





CLIMATE SMART GRAM PANCHAYAT ACTION PLAN



Purwa Gram Panchayat

Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change









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Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Government of Uttar Pradesh





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संदेश

ग्राम पंचायतों को जलवायु सजग ग्राम पंचायत बनाने हेतु समर्पित क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत पुरवा, विकास खण्ड कछौना, जनपद हरदोई की कार्ययोजना हेतु संदेश लिखते हुए मुझे बहुत सम्मान का अनुभव हो रहा है। जैसा कि हम जलवायु परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों को देख रहे हैं, हमारे लिये 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 नाते जलवायु संबंधी चुनौतियों को कम करने और सतत् विकास को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती हैं। हमारा समुदाय, हमारा पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था सब आपस में जुड़े हुए है और हमारे लिये ऐसी रणनीतियों को अपनाना आवश्यक है, जो जलवायु से जुड़े जोखिमों को कम करती हों।

ग्राम पंचायतों हेतु तैयार यह कार्ययोजना जलवायु पर कार्य करने के प्रति हमारी प्रतिबद्धता है, जो पंचायत को क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट पंचायत बनाने के लिये एक मार्गदर्शक के रूप में कार्य करेगी।

में इस क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट कार्ययोजना निर्माण के लिये पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विमाग, उत्तर प्रदेश, तकनीकी सहयोगी वसुधा फाउंडेशन, नई दिल्ली, स्थानीय सहयोगी संस्था गोरखपुर एनवायरमेंट एक्शन ग्रुप (जी.ई.ए.जी), गोरखपुर तथा एच०सी०एल० फाउंडेशन को धन्यवाद करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि निर्मित कार्ययोजना ग्राम पंचायत को क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत बनने में सहयोगी होगी।

(मंगला प्रसाद सिंह) 15/02/24

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दिनांक.....

शुभ कामना संदेश

मानव गतिविधियों के कारण पृथ्वी की जलवायु में वर्तमान समय बहुत तेजी से वृद्धि हो रही है। यदि इसे अनियंत्रित छोड़ दिया गया तो मानव सभ्यता और पृथ्वी पर पारिस्थितिक तंत्र के लिए भविष्य में अभूतपूर्व खतरा पैदा करेगा।

मुझे जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है कि पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विमाग, उत्तर प्रदेश, तकनीकी सहयोगी वसुधा फाउंडेशन,नई दिल्ली, स्थानीय सहयोगी संस्था गोरखपुर एनवायरमेंट एक्शन ग्रुप (जी.ई.ए.जी), गोरखपुर तथा एच०सी०एल० फाउंडेशन के समन्वित प्रयास से क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत योजना विकसित की गयी है.। उक्त कार्ययोजना जलवायु परिवर्तन की चुनौतियों का सामना करना में उपयोगी सिद्ध होगी तथा आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए एक सामाजिक निवेश होगा। स्मार्ट और टिकाऊ प्रथाओं को बढावा देकर हमारा लक्ष्य एक ऐसा मॉडल तैयार करना है जो न केवल हमारी पर्यावरण की रक्षा करे बल्कि समुदाय के समग्र कल्याण को भी बढ़ाये।

आशा है कि यह कार्ययोजना हमारी ग्राम पंचायत में संवाद, सहयोग और क्रियान्वयन को प्रेरित करेगी । अतः क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट कार्ययोजना तैयार करने में अमूल्य योगदान के लिये हम इस कार्य में लगे हुए प्रबुद्धजनों एवं संस्थाओं का अभार व्यक्त करते हुए शुभकामनाएं व्यक्त करती हूँ।

(सौम्या गुजिरानी), मुख्य विकास अधिकारी, हरदोई।



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आभार

सर्वप्रथम आप सभी को प्रधान, ग्राम पंचायत पुरवा, जनपद हरदोई की ओर से सादर नमस्कार और अभिनंदन। मुझे आशा ही नहीं पूर्ण विश्वास है कि आप सभी स्वास्थ्य होंगे। मै 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 चुनौतियाँ 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। आंकडे एकत्र करने की प्रक्रिया को पंचायत में क्रियान्वित करने के लिये में स्थानीय सहयोगी संस्था गोरखपुर एनवायरभेंट एक्शन ग्रुप (जी.ई.ए.जी), गोरखपुर तथा एच०सी०एल० फाउंडेशन का तथा आंकड़ें 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 बढ़े और दूसरों के लिये उदाहरण स्थापित करें।

धन्यवाद !

 म्रशाल ≠ ग्राम पंचायत-पुरवा ति0 खण्ड-कछौना (हरदोई)

श्री छिबनाथ मौर्य ग्राम पंचायत पुरवा



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Executive Summary

The Purwa Gram Panchayat in the District of Hardoi lies in the Central Plains agro-climatic zone of Uttar Pradesh. The Climate Smart Gram Panchayat Action Plan of Purwa 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 Purwa is formulated in a manner that it can be easily and effectively integrated with the existing Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) of Purwa GP.

The action plan¹ captures the key demographic and socio-economic aspects, , key issues pertaining to the Central plains 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 Purwa 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 Purwa.

The GP has two revenue villages and six hamlets and 809 households with a total population² of 4,506 as reported during field surveys. The main economic activity

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 Purwa
- Identification of key issues: An exhaustive list of key developmental & environmental issues was identified through responses received in Survey Questionnaire & HRVCA.
- Carbon footprint estimation: Carbon footprint was estimated for key activities* in Purwa
- Proposed recommendations: Recommendations were developed for Purwa based on the environmental and climatic issues identified. These recommendations also take into account the prevailing agro-climatic characteristics of Central Plains. Additionally, sector-wise adaptation needs & mitigation potential of Purwa 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 & domestic wastewater.

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

² Census 2011 data notes: Total Population-4,228

is agriculture. A baseline assessment shows that Purwa GP has a carbon footprint of $\sim 3,599 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}^3$.

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

- Building resilience in the agriculture sector by adopting sustainable agricultural practices.
- Strengthening road and drainage infrastructure to reduce waterlogging and increase resilience.
- Harnessing Renewable Energy (RE) and energy efficiency solutions such as solar rooftop installations, solar-powered pumps, and energy efficient fixtures in households and public utilities amongst others.
- Diversifying livelihood options and creating opportunities for green jobs.

Taking in to account the vulnerable sectors, issues emerging from focus group discussions, field surveys, and ongoing activities in the GP, the recommendations have been proposed. The recommendations cover the thematic areas of agriculture, water, 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 (2024-2027), Phase II (2027-2030) & Phase III (2030-2035). 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 Purwa is formulated in a manner that it can be easily and effectively integrated with the existing Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) of Purwa GP.

CSGPAP will supplement and complement the Purwa 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 Purwa 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.

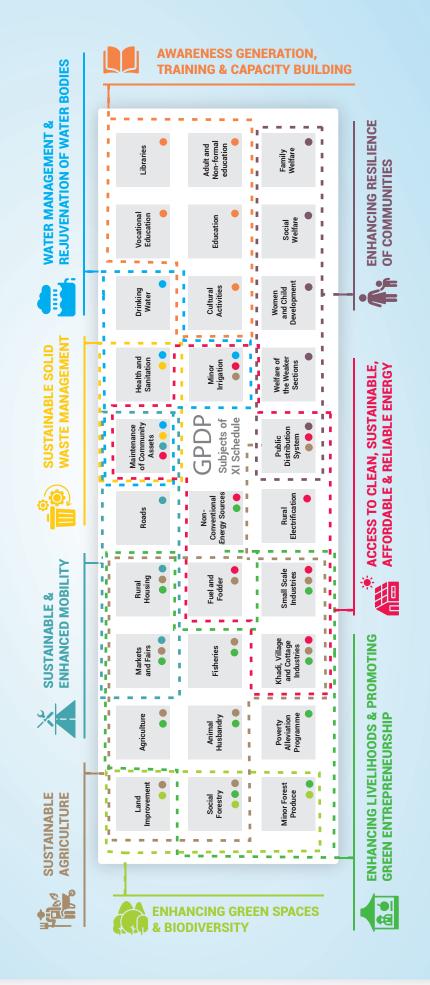
The total emissions avoided/mitigated through this plan is estimated to be over 7,038 tCO₂e/annum and the sequestration potential goes up to 1,91,200 tCO₂e over the next 20-25 years. The total cost estimated for the implementation of this plan across the three phases is approximately is Rs 64 crores (over 11 years), comprising of community investment, public finance, private finance and potential CSR funding. From this, 30-35 percent (approximately Rs. 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 UP has adopted an innovative approach of 'Panchayat-Private-Partnership' to engage CSRs and mobilize private finance. Further, the Panchayat-Private-Partnership (PPP) MoU between Purwa Gram Panchayat, Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and HCL Samuday paves way for CSR support in the GP.

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

CLIMATE SMART INTERVENTIONS



Climate Smart and Sustainable Gram Panchayats by 2035 Mainstreaming Climate Action with Development





Gram Panchayat Profile

Purwa

Purwa Gram Panchayat at a Glance*

| 0 | Location | Kachauna Block, Hardoi District | | |
|---------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|--|
| | Total Area ⁴ | 769 ha | | |
| | Composition | 2 Revenue Villages 6 Hamlets | | |
| 888 | Total Population⁵ | 4,506 | | |
| Q | No. of Males | 2,367 | | |
| | No. of Females | 2,139 | | |
| | Total Households ⁶ | 809 | | |
| Panchayat Infrastructure | | | | |
| | 5-Panchayat Bhawan, 4 Schools (3 Primary schools & 1 Junior High school) | | | |
| Primary Economic Activity | | | | |
| ₹ ₩ | Agriculture | | | |
| Land-Use | | | | |
| 431 ha Agriculture Land | | | | |
| TO Tha Agriculture Land | | | | |

Water Bodies



22 Ponds

1 Brook

20 Wells

Agro-climatic Zone⁷

- **Central Plains**
- Climatic conditions: Hot summers and cold winters with moderate rainfall
- Maximum Temperature: 45 °C
- Minimum Temperature: 5.5 °C
- Average Annual Rainfall: 863 mm
- Soil: Alluvial; PH Normal to slightly alkaline and organic matter in medium quantity
- Suitable crops: wheat and vegetables

Composite Vulnerability Index (CVI) of District⁸

High



Sectoral **Vulnerability** of District

- Water Vulnerability: Very High
- Forest Vulnerability: Very High
- Rural Development Vulnerability: Very High
- Agriculture Vulnerability: High
- Disaster Management Vulnerability: High
- Energy Vulnerability: High
- Health Vulnerability: High

8 ha Forest Land

42.5 ha Common Land

Other Land: ~288 ha

20 Private Orchards





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

Data from BHUVAN portal by ISRO

Initial Field Survey conducted notes Total Population- 5265; Male-2879; Female-2386 Census 2011 data notes: Total Population-4228; Male-2312; Female-1916

⁷⁴¹ pucca houses and 68 kaccha houses (mud, thatched)

Source: UP Department of Agriculture

UP SAPCC 2.0

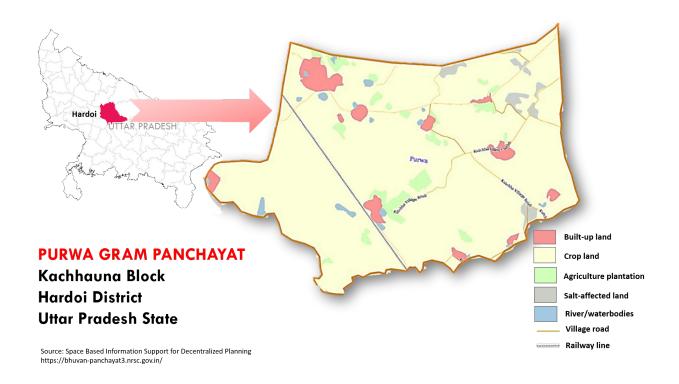


Figure 1: Land-use map of Purwa GP, Hardoi District

Climate Variability Profile

The India Meteorological Department (IMD)⁹ data on climate variability – temperature and rainfall – indicates that there has been an increase in the maximum and minimum temperature in the region between 1990 and 2020 (Figure 2). In 2020, the average annual maximum temperature was up by 0.51 °C and average annual minimum temperature was up by 0.47 °C as compared to 1990. During the same timeframe, annual rainfall shows an increasing trend (see Figure 3), which is corroborated by climate perception survey which revealed that the number of rainy days has decreased but the intensity of rainfall in those days has increased significantly.

A recent report by World Meteorological Organization, 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 2010-2020¹⁰. Similar findings are also confirmed by IPCC¹¹, and MoES, Government of India¹².

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 an average of 20 days and decrease in the number of winter days by approximately 30 days. Further, they also indicated that the number of rainy days has also decreased by roughly 30 days (late onset of monsoon).

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 for Purwa from IMD weather station at Hardoi

¹⁰ State of the Climate in Asia 2023 (wmo.int)

¹¹ AR6 Synthesis Report: Climate Change 2023 (ipcc.ch)

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

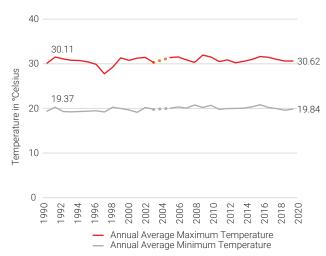


Figure 2: Annual Average maximum and minimum temperature in Purwa, 1990-2020

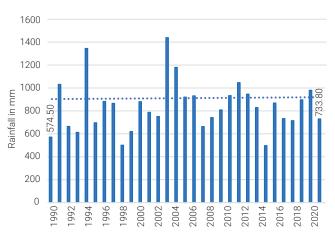


Figure 3: Annual rainfall in Purwa 1990-2020

Key Economic Activities

Agriculture is the primary source of household income in the GP with ~58 percent of households in Purwa dependent on cultivation. Around 13 percent of households ^{2.93%} are dependent on non-farm wage labour. Households are also involved in arts/handicrafts (tailoring & embroidery), animal husbandry, service sector jobs and running local shops (see Figure 4). A small percentage of the GP is also dependent on small scale/cottage industries.

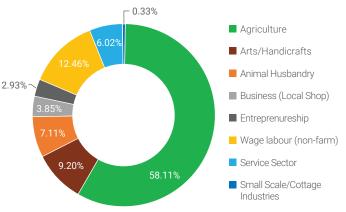


Figure 4: Sources of income in Purwa by number of households

Household level income estimates obtained from the focus-group discussion reveal that 30 percent of the households earn less than Rs 50,000 per annum and only a small fraction (1 percent) of the households earn more than Rs 5,00,000 per annum (see Figure 5). At the time of the survey, 168 households were Below Poverty Line (BPL) i.e. \sim 21 percent of the total households. The ration card data reveals that nearly 95 percent households avail benefits from the Public Distribution Scheme and hold ration cards, of these, 168 households hold *Antyodaya* cards¹³ (see Figure 6).

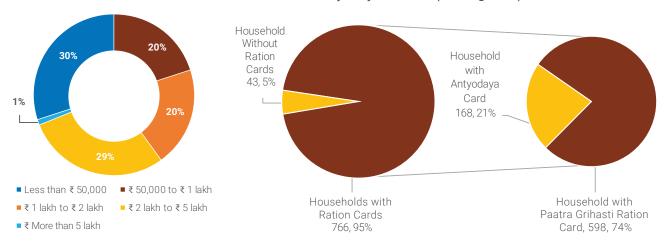


Figure 5: Household level income estimates, Purwa

Figure 6: Households with ration cards in Purwa

¹³ National Food Security Portal (https://nfsa.gov.in/portal/Ration_Card_State_Portals_AA)

Women's Employment

Majority women in Purwa are mostly involved in arts/handicrafts i.e. tailoring and embroidery work. Many women are involved in agriculture and animal husbandry. There are 46 women-headed households that make up ~6 percent of the total households in the GP. Additionally, there are 25 SHGs in the GP involved in various activities such as goat rearing rearing and tailoring. However, it was highlighted in field surveys that there is a need to create more opportunities for employment.

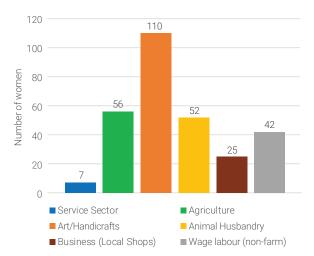


Figure 7: Number of women engaged in various economic activities

Agriculture

More than half of the households in Purwa are dependent on agriculture for their income (58 percent). Households are involved in agriculture in various ways¹⁵ as indicated in Figure 8.

The total net sown area in Purwa is around 431 ha and gross cropped area is nearly 862 ha. Figure 9 gives the crop-wise distribution of gross cropped area in Purwa. The major rabi crops grown are wheat (\sim 12,780 quintals per annum), potato (\sim 11,050 quintals per annum) and mustard (\sim 1280 quintals per annum). The major rabi crops grown here are rice (\sim 19,950 quintals per annum), maize (\sim 4047 quintals per annum) and jowar (\sim 540 quintals per annum).

Canal, rainwater, ponds/lakes serve as the main sources of irrigation. Water is mainly pumped using diesel pumps and there are no solar pumps in use here.

Nearly 7 percent of the households are involved in animal husbandry. The total livestock population is 275 (82 cows - both hybrid and indigenous; 101 buffaloes - both hybrid and indigenous; 50 goats; and 42 sheep).

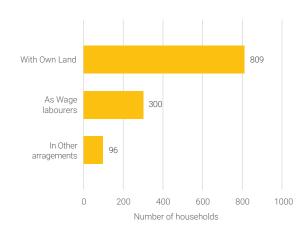


Figure 8: Agriculture only dependent households in Purwa

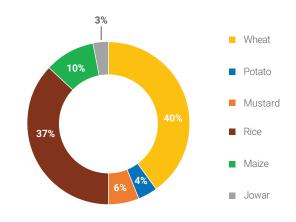


Figure 9: Cropwise distribution of gross cropped area in Purwa

¹⁴ Women-headed households are those households where women are sole/primary earners.

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

Natural Resources

As indicated in the field survey, the GP has 8 ha of forest land within its boundary. The GP also has around 42.5 ha of common land. There are 22 water bodies, 1 brook and 20 wells in Purwa. There are 20 private fruit orchards (mango and guava) in Purwa. Bamboo and eucalyptus can also be found growing here.



Amenities in Purwa

Electricity & LPG

Electricity access: 90% households

LPG coverage: 89.75% households

Water

 Main source of water for household use and GP level supply – Groundwater and Community water tank (Har ghar nal se jal- provided by HCL)

37% households have piped water supply

• 68 India Mark hand pumps



Waste

Open Defecation Free (ODF) status achieved

Household toilet coverage: 100%

Mobility and Market Access

National Highway (NH-25)- 4 km

Nearest Railway Station Bagauli - 3 km

Nearest Bus - 7 km

Nearest Post Office Barwa MP- 1 km

Nearest Bank Barna Sarsand- 1.5 km

Nearest agriculture market Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti- 35 km

Educational Institutions

• 3 primary schools, 1 upper school, 2 private schools





Carbon Footprint

he 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, Purwa GP emitted approximately 3,599 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e) from a wide range of activities (see Figure 10).

Activities in agriculture, energy, and waste sectors contributed to the carbon footprint of Purwa. Agriculture sector emissions include those due to rice cultivation, application of fertiliser on agricultural fields, emissions from livestock and manure management and crop residue burning. Energy sector emissions are due to electricity consumption¹⁶, combustion of fuelwood and LPG for cooking, use of diesel pumps for irrigation, use of generator for power backup and use of fossil fuels in various means of transport. Emissions due to domestic wastewater are included in the waste sector.

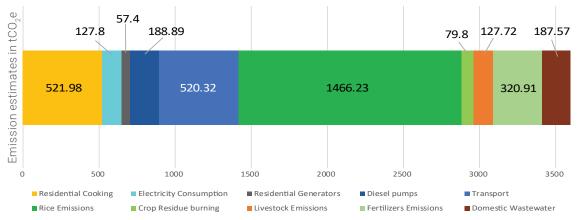


Figure 10: Carbon footprint of various activities in Purwa in 2022

Emissions from the agriculture sector accounted for 56 per cent of the total emissions of Purwa GP, with emissions from rice cultivation (\sim 1,466 tCO $_2$ e) and fertiliser emissions (\sim 321 tCO $_2$ e) being the leading causes of GHG emissions. The energy sector accounted for 39 percent of the total emissions. Within the sector, residential cooking (\sim 522 tCO $_2$ e) was the key emitter, this was followed by transport category (\sim 520 tCO $_2$ e), diesel pump sets (\sim 189 tCO $_2$ e), electricity consumption (\sim 128 tCO $_2$ e) and residential generators (\sim 57 tCO $_2$ e). The waste sector accounted for 5 percent of the total emissions.

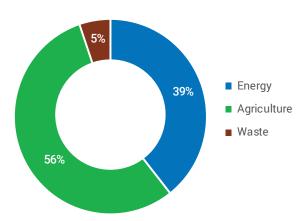


Figure 11: Share of sectors in carbon footprint of Purwa in 2022

¹⁶ 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.



Broad Issues Identified

he broad issues identified are based on the data collected and analyses 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 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 droughts in July/August and waterlogging issues in August to October
- Unsustainable agricultural and animal husbandry practices
- Limited sanitation and waste management practices
- Poor maintenance of natural resources including water bodies
- Dependence on fossil fuels and traditional fuels for residential, agricultural and transport needs
- Limited inter and intra village connectivity/ limited para-transit
- 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



Proposed Recommendations

ach 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**¹⁷ (to the extent possible). The targets are spread across three phases: Phase-I (2024-25 to 2026-2027); 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 Pradhans, community members or other stakeholders 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. 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. Access to Clean, Sustainable, Affordable and Reliable Energy
- 6. Sustainable Mobility
- 7. Enhancing Livelihoods & 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.

¹⁷ 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.



Context and Issues¹⁸

- The total area under agriculture in Purwa is 431 ha and the gross cropped area is nearly 862 ha.
- 58% of the households in the GP depend on agriculture practices and ~7% households depend on animal husbandry practices as a source of income.
- The major crops grown here are wheat (345 ha), rice (323 ha), maize (86 ha), mustard (52 ha), potato (34 ha) and jowar (22 ha). 5-10% of the total land under agriculture is also used for cultivation of vegetables like bhindi, torai, baingan, millets, seasonal vegetables.
- Purwa has experienced increase in incidences of changes in seasonal duration, changes in rainfall, droughts in the recent past; the GP has witnessed droughts every year (2018-2-22) in the past 5 years in the months of July/August. As a result of these changes, the sowing season for paddy has shifted from early June to August due to late arrival of monsoon. Similarly, sowing of wheat has now shifted from October-November to November-December due to late onset of winter.
- In the years 2021 and 2022, crop losses (rice & mustard) have been caused due to erratic rainfall, intense summer season as well as diseases. The losses amount to around 680 quintals of produce or around Rs 5,30,400 (corroborated by prevailing MSP of the respective years).
- Farmers use ~173 tonnes of urea and other nitrogenous fertilizers per year which leads to GHG emissions of ~321 tonnes CO₂e per year. The farmers also rely on other chemical inputs such as pesticides and weedicides.
- Natural farming is not practiced in Purwa.
- Agricultural water use has increased as reported in the field surveys, stressing on the need for water conservation and improved irrigation techniques.

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

¹⁸ As understood from the community during field surveys and FGDs and corroborated by relevant sources

Building Climate Resilience in Agriculture

Phase

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

(2024-25 to 2026-27)

П

(2027-28 to 2029-30)



(2030-31 to 2034-35)

- 1. Promotion and adoption of micro irrigation practices
- 2. Bunds with trees around agricultural fields
- 3. Construction of farm ponds
- Adoption of drought tolerant variety of rice and shift to dry direct seeded rice
- 5. Adoption of drought tolerant variety of wheat
- 6. Farmers can grow Sesame, Black gram¹⁹
- 7. Creating awareness about various insurance programmes for farmers to protect them crop loss

- 1. Extension of micro irrigation
- 2. Extension of bunds
- 3. Construction of additional farm ponds
- 4. Expansion of phase 1 activities of adopting drought tolerant variety
- 5. Crop rotation and mixed cropping with drought resistant crops such as millets and legumes
- 6. Initiatives on creating awareness and provide support to farmers to avail various insurance programmes for farmers to protect them crop loss

- 1. Expansion of micro irrigation practices
- 2. Maintenance of bunds and tree plantation
- 3. Additional tree plantation (as required)
- 4. Maintenance of existing farm ponds
- Scaling up adoption of drought tolerant variety of rice and wheat
- 6. Scaling up adoption of drought resistance crops such as millets and legumes

- 1. Micro irrigation on ~26 ha (30%) of suitable agricultural land²⁰
- 2. Bunds around ~215 (50%) of agricultural land
- 3. Construction of 5 farm ponds of capacity 300 m³ each
- 4. Knowledge dissemination and training about adopting drought tolerant varieties

- 1. Micro irrigation on ~34 ha (cumulative 70%) of suitable agricultural land
- 2. Construction of bunds around 431 ha (100% of agricultural land)
- 3. Additional farm ponds constructed based on requirement
- 4. ~ 123 ha (70%) of agricultural area (ha) to be covered under Micro irrigation

- 1. Micro irrigation on 86 ha (100% of agricultural land) of suitable agricultural land
- 2. Maintenance of bunds and farm ponds

arget

¹⁹ Source: Agriculture Contingency Plan for District: Hardoi (https://kvk.icar.gov.in/Contigencyplan/Hardoi8f1ed8f6-8284-4f56-b674-8142213833c0.pdf)

²⁰ Suitable agricultural land includes land under sugarcane, mustard, potato and other vegetables. Area under potato and mustard considered here (86 ha)

| Phase | (2024-25 to 2026-27) | (2027-28 to 2029-30) | (2030-31 to 2034-3 |
|----------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| Estimated Cost | Micro irrigation - Rs 26,00,000 Bund construction: Around Rs. 2,20,000 Farm Ponds: Rs 4,50,000 Total Cost: Around Rs 32,70,000 | Micro irrigation - Rs 34,00,000 Bund construction Around Rs. 2,20,000 Farm ponds- cost as per requirement Total Cost: Around Rs 36,20,000 | Micro irrigation: Around Rs 26,00,000 |
| | | | |
| | Sustainable Lives | tock Management | |
| Phase | Sustainable Lives (2024-25 to 2026-27) | lock Management (2027-28 to 2029-30) | (2030-31 to 2034-3 |

1. Workshops organised for households engaged in animal husbandry on sustainable rearing practices, disease prevention, and management of livestock health

intervention on reducing methane emission from

- 2. Training of 2 para-vets²¹
- 1. Additional workshops on disease prevention and sustainable rearing practices organised
- 2. Continued training and capacity building for livestock
- 1. Additional workshops on disease prevention and sustainable rearing practices organised
- 2. Continued training and capacity building for livestock

livestock.

ř



| | Transition to Natural/Sustainable Farming Practices | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Phase | (2024-25 to 2026-27) | (2027-28 to 2029-30) | (2030-31 to 2034-35) | | | |
| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | Promote sustainable farming practices and programmes, like use bio- fertilisers/organic manure, bio-pesticides Training and demonstrations Organic/natural farming certification initiated Market access and linkages explored | Expansion of Phase I activities | Expansion of activities from previous phase | | | |
| Target | 1. Transitioning ~64 ha (15%) of land to natural agriculture | 1. Transitioning ~ 108 ha (cumulative 40%) of land to natural agriculture | 1. Transitioning 431 (100% covered) of land to natural agriculture | | | |
| Estimated Cost | Cost of trainings (one time) Rs. 60,000 Transition of land to natural farming is Rs. 1,58,74,400 Total Cost: Around Rs. 1,59,34,400 | Cost of trainings (one time) Rs. 60,000 Transition of land to natural farming is Rs. 2,66,86,800 Total Cost: Around Rs. 2,67,46,800 | Cost of trainings (one time) Rs. 60,000 Transition of land to natural farming is Rs.6,39,98,900 Total Cost: Around Rs. 6,40,58,900 | | | |

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 Niyantran 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 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 Purwa can be carried out in collaboration with technical experts and institutes in the region, local NGOs, CSOs and corporates.

Key Departments

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Land Resources
- Jal Shakti Department
- Animal Husbandry Department
- Uttar Pradesh New & Renewable Energy Development Agency (UPNEDA)
- Regional Centres for Organic Farming
- Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hardoi







Context & Issues²²

- The primary source of water in Purwa is groundwater.
- Around 400 households have piped water supply from a water tank.
- There have been frequent incidences of droughts in the months of July/August between 2018 to 2022.
- Households also rely on handpumps for water.
- There are 22 water bodies and 20 wells in the gram panchayat. However, these water bodies and wells are poorly maintained and filled with silt, debris, weeds and plastics. This impacts the water quality and leads to health issues.
- Waterlogging is a key concern in Purwa, particularly in the monsoon season August to October. It
 is exacerbated by inefficient and poorly maintained drainage infrastructure.
- Purwa is mostly dependent on seasonal sources of water for irrigation and residents have noted that water requirement for agriculture practices has increased over the years. Residents noted that around 20 years ago, the paddy crop only required to be irrigated once per season, whereas the crop now needs to be irrigated up to 4 times, due to unreliable rains. The wheat crop too is irrigated 3-4 times per season, depending on the rainfall received in the GP.

Dependence on groundwater and frequent incidences of droughts, highlight the urgent need for watershed management to conserve water and replenish groundwater resources. The following recommendations are proposed to reduce vulnerability, build resilience, and improve water availability in Purwa.



Promoting Rainwater Harvesting (RwH)

Phase

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

(2024-25 to 2026-27)

Ш

(2027-28 to 2029-30)



(2030-31 to 2034-35)

- Installation of RwH
 structures in all
 government buildings Panchayat Bhawan and schools
- 2. Establish Pani Samitis or Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) at the village/settlement level or water user committee to enhance awareness among various key community groups to improve water use efficiency and water conservation.
- 1. Installation of RwH structures in residential buildings above a plot size of 1500 sq. ft.
- 2. Mandatory construction of RwH structures in all new buildings
- 1. Installation of RwH structures in residential buildings 1000 sq. ft.
- 2. Mandatory construction of RwH structures in all new buildings

Installation of 4 of RwH structures in government buildings- 1 Panchayat building, 3 schools

- 1. 160 pucca households to install Rainwater Harvesting System with an average storage capacity of 10 m³
- 2. Regular capacity building of the community and all other stakeholders
- 1. 80 pucca households to install Rainwater Harvesting System with an average storage capacity of 10 m³
- 2. Regular capacity building of the community and all other stakeholders

Targe

Estimated Cost Total Cost (4 RwH Structures with recharge pit of 10 m³ capacity): Rs 1,40,000

Total cost (160 RwH Structures with recharge pit of 10 m³ capacity): Rs. 56,00,000 Total cost (80 RwH Structures with recharge pit of 10 m³ capacity): Rs. 28,00,000

Maintenance of Water Bodies

Phase

Suggested Climate Smart Activities



(2024-25 to 2026-27)



(2027-28 to 2029-30)



(2030-31 to 2034-35)

- 1. Cleaning and desilting of 22 water bodies
- 2. Cleaning and restoration of 20 wells
- 3. Construction of 2 recharge pits
- 4 Tree plantation with tree guards around water bodies
- Construction of additional recharge pits based on needs
- 2. Maintenance and management of all water bodies
- Construction of additional recharge pits based on needs
- Maintenance and management of all water bodies

- 1. Cleaning and desilting of 22 water bodies
- 2. Cleaning and restoration of 20 wells
- 3. Construction of 2 recharge pits
- 4. 1000 saplings of common and endangered trees to be planted and ensure at least 65% survival rate (using tree guards).
- 1. Construction of additional recharge pits as required
- 2. Regular maintenance of all 22 water bodies
- 3. Periodic maintenance of 20 wells
- 4. Additional 1000-1500 saplings planted around water bodies and ensure at least 65% survival rate (using tree guards).
- 1. Construction of additional recharge pits as required
- 2. Regular maintenance of 22 water bodies
- 3. Periodic maintenance of 20 wells
- 4. Additional 1000-1500 saplings planted around water bodies and ensure at least 65% survival rate (using tree guards).

- 1. Total cost for cleaning and desilting of 22 water bodies- Rs 1,54,00,000
- 2. Total cost cleaning and restoration of 20 wells: Rs 1,53,300
- 3. Cost of construction of 2 recharge pit is around Rs. 60,000
- 4. Total cost of tree plantation: Rs 12,70,000 (see 'Enhancing Green Spaces and Biodiversity' section)

Total cost: Rs 1,60,30,000

- 1. Cost: as per requirement
- 2. Maintenance 22 water bodies costs around Rs. 82,50,000
- 3. Maintenance of 20 wells: Rs 1,53,300
- 4. Total cost of tree plantation: Rs 12,70,000 (see 'Enhancing Green Spaces and Biodiversity' section)

Total cost: Rs 84,03,300

- 1. Cost as per requirement
- 2. Maintenance 22 water bodies costs around Rs. 82,50,000
- 3. Maintenance of 20 wells: Rs 1,53,300
- 4. Total cost of tree plantation: Rs 12,70,000 (see 'Enhancing Green Spaces and Biodiversity' section)

Total cost: Rs 84,03,300

Targ

Estimated Cost



Improved Drainage and Sewerage Infrastructure

| Phase | (2024-25 to 2026-27) | (2027-28 to 2029-30) | (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | New drain construction at various locations to prevent waterlogging. | Regular maintenance of all drains to avoid water logging | Regular maintenance of all drains to avoid water logging |
| | | | |
| Target | Construction of 1,865 m of drains ²³ | Maintenance of existing infrastructure | Maintenance of existing infrastructure |
| | | | |
| Estimated Cost | Total estimated cost of construction is Rs 63,41,000 | As per requirement | As per requirement |

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 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

Key Departments

- Rural Development Department
- Irrigation and Water Resources Department
- Uttar Pradesh Department of Land Resources

²³ Refer to the HRVCA for location specifications of drains

Enhancing Green Spaces and Biodiversity



Context and Issues²⁴

- There are 20 fruit orchards in Purwa gram panchayat where mango and guava trees are in majority.
- It was indicated during the field survey that the plan for the development of food forest is already underway in Purwa.
- The GP has also undertaken the plantation of 1,700 trees around water bodies, of which 200 have already been planted. This activity is being financed through MGNREGA and CSR funds.

While these activities are being carried out in Purwa, with the availability of \sim 42 ha of common land there is further potential to enhance the green spaces in Purwa. This will not only improve thermal comfort and provide shade but also help improve soil health and water levels in the long term, in addition to enhancing carbon sink in the GP.

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



(2024-25 to 2026-27)

(2027-28 to 2029-30)

(2030-31 to 2034-35)

- 1. Annual community-based plantation activities²⁵ through various initiatives:
 - a. Green Stewardship programme²⁶ for students (5 students selected)
 - b. Creation of a Food Forest by planting indigenous fruit trees
- 2. Development of Arogya **Van** – procurement and preparation of land, species selection and plantation of various medicinal herbs²⁷, shrubs and trees

- 1. Plantation activities enhanced with creation of Bal Van²⁸
- 2. Farmers are encouraged to adopt agroforestry²⁹
- 3. Arogya Van is established
- Plantation activities to continue and maintained-Bal Van and other plantations
- 2. 431 ha (100% of land suitable for agroforestry) is covered under agroforestry initiative
- 3. Arogya Van maintained and units for production of natural medicines and supplements established

1. 1000 saplings of common and endangered trees to be planted and ensure at least 65% survival rate (using tree guards).

Sequestration potential 2,800 tCO₂ to 3,600 tCO₂ in 15-20 vears

2. Around 0.2 ha of land allocated/demarcated to establish Arogya Van

1. Additional 1000-1500 saplings planted, along roads, pathways and around water bodies

Sequestration potential 2,800 tCO₂ to 4,800 tCO₂ in 15-20 years

1. Additional 1000-1500 saplings planted, along roads, pathways and around water bodies

Sequestration potential 2,800 tCO₂ to 4,800 tCO₂ in 15-20 years

²⁵ Trees species listed in Annexure VI

²⁶ 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.

Suitable species are listed in Annexure VI 27

²⁸ 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

²⁹ Agroforestry adopted in suitable land. Over here we have considered ~100 ha (wheat and vegetables)

| Target | | Agro-forestry adopted in ~100 ha land (10,000 trees planted) (Sequestration potential of teak= 56,000 tCO₂ to 99,000 tCO₂ in 20 years) Arogya Van established and maintained a. Capacity building of Women's groups, youth group to manufacture and market natural medicines and supplements | Agro-forestry adopted in additional ~100 ha land, 10,000 trees planted (Sequestration potential of teak= 56,000 tCO₂ to 99,000 tCO₂ in 20 years) Regular maintenance of Arogya Van maintained and production of natural medicines and supplements (as described in the 'Enhancing Livelihoods and Green Entrepreneurship' section) |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Estimated Cost | Total cost of tree plantation: Rs 12,70,000 | 1. Total cost of tree plantation: Rs 12,70,000-19,05,000 2. Cost of agro-forestry: Rs 40,00,000 Total Cost: ~Rs 59, 50,000 | 1.Total cost of tree plantation: Rs 12,70,000- 19,05,000 2. Cost of agro-forestry: Rs 40,00,000 Total Cost: ~ Rs 59, 50,000 |
| A P | eople's Biodiversi | ty Register | |
| Phase | (2024-25 to 2026-27) | (2027-28 to 2029-30) | (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | Participatory update of the people's biodiversity register Build awareness amongst community and all stakeholders | Regular updating of People's Biodiversity Register Strengthening awareness amongst all stakeholders | Regular updating of People's Biodiversity Register Strengthening in awareness amongst all stakeholders |
| | | | |
| de† | Formation and capacity enhancement of the Biodiversity Management Committee Participatory update of the Papple's Biodiversity. | Participatory update of the biodiversity register continues | Participatory update of the biodiversity register continues |

the People's Biodiversity

Register³⁰

³⁰ Guidelines for Operationalising Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs), 2013, National Biodiversity Authority. http://nbaindia.org/uploaded/pdf/Guidelines%20for%20BMC.pdf

Estimated Cost

Formation, registration, and training of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) would cost around Rs. 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 Rs. 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
- 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 unit for herbal products as described in the recommendation on "Enhancing Livelihoods and Promoting Green Entrepreneurship".

Key Departments

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

Sustainable Solid Waste Management The state of the stat

Context and Issues

- The total waste generated from all domestic activities (households, public and semi-public spaces, and commercial areas) in the GP is approximately ~360 kg per day, with approximately 208 kg per day of biodegradable/organic waste and around 152 kg per day of non-biodegradable waste³¹.
- Field survey has noted that there is a waste collection and segregation facility being set up in the gram panchayat. This facility is being constructed on the site that was previously used for dumping garbage.
- The total livestock population in the GP is 272 (including cows, buffaloes, sheep and goats) and the estimated³² dung output is roughly 2 tonnes per day. Inputs received during the filed survey note that the gram panchayat faces the issue of animal refuse being found in public spaces (which can be managed through the construction of biogas plants see "Access to Clean, Sustainable, Affordable and Reliable Energy").

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

³¹ See Annexure IV for estimation methodology

³² Assuming cows produce 10 kg dung/day, buffalos produce 15 kg dung/day, and goats produce 150 g dung/day



Establishing a Waste Management System

Phase

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

(2024-25 to 2026-27)

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(2027-28 to 2029-30)

(2030-31 to 2034-35)

- Setting up GP-level segregation and storage facility
- 2. 1 Electric vehicle and workers hired for collection and transportation of waste:
 - a. from households to GPlevel storage facility
 - b. from GP to block-level plastic shredder facility
- 3. Installation of waste collection bins at strategic locations (markets, shops, tea stalls etc.)
- 4. Setting up partnerships between Panchayat, SHGs, informal ragpickers, local scrap dealers, local businesses, and MSMEs

- 1. Maintenance of GP-level segregation and storage facility
- 2. Maintenance of existing waste bins installed and additional installation of bins at new strategic locations, as per requirement.
- 3. Scaling up partnership beyond GP to other villages/districts

- Maintenance of GP-level: segregation and storage facility
- 2. Maintenance of existing waste bins installed
- 3. Scaling up partnership beyond GP to other villages/districts

- 1. 1 EV for daily waste collection
- 2. 809 households (100%) covered under GP's waste management system
- 3. Installation of 40 waste bins at strategic locations
- 1. Installation of additional 10 waste bins
- 2. Maintenance of existing facilities and waste management system

Maintenance of existing facilities and waste management system

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stimated ost

- 1. 1 EV: Rs 1,05,000
- 2. 20 waste bins/containers: Rs 30,00,000

10 waste bins/containers: Rs 1,50,000



Sustainable Management of Organic Waste

Phase

Suggested Climate Smart

(2024-25 to 2026-27)

(2027-28 to 2029-30)



(2030-31 to 2034-35)

- 1. Construction of 34 compost pits
- 2. Partnership building between Panchayat and relevant stakeholders for setting up compost value chain in GP
- Regular maintenance
 of existing waste
 management
 infrastructure and system
- Additional compost pits constructed as per requirement
- 3. Scaling up partnership beyond GP to other villages/ districts
- Regular maintenance
 of existing waste
 management infrastructure
 and system
- Setting up of additional compost pits for treatment of biodegradable/organic waste
- Scaling up partnership beyond GP to other villages/ districts

- 1. Construction of 34 compost pits³³
- 2. Partnership model between panchayat, community members and farmer groups for (explained in detail in "Enhancing Livelihoods and Green Entrepreneurship" section):
 - » Production and sale of compost
 - » Sale of agricultural waste
- 1. Setting up of additional compost pits for treatment of all (100%) of biodegradable/organic waste from households, public/ semi-public facilities, commercial set ups and agriculture
- 2. Maintenance compost pits
- 3. Scaling up partnership
- 1. Setting up of additional compost pits for treatment of all (100%) of biodegradable/organic waste from households, public/ semi-public facilities, commercial set ups and agriculture
- 2. Maintenance compost pits
- 3. Scaling up partnership

arget

Estimated Cost Total cost of construction of 34 pits- Rs 10,20,000

As per requirement

As per requirement



Ban on Single Use Plastics

Phase

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

(2024-25 to 2026-27)



(2027-28 to 2029-30)



(2030-31 to 2034-35)

- 1. Awareness, training, and capacity-building programs for:
 - a. Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC)
 - b. Students & youth groups
 - c. Community members & commercial establishments
- 2. Partnership model: explained in detail in "Enhancing Livelihoods & Green Entrepreneurship" section

Awareness, training, and capacity-building programs enhanced

- Awareness, training, and capacity-building programs carried out
- 2. Success of previous phases can be used as model to expand the initiative to nearby GPs

- Complete ban on Single Use Plastics (SUPs)
- 2. 200-250 women to be engaged in manufacturing plastic alternative products
- 1. Ban on SUPs upheld
- 2. Consumer-wide plastic use diminishes further as alternatives are available readily
- 1. Ban on SUPs upheld
- 2. Consumer-wide plastic use diminishes further as alternatives are available readily

arget

Existing Schemes and Programmes

- MGNREGA can be tapped into for the construction of community-based composting facilities
- 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 plastics, composting processes and to promote sustainable consumption behaviour at the individual level.
- GP's own resources, including tied 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
- Public Health Department
- Rural Development Department
- Agriculture Department
- Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board

Access to Clean, Sustainable, Affordable and Reliable Energy

Context and Issues

- Purwa GP consumed approximately 1,55,859 units units of electricity in 2022-23. While the GP has 90% household electric connectivity, the power supply, as understood from the community members is not 24*7. On an average the GP experiences ~7 hours of power cuts every day³⁴.
- Due to the power cuts, there are 12 diesel generators operating in the GP for power back-up and they consume about ~22 kL of fuel annually.
- Additionally, there are 180 diesel pumps used for irrigation which consume ~70 kL of fuel annually
- Incandescent lamps, CFL (compact fluorescent) lights and other electrical fixtures and appliances
 with low efficiency are in use in many homes and public utilities. Additionally, the GP has expressed
 a need for additional street lights (120 streetlights)
- Cowdung and fuelwood is used for cooking in around 81 households. There is a need to transition
 to cleaner cooking solutions that will not only lead to reduction in emissions but also co-benefits
 like improved indoor air quality
- With increasing temperature, thermal comfort levels in homes are reducing and there is need for sustainable space cooling.

Based on the energy related concerns 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 Purwa. The intent of the suggested activities is to ensure access to clean, sustainable, affordable and reliable energy for communities in the GP. This would not only enhance their quality of life but also help to supplement incomes through productive use of energy.

³⁴ As per inputs received during field surveys



Solar Rooftop Installations (Total Potential: 2,238 kW)

Phase

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

(2024-25 to 2026-27)

Solar rooftops to be installed on all government buildings- Panchayat Bhawan, schools

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(2027-28 to 2029-30)

Solar rooftop photovoltaic set-up for 296 (40%) pucca houses

All new construction must be installed with solar PV

(2030-31 to 2034-35)

Solar rooftop photovoltaic set-up for another 445 houses (100% of existing pucca houses)

All new construction must be installed with solar PV

Solar rooftop capacity installed on:

- a. Primary School building (~ 16.88 sq. m rooftop area): 1.2 kWp
- b. Junior school building (~ 185.8 sq. m rooftop area): 13 kWp Panchayat Bhawan (~ 15.05sq. m rooftop area): 1.1 kWp

Total solar rooftop capacity installed in this phase: 15.3 kWp

Electricity generated: approx. ~ 20,490 kWh per year (~56 units per day)

In light of much needed and ambitious targets of the recently launched PM Surya Ghar Yojana, some households can also be part of if this phase of solar PV installation on rooftops.

GHG emissions avoided: approximately 16.8 tCO₂e per year

Solar rooftop capacity installed on each household ($\sim 90^{35}$ sq. m rooftop area available): 2-4 kWp

Solar rooftop capacity installed in this phase: 888 kWp

Electricity generated: approx. 11,89,210 kWh per year (3,258 units per day³⁶)

GHG emissions avoided: approximately 975 tCO₂e per year

Additional solar capacity installed (~90 sq m rooftop area): 2-4 kWp per household

Additional household solar rooftop capacity: 1,335 kWp

Electricity generated in this phase: 17,87,832 kWh per year (4,898 units per day) GHG emissions avoided: approximately 1,466³⁷ tCO₂e per year

larget

³⁵ Average area of households considered to be 130 sq.m with 70% rooftop area- 90 sq.m

³⁶ This clean energy generation is likely to be over 7 times the current electricity consumption for various purposes in the GP.

³⁷ The emissions avoided will help move the GP towards carbon neutrality.

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Total Cost: Rs. 7,65,000

Total cost: Rs. 4,44,00,000 Indicative subsidy³⁸: ~40% (State + CFA) Effective cost: Rs. 2,66,40,000 Total cost: Rs. 6,67,50,000 Indicative subsidy: ~40% (State + CFA) Effective cost: Rs. 4,00,50,000



Agro-photovoltaic

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(2024-25 to 2026-27)



(2027-28 to 2029-30)

Agro-photovoltaic installed on area portion of suitable agricultural land (under horticulture and legume crops)



(2030-31 to 2034-35)

Agro-photovoltaic installed on area portion of suitable agricultural land (under horticulture and legume crops)

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

Agro-photovoltaic installed on 4 ha

Capacity installed: 1,000 kWp

Electricity generated: 13,39,200 kWh per year³⁹ (~ 3,669 units per day)

GHG emissions avoided: 1,098 tCO₂e per year

Agro-photovoltaic installed on 4 ha

Capacity installed: 1,000 kWp

Electricity generated: 13,39,200 kWh per year (~3,669 units per day)

GHG emissions avoided: 1,098 tCO₂e per year

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Estimated Cost Total cost of agrophotovoltaic⁴⁰: Rs 10,00,00,000

Total cost of agrophotovoltaic: Rs 10,00,00,000

³⁸ Subsidies are dynamic and are subject to change as per various parameters fixed by the 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.

³⁹ This value is over 8 times the electricity consumed in the GP.

With advancements in technology, the cost of agro-photovoltaic has been decreasing. 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 on land earmarked for horticulture and other similar crops. Hence, only a percentage of the land available under horticulture has been taken into consideration for installation of agro-photovoltaic.



Solar Pump (Total Potential = 990 kW)

Phase

Suggested Climate Smart Activities (2024-25 to 2026-27)

Replacing 36 numbers (20%) existing diesel pump

sets with solar pumps

If solar pumps are not feasible then, energy

feasible then, energy efficient pumps (Kisan Urja Daksh Pumps by EESL) can be considered П

(2027-28 to 2029-30)

Replacing 54 numbers (cumulative 50%) of the existing diesel pumps

All new pumps installed can be solar powered.

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(2030-31 to 2034-35)

Replacing 90 remaining diesel pumps (100% coverage)

All new pumps installed can be solar powered.

Solar capacity installed: 198 kWp

Solar based electricity generated: 2,65,162 kWh per year

Diesel consumption avoided: 14,040 litres per year

Emissions avoided: 37.8 tCO₂e per year

Solar capacity installed: 297 kWp

Solar based electricity generated: 3,97,742 kWh per year

Diesel consumption avoided: 21,060 litres per year

Emissions avoided: 56.7 tCO₂e per year

Capacity installed: 495 kWp

Solar based electricity generated: 6,62,904 kWh per year

Diesel consumption avoided: 35,100 litres per year

Emissions avoided: 94.5 tCO₂e per year

<u> Target</u>

Stimated Cost

Rs. 1,08,00,000 to 1,80,00,000

Subsidy: 60% (State +CFA)

Effective cost: Rs 43,20,000 to 72,00,000

Rs. 1,62,00,000 to 2,70,00,000

Subsidy: 60% (State +CFA)

Effective cost: Rs 64,80,000 to 1,08,00,000

Rs. 2,70,00,000 to 4,50,00,000

Subsidy: 60% (State +CFA)

Effective cost: Rs 1,08,00,000 to 1,80,00,000



Phase

(2024-25 to 2026-27)

(2027-28 to 2029-30)



(2030-31 to 2034-35)

Scenario 1: Household Biogas + LPG

Scenario 2: Solar powered induction cookstoves + **LPG**

Scenario 3: Solar powered induction cookstoves + Improved Chulhas + LPG

Scenario 1: Household Biogas + LPG

Scenario 2: Solar powered induction cookstoves + LPG

Scenario 3: Solar powered induction cookstoves + Improved Chulhas + LPG

All new household constructions include improved chulahs/ solarpowered cookstoves and/ or household biogas plants

Scenario 1: Household Biogas + LPG

Scenario 2: Solar powered induction cookstoves + LPG

Scenario 3: Solar powered induction cookstoves + Improved Chulhas + LPG

All new household constructions include improved chulahs/ solarpowered cookstoves and/ or household biogas plants

Scenario 1: 21 households use Biogas plants (25% of households having cattle) + 788 use LPG

Scenario 2: 60 households use Solar powered induction cookstoves (25% of households in the top income groups) + 749 use **LPG**

Scenario 3: 60 households use solar powered cookstoves +. 370 households use improved chulha (50% of households that currently use biomass) + 379 use LPG

This also includes the use of LPG in the GP

Scenario 1: Additional 22 households use Biogas plants (cumulative 50% of households)

Scenario 2: Additional 60 households use Solar powered induction cookstoves (cumulative 50% of households top income groups)

Scenario 3: Additional 60 households use solar powered induction cookstoves + Additional 369 households use improved Chulha (making it 100% of households that currently use biomass)

This also includes the use of LPG in the GP in remaining households

Scenario 1: Additional 42 households use Biogas plants (100% households having cattle)

Scenario 2: Additional 122 households use Solar powered induction cookstoves (100% of households in the top income groups)

Scenario 3: Additional 122 households use solar powered induction cookstoves

This also includes the use of LPG in the GP in remaining households

Scenario 1: Rs 10,50,000 for biogas plant (Rs. 50,000 for 2 to 3 m³ biogas plant)

Scenario 2: Rs 27,00,000 for solar induction cookstove (Rs 45,000 for double burner solar cookstove without battery)

Scenario 3: Rs 11,10,000 for improved chulhas (@ Rs 3,000) and Rs 27,00,000 for solar induction cookstove

Average cost across scenarios: Rs 25,20,000 Scenario 1: Rs. 11,00,000 for biogas plants

Scenario 2: Rs. 27,00,000 for solar induction cookstove (Rs 45,000 for double burner solar cookstove without battery)

Scenario 3: Rs 11,07,000 for improved chulhas (@ Rs 3,000) and Rs 27,00,000 for solar induction cookstove

Average cost across scenarios: Rs 25,36,000 Scenario 1: Rs. 21,00,000 for biogas plants)

Scenario 2: Rs. 54,90,000 for solar induction cookstove (Rs 45,000 for double burner solar cookstove without battery)

Scenario 3: Rs. 54,90,000 for improved chulhas (@ Rs 3,000)

Average cost across scenarios: Rs 36,60,000



- (2024-25 to 2026-27)
- 1. All light fixtures and fans to be replaced with energy efficient fixtures in all government/ public/semi-public buildings (School, Panchayat Bhawan, Anganwadi, ASHA Centre, Marriage Hall)
- 2. At Least 1 incandescent/ CFL bulb in all households to be replaced by LED bulb or 1 fluorescent tube lights to be replaced with LED tube light
- 3. Residents must also be encouraged to upgrade other household appliances energy efficient appliances (4-5 star rated by BEE)

(2027-28 to 2029-30)

- 1. All incandescent bulbs in households to be replaced by LED bulbs and all fluorescent tube lights to be replaced with LED tube light
- 2. At Least 1 conventional fan to be replaced with energy efficient fans
- 3. Residents must also be encouraged to upgrade other household appliances energy efficient appliances (4-5 star rated by BEE)

(2030-31 to 2034-35)

All fans in all households to be replaced with energy efficient fans

| All tube lights and fans (approx. 25 LED tube lights and 20 fans) to be replaced in all government buildings 809 LED bulb and 809 LED tube light installed in households ⁴¹ (1 energy efficient bulb/tube light installed per household) | 2,427 LED bulb and 1618 tube lights installed in all households (3 bulbs and 2 tube lights replaced per household) 809 energy efficient fans installed in each household (1 fan replaced per household) | 1,618 energy efficient fans installed in all households (2 fans replaced per household) |
|---|--|--|
| | | |
| Cost of bulbs: Rs 57,000 Cost of tube lights: Rs 1,84,000 | Cost of bulbs: Rs 1,70,000 Cost of tube lights: Rs 3,56,000 | Cost of fans: Rs 17,96,000 |
| Cost of fans: Rs 22,000 | Cost of fans: Rs 8,98,000 | |
| 00000110110110 | | |
| Total Cost: Rs 2,63,000 | Total Cost: Rs 14,24,000 | |
| | Total Cost: Rs 14,24,000 | |
| Total Cost: Rs 2,63,000 | Total Cost: Rs 14,24,000 | III |
| Total Cost: Rs 2,63,000 | Total Cost: Rs 14,24,000 (2027-28 to 2029-30) | (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
| Total Cost: Rs 2,63,000 Solar Streetlights | II | (2030-31 to 2034-35) 1. Additional LED Street lights converted to solar 2. Regular maintenance and addition of streetlights as required 3. Install 5-10 additional high mast streetlights as per requirement |
| Total Cost: Rs 2,63,000 Solar Streetlights (2024-25 to 2026-27) Install solar LED streetlights along roads, public spaces and other | (2027-28 to 2029-30) 1. Convert the existing LED street lights to solar LED street lights. 2. Install high mast solar LED streetlights at key locations such as Panchayat Bhawan, Schools and Playgrounds, | Additional LED Street lights converted to solar Regular maintenance and addition of streetlights as required Install 5-10 additional high mast streetlights as per |

Installing 120 solar LED street lights

Estimated Cost

Phase

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

Target

- 1. 90 LED streetlights converted to solar street lights
- 2. Install 10 high mast street lights
- 1. Remaining 90 LED street lights converted to solar street lights as well as installation of additional solar streetlights

⁴¹ Based on inputs received from Gram Pradhan

⁴² Based on inputs received from the GP during field surveys and further discussions with the Gram Pradhan.

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| Cost of LED streetlights: Rs 12,00,000 | Cost of LED streetlights: Rs 9,00,000 | Cost of LED streetlights: Rs 9,00,000 |
|--|---|--|
| | Cost of high mast streetlights: Rs 5,00,000 | Cost of LED streetlights: As per requirement (approx. Rs |
| | Total Cost: Rs 14,00,000 | 10,000/solar lamp) Cost of high mast streetlights: Rs 2,50,00 to 5,00,000 (as per |
| | | requirement) Total Cost: Rs 14,00,000 |

Existing Schemes and Programmes

- The Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy, 2022⁴³ provides:
 - » Subsidy on solar installations in residential sector: from Rs. 15,000/kW to a maximum limit of Rs. 30,000/- per consumer over and above the Central Financial Assistance by MNRE
 - » Provision for solar installations in institutions in RESCO⁴⁴ 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 under through the PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana⁴⁵. 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 UP 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 Rs. 50 lakh per megawatt in addition to subsidy being

⁴³ https://invest.up.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Uttar_Pradesh_Solar_Energy_Policy_2022.pdf

⁴⁴ Third party (RESCO mode) {Renewable Energy Supply Company}

⁴⁵ https://pmsuryaghar.gov.in/

provided by Central Government through MNRE'S PM KUSUM Scheme

- LED Street lighting projects in Gram Panchayats⁴⁶:
 - » 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 scheme⁴⁷:
 - » LED bulbs available at an affordable price of Rs. 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
- 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
 - Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
 - 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 Chain, 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 chain⁴⁸ 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 Rs.50.00 lakh per district for the period of 2020-21 to 2024-25 for setting up of cluster/community level biogas plants⁴⁹.
- UP Bio-Energy Policy 2022⁵⁰ provides incentives for setting up CBG plants in addition to incentives available from Govt, of India under the GOBARDHAN scheme:
 - » The incentive of Rs 75 lakh/tonne to the maximum of Rs 20 Crore 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:

⁴⁶ Street Lighting National Programme by EESL.

⁴⁷ Gram Ujala scheme distributes One Crore LED bulbs in rural areas (Feb 2023), PIB.

⁴⁸ 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

⁴⁹ https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=1883926

⁵⁰ https://invest.up.gov.in/bio-energy-enterprises-promotion-programme-2022/

- » The programme supports the setting up of plants for the generation of Biogas from urban, industrial, and agricultural waste
- » Financial assistance available for Biogas generation is Rs 0.25 Crore per 12000 m³/day⁵¹

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 & Renewable Energy Development Agency (UPNEDA)
- Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL)
- Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited
- Panchayati Raj Department
- Rural Development Department
- Agriculture Department
- Education Department



Context and Issues

- There are a total of 384 internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles; 359-two-wheelers, 20 cars, 3 jeeps, 15 tractors, and 2 goods carriers. Additionally, there are 14 e-rickshaws in the GP⁵².
- For the transportation of agricultural produce/goods, chota hathis (mini trucks) or tractors are used by farmers. Those farmers who do not own such vehicles rent them from neighbouring farmers⁵³.
- The total fuel consumption by the ICE vehicles is 183 kilo litre (kl) of petrol and 47 kl of diesel per annum. Overall, the fuel consumed in the transport sector has led \sim 520 tonnes of CO₂e emissions in 2022.
- Further, the poor condition and accessibility of the main roads (connecting to National Highway 25) as well as that of internal roads/pathways was highlighted by the community during the field survey and the focused group discussions.
- Additionally, field survey noted that the road connecting the national highway gets submerged and requires elevation work.

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

⁵² As per inputs received during field surveys

⁵³ Based on inputs from community during field surveys and discussions with Gram Pradhan



Enhancing Existing Road Infrastructure

| Phase | (2024-25 to 2026-27) | (2027-28 to 2029-30) | (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | Road elevation work to address issue of submergence of road connecting NH-25 | Regular maintenance of road infrastructure and repairs when necessary | Regular maintenance of road infrastructure and repairs when necessary |
| | | | |
| Target | Road elevation of 2 feet for a total road length of 3.5 km ⁵⁴ | Regular and timely mainte- nance/repair of roads | Regular and timely mainte- nance/repair of roads |
| | | | |
| Estimated Cost | Road elevation: Rs 2,60,00,000 | | |



Facility to Hire Electric Goods Transport Vehicle and **Hire E-tractors**

| Phase | (2024-25 to 2026-27) | (2027-28 to 2029-30) | (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | Promote electric alternatives of diesel tractors and goods transport vehicles Sensitising user groups (farmers/logistic owners/entrepreneurs) towards long term benefits of e-vehicles over ICE vehicles Establishing facility to hire e-tractors and e-goods vehicles to transport goods/farm produce | Adding to hire-able vehicles fleet as per need of the GP as well as surrounding GPs. Regular 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 | 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 |

| _ | Total 5 e-tractors and 5 e-goods carriers purchased | Regular awareness pro- grammes and/or as per iden- tified needs | Regular awareness pro- grammes and/or as per identified needs |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| stimated ost | Total cost of 5 e-tractors is ~ Rs 30,00,000 Total cost of 5 e-commercial vehicles: Rs 25,00,000 - 50,00,000 | | |
| | Enhancing Intermed | liate Public Transp | ort |
| Phase | (2024-25 to 2026-27) | (2027-28 to 2029-30) | (2030-31 to 2034-35) |
| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | Sensitising user groups towards long term benefits of e-vehicles over ICE vehicles | Introducing e-autorickshaws to improve last mile connectivity Awareness campaigns to inform community of the benefits of EVs to promote adoption of private electric vehicles Promote establishment of repair and battery swapping/disposal outlets for e-autorickshaws | Procurement of more e-autorickshaws as required |
| Target | | 10 e-autorickshaws added to GP's IPT fleet (to accommodate for growing population) | As per requirement |
| nated Cost | | Cost of 1 e-autorickshaws⁵⁵: around Rs 3,00,00 Available subsidy: up to Rs 12,000 per vehicle | As per requirement |

Effective cost of 10

e-rickshaws: Rs 28,80,000

The cost of e-autorickshaws ranges from a band of Rs. 1,50,000 - Rs. 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

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 provide
 - » 100% registration fee and Road Tax exemption to buyers (during the Policy period)
 - » Purchase Subsidy as early bird incentives⁵⁶ to buyers (one time) through dealers over a period of 1 year – E-Goods Carriers: @10% of ex-factory cost up to Rs 1,00,000 per vehicle; 2-Wheeler EV: @15% of ex-factory cost up to Rs 5000 per vehicle; 3-Wheeler EV: @15% of ex-factory cost up to Rs 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
- Rural Development Department

⁵⁶ 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.

Enhancing Livelihoods and Green Entrepreneurship

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of and 695 households (58%) rely on farming for income, engaged in various forms such as land-owners, renting agricultural land or as farm workers. The agriculture sector is fraught with livelihood insecurities, particularly due to the changing climate and the current unsustainable agricultural practices. Thus, the livelihoods of a large fraction of the population are uncertain. Other sources of income in the GP are non-farm wage-labour and running local businesses/ shops. In the past 5 years 15 families have migrated out of the GP in search for better livelihood⁵⁷. This is a trend seen in most rural areas. Therefore, 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 Manufacture of Sustainable Products

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

- 1. Engaging women and SHGs for manufacturing of sustainable products (bags, home décor, cutlery, stationery items, furniture, 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. 17 SHGs (currently involved in tailoring activities)
- c. Utilise locally available raw materials like bamboo grown in GP

arget

Long-term engagement from this GP & 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 techniques
 - b. Marketing & selling compost within & outside the GP

Immediate target:

Compost generated from domestic waste (organic): 60 kg per day; 1800 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

Immediate target:

- 1. 2 or 3 e-tractors (Estimated cost: Rs 6 lakh per e-tractor)
- 2. 2 or 3 EV mini goods transport trucks (Estimated cost of mini goods EV transport truck: Approximately Rs 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 Purwa costing around Rs 6 lakhs)

[arget



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

arget

Setting up of cold storage with 5 to 10 MT capacity (~862 ha gross cropped area under vegetable cultivation)

Cost: Approximately Rs 8,00,000-15,00,000



Arogya Van for Production & 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

arget

Around 0.2 ha of land to be established as Arogya Van



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

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

Training and capacity building of community members esp. graduates, youth groups and farmer groups for skill development in RE maintenance.

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

iven 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^{58,59,60}:

- 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 activities
- Water bodies and designed landscape (plantation/horticulture)

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

⁵⁸ https://selcofoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Compendium_Updated_20230922.pdf

⁵⁹ https://www.opportunityindia.com/article/empowering-women-fpo-through-solar-power-ghummar-fpo-34521

 $^{60 \}quad https://www.ecozensolutions.com/ecofrost/fpos-leverage-agri-infra-funds-for-ecofrost.html \\$

Case Example/Best Practice:

The Rajkumari Ratnavati Girl's School⁶¹, 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), Chandigarh⁶²

- 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

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- Maharashtra⁶³

- 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.

⁶¹ https://www.avontuura.com/rajkumari-ratnavati-girls-school-diana-kellogg-architects/

⁶² https://peda.gov.in/solar-passive-complex

 $^{63 \}quad https://yraindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/RO-plant-Success-story-in-Village-Hiwara-HDB-project.pdf$

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^{64,65}

- 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 Campaign⁶⁶

- 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)^{67"} 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.

⁶⁴ https://pscst.punjab.gov.in/en/climate-resilient-livestock-production-system

⁶⁵ https://moef.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Punjab.pdf

⁶⁶ https://jayshaktiengg.com/gujarat-government-launches-solar-scheme-for-farmers/

⁶⁷ https://www.myscheme.gov.in/schemes/csssscspscc

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 Ahmedabad⁶⁸

- 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% 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 Bihar⁷⁰

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

⁶⁸ https://www.nrdc.org/bio/anjali-jaiswal/cool-roofs-community-led-initiatives-four-indian-cities

⁶⁹ 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)

⁷⁰ 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, Telangana⁷¹

- 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)⁷²

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

⁷¹ https://wotr.org/2018/03/31/water-budgeting-in-telangana-the-need-and-the-objective-of-the-campaign/

⁷² 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)73

- 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 Pradesh⁷⁴

- 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

⁷³ https://alliancebioversityciat.org/stories/community-seed-banks-empower-farmers-address-climate-risk-india

⁷⁴ https://www.apmas.org/pdf/csv/casestudy-1.pdf

Linkages to Adaptation, Co-Benefits & Sustainable Development Goals

Enhancing Green Spaces and Biodiversity

Suggested Climate Adaptation Potential and **SDGs and Respective Targets Smart Activities** Co-benefits Addressed⁷⁵ Natural buffer from climate SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and a. Improving green cover across GP events/disasters **Communities** Target 11.7 Regulating the micro-climate will aid in adaptation from Target 11.4 heatwaves and heat stress SDG 12: Ensure Sustainable Health benefits from access **Consumption and Production** to medicinal plants **Patterns** Nature-based Solutions (NbS) Target 12.2 for improved soil stability, water conservation and SDG 13: Climate Action b. People's Biodiversity corresponding agricultural Target 13.1 Register benefits Target 13.2 Improved livestock Target 13.3 productivity SDG 15: Life on Land Revenue generation from Target 15.1 agroforestry, production of 13 CLIMATE ACTION natural medicines, etc. Target 15.2 Improved environment and Target 15.3 habitat for biodiversity, Target 15.5 enhancing ecosystem health Target 15.9

Management and Rejuvenation of Water Bodies

| Suggested Climate Smart Activities | Adaptation Potential and Co-benefits | SDGs and Respective Targets Addressed |
|---|--|--|
| a. Promoting rainwater harvesting (RwH) | Nature-based Solutions (NbS) enhances coping ability from water scarcity and water stress Improved groundwater recharge Enhanced water quality | SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation Target 6.1 Target 6.4 Target 6.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities Target 11.4 |

b. Maintenance of water bodies



c. Improved drainage and sewarage infrastructure



- Increased resilience to disasters like droughts, heatwaves, etc.
- Improved agricultural and livestock productivity
- Boost to local biodiversity

SDG 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

Target 12.2

SDG 13: Climate Action

- Target 13.1
- Target 13.2

SDG 15: Life on Land

- Target 15.1
- Target 15.5





Sustainable Agriculture

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

a. Building climate resilience in agriculture



b. Transition to organic/ natural farming



c. Sustainable livestock management



Adaptation Potential and Co-benefits

- Food security through Eco-DRR76 approach to increase resilience of crops from droughts, heat impacts, pests etc
- Increased agricultural productivity and profit
- Improved soil health
- Improved water quality due to reduced use of chemical inputs
- Reduced losses and increased productivity of livestock during cold waves and heat waves
- Improved air quality and reduced emissions

SDGs and Respective Targets Addressed

SDG 2: Zero Hunger

- Target 2.3
- Target 2.4
- Target 2.a; Article 10.3.e

SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

- Target 6.4
- Target 13.1

SDG 13: Climate Action

- Target 13.2
- Target 13.3



Sustainable Solid Waste Management

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

a. Establishing a waste management system



Adaptation Potential and Co-benefits

- Reduced waterlogging
- Reduction in water and land pollution/improved sanitation
- Good health and a relatively disease-free environment due to 100% waste

SDGs and Respective Targets Addressed

SDG 3: Good Health and Well being

- Target 3.3
- Target 3.9

SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

- Target 6.3
- Target 6.8



b. Sustainable Management of organic waste



c. Ban on single use plastics



management and reduction in occurrence of public health risks and epidemics

- Livelihood and income generation
- Revenue and profit generation
- Enhanced inputs for sustainable agriculture

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Target 8.3

SDG 9: Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure

Target 9.1

SDG 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

- Target 12.4
- Target 12.5
- Target 12.8

SDG 13: Climate Action

- Target 13.1
- Target 13.2
- Target 13.3

SDG 15: Life on Land

Target 15.1



Access to Clean, Sustainable, Affordable and Reliable Energy

Suggested Climate Adaptation Potential and SDGs and Respective Targets Addressed **Smart Activities** Co-benefits a. Solar rooftop Energy security SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation installation Target 6.4 Thermal comfort Enhanced livelihood options SDG 7: Affordable & Clean Energy Additional revenue generation Target 7.1 Provides relief from high Target 7.2 b. Agro-photovoltaic temperatures/sun exposure, Target 7.3 installation thus resulting in yield stability Target 7.a and boost in productivity Target 7.b Decline in toxic emissions/ local air pollution c. Solar pumps d. Clean cooking

e. Energy efficiency



f. Solar street lights



- Economic benefits after payback period
- Reduction in indoor air pollution
- Improvement of health, especially of women

SDG 9: Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure

Target 9.1

SDG 13: Climate Action

- Target 13.2
- Target 13.3

Sustainable Mobility

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

a. Enhancing the existing road infrastructure



b. Intermediate Public Transport



c. Facility to hire electric goods transport vehicle and hire e-tractors



Adaptation Potential and Co-benefits

- Decline in local air pollution leading improved human and ecosystem health
- Improved accessibility for atrisk 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

SDGs and Respective Targets Addressed

SDG 7: Affordable & Clean Energy

Target 7.2

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Target 11.2

SDG 9: Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure

Target 9.1

SDG 13: Climate Action

- Target 13.2
- Target 13.3



Enhancing Livelihoods and Green Entrepreneurship

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

a. Engage already
existing SHGs in
manufacture of
sustainable products



 b. Composting & selling of organic waste as fertiliser



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 & sale of natural medicines and supplements



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



Adaptation Potential and Co-benefits

- Reduction in water and land pollution
- Enhanced inputs for sustainable agriculture
- Good health and a relatively disease-free environment due to 100% waste management and reduction in occurrence of public health risks and epidemics
- Additional revenue generation
- Enhanced livelihood options
- 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 improved human and ecosystem health
- Enhanced last-mile connectivity of goods and services

SDGs and Respective Targets Addressed

SDG 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls

Target 5.5

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Target 8.3

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





Way Forward

he proposed recommendations on implementation will help to not only reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions of Purwa 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 Purwa 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, Purwa 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 in to 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 Purwa 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

he 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 districts⁷⁷ 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 Plan⁷⁸ for Purwa 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 a 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

^{77 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

⁷⁸ 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 & 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 a 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 Purwa 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 : **पुरवा** विकासखण्ड : **कछौना** जनपद : **हरदोई**

ा. गाँव की रुपरेखा

| | | विवरण | संख्या (सूचना का स्रोत– समुदाय के सदस्य) |
|---|---|---|--|
| | 1 | राजस्व गाँव की संख्या | 1 |
| | 2 | टोलों की संख्या | 6 |
| | а | कुल जनसंख्या | 4506 |
| | b | कुल पुरुषों की जनसंख्या | 2367 |
| 3 | С | कुल महिलाओं की जनसंख्या | 2139 |
| 3 | d | विकलांगजन की जनसंख्या | 27 |
| | е | कुल बच्चों की जनसंख्या | 317 |
| | f | वरिष्ठ नागरिक (60 वर्ष से अधिक आयु वर्ग) | 42 |
| 4 | | कुल परिवार की संख्या | 809 |
| | а | गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन करने वाले परिवार की संख्या | 168 |
| 5 | | कुल भोगौलिक क्षेत्रफल | 413.3540 हेक्टेर। |
| 6 | а | साक्षरता दर | 90% |
| 7 | а | पक्का घरों की संख्या | 741 |
| | b | कच्चा घरों की संख्या (मुख्य रूप से उपयोग की गई सामग्री का उल्लेख करें) | 68 (खपरैल ,घास, फूस मिट्टी) |











II. सामाजिक आर्थिक

| 8 | ग्राम पंचायत में केवर परिवार | ल कृषि (प्रकार) पर आश्रित | | कुल परिव | ारों की संख्या |
|----|---|--|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | निजी भूमि / स्वयं की | भूमि | 809 | | |
| | किराए की भूमि (हुण | डा) | 0 | | |
| | अनुबंध खेती | | 0 | | |
| | दिहाड़ी मजदूर | | 300 | | |
| | अन्य व्यवस्था (रेहन, अधिया आदि) | | | | |
| | अन्य सूचनाएं / जानकारी (एक से अधिक कृषि गतिविधि में शामिल परिवार, उल्लेख करें) | | | | |
| 9 | ग्राम पंचायत में आय के स्रोत | | | कुल परिव | ारों की संख्या |
| | सेवा क्षेत्र (उदाहरणः अध्यापन, बैंक, सरकारी नौकरी आदि) | | | | |
| | कुटीर उद्योग | | | | |
| | कृषि | | 695 | | |
| | कला / हस्तकला | | 110 (बु | नाई एवम चिकन | के कपड़े की कढ़ाई) |
| | पशुपालन | | 85 (गाय, भैंस, भेड़ एवं बकरी पालन) | | |
| | व्यवसाय (स्थानीय दु | कान) | 46 (किराने की दुकान मुख्य रूप से) | | |
| | व्यवसाय / उद्यम | | 35 (आटा चक्की, पालेशर, दुग्ध) | | |
| | दैनिक / दिहाड़ी मज | दूर (अकृषिगत) | 149 | | |
| | अन्य | | Nill | | |
| 10 | पलायन | | | हां | नहीं |
| а | क्या पिछले पांच वर्षे पलायन किया है? | िमें आप के ग्राम पंचायत से ग्राग | नीणों ने | हा | |
| b | पलायन करने वाले स्थान | पिछले पांच वर्षों में पलायन कर परिवार / व्यक्तिगत की संख्या | ने वाले | 15 | पलायन के मुख्य कारण |
| | अन्य गांव | | | | आजीविका हेतु |
| | निकट के शहर | | | | |
| | राज्य के प्रमुख शहर | नोएडा, लखनऊ | | | |
| | देश के प्रमुख महानगर | दिल्ली | | | |
| | क्या पिछले पांच वर्षे | ि में आप के ग्राम पंचायत में | | हां | नहीं |
| С | परिवार / व्यक्ति ने प्र | | | हां | |











| | पिछले पांच वर्षों में |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| | आपके ग्राम पंचायत |
| d | में कितने परिवार |
| u | में कितने परिवार प्रवास किए हैं? |
| | मुख्य कारण स्पष्ट |
| | करें। |

कुल 7 परिवारों ने प्रवास कियातथा अपने घर मे कुछ दिन रुकने के उपरांत चले गए

| 1 | 11 | महिलाओं की स्थिति | |
|---|----|---|---|
| | | महिला प्रमुख परिवारों की संख्या (आय का मुख्य स्रोत– महिला) | 46 |
| | b | खेती में कार्यरत महिला | 56 |
| | | निजी भूमि / स्वयं की भूमि | 42 |
| | | किराएकी भूमि / हुण्डा | * |
| | | अनुबंध खेती | * |
| | | दिहाड़ी मजदूर | 56 |
| | | अन्य व्यवस्था | * |
| | | अन्य सूचनाएं / जानकारी (एक से अधिक कृषि गतिविधि में संलग्न महिलाएं, उल्लेख करें) | आधिकांश महिलाये खेती एवं मजदूरी से जुड़ी हुई है |
| | С | नौकरी / अन्य क्षेत्र में कार्यरत महिलाएं | |
| | | सेवा क्षेत्र (उदाहरणः अध्यापन, बैंक, सरकारी नौकरी आदि) | 7 |
| | | कुटीर उद्योग | 0 |
| | | कृषि | 56 |
| | | कला / हस्तकला | 110 |
| | | पशुपालन | 52 |
| | | व्यवसाय (स्थानीय दुकान) | 25 |
| | | दैनिक / दिहाड़ी मजदूर (अकृषिगत) | 42 |
| | | अन्य | 0 |











| 12 | स्वयं सहायता समूहों | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| | स्वयं सहायता समूह का नाम | सदस्यों की संख्या | अपनायी गई गतिविधियाँ | वार्षिक बचत (रु0) | बैंकों से जुड़ाव/अजुड़ाव | | |
| 1 | बालाजी स्वयं सहायता समूह | 10 | किराने की दुकान की गयी | 6600 | CCL है | | |
| 2 | तुलसी आजीविका स्वयं सहायता समूह | 10 | भैंस पालन | 6500 | CCL ₹ | | |
| 3 | मंगलेश्वर बाबा स्वयं सहायता समूह | 12 | बकरी एवम भैंस पालन | 6000 | CCL है | | |
| 4 | भोले बाबा स्वयं सहायता समूह | 10 | बकरी पालन | 6000 | CCL # | | |
| 5 | बजरंग बली स्वयं सहायता समूह | 10 | किराने की दुकान की गयी | 6000 | CCL है | | |
| 6 | विकाश स्वयं सहायता समूह | 10 | भैंस पालन | 6000 | CCL ₹ | | |
| 7 | रू किरणबेदी स्वयं सहायता समूह | 10 | दोना पत्तल बनाना | 6000 | CCL # | | |
| 8 | ूर्णा स्वयं सहायता समूह | 11 | आचार बनाना | 6000 | CCL # | | |
| 9 | लक्ष्मी स्वयं सहायता समूह | 12 | सैनिटेरी pad का कार्य करना | 6000 | CCL है | | |
| 10 | सिदधिनाथ स्वयं सहायता समूह | 12 | टॉइलेट एण्ड फ्लोर cleaner | 6000 | CCL है | | |
| 11 | अंजली स्वयं सहायता समूह | 11 | सिलाई कार्य करना | 6000 | CCL है | | |
| 12 | किसमता स्वयं सहायता समूह | 10 | आचार बनाना | 6000 | CCL # | | |
| 13 | उजाल स्वयं सहायता समूह | 10 | द्कान/खेती के लिय | 6000 | CCL # | | |
| 14 | बिस्मिल्लाह स्वयं सहायता समूह | 9 | nill | nilll | नहीं है | | |
| 15 | राधा स्वयं सहायता समूह | 10 | नया है अभी | nilll | नहीं है | | |
| 16 | शीतला स्वयं सहायता समूह | 11 | बकरी पालन | 7680 | CCL # | | |
| 17 | राधे स्वयं सहायता समूह | 10 | बकरी पालन, खेती के लिय | 6000 | CCL है | | |











| 13 | কূষক उत्पादक संगठन (एफ०पी०ओ०) | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|----------------|---|--|
| | एफ0पी0ओ0 का नाम | संगठन की प्रमुख | | एफ0पी0ओ0 से प्राप्त वार्षिक राजस्व/ बचत | कृषि उत्पाद | पोस्ट हार्वेस्ट की गतिविधियां / गतिविधियों का क्षेत्र | |
| 1 | × | | | | | | |
| 2 | × | | | | | | |
| 3 | × | | | | | | |
| 4 | × | | | | | | |
| 5 | × | | | | | | |

| 14 | अन्य समुदाय आधारितसंग | ाठन / | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | सामाजिक संगठन/ समितियों के नाम | क्या महिला प्रमुख संगठन/समिति हैं? | सदस्यों की संख्या | प्राप्त वार्षिक राजस्व/बचत | उत्पाद / सेवा | विपणन / लक्षित उपभोगकर्ता |
| 1 | युवक मंगल दल | | 12 | nill | nill | nill |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| | 1 | |
|----|-----|-----|
| 15 | याज | नाए |











| а | योजना के नाम | पंजीकृत लामार्थी की संख्या | लाभ प्राप्त लाभार्थियों की संख्या | | अन्य कोई बकाया (रू0) | की गई गतिविधियाँ / कार्य |
|---|--|----------------------------------|---|---------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | मनरेगा | | | | | नाली, खडंजा एवं |
| | | 549 | 549 | 200000 | | कच्चा कार्य |
| | प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न | | | | | |
| | योजना / एन.एफ.एस.ए. | 766 | 766 | | | |
| | प्रधानमंत्री उज्जवला योजना | | | गैस | | |
| | | | | चुल्हा, | | |
| | | 120 | 120 | सिलिंडर | | |
| | प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना | | | सोलर | | |
| | | 1 | 1 | पैनल | | सिंचाई |
| | प्रधान मंत्री कुसुम योजना | nill | | | | |
| b | अन्य योजनाएं | nill | | | | |
| | ग्राम उज्जवला योजना | nill | | | | |
| | ऊर्जा दक्षता योजना | nill | | | | |
| | प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम | nill | | | | |
| | प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना | 250 | 250 | _ | | लाभार्थी का आवास बना है |
| | सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पी०डी०एस०) | 766 | 766 | | | 5 से 35 kg राशन मिलता है |
| | कम्प्यूटर प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम | Nill | | | | |
| | उत्तर प्रदेश कौशल विकास मिशन | Nill | | | | |
| | राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास योजना (RKVY) | Nill | | | | |
| | मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा | Nill | | | | |
| | प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY) | Nill | | | | |
| | मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड | Nill | | | | |
| | किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड | | | | | आवश्यकतानुसार लोन |
| | | 245 | | | | मिला है। |









| रत मिशन | | 625 | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|--|---|-----------------------------|
| | 625 | | | |
| ाई पम्प योजना | | | | लाभार्थी का सोलर पंप |
| | 1 | 1 | | लगा है |
| न भारतीय बायोगैस क खाद कार्यक्रम | Nill | | | |
| अनाज क्रय केन्द्र | Nill | | | |
| ग्रोजना | Nill | | | |
| रिण योजना | Nill | | | |
| हार्वेस्टिंग | 1 | | | ग्राम सचिवालय में है |
| वाटरशेड विकास | Nill | | | |
| रशेड विकास | Nill | | | |
| | Nill | | | |
| । सहायतित योजनाएं | Nill | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | इण्डिया, अन्य) | 625 गाई पम्प योजना 1 न भारतीय बायोगैस क खाद कार्यक्रम Nill अनाज क्रय केन्द्र Nill पीजना रिण योजना हार्वेस्टिंग वाटरशेड विकास Nill रशेड विकास Nill रशेड विकास Nill | 625 गाई पम्प योजना 1 1 न भारतीय बायोगैस क खाद कार्यक्रम Nill अनाज क्रय केन्द्र Nill गेजना Nill हार्वेस्टिंग वाटरशेड विकास Nill रशेड विकास Nill ज जिला—एक उत्पाद, इण्डिया, अन्य) | 625 ई पम्प योजना 1 1 |

| 16 | सक्रिय बैंक खाताधारकों कीसंख्या | 2422 |
|----|---|------|
| | ई—बैंकिंग / डिजीटल भुगतान एप / यू.पी.आई आदि से भुगतान करने वाले खाताधारकों की संख्या | 32 |

| | | क्या ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा बाजार/क्य केन्द्र का उपयोग होता है | | बाजार / केन्द्र | फसल(कु 0) | फसल | ग्राम पंचायत से दूरी (यदि ग्राम पंचायत से दूर है) (कि0मी0) |
|--|----------------------------------|--|------|-----------------|--------------|-----|--|
| | | हां | नहीं | | | | |
| | कृषि उत्पादन मंडी समिति हरदोई | V | | | आल्, (220 | | 35 |











| | | कुंतल) सरसों (530 कुंतल एवं गेंह्(3200 कुंतल) | |
|--|--------------|---|--|
| | abla | | |
| | | | |
| | \checkmark | | |

| 19 | | शिक्षा (केवल ग्राम पंचायत में) | | | | | |
|----|---|--------------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | प्रकार / स्त र | उपलब्ध छत का क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मी०) | 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) | |
| | а | प्राथमिक विद्यालय | | | - | - | |
| | | 3 | 181.80 वर्ग मीटर | 164 | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | b | जू0 हाई स्कूल | 2000 वर्ग फीट | 94 | - | - | |
| | | 1 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | С | हाई स्कूल | | × | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |











| d | अन्य संस्थान | X | |
|---|-----------------|---|--|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

| 20 | कौशल विकास/व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण/पुनः कौशल संस्थान (केवल ग्राम पंचायत में) | | _ | नामांकित व्यक्तियों की आयु |
|----|--|--|---|----------------------------------|
| | | | | |
| | Nill | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

| 21 | राज्य/राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की उपलब्धता | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|--|------|---|--|
| | राजमार्ग का नाम | राज्य मार्ग 1, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 2 | | सम्पर्क मार्ग की स्थिति अच्छा (1), खराब (2), घटिया (3), सबसे घटिया (4) | |
| 1 | लखनऊ से हरदोई | 2 | 4 km | (2) | |
| | | | | | |

III. भूमि संसाधनों संबंधित सूचनाएं/जानकारी

| 2 | 2 | वन भूमि का विवरण | |
|---|---|--|---|
| | а | वन का क्षेत्र | 8 हेक्टेयर |
| | b | वन विभाग द्वारा अधिसूचित क्षेत्र | 11.1310 हेक्टेयर वन विभाग द्वारा आक्षादित |
| | С | सार्वजनिक उपयोग हेतु उपलब्ध वन क्षेत्र | Nill |
| | d | कितने क्षेत्र पर अतिक्रमण है? | Nill |











| | विगत पांच वर्षों में कोई वन उन्मूलन / वन कटाई की गतिविधियां | Nill |
|--|--|------|
| | अनुमानित वन उन्मूलन / वन कटाई का क्षेत्रफल (एकड़) | Nill |

| 2 | 3 | अन्य भूमि का वर्गीकरण | | | |
|---|---|---|----------|--------------|--------------------|
| | | ग्राम पंचायत के पास ग्राम सभा की कितनी भूमि उपलब्ध है? | 105 एकड़ | | |
| | b | कितनी भूमि पर अतिक्रमण है? (एकड़) | 32 एकड़ | | |
| | С | ग्राम पंचायत में खनन गतिविधियां | हां | नहीं | आच्छादित क्षेत्रफल |
| | | | | \checkmark | |
| | | खनन के प्रकार | | | |
| | | बालू खनन 1, खनिज खनन–(उल्लेख करें) 2, | | | |
| | | अन्य (उल्लेख करें) 3 | Nill | | |
| | | अतिरिक्त सूचनाएं | Nill | | |

| 2 | 24 | जल निकाय क्षेत्र | | |
|---|----|---|--------------|------|
| | | विवरण | हां | नहीं |
| | а | क्या आप के ग्राम पंचायत में जल निकाय क्षेत्र है? | \checkmark | |
| | b | ग्राम पंचायत में कुल जल निकाय क्षेत्रों की संख्या | 2 | 2 |
| | С | क्या जल निकाय क्षेत्र में अतिक्रमण है? | \checkmark | |
| | d | जल निकाय क्षेत्र में अतिक्रमण कब से है? | पूर्व २ | समय |
| | е | क्या जल निकाय क्षेत्र के आस-पास के भूमि पर अतिक्रमण किया गया है? | Ē | |

| 2 | 25 | जल आपूर्ति | |
|---|----|---|--|
| | а | ग्राम पंचायतमें घरों हेतु जल आपूर्ति का मुख्य स्रोत क्या है? | |
| | | नहर (1) | |
| | | वर्षा जल—(2) | |
| | | भूमिगत जल—(3) | |
| | | तालाब / झील–(4) | पानी की टंकी हर घर नल से जल (hcl से निर्मित है) |









| | अन्य— (5) | |
|---|---|--|
| b | क्या उपरोक्त जल आपूर्ति के स्रोत मौसमी या बारहमासी है? | |
| С | घरों में जल आपूर्ति कैसे होती है? | |
| | पाइप जलापूर्ति (1) | |
| | ग्राम पंचायत में सामान्य संग्रह केन्द्र (2) | |
| | पानी टंकी (3) | |
| | महिलाओं / बच्चों द्वारा दूर से लाया गया (4) | |
| | हैण्डपम्प (5) | |
| | ऊँचा सतही जलाशय (6) | |
| | कूंआ (7) | |
| | अन्य (8), उल्लेखित करें। | |
| | अगर 4 है, तो कितनी दूर से लाया जा रहा है? | 1,3,5,7 |
| d | कितने घरों में जलापूर्ति पाइप से हैं? | 304 |
| e | क्या पानी का बहाव / प्रवाह दर कम, अधिक या संतोषजनक है? | संतोषजनक है |
| f | 0, 0 0 | (KII1-101-17- 6 |
| | 24×7 ਬਾਾਟੇ(1) | |
| | काफी नियमित (2) | |
| | अनियमित (3) | 24*7 एवं काफी नियमित है |
| 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) | (1) |
| | नदी (6) | नहर, (2) |
| | अन्य (7) | वर्षा जल, (4) तालाब, व्यक्तिगत बोर |
| h | क्या उपरोक्त जल आपूर्ति स्रोत मौसमी या बारहमासी है? | टयक्तिगत बोरिंग का प्रयोग आवस्यकता अनुसार या वर्षा पर आधारित है |
| i | क्या जलापूर्ति का बहाव/प्रवाह दर कम/ | |
| | अधिक या संतोषजनक है? | प्रवाह दर कम |









अतिरिक्त जानकारी (उदाहरण : क्या घरेलू, कृषि व संबंधित गतिविधियों, उद्योगों आदि के लिए जल आपूर्ति पर्याप्त है)

j 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?

जलापूर्ति अपर्याप्त है, इसके साथ ही जल की उपलब्धता घटी है तथा सूखे और गर्मी के मौसम में पानी की टंकियो का उपयोग बढ़ जाता है











IV. जलवायु की धारणा

| तापमान व वर्षा में प्रमुख परिवर्तन / बदलाव | | | | | |
|--|----|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 2 | 26 | | | | |
| | а | गर्मी के माह में देखा गया | | | |
| | b | गर्मी के तापमान में देखे गए बदलाव (पिछले पांच वर्षों | गर्म दिनों में वृद्धि | गर्म दिनों में कमी | गर्म दिनों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं |
| | | में) | हा | | |
| | С | दिनों की संख्या | 20 दिन | | |
| | d | अन्य सूचनाएं (गर्मी माह में कोई परिवर्तन) | | | |
| 2 | 27 | | | | |
| | а | 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 |
| | | | | हा | |
| | С | दिनों की संख्या | | 25 | |
| | d | अन्य सूचनाएं (सर्दी माह में कोई परिवर्तन) | | | |
| | 28 | | | | |
| | а | 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 | कमी | वर्षा के दिनों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं |
| | | Q-\(\frac{1}{2}\)-0 | | हा | |
| | С | दिनों की संख्या | | 30 | |
| | d | अन्य सूचनाएं (मानसून माह में कोई परिवर्तन) | देर से आया | | |
| 2 | 29 | | | | |
| | а | 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 |
| | | | | हां | |
| | b | ग्रीष्म ऋतु की वर्षा में देखे गये परिवर्तन | वर्षा दिनों में वृद्धि | वर्षा दिनों में कमी | वर्षा के दिनों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं |
| | | | | हा | |
| | С | दिनों की संख्या | | 15-20 | |
| | 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 |









| | | हां | |
|---|-----------------------|-----|--|
| е | दिनों की संख्या | 5-7 | |
| f | अन्य सूचनाए / जानकारी | | |









| | | | चरम मौस | ाम की घटनाएं | | | |
|----|---|--|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 30 |) | सूखा | | | | | |
| | а | सूखे की घटना | प्रथम वर्ष (2022) | द्वितीय वर्ष (2021) | तृतीय वर्ष (2020) | चतुर्थ वर्ष (2019) | पंचम वर्ष (2018) |
| | | | ✓□ | √ □ | √ □ | √ □ | ✓□ |
| | b | किस माह में सूखा देखा गया | जुलाई,अगस्त | जून, जुलाई | जुलाई,अगस्त | जून, जुलाई | जुलाई,अगस्त |
| | C | सूखे का प्रबन्धन कैसे किया गया (सरकारी सहायता, निजी सहायता, कुएं खोदा आदि) | घरेलू स्तर पर | | | कृषि स्तर पर प्र नहर में पानी अ | |
| | d | सूखे की आवृत्ति : सूखे की घटना (पिछले पांच वर्षों में) | वृद्धि | कमी | कोई परिवर्तन नहीं | | |
| | | | हा | | | | |
| | | अतिरिक्त सूचना कोई पुरानी प्रमुख घटना–1, स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव–2 | | | | | |
| 31 | L | बाढ़ | | | | | |
| | | बाढ़ की घटना केवल जलजमाव होता है | प्रथम वर्ष (2022) □ | द्वितीय वर्ष (2021) | तृतीय वर्ष (2020) | चतुर्थ वर्ष (2019) | पंचम वर्ष (2018) □ |
| | b | किस माह में बाढ़ देखा गया | | | | | |
| | С | बाढ़ का प्रबन्धन कैसे किया गया (सरकारी सहायता, निजी सहायता आदि) | घरे | न्नू स्तर पर प्रब | - न्धन | कृषि स्तर । | पर प्रबन्धन |
| | d | बाढ़ की आवृत्ति : बाढ़ की घटना (पिछले पांच वर्षों में) | वृद्धि | क्मी | कोई परिवर्तन नहीं | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | е | अतिरिक्त सूचना कोई पुरानी प्रमुख घटना—1, स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव—2 | _ | | | | |
| 32 | | भूस्खलन | | | | | |
| | а | भूस्खलन की घटना नहीं | प्रथम वर्ष (2022) □ | द्वितीय वर्ष (2021) | तृतीय वर्ष (2020) | चतुर्थ वर्ष (2019) | पंचम वर्ष (2018) □ |
| | b | किस माह में भूस्खलन देखी गई | Ц | | | | |
| | _ | THE TEXT TO TEXT | | | | | |









| | | भूस्खलन का प्रबन्धन कैसे किया गया (सरकारी सहायता, निजी सहायता आदि) | घरेलू स्तर पर | प्रबन्धन | | कृषि स्तर पर प्र | प्रबन्धन |
|---|-------------|--|---|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | d | भूस्खलन की आवृत्ति : भूस्खलन की घटना (पिछले पांच वर्षों में) | वृद्धि | क्मी | कोई परिवर्तन नहीं | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | е | अतिरिक्त सूचना कोई पुरानी प्रमुख घटना—1, स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव—2 | | | | | |
| 3 | 3 | ओलावृष्टि | | | | | |
| | а | ओलावृष्टि की घटना | प्रथम वर्ष (2022) | द्वितीय वर्ष (2021) | तृतीय वर्ष (2020) | चतुर्थ वर्ष (2019) | पंचम वर्ष (2018) |
| | | | √ □ | √ □ | | | |
| | b | किस माह में ओलावृष्टि हुई | फ़रवरी | फरवरी | Nill | Nill | मार्च |
| | С | ओलावृष्टि का प्रबन्धन कैसे किया गया (सरकारी सहायता, निजी सहायता आदि) | घरेलू स्तर पर | . प्रबन्धन | | कृषि स्तर पर प्र | प्रबन्धन |
| | d | ओलावृष्टि की आवृत्ति : ओलावृष्टि की घटना (पिछले पांच | वृद्धि | क्मी | कोई परिवर्तन नहीं | | |
| | वर्षों में) | | हां | | | | |
| 3 | 4 | फसलों के कीट/बीमारी | | ١ ٥ ٥ ١ | 1 0 1 | ٠ , | · (|
| | а | कीट / बीमारी की घटनाक्रम | प्रथम वर्ष (2022) | द्वितीय वर्ष (2021) | तृतीय वर्ष (2020) | चतुर्थ वर्ष (2019) | पंचम वर्ष (2018) |
| | J | | √ □ | √ □ | √ □ | √ □ | √ □ |
| | b | किस माह में कीट / बीमारी को देखा गया? | जनवरी फरवरी | दिसम्बर | जनवरी फरवरी | जनवरी फरवरी | जनवरी |
| | b | किस प्रकार के टिड्डी / कीट / बीमारी को देखा गया? | झुलसा, हर्दिया, सब्जी में फलछेदक एवं | में फलछेदक एवं | एवं | में फलछेदक एवं | माहो, श्रिप्स, गंधी कीट, गेरूई (रस्ट), झुलसा, हर्दिया, सब्जी में फलछेदक एवं विषाणुजनित रोग |
| | С | कीट / बीमारी का प्रबन्धन कैसे किया गया? (सरकारी सहायता, निजी सहायता आदि) | | 1 | | ग छिड़काव क | रते हैं |
| | d | बीमारी का घटनाक्रम (पिछले पांच | वृद्धि | क्मी | कोई परिवर्तन नहीं | | |
| | | वर्षों में) | हां | | | | |
| | | अतिरिक्त जानकारी / सूचनाएं | | | | | |









| 35 | ग्राम पंचायत में आपदा की तैयारी | | | | | | |
|----|--|---|------|--|------|--|--|
| | | प्रबन्धन / तैयारी के उपाय उपलब्ध है? | | क्या ग्रामीणों तक इसकी पहुँच/उपलब्धता है? | | | |
| | आपदा तैयारी के उपाय | हां | नहीं | हां | नहीं | | |
| | ग्राम आपदा प्रबन्धन योजना | V | | Ø | | | |
| | ग्राम आपदा प्रबन्धन समिति | | Ø | | | | |
| | पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणाली / मौसमी चेतावनी प्रणाली / कृषि चेतावनी प्रणाली | | Ø | | | | |
| | आपातकाल अनाज बैंक | | | | | | |
| | अन्य | | | | | | |

| 3 | 6 | अनाज भण्डारण | |
|---|---|--|--|
| | а | ग्राम पंचायत के आपातकालिन खाह | /अनाज बैंक में किस प्रकार का भोजन भण्डारित किया जाता है? |
| | | अनाज (विवरण दें) | X |
| | | तेल | X |
| | | चीनी | X |
| | | अन्य खाद्य पदार्थ – उल्लेख करें | X |
| | b | क्या ग्राम पंचायत में शीतगृह है, अगर है तो उसकी क्षमता क्या है? | N |

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











| | अन्य | \boxtimes | |
|--|------|-------------|--|

| | | | कृषि एवं संबंधित गतिविधिय | यों पर प्रभाव | (विगत पांच वर्षों | में) | |
|---|---|---|---|---------------|---|---|--|
| 3 | 8 | 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, ठण्ड, वर्षा, ओलावृष्टि, मिट्टी आदि | अनुमानित हानि की मात्रा (कुन्तल) | परिणाम स्वरुप आय में हानि (औसत रु०) |
| | | | म्खा | धान | गर्मी | 370 कुंतल | 518000/- |
| | | द्वितीय वर्ष (2021) | म्खा | मक्का,उड़द | गर्मी | 310 कुंतल | 12400/- |
| | | तृतीय वर्ष (2020) | | | | | |
| | | चतुर्थ वर्ष (2019) | | | | | |
| | | पंचवां वर्ष (२०१८) | | | | | |
| | b | क्या आप फसल बीमा के बारे में जानते हैं? | हां | नहीं | | | |
| | | | Ø | | | | |
| | | अतिरिक्त जानकारी (फसल बीमा के लाभार्थी— बड़े किसान, लघु एवं सीमान्त किसान आदि) फसल बीमा लाभार्थी का संतुष्टि स्तर क्या है? | 10 प्रतिशत किसान को जानकारी है। संतोषजनक | | | | |











| 3 | 9 | फसल पद्धति में बद | लाव | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| | | सामान्य फसल | खरीफ | रबी | जायद/अन्य ऋ | <u>त</u> |
| | а | | धान | गेंह्, सरसों, आल् | | |
| | 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 | जुलाई के प्रथम सप्ताह | अगस्त | अगस्त | वर्षा न होने के कारण |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | गेंहू | अक्टूबर | अक्टूबर नवम्बर | नवम्बर दिसम्बर | ठंड का देर से होना, इस वर्ष अक्टूबर में पानी बरसने के कारण जल्दी बुवाई से निचले स्थानों में दिसम्बर के अंतिम सप्ताह में हुई है। |
| | С | अन्य सूचना / जानकारी (विलुप्त | | | | |
| | | फसल / प्रजाति आदि उल्लेख करें) | काकुनी, अरहर | | | |

| 40 | सिंचाई प्रणाली / पद्धति में परिवर्तन | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|--|--|
| а | | सिंचाई (1), टपक विधि | उपयोग किए गए पानी की | पद्धति का | पूर्व में उपयोग किए गए पानी की मात्रा (रुपया / एकड़) | |











| | | | आधारित (4), पारम्परिक (5), अन्य (6) (उल्लेखित करें) | | (3), वर्षा आधारित (4), पारम्परिक (5), अन्य (6) (उल्लेखित करें) | | |
|---|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| | | धान | डीजल पंप सेट/समर सिबल | 2500 | वर्षा आधारित/पंप सेट | 1000 | |
| | | गेंह् | वर्षा आधारित पानी//समर सिबल | 1500 | वर्षा आधारित/तालाबो से | 400 | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | b | ग्राम पंचायत में सिंचाई हेतु पम्पों की | डीजल आधारित | विद्युत आधारित | सौर पम्प | पारम्परिक नि | सेंचाई विधियां |
| | | संख्या | 50 | | 1 | तालाब | नाला |
| | С | अन्य सूचनाएं / जानकारी अगर कोई है | | | | | |
| 4 | _ | पशु पालन / पशुधन | | | | | |
| | а | ग्राम पंचायत में प्रचलित सम्बन्धित गतिविधियां श्रेणी : डेयरी (1) मुर्गी पालन (2) मत्स्य पालन (3) सूअर पालन (4) मधुमक्खी पालन (5) अन्य– स्पष्ट करें (6) | न पशुधन और पशुपालन | डेरी, बकरी पालन, भेड़ पालन | | | |
| | b | डेयरी पर प्रभाव | पशु हानि गाय (1) भैंस (2) अन्य (3) बकरी | की संख्या | हानि के कारण (रोग, आयु, दुर्घटना आदि) | हानि का मौसम | उत्पादकता में कोई परिवर्तन देखा गया? वृद्घि (1) कमी (2) परिवर्तन नहीं (3) |
| | | प्रथम वर्ष (2022) | | | | | |
| | | द्धितीय वर्ष(2021) | 3 | 50 | रोग | बरसात के दिनों में | 2 |
| | | तृतीय वर्ष (2020) | | | | | |
| | | चतुर्थ वर्ष(2019) | | | | | |









| | पंचम वर्ष(2018)) | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|--|--------------|-------------------------|--|
| | अन्य जानकारी / सूचनाएं | Nill | | | | |
| С | 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/ऋ तु | उत्पादकता में कोई परिवर्तन पाया गया है? वृद्धि (1) कमी (2) परिवर्तन नहीं (3) |
| | प्रथम वर्ष (2022) | | | | | |
| | द्धितीय 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) | NILL | | | | |
| | द्धितीय वर्ष(2021) | NILL | | | | |
| | तृतीय वर्ष (2020) | NILL | | | | |
| | चतुर्थ वर्ष(2019) | NILL | | | | |
| | पंचम वर्ष(2018) | NILL | | | | |
| | अन्य जानकारी / सूचनाए | NILL | | | | |





कृषि व पशुपालन

>





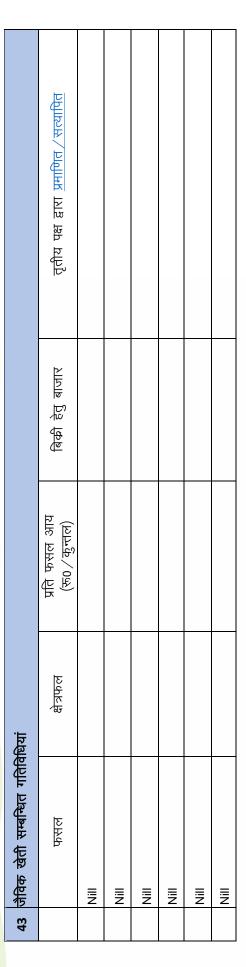


| | खरपतवारनाशी | औसत प्रयुक्त क्या विगत पांच मात्रा वर्षों में उपयोग | (किग्रा / एकड़) किये गये खरपतवार की मात्रा में वृद्धि (1) कमी (2) परिवर्तन नहीं है (3) | (1) | (1) | क्या फसल अवशेष प्रबन्धन की योजनाओं को जानते/जागरूक है? | |
|---|---------------|--|--|-------------|------------------------|--|-------------|
| | | खरपतवार अ नाशीं के मा | | | | ने योजनाओं को | |
| | पयोग | क्या विगत पांच वर्षों में उपयोग | किये गये कीटनाशकों की मात्रा में वृद्धि (1) कमी (2) परिवर्तन नहीं है | 2,4D ਸਲੇਟੀ | निलेनी गोल्ड | न अवशेष प्रबन्धन के | |
| 전 | कीटनाशक उपयोग | | मात्रा (किग्रा / एकड़) | 250 ML | | | नक्षे |
| सूचनाएं / जानका | \$ | कीटनाशकों के प्रकार | | केशर लीडर | फय्राडान, फोरेट 10 | व्य से जलाना | |
| प्रमुख उगाई जाने वाले फसलें व सम्बन्धित सूचनाएं∕जानकारी | उर्वरक उपयोग | क्या विगत पांच वर्षी में | उपयोग किये गये उर्वरकों की मात्रा में वृद्धि (1) कमी (2) परिवर्तन नही | (1) | | अगरम् नहीं तो, कंब से जलाना आरम्भ किया | 10 वर्षे से |
| ने वाले फर | उर्वरक | | मात्रा (किग्रा० / एकड़) | | | क्या यह फसल अवशेष पूर्व में जलाये | नहीं |
| मुख उगाई जा | | उर्वरक के प्रकार | | यूरिया,जिंक | यूरिया,सुपर फॉस्फेट | जलाये गये खेतो का कुल क्षेत्रफल (एकड़) | |
| E . | | उपज (कु0) |) | 4221 | 0006 | - 구왕 | |
| | | ऋतु / मौसम | | गर्भी | सदी | <u> </u> | |
| | | फसल (अनाज, | तिलहन, दलहन, उद्यान एवं फूल आदि) | धान | عار بحر | क्या ग्राम पंचायत में फसल अवशेष जलायें | |
| 42 a | | | | | | Ω | |









| | प्रति फसल प्राप्त आय (रूपया) | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | क्षेत्रफल (एकड़) | | | | | | |
| सम्बन्धी गतिविधियां (जैसे शून्य/जीरो बजट प्राकृतिक खेती) | फसल स्थाई गतिविधियां (शून्य जुताई, मिल्वंग, फसल चक्र, अर्न्तःफसलें, वर्मी कम्पोस्न कमोस्न मिश्रन फसले पाकतिक कीर पत्नक्षन त्तेव पतार्थ में | वृद्धि आदि) | | | | | |
| अन्य स्थाई खेती | फसल | | Niil | Niil | Niil | Zill | Nill |
| 44 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |





| | परिवर्तन के कारण— लाभ में वृद्धि (1), लाभ में वृद्धि (2) प्रजाति सम्बन्धित (3), वन उन्मूलन (4) अन्य (5)— उल्लेख करें | | | | | |
|--|---|------|--|--|--|--|
| | मेछले 10 वर्षों में हुंच/अवसर में रिवर्तन, वृद्धि (1), ग्मी (2), कोई रिवर्तन नहीं (3) | | | | | |
| | कृषि वानिकी गतिविधियों के प लाभ तक लोगों प की पहुंच/अवसर प | | | | | |
| | सफलता (प्रतिशत) | | | | | |
| | आरम्भ देनां <i>क</i> | | | | | |
| | रोपित प्रजाति यां | | | | | |
| वृक्षारोपण गतिविधियां | मोनोक्लचर (1), रोपित (मिश्रित प्रजाति प्रजाति (2) यां | | | | | |
| कृषि वानिकी, सामाजिक वानिकी, परती भूमि विकास और अन्य वृक्ष | पौध रोपण आच्छादित स्थान योजना अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय मोनेव गतिविधियों क्षेत्रफल कृषि वानिकी मिशन (1), मिश्रित समन्दित वाटरशेड प्रबन्धन (2) कार्यकम (2), वर्षा आधारित क्षेत्र कार्यकम (3), मनरेगा (4), वृक्षारोपण जन आन्दोलन (5), अन्य (6)— उल्लेख करें | | | | | |
| वानिकी, | त स्थान | | | | | |
| सामाजिक | क्षेत्रफल क्षेत्रफल | | | | | |
| हृषि वानिकी, | पोध रोपण आच्छाि गतिविधियों क्षेत्रफल के प्रकार | II.Z | | | | |
| 45 | | | | | | |









| 46 | अपनाये गये स्थार्य | ो पशुधन प्रबन्धन तव | ग् नीक | |
|----|--------------------|--|--|--|
| | 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 (प्रतिवर्ष) |
| | गाय (देशी नस्ल) | 70 | पशु आहार एवं चराई | 5000 |
| | गाय (संकर नस्ल) | 12 | पशु आहार एवं चराई | 6500 |
| | भैंस (देशी नस्ल) | 35 | पशु आहार एवं चराई | 9500 |
| | भैंस (संकर नस्ल) | 66 | पशु आहार एवं चराई | 1100 |
| | बकरी | 50 | पशु आहार एवं चराई | 2500 |
| | सुअर | | | |
| | मुर्गी | | | |
| | मत्स्य | | | |
| | अन्य , भेड़ | 42 | खुले में चराई | |

VI. स्वच्छता एवं स्वास्थ्य

| | जल की गुणवत्ता (पेयजल या नल जल से आपूर्ति परिवार) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------|-----------|--------------|------------------|------|----------|--|
| A | आपूर्ति किये जाने वाले पानी की गुणवत्ता कैसी है? | उपयुक्त | अनुपयुक्त | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| В | जल का स्वाद कैसा लगता है? | तीक्ष्ण | नमकीन | सामान्य | | | | |
| | | | | \checkmark | | | | |
| | आपूर्ति होने वाले जल में सामान्यतः दूषित पदार्थ क्या है? | नमकीन | गन्दा | मटमैला | बालू / कीच ड़ | गन्ध | कुछ नहीं | |
| | | | | | | | | |











| | जल को शुद्व करने के लिए आप किस विधि का प्रयोग करते हैं? | उबालकर | जल शोधक | आयोडीन / फिटकरी मिलाकर | क्ले वेसल फिल्ट्रेशन | अन्य, (कृपया उल्लेख करें) |
|--|--|--------|---------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | $\overline{\checkmark}$ | | ☑ क्लोरीन |

| 4 | 8 | ठोस अपशिष्ट उत्पादन/अपशिष्ट प्र | बन्धन | | | | | |
|---|---|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------|-------|----------------------------|
| | а | अपने घर में प्रतिदिन उत्पन्न होने वाला अपशिष्ट पदार्थ / कचरा | 1.5 -2.0 kg | छिलका, प्लास्टिक, मिट्टी, | | | | |
| | b | आपके ग्राम पंचायत में अपशिष्ट पदार्थ / कचरा कैसे इकट्ठा किया जाता है? | नहीं किया जाता है। | | | | | |
| | С | कचरा संग्रह कितनी बार होता है? | ॔ प्रतिदिन | □साप्ताहिक | □वैकल्पिव | □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? | Ø | | ग्राम पंचायत रे दूरी / ग्राम पंचा अवस्थिति - २ | यत में | | |
| | e | क्या आपके ग्राम पंचायत क्षेत्र में सामान्य कूड़ेदान रखे गये हैं? | | \checkmark | | | | |
| | f | क्या आप कचरे को सूखे और गीले कचरे की श्रेणी में बांटते हैं? | V | | | | | |
| | g | आप गृह स्तर पर कचरे का उपचार कैसे करते हैं? | पुन:चक्रमण | कम्पोटिंग | वर्मी कम्पोस्ट | अपशिष्ट | जलाना | अन्य (उल्लेखित करें) |
| | | | | | | | | नहीं करते |

| 4 | 9 | खुले में शौच मुक्त स्थिति | | | |
|---|---|---|--------------|-------|---------------------------------|
| | а | क्या आपका गांव खुले में शौच मुक्त घोषित है? | ∑ हां | □नहीं | |
| | b | स्वयं के शौचालय वाले परिवारों की संख्या | | | |
| | С | सामुदायिक शौचालय / इज्जत घर की संख्या | V | | प्रमुख स्थान- महादेवन के पास |
| | d | क्या शौचालय का उपयोग किया जा रहा है? | | | |











| 6 | अगर शौचालय का उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है तो क्यों? (साफ–सफाई का अभाव, रख–रखाव का अभाव, बहुत दूर आदि) | |
|---|---|--|

| 5 | 0 | अपशिष्ट जल | घरेलू | व्यवसायिक | औद्योगिक | कृषि गतिविधियां | गंदा नाला |
|---|---|---|--------------|-----------|----------|-----------------|-----------|
| | | अपशिष्ट जल का क्या स्रोत है? | \checkmark | | | | |
| | b | उत्पन्न अपशिष्ट जल की मात्रा (अनुमानित लीटर प्रतिदिन) | | | | | |
| | С | गांव में किया गया अपशिष्ट जल उपचार, यदि कोई है तो– | नहीं | | | | |
| | d | अपशिष्ट जल पुनःचक्रण या पुनः उपयोग की गतिविधि, यदि कोई हैं तो— | नहीं | | | | |

| 51 | | स्वास्थ्य देखभाल की सुविधा | | | |
|----|---|-------------------------------|------|------|-----------------------------------|
| | | स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र की उपलब्धता | हां | नहीं | उपलब्ध छत का क्षेत्रफल (वर्गमीटर) |
| | а | प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र | | | |
| | b | सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र | | | |
| | С | उपस्वास्थ्य केन्द्र | abla | | 140 |
| | d | आंगनवाड़ी | | | 60 |
| | е | आशा | abla | | |
| | f | स्वाथ्य कैम्प/मेला | | | |
| | g | डिजीटल स्वास्थ्य देखभाल | | | |









| | | (| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|---|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| 5 | 2 | रोग / बीमारी | | _ | | | | | | | |
| | | विगत वर्ष निम्नवत् | प्रभावित | | प्रभावित आयु समूह | | | सामान्य उपचार का विकल्प | | | |
| | | बीमारी / रोग से कितने लोग प्रभावित हुंए हैं? | कुल व्यक्तियों की संख्या | प्रभावित बच्चों की संख्या | | प्रभावित वरिष्ठ नागरिकों की संख्या | स्थानीय स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सुविधाएं (उल्लेख करें) | घरेलू देखभाल | घर—घर जाने वाला | अन्य (उल्लेख T करें) | |
| | а | वेक्टर—जनित रोग (मलेरिया, डेंगू, चिकेनगुनिया आदि) | 67 | 35 | 22 | 10 | बालामौउ सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र | | | बाला मौउ सामुदा यिक स्वा स्थ्य केन्द्र नि जस्प जिस् जि जिस् जिस्प जिस्प जिस्प जिस्प जिस् जिस् जिस्प जिस्प जिस्प जिस्प जिस्प जिस्प जिस्प जिस्प जिस्प जिस्प जिस् जिस् जि जिस् जिस् जिस् जिस् जिस् ज | |
| | b | जल—जनित रोग (हैजा / डायरिया / टाईफाई ड / हैपेटाइटिस आदि) | 85 | 25 | 35 | 25 | | | | u | |
| | С | श्वास सम्बन्धी रोग जो वायु प्रदूषण से होते हैं (इनडोर एण्ड आउटडोर) | 39 | | 20 | | | | | u | |
| | d | कुपोषण | 0 | | | | | | | | |

VII. <u>বর্</u>जা

| 53 | | | |
|----|---|--|-----|
| | а | आपके ग्राम पंचायत में कुल कितने घर विद्युतकृत हैं | 730 |
| | b | ग्राम पंचायत में निम्नलिखित अनुमानित विद्युत उपकरणों की संख्या | 3 |
| | | ए०सी० | 0 |
| | | एयर कुलर | 136 |











| रेफिजेटर / फीज | 126 |
|----------------|-----|

| 5 | 54 | विद्युत कटौती की आवृत्ति | |
|---|----|---|----------|
| | а | दिन में कुछ बार | I |
| | | दिन में एक बार | |
| | | विद्युत कटौती नही | |
| | b | प्रतिदिन कितने घण्टे गुल रहती है? | ७ घंटे |
| | | 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 | \square | | | | |
| | दिन में एक बार | | | | | |
| | अस्थिरता / उतार–चढ़ाव नहीं | | | | | |

| 56 | पावर बैकअप का मतलब विद्युत कटौती के दौरान उपयोग | संख्या |
|----|---|--------|
| | डीजल चलित जेनरेटर | 12 |
| | सौर उर्जा | 1 |
| | इमरजेंसी लाईट | 24 |
| | इन्टवटर्स | 142 |
| | अन्य साधन (उल्लेख करें) | |

| 57 | नवीकरणीय / अक्षयऊर्जा के स्रोत | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| а | क्या गांव में निम्नलिखित में से कोई स्थापना है? | इंस्टालेशन (स्थापना) की संख्या | कुल स्थापित क्षमता (किलोवाट) | | | | | | |
| | घर की छतों पर सौर उर्जा स्थापना | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | विद्यालय की छत पर सौर उर्जा स्थापना | × | | | | | | | |
| | चिकित्सालय की छत पर सौर उर्जा स्थापना | × | | | | | | | |
| | ग्राम पंचायत भवन पर सौर उर्जा स्थापना | × | | | | | | | |











| | अन्य सौर उर्जा स्थापना | × | |
|--|---|------|--|
| | सौर स्ट्रीट लाईट | × | |
| | बायोगैस | × | |
| | विकेन्द्रित नवीनीकरण उर्जा / मिनी ग्रीड | × | |
| | क्या आप सौर उर्जा स्थापना के लिए उपलब्ध अनुदान के बारे में जानते हैं (कुछ योजनाओं / कार्यक्रमों का उल्लेख करें) | नहीं | |

| 5 | 8 | भोजन बनाने हेतु प्रयुव | त्त ईधन | परिव | ारों की संख्या | प्रति परिवार प्रयुक्त औसत मात्रा |
|---|---|--|---------------------------|------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | पारम्परिक जलौनी (उपले / र | ज्ञीनी | 700 | | (किग्रा / महीना) |
| | | लकड़ी) | 739 | | 1500 | |
| | | बायोगैस | | × | | |
| | | एलपीजी गैस | | 726 | | 14 |
| | | विद्युत | | × | | |
| | | सौर उर्जा | | × | | |
| | | अन्य (कोयला, मिट्टी का तेल, चारकोल आदि) | | × | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 5 | 9 | वाहन की संख्या | | | | |
| | | वाहन के प्रकार | ग्राम पंचायत संख्या (अ | | प्रयुक्त ईधन के प्रकार | तय की गई औसत दूरी (किमी प्रतिदिन) |
| | а | जीप | 3 | | ਤੀ ज ल | 150 |
| | b | कार | 20 | | पेट्रोल | 120 |
| | С | दो पहिया वाहन | 359 | | पेट्रोल | 50 |
| | d | विद्युत चालित वाहन | | | | |
| | е | आटो | | | | |











| f | ई—रिक्शा | 14 | बैटरी | 10 |
|---|------------|----|-------|-----|
| g | अन्य, डाला | 2 | डीजल | 100 |

| 60 | | कृषि यंत्र | ग्राम पंचायत में कृषि यंत्रों / मशीनों की सख्या | प्रयुक्त ईधन के प्रकार | तय की गई औसत दूरी (किमी प्रतिदिन) |
|----|---|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|
| | а | टैक्ट्रर | 15 | | 10 km प्रतिदिन जुताई/बुवाई एवं घरेलु उपयोग |
| | b | कम्बाईन हारवेस्टर | | | |
| | С | अन्य (कृपया उल्लेख करें) | | | |

| 6 | 1 | ग्राम पंचायत में अवस्थित पेट्रोल पम्प (अगर कोई है) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|------------------|-------------------|---|------------|-----|-----|---------------------|-----|----------|------|
| | | ईधन के | प्रतिदिन की बिकी | आपूर्ति वाले | पम्प से कितने प्रकार के वाहनएक दिन/महीना में पेट्रोल पम्प से ईधन लेते हैं? आपूर्ति वाले (समय/ अवधि का उल्लेख करें) | | | | | | | |
| | | प्रकार | | गांव की संख्या | टैक्ट्रर | कृषि यंत्र | जीप | कार | दो पहिया वाहन | आटो | ई—रिक्शा | अन्य |
| | а | nill | | | | | | | 1101 | | | |
| | b | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 6 | 2 | औद्योगिक इकाई | | | |
|---|---|------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | उद्योग के प्रकार | | विद्युत (1), डीजल जेनरेटर (2), | उर्जा की खपत प्रति माह विद्युत का उपयोग (किलोवाट) ईधन उपयोग (लीटर प्रतिदिन) |
| | | आटा चक्की | 4 | ਤੀ ਰਕ | |
| | | पालेषर | 3 | ਤੀ ज ल | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |



Annexure-III: HRVCA









ग्राम पंचायत – पुरवा विकास खण्ड – कछौना जनपद – हरदोई

खतरा, जोखिम, नाजुकता एवं क्षमता विश्लेषण

जलवायु परिवर्तनशीलता-प्रवृत्ति / परिवर्तन, मुख्य चुनौतियां / झटके एवं तनाव

ग्राम पंचायत—पुरवा में मौसम सर्दी गर्मी एवं बरसात का प्रभाव रहता है गांव में आयोजित बैठक में आये श्री वीरेन्द्र बाजपेई बताते हैं कि पिछले 15 वर्षों की अपेक्षा अब सर्दी के दिन कम हुए हैं। लेकिन कम दिनों में ही ठंडक अधिक पड़ रही है व गर्मी भी बहुत होने लगी है। पहले आद्रा नक्षत्र में पानी बरसता था तो लोग धान बोने के लिये भिगो देते थे आज परिस्थितियां विपरीत हैं जब धान की कटाई का समय आता है तब बारिश होती है। जल भराव इतना हो जाता है कि फसल काटना मुश्किल हो जाता है, तथा सूखे से भी फसलें प्रभावित होने लगी एवं जायद की फसलें विलुप्त होने की कगार पर हैं गांव के लोगों से बात करने पर जानकारी मिली कि पहले गर्मी मई जून के महीने से शुरू होकर अगस्त तक होती थी, अब गर्मी मार्च के बाद से सितम्बर तक हो रही है।

1. गांव को प्रभावित करने वाली आपदाओं की पहचान करना एवं इनका प्राथमिकीकरण

समुदाय के साथ पी0आर0ए0 विधियों का उपयोग करते हुए विभिन्न टूल्स के माध्यम से गांव को प्रभावित करने वाली आपदाओं की पहचान एवं उनका प्राथमिकीकरण की प्रक्रिया की गई और आपदाओं के बारे में विस्तृत रूप से चर्चा व विचार—विमर्श किया गया। दिनचर्या, जनजीवन, आजीविका, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, पेयजल एवं साफ—सफाई आदि को प्रभावित करने वाली आपदाओं की एक सूची बनाई गई, सूची में प्राप्त आपदाओं एवं उत्पन्न समस्याओं की पहचान करना एवं तुलनात्मक प्राथमिकीकरण किया गया। गांव की मुख्य आपदा जल—जमाव एवं सूखा है जिससे आजीविका, स्वास्थ्य एवं पेयजल आदि में जोखिम की सम्भावना बढ़ जाती है।

2. आपदा का इतिहास एवं क्षति

समुदाय के साथ होने वाली आपदाओं एवं उनसे होने वाली क्षिति पर विस्तृत चर्चा की गई, व्यापक प्रभाव वाली आपदाओं में सूखा, बाढ़, जल—जमाव व आगजनी है। गांव के अधिकांश हिस्से में फसलें सूखें से प्रभावित होती हैं वहीं गांव का एक हिस्सा जिसे खदरा कहा जाता है बाढ़ की वजह से करीब दो सौ बीघे के क्षेत्र में कोई भी फसल नही होती है सन 1972 में अप्रैल मई के महीने में भीषण वर्षा के चलते सारा अनाज गेहूं, चना मसूर, अरहर, खिलहान में ही सड़ गये। 2021 की ओलावृष्टि से तिलहनी फसलें एवं गेंहूं के फसल की अपूर्णनीय क्षिति हुई। 2022 में वर्षा के दौरान बिजली का करंट पानी में उतरने के चलते एक भैंस की मृत्यु हो गई। 2008 में लगी आग, जिसका दायरा 4 कि0मी0 दूर फैल गया। जिससे अहीरी गांव में एक बेटी की शादी का रखा सारा सामान आग में स्वाहा हो गया। 2021 में संक्रामक रोग के चलते गांव की ढेर सारी बकरियां मर गयीं।

आपदा की पहचान एवं प्राथमिकीकरण के आधार पर निम्न आपदाएं ग्राम पंचायत—पुरवा को प्रभावित करती हैं—

| आपदा व नाम | গ ज• | न फर | मार्च | अप्रै | मई | जून | जुला | अग | सितं | अक्टू | नवं | दिसं |
|---------------|------|------|-------|-------|----|-----|------|----|------|-------|-----|------|
| जलजमाव | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| सूखा | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| लू | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| शीतलहर | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| आंधी तूफा | न | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ओला–पत्थ | र | | | | | | | | | | | |

आपदा का ऐतिहासिक मानचित्रण, मौसमी कैलेन्डर बनाने एवं उस दौरान समुदाय से हुई चर्चा से यह स्पष्ट हुआ कि कम दिनों में अधिक वर्षा व वर्षा के दिनों में कमी आना तथा तापमान में बेतहाशा वृद्धि से जनजीवन अस्त—व्यस्त तो हो ही रहा है साथ ही पशु भी प्रभावित हो रहे हैं।

जल—जमाव इस गांव की प्रमुख समस्या है गांव के पूर्व का हिस्सा (खदरा) का क्षेत्र अत्यधिक प्रभावित रहता है। लोग मुश्किल से एक फसल ले पाते हैं जून—जुलाई में वर्षा न होने के कारण सुखे की आवृत्ति में वृद्धि हुई है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सिंचाई, पेयजल, खाद्यान्न उत्पादन एवं पशुपालन पर व्यापक असर देखने को मिल रहा है।

जायद की फसलें गायब हो रही हैं, रबी की फसलों में आंधी, तूफान, ओल-पत्थर, पाला, तेज गर्मी एवं लू के कारण कम पैदावार की सम्भावना अधिक बनी रहती है, शीतलहर से पशुपालन मुख्यतः बकरीपालन प्रभावित हो रहा है दुधारू पशुओं के लिये चारे की समस्या उत्पन्न हो जाती है।

2. जलवायु परिवर्तन जनित आपदा के जोखिम, खतरों का मानचित्रण एवं आंकलन

उपरोक्त आपदाओं के आधार पर होने वाले नुकसान, सम्भावित जोखिम, समुदाय एवं संसाधनों पर पड़ने वाले अनुमानित प्रभाव एवं उनसे प्रभावित समुदाय, संसाधन आदि की विस्तृत जानकारी प्राप्त की गई। जो समुदाय के सभी वर्गों महिला—पुरूष, दिलत एवं वंचित समुदाय, विकलांगजन, किसान, पशुपालकों द्वारा दी गई जानकारी पर आधारित है। ग्राम पंचायत पुरवा मे आपदाओं के कारण पर्यावरण बुनियादी एवं आधारभूत संरचना के साथ ही मानवजीवन एवं स्वास्थ्य आदि पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। जलजमाव, सूखा, शीतलहर एवं लू, आदि आपदाओं का पुरवा ग्राम पंचायत के सन्दर्भ में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न प्रकार से जोखिम की सम्भावना बनती है, इसे गांव के लोगों ने माना है कि जोखिमों से उन्हे प्रतिवर्ष तरह—तरह के नुकसान सहना पड़ता है जो निम्न प्रकार है—

खतरा एवं जोखिम विश्लेषण से प्राप्त सूचनाएं :--

| क्र | आसन्न | संभावित | संभावित जोखिम प्रभावि | ात क्षेत्र | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| म सं 0 | आपदा / खतरे | जोखिम का क्षेत्र | जोखिम | आबादी | घर | संसाधन |
| 1. | जलजमाव | पेयजल | पेयजल का दूषित होना, जलजनित बीमारी का जोखिम | कुशालपुर, प्रतापपुर, हाजीपुर | 45 घर 67 घर 20 घर | हैण्डपम्प का जलस्तर गिर जाना |
| | | स्वच्छता | गोबर बहकर फैल जाना | अधिकांश क्षेत्र | 100 घर | सड़क, खड़ंजा, इण्टरलॉकिंग |
| | | स्वास्थ्य | जलजनित बीमारियों का पनपना (टाइफाइड, डायरिया, दस्त आदि) का होना। | पूरा गांव | _ | अधिकांश बच्चे बुजुर्ग प्रभावित |
| | | शिक्षा | आवागमन बाधित | पूरा गांव | _ | विद्यालय में उपस्थिति कम होना। |
| | | समाजिक सुरक्षा | वृद्धजन, बच्चे, विकलांग, महिलाओं के गिर जाना / घायल हो जाना | अधिकांश क्षेत्र | _ | आवागमन अवरूद्ध होना |
| | | कृषि | खरीफ की फसल का नुकसान, धान की नर्सरी का नुकसान, रबी की फसल की बोवाई में विलम्ब, बीमारियों, कीट का प्रकोप | पूरा गांव | _ | 40 एकड़ क्षेत्र में जलजमाव |

| | | 7777 /TG | भेन भीरो मनं मन्त्री | 1 | | 00 113-3 |
|----|---|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | | उद्यान / सब् जी | पेड़-पौधे एवं सब्जी फसल खराब हो | _ | _ | 20 एकड़ की सब्जी का |
| | | 1 | _ | | | |
| | | उत्पादन | जाना। | | | उत्पादन कम |
| | | | | | | हो जाता है। |
| | | पशुपालन | पशुउत्पाद का कम | 120 घर | _ | भैंस, बकरी एवं |
| | | | होना, बीमारी आदि | | | भेड़ पालन |
| | | | का प्रकोप | | | |
| | | आजीविका | स्थानीय स्तर पर | 120 घर | _ | पलायन करके |
| | | | मजदूरी न मिलना | | | आजीविका की |
| | | | | | | तलाश में बाहर |
| | | | | | | जाना |
| | | ਯਕ | जलनिकायों में गंदा | पूरा गांव | _ | 10 एकड़ |
| | | निकाय | पानी भरना | | | जलनिकायों में |
| | | | | | | गन्दा पानी |
| | | | | | | भरना |
| 2. | सूखा | पेयजल | जलस्तर का नीचे | सम्पूर्ण गांव | _ | ७ इण्डियामार्का |
| ۷. | \ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \ | 1300 | जाना, पेयजल की | , , , , , , | | हैण्डपम्प एवं |
| | | | कमी / संकट | | | निजी नलों का |
| | | | 1/ 11/ \13/\cdot | | | जलस्तर नीचे |
| | | | | | | चला जाता है। |
| | | कृषि | उपज का प्रभावित | सम्पूर्ण गांव | _ | 200 हेक्टेयर |
| | | 9219 | होना | रार्भुग गाव | | 200 84641 |
| | | उद्यान / सब | सिंचाई लागत अधिक | <u> </u> | _ | अधिकांश पेड़ |
| | | जी | । राषाइ सागरा जावप | | | पौधों में सिंचाई |
| | | उत्पादन | | | | के अभाव में |
| | | उत्पादग | | | | उपज कम |
| | | पशुपालन | जानवरों को चारा का | भैंस, गाय, | 120 घर | चारागाह |
| | | 131011 | संकट, तापमान बढ़ने | बकरी, एवं | 120 91 | 91(11) |
| | | | से विभिन्न प्रकार की | भेड पालन | | |
| | | | बीमारियों का होना, | | | |
| | | | उत्पादन कम होना | | | |
| | | | आदि | | | |
| 3. | लू | स्वास्थ्य | मनव एवं पशुओं को | पूरा गांव | _ | टायफाइड, |
| 5. | 7. | V 11 V = -1 | लू लगना, स्वास्थ्य | 8,, 11-1 | | दस्त आदि से |
| | | | खराब होना, | | | लोग प्रभावित |
| | | | टीकाकरण में बाधा | | | हो जाते है। |
| | | शिक्षा | बच्चों का स्वास्थ्य | | बच्चे | शिक्षा बाधित |
| | | 121411 | प्रभावित। | | 4 24 | होना |
| 4. | शीतलहर | स्वास्थ्य | मानव एवं जानवरों | अधिकांश | _ | शीतलहर के |
| 4. | 791211117 | रपारच्य | को ठण्ड लगना। | बुजुर्ग व बच्चे | | प्रकोप से मानव |
| | | | प्रताचित्रक समिता | 4011 4 404 | | ्रकाष स मानव स्वास्थ्य |
| | | | | | | प्रभावित प्रभावित |
| | | कृषि | शीतलहर से फसलों | | | |
| | | 4214 | को नुकसान | | | आलू, दलहन, तिलहन को |
| | | | 471 734781171 | | | ।तलहन का पाले से |
| | | | | | | |
| | | 1101/11 | 1101 01 0 13 13 | | | नुकसान |
| | | पशुपालन | पशु क्षति खेत में | | _ | प्रत्येक वर्ष भेड़ |
| | | | फसल का नुकसान | | | व बकरियों की |
| 1 | | | | | 1 | मृत्यु |

| Ī | 5. | ओलावृष्टि | मानव | छोटे बच्चे, वृद्धजन | सम्पूर्ण गांव | _ | कच्चे घरों का |
|---|----|-----------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---|------------------|
| | | C | स्वास्थ्य एवं | महिलाओं के गिरने, | C | | क्षतिग्रस्त होना |
| | | | पेयजल | चोट लगने का खतरा, | | | व फसलों का |
| | | | | जानवरों के घायल | | | होना |
| | | | | होना। | | | |

आजीविका के साधनों पर आपदा का प्रभाव

क्षेत्र में आजीविका का मुख्य साधन कृषि, पशुपालन व कृषिगत मजदूरी है। जल जमाव होने तथा स्थानीय स्तर पर रोजगार न होने के कारण लोग अपनी आजीविका तलाशने के लिये पलायन कर जाते है। आपदा का सबसे ज्यादा प्रभाव आजीविका संसाधनों पर पडता है।

नाजुकता विश्लेषण :-

आपदाओं की बढ़ती आवृत्ति ने प्रभावित समुदाय को सामाजिक, मानसिक, आर्थिक रूप से प्रभावित किया है। किसी भी ग्राम पंचायत पर आपदा के प्रभाव को यदि देखा जाये तो समान रूप से नहीं पड़ता है इसलिये जरूरी होता है कि नाजुक समुदाय, संसाधन, स्थल आदि की पहचान कर ली जाये, इसको समझने के लिये ग्राम के हितधारक जैसे आशा, आंगनवाड़ी, युवक, वृद्धजनों एवं अध्यापक आदि से व्यापक चर्चा कर प्रभावित वर्ग संसाधन स्थल आदि के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त की गयी।

1. जल जमाव ≔

जलवायु परिवर्तन एवं आपदा के प्रभाव स्वरूप पुरवा ग्राम पंचायत के बारे में बात करें तो जल जमाव एक क्षेत्र विशेष के लिये सुनिश्चित आपदा बन गयी है। इस ग्राम में निर्मित ग्राम सचिवालय के ठीक पूर्व का हिस्सा जिसे स्थानीय भाषा में लोग खदरा के नाम से जानते हैं। जो तकरीबन 200 बीघे के क्षेत्रफल में फैला है। बरसात में आस—पास के गांव का जल इसी क्षेत्र में भर जाता है। पूरा क्षेत्र एक लम्बे समय के लिये जलप्लावित क्षेत्र बन जाता है जबकि इस क्षेत्र से दक्षिण की ओर एक नाला निकला हुआ है, जिसका सम्पर्क रेल लाइन के नीचे बनी एक पुलिया से है लेकिन नाले की साफ—सफाई न होने के कारण जलजमाव उत्पन्न होता है। स्थानीय लोग बताते हैं कि उक्त नाले की साफ—सफाई हो जाये, और इसे खारजा, एक बड़ा तालाब झील, में मिला दिया जाये तो इस क्षेत्र के जलजमाव से निजात मिल सकती है।

- गांव का सम्पर्क दो तरफ से है, एक सम्पर्क मार्ग स्थानीय कस्बा बघौली से है जो कि निकटतम रेलवे स्टेशन भी है मार्ग अत्यंत टूटा—फूटा एवं जीर्ण—क्षीण अवस्था में है।
- गांव से दूसरा रास्ता राजकीय राजमार्ग सं0—25, जो कि लखनऊ से दिल्ली जाता है, वो भी वर्षा के दिनों में जलमग्न हो जाता है और गांव का आवागमन प्रभावित हो जाता है।
- गांव की अधिकांश नालियां क्षतिग्रस्त हैं व बसावट घनी होने के कारण नाली निर्माण में बाधा उत्पन्न होती है जिसके चलते अनियोजित तरीके से जल निकासी एक समस्या बन कर उभरी है।
- गांव में 20 डिसमिल से हेक्टेयर तक के दायरे के 22 तालाब हैं, लेकिन सभी तालाबों पर अतिक्रमण एवं गन्दगी होने के कारण पानी का प्रवाह बाधित होता है।

समुदाय पर जलजमाव का प्रभाव :-

- बरसात के दिनों में गांव के जगह जगह गोबर के ढेर लगे होने के कारण नालियां अवरूद्ध हो जाती हैं। गोबर सड़क पर फैल जाता है। जिससे सड़क पर फिसलन बढ़ जाती है। बूढ़ों से लेकर बच्चों तक चोटिल होने का खतरा बढ जाता है।
- जगह—जगह गोबर के ढेर खासकर बरसात के दिनों में रास्ते अवरूद्ध हो जाते हैं। सड़ांध पैदा हो जाती है जिसका स्वास्थ्य पर असर पडता है।

 गांव के पूरब का हिस्सा नीचा होने के कारण दो सौ बीघे का क्षेत्र जलमग्न हो जाता है, रबी व खरीफ की फसलें नही हो पाती हैं। अर्थात प्रभावित होती है।

2. सूखा :--

समुदाय आधारित चर्चा करने पर पता चलता है कि गांव में सूखे का भी व्यापक असर रहता है। लोग बताते हैं कि जब हम लोग छोटे थे तो धान की सीधे बुआई होती थी। लोग धान छींट देते थे और बारिश होती थी। आज असमय व असमान बारिश नें सूखे की स्थिति पैदा कर दी है, पहले जहां वर्षा 21 जून जब आद्रा नछत्र लगता था तब वर्षाकाल शुरू हो जाता था। गत कुछ वर्षों से अक्टूबर के महीने में वर्षा हो जा रही है। निम्नवत गतिविधियां भी सूखे के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं।

- गांव का जलस्तर निरन्तर नीचे खिसक रहा है। समुदाय ताल-पोखरों को कूड़ादान समझकर गांव-घर का कूड़ा डालते है।
- ताल-पोखरों पर अतिक्रमण की घटनाएं बढ रही है।
- गांव में 20 कुएं हैं जोकि खरपतवार कूड़े कचरे से पटे पड़े हैं। किसी भी कुएं का पानी पीने लायक नहीं है। वहीं साफ—सफाई न होने के कारण गर्मी के दिनों में सूख जाते हैं। इनकी साफ—सफाई व गाद निकालकर जल प्रबंधन कर सकते हैं।
- वृक्षारोपड़ पर्याप्त मात्रा में है लेकिन लोगों ने फलदार वृक्षों की जगह पर अधिकांश यूकेलिप्टस के पेड़ लगा रखे हैं। जो पर्यावरण के प्रतिकूल है, लोगों का कहना है कि यह धरती का पूरा पानी खींच कर जमीन को बंजर बना देता है।
- लोगों में ताल-पोखरों के संरक्षण के प्रति जागरूकता का अभाव है।
- रसायनिक खादों व कीटनाशकों का बेतहासा प्रयोग बढा है।

सूखा का समुदाय पर प्रभाव :-

- बढ़ते तापमान के कारण पशुधन के लिए चारे व पेयजल की समस्या उत्पन्न हो जाती है।
- सूखे के प्रभाव के चलते जायद की फसलें अत्यधिक पानी लगने के कारण लोप होती जा रही हैं।
- सूखे के प्रभाव से खरीफ ऋतु की फसल मुख्यतः धान में लागत बढ़ जाती है।
- घरेलू जल तथा इण्डियामार्का हैण्डपम्पों का जलस्तर काफी नीचे चला जाता है।

3. ਕ

गांव के तीसरे नंबर की प्रमुख आपदा लू है। समुदाय आधारित चर्चा व विचार-विमर्श के निष्कर्षों से पता चलता है कि इसका असर दुधारू पशुओं व बकरियों पर ज्यादा पड़ता है। पेयजल की कमी आ जाती है। बच्चों व बुजुर्गों का स्वास्थ्य प्रभावित होता है। बोई गई फसलों का उत्पादन व लागत भी प्रभावित होती है। पश्ओं की उत्पादन क्षमता भी प्रभावित होती है।

4. शीतलहर :--

शीतलहर का सबसे ज्यादा असर दुधारू पशुओं पर पड़ता है। गांव के निवासी रिव शर्मा बताते हैं जब ज्यादा शीतलहर चलती है तो बकरियों व भेड़ों में टी०पी०आर० नामक बीमारी आ जाती है जिससे बकरियों व भेड़ों में पेसाब रूकना, पोंकना, नाक से बलगम निकलना, व मुंह में छाले पड़ जाते हैं एवं मुंह पक जाता है। बकरियां मरने लगती हैं। गाय भैंसों में दूध का उत्पादन घट जाता है। फसलों खासकर आलू की फसल झुलसने लगती है, सरसों के दाने छोटे पड़ जाते हैं स्थानीय लोग बताते हैं कि हमारे यहां कंद की प्रमुख

फसल आलू ही है। ज्यादा शीतलहर चलती है तो पत्तियां ऐंउने लगती हैं और पैदावार पर असर पड़ता है। अर्थात कीट—व्याधियों का प्रकोप बढ जाता है।

समुदाय की व्यवहारगत एवं ढांचागत संरचना में किमयां :--

- गांव में एक मात्र युवक मंगलदल है जो कि निष्क्रिय है। खेती—बाड़ी सम्बन्धी कीट—व्यधिओं के उपचार हेतु दवाओं आदि के लिये दूर जाना पड़ता है, समुदाय आधारित जागरूता कार्यक्रमों का अभाव है।
- गांव में पशुपालन व्यापक रूप से किया जाता है। पशुपालन में अधिकतर गांव वाले भैंस, भेड़, बकरी, आदि का पालन करते हैं, लेकिन गांव में सड़कों किनारे गोबर के ढेर लगे मिल जायेंगे, जिससे बरसात के दिनों में गन्दगी फैलती है, बीमारी फैलती है व लोगों का स्वास्थ्य खराब होता यदि गोबर से कम्पोस्ट खाद बनाकर खेत में डाली जाये तो कृषिगत लागत भी घटेगी, अच्छी पैदावार होगी, और गांव से गंदगी भी हट जायेगी।
- गांव में घरों की संरचना पक्की होने के बावजूद एकमात्र घर में सौर पैनल स्थापित है। सौर ऊर्जा का प्रयोग कर जहां एक तरफ बिजली की निर्भरता में कमी आयेगी, वहीं लोग आत्मनिर्भर हो सकेंगे।
- गांव में अधिकांश किसान बेतहाशा उर्वरकों कीटनाशकों का प्रयोग करते हैं। इनको जागरूक कर, इनके दुष्परिणामों के प्रति सचेत किया जा सकता है।
- समय पूर्व मौसम पूर्वानुमान चेतावनी तन्त्र के न होने के कारण गांव व लोगों के नाजुकता में वृद्धि होती है।
- ग्राम स्तर पर बैंकिंग सुविधाओं का अभाव है। लोग पास के कस्बों पर आश्रित हैं। जिससे बहुत सी बैंकिंग सुविधाओं की जानकारी आमजन को नहीं हो पाती है। जन सुविधा केंद्र तक आम—जनों की पहुँच न होने के कारण केंद्र वे प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा संचालित सरकारी जनकल्याणकारी कार्यक्रमों व योजनाओं से भी से लोग वंचित रह जाते हैं।

4. क्षमता विश्लेषण :--

जलवायु परिवर्तन व आपदाओं के सन्दर्भ में गांवों की सक्षमता जानने के लिये समुदाय के साथ मिलकर समग्र ग्राम पंचायत का क्षमता आंकलन किया गया किसी भी आपदा से उत्पन्न होने वाले खतरों से गांव के साथ ही संसाधन भी प्रभावित होते हैं। ये संसाधन भौतिक, पर्यावरणीय एवं मानव संसाधन के रूप में उपलब्ध होते हैं। ये संसाधन आपदा के दौरान खतरों से निपटने में मददगार होते हैं। ग्राम पंचायत पुरवा हरदोई जिला मुख्यालय से करीब 35 कि0मी0 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं0–25 के मतुआ नामक स्थान से 4 कि0मी0 उत्तर में स्थित है। ग्रामीणों की सुविधा के लिये सामुदायिक शौंचालय, तीन प्राथमिक विद्यालय, एक उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालय व दो निजी विद्यालय हैं। गांव के उत्तर में शारदा सहायक नहर परियोजना की एक अल्पिका है। ग्राम पंचायत पुरवा में अधिकांशतः पक्के घर हैं। गांव में सामुदायिक जलापूर्ति के लिये एक पानी की टंकी है जिससे ग्राम पुरवा के 304 घरों में पानी के कनेक्कशन हैं वहीं कसहाई गांव में कम क्षमता युक्त पानी की टंकी स्थापित है। जिससे 38 घरों में पानी की सप्लाई की जाती है। गांवों में 22 तालाब हैं। वही 20 कुएं हैं। गांव में फलदार वृक्षों आम अमरूद के 20 निजी बाग हैं। महिला संगठन के तौर पर ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन के तहत महिलाओं के 25 स्वयं सहायता समूह कार्यरत हैं। जिनका बैंक से लिंक भी है। इसके साथ ही 68 इण्डियामार्का हैण्डपम्प पेयजल हेत् गांव में उपलब्ध हैं। गांवों में लोगों के आवगमन हेत् इण्टरलॉकिंग सड़के हैं। संकरी बस्ती होने के कारण कहीं–कहीं संकरे रास्ते भी दिख जाते हैं। गांव के पास ही तुषारी नामक तालाब का सुन्दरीकरण एच०सी०एल० संस्था के द्वारा कराया गया। गांव के दक्षिण की तरफ लखनऊ–दिल्ली राजमार्ग है जिसका निकट का रेलवे स्टेशन बघौली है जो कि 3 कि0मी0 पर है । गांव आने के लिए संपर्क मार्ग बहुत ही खस्ताहाल है। गांव के उत्तर में एक नहर निकली है लेकिन समय से पानी न आने के कारण फसलें प्रभावित रहती हैं। गांव में सड़के इन्टरलॉकिंगयुक्त हैं कहीं-कही नालियों का निर्माण हुआ है अधिकांश जगहों पर नालियां टूट चुकी हैं। जिससे गांव की मुख्य सड़क पर गंदा पानी भर जाता है। गांव में रास्ते काफी संकरे हैं। गांव में जल

संसाधन के दृष्टि से बड़े–बड़े तालाब हैं उनके नाम भी हैं जैसे गहरी के नाम से जाना जाता है। इतना गहरा है कि गांव वाले बताते हैं कि कोई भी जानवर अन्दर गिर जाता है तो उसी में सड़ता रहता है। उसकी दुर्गंध से जीना मुश्किल हो जाता है। तालाब जल कुम्भी और आस-पास गोबर के ढेरों से पटा पड़ा है। गांव के लोगों में क्षमताएं भरपूर हैं लेकिन स्थानीय स्तर पर रोजगार न होने के कारण पलायन को मजबूर हुए हैं। बहुत से घरों में ताले बन्द हैं, लोग लखनऊ, कानपुर, नोयडा में काम करने चले गये हैं। गांव के आस-पास युकेलिप्टस, बांस आदि की अधिकता है। स्थानीय स्तर पर पक्के घरों की संरचना होने के कारण बांसों का समुचित उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है। जबकि गांव में करीब 24 महिलाओं के स्वयं सहायता समृह हैं बांस आधारित कार्यक्रम चलाया जा सकता है। ग्राम पंचायत में आम के बाग हैं, लोग अच्छी किस्म के फलदार वुक्ष लगाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन पास में नर्सरी न हाने के कारण कठिनाई हो रही है, युवाओं के लिये खेल के मैदान की जगह, सरस्वती शिश् मंदिर के पीछे का प्लाट युवक मंगल दल के नाम पर भू—अभिलेख में दर्ज है। इसको खेल के मैदान के रूप मे विकसित किया जा सकता है। युवाओं में अधिकांश पढ़े लिखे नौजवान हैं। गांव ओ०डी०एफ० घोषित तो है। लेकिन लोग खुले में शौंच जाते देखे जाते हैं। खासकर महिलाओं के लिये एक बड़ी चुनौती है, गांव पूरवा के ग्राम सचिवालय के सामने करीब 200 बीघे की खेती में जल जमाव होता है जिससे फसलें और किसानों की आजीविका प्रभावित होती है स्थानीय लोग इस क्षेत्र को खदरा कहते हैं। गांव से रेलवे लाइन के नीचे जलनिकासी के लिये एक पुलिया निर्मित है। स्थानीय लोग जब खतरों की पहचान कर रहे थे तो बताया कि एक ड्रेन अगर बन जाये और उसे खारजा मे मिला दिया जाये तो जल जमाव की समस्या से निजात मिल जायेगी। बिजली की आवाजाही व कटौती से जनजीवन प्रभावित होता है इसके लिये ग्राम सचिवालय की छत पर व उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालय की छत पर सौर ऊर्जा पैनल स्थापित किया जा सकता है। जिसकी छतों का क्रमशः क्षे0-162 वर्ग फिट, 2000 वर्ग फिट है।

सुविधा, संसाधन मानचित्र से सम्बंधित आंकड़े व तथ्य

ग्राम स्तरीय संसाधन व सुविधाएँ जलवायु परिवर्तन व आपदा जोखिम को काम करने में सहायक होते हैं। मुख्यतः संसाधनों व सुधाओं के परिपेक्ष्य में क्षमता आंकलन को तीन भागो ने बांटा गया है जो निम्न हैं—

भौतिक संसाधनों की उपलब्धता एवं गांव से दूरी :--

| विवरण | संख्या | संपर्क व्यक्ति का नाम एवं संख्या | गंव से दूरी |
|------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालय | 02 | | 0 कि0मी0 |
| उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालय | 03 | | 0 कि0मी0 |
| (प्राइवेट) | | | |
| इंग्लिश मीडिएम | 01 | | 0 कि0मी0 |
| ग्राम सचिवालय | 01 | | 0 कि0मी0 |
| सरकारी राशनकार्ड दुकान | 01 | | 0 कि0मी0 |
| थाना | 01 | | 3 कि0मी0 |
| कचहरी, हरदोई | 1 | | |
| जिला चिकित्सालय | 1 | 102, 108 | 35 कि0मी0 |
| एम्बुलेंश | | | 9 कि0मी0 |
| विकास खण्ड कार्यालय | 01 | | 9 कि0मी0 |
| प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य उपकेन्द्र | 01 | | 0 कि0मी0 |
| तहसील, संडीला | | | 30 कि0मी0 |
| आपदा विभाग, हरदोई | | | 35 कि0मी0 |
| पोस्ट आफिस बरवा सांसद | | | 1 कि0मी0 |
| बिजली विभाग, बालामऊ | | | 12 कि0मी0 |
| डिग्री कालेज | 01 | | 4 कि0मी0 |
| फायर स्टेशन, संडीला | | | 30 कि0मी0 |
| बरन स्टेशन, बघौली | | | 6 कि0मी0 |
| रेलवे स्टेशन, बघौली | | | 9 कि0मी0 |

| खाद बीज दवा केन्द्र | 01 | 10 कि0मी0 |
|---------------------|----|------------|
| बजार, बघौली | | 3 कि0मी0 |
| बैंक बरना सरसंड | | 1.5 कि0मी0 |

प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की उपलब्धता संख्या एवं दूरी :-

| क्रमांक | संसाधन | संख्या | विवरण / नाम / संपर्क संख्या | |
|------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---|------------|
| पर्यावरर्ण | ोय संसाधन | | | |
| 01 | तालाब | 22 | _ | |
| 02 | कुआं | 20 | _ | |
| 03 | नाला | 01 | _ | |
| 04 | बाग | 20 | शिवकुमार बाजपेई, रामासरे, बाबू ि शिवशंकर शुक्ला, रामशंकर शुक्ला, राजेन्द्र वर्मा, मन्नू सिंह म्नोहा शिवराज, महेश्वर, श्याम सुंदर सिंह | जगदीश लाल, |
| 05 | कृषिगत क्षेत्र | 435 हेक्टेयर | | |
| 06 | खुला क्षेत्र / सामुदायिक भूमि | | | |
| 07 | सामुदायिक भूमि | 10 एकड़ | 5 एकड़ भूमि पर अतिक्रमण है | |

| मानव | संसाधन | | | | |
|------|----------------|----|---------------------|------------|------------|
| 1— | ग्राम प्रधान | 0 | श्री छविनाथ मौर्य | 7525809479 | 0.0 कि0मी0 |
| 2- | सचिव | 01 | श्री संतोष कुमार | 7051154849 | 0.0 कि0मी0 |
| 3— | लेखपाल | 01 | श्री अनिल शुक्ला | 9793323523 | 0.0 कि0मी0 |
| 4— | रोजगार सेवक | 01 | श्री अरविन्द कुमार | 9936852514 | 0.0 कि0मी0 |
| 5— | पंचायत सहायक | 01 | श्री हृद्येश सिंह | 7607976575 | 0.0 कि0मी0 |
| 6— | ए०एन०एम० | 01 | श्रीमती नीलम देवी | 9792853612 | 0.5 कि0मी0 |
| 7— | आंगनवाड़ी | 02 | श्रीमती मालती पाठक | 7897187015 | 0.0 कि0मी0 |
| | आंगनवाड़ी | _ | श्रीमती किरन तिवारी | 9918531424 | 0.0 कि0मी0 |
| 8— | आशाबहू | 04 | श्रीमती जानकी | 7839823092 | 0.0 कि0मी0 |
| | | _ | श्रीमती मंजू देवी | 9936805818 | 0.0 कि0मी0 |
| | | | श्रीमती सरोजनी | 7839823093 | 0.0 कि0मी0 |
| | | | श्रीमती ऊषा | 7839823097 | 01 कि0मी0 |
| 9— | झोलाछाप डाक्टर | 06 | _ | _ | |
| | | | | | |

आपदा के समय सुविधाओं व उपलब्ध संसाधनों का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान होता है। उपलब्ध सुविधाएं आपदा को कम करने में सहायक होती हैं, यह जानना बहुत जरूरी होता है कि समुदाय सुविधाओं से लाभान्वित हो रहा है कि नहीं, संसाधनों से जुड़े तथ्यों की ये पूरी प्रक्रिया समुदाय की सहभागिता के आधार पर पारदर्शी तरीके से प्रदर्शित होती है जिसका पूरा विवरण संकलित किया गया है।

वित्तीय संसाधन

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

| क्रम | मद | वर्ष 2022—23 |
|------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | 15वां वित आयोग | 7,50,000 / — |
| 2 | स्वयं के राजस्व का स्त्रोत (ओ०एस०आर०) | _ |

क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट आधारित कार्ययोजना

क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना निरूपण हेतु सहभागी विधियों, टूल्स, चर्चा आदि के माध्यम से जलवायु परिवर्तन व आपदा जोखिम सम्बंधित सूचनाओं को संकलित कर तथा उनके परिपेक्ष्य में समुदाय की सक्रीय सहभागिता से क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत कार्य योजना को तैयार किया गया।

ग्राम पं0—पुरवा

वि0ख0—कछौना

जनपद–हरदोई

| <u>क्र</u> 0 | कार्य का | कार्य का | कार्य का विवरण | भौतिक | कुल योग | अनुमानित | न लागत |
|--------------|--|-------------|---|--------------|--------------|----------|---------|
| सं0 | क्षेत्र | नाम | | मात्रा / माप | | सामग्री | श्रमांश |
| 01 | आधारभूत संरचना / बुनियादी ढांचा | नालीनिर्माण | गया प्रसाद के खेत से नया तारा तालाब तक नाली निर्माण | 145 मी0 | 493000 | 123250 | 369750 |
| 02 | | नालीनिर्माण | हरिशंकर के घर से कमलेश मौर्य के घर तक U टाइप नाली निर्माण | 60 मी0 | 204000 | 51000 | 153000 |
| 03 | | नालीनिर्माण | अम्बेडकर स्थल से खाता तालाब तक नाली निर्माण | 145 मी0 | 493000 /- | 123250 | 369750 |
| 04 | | नालीनिर्माण | मेन डामर रोड से संतोष के घर तक दोनों तरफ U टाइप नाली निर्माण | 60 मी0 | 204000 | 51000 | 153000 |
| 05 | | नालीनिर्माण | घनश्याम गुप्ता के घर से सेवाला तालाब तक U टाइप नाली निर्माण | 145 मी0 | 493000 /- | 123250 | 369750 |
| 06 | | नालीनिर्माण | आजाद मिश्रा के घर से प्रदीप गुप्ता के घर तक दोनो तरफ U टाइप नाली निर्माण | 145 मी0 | 493000 | 123250 | 369750 |
| 07 | | नालीनिर्माण | सत्यपाल के घर से खाता तालाब तक दोनो तरफ U टाइप नाली निर्माण | 145 मी0 | 493000 /- | 123250 | 369750 |
| 08 | | नालीनिर्माण | मैकू के खेत से तालाब तक दोनो तरफ U टाइप नाली निर्माण | 90 मी0 | 306000 | 76500 | 229500 |
| 09 | | नालीनिर्माण | अंकित सिंह के घर से अवधेश नंदन के खेत तक दोनो तरफ U टाइप नाली निर्माण | 145 मी0 | 493000 | 123250 | 369750 |
| 10 | | नालीनिर्माण | मुकेश के घर से मदनपाल के घर तक दोनो तरफ U टाइप नाली निर्माण | 145 मी0 | 493000 /- | 123250 | 369750 |
| 11 | | नालीनिर्माण | मुन्नीलाल के घर से शुभम सिंह के मकान तक दोनो तरफ U टाइप नाली निर्माण | 145 मी0 | 493000 /- | 123250 | 369750 |

| 12 | नालीनिर्माण | विनोद सिंह के घर से | 60 मी0 | 204000 | 51000 | 153000 |
|----|-------------|---------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | दयाराम के मकान तक | | /- | | |
| | | दोनो तरफ U टाइप नाली | | | | |
| | | निर्माण | | | | |
| 13 | नालीनिर्माण | हरिशरन के घर से अब्दुल | 145 मी0 | 493000 | 123250 | 369750 |
| | | हसन के मकान तक दोनो | | /- | | |
| | | तरफ U टाइप नाली | | | | |
| | | निर्माण | | | | |
| 14 | नालीनिर्माण | चन्दू पण्डित के घर से | 145 मी0 | 493000 | 123250 | 369750 |
| | | अशोक पण्डित के मकान | | /- | | |
| | | तक दोनो तरफ U टाइप | | | | |
| | | नाली निर्माण | | | | |
| 15 | नालीनिर्माण | शिवकुमार के घर से | 145 मी0 | 493000 | 123250 | 369750 |
| | | गयाप्रसाद के ग्वाड़ा तक | | /- | | |
| | | दोनो तरफ U टाइप नाली | | | | |
| | | निर्माण | | | | |

| क्र0सं0 | कार्य का क्षेत्र | कार्य का विवरण | भौतिक | कुल लागत | सामग्री | श्रमांश |
|----------|------------------|-----------------------------|-------|----------|----------|-----------|
|) NO (10 | 414 41 414 | 717 71 177 1 | माप | 300 | VII IZI | 71 1131 |
| 01 | कृषिगत / पशुपालन | रामदुलारे का सोकपिट | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500/- |
| | | गड्ढा निर्माण कार्य | | | | |
| 02 | | विनोद पाल का खाद | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500/- |
| | | गड्ढा निमार्ण कार्य | | | | |
| 03 | | जब्बार अली का सोकपिट | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500/- |
| | | गड्ढा निर्माण कार्य | | | | |
| 04 | | जसकरन के घर पास | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500/- |
| | | खाद गड्ढा निर्माण कार्य | | | | |
| 05 | | बबलू का खाद गुड्ढा | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500 / - |
| | | निर्माण कार्य | | | | |
| 06 | | विजेश्वर के घर के पास | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500 / - |
| | | खाद गड्ढा निर्माण कार्य | | | | |
| 07 | | छत्रपाल के घर के पास | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500 / - |
| | | खाद गड्ढा निर्माण कार्य | | | | |
| 08 | | दीपक वर्मा के घर के पास | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500 / - |
| | | खाद गड्ढा निर्माण कार्य | | | | |
| 09 | | नरेश सिंह के ग्वाड़ा के | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500 / - |
| | | पास खाद गङ्ढा निर्माण | | | | |
| | | कार्य | | | | |
| 10 | | दयाराम के ग्वाड़ा के पास | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / — | 22500 / - |
| | | खाद गड्ढा निर्माण कार्य | | | | , |
| 11 | | शिवकुमार डाक्टर के खेत | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / — | 22500 / - |
| | | के पास खाद गड्ढा | | | | |
| | | निर्माण कार्य | | , | , | , |
| 12 | | ज्ञानेन्द्र बाजपेई के घर के | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500 / - |
| | | पास खाद गड्ढा निर्माण | | | | |
| 10 | | कार्य | | 22222 / | 7500 / | 22522 / |
| 13 | | कमलेश मिश्रा के ग्वाड़ा के | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / — | 22500 / - |
| | | पास खाद गड्ढा निर्माण | | | | |
| | | कार्य | | | | |

| | | 1 | | I / | I / |
|----|---|---|---------|----------|-----------|
| 14 | खाद गड्ढा निर्माण कार्य | | | 7500 / - | 22500 / - |
| 15 | खारजा तालाब के निकट खाद गड़ढा निर्माण कार्य | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500/- |
| 16 | राजनारायण राठौर के खेत के पास खाद गड्ढा निर्माण कार्य | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500/- |
| 17 | सुरेश सिंह के खेत के पास खाद गड्ढा निर्माण कार्य | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500/- |
| 18 | गुरूदयाल के खेत के पास खाद गड़ढा निर्माण कार्य | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500/- |
| 19 | विजय के खेत के पास खाद गड़ढ़ा निर्माण कार्य | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500/- |
| 20 | गयाप्रसाद के खेत के पास खाद गड़ढा निर्माण कार्य | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500 / - |
| 21 | सेबरन यादव के खेत के पास खाद गड्ढा निर्माण कार्य | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500/- |
| 22 | पप्पू यादव के खेत के पास खाद गड़ढा निर्माण कार्य | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500/- |
| 23 | यतेन्द्र के घर के पास खाद गड्ढा निर्माण कार्य | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500/- |
| 24 | सुनील के घर के पास खाद गड़ढा निर्माण कार्य | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500/- |
| 25 | सर्वेश बाजपेई के घर के पास खाद गड्ढा निर्माण कार्य | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500/- |
| 26 | वीरेन्द्र बाजपेई के घर के पास खाद गड्ढा निर्माण कार्य | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500/- |
| 27 | रामसेवक के घर के पास खाद गड़ढा निर्माण कार्य | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500/- |
| 28 | सुखेन्द्र सिंह के घर के पास खाद गड्ढा निर्माण कार्य | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500/- |
| 29 | अमर सिंह के घर के पास खाद गड्ढा निर्माण कार्य | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500/- |
| 30 | शिवपाल सिंह के खेत के पास खाद गड्ढा निर्माण कार्य | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500/- |
| 31 | जसकरन मौर्य के घर के पास खाद गड्ढा निर्माण कार्य | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500 / - |
| 32 | तेजराम के घर के पास खाद गड़ढा निर्माण कार्य | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500 / - |
| 33 | गोकरन लाल के घर के पास खाद गड्ढा निर्माण कार्य | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500/- |
| 34 | गोविन्दराम के घर के पास खाद गड़ढा निर्माण कार्य | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500 / - |

| 35 | राजेश तिवारी के घर के | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500/- |
|----|-------------------------|---|---------|----------|---------|
| | पास खाद गड्ढा निर्माण | | | | |
| | कार्य | | | | |
| 36 | ललित तिवारी के घर के | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500/- |
| | पास खाद गड्ढा निर्माण | | | | |
| | कार्य | | | | |
| 37 | रवि शर्मा के घर के पास | 1 | 30000/- | 7500 / - | 22500/- |
| | खाद गड्ढा निर्माण कार्य | | | | |

| क्र0सं0 | सेक्टर | कार्य का नाम | कार्य का विवरण | अनुमानित धनराशि |
|---------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| 01 | आजीविका / पशुपालन / पर्यावरणन | नर्सरी का निर्माण | पशुचर भूमि के निकट | 3 लाख रू0 |
| 02 | | स्थाई पशुआश्रय (४ पशु तक) | व्यक्तिगत लाभार्थी सं0 70 | 1 लाख 20 हजार रू0 प्रति पशुआश्रय |
| 03 | | तालाब का जीर्णोंद्धार | 21 तालाब | 5 लाख रू0 प्रति तालाब |
| 04 | | बायोगैस प्लाण्ट की स्थापना | व्यक्तिगत लाभार्थी सं0 05 | 2 लाख रू0 प्रति |
| 05 | | मोटे अनाज | बीज, प्रदर्शन, प्रशिक्षण आदि | 1 लाख रू0 |
| 06 | | मेढ़बन्दी | 1500 कृषक | मनरेगा अंतर्गत |
| 07 | | वृक्षारोपण | पशुचर भूमि एवं तालाब के किनारे, खेत के मेढ़ों पर | मनरेगा अंतर्गत |
| 08 | | पशुओं का नियमित टीकाकरण | समस्त पशुपालक | पशुपालन विभाग |

नोट—उपरोक्त कार्यों / गतिविधियों का बजट विकास खंड के तकनीकी सहायक एवं ग्राम प्रधान महोदय द्वारा तैयार किया गया।

क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना के निरूपण की सहभागी प्रक्रिया

वातावरण निर्माण

किसी भी कार्य का व्यवस्थित निष्पादन के लिये वातारण निर्माण नितान्त जरूरी प्रक्रिया है कि जिससे लोगों सम्बन्धित कार्य के प्रति एक समझ बन सके, चूंकि किसी भी समग्र योजना के लिए सभी वर्गों का होना उनकी जरूरतें अलग—अलग हो सकती हैं इसी दृष्टि से ग्राम पंचायत पुरवा के प्रधान श्री छविनाथ मौर्य गांव के उत्साही युवकों वृद्धजनों समूह की दीदियों पशुपालकों, सामाजिक सोंच के लोगों किसानों से सामूहिक चर्चा की गई साथ ही साथ योजना एवं विकास की चर्चा की गयी जिससे गांव का समुचित विकास हो सके। समस्त ग्रामीणजनों को सूचना हो इसके लिये ग्राम प्रधान जी ने दिनांक—12.02.2023 को ग्राम सचिवालय से प्रसारण तन्त्र के माध्यम से एक बैठक का आयोजन किया गया।



खुली बैठक

ग्राम पंचायत पुरवा के लिये क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत कार्ययोजना निरूपण हेतु हितभागियों की खुली बैठक पूर्व निर्धारित सूचना के अनुसार दि0—14.02.2023 को ग्राम सचिवालय परिसर में खुली बैठक का आयोजन किया गया जिसमे ग्राम प्रधान, पंचायत सदस्य, आंगनवाड़ी, रसोइया, समूह की महिलायें युवक किसान एवं बुजुर्गजनों ने हिस्सा लिया सभी मजरों को मिलाकर कुल 114 लोगों ने भाग लिया

विस्तृत विवरण हेतु संलग्नक सं0-01 देखें

ट्रांजेक्ट वाक (ग्राम भ्रमण)

ग्राम पंचायत में जलवायु आपदा एवं जोखिम की पहचान समझ रहन—सहन आदि को जानने समझने की दृष्टि से समुदाय के साथ भ्रमण किया गया। भ्रमण ग्राम पुरवा, नेवादा, कसहाई, कुशालपुरा प्रतापपुर, हाजीपुर भ्रमण करते हुए गांव संरचाना पशुपालन बसाहट, गांव में निर्मित पानी को टंकी व अमृतसरोवर का भ्रमण कर सभी लोग ग्राम सचिवालय में एकत्रित हुए।

विस्तृत विवरण हेतु संलग्नक संख्या 02 देखें-





सामाजिक मानचित्रण

सभी मजरों के भ्रमण के उपरान्त ग्राम पंचायत में स्थित ग्राम पंचायत में स्थित ग्राम सचिवालय के परिसर में ग्रामवासियों की उपस्थिति में सामाजिक मानचित्रण तैयार किया गया। जिसके आधार पर प्राप्त सूचनाएं निम्न तालिका में प्रदर्शित हैं।

| विवरण | संख्या | गुणात्मक विवरण |
|--------------------------|--------------|--|
| ग्राम पंचायत के चौहद्दी | 413.3540 हे0 | 6 मजरे, बाग—बगीचा एवं खेती का हिस्सा मिलाकर |
| का क्षे0 | | |
| कुल मजरों की संख्या | 06 | पुरवा, कसहाई, नेवादा, हाजीपुर, प्रतापपुर, कुशालपुर |
| कुल घरों की संख्या | 809 | पुरवा—४६४ घर, कसहाई—४१ घर नेवादा—८६ घर, हाजीपुर—५६ |
| | | घर, प्रतापपुर—82 घर, कुशालपुर—80 घर |
| कुल पक्के घरों की संख्या | | अधिकांश पक्के मकान हैं |
| कुल कच्चे घरों की संख्या | 68 | खपरैल व मिट्टी घास–फूस आदि से निर्मित हैं |

| विकलांगजनों की संख्या | 27 | सम्पूर्ण ग्राम पंचायत |
|--------------------------|----|--|
| महिला मुखिया परिवारों | 46 | सभी टोलों पर |
| की संख्या | | |
| इण्डिया मार्का हैण्डपम्प | 65 | पुरवा, कसहाई, नेवादा, हाजीपुर, प्रतापपुर, कुशालपुर |

जातिगत / श्रेणीगत विवरण

| सामान्य जाति के घरों की संख्या | 285 |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| पिछड़ी जाति के घरों की संख्या | 177 |
| अनु0 जाति के घरों की संख्या | 347 |
| कुल घरों की संख्या | 809 |
| | |

वातावरण निर्माण संलग्नक—1

ग्राम पंचायत पुरवा की आगामी वित्तीय वर्षों हेतु क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत योजना निरूपण हेतु ग्राम पंचायत के समग्रजन की सहभागिता सुनिश्चित कराने की दृष्टि से ग्राम प्रधान से श्री छविनाथ मौर्य ने ग्राम सिचवालय में स्थापित ध्वनिविस्तारक यंत्र के माध्यम से दिनांक—12 फरवरी 2023 को सूचना कराई गयी कि आगामी 14 फरवरी 2023 को ग्रामसभा की एक खुली बैठक का आयोजन ग्राम सिचवालय पर किया जा रहा है।

खुली बैठक :--





ग्राम पंचायत पुरवा के लिये क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत कार्य योजना के निर्माण हेतु एक ग्रामसभा की खुली बैठक का आयोजन पूर्व में दी गयी सूचना के अनुसार दिनांक 14 फरवरी 2023 को किया गया। इस खुली बैठक में ग्राम प्रधान, पंचायत सहायक, सदस्य ग्राम पंचायत, आशा, आंगनवाड़ी व गांव के उत्साही नवयुवकों आदि ने भाग लिया, इस बैठक की अध्यक्षता ग्राम प्रधान श्री छविनाथ मौर्य ने की। बैठक का प्रारम्भ सचिव ग्राम पंचायत श्री संतोष कुमार ने स्वागत व परिचय के साथ किया सचिव ने बैठक के उद्देश्यों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए कहा आज जलवायु परिवर्तन का असर पूरी दुनिया के देशों पर है। सभी जलवायु परिवर्तन व उससे हो रहे दुष्प्रभावों से सभी चिंतित हैं क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत का चयन उत्तरप्रदेश के 39 जनपदों के एक—एक गांव को लिया गया है। हम सभी लोग भाग्यशाली हैं कि हमारी ग्राम पंचायत पुरवा उसमें से एक है हम वैसे तो ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना बनाते ही हैं परन्तु इस कार्य योजना का मकसद जलवायु परिवर्तन उसके प्रभाव को लेकर है। जलवायुगत / मौसम से सम्बिन्धित समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु विकास के सभी मुद्दों के साथ जलवायु स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत योजना के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया पूर्ण करनी है। जिसमे हम सभी की सहभागिता होनी ही चाहिए।

ग्राम पंचायत के दक्षिण—पूर्व में सेवला तालाब है जिसके दक्षिण के भाग का क्षेत्र जलजमाव के रूप में जाना जाता है जिसे स्थानीय भाषा में खदरा कहा जाता है जलजमाव के चलते करीब 200 बीघे का क्षेत्र जलमग्न रहता है जिससे लोगों की आजीविका प्रभावित होती है। इसके जल निकास के लिये एक नाला पूर्व से ही निर्मित है। नाले में सिल्ट जमा होने व खरपतवार होने के कारण जलप्रवाह बाधित होता है। इसके लिये इसकी साफ—सफाई कराकर जलजमाव होने से रोका जा सकता है।

ग्राम पंचायत समितियों का विवरण

| नियोजन एवं विकास समिति | निर्माण कार्य समिति | प्रसाशनिक समिति |
|---|--|--|
| अध्यक्ष—श्री छविनाथ मौर्य | अध्यक्ष–श्री रजेपाल | अध्यक्ष–श्री छविनाथ मौर्य |
| सदस्य-श्रीमती गीता देवी | सदस्य–कु0 मीरा | सदस्य-श्रीमती ममता |
| ,, श्रीमती पुष्पा देवी | ,, श्री अतुल गौतम | ,, श्री रजेपाल |
| ,, श्री रजेपाल | ,, श्री मुन्ना लाल | ,, श्री मुन्ना लाल |
| ,, श्री मुन्नालाल | ,, श्री विपिन राठौर | ,, श्री ओम प्रकाश |
| ,, श्री विपिन राठौर | ,, श्रीमती पुष्पा | ,, कु0 मीरा |
| ,, श्री ओम प्रकाश | ,, श्रीमती ममता | ,, श्रीमती पुष्पा देवी |
| | | |
| | | |
| शिक्षा समिति | स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण समिति | ज्ल प्रबन्धन समिति |
| शिक्षा समिति अध्यक्ष—श्री छविनाथ मौर्य | स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण समिति अध्यक्ष– श्री ओम प्रकाश | अध्यक्ष–श्री राजकुमार मौर्य |
| | * | |
| अध्यक्ष-श्री छविनाथ मौर्य | अध्यक्ष— श्री ओम प्रकाश | अध्यक्ष–श्री राजकुमार मौर्य |
| अध्यक्ष–श्री छविनाथ मौर्य सदस्य–कु0 मीरा | अध्यक्ष— श्री ओम प्रकाश सदस्य—श्रीमती गीता देवी | अध्यक्ष-श्री राजकुमार मौर्य सदस्य-श्रीमती ममता |
| अध्यक्ष-श्री छविनाथ मौर्य सदस्य-कु० मीरा ,, श्री ओम प्रकाश | अध्यक्ष— श्री ओम प्रकाश सदस्य—श्रीमती गीता देवी ,, श्री अतुल गौतम | अध्यक्ष-श्री राजकुमार मौर्य सदस्य-श्रीमती ममता ,, श्री मुन्ना लाल |
| अध्यक्ष—श्री छविनाथ मौर्य सदस्य—कु० मीरा ,, श्री ओम प्रकाश ,, श्री विपिन राठौर | अध्यक्ष— श्री ओम प्रकाश सदस्य—श्रीमती गीता देवी ,, श्री अतुल गौतम ,, श्रीमती सरोजदेवी | अध्यक्ष-श्री राजकुमार मौर्य सदस्य-श्रीमती ममता ,, श्री मुन्ना लाल ,, श्री अतुल गौतम |

ग्राम पंचायत सदस्यों का विवरण-

| क्रमांक | पंचायत सदस्य का नाम | |
|---------|----------------------------------|------------|
| 1. | श्री छविनाथ मौर्य (ग्राम प्रधान) | वार्ड क्रम |
| 2. | मीरा देवी (वार्ड सदस्य) | 1 |
| 3. | ममता " | 2 |
| 4. | विमला " | 3 |
| 5. | मुन्ना लाल " | 4 |
| 6. | रजेपाल " | 5 |
| 7. | पुष्पा " | 6 |
| 8. | अतुल गौतम " | 7 |
| 9. | विपिन कुमार राठौर ,, | 8 |
| 10. | ओमप्रकाश ,, | 9 |
| 11. | सरोज देवी " | 10 |
| 12. | राजकुमार मौर्य " | 11 |
| 13. | गीता देवी " | 12 |
| 14. | उत्तम " | 13 |
| 15. | उर्मिला " | 14 |
| 16. | गुरूदयाल ,, | 15 |

ट्रांजेक्ट वाक (ग्राम भ्रमण)

ग्राम पंचायत पुरवा के जलवायुगत/आपदा एवं जोखिम को समझने की दृष्टि से एक खुली बैठक का आयोजन ग्राम सचिवालय में ग्राम प्रधान श्री छिवनाथ मौर्य पंचायत सचिव श्री संतोष कुमार पंचायत सहायक, स्वयं सहायता समूह की महिलाओं आशा, आंगनवाड़ी समुदाय के सभी मजरों का पुरवा, नेवादा, कसहाई, हाजीपुर, प्रतापपुर, कुशालपुर का भ्रमण किया गया। ग्राम पंचायत पुरवा से नेवादा की दूरी 500 मी0 नेवादा से हाजीपुर की दूरी लगभग एक कि0मी0 कसहाई 500मी0 प्रतापपुर 1 कि0मी0 व कुशालपुर 2 कि0मी0 की दूरी पर स्थित है।

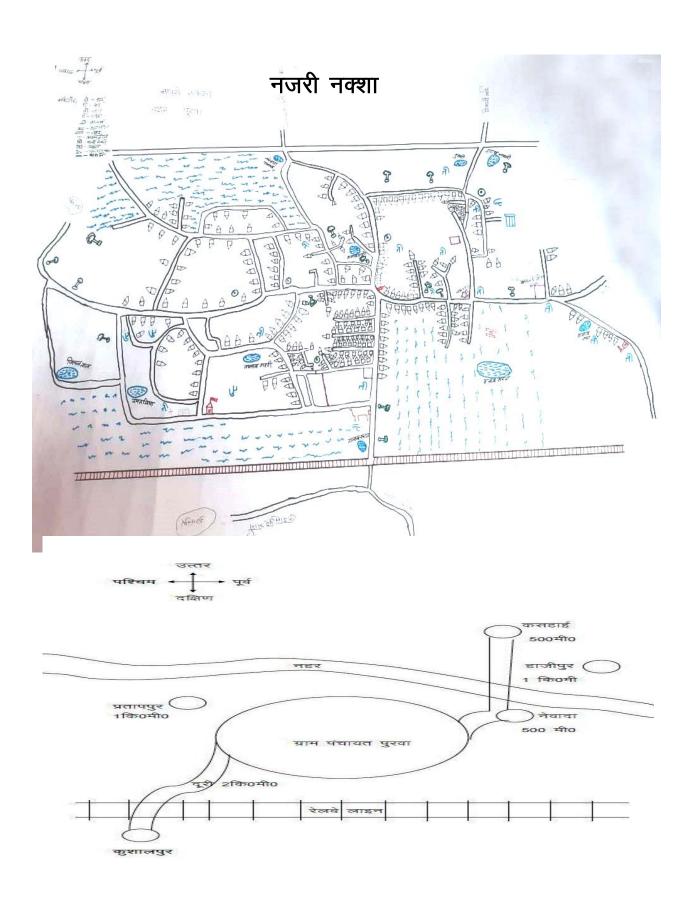
ट्रांजेक्ट वाक के दौरान अवलोकन की गई स्थितियां

| बसाहट | 6 टोले | | | | | |
|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | ग्राम पंचायत के अधिकांश घरों की संरचना पक्की है ग्राम पुरवा की बसाहट काफी | | | | | |
| | सघन है व गलियां बहुत संकरी हैं। गांव के अन्दर के तालाब कूड़े कचरे से पटे पड़े हैं | | | | | |
| | व अतिक्रमण है वहीं नेवादा, हाजीपुर, कसहाई, प्रतापपुर, कुशालपुर में आबादी इतना | | | | | |
| | घनत्व नहीं है। ग्राम पुरवा व कशहाई में पानी की टंकी स्थापित है। अधिकांश घरों में | | | | | |
| | पानी के कनेक्शन हैं लोगों के घरों में रोस्टर के मुताबिक तीन टाइम पानी की सप्लाई | | | | | |
| | होती है। लोग आलू बैगन, टमाटर, गोभी की खेती पर्याप्त मात्रा में करते हैं। खेतों की | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | तरफ आवारा पशु विचरण करते देखे गये। | | | | | |
| ताल–तलैया | 22 तालाब | | | | | |
| | तलाबों में नयानी, रमतलिया, तुषारी, गहरी, सेउला, नया तालाब, महक, कोड़री, गढ़ई, | | | | | |
| | जियन ताल, इन तालाबों का क्षेत्रफल तीन बीघे से लेकर एक हेक्टेयर तक है। तुषारी | | | | | |
| | तालाब का एच0सी0एल0 के द्वारा सुन्दरीकरण कराया गया अधिकांश तालाब गन्दगी | | | | | |
| | से पटे पड़े है। तथा लोगों के द्वारा कब्जा करने की होड़ लगी है। | | | | | |
| नाला | ग्राम पंचायत के पूर्व-दक्षिण में एक नाला निकला है जो कि सिल्ट से पटा पड़ा है पानी | | | | | |
| | के प्रवाह को बढ़ाने के लिये साफ–सफाई की आवश्यकता है। | | | | | |
| हरित क्षेत्र | ग्राम पंचायत के भ्रमण के दौरान हरित क्षेत्र देखने को मिला जिसमें मुख्य रूप से | | | | | |
| (बाग-बगीचा) | यूकेलिप्टिस, सागौन, आम, अमरूद के बाग देखने को मिले। | | | | | |
| भौतिक | ग्राम पुरवा के पूर्व दिशा में श्री वीरेन्द्र बाजपेई के घर के पास एच0सी0एल0 के द्वारा | | | | | |
| संसाधन | एक पानी की टंकी बनी हुई है। जिसका 354 घरों में पानी कनेक्शन है। कसहाई में भी | | | | | |
| | पानी की टंकी एच0सी0एल0 द्वारा स्थापित है। इसी पानी की टंकी के द्वारा घरों में | | | | | |
| | जलापूर्ति की जाती है। इसी के साथ 20 कुएं भी हैं। अधिकांश कुएं कूड़े कचरे से पटे | | | | | |
| | पडे हैं। | | | | | |
| | ן ט פיר | | | | | |









संलग्नक-4

आपदाओं का ऐतिहासिक समयरेखा एवं घटनाक्रम

ग्राम पंचायत पुरवा का ऐतिहासिक समय रेखा आपदाओं एवं उसके प्रभाव को जानने के बाद यह भी जानने का प्रयास किया गया कि ये आपदाएं इस ग्राम पंचायत को कब—कब प्रभावित करती रही हैं। आपदाओं का ऐतिहासिक समयरेखा समुदाय के साथ मिलकर जानने का प्रयास किया गया समुदाय ने माना कि हमारे यहां जलजमाव एक निश्चित क्षेत्र की आपदा है जो लगातार एक निश्चित वर्ग को प्रभावित करती रहती है। गत कुछेक वर्षों से सूखा, लू, एवं शीतलहर का प्रकोप भी ग्राम पंचायत को झेलना पड़ रहा है। विगत दो वर्षों से कोरोना नामक बीमारी का कहर आपदा बनकर आयी है, बीमारी के बचाव के लिये लॉकडाउन लग जाने के कारण लोग अपने घरों में कैद रहने को मजबूर रहै इसका सबसे अधिक प्रभाव खेती व उससे तैयार उत्पाद पर पड़ा। सबकुछ बन्द हो जाने के कारण बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों की आजीविका प्रभावित हुयी। प्राप्त सूचनाओं को निम्नवत दर्ज किया गया है—

| न्यूनीकरण हेतु किया गया कार्य कुछ भी सम्भव नही हो पाया |
|---|
| हेतु किया गया कार्य कुछ भी सम्भव नही |
| गया कार्य कुछ भी सम्भव नही |
| सम्भव नही |
| सम्भव नही |
| सम्भव नही |
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| मिट्टी बालू |
| आदि से |
| बुझाने का |
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| 4 | 2018 | कोरोना का प्रभाव | निम्न बारिश, जलसंचयन क्षेत्रों पर अतिक्रमण हेतु दिल्ली मुम्बई आदि शहरों से लोग गांवो को लौटे | 2 | _ 30—40 लोग | 230 हे0 क्षेत्र प्रभावित रोजगार बाधित तथा अर्थिक क्षति | धान की फसल में अत्यधिक सिंचाई से लागत में अधिक वृद्धि व उत्पादन पर असर मास्क एवं सैनिटाइजर का उपयोग, साफ–सफाई उचित दूरी का पालन |
|---|---------|------------------------|--|---|--------------------------|---|---|
| 5 | 2021—22 | बारिश एवं ओलावृष्टि | मौसम खराब | _ | पूरा गांव प्रभावित | रबी की फसलें प्रभावित | कोई कार्य नही |

संलग्नक–5

आजीविका के साधनों पर आपदाओं का प्रभाव

| क्रम सं0 | आजीविका के प्रकार | परिवार की संख्या | आपदा | आपदा का प्रभाव | | | क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है |
|-------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------|----------------|-------|----|--|
| | | | | अधिक | मध्यम | कम | |
| 1 | कृषि | 25 | जलजमाव | | | | लगभग 20 एकड़ में फसल की बुवाई प्रभावित रबी के मौसम में देर से बिजाई के चलते लगात व उत्पादन पर असर |
| | | | सूखा | | | | सिंचाई पर अधिक खर्च फसलों की बढ़वार पर असर फसल उत्पादन में कमी |

| | | I | 1_0_ | | , , |
|---|---|-----|--------|--|--|
| | | | शीतलहर | | फसलों में झुलसा रोग आलू में पाले की समस्या तिलहनी फसलों में माहू का प्रकोप |
| 2 | मजदूरी | 120 | जलजमाव | | मनरेगा का कार्य न होने के कारण आजीविका संकट कार्य की जानकारी का न मिल पाना आवागमन का बाधित होना |
| | | | सूखा | | आजीविका का प्रभावित होना आर्थिक संकट पलायन खान–पान पर असर स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव |
| | | | शीतलहर | | काम की कमीखराब स्वास्थ्यखर्च में बढ़ोत्तरी |
| 3 | पशुपालन (गाय, भैंस, बकरीपालन, भेड़ पालन आदि | 50 | सूखा | | दुधारू पशुओं में दुग्ध उत्पादन का कम होना बढ़ते तापमान से पशुओं में भयंकर बीमारियों का आना भेड़–बकरियों में बीमारी का प्रकोप हरे चारे का अभाव |
| | | | शीतलहर | | भेड़ बकरियों में पोकनी की बीमारी से मृत्यु हो जाना बकरियों में पेशाब रूक जाना व मृत्यु हो जाना दुधारू पशुओं में दुध उत्पादन का कम हो जाना |

| 4 | स्वयं का व्यवसाय (छोटी दुकान आदि) | 120 | जलजमाव | | सामान लाने में असुविधा माल भाड़े में वृद्धि शीलन की समस्या कीमतों में वृद्धि |
|---|---|-----|--------|--|---|
| | | | शीतलहर | | व्यवसाय में मन्दी आना |

टीम का नाम
श्री जनार्दन बाबू मिश्रा
राजेश शर्मा
यदुराज सिंह
श्रीमती ममता

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 | Phase 1: Similar to current level of plantation activities that the GP does (to be asked during consultation with the Pradhan) Phase 2: Increase plantation targets by 500-1000 based on availability of land Phase 3: Further increase target by 500-1000 based on availability of land | Tree plantation (preparation, sapling, labour, etc.) ⁷⁹ = Rs. 70 per tree (saplings are also available at no cost from DoEFCC, GoUP) Tree Guards (metal) ⁸⁰ = Rs. 1,200 per unit Maintenance of plantations: 1.5 lakh/ha | Sequestration potential estimated based on teak species - 5.6 to 10 tCO ₂ e sequestered per tree Plantation density for agro forestry |
| b) Arogya van | For a GP with area less than 300-400 ha, one Arogya van can be suggested with 0.1 ha area 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 | | agro forestry is considered 100 trees/ha |
| c) Agro-forestry | (Can be subjective and agroforestry activities can be started from Phase 1) Phase 2: 40 % of total agricultural land; with +100 trees planted per hectare Phase 3: Remaining agricultural land; with + 100 trees planted per hectare | Cost of agroforestry ⁸¹ = Rs 40,000/hectare ⁸² | |

^{79~} Cost as per plantation guidelines and inputs from GPs

⁸⁰ Cost as per market rates

⁸¹ Cost as per Sub-mission on Agroforestry Guidelines, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture

⁸² 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 | Phase 1: 30% of total agricultural land to be covered Phase 2: 70% of total agricultural land to be covered Phase 3: 100% of total agricultural land to be covered | Rs 1 lakh per hectare | |
| b) Construction of bunds | Phase 1: 50% of total agricultural land to be covered Phase 2: 100% of total agricultural land to be covered Phase 3: Maintenance of bunds - Bunding is done on periphery of agricultural fields - Farmers in GP have land holdings of various sizes Assumption: all fields are square | 1m of bunding ⁸³ = Rs. 150 | |
| c) Construction of farm ponds | Phase 1: 5-10 ponds Phase 2: 15- 20 ponds Phase: More if required + Maintenance of ponds Capacity of 1 farm pond= 300 m³ Depends on number of large farms in GP + requirement of ponds (based on conversation with Pradhan) | Construction of 1 farm pond ⁸⁴ = Rs 90,000 | |

⁸³ Cost as per inputs received from GPs in HRVCA

⁸⁴ Cost as per inputs received from GPs in HRVCA

| d) Transition to natural agricultural land to be covered farming. Phase 1: 15% of total agricultural land to be covered demonstration and any other administrative costs. | 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 |
|--|----------------------|--|--|--|
| agricultural land to be covered Phase 3: 100% of total agricultural land to be covered B. Certification (based on expert consultation): Rs 33,000 C. Introduction of cropping systemorganic seed procurement; planting nitrogen harvesting plants-> Cost per acre = Rs 2,500 D. Integrated manure management - Procuring liquid bio fertiliser & its application; Procuring liquid bio fertiliser & its application; Natural pest control mechanism set up; Phosphate rich organic manure> Cost per acre = Rs 2,500 E. Calculation (cost of transition per acre) = A+B+C+D=Rs 1,00,000 Total Cost ⁸⁵ : Area (ha) * E -> 2.471 * 1,00,000 = Rs | , | Phase 1: 15% of total agricultural land to be covered Phase 2: 40% of total agricultural land to be covered Phase 3: 100% of total | demonstration and any other administrative costs (3 sessions): Rs 60,000 B. Certification (based on expert consultation): Rs 33,000 C. Introduction of cropping systemorganic seed procurement; planting nitrogen harvesting plants> Cost per acre = Rs 2,500 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 = Rs 2,500 E. Calculation (cost of transition per acre) = A+B+C+D=Rs 1,00,000 Total Cost ⁸⁵ : Area (ha) * E | |

⁸⁵ UP State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA_Tariff_20March.pdf (apeda.gov.in)) and National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) Guidelines

Management & 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 |
|---|--|--|--|
| a) Rainwater harvesting (RwH) structures | Phase 1: Installation of rainwater harvesting structures (RwH) in all PRI buildings + recharge pits (as recommended in HRVCA) Phase 2: 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 Phase 3: Installation of RwH structures in residential buildings 1000 sq. ft.+ Incorporating RwH system in all new buildings | Cost of 1 Rainwater harvesting structure with 10 m³ capacity ⁸⁶ = Rs 35,000 Cost of 1 recharge pit ⁴⁵ = Rs 35,000 | |
| 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) | Phase 1: Cleaning, desilting & fencing of water bodies + Tree plantations (1000) around periphery of water bodies (along with tree guards) Phase 2: Additional 100 tree plantations (along with tree guards) around water bodies + continued maintenance of water bodies Phase 3: Continued maintenance of water bodies | Approximate Cost ⁸⁷ : 1. Restoration (cleaning, desilting, increase in catchment area, etc.) of 1 pond = Rs. 7 Lakhs 2. Construction of 1 Retention Pond (300 m³ capacity) = Rs. 7 Lakhs 3. Tree plantation with tree guard = Rs. 1,200 per unit 4. Maintenance Cost: a. 1 Pond/water body = Rs. 3, 75,000 b. 1 Retention Pond = Rs. 50,000 c. Tree with tree guard = Rs. 20 per unit | |

⁸⁶ Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting Guidelines, Indian Standards (IS 15797:2008)

⁸⁷ Cost as per inputs received from GPs in HRVCA

c)Enhancing drainage infrastructure **Phase 1**: Cleaning & desilting of existing drains + enhancing drainage infrastructure (construction of new drains)

Phase 2 & 3: Continued activities carried out in Phase 1

Refer mostly to the costs provided in the HRVCA document

Sustainable 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 | Phase 1: Road elevation works + Road Rcc/ Interlocking works Phase 2 & 3: Continued maintenance of roads | Cost per km of road upgradation/repair ⁸⁸ : Rs 50,00,000 per km | |
| b) Enhancing Intermediate Public Transport (IPT) | E-autorickshaws as per inputs on requirement of GP | Cost of 1 e-autorickshaw: ~ Rs. 3,00,000 Available subsidy: up to Rs. 12,000 per vehicle | |
| c) Facility to hire e-tractors & e-goods vehicles | Phase 1: Promote electric alternatives of diesel tractors and goods transport vehicles + sensitising farmers about long-term benefits of e-vehicles Phase 2 & 3: Continued sensitisation | Cost of 1 e-tractor= Rs. 6,00,000 Cost of 1 commercial e-vehicle= Rs. 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 |
|--|---|---|--|
| a) Establishing a waste management system | Phase 1: 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) | Total waste generated = Primary data, if not available, take average per capita waste generated in the GP as approximately 80 g per day ; biodegradable/organic waste - 58% non-biodegradable / inorganic waste - 42% No. of e-garbage Vans required ⁸⁹ = Total waste generated / capacity of each van (310 kg) No. of waste bins = from HRVCA orcan be estimated by identifying strategic locations (PRI buildings, public buildings, parks, etc.) | |
| | Phase 2: a. GP-level recycling and plastic shredder unit b. Installation of additional waste bins c. Provision for additional Electric Garbage Vans d. Maintenance of existing facilities/infrastructure e. Scaling up partnership | No. of plastic shredder unit = 1 per GP Additional waste bins = from HRVCA or estimated by identifying strategic locations (PRI buildings, public buildings, parks, etc.) | |

| 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 |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Phase 3: a. Maintenance works b. Scaling up partnership | COST ⁹⁰ : 1. 1 Electric Garbage Van = Rs. 95,000 to 1,00,000 2. 1 waste bins/ containers ⁹¹ = Rs. 15,000 3. Plastic shredder unit ⁹² = Rs. 50,000 per unit | |
| b) Management of organic waste | Phase 1: a. Setting up Compost & vermi-compost pits through community involvement b. Partnership model between panchayat, community members and farmer groups for: 1. production & sale of compost 2. sale of agricultural waste | Total biodegradable/ organic waste generated = Primary data Organic waste from houses, commercial shops, PRI buildings, public buildings and open spaces, etc. = xxx kg per day (as per primary data) Potential compost quantity (kg per day) which can be generated ⁹³ = xxx kg/day of organic waste / 2 Periodic composting of kg per year of agricultural waste (as per primary data) | |

⁹⁰ Cost as per market rateS

⁹¹ Cost as per SBM guidelines and inputs in HRVCA reports

⁹² Cost as per market rates

 $^{93 \} https://www.biocycle.net/connection-CO_2-math-for-compost-benefits/\#: \sim :text=ln\%20 the\%20 process\%20 of\%20 making\%20 compost\%20 the\%20 microbes, food\%20 waste\%20 turns\%20 into\%2050\%20 kg\%20 of\%20 compost$

| 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 |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Phase II and III: a. Maintenance and increasing compost pits capacity b. Scaling up partnership | Cost ⁹⁴ : 1. Compost Pits cost reference: 30 vermicomposting and 15 Nadep compost pits = Rs. 4,50,000 2. Solid Waste Management Yard (for both organic and inorganic waste) cost ⁹⁵ reference: Rs. 35,00,000 | |
| c) Ban on single-use- plastics | Phase 1: 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 | |
| | Phase 2: 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 | |
| | Phase III: 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 | |

⁹⁴ Cost as per inputs received from GPs in HRVCA

⁹⁵ 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 | Phase 1: PRI buildings (Panchayat Bhawan, schools, anganwadi, PHC, CHC, CSC etc) Assumption- 70% of rooftop area is available for solar rooftop installation | Use MNRE solar rooftop portal to calculate solar potential. 96 Annual clean electricity generated (in kWh) = installed capacity (kWp) *310 (sunny days)*24 (hrs)*0.18 (CUF) (calculate this for each PRI building and add up for total) Installed capacity- from the above website Total installed capacity= Panchayat Bhawan+ School 1+School 2+any other PRI buildings Cost per kWh= Rs. 50,000 No. of units of clean electricity generated/ 365 | Annual electricity generated (kWh)* 0.82/ 1000= tonnes of CO< |

 $^{96\} https://solarrooftop.gov.in/rooftop_calculator$

| 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 |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|
| | Phase 2 & 3: Households Assumption- 70% of rooftop area is available for solar rooftop installation Installed capacity taken to be 3 kWp Phase 2: 40% of total pucca houses to install Phase 3: 100% of total pucca houses to install | Average Installed capacity per HH= 3 kWp Total capacity installed at HH level= No. of HH * 3 kWp Annual clean electricity generated (in kWh)=Total capacity installed at HH level (kWp) *310 (sunny days)*24 (hrs)*0.18 (CUF) Cost per kWh= Rs 50,00097 No. of units of clean electricity generated per day= Annual Electricity generated/ 365 | |
| b) Agro- photovoltaic | Phase 2: 25 % of suitable agricultural area Phase 3: 50% of suitable agricultural area Suitable agri area- area under legumes & vegetables (keep the value under 10 ha) | 250 kWp installed per hectare Total capacity installed = Area (ha) * 250 kWp Annual clean electricity generated (in kWh)=Total capacity installed (kWp) *310 (sunny days)*24 (hrs)*0.18 (CUF) Cost per kWh= Rs 1 lakh ⁹⁸ No. of units of clean electricity generated per day= Annual Electricity generated/ 365 | |

⁹⁷ Cost as per MNRE and current market rates

⁹⁸ 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 | Phase 1: 20% of diesel pumps replaced Phase 2: 50% of diesel pumps replaced Phase 3: 100% of diesel pumps replaced | Installed capacity = 5.5 kWh per pump Total installed capacity= No.of pumps replaced * 5.5 kWh Annual clean electricity generated= Total installed capacity (kWh) *310 (days)*24 (hrs)*0.18 (CUF) No. of units of clean electricity generated per day= Annual Electricity generated/ 365 Cost per pump = Rs 3 to 5 lakhs ⁹⁹ | Diesel consumption avoided= 390 litres/ per/ year Total diesel consumption avoided per year= No.of pumps replaced * 390 Emissions avoided= 1.05 tonnes CO ₂ e per pump per year |
| d) Clean cooking | 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 chulhas 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 chulhas Phase 3: 100% of households having cattle to install biogas + 100% of households in the top income groups to have solar induction cookstoves | Cost for 1 biogas plant= Rs 50,000 for 2 to 3 m³ biogas plant Cost for 1 for double burner solar cookstove without battery= Rs 45,000 Cost for 1 improved Chulhas= Rs 3,000¹00 | |

⁹⁹ Cost as per market rates and PMKSY guidelines 100 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 efficiency (EE) | 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 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 Phase 3: All fans in all HH to be replaced with EE fans | Cost of 1 LED bulb= Rs 70 Cost of 1 LED tubelight= Rs 220 Cost of 1 EE fan= Rs 1,110 ¹⁰¹ | |
| 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 | Cost of 1 high-mast= Rs 50,000 Cost of 1 solar LED street light= Rs 10,000 ¹⁰² | |

Enhancing Livelihoods

| 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 |
|--|---|---|--|
| Construction & renting out of solar-powered cold storage | Setting up of cold storage | Capacity: 1 unit = 5 - 10 metric tonnes based on production of vegetables and fruits/ and/or milk and milk products Cost: Rs 8-15 lakh per unit ¹⁰³ | |

¹⁰¹ Costs as per UJALA scheme guidelines by Ministry of Power (https://static.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/specificdocs/documents/2022/jun/doc202261464801.pdf)

¹⁰² Costs as per market rates

¹⁰³ 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 |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--|
| Acacia nilotica | Fabaceae | Babul | It is used for such products as bodies and wheels of carts, instruments and tools |
| Ficus religiosa | Moraceae | Peepal | Has medicinal properties and religious value |
| Azadirachta indica 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. |
| Tectona grandis | Lamiaceae | Sagaun | It is used in the manufacture of outdoor furniture and boat decks |
| Dalbergia sissoo | Fabaceae | Sheesham | It has several applications in aircraft and marine plywood, as charcoal for heating and cooking food, creating musical instruments etc |
| Madhuca longifolia | Sapotaceae | Mahua | It provides quality timber wood for various uses |
| Shorea robusta | Dipterocarpaceae | Sal | It is used for railway sleepers, ship- building, and bridges. |
| Cinnamomum tamala | 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 |
|---|---------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Mangifera indica | Anacardiaceae | Aam, Mango | All parts are used in traditional treatments |
| Artocarpus heterophyllus | 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. |
| Psidium guajava | Myrtaceae | Guava, Amrood | It is a common and popular traditional remedy for various gastric ailments |
| Agaricus campestris L | Agaricaceae | Dharti Ka Phool | A type of mushroom |
| Alangium salvifolium (L.f.) Wang | Alangiaceae | Dhera, Ako | Ripe fruits are eaten |
| Amorphophallus paeoniifolius Denns t | Araceae | Elephant foot, Zimi Kand | Eaten as vegetable. |
| Crotolaria juncea L. | Fabaceae | Sanai | Light boiled buds eaten as vegetable. |
| Manilkara hexandra (Roxb) Dub | Sapoataceae | Khirini | The fruits are made into pickles & sauces. |
| Eugenia jambolana | Myrtaceae | Jamun | The root, leaves, fruits and bark have numerous medicinal properties |
| Aegle marmelos | Rutaceae | Bael | The unripe fruit, root, leaf, and branch are used to make medicine. |
| Morus rubra | 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 |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|---|
| Withania somnifera | Solanaceae | Ashwagandha | It is useful for different types of diseases |
| Bacopa monnieri | Plantaginaceae | Brahmi | It is used to manage different respiratory ailments |
| Andrographis paniculata | Acanthaceae | Kalmegh | It helps to boost immunity and is used to manage the symptoms of the common cold, sinusitis and allergies |
| Rauvolfia serpentina | 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 |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--|---|
| Acorus calamus L. | Araceae | Bach, Bal, Ghorbach | A useful ethnomedicinal plants for curing bronchitis, cough, and cold |
| Asparagus adscendens Roxb. | Liliaceae | Satavar | Helps in treating conditions related to hormone imbalance |
| Celastrus paniculatus Wild. | 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 |
|---------------------|------------|--------------|---|
| Populus ciliata | Salicaceae | Semal, kapok | Its leaves are used for animal fodder and herbal teas |
| Eucalyptus globulus | Myrtaceae | Tailapatra | Used in medicines to treat coughs and the common cold and also used to make essential oil |









