs | Engagement of 100 women in manufacturing | |
| | <p>Phase 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Continued Awareness, training, and capacity-building programs b. Increased engagement from this GP & nearby villages of women, SHGs, MSMEs & individual entrepreneurs | Additional 200 women | |
| | <p>Phase III:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Continued Awareness, training, and capacity-building programs b. Increased engagement from this GP & nearby villages of women, SHGs, MSMEs & individual entrepreneurs | Additional 300 women | |

101 Cost as per inputs received from GPs in HRVCA

102 Cost as per inputs received from GPs in HRVCA

Access to Clean, Sustainable, Affordable and Reliable Energy

| Suggested Actions | Broad Guidelines to decide targets of various activities (can be subject to change based on Gram Panchayat context) | Calculation/formula for estimating quantitative target | Sequestration potential/ emissions avoided |
|-------------------|---|--|---|
| a) Solar rooftops | <p>Phase 1: PRI buildings (Panchayat Bhawan, schools, anganwadi, PHC, CHC, CSC etc)</p> <p>Assumption- 70% of rooftop area is available for solar rooftop installation</p> | <p>Total rooftop capacity installed =</p> <p>50 sq.m. = 5 kW</p> <p>About 10 sq.m. area is required to set up 1 kWp grid connected rooftop solar system</p> <p>Annual clean electricity generated (in kWh) = installed capacity (kWp)*310 (sunny days)*24 (hrs)*0.18 (CUF)</p> <p>(calculate this for each PRI building and add up for total)</p> <p>Installed capacity- from the above website</p> <p>Total installed capacity= Panchayat Bhawan+ School 1+ School 2.... + any other PRI buildings</p> <p>Cost per kWh= ₹50,000¹⁰³</p> <p>No. of units of clean electricity generated per day= Electricity generated/365</p> | <p>Annual electricity generated (kWh)* 0.82/ 1000= _____ tonnes of CO₂</p> |

¹⁰³ Cost as per MNRE and current market rates

| Suggested Actions | Broad Guidelines to decide targets of various activities (can be subject to change based on Gram Panchayat context) | Calculation/formula for estimating quantitative target | Sequestration potential/ emissions avoided |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | <p>Phase 2 & 3: Households Assumption- 70% of rooftop area is available for solar rooftop installation Installed capacity taken to be 3 kWp</p> <p>Phase 2: 40% of total pucca houses to install</p> <p>Phase 3: 100% of total pucca houses to install</p> | <p>Average Installed capacity per HH= 3 kWp</p> <p>Total capacity installed at HH level= No. of HH * 3 kWp</p> <p>Annual clean electricity generated (in kWh)=Total capacity installed at HH level (kWp) *310 (sunny days)*24 (hrs)*0.18 (CUF)</p> <p>Cost per kWh= ₹50,000¹⁰⁴</p> <p>No. of units of clean electricity generated per day= Annual Electricity generated/ 365</p> | |
| b) Agro-photovoltaic Installation | <p>Phase 2: 25 % of suitable agricultural area</p> <p>Phase 3: 50% of suitable agricultural area</p> <p>Suitable agri area- area under legumes & vegetables (keep the value under 10 ha)</p> | <p>250 kWp installed per hectare</p> <p>Total capacity installed = Area (ha) * 250 kWp</p> <p>Annual clean electricity generated (in kWh)=Total capacity installed (kWp) *310 (sunny days)*24 (hrs)*0.18 (CUF)</p> <p>Cost per kWh= ₹1 lakh¹⁰⁵</p> <p>No. of units of clean electricity generated per day= Annual Electricity generated/ 365</p> | |

104 Cost as per MNRE and current market rates

105 Cost as per market rate of installation

| Suggested Actions | Broad Guidelines to decide targets of various activities (can be subject to change based on Gram Panchayat context) | Calculation/formula for estimating quantitative target | Sequestration potential/ emissions avoided |
|-------------------|---|--|---|
| c) Solar pumps | <p>Phase 1: 50% of diesel pumps replaced</p> <p>Phase 2: 100% of diesel pumps replaced</p> <p>Phase 3: 100% solarisation of grid connected electric pumps</p> | <p>Installed capacity = 5.5 kWh per pump</p> <p>Total installed capacity= No.of pumps replaced * 5.5 kWh</p> <p>Annual clean electricity generated= Total installed capacity (kWh) *310 (days)*24 (hrs)*0.18 (CUF)</p> <p>No. of units of clean electricity generated per day= Annual Electricity generated/ 365</p> <p>Cost per pump = ₹3 to ₹5 lakhs¹⁰⁶</p> | <p>Diesel consumption avoided= 390 litres/ per/ year</p> <p>Total diesel consumption avoided per year= No.of pumps replaced * 390</p> <p>Emissions avoided= 1.05 tonnes CO₂e per pump per year</p> |
| d) Clean cooking | <p>Phase 1: 25% of households having cattle to install biogas + 25% of households in the top income groups to have solar induction cookstoves + 50% of households that currently use biomass to have improved <i>chulhas</i></p> <p>Phase 2: 50% of households having cattle to install biogas + 50% of households in the top income groups to have solar induction cookstoves + 100% of households that currently use biomass to have improved <i>chulhas</i></p> <p>Phase 3: 100% of households having cattle to install biogas + 100% of households in the top income groups to have solar induction cookstoves</p> | <p>Cost for 1 biogas plant= ₹50,000 for 2 to 3 m³ biogas plant</p> <p>Cost for 1 for double burner solar cookstove without battery= ₹45,000</p> <p>Cost for 1 improved <i>chulhas</i>= ₹3,000¹⁰⁷</p> | |

106 Cost as per market rates and PMKSY guidelines

107 Costs as per market rates

| Suggested Actions | Broad Guidelines to decide targets of various activities (can be subject to change based on Gram Panchayat context) | Calculation/formula for estimating quantitative target | Sequestration potential/ emissions avoided |
|------------------------------|---|---|--|
| e) Energy Efficient Fixtures | <p>Phase 1: All PRI buildings to replace all fixtures and fans with energy efficient fixtures and fans + All HH to replace 1 incandescent/CFL bulb with LED bulb or 1 fluorescent tube lights with LED tube light</p> <p>Phase 2: All incandescent/CFL bulbs replaced with with LED bulb & all fluorescent tube lights replaced with LED tube light + 1 conventional fan replaced with EE fan in all HH</p> <p>Phase 3: All fans in all HH to be replaced with EE fans</p> | <p>Cost of 1 LED bulb= ₹70</p> <p>Cost of 1 LED tubelight= ₹220</p> <p>Cost of 1 EE fan= ₹1,110¹⁰⁸</p> | |
| f) Solar streetlights | Based on inputs from Pradhan High-mast solar street light-1 (or more as per requirement) for each PRI building, pond/ lake, green space/parks/ playground/ gardens/ arogya van | <p>Cost of 1 high-mast= ₹50,000</p> <p>Cost of 1 solar LED street light= ₹10,000¹⁰⁹</p> | |

Enhancing Livelihoods and Green Entrepreneurship

| Suggested Actions | Broad Guidelines to decide targets of various activities (can be subject to change based on Gram Panchayat context) | Calculation/formula for estimating quantitative target | Sequestration potential/ emissions avoided |
|---|---|---|--|
| a) Construction & Renting out of Solar-powered Cold Storage | Setting up of cold storage | <p>Capacity : 1 unit = 5 - 10 metric tonnes based on production of vegetables and fruits/ and/or milk and milk products</p> <p>Cost: ₹8-15 lakh per unit¹¹⁰</p> | |

108 Costs as per UJALA scheme guidelines by Ministry of Power (<https://static.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/specificdocs/documents/2022/jun/doc202261464801.pdf>)

109 Costs as per market rates

110 Costs as per market rates

Annexure V: Relevant SDGs & Targets

SDG 2: Zero Hunger



Target 2.3: Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

Target 2.a; Article 10.3.e: Development of sustainable irrigation programmes

SDG 3: Good Health and Well being



Target 3.3: End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

Target 3.9: Substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation



Target 6.1: Achieve universal and equitable access to drinking water

Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

Target 6.4: Substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals

Target 6.5: Implement integrated water resources management at all levels

Target 6.8: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities

Target 6.a: Expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

SDG 7: Affordable & Clean Energy



Target 7.1: Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

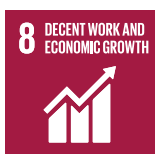
Target 7.2: Increase share of renewable energy in energy mix

Target 7.3: Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

Target 7.a: Enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

Target 7.b: Expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries in accordance with their respective programmes of support.

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth



Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

SDG 9: Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure



Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities



Target 11.2: Safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all

Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



Target 12.2: Achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international

frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

Target 12.8: By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

SDG 13: Climate Action



Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

SDG 15: Life on Land



Target 15.1: Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

Target 15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

Target 15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

Target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitats, halt loss of biodiversity

Target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies

Annexure VI: Suitable Species for Plantation Activities

Timber Trees

| Name of plants | Family | Local names | Uses/ Medicinal properties |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--|
| <i>Acacia nilotica</i> | Fabaceae | Babul | It is used for such products as bodies and wheels of carts, instruments and tools |
| <i>Ficus religiosa</i> | Moraceae | Peepal | Has medicinal properties and religious value |
| <i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss. | Meliaceae | Neem | All parts of the neem tree- leaves, flowers, seeds, fruits, roots and bark have been used traditionally for treatment. The wood is ideal for furniture, both strong and termite resistant. |
| <i>Tectona grandis</i> | Lamiaceae | Sagaun | It is used in the manufacture of outdoor furniture and boat decks |
| <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> | Fabaceae | Sheesham | It has several applications in aircraft and marine plywood, as charcoal for heating and cooking food, creating musical instruments etc |
| <i>Madhuca longifolia</i> | Sapotaceae | Mahua | It provides quality timber wood for various uses |
| <i>Shorea robusta</i> | Dipterocarpaceae | Sal | It is used for railway sleepers, ship-building, and bridges. |
| <i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> | Lauraceae | Indian bay leaf | It helps manage various health issues and used in cooking. |

Fruits and Wild Food Plants

| Name of plants | Family | Local names | Uses/ Medicinal properties |
|--|---------------|--------------------------|--|
| <i>Mangifera indica</i> | Anacardiaceae | Aam, Mango | All parts are used in traditional treatments |
| <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> | Moraceae | Kathahal, Jackfruit | The timber is used for furniture. Many parts of the plant, including the bark, roots, leaves, and fruits, are known for their medicinal properties in traditional and folk medicine. |
| <i>Psidium guajava</i> | Myrtaceae | Guava, Amrood | It is a common and popular traditional remedy for various gastric ailments |
| <i>Agaricus campestris</i> L | Agaricaceae | Dharti Ka Phool | A type of mushroom |
| <i>Alangium salvifolium</i> (L.f.) Wang | Alangiaceae | Dhera, Ako | Ripe fruits are eaten |
| <i>Amorphophallus paeoniifolius</i> Dennst | Araceae | Elephant foot, Zimi Kand | Eaten as vegetable. |
| <i>Crotolaria juncea</i> L. | Fabaceae | Sanai | Light boiled buds eaten as vegetable. |
| <i>Manilkara hexandra</i> (Roxb) Dub | Sapoataceae | Khirini | The fruits are made into pickles & sauces. |
| <i>Eugenia jambolana</i> | Myrtaceae | Jamun | The root, leaves, fruits and bark have numerous medicinal properties |
| <i>Aegle marmelos</i> | Rutaceae | Bael | The unripe fruit, root, leaf, and branch are used to make medicine. |
| <i>Morus rubra</i> | Moraceae | Mulberry | Mulberries can be eaten raw and are also used to make jams, pies etc. They also have medicinal properties |

Trees with Medicinal Properties

| Name of plants | Family | Local names | Uses/ Medicinal properties |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------|---|
| <i>Withania somnifera</i> | Solanaceae | Ashwagandha | It is useful for different types of diseases |
| <i>Bacopa monnieri</i> | Plantaginaceae | Brahmi | It is used to manage different respiratory ailments |
| <i>Andrographis paniculata</i> | Acanthaceae | Kalmegh | It helps to boost immunity and is used to manage the symptoms of the common cold, sinusitis and allergies |
| <i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> | Apocynaceae | Sarpagandha | It is used for the treatment of many different ailments. |

Endangered Trees with Medicinal Properties

| Name of plants | Family | Local names | Uses/ Medicinal properties |
|------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Acorus calamus L.</i> | Araceae | Bach, Bal, Ghorbach | A useful ethnomedicinal plants for curing bronchitis, cough, and cold |
| <i>Asparagus adscendens Roxb.</i> | Liliaceae | Satavar | Helps in treating conditions related to hormone imbalance |
| <i>Celastrus paniculatus Wild.</i> | Celastraceae | Umjain, Mujhani, Malkangani, Kakundan | Useful in the treatments of a variety of ailments |

Other Trees

| Name of plants | Family | Local names | Uses/ Medicinal properties |
|----------------------------|------------|--------------|---|
| <i>Populus ciliata</i> | Salicaceae | Semal, kapok | Its leaves are used for animal fodder and herbal teas |
| <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> | Myrtaceae | Tailapatra | Used in medicines to treat coughs and the common cold and also used to make essential oil |



NOTES

