



CLIMATE SMART GRAM PANCHAYAT ACTION PLAN

Bhainsa Gram Panchayat

Department of Environment,
Forest and Climate Change

Government of Uttar Pradesh



Mathura





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—:संदेश:—

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

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

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

॥ शुभकामनाओं सहित ॥

भवदीय
(शैलेन्द्र कुमार सिंह)

श्री मनीष मीना
(आई0ए0एस0)



मुख्य विकास अधिकारी
जनपद मथुरा,
उत्तर प्रदेश
दिनांक:- ०४-०९-२४

:: संदेश ::

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

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

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

एक बार फिर क्लाइमेट कार्य योजना तैयार करने में अमूल्य योगदान के लिये आप सभी को धन्यवाद। हम योजना के सफल कार्यान्वयन और समुदाय एवं पर्यावरण पर इसके सकारात्मक प्रभाव की आशा करता हूँ।

॥ शुभकामनाओं सहित ॥


भवदीय

(मनीष मीना)



ग्राम पंचायत भैंसा

वि० ख० व जिला-मथुरा

जगन्नाथ प्रसाद
प्रधान



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विकास खण्ड मथुरा, जनपद मथुरा।

आभार

सर्व प्रथम आप सभी को प्रधान ग्राम पंचायत - भैंसा, विकास खण्ड - मथुरा, जनपद - मथुरा की ओर से सादर नमस्कार और अभिनंदन। मुझे आशा ही नहीं पूर्ण विश्वास है कि आप सभी स्वस्थ होंगे। मैं अपनी ग्राम पंचायत को क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत बनाने की ओर बढ़ाये गये कदम प्रयास को आपसे साझा करते हुए रोमांचित हूँ।

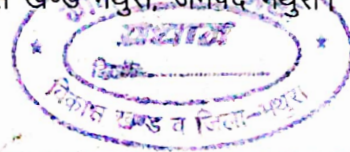
जलवायु से उत्पन्न चुनौतियाँ हर दिन अधिक स्पष्ट होती जा रही हैं और हमारे समुदाय और भावी पीढ़ियों की भलाई के लिए उन पर कार्य करना हमारी सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी है। इस विषय की गम्भीरता को समझते हुए सभी ग्राम वाशियों की सर्व सहमती से हमने अपनी ग्राम पंचायत को क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत बनाने की प्रक्रिया को प्रारम्भ किया है, सर्वप्रथम आवश्यक था कि ग्राम पंचायत में जलवायु परिवर्तन सम्बन्धित समस्याओं और मुद्दों की पहचान करना जिसके लिए सामूहिक सहभागिता के साथ - साथ ग्राम सभा की बैठक एवं समूह केन्द्रित चर्चा के आयोजन के अतिरिक्त व्यक्तिगत चर्चा की है और आंकड़ों को एकत्रित किया गया है। आंकड़े एकत्रित करने की प्रक्रिया को पंचायत में क्रियान्वित करने के लिए मैं स्थानिय सहयोगी संस्था, ग्राम संस्था वाराणसी व गौरखपुर, इनवायरमेन्ट, एक्शन ग्रुप, (जी०ई०ए०सी०) गौरखपुर का आंकड़े एकत्रित करने में हमारे ग्रामवासियों के समर्थन व सक्रिय भागीदारी के लिए हृदय से धन्यवाद! हम सभी मिलकर हमारे ग्राम में एक पर्यावरण अनुकूल वर्तावरण बनायेंगे जो न केवल हमारे प्रकृतिक संसाधनों की रक्षा करेगा। प्रत्येक ग्रामीण की जीवन की गुणवत्ता को भी बढ़ायेगा।

इसके साथ ही पर्यावरण एवं वन जलवायु परिवर्तन उ०प्र० और तकनीकी सहयोगी पार्टनर वसुधा फाउंडेशन नई दिल्ली का भी आभारी हूँ। जिन्होंने एकत्र किये गये आंकड़ों को कार्य योजना का स्वरूप दिया तथा मार्ग दर्शन एवं तकनीकी सहयोग प्रदान किया।

मैं सभी ग्रामवासियों से अपनी ग्राम पंचायत को क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत बनाने के लिए हाथ मिलाकर आगे बढ़ने का अग्रह करता हूँ। आईये हम सभी एक सकारात्मक बदलाव की ओर बढ़ें और दूसरों के लिए उदाहरण स्थापित करें।
धन्यवाद!

Jagannath Prasad
(ग्राम प्रधान)

ग्राम पंचायत भैंसा
विकास खण्ड मथुरा, जनपद मथुरा।



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Executive Summary

The Bhainsa Gram Panchayat in the District of Mathura lies in South Western semi-arid agro-climatic zone of Uttar Pradesh. The Climate Smart Gram Panchayat Action Plan of Bhainsa has been prepared with an aim to strengthen climate action at the Gram Panchayat level (GP) 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 plan¹ 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 Bhainsa is formulated in a manner that it can be easily and effectively integrated with the existing Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) of Bhainsa GP.

The action plan captures the key demographic and socio-economic aspects, key issues pertaining to the South Western semi-arid 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 Bhainsa 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 Bhainsa.

The GP has one revenue village and 750 households with a total population² of 7,000 as reported during field surveys. The main economic activities are animal husbandry and agriculture. A baseline assessment shows that Bhainsa GP has a carbon footprint of ~5,331 tCO₂e³.

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 analyses & 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 Bhainsa.
- **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 Bhainsa.
- **Proposed recommendations:** Recommendations were developed for Bhainsa based on the environmental and climatic issues identified. These recommendations also take into account the prevailing agro-climatic characteristics of South Western semi-arid region. Additionally, sector-wise adaptation needs & mitigation potential of Bhainsa 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. 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- 3,349
3 Includes scope 2 emissions due to electricity consumption within the GP (data obtained from UPPCL and grid emission factor from CEA)

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

- Enhancing the waste management system and drainage infrastructure to mitigate impacts on health and the environment
- Increasing the green cover through plantation activities along roads, water bodies and other open spaces available
- 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
- Reducing dependence on fossil fuels and traditional fuels to the sustainable solutions in the for agriculture and domestic needs.

Taking into account the vulnerable sectors, issues emerging from focus group discussions and field surveys, and ongoing activities in the GP, the recommendations have been proposed. The recommendations cover the thematic areas of 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 three phases- Phase I (2024-2027), Phase II (2027-2030) and Phase III (2030-2035). The phase-wise targets can further be distributed into annual targets at 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 (CSAP) for Bhainsa is formulated in a manner that it can be easily and effectively integrated with the existing Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) of Bhainsa GP.

CSAP will supplement and complement the Bhainsa GPDP by:

- a. Broadening existing development initiatives and activities with a climate perspective
- b. 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 Bhainsa 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.

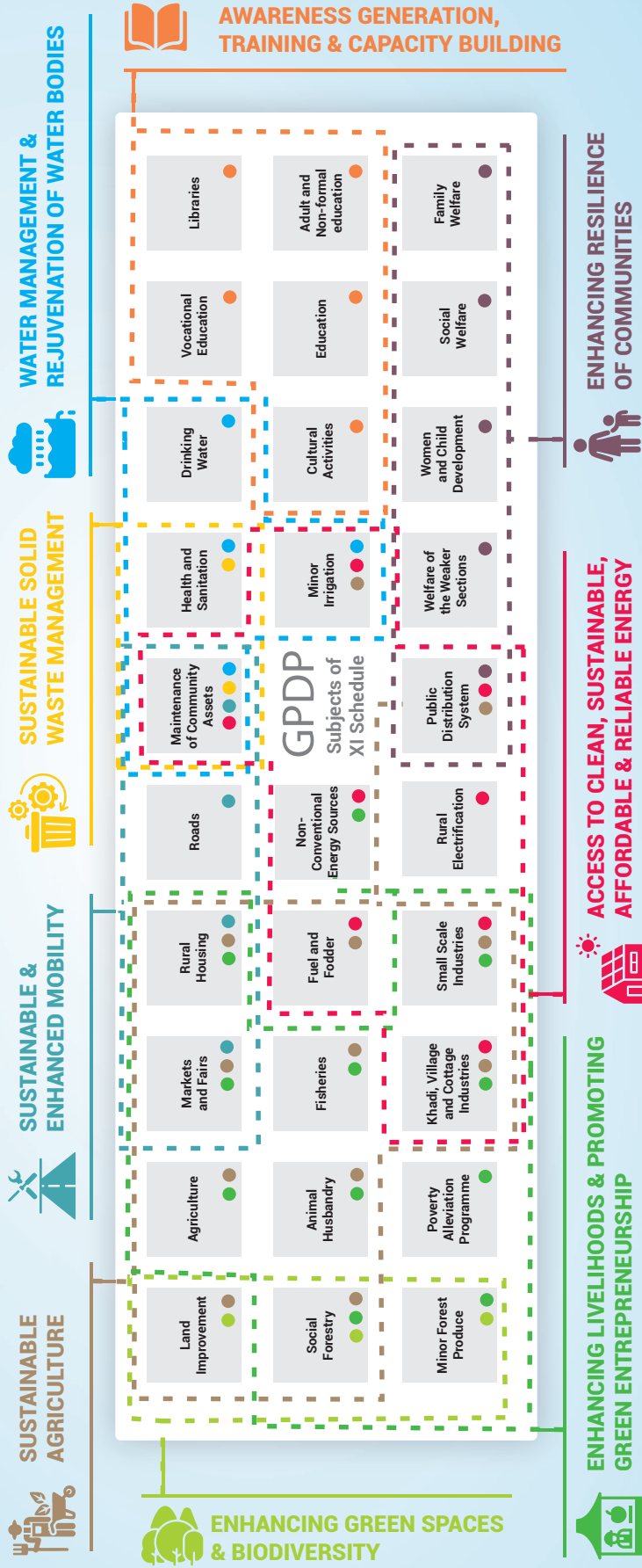
The total emissions avoided/mitigated through the implementation of this plan is estimated to be ~3,668 tCO₂e per annum and sequestration potential goes up to 1,00,000 tCO₂ over the next 20-25 years. The total cost estimated for the implementation of this plan across the three phases is approximately ₹43 crores (for 11 years), comprising of community investment, public finance, private finance and potential CSR funding. From this, 30-35 percent (approximately ₹15 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 mobilise private finance.

Climate Smart and Sustainable Gram Panchayats by 2035

Mainstreaming Climate Action with Development














CLIMATE SMART INTERVENTIONS



Bhainsa

Bhainsa Gram Panchayat at a Glance[†]

	Location	Mathura Block, Mathura District	
	Total Area	739 ha	3 ha Water Bodies
	Composition	1 Revenue Village	258.9 ha Other Land (settlements and roads)
	Total Population⁴	7,000	Water Resources
	No. of Males	3,850	 4 Ponds ⁸
	No. of Females	3,150	Agro-climatic Zone
	Total Households⁵	750	South Western Semi Arid
	Panchayat Infrastructure⁶	11 [Gram Panchayat Bhawan, Community hall (1), Primary schools (2), Secondary school (1), High school (1), Anganwadi centres (4), and Health sub- centre (1)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climatic conditions: semi-arid to sub-humid with hot summers and cold winters ▪ Maximum Temperature: 47 °C ▪ Minimum Temperature: 4°C ▪ Average Annual Rainfall: 662 mm ▪ Soil Type: Alluvial ▪ Suitable Crops: Wheat and pulses
	Primary Economic Activity	Animal Husbandry and Agriculture	Composite Vulnerability of the District⁹
	Land-use⁷	~463 ha Agriculture Land 2.02 ha Common Land ~12 ha Forest Land	Very High
			Sectoral Vulnerability of District
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forest Vulnerability Index: Very High ▪ Water Vulnerability Index: High ▪ Energy Vulnerability Index: Moderate ▪ Rural Vulnerability Index: Low ▪ Agriculture Vulnerability Index: Low ▪ Health Vulnerability Index: Low ▪ Disaster Management Vulnerability Index: Low

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

⁴ Census 2011 data: Total Population – 3,349; Male – 1,813; Female – 1,536

⁵ 700 pucca houses and 50 kaccha houses (field survey and discussion with Gram Panchayat) Census 2011 data: Total Households - 51

⁶ Based on inputs received from field survey

⁷ Data received from HRVCA report and after multiple rounds of discussion with the GP

⁸ Based on inputs received from field survey

⁹ UP-SAPCC 2.0

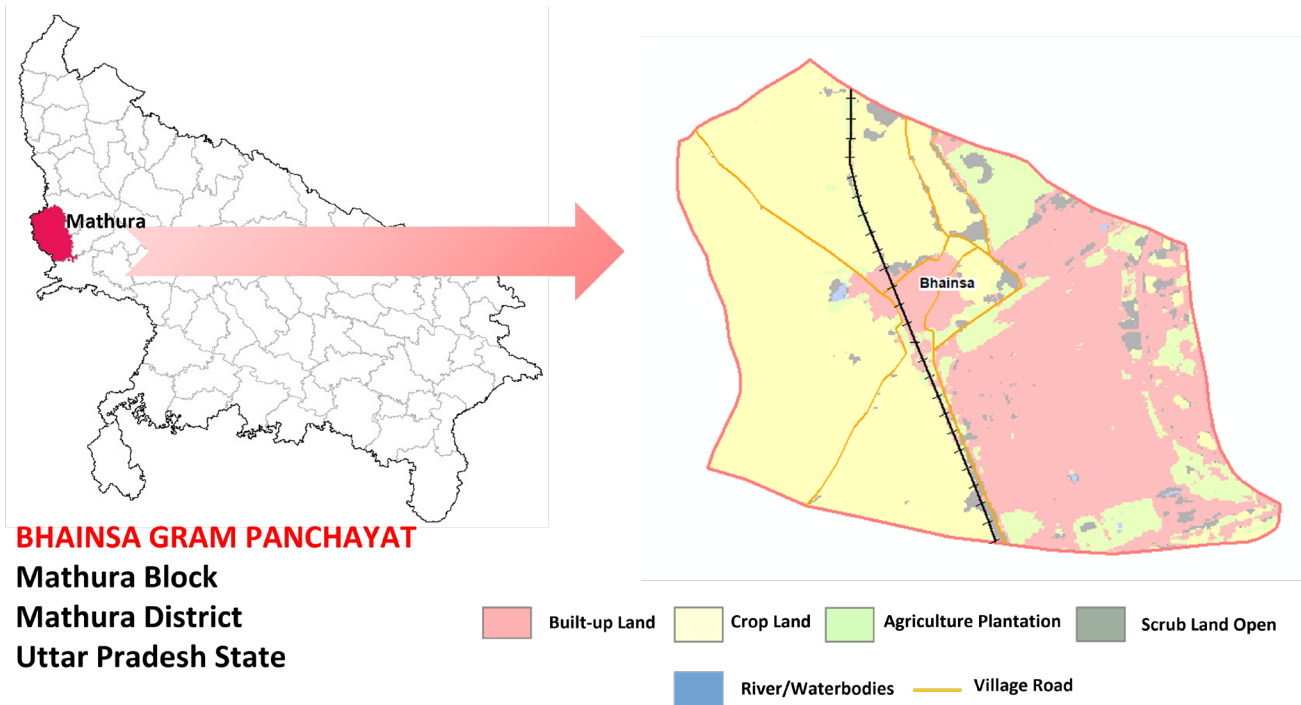


Figure 1: Land-use map of Bhainsa Gram Panchayat, Mathura District

Climate Variability Profile

The climate variability data (temperature and rainfall) received from the Bhuvan satellite of ISRO¹⁰ indicates that there has been a slight increase in the annual average maximum and minimum temperature in Bhainsa between 1986 and 2015¹¹ (see Figure 2). During the same time frame, annual rainfall trend has also shown a slight increase (see Figure 3).

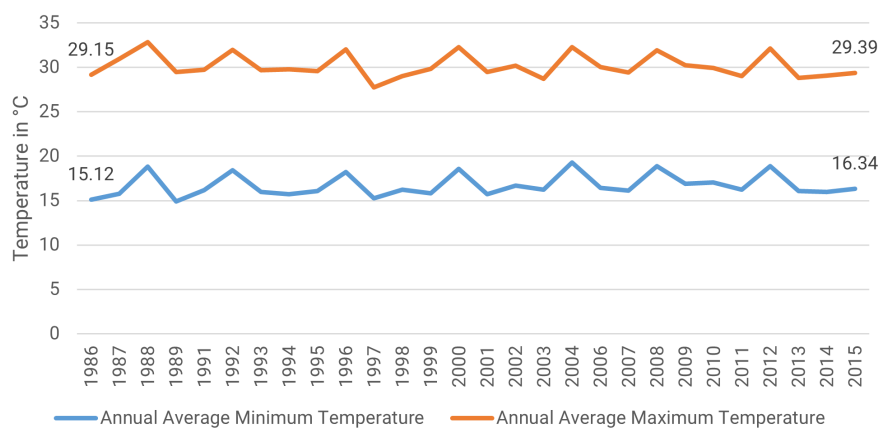


Figure 2: Annual average maximum and minimum temperature (°C) in Bhainsa, 1986-2015

¹⁰ Data from Bhuvan portal, ISRO (Indian Space Research Organization)

¹¹ Temperature data for the years 1990 & 2005 not available

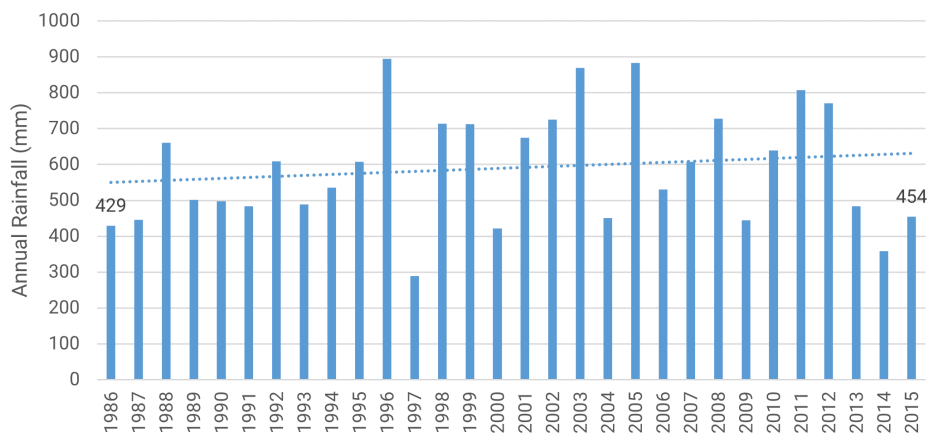


Figure 3: Annual rainfall (mm) in Bhainsa, 1986-2015

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 2010-2020¹². Similar findings are also confirmed by IPCC¹³, and Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES)¹⁴, Government of India.

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 35 days and decrease in the number of winter days by approximately 18 days. Further, they also indicated that the number of rainy days has also decreased by roughly 45 days¹⁵.

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.

Key Economic Activities

Animal husbandry and agriculture are the primary sources of household income in the GP with around 41 and 27 percent households engaged respectively (as per inputs received in the field survey). This is followed by engagement in non-farm wage-labour (22 percent). Some households are involved in the service sector (teaching, banking, government jobs, etc.), entrepreneurship, businesses such as local shops and small scale/cottage industries (Figure 4).

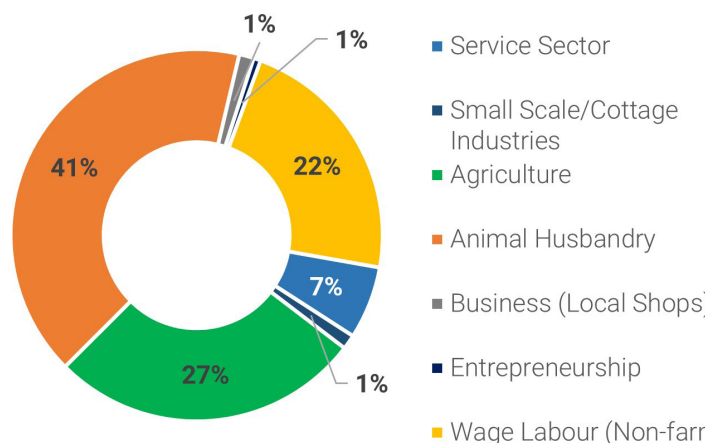


Figure 4: Household level primary sources of income in Bhainsa

Household level income estimates obtained from the primary survey reveal that 11

¹² <https://library.wmo.int/records/item/68890-state-of-the-climate-in-asia-2023>, State of the Climate in Asia 2023 (wmo.int)

¹³ <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/>, AR6 Synthesis Report: Climate Change 2023 (ipcc.ch)

¹⁴ <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-981-15-4327-2>, Assessment of Climate Change over the Indian Region: A Report of the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), Government of India | SpringerLink

¹⁵ Data from Field Survey conducted for preparation of the Plan

percent of the households earn less than ₹50,000 per annum and 13 percent of the households earn between ₹50,000 to ₹1 lakh. Majority of the households (46 percent) earn between ₹2 lakh to ₹5 lakh while only a small fraction (11 percent) of the households earns more than ₹5 lakh (see Figure 5).

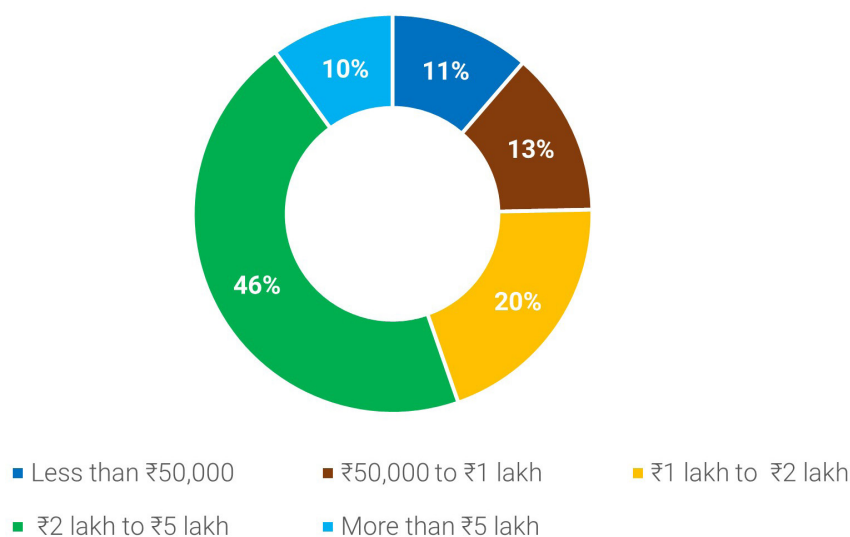


Figure 5: Household level income estimates in Bhainsa

At the time of the survey, 120 households were Below Poverty Line (BPL) i.e. ~16 percent of the total households. The ration card data reveals that nearly 69 percent households avail benefits from the public distribution scheme and hold ration cards, of these, 5 percent households hold Antyodaya cards¹⁶ as shown in Figure 6.

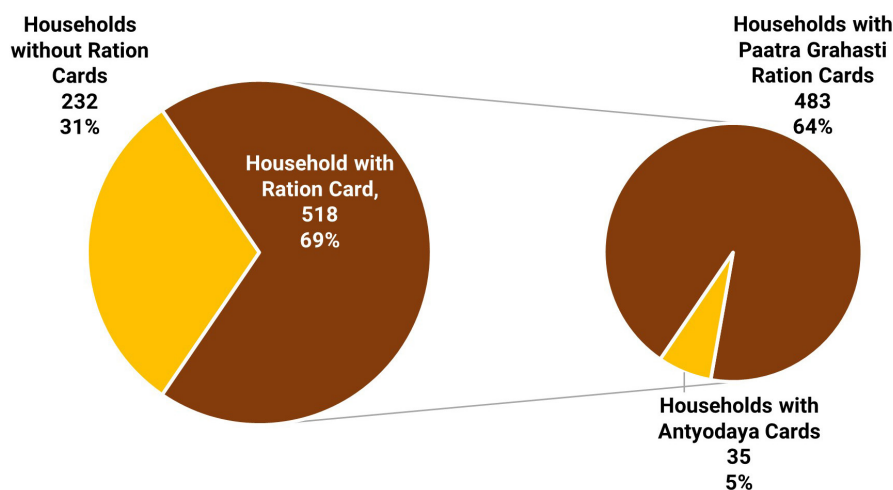


Figure 6: Households with ration cards in Bhainsa

Women's Employment

There are 662 working women in the GP. Majority of them are engaged in animal husbandry, while others are involved in agricultural activities, wage-labour (non-farm), etc. (Figure 7). The GP has 55 women-headed households (7.33 percent) where women are the primary/sole earners of the family. The field survey indicated that there are 14 Self-Help Groups (SHG) in Bhainsa, out of which 10 are active. They are involved in activities like tailoring, water quality testing and distributing mid-day meals.

¹⁶ National Food Security Portal (https://nfsa.gov.in/portal/Ration_Card_State_Portals_AA)

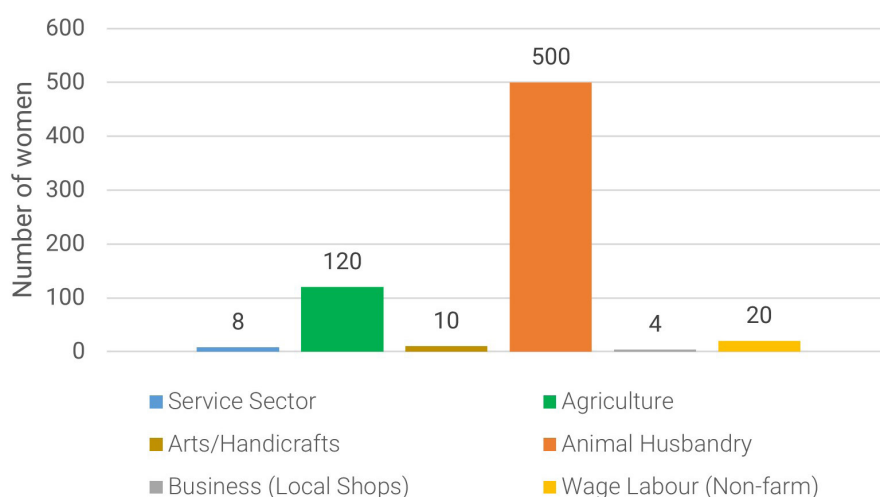


Figure 7: Number of women engaged in various economic activities in Bhainsa

Agriculture

Households are involved in agriculture in various ways as indicated in Figure 8¹⁷.

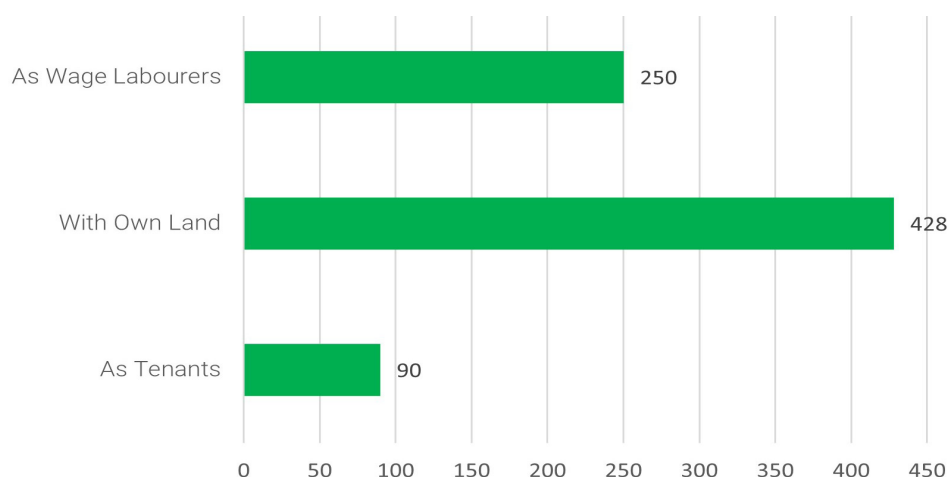


Figure 8: Agriculture only dependent households in Bhainsa

The net sown area in the GP is nearly 463 ha, while the gross cropped area is 980.2 ha¹⁸. The major *kharif* crops grown in the GP are paddy (~1,364 quintals), cotton (~248 quintals) and *moong* (~ 62 quintals). In the *rabi* season, the crops included are *jowar* (~31,019 quintals), wheat (~2,492 quintals) and mustard (~327 quintals) (see Figure 9).

Surface water from ponds is the main source of water in the GP for domestic use. GP has piped water supply from Mathura Refinery. Majority of farmers rely on diesel pumps (around 150 diesel pumps) for irrigation.

The total livestock population is around 1,615 (660 cows, 605 buffalos, and 350 goats). Fisheries is also practised in the GP.

¹⁷ It may be noted that a number of households may be engaged in agriculture in more than one way. For example, small land owners could also be working as wage-labourers on larger farms. Additionally, large-land owning farmers could also be practising contract farming.

¹⁸ The net sown area and gross cropped area is based on inputs received from multiple rounds of discussions with the GP

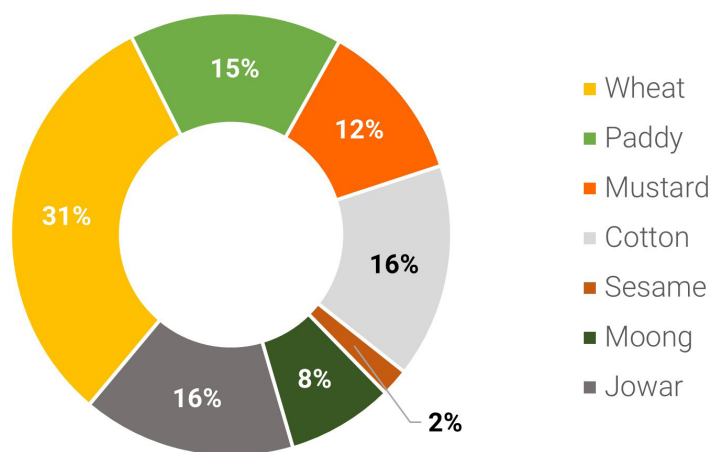


Figure 9: Crop-wise distribution of gross cropped area in Bhainsa

Natural Resources

The GP has ~12 ha of forest area. There are four ponds in the GP which includes two *Amrit Sarovars*. There is no river or canal in the panchayat, but there is a drain at a distance of about 1.5 km from the village, used by farmers of the surrounding fields for irrigation. GP has 2.02 ha of common land available¹⁹.

Plantation activities in the form of social forestry have been carried out in the GP on around 2 ha of land with around 51 percent success rate²⁰ in schools, temples, around ponds and along roads. Social forestry plantations including fruits and shadow species were implemented through the Vriksharopan Jan Andolan and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The common tree species planted include *sheesham*, *jamun*, *kanji*, *papri*, *imli*, teak, acacia and lemon.

¹⁹ As per inputs received from Field Survey

²⁰ Based on inputs received from Field Survey

Amenities in Bhainsa

Electricity & LPG

- Electricity access: 93% Households
- LPG coverage: 53% Households

Water

- Main source of water for household use and GP level supply – surface water (ponds and piped water from Mathura Refinery)
- Pipe water supply: ~80%²¹

Waste

- Household toilet coverage: ~67%
- 1 Community toilet – near the entry point of GP
- ODF+ Status – achieved for the GP

Mobility and Market Access

- Connectivity to National Highway (NH 2) - 5 km
- Ration Shop – in the GP
- Railway station - in the GP

Educational Institutions

- 2 Primary schools
- Secondary school
- Government high school
- Private high school



Health Institutions

- Health sub-centre
- 4 Anganwadi centres²²

21 As mentioned during the field survey the pipeline water supply construction is under progress

22 3 centres have separate buildings



3

Carbon Footprint

While the Carbon Footprint (in other words, Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions) from rural areas is not significant, this exercise has been carried out to develop a complete baseline of the Gram Panchayat. It should 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 may help make the GP carbon neutral or even carbon negative. With this in view, this exercise therefore does not include GHG projections.

Furthermore, the carbon footprint also aids in providing recommendations to ensure sustainable development that aligns with the principles of the LiFE Mission. Overall, in 2022, Bhainsa GP emitted approximately 5,331 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) from a wide range of activities (see Figure 10).

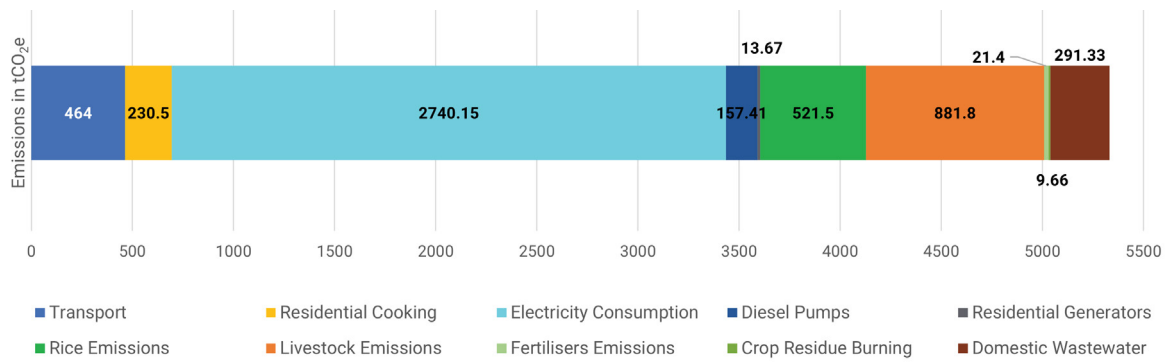


Figure 10: Carbon footprint of various activities in Bhainsa in 2022

Activities in energy, agriculture and waste sectors contributed to the carbon footprint of Bhainsa. Energy sector emissions are due to electricity consumption²³, combustion of fuelwood and LPG for cooking, use of diesel pumps for irrigation, use of generators for power backup and use of fossil fuels in various means of transport. Agriculture sector emissions include those from rice cultivation, application of fertiliser on agricultural fields, livestock and manure management and crop residue burning. Emissions from domestic wastewater are included in the waste sector.

The energy sector accounted for 68 percent of the total emissions. Within the sector, electricity consumption was the key contributor (~2,740 tCO₂e), this was followed by transport category (464 tCO₂e), residential cooking (~230 tCO₂e), diesel pump sets (~157 tCO₂e). Emissions from the agriculture sector accounted for 27 percent of the total emissions; with emissions from livestock (~881 tCO₂e) and rice emissions (~521 tCO₂e) being the leading causes of GHG emissions. The waste sector accounted for 5 percent of the total emissions (Figure 11).

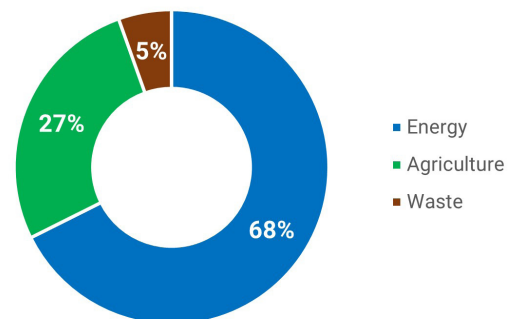


Figure 11: Share of sectors in carbon footprint of Bhainsa in 2022

²³ 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.

The 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 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 summarised below. Furthermore, the detailed issues are listed in the respective themes of the recommendations section.

Broad Issues

- Limited and ineffective waste management practices
- Waterlogging in many areas due to lack of proper drains and overflow of wastewater, leading to health-related issues
- Poor drinking water quality and lack of maintenance of ponds in the gram panchayat
- Changes in seasonal durations and droughts affecting sowing time, harvesting time and irrigation needs of crops among other impacts in the GP
- Frequent occurrence of droughts in July-August (occurring annually from 2018 to 2022)
- Lack of adequate green cover
- Dependence on fossil fuels and traditional fuels for cooking, agricultural and transport needs
- Limited inter and intra-village connectivity due to poor road conditions and 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

Each thematic issue consists of several interventions, with focusing 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 ²⁴ (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 to 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 and Enhanced Mobility**
- 7. Enhancing Livelihoods and Green Entrepreneurship**

Further, while not forming a part of the recommendations, a list of possible initiatives has also been outlined 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 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.

²⁴ 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.



1. Sustainable Agriculture

Context & Issues²⁵

- The total area under agriculture in Bhainsa is ~463 ha and the gross cropped area is nearly 980 ha
- Majority of the households in the GP depend on animal husbandry (41 percent) and agriculture practices (27 percent)²⁶ as a source of income
- The major *kharif* crops grown in the GP are paddy (~153 ha), cotton (~153 ha) and *moong* (~ 76 ha). In the *rabi* season, the crops included are wheat (~308 ha), *jowar* (~153 ha), and mustard (~116 ha). *Jowar* grown is mainly used as fodder. Sesame (~ 20 ha) is also grown in the gram panchayat.
- The sowing time for paddy has shifted from June 4th week-July 2nd week to July 2nd week to August 2nd week due to delayed monsoons and drought²⁷
- From the years 2018 to 2022, crop losses have been caused due to extreme events (droughts and hailstorms). The losses amounted to around 470 quintals of produce (rice and wheat) or around ₹6.58 lakhs (corroborated by prevailing MSP of the respective years)
- Farmers use ~18 tonnes of urea and other nitrogenous fertilizers per year, leading to GHG emissions of ~21 tonnes CO₂e per year. The farmers also rely on other chemical inputs such as pesticides and weedicides. Natural farming is currently not practiced in the GP
- Agricultural water demand has increased as reported in the field surveys, stressing on the need for water conservation and improved irrigation techniques.

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

25 As reported by GP during field surveys

26 As reported by GP during field surveys

27 As reported by GP during field surveys



Drought Management for Agriculture

Phase

	I 2024-25 to 2026-27	II 2027-28 to 2029-30	III 2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion and adoption of micro irrigation practices on suitable agricultural area²⁸ Construction of bunds with trees around agricultural fields Adoption of drought tolerant variety of rice and shift to dry direct seeded rice to reduce water requirement of the crop Adoption of drought tolerant variety of wheat Introduction of crop rotation and mixed cropping practices with drought resistance crops such as millets and legumes (Growing Pigeon Pea, Pearl millets and Black gram²⁹) Promote artificial recharge by building farm ponds where feasible Creating awareness about various insurance programmes for farmers to protect them from crop loss 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Extension of micro irrigation Extension of bunds Construction of more farm ponds as required Expansion of phase I activities to adopt drought tolerant varieties of rice & wheat Crop rotation and mixed cropping with drought resistance crops such as millets and legumes Continue the initiatives on creating awareness and provide support to farmer to avail various insurance programmes to protect them from crop loss 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Extension of micro irrigation Expansion of Phase II activities to adopt drought tolerant varieties of rice & wheat, millets and legumes

28 Suitable agricultural land considered for Bhainsa is land under cotton cultivation (~10 ha)

29 <https://kvk.icar.gov.in/Contingencyplan/Mathura39200640-a316-4f40-bc05-abf919a2c366.pdf>

Target	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Micro irrigation on 139 ha (50%) of agricultural land 2. Construction of bunds with trees around 231.5 ha (50%) of agricultural land 3. Construction of farm ponds of 300 m³ capacity each as feasible and as required 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Micro irrigation on additional 139 ha (100%) of agricultural land 2. Construction of bunds with trees around remaining 231.5 ha (50%) of agricultural land 3. Encouraging farmers to adopt drought tolerant crops 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Micro irrigation on any additional land as per requirement 2. Maintenance of bunds and farm ponds
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Micro-irrigation: ₹1,39,00,000 2. Bunds with trees: ₹2,28,226 3. Cost of 1 farm pond of 300 m³ capacity: ₹90,000 <p>Total cost = Over ₹1.4 Crores</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Micro-irrigation: ₹1,39,00,000 2. Bunds with trees: ₹2,28,226 <p>Total cost = Over ₹1.4 Crores</p>	As per requirement
Estimated Cost			



Shift to Natural Farming

Phase	I 2024-25 to 2026-27	II 2027-28 to 2029-30	III 2030-31 to 2034-35
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote natural farming through the use of organic fertiliser, bio-pesticides and bio-weedicides. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Training and demonstration b. Development of nursery and local seed bank 	Expansion of Phase I activities	Expansion of Phase I activities
Suggested Climate Smart Activities			

Suggested Climate Smart Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Organic/natural farming certification process to initiated d. Market linkages to be explored 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Promotion and adoption of practices such as mixed cropping, crop rotation, mulching, zero tillage 3. Use of mulching to minimise evaporation losses from irrigated fields 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Promotion and adoption of practices such as mixed cropping, crop rotation, mulching, zero tillage 3. Use of mulching to minimise evaporation losses from irrigated fields 		
Target	Transitioning ~70 ha (15%) of land to natural farming	Transitioning additional ~115 ha (additional 25%) of land to natural farming	Transitioning remaining ~278 ha (cumulative 100%) of land to natural farming
Estimated Cost	Total cost ³⁰ = Approximately ₹1.7 crores	Total cost = Approximately ₹2.8 crores	Total cost = Approximately ₹6.8 crores



Sustainable Livestock Management

Phase	I 2024-25 to 2026-27	II 2027-28 to 2029-30	III 2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raising awareness and capacity building for households engaged in animal husbandry for livestock management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expansion of training and capacity building activities 2. Scaling up para-vet training as per requirement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expansion of training and capacity building activities 2. Scaling up para-vet training as per requirement

30 Cost of shift to natural farming including training & demonstration, certification, introduction of cropping system and integrated manure management

Suggested Climate Smart Activities	<p>2. Training community members as animal health workers/para-vet training for improving access to livestock health services</p> <p>3. Refer to section “Additional Recommendations” for intervention on reducing methane emission from livestock</p>		
Target	<p>1. Workshops organised for households engaged in animal husbandry on sustainable rearing practices, disease prevention, and management of livestock health</p> <p>2. Training of 2 para-vets ³¹</p>	<p>1. Additional workshops on disease prevention and sustainable rearing practices organised</p> <p>2. Continued training and capacity building for livestock management</p>	<p>1. Additional workshops on disease prevention and sustainable rearing practices organised</p> <p>2. Continued training and capacity building for livestock management</p>
Estimated Cost	Cost of workshop and para-vet training: As per requirement	As per requirement	As per requirement

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
- Automatic weather stations can be installed under the Weather Information Network and Data Systems (WINDS) programme to enhance the crop planning and disaster management
 - » The Uttar Pradesh government has announced the implementation of WINDS programme, under which an automatic weather station will be installed at each tehsil headquarter and at least two automatic rain gauges in each block.
- Drought-proofing activities and creation of nurseries and seed banks can be streamlined through MGNREGA

³¹ No. of community members to be trained as animal health workers to be based on requirement of the GP

- Natural 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 natural 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

- Raising awareness: information on natural 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 natural fertilisers, eventual transition to natural farming, drought proofing agriculture and sustainable livestock management.
- Furthermore, capacity building of farmers, FPOs, SHGs and other community members engaged in sustainable agriculture in Farenda can be carried out in collaboration with technical experts and institutes in the region, local NGOs, CSOs and corporates.

Key Departments

- Department of Agriculture
- Horticulture Department
- Soil Conservation Department
- Department of Land Resources
- Jal Shakti Department
- Regional Centres for Organic Farming
- Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mathura



2. Management and Rejuvenation of Water Bodies

Context & Issues

- Bhainsa GP relies on surface water (4 ponds) and piped water supply from Mathura Refinery as the primary source of water for both agricultural and domestic needs.
- The groundwater available from tubewells is saline³², leading to crisis of drinking water in the GP.
- Two community RO units, each with capacity of 500 litres/hour, have been installed in the GP. Additionally, around 40-50 households have set up their own RO systems to fulfil their drinking water needs.
- There is no river or canal in the panchayat. There is a drain at a distance of about 1.5 km from the village, used by farmers of the surrounding fields for irrigation³³.
- There have been frequent (five) incidences of droughts during July-August between 2018 to 2022³⁴.
- Although water is available in all the 4 ponds of the GP, they face issues of garbage disposal, flow and accumulation of unhygienic water³⁵.
- GP has inadequate drains at many places for carrying domestic wastewater. Due to this, waterlogging prevails in many places in the GP especially during rainy days, thus increasing incidences of water-borne diseases, seasonal fever, etc.
- A Primary Treatment Chamber (PTC) has been set up to treat wastewater from households. The treated water is then released into one of the ponds.
- 80 percent of the households in the GP have piped water connections³⁶.

Frequent incidences of droughts, saline groundwater, ill-maintained ponds, limited piped connections and lack of drains highlight the urgent need for watershed management to conserve surface water and replenish groundwater resources along with strengthening drainage infrastructure. The following recommendations are proposed to reduce vulnerability, build resilience and improve water security in Bhainsa.

32 Based on HRVCA report and discussions with the community

33 As reported during community discussions and field survey

34 As reported during the field surveys

35 As per HRVCA Report

36 As reported during the field surveys



Rainwater Harvesting (RwH) Structures

Phase	I 2024-25 to 2026-27	II 2027-28 to 2029-30	III 2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	Construction of RwH structures in all Panchayat buildings (Gram Panchayat Bhawan, Primary schools (2), Secondary school, High school, Anganwadi centres (3), Health sub-centre and Community hall)	1. Installation of RwH structures in pucca houses above a plot size more than 1,500 sq.ft. 2. Mandatory construction of RwH structures in all new buildings	1. Installation of RwH structures in pucca houses of plot size between 1,000 to 1,500 sq.ft. 2. Mandatory construction of RwH structures in all new buildings
Target	RwH structure in all (100%) Panchayat buildings	1. RwH structure in 150 houses with storage capacity of 10 m ³ 2. 100% new buildings constructed during Phase II having RwH structures	1. RwH structure in 250 houses with an average storage capacity of 10 m ³ 2. 100% new buildings constructed during Phase III having RwH structures
Estimated Cost	10 RwH Structures with recharge pit of 10 m ³ capacity <i>Total cost = ₹3,50,000</i>	150 RwH Structures with recharge pit of 10 m ³ capacity <i>Total cost = ₹52 Lakhs</i>	250 RwH Structures with recharge pit of 10 m ³ capacity <i>Total cost = ₹87 Lakhs</i>



Improved Sanitation Management

Phase	I 2024-25 to 2026-27	II 2027-28 to 2029-30	III 2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	1. Cleaning and restoration of ponds and plantation of trees with bunds around ponds 2. Construction of retention ponds (man-made ponds) of 300 m ³ in low-lying areas	1. Maintenance of all water bodies and plantation 2. Construction of retention ponds in low-lying areas (as per requirement)	1. Maintenance of all water bodies 2. Regular training, capacity building and orientation sessions for village committees and community

Suggested Climate Smart Activities	<p>3. Training, capacity building and orientation sessions for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) and Construction Work Committee (CWC) to enhance awareness among various key community groups to improve water use efficiency and water conservation community involvement in restoration works 	<p>3. Regular training, capacity building and orientation sessions for village committees and community</p>	
	<p>1. Conservation of Kunda Wala Pond (cleaning, tree plantation, etc.) and construction of drain</p> <p>2. Cleaning and restoration of 4 ponds</p> <p>3. Construction of 2 new retention ponds in identified low-lying areas of the GP</p> <p>4. Training, capacity building and orientation sessions for committees and community</p>	<p>1. Regular maintenance of ponds and plantation</p> <p>2. Construction of additional retention ponds in identified low-lying areas (as per requirement)</p> <p>3. Training, capacity building and orientation sessions</p>	<p>1. Regular maintenance of ponds and plantation</p> <p>2. Training, capacity building and orientation sessions</p>
	<p>1. Cleaning and restoration of Kunda Wala Pond = ₹30 Lakhs</p> <p>2. Cleaning and restoration of 4 ponds = ₹44 Lakhs</p> <p>3. Construction of 2 retention ponds = ₹14 Lakhs</p> <p><i>Total cost = ₹88 Lakhs</i></p>	<p>1. Maintenance of 4 ponds = ₹15 Lakhs</p> <p>2. Maintenance of 2 retention ponds (300 m³ capacity) = ₹1 Lakh</p> <p><i>Total cost = ₹16 Lakhs</i></p>	<p>1. Maintenance of 4 ponds = ₹15 Lakhs</p> <p>2. Maintenance of 2 retention ponds (300 m³ capacity) = ₹1 Lakh</p> <p><i>Total cost = ₹16 Lakhs</i></p>



Enhancing Ground Water Recharge

Phase	I 2024-25 to 2026-27	II 2027-28 to 2029-30	III 2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	Constructing recharge pits for ground water management	Regular maintenance of all recharge pits	Regular maintenance of all recharge pits
Target	5 recharge pits at strategic locations	Constructing more recharge pits (as per requirement)	Constructing more recharge pits (as per requirement)
Estimated Cost	Total cost = ₹1,75,000	As per requirement	As per requirement



Enhancing Drainage Infrastructure

Phase	I 2024-25 to 2026-27	II 2027-28 to 2029-30	III 2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of new concrete drains 2. Cleaning and deepening of existing drains to prevent waterlogging 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintenance of existing drains 2. Construction of additional drains (as required) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintenance of existing drains 2. Construction of additional drains (as required)
Target	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of 1,800 m concrete drain at identified strategic lengths in the GP 2. Cleaning of existing drains 	Maintenance of existing infrastructure	Maintenance of existing infrastructure

Estimated Cost	Total cost (new drains) = ₹1.11 Crores	As per requirement	As per requirement
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Wastewater Treatment

Phase	I 2024-25 to 2026-27	II 2027-28 to 2029-30	III 2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	Expanding wastewater treatment to ensure water discharged in the ponds is treated	Maintenance of existing wastewater treatment infrastructure	Maintenance of existing wastewater treatment infrastructure
Target	Establishing wastewater treatment units as per requirement	Maintenance of existing infrastructure	Maintenance of existing infrastructure
Estimated Cost	As per requirement	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, Ministry of Jal Shakti
- Uttar Pradesh Department of Land Resources



3. Enhancing Green Spaces and Biodiversity

Context & Issues

- The GP has approximately 12 ha of forest area³⁷.
- Plantations in the GP include social forestry on around 2 ha of land in schools, temples, around ponds and along roads. The prominent species include fruits and shadow species³⁸. The common trees planted include *sheesham*, *jamun*, *kanji*, *papri*, *imli*, teak, acacia and lemon.
- The GP lacks adequate green cover in/around:
 - » built area (along streets, roads and pathways)
 - » water bodies (4 ponds in GP)

Bhainsa gram panchayat has potential to enhance the lung spaces. 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

Improving Green Cover

Phase	I 2024-25 to 2026-27	II 2027-28 to 2029-30	III 2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	1. Development of community park on the land available near Gram Sabha ³⁹ in the GP: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Boundary wall construction b. Soil filling c. Tree plantation, etc. 2. Planting saplings ⁴⁰ through community engagement:	1. Maintenance of the community park 2. Additional plantation of saplings: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Creation of <i>Bal Van</i>⁴¹ b. In community park, along roads/pathways, around water bodies, etc. 	1. Maintenance of community park, <i>Bal Van</i> , Food Forest and other plantations 2. Maintenance of <i>Arogya Van</i> 3. Additional plantation activities 4. Scaling up agroforestry adoption

³⁷ Based on field surveys and discussions with Gram Panchayat

³⁸ As reported during the field surveys

³⁹ Referred from the HRVCA Report of Bhainsa GP

⁴⁰ For plantation/green cover, trees species listed in Annexure VI

⁴¹ New parents can be gifted with saplings of indigenous evergreen trees as a celebration of birth of their children and to be encouraged to nurture the plants through their children's life

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

Target

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In community park, along roads/pathways, around water bodies, etc. b. Green Stewardship Programme⁴² for students c. Creation of Food Forest by planting fruit trees <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Initiating <i>Arogya Van</i> through allocation of land to establish <i>Arogya Van</i>⁴³ 4. Awareness and training sessions for students, youth and local communities on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Importance of forest and green cover b. How to plant and nurture trees c. Appropriate tree species for plantation and its vulnerability 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Establishment of <i>Arogya Van</i> and development of production units for natural medicines and supplements 4. Awareness and capacity building programmes for farmers to adopt agroforestry 5. Maintenance of Food Forest and other plantations 6. Partnership building between panchayat, CIMAP-Lucknow, FPO's, Women groups, youth groups, etc. for production and sale of natural medicines and supplements <p>(explained in detail in "Enhancing livelihoods & Green Entrepreneurship section")</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Skill development and training by CIMAP-Lucknow to all stakeholders 8. Awareness and training sessions for students, youth and local communities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Scaling up partnership beyond GP to other villages/districts 6. Skill development and training by CIMAP-Lucknow to all stakeholders 7. Awareness and training sessions for students, youth and local communities
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of community park near Gram Sabha (opposite Hira Baba temple) 2. Planting 1,500 saplings sequestering 8,400 tCO₂ to 15,000 tCO₂ in 15-20 years (ensuring at least 65% survival rate) 3. Allocation of around 0.1 ha of existing vacant land to establish <i>Arogya Van</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Frequent maintenance of community park 2. Planting additional 1,500 to 2,000 saplings sequestering 11,200 tCO₂ to 20,000 tCO₂ in 15-20 years (ensuring at least 65% survival rate) 3. Establishment of 0.1 ha of <i>Arogya Van</i> 4. Maintenance of all plantations across GP 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Frequent maintenance of community park 2. Planting additional 2,000 to 2,500 saplings sequestering 14,000 tCO₂ to 25,000 tCO₂ in 15-20 years (ensuring at least 65% survival rate) 3. Maintenance of <i>Arogya Van</i>, <i>Bal Van</i>, and all plantations across GP

42 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

43 Suitable species are listed in Annexure VI

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Target</p>	<p>5. Partnership and capacity building</p> <p>6. Agro-forestry adopted in 20 ha⁴⁴ land (2,000 trees planted)</p> <p>(sequestration potential of teak = 10,400 tCO₂ to 20,000 tCO₂ in 20 years)</p>	<p>1. Frequent maintenance of community park</p> <p>2. Planting additional 2,000 to 2,500 saplings sequestering 4,600 tCO₂ to 8,900 tCO₂ in 15-20 years (ensuring at least 65% survival rate)</p> <p>3. Maintenance of <i>Arogya Van, Bal Van</i>, and all plantations across GP</p> <p>4. Production of natural medicines and supplements</p> <p>5. Scaling up partnership and capacity building</p> <p>6. Agro-forestry adopted in additional 20 ha (40 ha cumulatively) of land (2000 trees planted)</p> <p>(sequestration potential of teak = 10,400 tCO₂ to 20,000 tCO₂ in 20 years)</p>
	<p>1. Community Park⁴⁵ = ₹19 Lakhs</p> <p>2. Plantation activities⁴⁶ = ₹25 Lakhs</p> <p><i>Total cost = ₹44 Lakhs</i></p>	<p>1. Plantation activities = ₹25 Lakhs</p> <p>2. Agroforestry = ₹8 Lakhs</p> <p><i>Total cost = ₹33 Lakhs</i></p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Estimated Cost</p>		

44 The exiting agricultural land under mustard (~115.7 ha) is considered suitable for agroforestry

45 Referred from HRVCA report of Bhainsa GP

46 Plantations mentioned in the water sector recommendations will also be covered through above mentioned action points/recommendations. Therefore, cost estimated here will cover all plantation activities and double counting must be avoided when totalling up the cost of all the recommendations



People's Biodiversity Register

Phase	I 2024-25 to 2026-27	II 2027-28 to 2029-30	III 2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Updating People's Biodiversity Register 2. Build awareness amongst community and all stakeholders 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Update of People's Biodiversity Register 2. Awareness building amongst community and all stakeholders 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Update of People's Biodiversity Register 2. Awareness building amongst community and all stakeholders
Target	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participatory updating of the people's biodiversity register 2. Awareness and capacity building 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participatory updating of the people's biodiversity register 2. Awareness and capacity building 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participatory updating of the people's biodiversity register 2. Awareness and capacity building
Estimated Cost	Formation, registration and training of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) ⁴⁷ = ₹25,000		

Existing Schemes and Programmes

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

⁴⁷ Guidelines for Operationalising Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs), 2013, National Biodiversity Authority. <http://nbaindia.org/uploaded/pdf/Guidelines%20for%20BMC.pdf>

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



4. Sustainable Solid Waste Management

Context & Issues

- The total waste generated⁴⁸ from all domestic activities (households, public and semi-public spaces, and commercial areas) in the GP is approximately 560 kg per day. Out of this, 325 kg is biodegradable/organic waste and 235 kg is non-biodegradable waste.
- There is a lack of waste collection, segregation, and effective waste treatment system in Bhainsa leading to waste dumping in water bodies, vacant plots and on streets within and outside the GP⁴⁹. This results in waterlogging due to clogged drains during monsoons that further leads to increased risk of health hazards.
- The large quantities of agricultural and animal waste also add to the waste management issues in the GP. The total livestock population in the GP is around 1,615 (including cows, buffaloes and goats) and the estimated dung output is roughly 15.72 tonnes per day⁵⁰ which can be managed sustainably through interventions such as composting, vermicomposting, natural fertilizer production and biogas generation in Bhainsa.

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



Establishing a Waste Management System

Phase	I 2024-25 to 2026-27	II 2027-28 to 2029-30	III 2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	1. Setting up a system for at-source (household, commercial, etc.) waste segregation into wet and dry waste	1. Additional Electric Garbage Vans for waste collection as per population and household growth	1. Maintenance of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Electric Garbage Vans Segregation and storage space GP-level recycling and plastic shredder facility Waste bins installed

⁴⁸ See annexure IV for estimation methodology

⁴⁹ As reported during the field surveys

⁵⁰ Assuming cows produce 10 kg dung/day, buffaloes produced 15kg dung/day and goats produce 150 g dung/day

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

Target

2. Provision of electric garbage vans for:
 - a. Door-to-door collection of segregated waste
 - b. Transportation of plastic waste to block-level plastic recycling facility
3. Provision of Segregation & storage space (for further segregation)
4. Installation of waste collection bins at strategic locations (markets, schools, shops, tea stalls etc.)
5. Provision of safai karmis for collection/ transportation of waste
6. Setting up partnerships between relevant stakeholders

2. Maintenance of segregation and storage space
3. Setting up GP-level recycling and plastic shredder facility
4. Maintenance of existing waste bins and electric garbage vans
5. Additional installation of bins at new strategic locations
6. Additional safai karmis for collection/transportation of waste as per requirement
7. Scaling up partnership beyond GP to other villages/districts

2. Additional *safai karmis* for collection/transportation of waste as per requirement
3. Additional installation of bins (as per requirement)
4. Scaling up partnership beyond GP to other villages/districts

1. Coverage of 750 households (100%) under GP's door-to-door waste collection system
2. Provision for 2 electric garbage vans/e-rickshaw garbage loaders (capacity 310 kg)⁵¹ to collect 560 kg⁵² of waste generated per day

1. GP-level recycling and plastic shredder unit as per requirement
2. Installation of additional 50 waste bins

1. Maintenance of existing facilities/infrastructure
2. Additional safai karmis and waste bins as per requirement
3. Scaling up partnership

51 <https://www.indiamart.com/proddetail/electric-garbage-van-25434344497.html>

52 Average per day waste generation from domestic sources (residential, commercial, etc.) = total 560 kg; 325 kg of biodegradable waste and 235 kg of Sukha/dry and plastic waste

Target	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Installation of 500 waste bins⁵³ in strategic locations all around GP 4. Provision of sanitation workers (<i>safai karmis</i>) for collection/transportation of waste 5. Building partnership for collection/transportation of waste and operation of waste management park between Panchayat and local businesses, and MSMEs, SHGs, informal ragpickers and local scrap dealers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Maintenance of existing facilities/infrastructure 4. Additional <i>safai karmis</i> as per requirement 5. Scaling up partnership 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintenance of existing facilities/infrastructure 2. Additional <i>safai karmis</i> and waste bins as per requirement 3. Scaling up partnership
	Estimated Cost	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2 Electric Garbage Vans = ₹2,00,000 2. 500 waste bins = ₹10,00,000 <p>Total cost = ₹12 Lakhs</p>	<p>50 waste bins = ₹1,00,000</p> <p>Total cost = ₹1,00,000</p>

Management of Organic Waste

Phase	I	II	III
	2024-25 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2029-30	2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Nadep and Vermicompost Pits through community involvement 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regular maintenance of compost pits 2. Increasing capacity/ setting up new compost pits (based on increasing population & household growth) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regular maintenance of existing compost pits

Suggested Climate Smart Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Promoting above community initiative by providing incentives like concessions on utility services such as water tariffs, waste collection fees, etc., or subsidies on the purchase of biogas 3. Partnership building between Panchayat and relevant stakeholders for setting up compost value chain in GP 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Scaling up partnership beyond GP to other villages/districts 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Increasing capacity/ setting up new compost pits for treatment of biodegradable/organic waste (based on increasing population & household growth) 3. Scaling up partnership beyond GP to other villages/districts
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Setting up of composting and vermicomposting pits: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. compost/manure generated from composting of around 325 kg per day of biodegradable waste (organic) is: approx. 163 kg per day; 4,890 kg per month⁵⁴ b. periodic composting of agricultural waste (to enhance compost quantity) 3. Partnership model between panchayat, community members, SHGs and farmer groups for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. production & sale of compost b. sale of agricultural waste <p>(explained in detail in "Enhancing livelihoods & Green Entrepreneurship section")</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing capacity/ setting up new compost pits as per requirement 2. Maintenance of compost pits 3. Scaling up partnership 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing capacity/ setting up new compost pits as per requirement 2. Maintenance of compost pits 3. Scaling up partnership
Target			
Estimated Cost	Total cost = ₹35 Lakhs	As per requirement	As per requirement

54 [https://www.biocycle.net/connection-co₂-math-for-compost-benefits/#:~:text=In%20the%20process%20of%20making%20compost%20the%20microbes,food%20waste%20turns%20into%2050%20kg%20of%20compost](https://www.biocycle.net/connection-co2-math-for-compost-benefits/#:~:text=In%20the%20process%20of%20making%20compost%20the%20microbes,food%20waste%20turns%20into%2050%20kg%20of%20compost)



Ban on Single Use Plastics

Phase

I 2024-25 to 2026-27	II 2027-28 to 2029-30	III 2030-31 to 2034-35
<p>1. Enforcement of the existing ban on the use of Single Use Plastics (SUPs)</p> <p>2. Awareness, training, and capacity-building programs for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) b. Students & youth groups c. Community members <p>3. Orientation sessions for commercial establishments on plastic waste management and promote the use of alternatives</p> <p>4. Leveraging RACE Campaign and LiFE Mission to organize awareness campaigns and training sessions</p> <p>5. Partnership model between panchayat, women and SHGs for manufacturing products from plastic-alternative materials</p> <p>e.g.: bags, home décor, cutlery, stationery items, furniture, etc.</p> <p>(explained in detail in ""Enhancing livelihoods & Green Entrepreneurship section")</p>	<p>1. Awareness, training, and capacity-building programs</p> <p>2. Scaling up partnership beyond GP to other villages/districts</p>	<p>1. Awareness, training, and capacity-building programs</p> <p>2. Scaling up partnership beyond GP to other villages/districts</p>

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

Target

1. Complete ban on Single Use Plastics
2. Engagement of 100 women in manufacturing

1. Ban on Single Use Plastics
2. Increased engagement from this GP & nearby villages of:
 - a. Additional 200 women
 - b. SHGs, MSMEs & individual entrepreneurs

1. Ban on Single Use Plastics
2. Increased engagement from this GP & nearby villages of:
 - a. Additional 300 women
 - b. Additional SHGs, MSMEs & individual entrepreneurs

Existing Schemes and Programmes

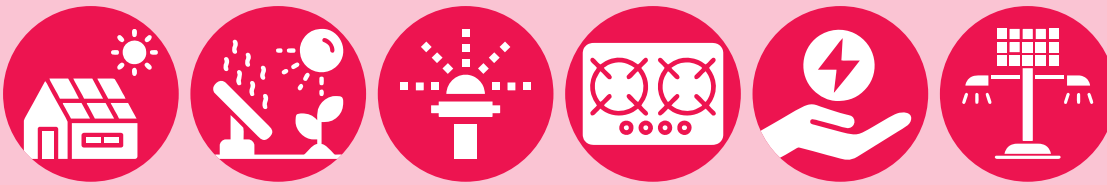
- MGNREGA can be tapped into for the construction of community-based composting facilities
- The development of infrastructure and training and capacity building can be supported by initiatives under the Swachh Bharat (Gramin) Mission.

Other Sources of Finance

- CSR support will be crucial in increasing awareness, training, and capacity building of all stakeholders involved in the production of plastic-alternative products, composting processes and to promote sustainable consumption behaviour at the individual level
- Further, CSR support will be crucial in increasing awareness, training, and capacity building of all stakeholders involved in the production of plastic-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
- Department of Health and Family Welfare
- Department of Rural Development
- Department of Agriculture
- Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board



5. Access to Clean, Sustainable, Affordable and Reliable Energy

Context & Issues

- Bhainsa GP consumed approximately 33,41,643 units of electricity in 2022-23. While the 93 percent of households in the GP have electricity connection, the power supply, as understood from the community members is not 24*7. On an average the GP experiences ~2 to 3 hours of power cuts every day⁵⁵.
- Due to the power cuts, there are 10 diesel generators⁵⁶ operating in the GP for power backup and they consume about ~5.4 kL of fuel annually.
- There are 150 diesel pumps⁵⁷ used for irrigation which consume 58.5 kL of fuel annually.
- 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 installing solar street lights (200 streetlights and 10 high-masts⁵⁸).
- Cowdung and fuelwood is used for cooking in 350 households⁵⁹. 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 Bhainsa. 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 supplement incomes through productive use of energy.

55 As shared by the community in field survey

56 As reported during field surveys

57 Based on inputs from community during field surveys

58 Based on inputs from Gram Pradhan

59 As reported during field surveys



Solar Rooftop Installations

Phase	I 2024-25 to 2026-27	II 2027-28 to 2029-30	III 2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	<p>Installation of rooftop solar panels on PRI/ government buildings like⁶⁰ :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Gram Panchayat Bhavan » Primary school » Primary school » High school » Health sub-centre » 3 Anganwadis » Community hall 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Installation of rooftop solar panels on pucca houses 2. Installation of rooftop solar panels on all new buildings (constructed during Phase II) 3. Regular maintenance of solar rooftops 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scaling up installation of rooftop solar panels on pucca houses 2. Installation of rooftop solar panels on all new buildings (constructed during Phase III) 3. Regular maintenance of solar rooftops
Target	<p>Solar rooftop capacity installed on⁶¹ :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Gram Panchayat Bhavan = (600 sq.ft. rooftop area): 10 kWp » Primary School 1 = (~1,750 sq.ft. rooftop area); 10 kWp » Primary School 2 = (750 sq.ft. rooftop area); 10 kWp » High School = (~5,381 sq.ft. rooftop area); 10kWp 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Installation of solar panels on rooftops of 280 (40%) pucca houses <p>Solar rooftop capacity per pucca house = 3 kWp⁶²</p> <p>Solar rooftop capacity for 280 pucca houses = 840 kWp</p> <p>Electricity generation potential = approx. 11,24,928 kWh per year (3082 units per day)</p> <p>GHG emissions avoided: approx. 922.44 tCO₂e per year 2. Maintenance of solar rooftops </p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Installation of solar panels on rooftops of remaining 420 (60%) pucca houses <p>Solar rooftop capacity for 420 pucca houses = 1,260 kWp</p> <p>Electricity generation potential = approx. 16,87,392 kWh per year⁶³</p> <p>GHG emissions avoided: approx. 1,383.66 tCO₂e per year⁶⁴</p> 2. Maintenance of solar rooftops

60 Solar panels already installed on Secondary school

61 Solar installation in PRI buildings capped at 10kWh. About 10sq.m area is required to set up 1 kWp grid connected rooftop solar system (<https://upneda.org.in/faqs.aspx>)

62 Average area of households = 130 sq.m; 3 kWp rooftop installation estimated per household

63 Clean energy generation is likely to be twice than the current electricity consumption in the GP

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

Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Health sub-centre = (~1,100 sq.ft. rooftop area); 10 kWp » 3 Anganwadis = (~900 sq.ft. rooftop area⁶⁵) 30 kWp » Community hall = (1,500 sq.ft. rooftop area) 10 kWp <p>Total Solar rooftop capacity installed in this phase = 90 kWp</p> <p>Electricity generation potential = approx. 1,20,528 kWh per year (330 units per day) GHG emissions avoided: approx. 99 tCO₂e per year</p> <p>In light of much needed and ambitious targets of the recently launched PM Surya Ghar Yojana, households can also be part of this phase for solar PV installation on rooftops.</p>		
	Estimated Cost	<p>Total cost = ₹45 Lakhs</p>	<p>Total cost = ₹4.20 crores Indicative Subsidy⁶⁶ : ~40% (State + CFA)</p> <p>Total cost (after subsidy) = ₹2.52 Crores</p>

65 Average area of each Anganwadi is ~300 sq.ft.

66 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.

Agro-photovoltaic Installation

Phase	I 2024-25 to 2026-27	II 2027-28 to 2029-30	III 2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	Awareness Generation amongst farmers, farmer groups, etc.	Installation of Agro-photovoltaic on area under horticulture vegetables	Scaling up installation of Agro-photovoltaic on area under horticulture vegetables
Target	Organising awareness campaigns and orientation sessions to encourage uptake of agro-photovoltaic initiatives amongst farmers	Agro-photovoltaic installed on 2 ha Capacity installed: 500 kWp Electricity generated: 6,69,600 kWh per year (~ 1,835 units per day) GHG emissions avoided: 549 tCO ₂ e per year	Agro-photovoltaic installed on 2 ha Capacity installed: 500 kWp Electricity generated: 6,69,600 kWh per year (~ 1,835 units per day) GHG emissions avoided: 549 tCO ₂ e per year
Estimated Cost		Total Cost : ₹5 Crores	Total Cost: ₹5 Crores ⁶⁷

Solar Pumps

Phase	I 2024-25 to 2026-27	II 2027-28 to 2029-30	III 2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	Replacing existing 15 grid connected electric pump sets in the GP with solar pumps <i>*If solar pumps are not feasible then, energy efficient pumps (Kisan Urja Daksh Pumps by EESL) can be considered</i>	1. Replacing more diesel pump sets in the GP with solar pumps 2. Encouraging purchase/ use of all new pump sets to be solar-powered	1. Replacing more diesel pump sets in the GP with solar pumps 2. Encouraging purchase/ use of all new pump sets to be solar-powered

⁶⁷ 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.

Target

Replacing 30 (20%) existing diesel pump sets with solar pumps

Capacity installed: $5.5 \times 30 = 165$ kW

Electricity generation potential = 2,20,968 kWh per year

Diesel consumption avoided: 11,700 litres/year

GHG Emissions avoided: 31.5 tCO₂e per year

Replacing 45 more diesel pumps with solar pumps (i.e., 50% of the existing diesel pumps replaced in Phase I and II)

Capacity installed: $5.5 \times 45 = 247$ kW

Electricity generation potential = 3,30,782 kWh per year

Diesel consumption avoided: 17,550 litres/year

GHG Emissions avoided: 47.25 tCO₂e per year

Replacing remaining 75 diesel pumps with solar pumps (i.e., 100% of the existing diesel pumps replaced in Phase I, II and III)

Capacity installed: $5.5 \times 75 = 412$ kW

Electricity generation potential = 5,51,750 kWh per year

Diesel consumption avoided: 29,250 litres/year

GHG Emissions avoided: 78.75 tCO₂e per year

Estimated Cost

Total cost= ₹90 Lakhs to 1.5 crores

Indicative Subsidy: 60% (State + CFA)

Total cost (after subsidy) = ₹36 to 60 Lakhs

Total cost= ₹1.35 to 2.25 crores

Indicative Subsidy: 60% (State + CFA)

Total cost (after subsidy) = ₹54 to 90 Lakhs

Total cost= ₹2.25 to 3.75 Crores

Indicative Subsidy: 60% (State + CFA)

Total cost (after subsidy) = ₹90 Lakhs to 1.5 Crores



Clean Cooking

Phase	I	II	III
	2024-25 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2029-30	2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	Scenario 1: Households Biogas + LPG	Scenario 1: Households Biogas + LPG	Scenario 1: Households Biogas + LPG
	Scenario 2: Solar powered induction cook stoves + LPG	Scenario 2: Solar powered induction cook stoves + LPG	Scenario 2: Solar powered induction cook stoves + LPG
	Scenario 3: Solar powered induction cook stoves + improved <i>chulhas</i> + LPG	Scenario 3: Solar powered induction cook stoves + improved <i>chulhas</i> + LPG	Scenario 3: Solar powered induction cook stoves + improved <i>chulhas</i> + LPG

Target

Scenario 1: 150 households use Biogas plants (25% of households having 2 livestock) + 600 households use LPG

Scenario 2: 103 households use Solar powered induction cookstoves (25% of households in the top income group) + 647 households use LPG

Scenario 3: 103 households use solar powered induction cookstoves (25% of households in the top income group) + 100 households use improved *chulha* (25% of households that currently use biomass)

This also includes the continued use of LPG in the GP

(Total households in GP =750)

600 households have livestock (average 2-3 livestock)

Households in top income groups: 2 lakh to 5 lakh – 415 households)

Scenario 1: 150 more households use Biogas plants (Additional 25% households having 2 livestock) i.e. total 300 households use Biogas plants + 450 households use LPG

Scenario 2: 104 more households use solar powered induction cookstoves (additional 25% households in the top income groups) i.e. total 207 households use solar powered induction cookstoves + 543 households use LPG

Scenario 3: 104 more households use solar powered induction cookstoves (Additional 25% households in the top income groups) i.e. total 207 households use solar powered induction cookstoves + 100 more households use improved *Chulha* (remaining 25% of households that currently use biomass) i.e. total 200 households use improved *chulha*

This also includes the continued use of LPG in the GP

Scenario 1: 300 more households use Biogas plants (Additional 50% households having 2 livestock) i.e. 600 total households use Biogas plants + 150 households use LPG

Scenario 2: 208 more households use Solar powered induction cookstoves (remaining households in the top income groups) i.e. total 415 households use solar powered induction cookstoves + 335 households use LPG

Scenario 3: 208 more households use solar powered induction cookstoves (remaining households in the top income groups) i.e. total 415 households use Solar powered induction cookstoves + 200 households already using improved *chulha* (as in Phase II)

Estimated Cost

Scenario 1: ₹75 Lakhs for biogas plants

Scenario 2: ₹46 Lakhs for solar induction cookstove

Scenario 3: ₹46 Lakhs for solar induction cookstove + ₹3 Lakhs

Total (average) cost = ₹56 Lakhs

Scenario 1: ₹75 Lakhs for biogas plants

Scenario 2: ₹46 Lakhs for solar induction cookstove

Scenario 3: ₹46 Lakhs for solar induction cookstove + ₹3 Lakhs

Total (average) cost = ₹56 Lakhs

Scenario 1: ₹1.5 Crores for biogas plants

Scenario 2: ₹93 Lakhs for solar induction cookstove

Scenario 3: ₹93 Lakhs for solar induction cookstove+ 6 Lakhs

Total (average) cost = ₹99 Lakhs



Energy Efficient Fixtures

Phase	I 2024-25 to 2026-27	II 2027-28 to 2029-30	III 2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Replacing all light fixtures and fans with energy efficient fixtures in all PRI buildings Replacing at least 1 CFL bulb with LED bulbs and/or LED tube lights in each house of GP Residents must also be encouraged to upgrade other household appliances energy efficient appliances (4-5 star rated by BEE) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Scaling up replacement of existing tube lights/ bulbs with LED tube lights in households Replacing conventional fan/s with energy efficient fan/s in households Installing only LED bulbs/tube lights and energy efficient fans in all new construction 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Scaling up replacement of existing tube lights/ bulbs with LED tube lights in households Scaling up replacement of conventional fan/s with energy efficient fan/s in households Installing only LED bulbs/tube lights and energy efficient fans in all new construction
Target	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 100% replacement of existing fixtures with LED tube lights/bulbs and energy efficient fans in all PRI/government buildings Replacing existing light fixtures in houses⁶⁸ with LED tube lights/bulbs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 1,000 Sq.ft. = replacing 1 bulb and 1 tube light Between 1,000 to 1,500 Sq.ft. = 1 bulb and 1 tube light More than 1,500 Sq.ft. = 2 bulbs and 2 tube lights <p>Total LED tube lights - 850</p>	<p>Replacing additional existing light fixtures in houses with LED tube lights/bulbs and energy efficient fans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 1,000 Sq.ft. = installing 2 energy efficient fans Between 1,000 to 1,500 Sq.ft. = 1 bulb and 2 fans More than 1,500 Sq.ft. = 1 bulb, 1 tube light, and 3 fans <p>Total LED tube lights – 400 Total Energy Efficient fans – 1,550</p>	<p>Replacing remaining 539 (100% coverage) of conventional fans with energy efficient fans</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 1,000 Sq.ft. = 1 energy efficient fan Between 1,000 to 1,500 Sq.ft. = 2 fans More than 1,500 Sq.ft. = 2 fans <p>Total Energy Efficient fans – 1,110</p>

68 Based on inputs received from Gram Pradhan

Estimated Cost

<p>Cost of LED bulbs = ₹59,500</p> <p>Cost of LED tube light = ₹1,87,000</p> <p>Total Cost: ₹2,46,500</p>	<p>Cost of LED bulbs = ₹28,000</p> <p>Cost of LED tube light = ₹88,000</p> <p>Cost of energy efficient fans = ₹17,20,500</p> <p>Total Cost: ₹18.36 Lakhs</p>	<p>Cost of energy efficient fans = ₹12,32,100</p> <p>Total cost = ₹12.32 Lakhs</p>
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Solar Streetlights

Phase	I 2024-25 to 2026-27	II 2027-28 to 2029-30	III 2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Installation of solar LED streetlights 2. Installation of high-mast solar LED streetlights along roads, footpaths, government buildings, at public spaces, around water bodies and other key locations 3. Maintenance and repair of existing streetlights (wherever required) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Installation of additional solar LED streetlights 2. Installation of high-mast solar LED streetlights along roads, footpaths, government buildings, at public spaces, around water bodies and other key locations 3. Maintenance and repair of existing streetlights (wherever required) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Installation of new solar LED streetlights 2. Installation of high-mast solar LED streetlights along roads, footpaths, government buildings, at public spaces, around water bodies and other key locations 3. Maintenance and repair of existing streetlights (wherever required)
Target	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Installing 100 solar LED streetlights 2. Installing 5 high-mast solar LED streetlights around government buildings, at public spaces, around water bodies and other key locations⁶⁹ 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Installing 100 more of solar LED streetlights 2. Installing additional 5 high-mast solar LED streetlights around government buildings, at public spaces, around water bodies and other key locations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Installing additional solar LED streetlights along roads, footpaths, internal streets (as per requirement) 2. Installing additional high-mast solar LED streetlights around government buildings, at public spaces, around water bodies and other key locations (as per requirement)

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

1. 100 Solar LED streetlights = ₹10,00,000	1. 100 Solar LED streetlights = ₹10,00,000	As per requirement
2. 5 high-mast solar LED streetlights = ₹2,50,000	2. 5 high-mast solar LED streetlights = ₹2,50,000	
Total cost = ₹12.5 Lakhs	Total cost = ₹12.5 Lakhs	

Existing Schemes and Programmes

- The Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy, 2022⁷⁰ provides:
 - a) Subsidy on solar installations in residential sector: from ₹15,000/kW to a maximum limit of ₹30,000/- per consumer over and above the Central Financial Assistance by MNRE
 - b) Provision for solar installations in institutions in RESCO⁷¹ mode by themselves or in consultation with UPNEDA with consultancy fee of 3 percent cost of the plant
- Central Financial Assistance by MNRE through Grid Connected Solar Rooftop Programme:
 - a) CFA up to 40 percent 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 percent 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 percent.
 - b) For Group Housing Societies/Residential Welfare Associations (GHS/RWA) CFA will be limited to 20 percent 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.
 - c) Solar rooftop installations for poor households can be undertaken through the PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana⁷². 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:
 - a) Component A of PM KUSUM Yojana, promotes setting up of 500 kW and larger solar power plants on agriculture land.
 - b) Under Components B & C of the PM KUSUM scheme, the Centre and State government will provide a subsidy of 30 percent each per pump basis. Farmers will only need to pay an upfront cost of 10 percent and rest can be paid to the bank in instalments.
- Contribution of UP government to PM KUSUM Yojana:
 - a) Under Component C-1: Solarisation of installed on-grid pumps with 60 percent subsidy to farmers (70 percent 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

⁷⁰ https://invest.up.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Uttar_Pradesh_Solar_Energy_Policy_2022.pdf

⁷¹ Third party (RESCO mode) {Renewable Energy Supply Company}

⁷² <https://pmsuryaghar.gov.in/>

Scheme.

- b) Under Component C-2: Solarisation of Segregated Agriculture feeders by State government providing Viability Gap Funding (VGF) of ₹50 lakhs per megawatt in addition to subsidy being provided by Central Government through MNRE's PM KUSUM Scheme.
- LED Street lighting projects in Gram Panchayats⁷³:
 - a) 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.
 - b) Atal Jyoti Yojana and MNRE Solar Streetlight Programme provide subsidies for installation of solar streetlights with 12 Watt LEDs and 3 days battery back-up.
- GRAM UJALA scheme⁷⁴:
 - a) LED bulbs available at an affordable price of ₹10 per bulb.
 - b) 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:
 - a) Government assistance in the form of credit linked back ended subsidy of 35 percent 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'.
 - b) 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 percent can be obtained for creation of infrastructure facility along the entire supply chain⁷⁵ 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).
 - a) The GOBARDHAN scheme under SBM-G provides financial assistance up to ₹50 lakh per district for the period of 2020-21 to 2024-25 for setting up of cluster/community level biogas plants⁷⁶.
- UP Bio-Energy Policy 2022⁷⁷ provides incentives for setting up CBG plants in addition to incentives available from Govt. of India under the GOBARDHAN scheme:
 - a) The incentive of ₹75 lakhs/tonne to the maximum of ₹20 crores on setting up Compressed Biogas (CBG) Production Plant.
 - b) Exemption on development charges levied by development authorities.
 - c) Exemption of 100 percent Stamp duty and Electricity duty.

73 Street Lighting National Programme by EESL

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

75 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

76 <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=1883926>

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

- MNRE implemented the Waste to Energy (WTE) Programme under the umbrella of the National Bio-energy Programme:
 - a) The programme supports the setting up of plants for the generation of Biogas from urban, industrial, and agricultural waste.
 - b) Financial assistance available for Biogas generation is ₹0.25 Crore per 12000 m³/day⁷⁸
- PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana is a Central Scheme that aims to provide free electricity to households in India, who opt to install solar rooftop .⁷⁹

Other Sources of Finance

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

Key Departments

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

⁷⁸ <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1896067>

⁷⁹ <https://pmsuryaghar.gov.in/>



6. Sustainable and Enhanced Mobility

Context & Issues

- Bhainsa has a total of 675 internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles; 550 two-wheelers, 50 cars, 70 farm tractors and 5 auto-rickshaws⁸⁰. Additionally, there are 10 e-rickshaws in the GP.
- For the transportation of agricultural produce/goods, tractors are used by farmers. Those farmers who do not own tractors employ other farmers with tractors to work on their fields, paying a cost per *bigha*⁸¹.
- The total fuel consumption by the ICE vehicles is ~ 87.25 kilo Litre (kL) of diesel and ~99 kL of petrol per annum. Overall, the fuel consumed in the transport sector has led to over 470 tCO₂e emissions per year⁸².
- The GP has a total of 3 km of kuccha roads, approximately 1 km of which is in poor condition with potholes.
- Traffic movement and connectivity is impacted in many settlements of the GP where interlinking RCC roads are not constructed. Multiple stretches of roads also get waterlogged, especially during monsoons⁸³.

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

Enhancing Existing Road Infrastructure

Phase	I 2024-25 to 2026-27	II 2027-28 to 2029-30	III 2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	1. Construction and repair works for existing roads that have potholes or any other damages 2. Construction of all existing kuccha roads in GP as Pucca roads to prevent waterlogging	Repair and maintenance of all roads in GP	Repair and maintenance of all roads in GP

80 As per inputs received during field surveys

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

82 Based inputs from community during field surveys

83 Referred from HRVCA Report of Bhainsa GP

Target	Repair of all (100%) damages/potholes, etc. on roads within or connecting to GP	Repair and maintenance of all roads in GP	Repair and maintenance of all roads in GP
Estimated Cost	As per requirement	As per requirement	As per requirement



Promoting Intermediate Public Transport (e-autorickshaws) for Last Mile Connectivity

Phase	I 2024-25 to 2026-27	II 2027-28 to 2029-30	III 2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replacing existing auto-rickshaws in the GP with e-autorickshaws 2. Introduction of additional e-autorickshaws to increase serviceability in all areas 3. Partnership building and setting up a business model for commercial hiring (on rental basis) of e-autorickshaws (explained in detail in “Enhancing livelihoods & Green Entrepreneurship section”) 4. Increasing awareness amongst local people on benefits of opting for IPTs and e-mobility 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adding more e-autorickshaws to the IPT fleet 2. Scaling up partnership within and beyond GP 3. Maintenance and repair work for existing e-autorickshaws 4. Increasing awareness amongst local people 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adding more e-autorickshaws to the IPT fleet (as per demand) 2. Scaling up partnership within and beyond GP 3. Maintenance and repair work for existing e-autorickshaws 4. Increasing awareness amongst local people

Target	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replacing 5 existing auto-rickshaws with e-atorickshaws 2. Addition of 5 e-atorickshaws to IPT fleet 2. Partnership building and setting up of a e-atorickshaws hiring system 3. Maintenance & repair of existing e-atorickshaws 4. Developing 2-3 e-atorickshaws transit stop/pick-up points 5. Awareness Building 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additional 10 e-atorickshaws provision 2. Scaling up partnership 3. Maintenance & repair of existing e-atorickshaws 4. Developing new 5-6 e-atorickshaws transit stop/pick-up points 5. Awareness Building 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scaling up partnership 2. Maintenance & repair of existing e-atorickshaws 3. Awareness Building
Estimated Cost	<p>Cost of one e-atorickshaw⁸⁴ : around ₹3,00,000</p> <p>» Available subsidy: up to ₹12,000 per vehicle</p> <p><i>Total cost (after subsidy) = ₹28.8 Lakhs</i></p> <p>GHG emissions avoided (for replacing 5 CNG autos): 6.8 tCO₂e⁸⁵</p>	<p><i>Total cost (after subsidy) = ₹28.8 Lakhs</i></p>	<p>As per requirement</p>

84 The cost of e-atorickshaws 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-atorickshaws 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.

85 GHG emissions avoided per auto estimated to be 1.7 tCO₂e per auto based on inputs from the community. Replacing diesel autorickshaws with e-atorickshaws will reduce this emission and contribute towards the GP becoming carbon neutral or even carbon negative.



E-goods Carriers and E-tractors⁸⁶

Phase	I 2024-25 to 2026-27	II 2027-28 to 2029-30	III 2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction of e-goods carriers and e-tractors 2. Partnership building and setting up a business model for commercial hiring (on rental basis) of e-goods carriers and e-tractors (explained in detail in "Enhancing livelihoods & Green Entrepreneurship section") 3. Incentive system (subsidy on rent charges, etc.) to encourage farmers/transporters choose e-goods carriers and e-tractors over conventional diesel-based vehicles 4. Sensitising user groups (farmers/logistic owners) towards use of e-goods carriers and e-tractors 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adding more e-goods carriers and e-tractors in the GP 2. Scaling up partnership within and beyond GP 3. Maintenance and repair work for existing e-goods carriers and e-tractors 4. Sensitising user groups (farmers/logistic owners) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adding more e-goods carriers and e-tractors in the GP 2. Scaling up partnership within and beyond GP 3. Maintenance and repair work for existing e-goods carriers and e-tractors 4. Sensitising user groups (farmers/logistic owners)
	Target	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Addition of 2 to 3 e-tractors and 2 to 3 e-goods carriers 2. Partnership building and setting up of a e-goods carriers & e-tractors hiring system 3. Sensitisation & Awareness Building 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additional 2 to 3 e-tractors and 2 to 3 e-goods carriers 2. Scaling up partnership 3. Maintenance & repair of existing e-goods carriers & e-tractors 4. Sensitisation & Awareness Building

86 Further details can be found in the Enhancing Livelihoods & Green Entrepreneurship section

Estimated Cost

1. 2 to 3 e-tractors = ₹12 to 18 Lakhs (₹6 lakhs per e-tractor)	1. 2 to 3 e-tractors = ₹12 to 18 Lakhs	As per requirement
2. 2 to 3 EV mini goods transport trucks = ₹18 to 30 Lakhs (₹9 to 10 lakhs per vehicle)	2. 2 to 3 EV mini goods transport trucks = ₹18 to 30 Lakhs (₹9 to 10 lakhs per vehicle)	
<i>Total cost = ₹40 Lakhs approximately</i>	<i>Total cost = ₹40 Lakhs approximately</i>	

Existing Schemes and Programmes

- Road infrastructure can be repaired and enhanced with support from Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and MGNREGS.
- UP Electric Vehicle Manufacturing and Mobility Policy, 2022 provides:
 - » 100% registration fee and Road Tax exemption to buyers (during the Policy period)
 - » Purchase Subsidy as early bird incentives⁸⁷ to buyers (one time) through dealers over a period of 1 year – E-Goods Carriers: @10% of ex-factory cost up to ₹1,00,000 per vehicle; 2-Wheeler EV: @15% of ex-factory cost up to ₹5000 per vehicle; 3-Wheeler EV: @15% of ex-factory cost up to ₹12000 per vehicle.
- Subsidies for e-rickshaws can also be availed under the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles in India Phase II (FAME II) Scheme.

Other Sources of Finance

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

Key Departments

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

⁸⁷ 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



7. Enhancing Livelihoods and Green Entrepreneurship

Animal husbandry and agriculture are the mainstay of the economy of the GP with around 68 percent households engaged. Other households rely on non-farm wage-labour, service sector, entrepreneurship, businesses such as local shops and small scale/cottage industries. The agriculture and animal husbandry 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. There are limited opportunities for jobs within the GP, beyond the activities mentioned. The recommendations mentioned in this action plan provide multiple avenues for new businesses and job opportunities in the coming years These are detailed in the following table:

Manufacturing & Selling Plastic-alternative Products

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

1. Engaging women and SHGs for manufacturing products from plastic-alternative materials (bags, home décor, cutlery, stationery items, furniture, etc.)
2. Developing partnership model between panchayat, women, SHGs and local small-scale entrepreneurs
3. Capacity building for:
 - a. Diversification of product range
 - b. Marketing/selling of the products within & outside the GP

At initial stage:

1. Partnership building and business set-up
2. 14 SHGs (currently involved in tailoring, water quality testing and distribution of mid-day meal)
3. Capacity building activities

Long-term engagement from this GP & nearby villages:

1. Scaling up partnership within and beyond GP
2. Increased engagement from this GP & nearby villages of:
 - a. Additional 200-300 women
 - b. Additional SHGs, MSMEs & individual entrepreneurs
3. Regular capacity building activities

Target



Composting and Selling Organic Waste as Fertiliser/Manure

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

1. Developing business and partnership models between panchayat, community members and farmer groups for:
 - a. Composting and selling agricultural waste as manure/organic fertiliser by farmers
 - b. Selling agricultural waste to Panchayat
 - c. Encouraging household level composting of food waste in the form of incentives to sell to Panchayat
2. Capacity building of community members and farmer groups to:
 - a. Understand composting & vermi-composting techniques
 - b. Market/sell compost within & outside the GP

Target

Immediate target:

Compost/vermicompost generated from domestic waste (organic): 162 kg per day; 4,872 kg per month
(as per current waste generation)

Long-term target:

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



Commercial Hiring of E-autorickshaws to Promote Green Entrepreneurship and Jobs

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

1. Partnership building and setting up a business model/system for commercial hiring (on rental basis) of e-autorickshaws between:
 - a. Businesses/owners giving e-autorickshaws on rent (Green Entrepreneurship)
 - b. Working class/youth hiring e-autorickshaws on rent (Green livelihood)
2. Increasing awareness amongst local people on benefits of opting for IPTs and e-mobility

Target

At initial stage:

1. Partnership building and setting up of a e-autorickshaw commercial hiring system
2. Initiating the hiring business with 10 e-autorickshaws
3. Awareness building activities

Long-term target:

1. Scaling up partnership
2. Enhancing the hiring business with additional 10 e-autorickshaws into the market



Hiring E-Goods Carriers and E-tractors

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

1. Partnership building and setting up a business model/system for commercial hiring (on rental basis) of e-Goods carriers & e-tractors between:
 - a. Businesses/owners giving e-Goods carriers & e-tractors on rent (Green Entrepreneurship)
 - b. Farmers/working class/youth hiring e-Goods carriers & e-tractors on rent (Green livelihood)
2. Establishing an incentive system (subsidy on rent charges, etc.) to encourage farmers/transporters choose e-tractors/carriers over conventional diesel-based vehicles
3. Sensitising user groups (farmers/logistic owners) towards use of e-tractors & e-goods carriers

Target

At initial stage:

1. Partnership building and setting up of a e-Goods carriers & e-tractors commercial hiring system
2. Establishing and piloting the incentive model
3. Initiating the hiring business with 2 to 3 e-tractors and 2 to 3 e-Goods carriers (Mini goods transport trucks)
4. Awareness building activities

Long-term target:

1. Scaling up partnership
2. Enhancing the hiring business with additional 2 to 3 e-tractors and 2 to 3 e-Goods carriers (Mini goods transport trucks) into the market



Construction & Renting Out of Solar-powered Cold Storage

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

- Partnership building and setting up a business model/system for renting out of solar powered cold storages between:
- a. Businesses/owners giving solar-powered cold storages on rent (Green Entrepreneurship)
 - b. small and medium farmers (within the GP & nearby villages) renting cold storages to minimise post-harvest losses
 - c. Cooperatives (like PARAS) and other institutional buyers

Target

Setting up of cold storage with capacity based on requirement ⁸⁸

88 Refer to Annexure IV for details on capacity and cost



Production & Sale of Natural Medicines and Supplements

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

- Partnership building between panchayat, CIMAP-Lucknow, FPO's, Women groups, youth groups, etc. for:
- Production and sale of natural medicines and supplements by FPO's, Women groups, youth groups in Aarogya Van
 - Skill development & training by Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP), Lucknow

Target

- Establishment and functioning of 0.1 ha of Arogya Van
- Partnership and capacity building activities



O&M of Various RE Installations (Solar and Biogas)

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

- Training and capacity building of community members, especially 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. support women entrepreneurs.
- Necessary skill development provided through supporting government schemes and programmes like: Make in India, Entrepreneur Development Programme run by Department of Science and Technology (DST), National Skill Development Missions and Atal Innovation Mission.



List of Additional Projects for Consideration

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

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

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

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

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

Case Example/Best Practice^{89, 90, 91}:

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

2. Solar Passive Design and Passive Cooling

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

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

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

⁸⁹ https://selcofoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Compendium_Updated_20230922.pdf

⁹⁰ <https://www.opportunityindia.com/article/empowering-women-fpo-through-solar-power-ghummar-fpo-34521>

⁹¹ <https://www.ecozensolutions.com/ecofrost/fpos-leverage-agri-infra-funds-for-ecofrost.html>

Case Example/Best Practice:

The Rajkumari Ratnavati Girl's School⁹², 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), Chandigarh⁹³

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

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

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

Case Example/Best Practice:

Hiwra lahe village, District - Washim, State- Maharashtra⁹⁴

- 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.

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

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

94 <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^{95,96}

- 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 Campaign⁹⁷

- 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)⁹⁸” 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.

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

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

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

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

5. Cool Roofs

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

Case Example/Best Practice:

Slum households in Jodhpur, Bhopal, Surat, and Ahmedabad⁹⁹

- 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%¹⁰⁰ 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 Bihar¹⁰¹

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

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

100 As reported by Indian Council for Agriculture (<https://testicar.icar.gov.in/content/icar-nianp-commercializes-anti-methanogenic-feed-supplement-%E2%80%99Charit-dhara%E2%80%9D>)

101 <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, Telangana¹⁰²

- 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)¹⁰³

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

¹⁰² <https://wotr.org/2018/03/31/water-budgeting-in-telangana-the-need-and-the-objective-of-the-campaign/>

¹⁰³ <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)¹⁰⁴

- 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 Pradesh¹⁰⁵

- 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







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

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







7

Linkages to Adaptation, Co-Benefits & Sustainable Development Goals


Sustainable Agriculture

Suggested Climate Smart Activities	Adaptation Potential and Co-benefits	SDGs and Respective Targets Addressed
a. Drought Management for Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food security through Eco-DRR approach to increase resilience of crops from droughts, heat impacts, pests etc Increased agricultural productivity and profit Improved soil health Improved water quality due reduced use of chemical inputs Reduced losses and increased productivity of livestock during cold waves and heat waves Improved air quality and reduced emissions 	<p>SDG 2: Zero Hunger</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 2.3 Target 2.4 Target 2.a; Article 10.3.e <p>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 6.4 Target 13.1 <p>SDG 13: Climate Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 13.2 Target 13.3   
b. Shift to Natural Farming 		
c. Sustainable Livestock Management 		






Management and Rejuvenation of Water Bodies

Suggested Climate Smart Activities	Adaptation Potential and Co-benefits	SDGs and Respective Targets Addressed ¹⁰⁶
a) Rainwater Harvesting (RwH) Structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature-based Solutions (NbS) enhances coping ability from water scarcity and water stress Improved groundwater recharge Enhanced water quality Increased resilience to disasters like droughts, heatwaves, etc. Improved agricultural and livestock productivity Boost local biodiversity 	<p>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 6.1 Target 6.3 Target 6.4 Target 6.5 <p>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 11.4 <p>SDG 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 12.2     


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

b) Improved Sanitation Management 		SDG 13: Climate Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 13.1 Target 13.2 SDG 15: Life on Land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 15.1 Target 15.5
c) Enhancing Ground Water Recharge 		
d) Enhancing Drainage Infrastructure 		
e) Wastewater Treatment 		




Enhancing Green Spaces and Biodiversity

Suggested Climate Smart Activities	Adaptation Potential and Co-benefits	SDGs and Respective Targets Addressed ¹⁰⁷
a) Improving Green Cover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural buffer from climate events/ disasters Regulating the micro-climate will aid in adaptation from heatwaves and heat stress Health benefits from access to medicinal plants Nature-based Solutions (NbS) for improved soil stability, water conservation and corresponding agricultural benefits Improved livestock productivity 	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 11.7 Target 11.4 SDG 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 12.2 SDG 13: Climate Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 13.1 Target 13.2 Target 13.3 SDG 15: Life on Land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 15.1 Target 15.2 Target 15.3 Target 15.5 Target 15.9    

¹⁰⁷ Detail list of relevant SDG and respective targets in Annexure V











b) People's Biodiversity Register 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue generation from agroforestry, production of natural medicines, etc. Improved environment and habitat for biodiversity, enhancing ecosystem health 	
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Sustainable Solid Waste Management








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










Access to Clean, Sustainable, Affordable and Reliable Energy

Suggested Climate Smart Activities	Adaptation Potential and Co-benefits	SDGs and Respective Targets Addressed
a. Solar Rooftop Installation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy security Thermal comfort 	<p>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 6.4 <p>SDG 7: Affordable & Clean Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 7.1
b. Agro-photovoltaic installation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced livelihood options 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 7.2 Target 7.3
c. Solar pumps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides relief from high temperatures/sun exposure, thus resulting in yield stability and boost in productivity 	<p>SDG 9: Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 9.1 <p>SDG 13: Climate Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 13.2 Target 13.3
d. Clean cooking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decline in toxic emissions/local air pollution Economic benefits after pay-back period 	
e. Energy Efficient Fixtures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in indoor air pollution Improvement of health, especially of women Eliminates drudgery/physical labour of fuelwood collection 	
f. Solar street lights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced ability to cope with grid failures during disasters 	   

Sustainable and Enhanced Mobility

Suggested Climate Smart Activities	Adaptation Potential and Co-benefits	SDGs and Respective Targets Addressed
a. Enhancing Existing Road Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decline in local air pollution leading improved human and ecosystem health ▪ Improved accessibility for at-risk and vulnerable people ▪ Additional revenue generation ▪ Enhanced last-mile connectivity of goods and services ▪ Improved resilience through strengthening road infrastructure with co-benefits like reduced waterlogging 	<p>SDG 7: Affordable & Clean Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target 7.2 <p>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target 11.2 <p>SDG 9: Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target 9.1 <p>SDG 13: Climate Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target 13.2 ▪ Target 13.3 <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: #FFD700; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY  </div> <div style="background-color: #FFC107; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES  </div> <div style="background-color: #FF7F0E; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE  </div> <div style="background-color: #2CA02C; padding: 5px;"> 13 CLIMATE ACTION  </div> </div>
b. Promoting Intermediate Public Transport (e-autorickshaws) for Last mile connectivity 		
c. E-goods Carriers and E-tractors 		

Enhancing Livelihoods and Green Entrepreneurship

Suggested Climate Smart Activities	Adaptation Potential and Co-benefits	SDGs and Respective Targets Addressed
<p>a. Manufacturing & Selling Plastic-Alternative Products</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced livelihood options through locally sourced raw material (rice husk) Reduction in water and land pollution 	<p>SDG 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 5.5 <p>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 8.3
<p>b. Composting & Selling of Organic Waste as Fertiliser/Manure</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>SDG 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 12.2 Target 12.4 Target 12.5 Target 12.8
<p>c. Commercial Hiring of e-autorickshaws to Promote Green Entrepreneurship and Jobs</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health benefits from access to medicinal plants 	<p>SDG 13: Climate Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 13.1 Target 13.2 Target 13.3
<p>d. Hiring E-goods Carriers and E-tractors</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue generation from agroforestry, production of natural medicines, etc. 	
<p>e. Construction & Renting Out of Solar-powered Cold Storage</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved environment and habitat for biodiversity, enhancing ecosystem health Decline in local air pollution leading improved human and ecosystem health 	
<p>f. Production & Sale of Natural Medicines and Supplements</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced last-mile connectivity of goods and services 	
<p>g. O&M of Various RE Installations (Solar and Biogas)</p> 		



The proposed recommendations on implementation will help to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions of Bhainsa and also to achieve energy, food and water security, thereby, making the Gram Panchayat climate smart, resilient and sustainable. This will foster 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 Bhainsa will make it '*Aatma Nirbhar*' through various aspects like, reducing expenditure on energy, farming inputs, water, etc. and will open new avenues for economic development.

Further, with the implementation of proposed interventions, Bhainsa 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 state and central schemes and mobilizing 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 Bhainsa becoming a model climate smart gram panchayat. The success of the present plan will possibly influence other Gram Panchayats to follow the process to make themselves smart, resilient and sustainable. To achieve this vision, it will be crucial to promote a sense of community ownership and behavioural change for adoption of a sustainable lifestyle, along the lines of LiFE Mission as envisioned by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi.

Annexure I: Background and Methodology

Background

The State of Uttar Pradesh (UP) is making rapid strides towards climate action. Under the visionary and inspirational leadership of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Shri Yogi Adityanath, the state has initiated a wide-range of climate actions across different levels of governance. One such initiative is to develop action plans for 'Climate Smart Gram Panchayats.' This concept was envisaged by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in June, 2022. To take this work ahead, a rapid multi-criteria assessment was conducted to identify climate friendly Gram Panchayats in 39 vulnerable districts¹⁰⁸ 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 Plan¹⁰⁹ for Bhainsa 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 customized blueprint for mainstreaming climate action at the Gram Panchayat level. This in turn would strengthen localized climate initiatives to not only build climate resilience but also reduce emissions with the aim of becoming zero carbon/carbon neutral by 2030.

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

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

Methodology

This report comprises of the main Climate Smart Gram Panchayat Action Plan as well as the inputs received from the field in the form of filled-in questionnaire, the HRVCA report, and 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

¹⁰⁸ 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

¹⁰⁹ 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.

and sectoral experts. The questionnaire covered various aspects such as demography, socio-economic 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 organized to collect primary data.
 - » The 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 Bhainsa 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.
- After 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 : भैसा

विकासखण्ड : मथुरा

जनपद : मथुरा

I. गाँव की रूपरेखा

	विवरण	संख्या (सूचना का स्रोत- समुदाय के सदस्य)
1	राजस्व गाँव की संख्या	01
2	टोलों की संख्या	01
3	a कुल जनसंख्या	7000
	b कुल पुरुषों की जनसंख्या	3850
	c कुल महिलाओं की जनसंख्या	3150
	d विकलांगजन की जनसंख्या	50
	e कुल बच्चों की जनसंख्या	3678
	f वरिष्ठ नागरिक (60 वर्ष से अधिक आयु वर्ग)	600
4	कुल परिवार की संख्या	750
a	गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन करने वाले परिवार की संख्या	120
5	कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल	739.185 Hect.
6	a साक्षरता दर	80 %
7	a पक्का घरों की संख्या	700
b	कच्चा घरों की संख्या (मुख्य रूप से उपयोग की गई सामग्री का उल्लेख करें)	50 (झोपड़ी, कच्चा घर)





II. सामाजिक आर्थिक

8	ग्राम पंचायत में केवल कृषि (प्रकार) पर आश्रित परिवार	कुल परिवारों की संख्या	
	निजी भूमि / स्वयं की भूमि	428	
	किराए की भूमि (हुण्डा)	90	
	अनुबंध खेती	Nil	
	दिहाड़ी मजदूर	250	
	अन्य व्यवस्था (रेहन, अधिया आदि)	Nil	
	अन्य सूचनाएं/जानकारी (एक से अधिक कृषि गतिविधि में शामिल परिवार, उल्लेख करें)	Nil	
9	ग्राम पंचायत में आय के स्रोत	कुल परिवारों की संख्या	
	सेवा क्षेत्र (उदाहरण: अध्यापन, बैंक, सरकारी नौकरी आदि)	100	
	कुटीर उद्योग	20	
	कृषि	428	
	कला / हस्तकला	...	
	पशुपालन	500	
	व्यवसाय (स्थानीय दुकान)	20	
	व्यवसाय / उद्यम	10	
	दैनिक / दिहाड़ी मजदूर (अकृषिगत)	350	
	अन्य	Nil	
10	पलायन	हां	नहीं
	a क्या पिछले पांच वर्षों में आप के ग्राम पंचायत से ग्रामीणों ने पलायन किया है?	√	□
	b पलायन करने वाले स्थान	पिछले पांच वर्षों में पलायन करने वाले परिवार / व्यक्तिगत की संख्या	पलायन के मुख्य कारण
	अन्य गांव		
	निकट के शहर मथुरा, वृन्दावन	14	खारा पानी की समस्या और शिक्षा
	राज्य के प्रमुख शहर दिल्ली, राजस्थान	06	
	देश के प्रमुख महानगर	Nil	
	c	हां	नहीं





	क्या पिछले पांच वर्षों में आप के ग्राम पंचायत में परिवार/व्यक्ति ने प्रवास किए हैं?		v
d	पिछले पांच वर्षों में आपके ग्राम पंचायत में कितने परिवार प्रवास किए हैं? मुख्य कारण स्पष्ट करें।	Nil	

11 महिलाओं की स्थिति		
a	महिला प्रमुख परिवारों की संख्या (आय का मुख्य स्रोत- महिला)	55
b	खेती में कार्यरत महिला	120 कुल संख्या-
	निजी भूमि/स्वयं की भूमि	40
	किराए की भूमि/हुण्डा	90
	अनुबंध खेती	Nil
	दिहाड़ी मजदूर	150
	अन्य व्यवस्था	Nil
	अन्य सूचनाएं/जानकारी (एक से अधिक कृषि गतिविधि में संलग्न महिलाएं, उल्लेख करें)	Nil
c	नौकरी/अन्य क्षेत्र में कार्यरत महिलाएं	कुल संख्या-
	सेवा क्षेत्र (उदाहरण: अध्यापन, बैंक, सरकारी नौकरी आदि)	08
	कुटीर उद्योग	Nil
	कृषि	120
	कला/हस्तकला	10
	पशुपालन	500
	व्यवसाय (स्थानीय दुकान)	04
	दैनिक/दिहाड़ी मजदूर (अकृषिगत)	20
	अन्य	Nil





12	स्वयं सहायता समूहों				
	स्वयं सहायता समूह का नाम	सदस्यों की संख्या	अपनायी गई गतिविधियाँ	वार्षिक बचत (₹0)	बैंकों से जुड़ाव/अजुड़ाव
	जय माँ वैष्णो देवी स्वयं सहायता समूह	10	खेती/ व्यवसाय	12.000	हाँ
	गोपाल जी स्वयं सहायता समूह	10	खेती/ व्यवसाय	12.000	हाँ
	हरी स्वयं सहायता समूह	10	खेती/ व्यवसाय	12.000	हाँ
	राधिका स्वयं सहायता समूह	10	खेती/ व्यवसाय	12.000	हाँ
	ओम शांति स्वयं सहायता समूह	10	खेती/ व्यवसाय	12.000	हाँ
	राधे स्वयं सहायता समूह	10	खेती/ व्यवसाय	12.000	हाँ
	बुनिया स्वयं सहायता समूह	10	खेती/ व्यवसाय	12.000	हाँ

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





14	अन्य समुदाय आधारित संगठन /					
	सामाजिक संगठन / समितियों के नाम	क्या महिला प्रमुख संगठन / समिति हैं?	सदस्यों की संख्या	प्राप्त वार्षिक राजस्व / बचत	उत्पाद / सेवा	विपणन / लक्षित उपभोगकर्ता
	युवक मंगल दल	नहीं	34	Nil	Nil	Nil
		<input type="checkbox"/>				
		<input type="checkbox"/>				
		<input type="checkbox"/>				

15	योजनाएं					
A	योजना के नाम	पंजीकृत लाभार्थी की संख्या	लाभ प्राप्त लाभार्थियों की संख्या	विगत वर्ष ग्राम पंचायत में प्राप्त कुल भगतान (रु०)	अन्य कोई बकाया (रु०)	की गई गतिविधियाँ / कार्य
	मनरेगा	446	100	12 लाख	Nil	तालाब सफाई, नाली की सफाई, कच्चे रास्तों पर मिट्टी का ढलाव.
	प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना / एन.एफ.एस.ए.	511	511			
	प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना	400	400			
	प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना	Nil				
	प्रधान मंत्री कुसुम योजना	Nil				
B	अन्य योजनाएं					
	ग्राम उज्ज्वला योजना	Nil				
	ऊर्जा दक्षता योजना	Nil				
	प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम	Nil				
	प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना	Nil				
ना	सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीओडीएस)	511	511			
	कम्प्यूटर प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम	Nil				



	उत्तर प्रदेश कौशल विकास मिशन	Nil				
	राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास योजना (RKVY)	Nil				
	मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा	Nil				
	प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY)	Nil				
	मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड	Nil				
	किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड	Nil				
	स्वच्छ भारत मिशन	500	500			शौचालय निर्माण
	सौर सिंचाई पम्प योजना	Nil				
	नई/नवीन भारतीय बायोगैस व कार्बनिक खाद कार्यक्रम	Nil				
	विकेन्द्रित अनाज क्रय केन्द्र योजना	Nil				
	गोवर्धन योजना	Nil				
	जल पुनर्भरण योजना	Nil				
	रेनवाटर हार्वेस्टिंग	Nil				
	समन्वित वाटरशेड विकास कार्यक्रम	Nil				
	अन्य वाटरशेड विकास योजनाएं	Nil				
	अन्य (एक जिला-एक उत्पाद, मेक इन इण्डिया, अन्य)	Nil				
	उद्यमिता सहायता योजनाएं आदि	Nil				

16	सक्रिय बैंक खाता धारकों की संख्या	6000
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17	ई-बैंकिंग/डिजिटल भुगतान एप/यू.पी.आई आदि से भुगतान करने वाले खाताधारकों की संख्या	1500
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18	निकट कृषि बाजार/क्रय केन्द्र/सरकारी केंद्र	क्या ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा बाजार/क्रय केन्द्र का उपयोग होता है		यदि नहीं, तो बाजार/ केन्द्र का उपयोग क्यों नहीं किया जाता	उत्पादित फसल (कु0)	बिक्री हुई फसल (कु0)	ग्राम पंचायत से दूरी (यदि ग्राम पंचायत से दूर है) (कि0मी0)
		हां	नहीं				
	Nil	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

19		शिक्षा (केवल ग्राम पंचायत में)				
	प्रकार/ स्तर	उपलब्ध छत का क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मी0)	कुल नामांकित विद्यार्थियों की संख्या	विगत वर्ष में कुल ड्रॉप आउट विद्यार्थियों की संख्या	ड्रॉप आउट के मुख्य कारण (स्वास्थ्य (1), पहुँच/उपलब्धता-(2), आर्थिक समस्या-(3), अन्य-(4) उल्लेख करें)	
a	प्राथमिक विद्यालय	700 वर्ग मी.	124	--	--	
	प्राथमिक वि. (द्वितीय)	500 वर्ग मी.	158	--	--	
b	जू0 हाई स्कूल	3000 वर्ग मी.	150	--	--	





c	हाई स्कूल	1760 वर्ग मी.	174	--	--
d	अन्य संस्थान				
	आंगनवाडी (1)	118		--	--
	आंगनवाडी (2)	150		--	--
	आंगनवाडी (3)	128		--	--
E	आंगनवाडी (4)	120		--	--

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

21	राज्य/राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की उपलब्धता			
	राजमार्ग का नाम	राज्य मार्ग 1, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 2	ग्राम पंचायत से दूरी	सम्पर्क मार्ग की स्थिति अच्छा (1), खराब (2), घटिया (3), सबसे घटिया (4)
1	राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग NH-2	02	05 KM	(01)





III. भूमि संसाधनों संबंधित सूचनाएं/जानकारी

22	वन भूमि का विवरण	
A	वन का क्षेत्र	Nil
B	वन विभाग द्वारा अधिसूचित क्षेत्र	Nil
C	सार्वजनिक उपयोग हेतु उपलब्ध वन क्षेत्र	Nil
D	कितने क्षेत्र पर अतिक्रमण है?	Nil
E	विगत पांच वर्षों में कोई वन उन्मूलन/वन कटाई की गतिविधियां	Nil
F	अनुमानित वन उन्मूलन/वन कटाई का क्षेत्रफल (एकड़)	Nil

23	अन्य भूमि का वर्गीकरण			
A	ग्राम पंचायत के पास ग्राम सभा की कितनी भूमि उपलब्ध है?	05 एकड़		
B	कितनी भूमि पर अतिक्रमण है? (एकड़)	---		
C	ग्राम पंचायत में खनन गतिविधियां	हां <input type="checkbox"/>	नहीं <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	आच्छादित क्षेत्रफल
	खनन के प्रकार बालू खनन 1, खनिज खनन—(उल्लेख करें) 2, अन्य (उल्लेख करें) 3	Nil		
	अतिरिक्त सूचनाएं			

24	जल निकाय क्षेत्र		
	विवरण	हां	नहीं
a	क्या आप के ग्राम पंचायत में जल निकाय क्षेत्र है?	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
b	ग्राम पंचायत में कुल जल निकाय क्षेत्रों की संख्या	04	
c	क्या जल निकाय क्षेत्र में अतिक्रमण है?	<input type="checkbox"/>	√





d	जल निकाय क्षेत्र में अतिक्रमण कब से है?	---
e	क्या जल निकाय क्षेत्र के आस-पास के भूमि पर अतिक्रमण किया गया है?	--

25		जल आपूर्ति
a	ग्राम पंचायत में घरों हेतु जल आपूर्ति का मुख्य स्रोत क्या है? नहर (1) वर्षा जल-(2) भूमिगत जल-(3) तालाब/झील-(4) अन्य- (5)	(05) पाइप लाइन द्वारा जलापूर्ति महिलाओं और बच्चों द्वारा लगभग आधे किमी से लाना पड़ता है
b	क्या उपरोक्त जल आपूर्ति के स्रोत मौसमी या बारहमासी है?	बारहमासी
c	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) कूआ (7) अन्य (8), उल्लेखित करें। अगर 4 है, तो कितनी दूर से लाया जा रहा है?	(01) पाइप लाइन द्वारा जलापूर्ति (03) महिलाओं और बच्चों द्वारा दूर से लाना पड़ता है (05) ग्राम पंचायत में करीब 10 हैण्डपंप है लेकिन सभी हैण्डपंप खारा पानी देते है (07) ग्राम पंचायत में करीब 06 कूआ है लेकिन सभी कूआओं का पानी खारा है इसलिए कूआओं का उपयोग नहीं किया जाता
d	कितने घरों में जलापूर्ति पाइप से है?	100
e	क्या पानी का बहाव/प्रवाह दर कम, अधिक या संतोषजनक है?	संतोषजनक
f	पाइप जलापूर्ति की नियमितता 24× 7 घण्टे (1) काफी नियमित (2) अनियमित (3)	(03) अनियमित





	<p>g ग्राम पंचायत में कृषि सिंचाई हेतु जल आपूर्ति का मुख्य स्रोत क्या है?</p> <p>नहर (1) वर्षा जल (2) भूमिगत जल – (नलकूप (3 A), कूआ (3 B)) तालाब/झील (4) पानी टैंक (5) नदी (6) अन्य (7)</p>	<p>(02) वर्षा जल भूमिगत जल – (निजी नलकूप (3A))</p>
	<p>h क्या उपरोक्त जल आपूर्ति स्रोत मौसमी या बारहमासी है?</p>	<p>मौसमी</p>
	<p>i क्या जलापूर्ति का बहाव/प्रवाह दर कम/अधिक या संतोषजनक है?</p>	<p>प्रवाह दर कम है</p>
	<p>j अतिरिक्त जानकारी (उदाहरण : क्या घरेलू कृषि व संबंधित गतिविधियों, उद्योगों आदि के लिए जल आपूर्ति पर्याप्त है) क्या विगत वर्षों में भूजल, नदी या नहर से जल की उपलब्धता बढ़ी/घटी या सूख गया? क्या सूखे या गर्मी के मौसम में पानी की टंकियों का उपयोग बढ़ जाता है?</p>	<p>जल आपूर्ति कम है घटी है जी हाँ</p>





IV. जलवायु की धारणा

तापमान व वर्षा में प्रमुख परिवर्तन/बदलाव				
26				
A	गर्मी के माह में देखा गया			
B	गर्मी के तापमान में देखे गए बदलाव (पिछले पांच वर्षों में)	गर्म दिनों में वृद्धि	गर्म दिनों में कमी	गर्म दिनों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं
		√	□	□
C	दिनों की संख्या	35 दिन		
D	अन्य सूचनाएं (गर्मी माह में कोई परिवर्तन)	---		
27				
A	सर्दी के माह में महसूस किया गया			
B	सर्दियों के तापमान में कोई परिवर्तन पाया गया (विगत पांच वर्षों में)	ठण्ड दिनों में वृद्धि	ठण्ड दिनों में कमी	ठण्ड दिनों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं
		□	√	□
C	दिनों की संख्या		18 दिन	
D	अन्य सूचनाएं (सर्दी माह में कोई परिवर्तन)	---		
28				
A	मानसून माह में महसूस किया गया			
B	मानसून ऋतु की वर्षा में कोई परिवर्तन देखा गया (विगत पांच वर्षों में)	वर्षा के दिनों में वृद्धि	वर्षा के दिनों में कमी	वर्षा के दिनों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं
		□	√	□
C	दिनों की संख्या		45 दिन	
D	अन्य सूचनाएं (मानसून माह में कोई परिवर्तन)	बेमौसम वर्षा / फसल के समय वर्षा नहीं होती		
29				
A	क्या गैर मानसून ऋतु की वर्षा में परिवर्तन हुआ है? (विगत पांच वर्षों में)	वर्षा के दिनों में वृद्धि	वर्षा के दिनों में कमी	वर्षा के दिनों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं
		√	□	□
B	ग्रीष्म ऋतु की वर्षा में देखे गये परिवर्तन	वर्षा दिनों में वृद्धि	वर्षा दिनों में कमी	वर्षा के दिनों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं
		□	√	□
C	दिनों की संख्या		15 दिन	
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
		□	□	√ □





E	दिनों की संख्या			--
F	अन्य सूचनाएँ/जानकारी	----		





चरम मौसम की घटनाएं

30 सूखा						
a	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	जुलाई-अगस्त	जुलाई-अगस्त	जुलाई-अगस्त	जुलाई-अगस्त
c	सूखे का प्रबन्धन कैसे किया गया (सरकारी सहायता, निजी सहायता, कुएं खोदा आदि)	घरेलू स्तर पर प्रबन्धन (01) पाइप लाइन द्वारा जलापूर्ति (03) महिलाओं और बच्चों द्वारा दूर से लाना भी पड़ता है			कृषि स्तर पर प्रबन्धन कृषि स्तर पर निजी नलकूप द्वारा जल आपूर्ति की जाती है	
d	सूखे की आवृत्ति : सूखे की घटना (पिछले पांच वर्षों में)	वृद्धि	कमी	कोई परिवर्तन नहीं		
		√	□	□		
e	अतिरिक्त सूचना कोई पुरानी प्रमुख घटना-1, स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव-2	----				
31 बाढ़						
	बाढ़ की घटना	प्रथम वर्ष (2022)	द्वितीय वर्ष (2021)	तृतीय वर्ष (2020)	चतुर्थ वर्ष (2019)	पंचम वर्ष (2018)
b	किस माह में बाढ़ देखा गया	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
c	बाढ़ का प्रबन्धन कैसे किया गया (सरकारी सहायता, निजी सहायता आदि)	घरेलू स्तर पर प्रबन्धन Nil			कृषि स्तर पर प्रबन्धन Nil	
d	बाढ़ की आवृत्ति : बाढ़ की घटना (पिछले पांच वर्षों में)	वृद्धि	कमी	कोई परिवर्तन नहीं		



		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
e	अतिरिक्त सूचना कोई पुरानी प्रमुख घटना-1, स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव-2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32 भूस्खलन						
a	भूस्खलन की घटना	प्रथम वर्ष (2022)	द्वितीय वर्ष (2021)	तृतीय वर्ष (2020)	चतुर्थ वर्ष (2019)	पंचम वर्ष (2018)
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b	किस माह में भूस्खलन देखी गई	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
c	भूस्खलन का प्रबन्धन कैसे किया गया (सरकारी सहायता, निजी सहायता आदि)	घरेलू स्तर पर प्रबन्धन Nil			कृषि स्तर पर प्रबन्धन Nil	
d	भूस्खलन की आवृत्ति : भूस्खलन की घटना (पिछले पांच वर्षों में)	वृद्धि	कमी	कोई परिवर्तन नहीं		
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
e	अतिरिक्त सूचना कोई पुरानी प्रमुख घटना-1, स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव-2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33 ओलावृष्टि						
a	ओलावृष्टि की घटना	प्रथम वर्ष (2022)	द्वितीय वर्ष (2021)	तृतीय वर्ष (2020)	चतुर्थ वर्ष (2019)	पंचम वर्ष (2018)
b	किस माह में ओलावृष्टि हुई	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
c	ओलावृष्टि का प्रबन्धन कैसे किया गया (सरकारी सहायता, निजी सहायता आदि)	घरेलू स्तर पर प्रबन्धन Nil			कृषि स्तर पर प्रबन्धन Nil	



d	ओलावृष्टि की आवृत्ति : ओलावृष्टि की घटना (पिछले पांच वर्षों में)	वृद्धि --	कमी <input type="checkbox"/>	कोई परिवर्तन नहीं <input type="checkbox"/>		
34 फसलों के कीट/बीमारी						
a	कीट/बीमारी की घटनाक्रम	प्रथम वर्ष (2022) √	द्वितीय वर्ष (2021) √	तृतीय वर्ष (2020) √	चतुर्थ वर्ष (2019) √	पंचम वर्ष (2018) √
b	किस माह में कीट/बीमारी को देखा गया?	अगस्त, सितम्बर, अक्टूबर	अगस्त, सितम्बर, अक्टूबर	अगस्त, सितम्बर, अक्टूबर	अगस्त, सितम्बर, अक्टूबर	अगस्त, सितम्बर, अक्टूबर
c	किस प्रकार के कीट/बीमारी को देखा गया?	खैरा झुलसा दीमक चैपा खरपतवार	खैरा झुलसा दीमक चैपा खरपतवार	खैरा झुलसा दीमक चैपा खरपतवार	खैरा झुलसा दीमक चैपा खरपतवार	खैरा झुलसा दीमक चैपा खरपतवार
d	कीट/बीमारी का प्रबन्धन कैसे किया गया? (सरकारी सहायता, निजी सहायता आदि)	प्राइवेट दुकान से खरीद कर कीटनाशक दवा का छिड़काव निजी रूप से किया गया तथा किसी प्रकार की सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त नहीं हुई।				
e	कीट/बीमारी की आवृत्ति : कीट बीमारी का घटनाक्रम (पिछले पांच वर्षों में)	वृद्धि √	कमी <input type="checkbox"/>	कोई परिवर्तन नहीं <input type="checkbox"/>		
	अतिरिक्त जानकारी/सूचनाएं	--				

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





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

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

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

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





				वर्षा, ओलावृष्टि, मिट्टी आदि		
	प्रथम वर्ष (2022)	खरीफ (1)	धान	चरम घटनाक्रम (सूखा)	120	168000/-
	द्वितीय वर्ष (2021)	रबी (2)	गेहूँ	ओलावृष्टि	250	350000/-
	तृतीय वर्ष (2020)	----	---	---	---	---
	चतुर्थ वर्ष (2019)	खरीफ (1)	धान	चरम घटनाक्रम (सूखा)	100	140000/-
	पंचवां वर्ष (2018)	----	---	--	--	----
b	क्या आप फसल बीमा के बारे में जानते हैं?	हां	नहीं			
		✓				
	अतिरिक्त जानकारी (फसल बीमा के लाभार्थी— बड़े किसान, लघु एवं सीमान्त किसान आदि) फसल बीमा लाभार्थी का संतुष्टि स्तर क्या है?	ग्राम पंचायत भैंसा के लोगों से प्राप्त जानकारी द्वारा सूखे की स्थिति में सरकार की तरफ से अनुमानित फसल नुकसान के आधार पर औसतन 1200 से 1500 रुपये प्रति एकड़ मुआवज़ा दिया जाता है।	---	---	---	---





39 फसल पद्धति में बदलाव					
A	सामान्य फसल	खरीफ	श्रबी	जायद/अन्य ऋतु	
B	फसल का नाम	पारम्परिक बोआई का समय	विगत 5 वर्षों में बोआई के समय में परिवर्तन हुआ है/देखा ळे	अभी बोआई का समय	परिवर्तन के कारण
	धान	जून 4 th सप्ताह से जुलाई के 2 nd सप्ताह तक	--	जुलाई 2 nd से अगस्त 2 nd सप्ताह तक	मानसून में देरी एवं सूखे जैसी स्थिति होना
	बाजरा	जून 4 th सप्ताह से जुलाई के 2 nd सप्ताह तक	--	जुलाई 2 nd सप्ताह से अंतिम सप्ताह तक	मानसून में देरी
	अन्य सूचना/जानकारी (विलुप्त फसल/प्रजाति आदि उल्लेख करें)	मोटे अनाज	---	---	---
C					

40 सिंचाई प्रणाली/पद्धति में परिवर्तन					
a	फसल का नाम	वर्तमान में सिंचाई पद्धति का उपयोग फव्वारा सिंचाई (1), टपक विधि (2), नहर (3), वर्षा आधारित (4), पारम्परिक (5), अन्य (6) (उल्लेखित करें)	वर्तमान में उपयोग किए गए पानी की मात्रा (रुपया/एकड़)	पूर्व में सिंचाई विधि/पद्धति का उपयोग फव्वारा सिंचाई (1), टपक विधि (2), नहर (3), वर्षा आधारित (4), पारम्परिक (5), अन्य (6) (उल्लेखित करें)	पूर्व में उपयोग किए गए पानी की मात्रा (रुपया/एकड़)
	धान	5	650/- प्रति एकड़	5	550/- प्रति एकड़
	अरहर	4	-	4	-
	गेंहूँ	5	550/- प्रति एकड़	5	450/- प्रति एकड़





B	ग्राम पंचायत में सिंचाई हेतु पम्पों की संख्या	डीजल आधारित	विद्युत आधारित	सौर पम्प	पारम्परिक सिंचाई विधियां	
		150	-----	-----	-----	
C	अन्य सूचनाएं/जानकारी अगर कोई है	-----				
41 पशु पालन/पशुधन						
A	ग्राम पंचायत में प्रचलित पशुधन और पशुपालन सम्बन्धित गतिविधियां श्रेणी : डेयरी (1) मुर्गी पालन (2) मत्स्य पालन (3) सूअर पालन (4) मधुमक्खी पालन (5) अन्य- स्पष्ट करें (6)					
B	डेयरी पर प्रभाव	पशु हानि गाय (1) भैंस (2) अन्य (3)	पशु हानि की संख्या (प्रत्येक पशु को उल्लेख करें)	हानि के कारण (रोग, आयु, दुर्घटना आदि)	हानि का मौसम	उत्पादकता में कोई परिवर्तन देखा गया? वृद्धि (1) कमी (2) परिवर्तन नहीं (3)
	प्रथम वर्ष (2022)	गाय (1)	05	लम्पी रोग	सर्दी	कमी (2)
	द्वितीय वर्ष (2021)	Nil				
	तृतीय वर्ष (2020)	Nil				
	चतुर्थ वर्ष (2019)	Nil				
	पंचम वर्ष (2018))	Nil				
	अन्य जानकारी/सूचनाएं	Nil				
C	मुर्गी पालन पर प्रभाव	पक्षी हानि मुर्गी (1) बत्तख (2) अन्य (3)	पक्षी हानि की संख्या (प्रत्येक पक्षी का उल्लेख करें)	हानि के कारण	हानि के मौसम/ऋतु	उत्पादकता में कोई परिवर्तन पाया गया है? वृद्धि (1) कमी (2) परिवर्तन नहीं (3)





	प्रथम वर्ष (2022)	Nil								
	द्वितीय वर्ष (2021)	Nil								
	तृतीय वर्ष (2020)	Nil								
	चतुर्थ वर्ष (2019)	Nil								
	पंचम वर्ष (2018)	Nil								
	अन्य जानकारी / सूचनाएं	Nil								
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)	Nil								
	द्वितीय वर्ष (2021)	Nil								
	तृतीय वर्ष (2020)	Nil								
	चतुर्थ वर्ष (2019)	Nil								
	पंचम वर्ष (2018)	Nil								
	अन्य जानकारी / सूचनाएं	Nil								



V. कृषि व पशुपालन

42		प्रमुख उगाई जाने वाले फसलें व सम्बन्धित सूचनाएं/जानकारी											
a	फसल (अनाज, तिलहन, दलहन, उद्यान एवं फूल आदि)	ऋतु/ मौसम	उपज (कु0)	उर्वरक के प्रकार	उर्वरक उपयोग			कीटनाशक उपयोग			खरपतवारनाशी		
					औसत प्रयुक्त मात्रा (किग्रा/ एकड़)	क्या विगत पांच वर्षों में उपयोग किये गये उर्वरकों की मात्रा में वृद्धि (1) कमी (2) परिवर्तन नहीं है (3)	कीटनाशकों के प्रकार	औसत प्रयुक्त मात्रा (किग्रा/ एकड़)	क्या विगत पांच वर्षों में उपयोग किये गये कीटनाशकों की मात्रा में वृद्धि (1) कमी (2) परिवर्तन नहीं है (3)	खरपतवार नाशी के प्रकार	औसत प्रयुक्त मात्रा (किग्रा/ एकड़)	क्या विगत पांच वर्षों में उपयोग किये गये खरपतवार की मात्रा में वृद्धि (1) कमी (2) परिवर्तन नहीं है (3)	
	धान	खरीफ	51.20 (प्रति हेक्टेयर उपज)	DAP Urea Zinc	68 Kg 102 Kg 10 Kg	कोई परिवर्तन नहीं है (3)	कार्टाप हाइड्रोक्लोरोइड मिथाइल पैराथियान	14 kg 15 kg	कोई परिवर्तन नहीं है (3)	ब्यूटाक्लोर	1.8 लीटर	कोई परिवर्तन नहीं है (3)	
	गेहूँ	रबी	48.49 (प्रति हेक्टेयर उपज)	Urea DAP	70 kg 60 kg	कोई परिवर्तन नहीं है (3)	क्लोरोपायरीफास	1.5 ली०	कोई परिवर्तन नहीं है (3)	सल्फो सल्फूरान	1.7 यूनिट	कोई परिवर्तन नहीं है (3)	
b	क्या ग्राम पंचायत में फसल अवशेष जलाये जाते हैं	हां	नहीं <input type="checkbox"/>	जलाये गये खेतों का कुल क्षेत्रफल (एकड़)	क्या यह फसल अवशेष पूर्व में जलाये जाते थे	अगर नहीं तो, कब से जलाना आरम्भ किया	क्या फसल अवशेष प्रबन्धन की योजनाओं को जानते/जागरूक है?						



									नहीं
		--						--	
								--	
			नहीं					--	
		--						--	
								--	
		--						--	



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

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



45 कृषि वानिकी, सामाजिक वानिकी, परती भूमि विकास और अन्य वृक्षारोपण गतिविधियां										
पौध रोपण गतिविधियों के प्रकार	आच्छादित क्षेत्रफल	स्थान	योजना अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय कृषि वानिकी मिशन (1), समन्वित वाटरशेड प्रबन्धन कार्यक्रम (2), वर्षा आधारित क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम (3), मनरेगा (4), वृक्षारोपण जन आन्दोलन (5), अन्य (6) - उल्लेख करें	मोनोक्लचर (1), मिश्रित प्रजाति (2)	रोपित प्रजातियां	आरम्भ दिनांक	सफलता (प्रतिशत)	कृषि वानिकी गतिविधियों के लाभ तक लोगों की पहुंच/अवसर	पिछले 10 वर्षों में पहुंच/अवसर में परिवर्तन, वृद्धि (1), कमी (2), कोई परिवर्तन नहीं (3)	परिवर्तन के कारण- लाभ में वृद्धि (1), लाभ में कमी (2) प्रजाति सम्बन्धित (3), वन उन्मूलन (4) अन्य (5) - उल्लेख करें
सार्वजनिक	02 हेक्ट.	स्कूल, तालाब, मंदि, र, सड़क के किनारे पर	मनरेगा (4) वृक्षारोपण जन आन्दोलन (5)	मिश्रित प्रजाति (2)	फलदार व छायादार	15 जुलाई	51 %	मनरेगा के अंतर्गत लाभ तक पहुंच	03	-----



46 अपनाये गये स्थायी पशुधन प्रबन्धन तकनीक				
पशुधन के प्रकार	ग्राम पंचायत में कुल संख्या (लगभग)	अपनाई गई गतिविधियां (चारा में परिवर्तन, पोषण पूरक अर्थात् पशुआहार, खुले में चराई आदि)	प्राप्त / उत्पादित आय प्रति पशुधन (प्रतिमाह / बेचते पर)	
गाय (देशी नस्ल)	360	पशु आहार , चराई	3500	
गाय (संकर नस्ल)	300	पशु आहार , चराई	4500	
भैंस (देशी नस्ल)	525	पशु आहार , चराई	5500	
भैंस (संकर नस्ल)	80	पशु आहार , चराई	4800	
बकरी	350	पशु आहार , चराई	2500 बेचते पर	
सुअर	--	--	--	
मुर्गी	--	--	--	
मत्स्य	--	--	--	
अन्य	--	--	--	

VI. स्वच्छता एवं स्वास्थ्य

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





48 तिस अपशिश्ट उत्पादन/अपशिश्ट प्रबन्धन							
a	अपने घर में प्रतिदिन उत्पन्न होने वाला अपशिश्ट पदार्थ/कचरा	पत्तियां, सब्जी के छिलके, राख	प्रति घर से करीब 01 से 1.5 किलो अपशिश्ट पदार्थ/कूड़ा उत्पन्न होता है।				
b	आपके ग्राम पंचायत में अपशिश्ट पदार्थ/कचरा कैसे इकट्ठा किया जाता है?	गाडी					
c	कचरा संग्रह कितनी बार होता है?	<input type="checkbox"/> प्रतिदिन	<input type="checkbox"/> साप्ताहिक	<input type="checkbox"/> वैकल्पिक दिन			
		✓	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?	✓		ग्राम पंचायत से दूरी/ग्राम पंचायत में अवस्थिति		करीब 600 मी.	
e	क्या आपके ग्राम पंचायत क्षेत्र में सामान्य कूड़ेदान रखे गये हैं?	✓					
f	क्या आप कचरे को सूखे और गीले कचरे की श्रेणी में बांटते हैं?	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓				
g	आप गृह स्तर पर कचरे का उपचार कैसे करते हैं?	पुनःचकमण	कम्पोटिंग	वर्मी कम्पोस्ट	अपशिश्ट	जलाना	अन्य (उल्लेखित करें)
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	अन्य लोग कूड़ा इधर-उधर भी फेंकते हैं।

49 खुले में शौच मुक्त स्थिति				
a	क्या आपका गांव खुले में शौच मुक्त घोषित है?	✓ हां	नहीं	
b	स्वयं के शौचालय वाले परिवारों की संख्या	<input type="checkbox"/> ✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	500
c	सामुदायिक शौचालय/इज्जत घर की संख्या	✓	02	प्रमुख स्थान- ग्राम पंचायत में प्रवेश करते ही





d	क्या शौचालय का उपयोग किया जा रहा है?	हाँ
e	अगर शौचालय का उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है तो क्यों? (साफ-सफाई का अभाव, रख-रखाव का अभाव, बहुत दूर आदि)	-----

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

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

52	रोग/बीमारी								
	विगत वर्ष निम्नवत् बीमारी/रोग से कितने लोग प्रभावित हुए हैं?	प्रभावित कुल व्यक्तियों की संख्या	प्रभावित आयु समूह			सामान्य उपचार का विकल्प			
			प्रभावित बच्चों की संख्या	प्रभावित व्यवस्कों की संख्या	प्रभावित वरिष्ठ नागरिकों की संख्या	स्थानीय स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सुविधाएं (उल्लेख करें)	घरेलू देखभाल	घर-घर जाने वाला	अन्य (उल्लेख करें)





a	वेक्टर-जनित रोग (मलेरिया, डेंगू, चिकेनगुनिया आदि)	350	110	180	60	प्राइवेट चिकित्सक	✓	--	--
b	जल-जनित रोग (हैजा/ डायरिया/ टाईफाई ड/ हैपेटाइटिस आदि)	210	50	100	60	प्राइवेट चिकित्सक	✓	--	--
c	श्वास सम्बन्धी रोग जो वायु प्रदूषण से होते हैं (इनडोर एण्ड आउटडोर)	50	--	--	50	प्राइवेट चिकित्सक	✓	--	--
d	कुपोषण	4	4	--	--	प्राइवेट चिकित्सक	✓	--	--

VII. उर्जा

53		
a	आपके ग्राम पंचायत में कुल कितने घर विद्युतकृत हैं	700
b	ग्राम पंचायत में निम्नलिखित अनुमानित विद्युत उपकरणों की संख्या	--
	ए0सी0	40
	एयर कुलर	700
	रेफ्रिजरेटर/ फ्रीज	600

54	विद्युत कटौती की आवृत्ति	
a	दिन में कुछ बार	✓
	दिन में एक बार	□
	विद्युत कटौती नहीं	□
b	प्रतिदिन कितने घण्टे गुल रहती है?	लगभग 2 से 3 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	□





दिन में एक बार	<input type="checkbox"/>
अस्थिरता/उतार-चढ़ाव नहीं	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

56	पावर बैकअप का मतलब विद्युत कटौती के दौरान उपयोग	संख्या
	डीजल चलित जेनरेटर	10
	सौर उर्जा	15
	इमरजेंसी लाईट	250
	इन्वर्टर	350
	अन्य साधन (उल्लेख करें)	----

57	नवीकरणीय/अक्षय ऊर्जा के स्रोत		
a	क्या गांव में निम्नलिखित में से कोई स्थापना है?	इंस्टालेशन (स्थापना) की संख्या	कुल स्थापित क्षमता (किलोवाट)
	घर की छतों पर सौर उर्जा स्थापना	लगभग 07 घर	---
	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	15	लगभग 20 किलोवाट
	बायोगैस	---	---
	विकेंद्रित नवीनीकरण उर्जा/मिनी ग्रीड	----	
b	क्या आप सौर उर्जा स्थापना के लिए उपलब्ध अनुदान के बारे में जानते हैं (कुछ योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का उल्लेख करें)	नहीं	---

58	भोजन बनाने हेतु प्रयुक्त ईंधन	परिवारों की संख्या	प्रति परिवार प्रयुक्त औसत मात्रा (किग्रा/महीना)
	पारम्परिक जलौनी (उपले/जलौनी लकड़ी)	350	340 किग्रा/महीना
	बायोगैस	--	--





	एलपीजी गैस	400	14.5 किग्रा/महीना
	विद्युत	--	--
	सौर उर्जा	--	--
	अन्य (कोयला, मिट्टी का तेल, चारकोल आदि)	--	--

59 वाहन की संख्या				
	वाहन के प्रकार	ग्राम पंचायत में वाहन संख्या (अनुमानित)	प्रयुक्त ईंधन के प्रकार	तय की गई औसत दूरी (किमी प्रतिदिन)
a	जीप	---	---	---
b	कार	50	CNG/PETROL/DESEL	40 किमी प्रतिदिन आवश्यकतानुसार
c	दो पहिया वाहन	550	PETROL	35 किमी प्रतिदिन
d	विद्युत चालित वाहन		---	---
e	आटो	05	CNG/PETROL	40 किमी प्रतिदिन
f	ई-रिक्शा	--	--	--
g	अन्य	--	--	--

60 कृषि यंत्र				
	कृषि यंत्र	ग्राम पंचायत में कृषि यंत्रों/मशीनों की संख्या	प्रयुक्त ईंधन के प्रकार	तय की गई औसत दूरी (किमी प्रतिदिन)
a	टैक्टर	70	डीजल	10 से 20 किमी प्रतिदिन
b	कम्बाईन हारवेस्टर	0	---	--
c	अन्य (कृपया उल्लेख करें)	0	---	--

61 ग्राम पंचायत में अवस्थित पेट्रोल पम्प (अगर कोई है)				
	प्रतिदिन की बिक्री	पम्प से आपूर्ति वाले	कितने प्रकार के वाहन एक दिन/महीना में पेट्रोल पम्प से ईंधन लेते हैं? (समय/ अवधि का उल्लेख करें)	





	ईंधन के प्रकार		गांव की संख्या	टैक्टर	कृषि यंत्र	जीप	कार	दो पहिया वाहन	आटो	ई-रिक्शा	अन्य
a	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
b											

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



Annexure III: HRVCA Report



क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना

ग्राम पंचायत— भैसा

विकास खण्ड— मथुरा

जनपद— मथुरा

2023—24

ग्राम पंचायत की रूपरेखा/प्रोफ़ाइल:

भगवान श्री कृष्ण की नगरी कहे जाने वाले उत्तर प्रदेश के जनपद व विकास खण्ड मथुरा के अन्तर्गत भैंसा ग्राम पंचायत स्थित है। ग्राम पंचायत भ्रमण के दौरान वरिष्ठजनों ने बताया कि यहाँ पर भगवान श्री कृष्ण ने एक भैंसासुर नामक महादानव का वध किया था इसलिए इस गाँव का नाम भैंसा पड़ा। यह ग्राम पंचायत मथुरा रिफायनरी के पीछे व राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (NH-2) से लगभग 05 किमी दूर है तथा मथुरा, वृन्दावन, अछनेरा, भरतपुर ग्राम पंचायत भैंसा के नजदीकी शहर है। यह पंचायत आगरा मण्डल के अंतर्गत आता है और जिला मुख्यालय मथुरा से दक्षिण की ओर लगभग 14 किमी दूर स्थित है तथा ग्राम पंचायत भैंसा यहाँ का नजदीकी रेलवे स्टेशन भी है जो इस पंचायत की भौगोलिक सीमा में ही आता है।

भैंसा ग्राम पंचायत की कुछ बस्तियाँ ऊँचाई वाले स्थान पर बसी हैं और कुछ निचले स्थानों पर भी बसी हैं। यहाँ पर खरीफ, रबी और जायद फसलें उगाई जाती हैं। यहाँ सर्दी, गर्मी, बरसात सभी तरह का मौसम होता है।

खतरा, जोखिम, नाजुकता एवं क्षमता विश्लेषण:

इस पंचायत में विगत कई वर्षों में बाढ़ सम्बन्धी आपदा का प्रकोप नहीं पाया गया और इस पंचायत में सभी प्रकार का मौसम (सर्दी, गर्मी और बरसात) होता है। यहाँ खरीफ, रबी एवं जायद तीनों प्रकार की फसलें उगाई जाती हैं।

जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण इस ग्राम पंचायत में मौसम परिवर्तन का प्रभाव है। स्थानीय समुदाय के लोगों से बातचीत के आधार पर यह पाया गया कि कम वर्षा होने के कारण भूमिगत जल द्वारा सिंचाई की निर्भरता बढ़ी है। सिंचाई के लिए खेतों को पानी भी ज्यादा लगता है क्योंकि वर्षा के अभाव में खेतों की नमी नहीं बनी रहती है। आज से करीब 10 से 15 वर्ष पहले की तरह अब बरसात नहीं होती है और मानसून की अनिश्चितता रहती है। अक्सर मानसून जल्दी आने या समय से आने के बावजूद नाम मात्र की वर्षा हो जाती है और कृषि में सिंचाई निजी नलकूपों के जरिये की जाती है।

जल जमाव इस ग्राम पंचायत की कुछ जगहों पर एक प्रमुख समस्या है। गंदे पानी की निकासी के लिए सड़क किनारे ठीक से नाली निर्मित नहीं है। बरसात में बस्तियों के अन्दर पानी जमा होता है। कुछ जगहों पर बरसात का गंदा पानी भर जाता है जिससे मच्छरों का प्रकोप बढ़ जाता है। इस कारण टायफ़ाइड और मलेरिया जैसे रोग स्थानीय लोगों को ज्यादा प्रभावित करते हैं।

वर्षा में कमी होने से खरीफ ऋतु में मुख्यतः बोयी जाने वाली फसल धान की पैदावार में उतार-चढ़ाव देखा गया है जिसके प्रमुख कारकों में वर्षा जल में कमी के कारण खेतों में आवश्यक नमी का अभाव, बीज की प्रजाति में अंतर, सिंचाई के साधनों की अनुपलब्धता, कीट-पतंगों इत्यादि का प्रकोप भी है। ऐसी स्थिति में खरीफ एवं रबी फसलों की बुवाई में देरी होती है एवं उतना उत्पादन भी नहीं हो पाता है। वर्षा जल के अभाव के कारण पहले कृत्रिम साधनों द्वारा एक या दो बार सिंचाई करनी पड़ती थी जो अब 3 से 4 बार करनी पड़ती है।

इससे न सिर्फ सिंचाई लागत बढ़ रही है बल्कि भू-गर्भ जल का दोहन बढ़ रहा। पहले वर्षा पर्याप्त होने से पशुओं के लिए तालाबों, गड्ढों इत्यादि में पानी एकत्र हो जाता था जो उनके पीने के काम आता था जो अब कम मात्रा में उपलब्ध होता है।

जलवायु परिवर्तनशीलता- प्रवृत्ति/परिवर्तनशीलता, मुख्य चुनौतियाँ/झटके एवं तनाव:

स्थानीय समुदाय के साथ बातचीत के आधार पर जलवायु परिवर्तन की प्रवृत्ति एवं प्रमुख चुनौतियों को चिन्हित किया गया। चर्चा के माध्यम से लोगों द्वारा बताया गया है कि गाँव में बाढ़ का प्रकोप विगत काफी वर्षों से नहीं देखा गया। बरसात होने पर जल निकासी के लिए नालियों का प्रबन्ध नहीं होने से कुछ जगहों पर पानी भर जाता है। इससे जल जनित रोग उत्पन्न होने की आशंका रहती है। सम्पर्क मार्गों से आवागमन करने में परेशानी होती है। बरसात के दिनों की संख्या में कमी आई है और बेमौसम बारिश के कारण पहले की अपेक्षा रबी वाली फसल हानि का खतरा बढ़ गया है। पहले लगभग 3 से 4 महीने वर्षा होती थी। मानसून की अनिश्चितता के कारण सूखे जैसी स्थितियाँ उत्पन्न होने की संभावना बनती जा रही है।

विगत कुछ वर्षों से काफी परिवर्तन हुआ है। अब वर्षा जुलाई महीने में नाम मात्र की होती है एवं अगस्त व सितम्बर महीने में कुछ ही दिन वर्षा होती है और यह पर्याप्त नहीं होती है। गर्मी के दिनों की संख्या पहले की अपेक्षा बढ़ गयी है। वहीं जाड़े के दिनों की संख्या में कमी आई है। देर से मानसून आने के कारण वर्षा भी देर से होती है और अपर्याप्त होती है। अनिश्चित मानसून के कारण कृषि की उपज लागत बढ़ रही है और उस अनुरूप मुनाफे में कमी होती जा रही है। आज भी ज्यादातर वर्षा आधारित कृषि की जाती है। ऐसे में कुल फसल उत्पादन काफी हद तक वर्षा पर निर्भर करता है। वर्षा कम या ज्यादा होने से भूजल का स्तर एवं पेयजल आपूर्ति भी प्रभावित होती है।

जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण आपदाओं का विश्लेषण:

मौसमी दशाओं एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन का प्रभाव भैंसा ग्राम पंचायत में भी पाया गया। इसके साथ अन्य प्राकृतिक आपदायें जैसे- सूखा, ओले पड़ना, (ओलावृष्टि) लू, आँधी-तूफान की आपदायें भी हैं। विभिन्न वर्षों में सूखे की घटना स्थानीय लोगों द्वारा बताई गई।

कोरोना जैसी वैश्विक बीमारी का प्रभाव इस पंचायत के लोगों पर भी रहा। इस पंचायत में कुछ जगहों पर बरसात के मौसम में जल जमाव भी एक प्रमुख आपदा है।

आपदा की पहचान एवं प्राथमिकीकरण के आधार पर पंचायत के लोगों को निम्नलिखित आपदाएँ प्रभावित करती हैं:

- जल-जमाव
- सूखा
- लू
- ओला वृष्टि
- आँधी-तूफान

खतरा एवं जोखिम से प्राप्त सूचनाओं का विश्लेषण:

क्र. सं.	आपदा/ खतरे	संभावित जोखिम क्षेत्र	संभावित जोखिम प्रभावित क्षेत्र			
			जोखिम	आबादी	घर	संसाधन
1.	जल जमाव	कृषि	वर्षा जल जमाव से धान की फसल को नुकसान की संभावना।	भैंसा गाँव	200 से 400 घर	अनुमानित 200 हेक्टेयर खरीफ (धान) फसल को नुकसान
2.		स्वास्थ्य	जल जनित बीमारियों का खतरा जैसे-मलेरिया, टायफाइड/ बुखार, इत्यादि रोग।	भैंसा गाँव	700 घर	प्रभावित घरों के सदस्य विशेषतः छोटे बच्चे, शिशु
3.		पेयजल स्वच्छता	पेयजल दूषित होना एवं कीचड़ इत्यादि के कारण गंदगी होना।	भैंसा गाँव	500 से 600 घर	गाँव के रास्ते/सड़क का क्षतिग्रस्त होना।
4.		पशुपालन	आस-पास गंदगी जमा होना, पशुओं का बीमार होना।	भैंसा गाँव	करीब 350 घर	कुछ घरों में पशु (गाय/ भैंस) को बांधने हेतु पर्याप्त जगह नहीं मिल पाना, पशु हानि, बीमार होना।
5.	कम वर्षा/सूखा	कृषि	कृषि उत्पादन/ कुल कृषि पैदावार में कमी	भैंसा गाँव	750 घर	अनुमानित 350 हेक्टेयर खरीफ फसल का नुकसान होना।
6.		भू-जल	भूजल पर निर्भरता बढ़ना एवं इसके अत्यधिक दोहन के कारण जल स्तर में कमी होना।	भैंसा गाँव	750 घर	घरों को समुचित जलपूर्ति न होना।
7.		पशु पालन	पशुओं के लिए पानी का संकट, पशु चारे की समस्या	भैंसा गाँव	150 घर	गाय, भैंस पर प्रभाव
8.		खाद्यान्न (अनाज आपूर्ति)	कम फसल उत्पादन के कारण खाद्यान्न संकट की संभावना	भैंसा गाँव	500 घर	-
9.		आजीविका	कृषि पर निर्भर कृषक मजदूर, छोटे/सीमांत किसानों की आजीविका ज्यादा प्रभावित होना	भैंसा गाँव	350 घर	खेतों में नमी कम होना, कृत्रिम सिंचाई के साधनों के उपयोग बढ़ने के कारण भूजल का दोहन बढ़ जाना।
10.	लू	स्वास्थ्य	मानव एवं जानवरों को लू लगना व बीमार होना	भैंसा गाँव	--	मानव एवं जानवर (गाय, भैंस इत्यादी)
11.	शीत लहर	कृषि	फसलों को नुकसान होना (आलू)	भैंसा गाँव	400 घर	खेत में बोयी गयी आलू की फसल
12.		स्वास्थ्य	मानवीय स्वास्थ्य को नुकसान। पशु हानि की भी संभावना	भैंसा गाँव	500 से 600 घर	---

क्र. सं.	आपदा/ खतरे	संभावित जोखिम क्षेत्र	संभावित जोखिम प्रभावित क्षेत्र			
			जोखिम	आबादी	घर	संसाधन
13.	आँधी-तूफान	कृषि व भौतिक संसाधन	भौतिक संसाधन को विशेषतः झोपड़ी/कच्चे घर वाले परिवारों को ज्यादा नुकसान होना	भैंसा गाँव	40 से 50 घर	चारा/ भूसा की हानि होना। झोपड़ी/कच्चे घर वालों की क्षति होना।

आपदाओं का ऐतिहासिक समय रेखा एवं घटनाक्रम :

ग्राम पंचायत भैंसा के पंचायत प्रतिनिधियों एवं स्थानीय लोगों से विगत 10-20 वर्षों की आपदाओं का ऐतिहासिक समय रेखा जानने का प्रयास किया गया। चर्चा क्रम में कोई ऐसी आपदा नहीं चिन्हित हो पायी जो प्रत्येक वर्ष वहाँ के लोगों को ज्यादा प्रभावित कर रही हो। जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणाम स्वरूप बरसात में उतार चढ़ाव, वर्षा में देरी, अनिश्चित मानसून, बेमौसम बरसात या सूखे जैसी स्थितियों, बीमारी इत्यादि से संबन्धित प्रमुख घटनाओं की जानकारी बातचीत द्वारा एकत्रित की गयी।

चर्चा में यह पाया गया कि कोरोना वैश्विक बीमारी का प्रकोप इस पंचायत के लोगों पर भी रहा जिसके कारण आजीविका सम्बन्धी सभी गतिविधियां प्रभावित रहीं। देशव्यापी लॉकडाउन के कारण लोग अपने-अपने घरों में बन्द रहे। इस कारण दैनिक मजदूरी पर निर्भर परिवार, छोटे किसान, प्राइवेट नौकरी-पेशा वाले लोग, छोटे दुकानदार की आजीविका अधिक प्रभावित हुई। प्राप्त सूचना अनुसार आपदाओं का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

क्रमांक	वर्ष	आपदा/खतरा	घटनाओं का कारण	मृतकों की संख्या	प्रभावित लोगों की संख्या	आर्थिक क्षति	न्यूनीकरण हेतु किया गया कार्य
1.	2004	बाढ़	अत्यधिक बारिश	-	लगभग 200 घर	300 एकड़ रबी फसल को नुकसान, पशु हानि	--
2.	2006	आँधी-तूफान	मौसमी खराबी	-	लगभग 200 घर	झोपड़ी / कच्चे घरों का क्षतिग्रस्त होना, पशुओं के लिए रखा भूसा का नुकसान	झोपड़ी के स्थान पर पक्के घरों का निर्माण। कच्चे घरों, झोपड़ी की मरम्मत व रख-रखाव
3.	2010	सूखा	कम बारिश होना	-	लगभग 400 घर	लगभग 250 हेक्टेयर खेती (खरीफ फसल) प्रभावित हुयी।	कृत्रिम सिंचाई के साधनों के उपयोग द्वारा खेती की सिंचाई करना। सरकारी मदद प्राप्ति के लिए पहल
4.	2011	बाढ़	अत्यधिक बारिश	-	लगभग 300 घर	350 एकड़ खरीफ फसल को नुकसान, पशु हानि	--
5.	2014	ओला वृष्टि	प्राकृतिक असंतुलन	-	पूरा गाँव	लगभग 350 एकड़ रबी फसल को नुकसान	सरकारी मदद प्राप्ति के लिए पहल

6.	2018	सूखा	कम बारिश होना	-	लगभग 350 घर	लगभग 200 हेक्टेयर खेती (खरीफ फसल) प्रभावित हुयी।	कृत्रिम सिंचाई के साधनों के उपयोग द्वारा खेती की सिंचाई करना। सरकारी मदद प्राप्ति के लिए पहल
7.	2020	कोरोना	कोरोना वायरस संक्रमण	-	पूरा गाँव	आजीविका का संकट, अनाज/ राशन व भरण पोषण की समस्या	कोरोना से बचाव हेतु जारी सरकारी आदेशों का अनुपालन करना। घरों में रहते हुये जरूरी एहतियात बरतना।
8.	2021	कोरोना	कोरोना वायरस संक्रमण	-	पूरा गाँव	आजीविका का संकट, अनाज/ राशन व भरण पोषण की समस्या	कोरोना से बचाव हेतु जारी सरकारी आदेशों का अनुपालन करना। घरों में रहते हुये जरूरी एहतियात बरतना।

आपदाओं का मौसमी कलेण्डर:

आपदा का नाम	जन.	फर.	मार्च	अप्रै.	मई	जून	जुला.	अग.	सित.	अक्टू.	नव.	दिस.
जल जमाव												
सूखा												
लू												
आँधी-तूफान												
शीतलहर												

जल-जमाव की समस्या पंचायत के विभिन्न बस्तियों में पायी जाती है। गाँव में ऊँचे-नीचे स्थानों पर घरों की बसावट है तथा यहाँ भी कुछ घरों के पास जल जमाव होता है। वह संपर्क मार्ग के किनारे सही प्रकार से नाली निर्मित नहीं होने से पानी निकासी का समुचित प्रबंध नहीं है। अधिकतर ज्यादा बरसात के दिनों में यह समस्या बढ़ जाती है।

सूखे की आपदा जुलाई से अगस्त तक होती है। जुलाई एवं अगस्त महीने में वर्षा नहीं होने या नाममात्र की वर्षा होने तथा सितंबर महीने के अंतिम दो सप्ताह में कम दिनों की लेकिन ज्यादा वर्षा से सूखे की जैसी स्थिति हो जाती है। लू का प्रकोप मई एवं जून महीने में होता है। वही आँधी-तूफान आपदा अधिकतर मई व जून में आती है। शीतलहर का प्रकोप अत्यधिक ठण्ड के कारण दिसंबर महीने के दूसरे सप्ताह से जनवरी महीने तक रहता है।

मौसमी विश्लेषण एवं उनमें हुये बदलाव का मौसमी कलेण्डर:

मौसम	जन.	फर.	मार्च	अप्रै.	मई	जून	जुला.	अग.	सित.	अक्टू.	नव.	दिस.
सर्दी (पूर्व)												
सर्दी (वर्तमान)												
गर्मी (पूर्व)												

गर्मी (वर्तमान)												
बरसात (पूर्व)												
बरसात (वर्तमान)												

नोट: उपरोक्त कैलेण्डर में पूर्व की स्थिति से तात्पर्य वर्तमान समय से 10-20 वर्ष पहले से है।

मौसम विश्लेषण तालिका के अनुसार सर्दी की समयावधि आज से 10-20 वर्ष पहले की अपेक्षा कम हुई है। पहले सर्दी नवंबर महीने के दूसरे/तीसरे सप्ताह से प्रारम्भ होकर मार्च महीने के प्रथम/द्वितीय सप्ताह तक रहती थी। वर्तमान समय में यह दिसंबर महीने से शुरू होकर फरवरी महीने में समाप्त हो जाती है। इसी प्रकार गर्मी के समयावधि पहले की अपेक्षा बढ़ गयी है। यह मार्च महीने के दूसरे/तीसरे सप्ताह से शुरू होकर जुलाई महीने तक रहती है। वर्षा देर से होने पर गर्मी अगस्त महीने में भी होती है। बरसात की समयावधि पहले की अपेक्षा कम हुई है। पहले बरसात मई महीने के दूसरे/तीसरे सप्ताह से प्रारम्भ होती थी और सितंबर महीने के दूसरे/तीसरे सप्ताह तक समाप्त होती थी। वर्तमान में यह जुलाई महीने के दूसरे/तीसरे सप्ताह में शुरू होती है और अधिकतम सितम्बर महीने के दूसरे/तीसरे सप्ताह तक समाप्त हो जाती है। विगत कुछ वर्षों में मानसून जल्दी आने के बावजूद वर्षा देर से शुरू होकर जल्दी समाप्त हो जाती है। इस कारण जलस्रोत जैसे-तालाब, जलभराव वाले स्थानों में पानी सूख जाता है।

बीमारी व स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति का मौसमी कैलेण्डर:

बीमारी	जन.	फर.	मार्च	अप्रै.	मई	जून	जुला.	अग.	सित.	अक्टू.	नव.	दिस.
सर्दी, जुकाम व खांसी												
मलेरिया												
टायफाइड/बुखार												
निमोनिया												
फोड़ा-फुंसी												
डायरिया व उल्टी दस्त												

बीमारी व स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति से संबंधित तालिका से देखने पर यह पता चलता है कि मौसमी बीमारियों का प्रकोप इस पंचायत में भी रहता है। विशेषतः जून महीने से लेकर सितम्बर/अक्तूबर महीने तक मौसमी बीमारियों का प्रकोप ज्यादा पाया गया। जाड़े के मौसम में निमोनिया, सर्दी, जुकाम, खांसी का प्रकोप पाया गया है। टायफाइड और मलेरिया का प्रकोप जुलाई से सितंबर तक ज्यादा पाया गया। बरसात में फोड़े फुंसियों का प्रकोप भी रहता है।

फसल व रोग का मौसमी कैलेण्डर:

फसल व रोग	जन.	फर.	मार्च	अप्रै.	मई	जून	जुला.	अग.	सित.	अक्टू	नव.	दिस.
खरीफ फसल चक्र												
धान								खैरा रोग	झुलसा रोग			
बाजरा								कीट		कीट		
रबी फसल चक्र												
गेंहूँ		तेज हवा	का असर									
आलू	कोहरा											ओला/कोहरा
सरसों		माहो रोग										

खरीफ फसल में मुख्यतः धान की फसल की रोपाई मध्य जुलाई से मध्य अगस्त तक की जाती है और नवंबर मध्य तक फसल तैयार हो जाती है। धान की फसल में खैरा रोग एवं झुलसा रोग अगस्त व सितंबर महीने में लगता है। बाजरा जुलाई से अक्टूबर तक होता है। रबी फसल में मुख्यतः गेंहूँ की फसल 15 नवंबर से 15 दिसंबर तक बोयी जाती है और मार्च या मध्य अप्रैल तक तैयार होती है। इसके साथ ही आलू, सरसों की भी खेती होती है। औसतन ये फसलें नवम्बर से 15 दिसंबर तक बोयी जाती हैं और फरवरी मध्य /मार्च तक तैयार हो जाती है। गेंहूँ की फसल पर बेमौसम बारिश के साथ तेज हवा का विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ता है। आलू की फसल पर कोहरा/पाला का प्रभाव दिसंबर/जनवरी महीने में होता है। सरसो में माहो रोग ज्यादातर लगता है। बाजार में उपलब्ध कीटनाशक का उपयोग किसानों द्वारा किया जाता है।

आपदाओं का प्राथमिकीकरण:

आपदा	प्रभाव का क्षेत्र							योग
	मानव	पशु	खेती	आजीविका	पशुचारा	मकान	सड़क	
सूखा	8	7	6	6	5	7	4	43
जल जमाब	7	5	8	7	5	0	0	32
लू	6	4	4	6	3	0	0	23
शीतलहर	7	5	3	5	0	0	0	20
आँधी तूफान	5	2	3	2	0	5	0	17

उपरोक्त तालिका के आधार पर इस पंचायत में सूखा पहले नंबर की आपदा है क्योंकि मानसून देरी से आने, अपेक्षाकृत कम वर्षा, वर्षा की समाप्ति वाले महीने (सितम्बर) में थोड़े दिनों के लिए किन्तु ज्यादा वर्षा जैसे स्थितियाँ सूखा की स्थिति उत्पन्न करती हैं जिससे कृषि को काफी नुकसान पहुंचता है और बस्तियों के बीच में पानी निकासी का प्रबंध समुचित नहीं है। किसी-किसी वर्ष ज्यादा बरसात होने पर तालाब के किनारे बसे घरों को ज्यादा नुकसान की संभावना होती है। अंको के आधार पर जल जमाब दूसरे नंबर की आपदा है। इसी क्रम में लू तीसरे नंबर की आपदा है तथा इसी शीतलहर चौथे नंबर की और पांचवे नंबर की आँधी-तूफान आपदा के रूप में चिन्हित की गयी है।

नाजुकता विश्लेषण:

आपदा के प्राथमिकीकरण के पश्चात इसके न्यूनीकरण हेतु नाजुकता का विश्लेषण महत्वपूर्ण है जिससे विभिन्न आपदाओं/खतरों का कितना प्रभाव है और किन क्षेत्रों और वर्गों पर कितना प्रभाव पड़ रहा है, इसको जाना जा सके। इसके

साथ ही उपलब्ध संसाधन को चिन्हित करना जरूरी है। पंचायत के हितभागियों जैसे-प्रधान, रोजगार सेवक, पंचायत सहायक, आशा इत्यादि से चर्चा कर नाजुक वर्ग, स्थल एवं आपदा के कारण प्रभावित होने वाले क्षेत्रों एवं वर्गों के साथ ही उपलब्ध संसाधनों के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र की गयी जो नीचे तालिका में दी गयी है:

खतरा	घर/खेती		नाजुकता संवर्ग एवं उनकी संख्या			
			लोग/समुदाय		संसाधन	
	क्षेत्र	संख्या	वर्ग	संख्या	प्रकार	संख्या
जल जमाव	खेती	300 हेक्टेयर खेती	छोटे/ सीमांत किसान	300 से 350 घर	तालाब	04
	आजीविका (कृषि/ पशुपालन)	01 गाँव	छोटे किसान/ गरीब परिवार	300 घर	पशु खेतिहर मजदूर	-
	स्वच्छता एवं स्वास्थ्य	01 गाँव	बच्चे, वयोवृद्ध दिव्यांग	300 घर	तालाब	04
सूखा	खेती	01 गाँव	छोटे/मध्यम किसान	लगभग 390 घर	तालाब	04
	पेयजल	01 गाँव	पाइप लाइन	लगभग 750 घर	पाइप लाइन	750
	आजीविका	01 गाँव	कृषि आधारित मजदूर/ किसान	लगभग 650 घर	-	-
लू	स्वास्थ्य	01 गाँव	पूरी आबादी	500 घर से अधिक	मानव संसाधन पशुधन	-
आँधी तूफान	फसल	01 गाँव	जर्जर कच्चे घर, झोपड़ी वाले	40 से 50 घर	मानव संसाधन पशुधन	-

क्षमता आकलन:

आपदाओं के कारण होने वाले संभावित नुकसान को कम करने के दृष्टिकोण से पंचायत में उपलब्ध संसाधनों को वहाँ के स्थानीय समुदाय से मिलकर चिन्हित किया गया जिससे क्षमता का आकलन किया जा सके। संसाधनों को भी श्रेणीवार तरीके से अलग-अलग चिन्हित किया गया। भौतिक एवं प्राकृतिक संसाधन को सामाजिक मानचित्रण में भी चिन्हित किया गया। साथ ही मानवीय संसाधन एवं वित्तीय संसाधन संबंधी सूचनों/आंकड़ों को चर्चा के माध्यम से एकत्र किया गया। इस पूरी प्रक्रिया का उद्देश्य स्थानीय समुदाय को आपदा के समय उपलब्ध संसाधनों के प्रति जानकारी साझा करना एवं संबन्धित व्यक्तियों/संसाधनों की उपयोगिता के प्रति सजग करना था। इस सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त सूचनाओं को नीचे दी गयी तालिका में संकलित किया गया है जो इस प्रकार है।

पंचायत में उपलब्ध संसाधनों की सूची

संसाधन के प्रकार	उपलब्ध संसाधन	संख्या	संपर्क व्यक्ति का नाम व नंबर	गाँव से दूरी
भौतिक संसाधन	ग्राम सचिवालय	01	श्री जगननाथ प्रसाद (प्रधान) मोबाइल नं: 9064062505	0. किमी
	आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र,	01	श्रीमती ऊषा सैनी, आंग. कार्य.	0.किमी

	(प्रथम)		मोबाइल नं: 9024147502	
	आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र (द्वितीय)	01	श्रीमती प्रेमवती, आंग. कार्यकर्त्री मोबाइल नं: 8445314073	0.किमी
	आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र (तृतीय)	01	श्रीमती प्रतिभा, आंग. कार्यकर्त्री मोबाइल नं: 9528036023	0.3किमी
	आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र (चतुर्थ)	01	श्रीमती मीरा देवी, आंग. कार्यकर्त्री मोबाइल नं: 7409448338	0.3किमी
	प्राथमिक विद्यालय	01	श्रीमती कनक जौहरी (प्रधानाध्यापक) मो. नं.: 7983167509	0.किमी
	उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालय	01	श्री वीके बंसल (प्रधानाध्यापक) मो. नं.: 7300505391	0.किमी
	मंदिर	03	-	0.5 किमी
	सार्वजनिक राशन वितरण	01	श्रीमती शानू गुर्जर- कोटेदार मो. न. 9897870075	0.किमी
प्राकृतिक संसाधन	तालाब	03		0.5 किमी
	कृषिगत क्षेत्र	-	-	0 किमी
मानव संसाधन	प्रधान	01	श्री जगननाथ प्रसाद (प्रधान) मोबाइल नं: 9064062505	0 किमी
	ग्राम विकास अधिकारी	01	श्री लाल सिंह मो. नं.: 8279591496	0 किमी
	आशा	01	श्रीमती गीता देवी मो. नं.: --	0 किमी
	आशा	01	श्रीमती बैजन्ती, मो. नं.: 9149138173	0 किमी
	आशा	01	श्रीमती शशी , मो. नं.:8273974123	0 किमी
	आशा	01	श्रीमती सुनीता, मो. नं.: 8272868685	0 किमी
	आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र, (प्रथम)	01	श्रीमती ऊषा सैनी, आंग. कार्य. मोबाइल नं: 9024147502	0.किमी
	आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र (द्वितीय)	01	श्रीमती प्रेमवती, आंग. कार्यकर्त्री मोबाइल नं: 8445314073	0.किमी
	आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र (तृतीय)	01	श्रीमती प्रतिभा, आंग. कार्यकर्त्री मोबाइल नं: 9528036023	0.3 किमी
	आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र (चतुर्थ)	01	श्रीमती मीरा देवी, आंग. कार्यकर्त्री मोबाइल नं: 7409448338	0.3किमी
	समूह सखी (NRLM)	01	श्रीमती आरती मो. न. ---	0.किमी

क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत कार्ययोजना

क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत कार्ययोजना निर्माण के लिए पंचायत स्तर पर खुली बैठक के माध्यम से समस्याओं को चिन्हित किया गया एवं प्राथमिकता तय की गयी। गाँव में जल जमाव होने पर पानी निकासी की व्यवस्था, आजीविका सृजन हेतु उपलब्ध स्रोतों, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों/जल निकाय क्षेत्रों जैसे-तालाब, कुओं इत्यादि का स्थलीय निरीक्षण किया गया जिससे इनकी वर्तमान स्थिति को समझा किया जा सके। प्रमुख समस्याओं के दृष्टिगत स्थानीय लोगों एवं पंचायत प्रतिनिधियों से योजना निर्माण हेतु कार्यों को चिन्हित किया गया।

उक्त आधार पर प्रस्तावित कार्ययोजना इस प्रकार है-

क्र.सं	कार्यका क्षेत्र	कार्य का नाम	कार्य विवरण	परिसंपत्ति का स्थान	अनुमानित व्यय (₹. में)	प्रस्तावित अवधि	योजना हेतु वित्तीय स्रोत
1.	मानव विकास, सामाजिक सुरक्षा, साफ-सफाई और स्वच्छता	नाली निर्माण कार्य (U टाइप)	सामुदायिक शौचालय से वीरी सिंह के घर तक नाली निर्माण/सीसी निर्माण (लम्बाई - 250 मीटर)	भैंसा गाँव में	9 लाख	1 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग
2.		इंटरलॉकिंग/सीसी निर्माण कार्य	यात्री प्रतीक्षालय से फोजी के घर तक (लम्बाई - 150 मीटर)	भैंसा गाँव में	5 लाख	2 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग
3.		इंटरलॉकिंग/सीसी निर्माण कार्य	लेखराज के घर से देवसुख के घर तक (लम्बाई -200 मीटर)	भैंसा गाँव में	6 लाख	2 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग / अन्य स्रोत
4.		इंटरलॉकिंग/सीसी निर्माण कार्य	खेरी बाबा के घर से मैन रोड तक (लम्बाई -30 मीटर)	भैंसा गाँव में	2 लाख	1 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग / अन्य स्रोत

क्र.सं	कार्यका क्षेत्र	कार्य का नाम	कार्य विवरण	परिसंपत्ति का स्थान	अनुमानित व्यय (₹. में)	प्रस्तावित अवधि	योजना हेतु वित्तीय स्रोत
5.		नाली निर्माण/सीसी निर्माण कार्य	प्रधान जी के घर से नहनी ठाकुर के घर तक (लंबाई -150 मीटर)	भैंसा गाँव में	5 लाख	2 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग / अन्य स्रोत
6.		नाली निर्माण/सीसी निर्माण कार्य	परिक्रमा मार्ग रेलवे फाटक से भीम चौपाल तक (लंबाई – 550 मीटर)	भैंसा गाँव में	18 लाख	4 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग / अन्य स्रोत
7.		नाली निर्माण/सीसी निर्माण कार्य	सौदान भगत जी के घर से ओमी पंडित जी के घर तक (लंबाई – 100 मीटर)	भैंसा गाँव में	4 लाख	2 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग / अन्य स्रोत
8.		नाली निर्माण/सीसी निर्माण कार्य	मनीराम ठाकुर के घर से लखो के घर तक (लंबाई – 100 मीटर)	भैंसा गाँव में	4 लाख	1 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग / अन्य स्रोत
9.		कूड़ेदान (डस्टबिन) को उपलब्ध कराना	कचरा निस्तारण हेतु पंचायत में करीब 500 कूड़ेदान (डस्टबिन) को उपलब्ध कराना	भैंसा गाँव में	10 लाख	4 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग / अन्य स्रोत
10.		नाली निर्माण/सीसी निर्माण कार्य	भूरे अमीन के घर से उदय के घर तक (लंबाई – 200 मीटर)	भैंसा गाँव में	6 लाख	2 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग / अन्य स्रोत

क्र.सं	कार्यका क्षेत्र	कार्य का नाम	कार्य विवरण	परिसंपत्ति का स्थान	अनुमानित व्यय (₹. में)	प्रस्तावित अवधि	योजना हेतु वित्तीय स्रोत
11.		नाली निर्माण/सीसी निर्माण कार्य	R.O. प्लाट से विहारी के प्लाट तक (लंबाई – 150 मीटर)	भैंसा गाँव में	6 लाख	2 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग / अन्य स्रोत
12.		नाली निर्माण/सीसी निर्माण कार्य	केदार के प्लाट से पथवारी मंदिर तक (लंबाई – 150 मीटर)	भैंसा गाँव में	5 लाख	1 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग / अन्य स्रोत
13.		इंटरलॉकिंग/नाली निर्माण कार्य	फूल सिंह के मकान से जवाहर के घर तक (लंबाई-100 मीटर)	भैंसा गाँव में	3 लाख	1 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग / अन्य स्रोत
14.		इंटरलॉकिंग/नाली निर्माण कार्य	लेखराज के घर से महावीर के घर तक (लंबाई – 50 मीटर)	भैंसा गाँव में	2 लाख	1 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग / अन्य स्रोत
15.		नाली निर्माण/सीसी निर्माण कार्य	दम्पो बाल्मीकि के घर से कुवंरसैन के घर तक (लंबाई – 150 मीटर)	भैंसा गाँव में	5 लाख	3 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग / अन्य स्रोत
16.		नाली निर्माण/सीसी निर्माण कार्य	कुवंर सैन के घर से मोहर सिंह के खेत तक (लंबाई – 300 मीटर)	भैंसा गाँव में	11 लाख	2 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग / अन्य स्रोत

क्र.सं	कार्यका क्षेत्र	कार्य का नाम	कार्य विवरण	परिसंपत्ति का स्थान	अनुमानित व्यय (₹. में)	प्रस्तावित अवधि	योजना हेतु वित्तीय स्रोत
17.		नाली निर्माण/सीसी निर्माण कार्य	भूरी प्रजापति के घर से लच्छी ठाकुर के घर तक (लंबाई – 200 मीटर)	भैंसा गाँव में	10 लाख	3 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग / अन्य स्रोत
18.		नाली निर्माण/सीसी निर्माण कार्य	तेजवीर के घर से हरिक्रिशन के घर तक (लंबाई – 100 मीटर)	भैंसा गाँव में	2.5 लाख	2 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग / अन्य स्रोत
19.		पानी टंकी निर्माण कार्य	पंचायत में पेयजल खारा होने की वजह से 1.5 लाख लीटर पानी की टंकी का निर्माण व 2 किमी दूर से बोरबेल होकर पानी की टंकी तक मीठा पानी लाना और गाँव में पानी वितरण के लिए पाइप लाइन डालना	भैंसा ग्राम पंचायत में पेयजल खारा होने की वजह से पास की ही दूसरी ग्राम पंचायत बाद में मीठा पानी है तथा बाद पंचायत में प्रधान जी की निजी भूमि में बोरबेल करा कर भैंसा पंचायत के अंतर्गत 1.5 लाख लीटर	99 लाख	12 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग / जल निगम/अन्य स्रोत

सं	कार्यका क्षेत्र	कार्य का नाम	कार्य विवरण	परिसंपत्ति का स्थान	अनुमानित व्यय (₹. में)	प्रस्तावित अवधि	योजना हेतु वित्तीय स्रोत
				पानी की टंकी का निर्माण			
		नाली निर्माण/सीसी निर्माण कार्य	भीमा ठाकुर के घर से रिफायनरी रिंग रोड तक (लंबाई – 200 मीटर)	भैंसा गाँव में	7 लाख	4 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग / अन्य स्रोत
		ग्राम पंचायत भैंसा का प्रवेश द्वार निर्माण	ग्राम पंचायत भैंसा का प्रवेश द्वार	भैंसा गाँव में	15 लाख	5 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग / अन्य स्रोत
		बारात घर निर्माण कार्य	ग्राम पंचायत में बारात घर की व्यवस्था नहीं है तथा ग्राम सभा के पास बारात घर हेतु जमीन उपलब्ध है	भैंसा गाँव में पथवारी मंदिर के पास	40 लाख	6 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग / अन्य स्रोत
	बुनियादी/ आधारभूत संरचना एवं पर्यावरण	तालाब संरक्षण	कुंडा वाला तालाब की U टाइप नाली निर्माण, संरक्षण कार्य (सफाई, वृक्षारोपण, सौंदर्यीकरण आदि का कार्य)	भैंसा गाँव में कुंडा वाला तालाब	30 लाख	06 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग / मनरेगा / उद्यान विभाग/ अन्य स्रोत

क्र.सं	कार्यका क्षेत्र	कार्य का नाम	कार्य विवरण	परिसंपत्ति का स्थान	अनुमानित व्यय (₹. में)	प्रस्तावित अवधि	योजना हेतु वित्तीय स्रोत
24.		लक्ष्मीनारायण मंदिर के बाउंड्रीवाल, वृक्षारोपण, सौंदर्यीकरण आदि का कार्य)	लक्ष्मीनारायण मंदिर के बाउंड्रीवाल, वृक्षारोपण, सौंदर्यीकरण आदि का कार्य)	भैंसा गाँव में लक्ष्मीनारायण मंदिर	10 लाख	6 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग / मनरेगा / उद्यान विभाग/ अन्य स्रोत
25.		पार्क निर्माण कार्य	पार्क निर्माण कार्य हेतु बाउंड्रीवाल, मिट्टी भरने, वृक्षारोपण आदि कार्य	भैंसा गाँव में हीरा बाबा मंदिर के सामने ग्राम सभा के पास पार्क हेतु जमीन उपलब्ध है	12 लाख	6 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग / मनरेगा / उद्यान विभाग/ अन्य स्रोत
26.		खेल मैदान निर्माण कार्य	लक्ष्मीनारायण मंदिर व अमृत सरोवर के पास ग्राम सभा द्वारा खेल मैदान हेतु चिन्हित भूमि पर खेल मैदान का निर्माण (0.20 एकड़)	भैंसा गाँव में	25 लाख	6 माह	मनरेगा / अन्य स्रोत
27.		तालाब संरक्षण (अमृत सरोवर)	लक्ष्मीनारायण मंदिर के पास (अमृत सरोवर) तालाब की बाउंड्रीवाल, वृक्षारोपण, जीर्णोद्धार आदि का कार्य)	भैंसा गाँव में लक्ष्मीनारायण मंदिर के पास	30 लाख	06 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग / मनरेगा / उद्यान विभाग/ अन्य स्रोत

वातावरण निर्माण:

भैंसा ग्राम पंचायत की “क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना” बनाने में ग्राम पंचायत के सभी वर्गों/लोगों की सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से ग्राम प्रधान श्री जगन्नाथ प्रसाद द्वारा पंचायत की विभिन्न बस्तियों के लोगों, पंचायत प्रतिनिधियों एवं विभिन्न सेवा प्रदाताओं जैसे- प्राथमिक विद्यालय के प्रधानाध्यापक, उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालय के प्रधानाध्यापक, आशा, आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्त्री, समूह सखी, ग्राम रोजगार सेवक, पंचायत सहायक सहित पंचायत के वरिष्ठजनों को ग्राम सचिवालय पर नियोजित खुली बैठक में निर्धारित दिनांक एवं समय अनुसार प्रतिभाग करने हेतु सूचना कराई गयी जिससे सभी की सहभागिता सुनिश्चित हो सके।



ग्राम सभा की खुली बैठक :

क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत योजना निर्माण हेतु भैंसा ग्राम पंचायत, विकास खण्ड व जनपद-मथुरा में दिनांक **20 मार्च 2023** को कोमल फाउंडेशन टीम द्वारा पंचायत घर जैदपुरा में एक खुली बैठक की गयी। पंचायत अंतर्गत सभी बस्तियों के पंचायत प्रतिनिधियों एवं स्थानीय लोगों की सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रधान श्री जगन्नाथ प्रसाद को बैठक आयोजन, दिनांक, एवं स्थान के बारे में पहले से ही अवगत कराया गया था। इस सन्दर्भ में प्रधान जी द्वारा अपने सहयोगियों के माध्यम से बैठक में प्रतिभाग करने हेतु स्थानीय समुदाय के सभी लोगों को सूचित किया गया। खुली बैठक में प्रधान श्री जगन्नाथ प्रसाद के साथ पंचायत सदस्य, पंचायत सहायक, ग्राम रोजगार सेवक, आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्त्री, आशा, स्वयं सहायता समूह की सदस्य, समूह सखी सहित विभिन्न बस्तियों के स्थानीय लोगों की सक्रिय सहभागिता रही। बैठक की अध्यक्षता ग्राम प्रधान श्री जगन्नाथ प्रसाद ने की।

कोमल फाउंडेशन टीम के सदस्यों द्वारा बैठक में प्रतिभाग कर रहे सभी प्रतिभागियों का स्वागत किया गया और “क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत योजना” के बारे में सार संक्षेप में मूलभूत जानकारी दी गयी तथा योजना बनाने के उद्देश्य के बारे में विस्तार से बताया गया जिससे सभी की एक साझी समझ बन सके तथा चर्चा क्रम में पंचायत में जलवायु स्थिति एवं मौसम सम्बन्धी सामान्य जानकारी भी ली गयी और आपदा सम्बन्धी चर्चा की गयी कि किस प्रकार की आपदा गाँव/ पंचायत के लोगों को किस रूप में और कितना प्रभावित करती है।

प्रतिभागियों के द्वारा अपनी-अपनी बस्तियों की प्रमुख समस्याओं के बारे में बताया गया जिसमें मुख्यतः **खारा पानी** की समस्या और जल जमाव एवं गंदे पानी की निकासी का समुचित अभाव, कृषि सिंचाई हेतु पानी की उपलब्धता नहीं होना तथा गर्मियों में पारंपरिक पेयजल संकट होना प्रमुख मुद्दे थे। इस सम्बंध में प्रधान श्री जगन्नाथ प्रसाद द्वारा वर्तमान समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु किए जा रहे कार्यों/प्रयासों एवं प्रमुख चुनौतियों के बारे में जानकारी साझा की गयी।



स्थानीय लोगों से प्राप्त आंकड़ों के अनुसार ग्राम पंचायत सम्बन्धी मूलभूत आँकड़ा निम्नवत है:

	विवरण	संख्या (सूचना का स्रोत- समुदाय के सदस्य)
1	राजस्व गाँव की संख्या	01
2	टोलों की संख्या	01
3	a कुल जनसंख्या	7000
	b कुल पुरुषों की जनसंख्या	3850
	c कुल महिलाओं की जनसंख्या	3150
	d विकलांगजन की जनसंख्या	50
	e कुल बच्चों की जनसंख्या	3678
	f वरिष्ठ नागरिक (60 वर्ष से अधिक आयु वर्ग)	600
4	कुल परिवार की संख्या	750
a	गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन करने वाले परिवार की संख्या	120
5	कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल	4.83
6	a साक्षरता दर	80%
7	a पक्का घरों की संख्या	700
b	कच्चा घरों की संख्या (मुख्य रूप से उपयोग की गई सामग्री का उल्लेख करें)	50 (झोपड़ी एवं मिट्टी के घर)

ग्राम पंचायत समितियों का विवरण:

<p>नियोजन एवं विकास समिति</p> <p>श्री जगन्नाथ प्रसाद -अध्यक्ष (प्रधान)</p> <p>श्री पुष्पेन्द्र -सदस्य</p> <p>श्रीमती कविता देवी -सदस्य</p> <p>श्री विक्रम सिंह -सदस्य</p> <p>श्री धर्मेन्द्र सिंह - सदस्य</p> <p>श्री हरिओम - सदस्य</p> <p>श्री यादराम - सदस्य</p> <p>श्री प्रमोद - सदस्य</p>	<p>शिक्षा समिति</p> <p>श्री जगन्नाथ प्रसाद- अध्यक्ष प्रधान</p> <p>श्री पुष्पेन्द्र -सदस्य</p> <p>श्री विक्रम सिंह -सदस्य</p> <p>श्रीमती आरती देवी -सदस्य</p> <p>श्री लाखन सिंह - सदस्य</p> <p>श्री यादराम - सदस्य</p> <p>श्री कान्हा - सदस्य</p> <p>श्री विनोद कुमार शर्मा - सदस्य</p>	<p>निर्माण कार्य समिति</p> <p>श्रीमती राधा - अध्यक्ष</p> <p>श्री पुष्पेन्द्र -सदस्य</p> <p>श्रीमती कविता देवी -सदस्य</p> <p>श्री हरिओम - सदस्य</p> <p>श्रीमती राधा -सदस्य</p> <p>श्रीमती जयंती -सदस्य</p> <p>श्रीमती कुसुम देवी - सदस्य</p> <p>श्रीमती वीरा देवी -सदस्य</p> <p>श्री सोरन लाल -सदस्य</p>
<p>स्वास्थ्य एवं कल्याण समिति</p> <p>श्री लाखन सिंह -अध्यक्ष</p> <p>श्री पुष्पेन्द्र -सदस्य</p> <p>श्री धर्मेन्द्र सिंह - सदस्य</p> <p>श्रीमती कविता देवी -सदस्य</p> <p>श्रीमती आरती देवी -सदस्य</p> <p>श्रीमती राधा -सदस्य</p>	<p>प्रशासनिक समिति</p> <p>श्री जगन्नाथ प्रसाद- अध्यक्ष प्रधान</p> <p>श्रीमती वीरा देवी -सदस्य</p> <p>श्री पुष्पेन्द्र - सदस्य</p> <p>श्री विक्रम सिंह -सदस्य</p> <p>श्री लाखन सिंह - सदस्य</p> <p>श्री धर्मेन्द्र सिंह - सदस्य</p>	<p>जल प्रबंधन समिति</p> <p>श्री विक्रम सिंह - अध्यक्ष</p> <p>श्री पुष्पेन्द्र -सदस्य</p> <p>श्री लाखन सिंह - सदस्य</p> <p>श्रीमती राधा -सदस्य</p> <p>श्री हरिओम - सदस्य</p> <p>श्री धर्मेन्द्र सिंह - सदस्य</p>

श्री हरिओम - सदस्य श्री अजय सिंह - सदस्य	श्री यादराम - सदस्य श्री हेमराज सिंह - सदस्य श्री लखमी चन्द्र तरकर - सदस्य	श्री हेमराज सिंह - सदस्य श्री लखमी चन्द्र तरकर - सदस्य श्री कान्हा - सदस्य
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वार्ड सदस्यों की सूची

वार्ड संख्या	ग्राम पंचायत सदस्य का नाम
01	श्री पुष्पेन्द्र सिंह
02	श्री हरीश चन्द्र
03	श्रीमती बेबी देवी
04	श्री सौरभ
05	श्रीमती कविता देवी
06	श्री प्रमोद
07	श्री लाखन सिंह
08	श्रीमती सत्तो देवी
09	श्री धर्मेन्द्र
10	श्री जोगेंद्र
11	श्री कान्हा
12	श्रीमती आरती देवी
13	श्रीमती राधा देवी
14	श्री हरिओम

गाँव का भ्रमण (ट्रांजेक्ट वॉक):

भैसा ग्राम पंचायत भ्रमण के दौरान कोमल फाउंडेशन टीम के सदस्यों द्वारा ग्राम पंचायत के अंतर्गत स्थित गांवों की भौगोलिक को जानने, नाजुकता की स्थिति को समझने, आपदा एवं इससे प्रभावित होने वाले क्षेत्रों को जानने, खेती किसानों, स्थानीय स्तर पर आजीविका के साधन, निचले एवं ऊंचे स्थानों की पहचान करने, जातिगत बस्तियाँ/घरों की बनावट (कच्चे-पक्के घर) की संख्या, जल निकासी की स्थिति, सड़क/ संपर्क मार्ग, कचरा प्रबन्धन,



गाँव के भ्रमण के दौरान स्थिति का आकलन:

गाँव की बसाहट (घरों की संरचना)	मथुरा रिफायनरी 09 नम्बर गेट के बराबर से भैंसा ग्राम पंचायत को जाने के लिए सड़क बनी हुई है तथा पंचायत में प्रवेश करते ही दायीं ओर पर सामुदायिक शौचालय बना हुआ है और बायीं ओर यात्री प्रतीक्षालय बना हुआ है तथा मुख्य सड़क की दोनों ओर पक्के घर बने हुए है ग्राम पंचायत भैंसा में कुछ घर ऊंचाई वाले स्थान (टीले) पर बसे हुए हैं और कुछ घर निचले स्थानों पर भी बसे हुए हैं भैंसा पंचायत में कई स्थानों पर उचित साफ-सफाई भी देखने को मिली
तालाब व गड्ढे	पंचायत में कुल 04 तालाब हैं (1) अमृत सरोवर तालाब (2) शोकेश्वर तालाब (3) खजुरिया तालाब (4) कुंडा तालाब चारों तालाब भैंसा गाँव में ही स्थित हैं इन चारों तालाबों में पानी की उपलब्धता रहती है लेकिन कुंडा वाले तालाब में कूड़ा-कचरा, जल जमाव एवं गंदे पानी की अधिक समस्या रहती है तथा अन्य तीनों तालाबों में जानवरों के लिए पानी उपलब्ध रहता है पूरे गाँव का पानी इन चारों तालाबों में ही जाता है
नदी, नहर व नाला	पंचायत में कोई भी नदी व नहर नहीं है लेकिन गाँव से करीब 1.5 किमी दूरी पर एक नाला (बम्बा) है जिससे आस-पास खेतों वाले किसान उसी बम्बा से सिंचाई करते है और अन्य खेतों वाले किसान अपने निजी नलकूप के द्वारा सिंचाई करते है
वन व हरित क्षेत्र	भैंसा ग्राम पंचायत में किसी प्रकार का कोई वन व हरित क्षेत्र न के बराबर है

सिंचाई	गाँव में कृषि सिंचाई गाँव से करीब 1.5 किमी दूरी पर एक नाला (बम्बा) है जिससे आस-पास खेतों वाले किसान उसी बम्बा से सिंचाई करते हैं और अन्य खेतों वाले किसान अपने निजी नलकूप के द्वारा सिंचाई करते हैं।
ऊर्जा प्रयोग	ग्राम पंचायत भैंसा में विद्युत आपूर्ति पर्याप्त रूप में होती है। घरेलू उपयोग में प्रयुक्त होने वाले इलेक्ट्रिक उपकरणों जैसे-टीवी, फ्रिज, कूलर, लाइट, पंखे इत्यादि के साथ ही सिंचाई के लिए पंपिंग सेट चलाने में विद्युत का उपयोग होता है। विद्युत कटौती दिन में 02 से 03 बार होती है। औसतन 02 से 03 घण्टे विद्युत कटौती होती है। पंचायत में लगभग 15 सार्वजनिक जगहों पर सौर ऊर्जा आधारित स्ट्रीट लाइट लगी हुई है।
ईंधन प्रयोग	खाना पकाने के लिए एलपीजी का उपयोग करीब 400 परिवार करते हैं और लगभग 350 परिवार पारंपरिक जालौनी जैसे लकड़ी व गोबर के उपले का उपयोग करते हैं। पंचायत में वाहनों के लिए पेट्रोल का उपयोग मुख्यतः करीबन 550 मोटर साईकल व 50 कार द्वारा, डीजल का उपयोग 70 ट्रैक्टर द्वारा किया जाता है।
घरेलू उपयोग के लिए जल स्रोत	गाँव में खारा पानी होने की वजह से मथुरा रिफायनरी द्वारा एक पाइप लाइन जलापूर्ति हेतु गाँव को दी गयी है तथा अमृत सरोवर के पास बोरबेल कराकर पानी पाइप लाइन द्वारा गाँव में लगे CSR के माध्यम से R.O. प्लांट से फ़िल्टर कराकर जलापूर्ति की जाती है।
आधारभूत संरचना/, अवस्थापना सुविधाएं	घरेलू गंदे पानी की निकासी हेतु काफी जगहों पर नालियाँ निर्मित नहीं होने के साथ ही कई बस्तियों के लोगों के आवागमन हेतु इंटरलाकिंग सड़क/ आरसीसी रोड निर्मित नहीं है जो आधारभूत अवस्थापना सुविधाओं में से एक है। पंचायत में पेयजल खारा होने की वजह से 1.5 लाख लीटर पानी की टंकी निर्माण की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है।
स्वच्छता की स्थिति	पंचायत में कुंडा वाले तालाब में कूड़ा-कचरा, जल जमाव एवं गंदे पानी की अधिक समस्या रहती है तथा गाँव में गंदे पानी की निकासी हेतु सम्पर्क मार्ग के किनारे और गलियों में नाली/चौड़े नाले इत्यादि निर्मित नहीं होने से अक्सर कुछ जगहों पर जल जमाव होता है। जल जमाव के कारण जल जनित बीमारियाँ होती हैं। विशेषतः बारिश के दिनों में जहाँ जल जमाव प्रायः होता है तो पानी जमा होने के कारण जल जनित बीमारियाँ /मौसमी बुखार इत्यादि की संभावना बढ़ जाती है जिसमें टायफाइड और मलेरिया प्रमुख रूप से स्थानीय समुदाय के लोगों को ज्यादा प्रभावित करती हैं।

सामाजिक मानचित्रण:

गाँव भ्रमण के पश्चात सामाजिक मानचित्रण किया गया। इस प्रक्रिया में कोमल फाउंडेशन टीम द्वारा उपस्थित लोगों को सोशल मैपिंग के बारे में समझाया गया तथा इसे बनाने के उद्देश्य के बारे में बताया गया। इसके लिए सर्वप्रथम प्रतिभागियों को मैप पर पूरब, पश्चिम, उत्तर एवं दक्षिण दिशाओं को दर्शाया गया। तत्पश्चात गाँव तक आने वाली मुख्य सड़क, गाँव के अंदर के संपर्क मार्ग, जातिगत टोले/बस्तियों, जल निकाय क्षेत्र जैसे- नदी, नहर, जल भराव वाले स्थान, तालाब, कुआँ, हैंडपम्प इत्यादि के साथ संसाधन सुविधा केन्द्र जैसे- आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र, प्राथमिक विद्यालय, उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालय, खेत खलिहान, राशन वितरण केन्द्र, स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र इत्यादि को दर्शाया गया। सोशल मैप की रूपरेखा तैयार होने के तत्पश्चात अलग-अलग रंगों से श्रेणीवार चीजों को दर्शाया गया। सभी प्रतिभागियों ने सक्रियता से इस कार्य में सहभागिता की। अपनी पंचायत का नक्शा बनाना उनके लिए भी एक अच्छा व सीखने योग्य अनुभव था।



आपदा का आजीविका पर प्रभाव:

क्रं. सं.	आजीविका के साधन	परिवार की संख्या	आपदा	आपदा का प्रभाव			क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है
				अधिक	मध्यम	कम	
1.	कृषि	450 परिवार	जल जमाव				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • धान की खड़ी फसल को नुकसान होना। • जल जमाव वाले खेतों में खरीफ की फसल का कम उत्पादन होना। • धान की फसल में रोग इत्यादि लगाने की संभावना। • जल भराव वाले खेतों में रबी वाली फसल(गेहूँ) की बुआई में देरी होने की संभावना।

2.		650 परिवार	सूखा				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● फसल हानि या कम फसल, उत्पादन में कमी होना। ● कृषि सिंचाई की लागत में वृद्धि होना उत्पादित खाद्यान्य (अनाज) की गुणवत्ता में कमी होना। ● छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों (अधिया/बटाई) पर खेती करने वालों को ज्यादा नुकसान।
		560 परिवार	शीतलहर				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● शीत ऋतु में पाला पड़ने के कारण आलू के कुल उत्पादन में कमी होना, फसल हानि होना ● रबी सीजन वाली फसलों में कृषि सिंचाई करने में परेशानी
3.	दैनिक मजदूरी	650 परिवार	सूखा				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● कृषि मजदूरी वाले कार्यों में कमी होना, फलस्वरूप आय में कमी ● कृषिगत मजदूरी के अतिरिक्त अन्य दैनिक मजदूरी वाले कार्यों की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता नहीं होना ● खाद्यान्य संकट/कमी के कारण बाजार से खरीदने की विवशता एवं घरेलू खर्च में वृद्धि होना।
		600 परिवार	शीतलहर				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ठंड लगने से से अचानक स्वास्थ्य खराब होना ● दैनिक मजदूरी वाले कार्यों में कमी होना एवं आय में कमी। ● आवागमन कम होना एवं व्यापार प्रभावित होना।
4.	पशुपालन (गाय, भैंस)	450 परिवार	सूखा				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● पशुओं के लिए हरे चारे की उपलब्धता में कमी होना। ● तालाबों/जलस्रोतों के सूख जाने से पशुओं के लिए पीने के पानी का संकट उत्पन्न होना। ● तापमान बढ़ने के कारण बीमारियों संक्रामक रोगों से पशु हानि की संभावना होना। ● दुग्ध उत्पादन में कमी होना। ● मुर्गी पालन व्यवसाय में चूजे मर जाना
		650 परिवार	शीतलहर				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ठण्ड के कारण खुले में बंधे पशुओं की मृत्यु हो जाना।

							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • दुग्ध उत्पादन में कमी होना । • बकरियों को बीमारी एवं मृत्यु • ज्यादा ठण्ड में मुर्गी पालन में चूजों की मृत्यु हो जाती है ।
5.	स्वयं का व्यवसाय / छोटी दुकान	500 परिवार	शीतलहर				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • दैनिक मजदूरी पर निर्भर ज्यादातर परिवारों की आय में कमी होने से गांवों की छोटी दुकानों से कम खरीद होती है • मौसमी प्रभाव के कारण शीतलहर में व्यवसाय मन्द पद जाता है ।



रिपोर्ट टीम का नाम

1. अश्वनी कुमार राजौरिया
 2. रेनू गौतम
 3. भूपेंद्र यादव
 4. लाखन सिंह
- संस्था का नाम - कोमल फाउंडेशन

Annexure IV: Estimating Targets and Costs

Sl. No.	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
Enhancing Green Spaces and Biodiversity				
1	Plantation activities	<p>Phase 1: Similar to current level of plantation activities that the GP does (to be asked during consultation with the Pradhan)</p> <p>Phase 2: Increase plantation targets by 500-1000 based on availability of land</p> <p>Phase 3: Further increase target by 500-1000 based on availability of land</p>	<p>Tree plantation (preparation, sapling, labour, etc.)¹¹⁰ = Rs. 70 per tree (saplings are also available at no cost from DoEFCC, GoUP)</p> <p>Tree Guards (metal)¹¹¹ = Rs. 1,200 per unit</p> <p>Maintenance of plantations: 1.5 lakh/ha</p>	
2	Arogya van	<p>For a GP with area less than 300-400 ha, one Arogya van can be suggested with 0.1 ha area</p> <p>For a GP with area of around 1000 ha, one Arogya van can be suggested with an area of 0.2- 0.5 ha based on availability of land</p>		Sequestration potential estimated based on teak species - 5.6 to 10 tCO ₂ e sequestered per tree
3	Agro-forestry	<p>(Can be subjective and agro-forestry activities can be started from Phase 1)</p> <p>Phase 2: 40 % of total agricultural land; with +100 trees planted per hectare</p> <p>Phase 3: Remaining agricultural land; with + 100 trees planted per hectare</p>	Cost of agroforestry ¹¹² = Rs 40,000/ hectare ¹¹³	Plantation density for agro forestry is considered 100 trees/ha

110 Cost as per plantation guidelines and inputs from GPs

111 Cost as per market rates

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

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

Sl. No.	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
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Sustainable Agriculture

1	Micro irrigation- drip and sprinkler irrigation	<p>Phase 1: 30% of total agricultural land to be covered</p> <p>Phase 2: 70% of total agricultural land to be covered</p> <p>Phase 3: 100% of total agricultural land to be covered</p>	Rs 1 lakh per hectare	
2	Construction of bunds	<p>Phase 1: 50% of total agricultural land to be covered</p> <p>Phase 2: 100% of total agricultural land to be covered</p> <p>Phase 3: Maintenance of bunds</p> <p>- Bunding is done on periphery of agricultural fields</p> <p>- Farmers in GP have land holdings of various sizes</p> <p>Assumption: all fields are square</p>	1m of bunding¹¹⁴= Rs 150	
3	Construction of farm ponds	<p>Phase 1: 5-10 ponds</p> <p>Phase 2: 15- 20 ponds</p> <p>Phase: More if required + Maintenance of ponds</p> <p>Capacity of 1 farm pond= 300 m³</p> <p>Depends on number of large farms in GP + requirement of ponds (based on conversation with Pradhan)</p>	Construction of 1 farm pond ¹¹⁵ = Rs 90,000	

114 Cost as per inputs received from GPs in HRVCA

115 Cost as per inputs received from GPs in HRVCA

Sl. No.	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
4	Transition to natural farming	<p>Phase 1: 15% of total agricultural land to be covered</p> <p>Phase 2: 40% of total agricultural land to be covered</p> <p>Phase 3: 100% of total agricultural land to be covered</p>	<p>A. Training & demonstration (3 sessions): Rs 60,000</p> <p>B. Certification (based on expert consultation): Rs 33,000</p> <p>C. Introduction of cropping system- organic seed procurement; planting nitrogen harvesting plants--> Cost per acre = Rs 2,500</p> <p>D. Integrated manure management - Procuring liquid bio fertiliser & its application; Procuring liquid biopesticide & its application; Natural pest control mechanism set up; Phosphate rich organic manure ---> Cost per acre= Rs 2,500</p> <p>E. Calculation (cost of transition per acre)= A+B+C+ D= Rs 1,00,000</p> <p>Total Cost¹¹⁶: Area (ha) * E -> 2.471 * 1,00,000 = Rs 2,47,100</p>	

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

Sl. No.	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
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Management and Rejuvenation of Water Bodies

1	Promoting Rainwater Harvesting (RwH) Structures	<p>Phase 1: Installation of rainwater harvesting structures (RwH) in all PRI buildings + recharge pits (as recommended in HRVCA)</p> <p>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</p> <p>Phase 3: Installation of RwH structures in residential buildings 1000 sq. ft.+ Incorporating RwH system in all new buildings</p>	<p>Cost of 1 Rainwater harvesting structure with 10 m³ capacity¹¹⁷= Rs 35,000</p> <p>Cost of 1 recharge pit= Rs 35,000</p>	
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117 Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting Guidelines, Indian Standards (IS 15797:2008)

Sl. No.	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
2	<p>Maintenance of water bodies</p> <p>(cost not to be double counted if these plantations are a part of the overall green space enhancement initiative as mentioned above)</p>	<p>Phase 1: Cleaning, desilting & fencing of water bodies + Tree plantations (1000) around periphery of water bodies (along with tree guards)</p> <p>Phase 2: Additional 100 tree plantations (along with tree guards) around water bodies + continued maintenance of water bodies</p> <p>Phase 3: Continued maintenance of water bodies</p>	<p>Approximate Cost¹¹⁸:</p> <p>1. Restoration (cleaning, desilting, increase in catchment area, etc.) of 1 pond = Rs. 7 Lakhs</p> <p>2. Construction of 1 Retention Pond (300 m³ capacity) = Rs. 7 Lakhs</p> <p>3. Tree plantation with tree guard = Rs. 1,200 per unit</p> <p>4. Maintenance Cost:</p> <p>a. 1 Pond/water body = Rs. 3,75,000</p> <p>b. 1 Retention Pond = Rs. 50,000</p> <p>c. Tree with tree guard = Rs. 20 per unit</p>	
3	<p>Enhancing Drainage and Sewage Infrastructure</p>	<p>Phase 1: Cleaning & desilting of existing drains + enhancing drainage infrastructure (construction of new drains)</p> <p>Phase 2 & 3: Continued activities carried out in Phase 1</p>	<p>Refer mostly to the costs provided in the HRVCA document</p>	

118 Cost as per inputs received from GPs in HRVCA

Sl. No.	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
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Sustainable and Enhanced Mobility

1	Enhancing existing road infrastructure	<p>Phase 1: Road elevation works + Road Rcc/ Interlocking works</p> <p>Phase 2 & 3: Continued maintenance of roads</p>	Cost per km of road upgradation/ repair ¹¹⁹ : Rs 50,00,000 per km	
2	Enhancing Intermediate Public Transport	E-autorickshaw 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	
3	Facility to hire e-tractors & e-goods vehicles	<p>Phase 1: Promote electric alternatives of diesel tractors and goods transport vehicles + sensitising farmers about long-term benefits of e-vehicles</p> <p>Phase 2 & 3: Continued sensitisation</p>	Cost of 1 e-tractor= Rs 6,00,000 Cost of 1 commercial e-vehicle= Rs 5 to 10 lakhs	

119 Cost as per Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) rate/km and inputs received from GPs in HRVCA

Sl. No.	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
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Sustainable Waste Management

1	Establishing a waste management system	<p>Phase 1:</p> <p>a. Coverage of 100% households under GP's door-to-door waste collection system</p> <p>b. Provision for Electric Garbage Vans to collect 100% of existing waste generated</p> <p>c. Installation of waste bins</p> <p>d. Building partnership with other stakeholders (SHGs, local scrap dealers, local businesses, and MSMEs)</p>	<p>Total waste generated = Primary data, if not available, take average per capita waste generated in the GP as approximately 80 g per day;</p> <p>biodegradable/ organic waste- 58%</p> <p>non-biodegradable /inorganic waste - 42%</p> <p>No. of e-garbage Vans required¹²⁰ = Total waste generated / capacity of each van (310 kg)</p> <p>No. of waste bins = from HRVCA or can be estimated by identifying strategic locations (PRI buildings, public buildings, parks, etc.)</p>	
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¹²⁰ Cost as per market rates

Sl. No.	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: a. Installation of additional waste bins b. Provision for additional Electric Garbage Vans c. Maintenance of existing facilities/ infrastructure d. Scaling up partnership	Additional waste bins = from HRVCA or estimated by identifying strategic locations (PRI buildings, public buildings, parks, etc.)	
		Phase 3: a. Maintenance works b. Scaling up partnership	COST ¹²¹ : 1. 1 Electric Garbage Van = ₹95,000 to ₹1,00,000 2. 1 waste bins/ containers ¹²² = ₹15,000	
2	Improved Sanitation Management	Phase 1: a. Enhancing household toilet coverage b. Construction of toilets for disabled community Phase 2 & 3: Increasing toilet coverage and maintenance of existing infrastructure	a. Cost of 1 twin pit toilet = ₹15,000 to ₹20,000 b. Construction of toilets for disabled community ¹²³ = ₹1,00,000	

121 Cost as per market rates

122 Cost as per SBM guidelines and inputs in HRVCA reports

123 Cost as per inputs received from GPs in HRVCA

Sl. No.	Suggested Actions	Broad Guidelines to decide targets of various activities <small>(can be subject to change based on Gram Panchayat context)</small>	Calculation/ formula for estimating quantitative target	Sequestration potential/ emissions avoided
3	Management of organic waste	<p>Phase 1:</p> <p>a. Setting up Compost & vermi-compost pits through bring this to previous line</p> <p>b. Partnership model between panchayat, community members and farmer groups for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Production & sale of compost 2. Sale of agricultural waste 	<p>Total biodegradable/ organic waste generated = Primary data</p> <p>Organic waste from houses, commercial shops, PRI buildings, public buildings and open spaces, etc. = xxx kg per day (as per primary data)</p> <p>Potential compost quantity (kg per day) which can be generated¹²⁴ = xxx kg/day of organic waste / 2</p> <p>Periodic composting of ___ kg per year of agricultural waste (as per primary data)</p>	

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

Sl. No.	Suggested Actions	Broad Guidelines to decide targets of various activities (can be subject to change based on Gram Panchayat context)	Calculation/ formula for estimating quantitative target	Sequestration potential/ emissions avoided
		<p>Phase 2 and 3:</p> <p>a. Maintenance and increasing compost pits capacity</p> <p>b. Scaling up partnership</p>	<p>Cost¹²⁵:</p> <p>1. Compost Pits cost reference: 30 vermicomposting and 15 Nadep compost pits = Rs. 4,50,000</p> <p>2. Solid Waste Management Yard (for both organic and inorganic waste) cost¹²⁶ reference: Rs. 35,00,000</p>	
4	Ban on single-use plastics	<p>Phase 1:</p> <p>a. Complete ban on Single Use Plastics</p> <p>b. Awareness, training, and capacity-building programs</p> <p>c. Leveraging RACE Campaign and LiFE Mission</p> <p>d. Partnership model between panchayat, women and SHGs</p>	Engagement of 100 women in manufacturing	
		<p>Phase 2:</p> <p>a. Continued Awareness, training, and capacity-building programs</p> <p>b. Increased engagement from this GP & nearby villages of women, SHGs, MSMEs & individual entrepreneurs</p>	Additional 200 women	
		<p>Phase 3:</p> <p>a. Continued Awareness, training, and capacity-building programs</p> <p>b. Increased engagement from this GP & nearby villages of women, SHGs, MSMEs & individual entrepreneurs</p>	Additional 300 women	

125 Cost as per inputs received from GPs in HRVCA

126 Cost as per inputs received from GPs in HRVCA

Sl. No.	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
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Access to Clean, Sustainable, Affordable and Reliable Energy

1	Solar rooftops	<p>Phase 1: PRI buildings (Panchayat Bhawan, schools, anganwadi, PHC, CHC, CSC etc)</p> <p>Assumption- 70% of rooftop area is available for solar rooftop installation</p>	<p>Total rooftop capacity installed = 50 sq.m.=5 kW</p> <p>About 10 sq.m. area is required to set up 1 kWp grid connected rooftop solar system¹²⁷</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Installed capacity- from the above website</p> <p>Total installed capacity= Panchayat Bhawan+ School 1+ School 2.... + any other PRI buildings</p> <p>Cost per kWh= Rs 50,000</p> <p>No. of units of clean electricity generated per day= Electricity generated/ 365</p>	<p>Annual electricity generated (kWh)* 0.82/ 1000= ____ tonnes of CO₂e</p>
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127 <https://upneda.org.in/faqs.aspx>

Sl. No.	Suggested Actions	Broad Guidelines to decide targets of various activities (can be subject to change based on Gram Panchayat context)	Calculation/ formula for estimating quantitative target	Sequestration potential/ emissions avoided
		<p>Phase 2 & 3:</p> <p>Households Assumption- 70% of rooftop area is available for solar rooftop installation Installed capacity taken to be 3 kWp</p> <p>Phase 2: 40% of total pucca houses to install Phase 3: 100% of total pucca houses to install</p>	<p>Average Installed capacity per HH= 3 kWp Total capacity installed at HH level= No. of HH * 3 kWp</p> <p>Annual clean electricity generated (in kWh)=Total capacity installed at HH level (kWp) *310 (sunny days)*24 (hrs)*0.18 (CUF)</p> <p>Cost per kWh= Rs 50,000¹²⁸</p> <p>No. of units of clean electricity generated per day= Annual Electricity generated/ 365</p>	

128 Cost as per MNRE and current market rates

Sl. No.	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
2	Agro-photovoltaic	<p>Phase 2: 25 % of suitable agricultural area</p> <p>Phase 3: 50% of suitable agricultural area</p> <p>Suitable agri area- area under legumes & vegetables (keep the value under 10 ha)</p>	<p>250 kWp installed per hectare</p> <p>Total capacity installed = Area (ha) * 250 kWp</p> <p>Annual clean electricity generated (in kWh)=Total capacity installed (kWp) *310 (sunny days)*24 (hrs)*0.18 (CUF)</p> <p>Cost per kWh= Rs 1 lakh¹²⁹</p> <p>No. of units of clean electricity generated per day= Annual Electricity generated/ 365</p>	

129 Cost as per market rate of installation

Sl. No.	Suggested Actions	Broad Guidelines to decide targets of various activities <small>(can be subject to change based on Gram Panchayat context)</small>	Calculation/ formula for estimating quantitative target	Sequestration potential/ emissions avoided
3	Solar pumps	<p>Phase 1: 20% of diesel pumps replaced Phase 2: 50% of diesel pumps replaced Phase 3: 100% of diesel pumps replaced</p>	<p>Installed capacity = 5.5 kWh per pump Total installed capacity= No.of pumps replaced * 5.5 kWh</p> <p>Annual clean electricity generated= Total installed capacity (kWh) *310 (days)*24 (hrs)*0.18 (CUF) No. of units of clean electricity generated per day= Annual Electricity generated/ 365</p> <p>Cost per pump = Rs 3 to 5 lakhs¹³⁰</p>	<p>Diesel consumption avoided= 390 litres/ per/ year</p> <p>Total diesel consumption avoided per year= No.of pumps replaced * 390</p> <p>Emissions avoided= 1.05 tonnes CO₂e per pump per year</p>
4	Clean cooking	<p>Phase 1: 25% of households having cattle to install biogas + 25% of households in the top income groups to have solar induction cookstoves + 50% of households that currently use biomass to have improved <i>chulhas</i> Phase 2: 50% of households having cattle to install biogas + 50% of households in the top income groups to have solar induction cookstoves + 100% of households that currently use biomass to have improved <i>chulhas</i> Phase 3: 100% of households having cattle to install biogas + 100% of households in the top income groups to have solar induction cookstoves</p>	<p>Cost for 1 biogas plant= 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 <i>Chulhas</i>= Rs 3,000¹³¹</p>	

130 Cost as per market rates and PMKSY guidelines

131 Costs as per market rates

Sl. No.	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
5	Energy efficiency (EE)	<p>Phase 1: All PRI buildings to replace all fixtures and fans with energy efficient fixtures and fans + All HH to replace 1 incandescent/CFL bulb with LED bulb or 1 fluorescent tube lights with LED tube light</p> <p>Phase 2: All incandescent/CFL bulbs replaced with with LED bulb & all fluorescent tube lights replaced with LED tube light + 1 conventional fan replaced with EE fan in all HH</p> <p>Phase 3: All fans in all HH to be replaced with EE fans</p>	Cost of 1 LED bulb= Rs 70 Cost of 1 LED tubelight= Rs 220 Cost of 1 EE fan= Rs 1,110 ¹³²	
6	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 10,000 ¹³³	

Enhancing Livelihoods and Green Entrepreneurship

1	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 ¹³⁴	
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132 Costs as per UJALA scheme guidelines by Ministry of Power (<https://static.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/specificdocs/documents/2022/jun/doc202261464801.pdf>)

133 Costs as per market rates

134 Costs as per market norms

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

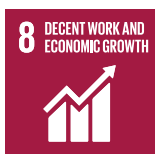
Target 7.2: Increase share of renewable energy in energy mix

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

Name of plants	Family	Local names	Uses/ Medicinal properties
Timber Trees			
<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Fabaceae	Babul	It is used for such products as bodies and wheels of carts, instruments and tools
<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae	Peepal	Has medicinal properties and religious value
<i>Azadirachta indica</i> <i>A. Juss.</i>	Meliaceae	Neem	All parts of the neem tree- leaves, flowers, seeds, fruits, roots and bark have been used traditionally for treatment. The wood is ideal for furniture, both strong and termite resistant.
<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Lamiaceae	Sagaun	It is used in the manufacture of outdoor furniture and boat decks
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Fabaceae	Sheesham	It has several applications in aircraft and marine plywood, as charcoal for heating and cooking food, creating musical instruments etc
<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>	Sapotaceae	Mahua	It provides quality timber wood for various uses
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			
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Aam, Mango	All parts are used in traditional treatments
<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Moraceae	Kathahal, Jackfruit	The timber is used for furniture. Many parts of the plant, including the bark, roots, leaves, and fruits, are known for their medicinal properties in traditional and folk medicine.
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae	Guava, Amrood	It is a common and popular traditional remedy for various gastric ailments
<i>Agaricus campestris</i> L	Agaricaceae	Dharti Ka Phool	A type of mushroom
<i>Alangium salvifolium</i> (L.f.) Wang	Alangiaceae	Dhera, Ako	Ripe fruits are eaten
<i>Amorphophallus paeoniifolius</i> Dennst	Araceae	Elephant foot, Zimi Kand	Eaten as vegetable.

Name of plants	Family	Local names	Uses/ Medicinal properties
<i>Crotolaria juncea L.</i>	Fabaceae	Sanai	Light boiled buds eaten as vegetable.
<i>Manilkara hexandra (Roxb) Dub</i>	Sapoataceae	Khirini	The fruits are made into pickles & sauces.
<i>Eugenia jambolana</i>	Myrtaceae	Jamun	The root, leaves, fruits and bark have numerous medicinal properties
<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Rutaceae	Bael	The unripe fruit, root, leaf, and branch are used to make medicine.
<i>Morus rubra</i>	Moraceae	Mulberry	Mulberries can be eaten raw and are also used to make jams, pies etc. They also have medicinal properties

Trees with Medicinal properties

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

Endangered trees with medicinal properties

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

Other Trees

<i>Populus ciliata</i>	Salicaceae	Semal, kapok	Its leaves are used for animal fodder and herbal teas
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Myrtaceae	Tailapatra	Used in medicines to treat coughs and the common cold and also used to make essential oil

