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CLIMATE SMART GRAM PANCHAYAT ACTION PLAN

Unnao

Panapur Kala Gram Panchayat

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



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Government of Uttar Pradesh





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जिलाधिकारी जनपद उन्नाव,



संदेश

यह सर्वविदित है कि आज जलवायु परिवर्तन सम्पूर्ण विश्व के लिये सबसे बड़ी चुनौती के रूप में उभरा है और भविष्य में यह और जटिल होगा, यदि समय से इस प्रश्न का चिरस्थायी समाधान न ढूंढा गया।

मा0 मुख्यमंत्री जी द्वारा समय—समय पर Sustainable development goals की अवधारणा जमीनी स्तर पर सुनिश्चित करने हेतु निर्देश दिये गये हैं। ऐसे में ग्राम पंचायत जोकि प्रथम नियोजन व प्रशासनिक इकाई हो, वह उपर्युक्त स्तर है कार्ययोजना बनाने का न उसे क्रियान्वित करने का।

Climate smart कार्ययोजना का निर्माण इस कड़ी में अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण व मूलभूत कदम है। पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग के मार्गदर्शन में वसुधा का नई दिल्ली तथा स्थानीय सहयोगी संस्था गोरखपुर एनवायरमेंट एक्शन ग्रुप(जी.ई.ए.जी.) गोरखपुर, उ0प्र0 तथा विकास भारती संस्था, उ0प्र0 द्वारा यह कार्ययोजना अत्यन्त सुलभ तरीके से बनाई गई ऐसी गाइडबुक व प्लेबुक है जिसका अनुकरण व अनुसरण अत्यन्त आसान है। इस final product के लिये उनकी भूरी–भूरी प्रशंसा की जाती है।

निकट भविष्य में field level cutting edge स्टाफ को प्रशिक्षित कर इसी प्रकार की कार्ययोजना सभी ग्राम पंचायतों में बनवाने हेतु प्रभावी कार्यवाही की जायेगी ताकि इस अत्यन्त उपयोगी पहल को उसके सार्थक मुकाम तक पहुंचाया जा सके।

धन्यवाद।

प्रेम प्रकाश मीणा आई.ए.एस.



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सन्देश

मैं क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत योजना विकसित करने में पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश, तकनीकी सहयोगी वसुधा फाउण्डेशन, नई दिल्ली तथा विकास भारती संस्था, उ०प्र० के समर्पित प्रयासों के लिए हार्दिक आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

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

यह कार्ययोजना हमारी ग्राम पंचायत में संवाद, सहयोग और कियान्वयन को प्रेरित करे। साथ मिलकर हम प्रभावी 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 सामाजिक रूप में भी न्यायसंगत हो।

एक बार फिर क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट कार्ययोजना तैयार करने में अमूल्य योगदान के लिये सभी को धन्यवाद। हम योजना के सफल कियान्वयन और समुदाय एवं पर्यावरण पर इसके सकारात्मक प्रभाव की आशा करते हैं।

निवास– अहमदपुर पो.आसीवन मियॉॅंगंज,उन्नाव मो.9936297194



गुड्डू राठौर प्रधान ग्राम पं. पनापुर कलां वि.ख. मियॉंगंज,उन्नाव

आभार

सर्वप्रथम आप सभी को प्रधान, ग्राम पंचायत-पनापुर कलां, विकास खण्ड-मियागंज,जनपद उन्नाव की ओर से सादर नमस्कार और अभिनन्दन। मुझे आशा ही नही पूर्ण विश्वास है कि आप सभी स्वरूथ्य होगें। मै अपनी ग्राम पंचायत को क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत बनाने की ओर बढाये गये प्रथम कदम/प्रयास को आपसे साझा करते हुये रोमांचित हूं।

जलवायु परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न चुनौतियां हर दिन अधिक स्पष्ट होती जा रही है और हमारे समुदाय और भावी पीढियों की भलाई के लिये उन पर कार्य करना हमारी सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी है। इस विषय की गम्भीरता को समझते हुये सभी ग्रामवासियों की सर्वसहमति से हमने अपनी ग्राम पंचायत को क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत बनाने की प्रक्रिया को प्रारम्भ किया। सर्वप्रथम आवश्यक था ग्राम पंचायत में जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधी समस्याओं और मुद्दों की पहचान करना, जिसके लिये सामुदायिक सहमागिता के साथ ग्राम सभा की बैठक एवं समूह केन्द्रित चर्चा के आयोजन के अतिरिक्त व्यक्तिगत चर्चा की गयी और आंकडों को एकत्र किया गया। आंकडे एकत्र करने की प्रक्रिया को पंचायत में क्रियान्वित करने के लिये मै स्थानीय सहयोगी संस्था गोरखपुर एनवारयमेंट एक्शन ग्रुप (जीठई०ए०जी०) गोरखपुर तथा विकास भारती संस्था, उठप्र0 का तथा आंकडे एकत्र करने में हमारे सभी ग्रामवासियों के समर्थन और सक्रिय भागीदारी के लिये इदय से धन्यवाद। हम सभी साथ मिलकर हमारी पंचायत में एक पर्यावरण अनुकूल वातावरण बनायेगें जो न केवल हमारे प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की रक्षा करेगा, अपितु प्रत्येक ग्रामीण के जीवन की समग्र गुणवत्ता को भी बढायेगा।

इसके साथ ही मै पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश और तकनीकी सहयोगी पार्टनर वसुधा फाउडेंशन, नई दिल्ली का भी आभारी हूं, जिन्होने एकत्र किये गये आंकडो को कार्ययोजना का स्वरूप दिया तथा मार्गदर्शन एवं तकनीकी सहयोग प्रदान किया।

मै सभी ग्रामवासियों अपनी पंचायत को क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत बनाने के लिये हाथ मिलाकर आगे बढने का आग्रह करता हूं। आइये हम सभी एक सकारात्मक बदलाव की ओर आगे बढे और दूसरों के लिये उदाहरण स्थापित करे।

IX

राहेरु राष्ट्रीय

धन्यवाद।

(प्रधान) ग्राम पंचायत <u>पनापुरकला</u>

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Executive Summary

The Panapur Kala Gram Panchayat in the District of Unnao lies in Central Plains agro-climatic zone of Uttar Pradesh. The Climate Smart Gram Panchayat Action Plan of Panapur Kala aims to strengthen climate action at the Gram Panchayat (GP) level and make it climate smart/resilient by 2035. The action plan provides a GP-specific roadmap to aid in building resilience, enhancing adaptive capacity, reducing vulnerabilities and associated risks, and as well as mitigating greenhouse gas emissions,

while reaping other co-benefits like, additional revenue generation, overall socio-economic development, improved health, and natural resources management.

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

The action plan¹ captures the key demographic and socio-economic aspects, key issues pertaining to the Central Plains agro-climatic zone, climate variability, carbon footprint analysis of the GP, and current status of natural resources. The action plan also includes inputs from the community members of Panapur Kala 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 Panapur Kala GP.

The GP has 2 revenue villages and 584 households with a total population² of 2,973 as reported during field surveys. The main economic activities of the GP are animal husbandry and agriculture. A baseline assessment shows that Panapur Kala GP has a carbon footprint of ~2,084 tCO₂e/annum³.

Approach

Development of primary survey tool

Survey & primary data collection: The 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 a 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 Panapur Kala.
- 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 Panapur Kala.
- Proposed recommendations: Recommendations were developed for Panapur Kala based on the environmental and climatic issues identified. These recommendations also take into account the prevailing agro-climatic characteristics of Central Plains Zone. Additionally, sector-wise adaptation needs & mitigation potential of Panapur Kala have been determined.

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

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

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

² Census 2011 data notes: Total Population- 1,130; Male-590; Female- 540

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

¹

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

- Enhancing drainage infrastructure and developing efficient waste and wastewater management systems to reduce waterlogging
- Encouraging adoption of sustainable farming practices to reduce dependence on chemical fertilisers and pesticides.
- Reducing dependence on fossil fuels and traditional fuels for meeting energy needs in the transport sector and residential cooking
- Enhancing management and protection of green spaces through improved maintenance of plantations and green cover
- Scaling up Renewable Energy (RE) and energy efficiency through solar rooftop installation, solar pumps, energy efficient pumps, cool roofs, etc.

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

The activities under these recommendations have been divided into 3 phases - Phase I (2024-2027), Phase II (2027-2030) & Phase III (2030-2035). The phase-wise targets can 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, estimated costs, and supporting Central and State Schemes.

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

CSGPAP will supplement and complement the Panapur Kala GPDP by:

- a. Broad-basing 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

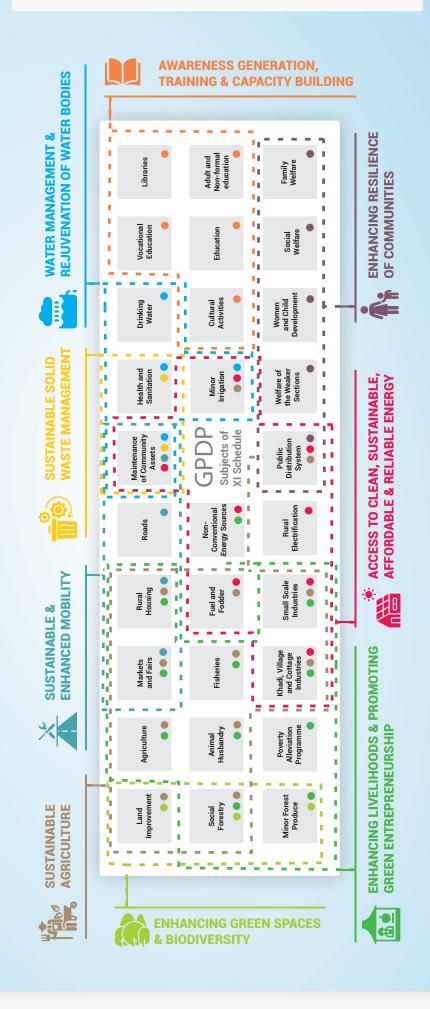
The interventions and annual targets under this Action Plan can be implemented in convergence with the planned activities of the Panapur Kala GPDP. The existing budgetary allocations earmarked for certain programs under the GPDP can be used for climate adaptation and mitigation activities proposed in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

The total emissions avoided/mitigated through implementation of this plan is estimated to be over 2,993 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e) per annum and the sequestration potential goes up to 1,45,500 tCO₂ over the next 20-25 years. The total cost estimated for the implementation of this plan across the three phases is approximately ₹29 crores (for 11 years), comprising of community investment, public finance, private finance and potential CSR funding. From this, 30-35 percent (approximately ₹10 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.

CLIMATE SMART INTERVENTIONS



Mainstreaming Climate Action with Development





Panapur Kala

Panapur Kala Gram Panchayat at a Glance[†]

0	Location	Miaganj Block, Unnao District	° - 1°	Water Resources 7 Ponds 7 Wells	
	Total Area ⁴	264 ha⁵	9589 1		
ŝ	Composition	2 Revenue Villages		Agro-climatic Zone ⁹ Central Plains Climatic Conditions: Hot summers	
<u>888</u>	Total Population ⁶	2,973		and cold winters with moderate rainfallMaximum Temperature: 45 °C	
Q	No. of Males	1,552	소미	Minimum Temperature: 5.5 °CAnnual Rainfall: 863 mm	
	No. of Females	1,421		 Soil Type: Alluvial, pH normal to slightly alkaline suitable for crops like wheat and vegetables 	
	Total Households ⁷	584		Composite Vulnerability of the District ¹⁰	
			<u>نام</u>		
	Households ⁷ Panchayat Infra	structure havan, 2 Primary [.] High School, 2		District ¹⁰ Moderate Sectoral Vulnerability of District	
	Households ⁷ Panchayat Infra 6 (Panchayat B Schools, 1 Junior Community Halls Primary Econom	structure havan, 2 Primary High School, 2		District ¹⁰ Moderate Sectoral Vulnerability of District Energy Vulnerability: Very High Rural Vulnerability: High Agriculture Vulnerability: Moderate	
	Households ⁷ Panchayat Infra 6 (Panchayat B Schools, 1 Junior Community Halls Primary Econom	structure havan, 2 Primary High School, 2 bic Activity Iry and Agriculture griculture Land mon Land	ALL Barrier Barrier	District ¹⁰ Moderate Sectoral Vulnerability of District • Energy Vulnerability: Very High • Rural Vulnerability: High • Agriculture Vulnerability: Moderate	

t Data from field survey conducted for preparation of the Plan (February, 2023)

⁴ Data from BHUVAN indicates that the area of GP is 263 ha. Available at https://bhuvanpanchayat.nrsc.gov.in/index.html

⁵ Based from multiple rounds of discussion with Gram Pradhan

⁶ Initial Field Survey conducted notes; Census 2011 data notes: Total Population- 1,130; Male-590; Female- 540

⁷ Total houses – 584; 549 pucca houses and 35 kaccha houses (as reported in the field survey)

⁸ As reported in the field survey and HRVCA

⁹ UP Department of Agriculture

¹⁰ UP SAPCC 2.0

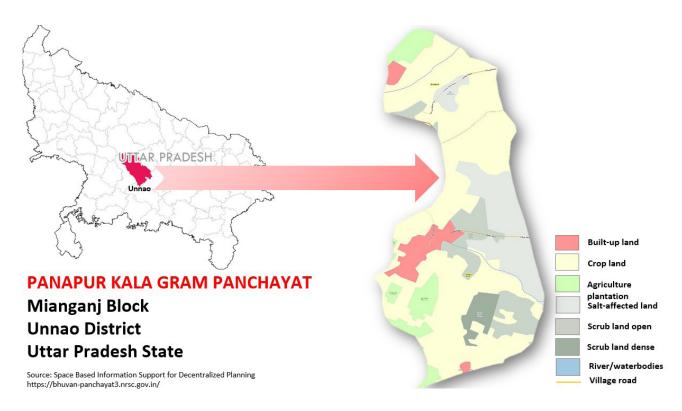


Figure 1: Land-use map of Panapur Kala Gram Panchayat, Unnao District

Climate Variability Profile

The climate variability data (temperature and rainfall) received from the India Meteorological Department (IMD)¹¹ indicates that in 2021, the annual average minimum temperature increased by 1.4°C compared to 1990, while maximum temperature does not show any significant variation (Figure 2). During the same timeframe, annual rainfall does not show any significant change (see Figure 3). However, the IMD data does not capture granular temperature variability at the Panchayat level and further, there are days for which data was not available.

A recent report by World Meteorological 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 MoES, Government of India¹⁴.

Further, the perception of the communities on weather changes informed from the field survey and focus group discussion indicates that across the decade 2010-2020, the GP has witnessed an increase in the number of summer days by an average of 20 days and a decrease in winter days by approximately 20 days. Further, they also indicated that the number of rainy days has also decreased by roughly 15-20 days (late onset of monsoon).

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

¹¹ Daily temperature (maximum and minimum) data and daily rainfall data taken for Panapur Kala from IMD weather station at Lucknow which is ~45 km away from the GP and lies in the same agro-climatic zone

¹² State of the Climate in Asia 2023 (wmo.int)

¹³ AR6 Synthesis Report: Climate Change 2023 (ipcc.ch)

¹⁴ Assessment of Climate Change over the Indian Region: A Report of the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), Government of India | Springer

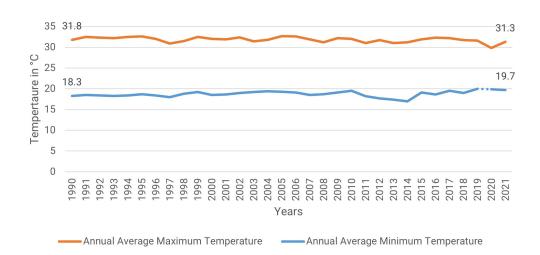
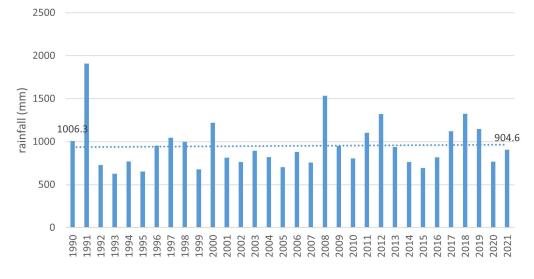


Figure 2: Annual average maximum and minimum temperature in Panapur Kala, 1990-2021





Key Economic Activities

Majority of households are dependent on animal husbandry (47 percent) followed by agriculture (41 percent) for their livelihood in the GP (see Figure 4). Some people are engaged in other activities like non-farm wage labour (8 percent), arts/handicrafts (3 percent) and service sector (1 percent).

Household level income estimates obtained from the primary survey reveal that 24 percent of the households earn less than ₹50,000 per annum and 47 percent of the households earn between ₹50,000 to ₹1 lakh. Only a small fraction (3 percent) of the households earns more than ₹5 lakh (see Figure 5).

At the time of the survey, there were 37 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households, i.e. 6.3 percent of the total households in the GP. The data on ration card reveals that nearly 56 percent of the households benefit from the Public Distribution Scheme (PDS) and hold ration cards, of these 70 households hold an *Antyodaya* cards¹⁵ (see Figure 6).

¹⁵ Data as per multiple rounds of discussion with the Gram Pradhan

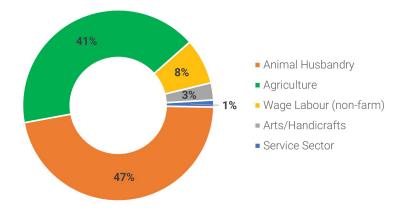


Figure 4: Sources of income by number of households in Panapur Kala

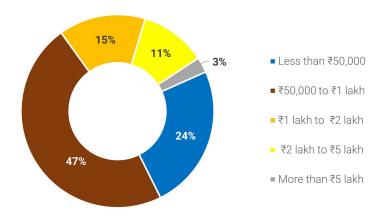
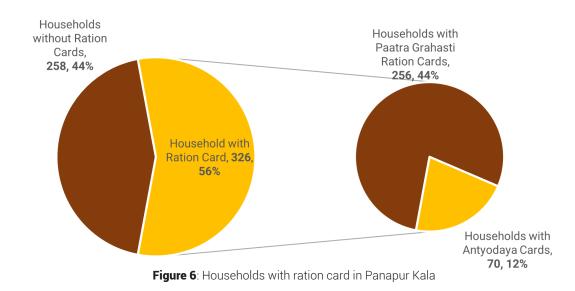


Figure 5: Household level income estimates in Panapur Kala



Women's Employment

There are nearly 375 working women in the GP. The majority of women in Panapur Kala are engaged in agriculture followed by animal husbandry. A few women are also engaged in non-farm wage labour, art/handicrafts and service sector (see Figure 7). There are 35 women headed households¹⁶ which account for ~6 percent of the total households in the GP. Additionally, there are 12 self-help groups (SHG) out of which only 6 are active. These SHGs are involved in activities like buffalo and goat rearing.





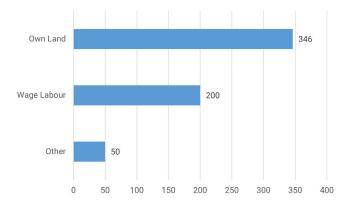
Agriculture

In Panapur Kala, nearly 41 percent of the households are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood (see Figure 4). These households are engaged in agriculture in various ways (see Figure 8).

The net sown area in Panapur Kala is 180.9 ha while the gross cropped area is \sim 388.7 ha¹⁷. Figure 9 gives the crop-wise distribution of gross cropped area (ha) in the GP. The major *kharif* crops grown are paddy (\sim 8,800 quintals) and *urad* (\sim 900 quintals). The major *rabi* crops grown in the GP are wheat (\sim 8,720 quintals) and mustard (\sim 800 quintals).

Canal water and borewells are the main sources of irrigation in the GP. Additionally, there are 25 diesel pumps and 2 electric pumps used for irrigation.

Around 47 percent of the population of the GP is engaged in animal husbandry. The total livestock population is 1,266 (50 cows, 481 buffaloes, 700 goats, 35 pigs) in the GP. Fisheries is also practised in the GP.



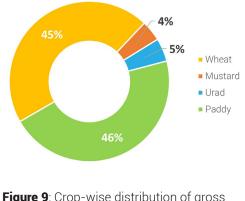
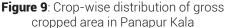


Figure 8: Agriculture only dependent households in Panapur Kala



¹⁶ Women-headed households are those households where women are sole/primary earners

¹⁷ Based on multiple rounds of discussions with the Gram Pradhan

Natural Resources

There are 7 ponds in the GP, out of which one is being developed as *Amrit Sarovar*. There is 13.9 ha of common land. Additionally, there is an orchard within the GP with around 850 mango trees. Other common trees found in the GP include guava and eucalyptus. Plantation activities have also been carried out in the GP under the National Agroforestry Mission in approximately 45 ha of land. The common trees planted include *babool* and *karanj* with success rate of 80 percent.





Amenities in Panapur Kala

Electricity & LPG

- Electricity Access: 80% Households
- LPG Coverage: 85% Households

Water

- Main source of water supply in the GP: Groundwater
- Piped Water Connection: 6% households¹⁸
- 60 India Mark hand pumps

Waste

- Open Defecation Free (ODF) Status Achieved
- Household Toilet Coverage: 97.6%

Mobility and Market Access

- State Highway (SH 38): 12 km
- Ration shop: 0.4 km
- Post office: 1 km
- Railway station: 12 km
- Bus station: 10 km
- Agriculture market: 5 km
- Bank: 5.5 km
- Block development office: 6 km

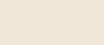
Educational Institutions

- 2 Primary schools
- 1 Junior high school

Health Institutions

- Primary Health Centre: 6 km
- District Hospital: 40 km







18 Piped water connection underway

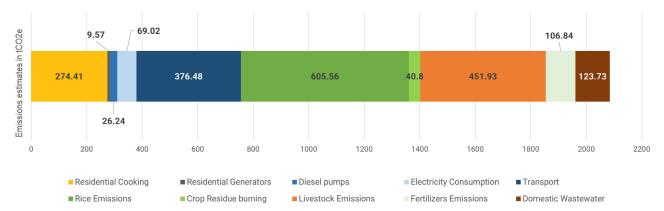


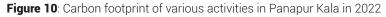
Carbon Footprint

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

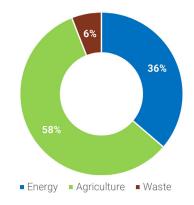
Further, the carbon footprint also aids in providing recommendations to ensure sustainable development that aligns with the principles of the LiFE Mission. Overall, in 2022, Panapur Kala GP emitted approximately 2,084 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e) from a wide range of activities (see Figure 10).

Activities in energy, agriculture and waste sectors contributed to the carbon footprint of Panapur Kala GP. Energy sector emissions are due to electricity consumption¹⁹, combustion of fuelwood and LPG for cooking, use of generator for power backup and use of fossil fuels in various means of transport. Agriculture sector emissions include those due to rice cultivation, application of fertilizer on agricultural fields, livestock and manure management and crop residue burning. Emissions due to domestic wastewater are included in the waste sector.





The agricultural sector constituted 58 percent of the total emissions from the GP, with rice emissions (~605 tCO₂e) being the leading contributor, followed by livestock emissions (~451 tCO₂e) and fertilizer emissions (~106 tCO₂e). The energy sector accounted for 36 percent of the total emissions of Panapur Kala. Within the energy sector, transport sector was the key emitter (~376 tCO₂e), this was followed by residential cooking (~274.4 tCO₂e) and electricity consumption (~69 tCO₂e). Additionally, the waste sector contributed 6 percent (~123 tCO₂e) to the total emissions (see Figure 11).





¹⁹ Emissions due to electricity consumption are categorized as Scope 2 emissions, as the fuel (coal) combustion for electricity generation takes place outside the GP boundary



Broad Issues Identified

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

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

Broad Issues

- Severe waterlogging due to lack of adequate drainage infrastructure
- Limited piped water supply and access to clean drinking water
- Limited waste and wastewater management practices
- Unsustainable agricultural and animal husbandry practices
- Dependence on fossil fuels for cooking, agricultural and transport needs
- Poor maintenance of natural resources including green cover and water bodies
- Lack of awareness about climate change impacts
- Lack of awareness about various schemes and programmes of the Central and State governments on clean energy and climate change





Proposed Recommendations

ach thematic issue consists of several interventions, with focus on both mitigation and adaptation that address the key issues identified in the previous section. The interventions are described with phased targets and cost estimates²⁰ (to the extent possible). The targets are spread across three phases: Phase-I (2024-25 to 2026-27); Phase-II (2027-28 to 2029-30); and Phase-III (2030-31 to 2034-35).

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

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

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

- 1. Management and Rejuvenation of Water Bodies
- 2. Sustainable Agriculture
- 3. Sustainable Waste Management
- 4. Enhancing Green Spaces and Biodiversity
- 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 listed out for consideration by the Panchayats. These initiatives have been implemented successfully in some parts of India and could be replicated here as well. However, since these initiatives are not covered by any ongoing schemes/programmes of the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the funding for these initiatives at this point in time will have to be borne by the communities or by exploring CSR and private sources. Hence, they are not included in the recommendations.

²⁰ 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. Management and Rejuvenation of Water Bodies

Context & Issues²¹

- Panapur Kala GP relies on groundwater as the primary source of water to meet domestic needs while the agricultural needs are met through canals and private borewells.
- There have been incidences of droughts/drought-like conditions from May to July between 2018 and 2022, which have led decrease in the availability of water. This also led to drinking water crisis, increased irrigational needs, decline in productivity and fodder shortage among other impacts. Therefore, there is a need to enhance watershed management in Panapur Kala.
- There have been frequent incidences of flooding, particularly in the monsoon season August to September between 2018-2022. It affects connectivity, leads to accumulation of waste which causes health problems, pollutes drinking water and impacts agriculture. The problem is exacerbated due to inadequate drainage infrastructure.
- There are 7 ponds in the GP, and one of the ponds is being developed as *Amrit Sarovar*. However, majority of them are not fit for use due to poor maintenance and accumulation of silt, debris, and waste. During the monsoon, the merging of three ponds in Ahmedpur creates a larger lake aggravating the flooding issues, leading to crop failures, financial losses, and livelihood crises.
- Adding to the drainage issue, GP lacks effective wastewater treatment system and major proportion of the wastewater from toilets released into the into the ponds.
- While there are 60 India Mark handpumps to supply drinking water in the GP, these are insufficient to meet water needs of the community, due to depleting groundwater levels, groundwater pollution and salinity issues. This has led to rise in number of water borne disease incidences. Thus, there is a need of safe drinking water supply in the GP.
- Additionally, there are 7 wells in the village, however, majority of them are not fit for use due to poor maintenance and accumulation of waste. The field survey also reported drying up of some wells as a result of frequent droughts. Therefore, they need to be cleaned and rejuvenated.

Dependence on groundwater and frequent incidences of waterlogging and droughts in the past five years highlight the urgent need for watershed management to conserve water and replenish groundwater resources. The following recommendations are proposed to reduce vulnerability, build resilience and improve water security in Panapur Kala.

²¹ As understood from the community during field surveys and FGDs and corroborated by relevant sources



Promoting Rainwater Harvesting (RwH) Structures

Phase	2024-25 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2029-30	2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	 RwH structures installation in all government buildings/ Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) buildings²² Recharge pits for recharging groundwater *Incorporating RwH system in all new buildings 	 Installation of RwH structures in residential buildings above a plot size of 1,500 sq.ft. Digging of additional recharge pits * Incorporating RwH system in all new constructions 	Installation of RwH structures in residential buildings above a plot size of 1,000 sq.ft. * Incorporating RwH system in all new constructions
Target	 Installation of 4 RwH structures in government buildings - Primary school, Junior high school and 2 Community halls Digging of 15 recharge pits 	 69 households to install RwH with an average storage capacity of 10 m³ Digging of 15 recharge pits 	105 households to install RwH with an average storage capacity of 10 m ³
Estimated Cost	 RwH (4 RwH Structures of 10 m³ capacity): ₹1,40,000 15 Recharge pits: ₹5,25,000 Total Cost: ₹6,65,000 	 RwH: ₹24,15,000 for 69 units 15 Recharge pits: ₹5,25,000 Total cost: ₹29,40,000 	RwH: ₹36,75,000 for 105 units <i>Total cost:</i> ₹36,75,000

Rejuvenation and Conservation of Water Bodies

Phase	2024-25 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2029-30	2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	 Rejuvenation of ponds Cleaning and repairing of wells Reboring of handpumps Tree plantations around water bodies with tree guards 	 Regular maintenance of water bodies and other infrastructure Additional tree plantation around water bodies 	 Regular maintenance of water bodies and other infrastructure Update Village Water Security Plan to ensure optimum utilisation of available water

22 RwH structure already installed on one of the primary schools and Panchayat Bhavan

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Estimated Cost²⁵

 5. Capacity building of the existing Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) and Construction Work Committee (CWC)²³ a. To enhance awareness among various key community groups to improve water conservation b. Prepare/update Village Water Security Plan to ensure optimum utilisation of available water to meet the needs of various users 	3. Update Village Water Security Plan to ensure optimum utilisation of available water	
 Cleaning and digging of 4 ponds out of 7 ponds Cleaning and repairing of 10 wells²⁴ Reboring of 10 handpumps Plantation of 1,000 trees with tree guards (around water bodies) 	 Maintenance of all 7 ponds Regular maintenance of wells and other infrastructure Additional 1,000 trees planted around water bodies with tree guards 	 Maintenance of all 7 ponds Regular maintenance of wells and other infrastructure
 Cleaning and digging of 4 ponds: ₹22,00,000 Cleaning of 10 wells: ₹8,00,000 Reboring of 10 handpumps: ₹1,20,000 Plantation around water bodies: covered in section "Enhancing Green Spaces and Biodiversity": ₹12,70,000 Total Cost: ₹31,20,000 	 Maintenance of 7 ponds: ₹26,25,000 Plantation around water bodies: covered in section "Enhancing Green Spaces and Biodiversity": ₹12,70,000 Total Cost: ₹26,25,000 	Maintenance of 7 ponds: ₹26,25,000 <i>Total Cost:</i> ₹26,25,000

²³ VWSC Handbook, https://phed.cg.gov.in/sites/default/files/gphandbook-0.pdf

²⁴ As given in the HRVCA

²⁵ Cost as per HRVCA

Enhancing Drainage and Sewage Infrastructure

Phase	2024-25 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2029-30	2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	 Construction of new drains Cleaning of existing drains to prevent waterlogging Installing siphons to reroute/ drain out excess water and minimize waterlogging 	 Regular cleaning and maintenance of existing drains Construction of additional drains (if required) Regular maintenance of siphons 	Regular maintenance of all infrastructure
Target ²⁶	 Construction of 1.4 km of new drains Cleaning, and repairing existing drains Installing siphons at strategic locations 	Regular maintenance of existing infrastructure	Regular maintenance of all existing infrastructure
Estimated Cost ²⁷	 Cost of construction of new drains: ₹1,00,00,000 Cost of cleaning drains: ₹8,00,000 Installation of siphons: ₹23,00,000 Total Cost: ₹1,31,00,000 	As per requirement	As per requirement



Wastewater Management

Phase	2024-25 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2029-30	2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	 Setting up of Decentralised Wastewater Treatment System (DEWATS) Construction of soak pits as per requirement 	 Regular maintenance of existing DEWATS Construction of soak pits as per requirement 	 Scaling up wastewater treatment unit based on future population growth Regular maintenance of existing DEWATS

17

26 Refer to HRVCA for location specific details

27 Cost as per HRVCA

Target	 Setting up 1 DEWATS with a capacity of 300 KLD Construction of soak pits as per requirement 	 Maintenance of wastewater treatment infrastructure Construction of additional soak pits if required 	Maintenance of wastewater treatment infrastructure
Estimated Cost	Cost of 1 DEWATS: ₹ 90,00,000 <i>Total Cost:</i> ₹90,00,000 ²⁸	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.
- Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) can be leveraged for GP level sanitation activities.
- Wastewater management at GP level through creation of soak pits can be channelled through Jal Shakti Abhiyaan: Sujlam 2.0 Campaig

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
- Watershed Development related activities can be promoted through Watershed Development Fund by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

Key Departments

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

²⁸ The cost of DEWATs may vary according to the technology and other associated variables





2. Sustainable Agriculture

Context & Issues²⁹

- The total area under agriculture in Panapur Kala is ~180.9 ha and the gross cropped area is nearly ~ 388 ha.
- 41percent of the households in the GP depend on agriculture and 47 percent households depend on animal husbandry practices as a source of income.
- The major crops grown are paddy (~178 ha), wheat (~176 ha), *urad* (~18 ha), and mustard (~16 ha) across *kharif* and *rabi* seasons.
- The GP experienced drought/drought-like conditions in 2018 and 2022 typically during May-July leading to crop failures and fodder shortages threatening farmers' livelihood³⁰.
- The sowing time for wheat has shifted from October/November to last week of November/ December. Similarly, for paddy the sowing time has shifted from June to July due to insufficient rainfall and waterlogging.
- Agricultural water demand has increased as reported in the field surveys, stressing on the need for water conservation and improved irrigation techniques.
- In the years from 2018 to 2022, crop losses have been caused due to intense heat, pests and insufficient rainfall. The losses amount to around ~ 1,280 quintals of produce (wheat and paddy) or around ₹26 lakhs (corroborated by prevailing MSP of the respective years).
- Farmers use ~88 tonnes of urea and other nitrogenous fertilizers per year which leads to GHG emissions of ~106 tonnes CO₂e per year. The farmers also rely on other chemical inputs such as pesticides and weedicides. Natural farming is not practiced in Panapur Kala.
- Due to extreme weather events, nearly 425 goats succumbed to cold waves between 2018-2022. There is lack of awareness about various livestock insurance schemes to manage the losses.

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

³⁰ Based on inputs from community during field surveys



²⁹ As understood from the community during field surveys and FGDs and corroborated by relevant sources

Drought Management for Agriculture

Phase	2024-25 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2029-30	2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	 Promotion and adoption of micro irrigation practices like drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation Construction of bunds with trees around agricultural fields Construction of farm ponds Adoption of drought tolerant variety of rice and shift to dry direct seeded rice to reduce water requirement of the crop Need based nutrient management in crops (e.g. organic recycling, nutrient for foliar spray, etc.)³¹ Use of mulching to minimise evaporation losses from irrigated fields Creating awareness about various insurance programs for farmers to protect them from crop loss 	 Extension of bunds Construction of additional farm ponds Regular maintenance of existing farm ponds and bunds with trees Continue the initiative on creating awareness and provide support to farmers to avail various insurance programs to protect them from crop loss 	Maintenance of existing bunds and farm ponds
Target	 Micro-irrigation practices introduced on ~34 ha (100% of agricultural land under mustard and urad) 90.4 ha of agricultural land have bunds with trees (50% of total agricultural land) Construction of 5 farm ponds 	 All agricultural land 90.4 ha (100% coverage) to have bunds with trees Construction of additional farm ponds as per requirement and maintenance of existing farm ponds 	Maintenance of existing bunds and farm ponds

³¹ Drought Manual (2020), https://vedas.sac.gov.in/static/pdf/Drought%20Manual-2020.pd

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1. Micro-irrigation: ₹34,00,000

2. Bunds: ₹1,42,695

3. Farm Ponds: ₹4,50,000

Total Cost: ₹39,92,695

Transition to Natural Farming

Bunds: ₹1,42,695

Total Cost: ₹1,42,695

Suggested Climate Smart Activities	 Promote natural farming through the use of organic fertiliser bio- pesticides and bio- weedicides a. Training and demonstrations b. Natural/Organic farming certification initiated c. Market access and linkages to be explored Promotion of diverse cropping systems such as mixed cropping crop rotation mulching zero tillage to enhance soil health by reducing evaporation and increasing moisture retention 	 Continuing the transition of agricultural land to natural farming (nursery seed bank certification mechanism and market linkages established) Promotion and adoption of practices implemented in Phase I 	100% expansion of transitioning agricultural land to natural farming
Target	Transitioning 27 ha (15%) of agricultural land to natural farming	Transitioning 45 ha (additional 25% coverage) of agricultural land to natural farming	Transitioning 109 ha (100% coverage) of agricultural land to natural farming
Estimated Cost	 Cost of natural farming training: ₹60,000 Transition of land to natural farming: ₹66,71,700 Total Cost: ₹67,31,700 	 Cost of natural farming training: ₹60,000 Transition of land to natural farming: ₹1,11,19,500 Total Cost: ₹1,11,79,500 	 Cost of natural farming training: ₹60,000 Transition of land to natural farming: ₹2,69,33,900 Total Cost: ₹2,69,93,900

As per requirement

Sustainable Livestock Management

Phase	2024-25 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2029-30	2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	 Raising awareness and capacity building for households engaged in animal husbandry for livestock management Training community members as animal health workers/para-vet training for improving access to livestock health services Refer to section "Additional Recommendations" for intervention on reducing methane emission from livestock. 	 Expansion of training and capacity building activities Scaling up para- vet training as per requirement 	 Expansion of training and capacity building activities Scaling up para- vet training as per requirement
Target	 Workshops organised for households engaged in animal husbandry on sustainable rearing practices, disease prevention and management of livestock health Training of 2 para-vets³² 	 Additional workshops on disease prevention and sustainable rearing practices organised Continued training and capacity building for livestock management 	 Additional workshops on disease prevention and sustainable rearing practices organised Continued training and capacity building for livestock management
Estimated Cost	Cost of workshop and para-vet training: As per requirement	As per requirement	As per requirement

Existing Schemes and Programmes

- Drought management and proofing practices can be supported through funds and subsidies from Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), UP Millets revival programme, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme, Weather-based Crop Insurance Scheme, Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva Scheme.
- Drought proofing activities and creation of nurseries and seed banks can be streamlined through

³² No. of community-based animal health workers trained to based on requirement of the GP



MGNREGA

- Organic farming practices can be supported through funds and subsidies provided under various schemes such as: Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Soil Health Management Scheme
- Technical and knowledge support as well as organic farming demonstrations for farmers can be enabled through National and Regional Centres for Organic Farming (NCOF & RCOF), Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), nearest Organic Farming Cell of the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmer Welfare.
- Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) can be tapped into for support for training and capacity building of the farmers and FPOs for technology upgradation and sustainable farming.
- Krishi Raksha Scheme supports farmers in pest control through different ecological resources and to promote use of bio-chemicals.
- Para-veterinarian training and capacity building can be leveraged through state schemes like State Rural Livelihood Mission, Uttar Pradesh Pashudhan Swasthya Evam Rog Niyantran Yojana, and Rashtriya Gokul Mission.

Other Sources of Finance

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

Key Departments

- Department of Agriculture
- Centre for Integrated Pest Management (CIMP)
- Department of Horticulture and Food Processing
- Department of Land Resources
- Jal Shakti Department
- Animal Husbandry Department
- Uttar Pradesh New and Renewable Energy Development Agency (UPNEDA)
- Regional Centres for Organic Farming
- Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Unnao



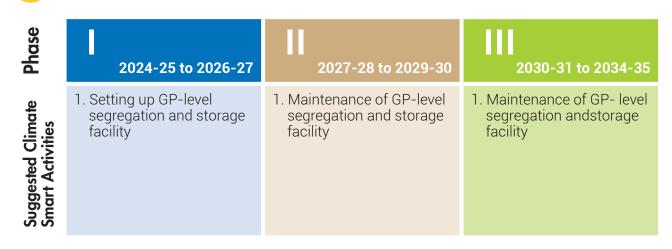
3. Sustainable Waste Management

Context & Issues

- The total waste generated³³ from all domestic activities (households, public and semi-public spaces, and commercial areas) in the GP is approximately 237 kg per day, with 137 kg per day of biodegradable/organic waste and 100 kg per day of non-biodegradable waste.
- There is a lack of waste collection, segregation, and effective waste treatment system in Panapur Kala leading to waste dumping in water bodies, along roads and plots within the GP.³⁴ This results in pollution of water bodies and waterlogging due to clogged drains during monsoons, which lead to health hazards.
- The large quantities of agricultural and animal waste also add to the waste management issues. The total livestock population in the GP is 1,266 (50 cows, 481 buffaloes, 700 goats, 35 pigs)³⁵ and the estimated dung output is roughly 7.8 tonnes per day which can be managed sustainably through interventions such as composting, natural fertilizer production and biogas generation in the GP.
- The household toilet coverage in the GP is nearly 97.5 percent.

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

Establishing a Waste Management System



33 See annexure IV for estimation methodology

³⁴ As per inputs received from community and Gram Pradhan during consultations and field surveys

³⁵ Assuming cows produce 10 kg dung/day, buffalos produced 15 kg dung/day, goats produce 150 g dung/day and pigs produce 2 kg dung/day

 2. Electric garbage collection vans and workers hired for collection and transportation of waste: a. Door-to-door collection of segregated waste from households and public facilities b. From households to GP-level segregation facility 3. Installation of waste collection bins at strategic locations (ration shops, markets, shops, tea stalls etc.) 4. Setting up partnerships between Panchayat, SHGs, informal ragpickers, local scrap dealers, local businesses, and MSMEs 	 Maintenance of existing waste bins installed and additional installation of bins at new strategic locations, as per requirement.bins at new strategic locations, as per requirement. Scaling up partnership beyond GP to other villages/districts 	 Maintenance of existing waste bins installed Scaling up partnership beyond GP to other villages/districts
 Setting up of waste management facility at specific location Provision for 1 electric garbage vans (capacity 310 kg) to collect ~237 kg of waste generated per day Installation of 20 waste bins at strategic locations 	 Installation of additional waste bins as per requirement Maintenance of existing facilities and waste management system Scaling up partnership 	 Installation of additional waste bins as per requirement Maintenance of existing facilities and waste management system Scaling up partnership

	1. Setting up of waste management facility ³⁶ : ₹4,00,000	As per requirement	As per requirement
÷	2. Electric garbage van: ₹1,00,000		
d Cost	3. 20 waste bins: ₹3,00,000		
Estimated	Total Cost: ₹8,00,000		
Esti			



Phase	2024-25 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2029-30	2030-31 to 2034-35
	1 Enhancing household toilet coverage	1. Maintenance of existing infrastructure	1. Maintenance of existing infrastructure
imate ies	2. Construction of toilet for disabled community members	2. All new construction/ households should have toilets	2. All new construction/ households should have toilets
Suggested Cl Smart Activit	3. All new construction/ households should have toilets		
	1. Construction of twin pit toilets in 14 households	Maintenance of existing infrastructure	Maintenance of existing infrastructure
	(remaining households without household level toilets)		
Target	2. Construction of toilet for disabled community members		

36 Cost as per HRVCA

	1. Cost of twin pit toilets: ₹2,10,000-₹2,80,000	As per requirement	As per requirement
Estimated Cost	 Construction of toilet for disabled community members: ₹1,00,000³⁷ Total Cost: ₹3,10,000- ₹3,80,000 		



Sustainable Management of Organic Waste

Phase	2024-25 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2029-30	2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	 Setting up of Nadep compost pits and vermicompost pits Partnership building between Panchayat and relevant stakeholders for setting up compost value chain in the GP 	 Regular maintenance of compost pits Scaling up partnership beyond GP to other villages/districts 	 Regular maintenance of compost pits Scaling up partnership beyond GP to other villages/districts
Target	 Setting up of 30 Nadep compost pits and 15 vermicompost pits Partnership model between panchayat community members and farmer groups for (explained in detail in "Enhancing Livelihoods and Green Entrepreneurship" section): Production and sale of compost Sale of agricultural waste 	 Maintenance of compost pits Scaling up partnership 	 Maintenance of compost pits Scaling up partnership

37 Refer to Annexure IV

Cost ³⁸	30 Nadep compost pits and 15 vermicompost pits: ₹4,50,000	As per requirement	As per requirement
Estimated (Total Cost: ₹4,50,000		

Ban on Single Use Plastics

Ø

Phase	2024-25 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2029-30	2030-31 to 2034-35
	 Awareness training and capacity-building programs for: 	1.Regular awareness training and capacity- building programs	1. Regular awareness training and capacity- building programs
	a. Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC)	2. Scaling up partnership beyond GP to other villages/districts	2. Scaling up partnership beyond GP to other villages/districts
	b. Students & youth groups		
	c. Community members & commercial establishments		
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	2. Partnership model between panchayat women and SHGs for manufacturing products from plastic alternative products (explained in detail in 'Enhancing Livelihoods and Green Entrepreneurship' section)		
	1. Complete ban on single use plastics (SUPs)	1.Ban on SUPs upheld	1.Ban on SUPs upheld
	2. 100-120 women to be engaged in manufacturing plastic alternative products	2.Increased engagement from this GP & nearby villages of: a. Additional 200 women	2.Consumer-wide plastic use diminishes as alternatives are available readily
Target		b. Additional SHGs, MSMEs & individual entrepreneurs	

38 Cost as per HRVCA

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



4. Enhancing Green Spaces and Biodiversity

Context & Issues³⁹

- The GP does not have any demarcated forest land and has limited green spaces.
- There are about 850 mango trees in an orchard near Ahmedpur. Other common trees found in the GP include eucalyptus and guava.
- Plantation activities have been carried out in the GP under the National Agroforestry Mission on roughly 45 acres of land. The most commonly planted trees are *babool* and *karanj*, with an 80 percent success rate.

Panapur Kala gram panchayat has potential to enhance lung spaces and enhance green cover, as it 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.

Phase	2024-25 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2029-30	2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	 Annual community- based plantation activities⁴⁰ through various initiatives: a. Green Stewardship programme⁴¹ for students (5 students selected) 	 Maintenance of existing plantations and nursery Plantation activities continued and enhanced with creation of <i>Bal Van</i>⁴² 	 Plantation activities expanded and maintained- <i>Bal Van</i> Food Forest and other plantations Expanding area under agro-forestry initiative

Improving Green Cover

³⁹ As understood from the community during field surveys and FGDs and corroborated by relevant sources

⁴⁰ Trees species listed in Annexure VI

⁴¹ 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.

⁴² New parents will be gifted with saplings of indigenous evergreen trees as a celebration of birth of their children and be encouraged to nurture the plants through their children's life

Suggested Climate Smart Activities	 b. Creation of a Food Forest by planting indigenous fruit trees 2. Development of <i>Arogya</i> <i>Van</i> – procurement and preparation of land species selection and plantation of various medicinal herbs, shrubs and trees⁴³ 	 Farmers are encouraged to adopt agroforestry Arogya Van is established 	3. <i>Arogya Van</i> maintained units for the production of natural medicines and supplements established (as explained in the 'Enhancing Livelihoods and Green Entrepreneurship' section)
Target	 Plantation of 2,000 saplings of common and endangered trees to be planted and ensure at least 65% survival rate (using tree guards) Sequestration potential: 11,200 tCO₂⁴⁴ to 20,000 tCO₂ in 15-20 years Around 0.1 ha of land allocated/demarcated to establish <i>Arogya Van</i> 	 Another 2,000 to 2,500 saplings planted along roads, pathways and around water bodies in the GP Sequestration potential: 14,000 tCO₂ to 25,000 tCO₂ in 15-20 years Arogya Van established and maintained Agro-forestry adopted in ~ 70.5 ha land 7,050 trees⁴⁵ planted Sequestration potential: 39,480 tCO₂ to 70,500 tCO₂ in 20 years Capacity building of FPOs women's groups youth groups to manufacture and market natural medicines and supplements. 	 Additional 2,500 to 3,000 saplings planted Sequestration potential 16,800 tCO₂ to 30,000 tCO₂ in 15-20 years Agro-forestry adopted in remaining 105.8 ha land 10,580 trees planted Sequestration potential: 59,248 tCO₂ to 1,05,800 tCO₂ in 20 years Arogya Van maintained and production of natural medicines and supplements continues
Estimated Cost	Plantation activities: ₹25,40,000 <i>Total Cost:</i> ₹25,40,000	 Total cost of tree plantation: ₹25,40,000- ₹31,75,000 Cost of agro-forestry: ₹28,20,000 Total Cost: ₹53,60,000- ₹59,95,000 	 Total cost of tree plantation: ₹31,75,000- ₹38,10,000 Cost of agro-forestry: ₹42,32,000 Total Cost: ₹74,07,000- ₹80,42,000

⁴³ Trees species listed in Annexure VI

⁴⁴ Sequestration potential estimated based on teak species

⁴⁵ The agricultural land under wheat (~176.4 ha) is considered suitable for agroforestry.

People's Biodiversity Register

Phase	2024-25 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2029-30	2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	 Updating People's Biodiversity Register Build awareness 	 Updating of People's Biodiversity Register continued Strengthen awareness 	 Updating of People's Biodiversity Register continued Strengthen awareness
	 Formation and capacity enhancement of the Biodiversity Management Committee Participatory update of 	Participatory update of the People's Biodiversity Register continues	Participatory update of the People's Biodiversity Register continues
nated Target	the People's Biodiversity Register Formation of Biodiversity Mar	nagement Committees (BMCs) a	and training cost ⁴⁶ : ₹25,000

Existing Schemes and Programmes

Estin Cost

- 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.

⁴⁶ 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 Arogya Van and establishing production unit for herbal products as described in the recommendation on "Enhancing Livelihoods and Promoting Green Entrepreneurship".

Key Departments

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



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

Context & Issues⁴⁷

- Panapur Kala gram panchayat consumed around 84,175 units (kWh) of electricity in 2022-23. Nearly 80 percent households in the GP have electricity connections. The power supply, as understood from the community members is not 24*7. As reported by the community during the field survey, on an average the GP experiences 6-7 hours of power cuts every day.
- Due to the power cuts, there are 2 diesel generators operating in the GP for power back-up and they
 consume about ~3.7 kL of fuel annually.
- There are 25 diesel pumps used for irrigation which consume about 9.7 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 additional street lights (105 streetlights and 5 high mast streetlights)⁴⁸.
- Cow dung and fuelwood is used for cooking in ~87 households⁴⁶. 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.

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



⁴⁷ As understood from the community during field surveys and FGDs and corroborated by relevant sources

⁴⁸ Based on inputs received from Gram Pradhan

Solar Rooftop Installation

Phase			111
Р	2024-25 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2029-30	2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	Solar rooftop photovoltaic on all government buildings ⁴⁹ : Primary schools, Junior high school, and Community halls	 Installation of rooftop solar panels on pucca houses Installation of rooftop solar panels on all new buildings (constructed during Phase II) 	 Scaling up installation of rooftop solar panels on pucca houses Installation of rooftop solar panels on all new buildings (constructed during Phase III) Regular maintenance of solar rooftops
Target ⁵⁰	 Solar rooftop capacity installed on: a. Primary school: (300 sq.m. rooftop area)10 kWp b. Primary school: (300 sq.m. rooftop area) 10 kWp c. Junior high school: (300 sq.m. rooftop area) 10 kWp d. Community hall: (140 sq.m. rooftop area) 10 kWp e. Community hall: (140 sq.m. rooftop area) 10 kWp Total solar rooftop capacity installed in this phase: 50 kWp 	Solar rooftop capacity installed on 220 (~40%) of pucca houses ⁵¹ Solar rooftop capacity installed: 660 kWp Total annual electricity generated: ~8,83,872 kWh per year ⁵² (~2,421 units per day) GHG emissions avoided: approximately 725 tCO ₂ e per year ⁵³	Solar rooftop capacity installed on 329 (~100% coverage) of pucca houses Solar rooftop capacity installed: 987 kWp Total annual electricity generated: ~13,21,790 kWh per year ⁵⁴ (~3,621 units per day) GHG emissions avoided: approximately 1,083 tCO ₂ e per year

⁴⁹ Solar Panels already installed on Panchayat Bhavan building

⁵⁰ Solar installation in PRI buildings capped at 10 kWh

⁵¹ Average area of households considered to be 130 sq.m; 3 kWp rooftop installation estimated per household

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

⁵³ The emissions avoided will help move the GP towards carbon neutrality

⁵⁴ This generation is higher than the current electricity consumption in the GP

³⁵

Target	Electricity generated: 66,960 kWh per year (~183 units per day) GHG emissions avoided: 54 tCO ₂ e per year <i>In light of much needed</i> <i>and ambitious targets of</i> <i>the recently launched PM</i> <i>Surya Ghar Yojana, some</i> <i>households can also be part</i> <i>of if this phase of solar PV</i> <i>installation on rooftops</i>		
Estimated cost	Total Cost: ₹25,00,000	Total Cost: ₹3,30,00,000 Indicative Subsidy ⁵⁵ : ~40% (State + CFA) Effective Cost: ₹1,98,00,000	Total Cost: ₹4,93,50,000 Indicative Subsidy: ~40% (State +CFA) Effective Cost: ₹2,96,10,000

🚱 Agro-photovoltaic Installation

Phase	2024-25 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2029-30	2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	Awareness generation amongst farmers, farmer groups, women's groups etc.	Agro-photovoltaic installed on area portion of suitable agricultural land (under horticulture and legume crops)	Agro-photovoltaic installed on area portion of suitable agricultural land (under horticulture and legume crops)
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)	Agro-photovoltaic installed on 2 ha Capacity installed: 500 kWp Electricity generated: 6,69,600 kWh per year (~ 1,835 units per day)

⁵⁵ 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

Target	GHG emissions avoided: 549 tCO ₂ e per year⁵⁵	GHG emissions avoided: 549 tCO ₂ e per year
Estimated cost	Total Cost ⁵⁷ : ₹5,00,00,000	Total Cost: ₹5,00,00,000

🐈 Solar Pumps

Phase	2024-25 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2029-30	2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart ActivitiesActivities	Replacing existing 25 diesel pump sets in the GP with solar pumps *If solar pumps are not feasible then, energy efficient pumps (Kisan Urja Daksh Pumps by EESL) can be considered	Encouraging use/purchase of all new pumps to be solar-powered	Encouraging use/purchase of all new pumps to be solar-powered
Target	Replacing 25 diesel pumps with solar pump Capacity installed: ~138 kW Electricity generation potential: 1,84,140 kWh per year GHG Emissions avoided: 26 tCO ₂ e per year	As per requirement	As per requirement
Estimated Cost	Total cost: ₹75,00,000- ₹1,25,00,000 Subsidy: ~60% (State + CFA) Effective cost: ₹30,00,000- ₹50,00,000	As per requirement	As per requirement

⁵⁶ The emissions avoided will help move the GP towards carbon neutrality

⁵⁷ The cost of agro PV has been reducing as technology advances. However, a conservative estimate of the cost on the higher side has been taken. Further, it has been assumed that farmers tend to practice crop rotation even for land areas earmarked for horticulture and other similar crops. Hence, only a percentage of the land available under horticulture has been taken into consideration for installation of agro-photovoltaic



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Phase	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 2: Solar powered induction cook stoves + LPG Scenario 3: Solar powered induction cook stoves + improved <i>chulhas</i> + LPG	Scenario 1: Households Biogas + LPG Scenario 2: Solar powered induction cook stoves + LPG Scenario 3: Solar powered induction cook stoves + improved <i>chulhas</i> + LPG	Scenario 1: Households Biogas + LPG Scenario 2: Solar powered induction cook stoves + LPG Scenario 3: Solar powered induction cook stoves + improved <i>chulhas</i> + LPG
Target	Scenario 1: 129 Households use biogas plants (25% households having cattle) + 455 households use LPG Scenario 2: 20 Households use solar powered induction cookstoves (25% households in the top income groups) + 564 households use LPG Scenario 3: 20 households use solar powered induction cookstoves (25% of households in the top income groups) + 124 households use improved <i>chulha</i> (25% of households that currently use biomass) This also includes the continued use of LPG in the GP	Scenario 1: 129 more households use biogas plants (cumulative 50% of households) + 327 households use LPG Scenario 2: 40 more households use solar powered induction cookstoves (additional 25% households in the top income groups) + 524 households use LPG Scenario 3: 40 more households use solar powered induction cookstoves (additional 25% households in the top income groups) + 124 more households use improved <i>chulha</i> (additional 25% of households that currently use biomass) This also includes the use of LPG in the GP in remaining households	Scenario 1: Additional 258 households use biogas plants (100% households having cattle) + 69 households use LPG Scenario 2: 20 more households use solar powered induction cookstoves (100% of households in the top income groups) +504 households use LPG Scenario 3: 20 more households use solar powered induction cookstoves (100% households in the top income groups) + 248 more households use improved <i>chulha</i> (additional 50% households in the top income groups) This also includes the continued use of LPG in the GP

	Scenario 1: ₹64,50,000 for biogas plants	Scenario 1: ₹64,50,000 for biogas plants	Scenario 1: ₹1,29,00,000 for biogas plants
Cost	Scenario 2: ₹9,00,000 for solar induction cookstove	Scenario 2: ₹18,00,000 for solar induction cookstove	Scenario 2: ₹9,00,000 for solar induction cookstove
led	Scenario 3: ₹12,72,000	Scenario 3: ₹21,72,000	Scenario 3: ₹16,44,000
Estimat	Average total cost: ₹28,74,000	Average total cost: ₹34,74,000	Average total cost: ₹51,48,000

Senergy Efficient Fixtures

Phase	2024-25 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2029-30	2030-31 to 2034-35
art	1. Replacing all light fixtures and fans with energy efficient fixtures in all PRI buildings	1. Scaling up replacement of CFL bulbs with LED bulbs and/or LED tube lights	Scaling up replacement of conventional fan in houses with energy efficient fans
limate Sn	2. Replacing at least 1 CFL bulb with LED bulbs and/or LED tube lights in each house of GP	2. Replacing 1 conventional fan in houses with energy efficient fan	
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	3. Residents must also be encouraged to upgrade other household appliances energy efficient appliances (4-5 star rated by BEE)	3. Residents must also be encouraged to upgrade other household appliances energy efficient appliances (4-5 star rated by BEE)	
	1. 100% replacement of existing fixtures with LED tube lights and energy efficient fans in all PRI/government buildings	 Replacing remaining 213 tube lights (1 per household) with LED tube lights in all houses Replacing 584 energy efficient fans in all 	Replacing remaining 412 energy efficient fans (1 per household)
Target	2. Replacing existing 345 CFL bulbs with LED bulbs in all houses (1 per household) and 584 tube lights with LED tube lights (1 per household)	houses (1 in each household)	

Cost	Cost of 345 LED bulbs:	Cost of 213 LED tube	Cost of 412 energy
	₹24,150	lights: ₹46,860	efficient fans: ₹4,57,320
Estimated	Cost of 584 LED tube lights: ₹1,28,480 <i>Total Cost:</i> ₹1,52,630	Cost of 584 energy efficient fans: ₹6,48,240 <i>Total Cost:</i> ₹6,95,100	Total Cost: ₹4,57,320

Solar Streetlights⁵⁸

Phase	2024-25 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2029-30	2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	 Install solar LED streetlights along roads, public spaces, and other key locations Installation of high-mast solar LED streetlights along roads, footpaths, government buildings, at public spaces, around water bodies and other key locations 	 Installing of new solar LED streetlights Installation of more high- mast solar LED Maintenance and repair of existing streetlights 	 Additional streetlights converted to solar LED streetlights as per requirement Additional high-mast street lights converted to high-mast solar LED as per requirement
Target	 Installing 50 solar LED streetlights Installing 5 high-mast solar LED streetlights 	 Installing 55 solar LED streetlights Installing more high- mast solar LED as per requirement 	 Additional streetlights converted to solar LED streetlights as per requirement Additional high-mast converted to high- mast solar LED as per requirement
	1. Installation of 50 solar LED streetlights: ₹5,00,000	1. Installation of 55 solar LED streetlights: ₹5,50,000	As per requirement
Estimated Cost	2. 5 high-mast solar LED streetlights: ₹2,50,000 <i>Total Cost:</i> ₹7,50,000	2. As per requirement Total Cost: ₹5,50,000	

⁵⁸ Based on inputs received from the GP during field surveys and further discussions with Gram Pradhan

Existing Schemes and Programmes

- The Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy, 2022⁵⁹ 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 RESCO⁶⁰ 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 Yojana⁶¹. 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 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 Panchayats⁶²:
 - 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 scheme⁶³:
 - a) LED bulbs available at an affordable price of ₹10 per bulb.

⁵⁹ https://invest.up.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Uttar_Pradesh_Solar_Energy_Policy_2022.pdf

⁶⁰ Third party (RESCO mode) {Renewable Energy Supply Company}

⁶¹ https://pmsuryaghar.gov.in/

⁶² Street Lighting National Programme by EESL

⁶³ Gram Ujala scheme distributes One Crore LED bulbs in rural areas (Feb 2023), PIB

⁴¹

- 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 chain⁶⁴ 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 plants⁶⁵.
- UP Bio-Energy Policy 2022⁶⁶ 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.
- 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/day67
- 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.⁶⁸

Other Sources of Finance

• Explore tie ups with local banks, microfinance institutions and cooperative banks for loans to procure solar rooftop, solar pumps, etc.



⁶⁴ 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

⁶⁵ https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1883926

⁶⁶ https://invest.up.gov.in/bio-energy-enterprises-promotion-programme-2022/

⁶⁷ https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1896067

⁶⁸ https://pmsuryaghar.gov.in/

- 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)
- Panchayati Raj Department
- Rural Development Department
- Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam
- Department of Agriculture
- Education Department





6. Sustainable and Enhanced Mobility

Context & Issues⁶⁹

- Panapur Kala has a total of 188 internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles; 250 two-wheelers, 12 cars, 30 jeeps, 2 autos and 7 tractors. Additionally, there are 2 e-rickshaws in the GP.
- The total fuel consumption by the ICE vehicles is \sim 64 kilo litre (kL) of diesel and \sim 85 kL of petrol per annum. Overall, the fuel consumed in the transport sector has led to over \sim 376 tCO₂e emissions.
- The field survey revealed that multiple roads within the GP are affected by waterlogging and need to be elevated

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

Enhancing Existing Road Infrastructure

Phase	2024-25 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2029-30	2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	Elevation of roads within the GP	Maintenance of road infrastructure and repairs as per requirement	Continued maintenance of road infrastructure and repairs as per requirement
Target ⁷⁰	Road elevation for 800 m of road	Regular maintenance/repair of roads	Regular maintenance/ repair of roads

⁶⁹ As understood from the community during field surveys and FGDs and corroborated by relevant sources

⁷⁰ Refer to HRVCA for location specific details

ProputingRoad elevation: ₹1,40,00,000As per requirementAs per requirementTotal cost: ₹1,40,00,000Image: State Sta

Enhancing Intermediate Public Transport

Phase	2024-25 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2029-30	2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	Replace existing auto-rickshaws with e-autorickshaws	Introducing more e-autorickshaws to improve the last mile connectivity	More e-autorickshaws can be procured based on demand
Target	Replace 2 auto-rickshaws with e-autorickshaws	Additional e-autorickshaws procured as per requirement	Additional e-autorickshaws procured as per requirement
	Cost of 1 e-autorickshaw ⁷² : ₹3,00,000	As per requirement	As per requirement
d Cost	Available subsidy: up to ₹12,000 per vehicle		
	Effective Cost: ₹5,76,000		
Estimated Cost	GHG emissions avoided ⁷³ : 4.8 tCO ₂ e		

⁷¹ Cost as per HRVCA

⁷² The cost of e-autorickshaw range from a band of ₹1,50,000 - ₹4,00,000 and more, depending on the configurations, battery type, amongst others. Price of e-autorickshaw 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.

⁷³ GHG emissions avoided per auto estimated to be ~2.4 tCO₂e per auto based on inputs from the community. Replacing diesel autorickshaws with e-autorickshaws will reduce this emission and contribute towards the GP becoming carbon neutral or even carbon positive

E-goods Carriers and E-tractors⁷⁴

Phase	2024-25 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2029-30	2030-31 to 2034-35
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	 Promote electric alternative of diesel tractors and goods transport vehicle by sensitising user groups (farmers/logistic owners /entrepreneurs) towards long term benefits of e-vehicles over ICE vehicles Establishing facility to hire e-goods carriers and e-tractors 	Continue the sensitisation of various user groups towards long term benefits of e-vehicles over ICE vehicles as well as the schemes and programs available for their benefit	Continue the sensitisation of various user groups towards long-term benefits of e-vehicles over ICE vehicles as well as the schemes and programs available for their benefit
Target	Total 5 e-tractors and 5 e-goods carriers purchased	Regular awareness programmes and/or as per identified needs	Regular awareness programmes and/or as per identified needs
Estimated Cost	 5 e-tractors: ₹30,00,000 5 e-good carriers: ₹25,00 Total Cost: ₹55,00,000-₹80,0 		

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 incentives⁷⁵ 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.

⁷⁵ 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



⁷⁴ Further details can be found in the Enhancing Livelihoods & Green Entrepreneurship section

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)



7. Enhancing Livelihoods and Green Entrepreneurship

Animal husbandry and agriculture are the mainstay of the GP and approximately 88 percent of the households are engaged in the activity. The sectors are fraught with livelihood insecurities, particularly due to the frequent drought-like conditions, changing climate and the current unsustainable production practices in animal husbandry. Thus, the livelihoods of a large fraction of the population are uncertain. Other key sources of income in the GP are animal husbandry and/or non-farm wage labour. In the past 5 years nearly 33 people have migrated out of the GP in search for better livelihood. This is a trend seen in most rural areas.

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

Engage Already Existing SHGs in Manufacturing of Sustainable Products

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

Initial engagement of:

- a. 100 women
- b. 12 SHGs (currently involved in buffalo and goat rearing activities)
- c. Utilize locally available raw materials

Long-term engagement from this GP & nearby villages:

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



Suggested Climate Smart Activities



😵 Composting & Selling of Organic Waste as Fertiliser

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

Immediate target:

Compost/vermicompost generated from domestic waste (organic): 137 kg per day; 4,110 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)



Facility to Hire E-goods Carriers and E-tractors

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

Immediate target:

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



Mid-term target:

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



Improving Livelihoods through Use of Solar Powered Cold Storage

Suggested Climate Smart Activities

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

Target

Cost: ₹8 to ₹15 lakhs



Arogya Van for Production & Sale of Natural Medicines and Supplements

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



Around 0.1 ha of land to be established as Arogya Van

Setting up of cold storage with 5 to 10 metric tonnes capacity

(tonnes based on production of vegetables and fruits/and/or milk products)



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

- Suggested Climate Smart Activities
- 1. Training and capacity building of community members, especially. graduates, youth groups and farmer groups for skill development in RE maintenance.
- 2. Support from CSR, upskilling schemes of Central and State Government in establishing Solar and Bio-gas installation and O&M businesses within the GP

Financing & Skill Development

- Sensitising banking & financial institutions to support green entrepreneurship & livelihoods (through various credit schemes, partnership/revenue models); Government loan schemes such as Mudra Loan, Stree Shakti Yojana, etc. 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.

6 List of Additional Projects for Consideration

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^{76, 77, 78}:

- 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

⁷⁸ https://www.ecozensolutions.com/ecofrost/fpos-leverage-agri-infra-funds-for-ecofrost.html



⁷⁶ https://selcofoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Compendium_Updated_20230922.pdf

⁷⁷ https://www.opportunityindia.com/article/empowering-women-fpo-through-solar-power-ghummar-fpo-34521

Case Example/Best Practice:

The Rajkumari Ratnavati Girl's School⁷⁹, 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), Chandigarh⁸⁰

- 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- Maharashtra⁸¹

- 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.

⁸¹ https://yraindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/RO-plant-Success-story-in-Village-Hiwara-HDB-project.pdf



⁷⁹ https://www.avontuura.com/rajkumari-ratnavati-girls-school-diana-kellogg-architects/

⁸⁰ https://peda.gov.in/solar-passive-complex

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^{82,83}

- 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 Campaign⁸⁴

- 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)⁸⁵" 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.

⁸² https://pscst.punjab.gov.in/en/climate-resilient-livestock-production-system

⁸³ https://moef.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Punjab.pdf

⁸⁴ https://jayshaktiengg.com/gujarat-government-launches-solar-scheme-for-farmers/

⁸⁵ https://www.myscheme.gov.in/schemes/csssscspscc

5. Cool Roofs

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

Case Example/Best Practice:

Slum households in Jodhpur, Bhopal, Surat, and Ahmedabad⁸⁶

- 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%⁸⁷ 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 Bihar88

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

⁸⁸ https://india.mongabay.com/2024/04/amid-fodder-crisis-hydroponics-offers-new-hope-for-indian-farmers/



⁸⁶ https://www.nrdc.org/bio/anjali-jaiswal/cool-roofs-community-led-initiatives-four-indian-cities

⁸⁷ As reported by Indian Council for Agriculture (https://testicar.icar.gov.in/content/icar-nianp-commercializes-anti-methanogenic-feedsupplement-%E2%80%9Charit-dhara%E2%80%9D)

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, Telangana⁸⁹

- 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)90

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

⁹⁰ https://unfccc.int/climate-action/momentum-for-change/women-for-results/rural-community-leaders-combatting-climate-change



⁸⁹ https://wotr.org/2018/03/31/water-budgeting-in-telangana-the-need-and-the-objective-of-the-campaign/

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)⁹¹

- 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 Pradesh⁹²

- 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

⁹² https://www.apmas.org/pdf/csv/casestudy-1.pdf



⁹¹ https://alliancebioversityciat.org/stories/community-seed-banks-empower-farmers-address-climate-risk-india

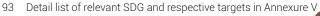
Linkages to Adaptation, Co-Benefits & Sustainable Development Goals

Management and Rejuvenation of Water Bodies

Suggested Climate Smart Activities	Adaptation Potential and Co-benefits	SDGs and Respective Targets Addressed ⁹³
a) Promoting Rainwater Harvesting (RwH) Structures	 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 	 SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation Target 6.1 Target 6.3 Target 6.4 Target 6.5
b) Rejuvenation and Conservation of Water Bodies		 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities Target 11.4 SDG 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns Target 12.2 SDG 13: Climate Action Target 13.1 Target 13.2
c) Improved Drainage and Sewerage Infrastructure		
d) Wastewater Management		 Target 13.2 SDG 15: Life on Land Target 15.1 Target 15.5

Sustainable Agriculture

Suggested Climate Smart Activities	Adaptation Potential and Co-benefits	SDGs and Respective Targets Addressed
 a. Drought Management for Agriculture b. Transition to Natural 	 Increased agricultural productivity and profit⁹⁴ Improved soil health Improved water quality due to reduced use of chemical inputs Improved agricultural water security Reduced losses and increased productivity of livestock during cold waves and heat waves Improved air quality and reduced emissions 	 SDG 2: Zero Hunger Target 2.3 Target 2.4 Target 2.a; Article 10.3.e SDG 6: Clean Water and 2 HUMAR
Farming		 Sanitation Target 6.4 Target 13.1 SDG 13: Climate Action
c. Sustainable Livestock Management		 Target 13.2 Target 13.3



94 Eco-Disaster Risk Reduction

Sustainable Waste Management

Suggested Climate Smart Activities	Adaptation Potential and Co-benefits	SDGs and Respective Targets Addressed
a. Establishing a Waste Management System	 Reduced waterlogging Reduction in water and land pollution/ improved sanitation Good health and a relatively disease- free environment 	 SDG 3: Good Health and Well being Target 3.3 Target 3.9 SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
b. Improved Sanitation Management	 free environment due to 100% waste management and reduction in occurrence of public health risks and epidemics Livelihood and income generation Revenue and profit generation Enhanced inputs for sustainable agriculture Promotion of waste- based agricultural circular economy 	 Target 6.3 Target 6.8 SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth Target 8.3 G CLAM WATER
c. Sustainable Management of Organic Waste		 SDG 9: Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure Target 9.1 SDG 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns Target 12.4 Target 12.5 Ensure 10.0
d. Ban on Single Use Plastics		 Target 12.8 SDG 13: Climate Action Target 13.1 Target 13.2 Target 13.3 SDG 15: Life on Land Target 15.1



Enhancing Green Spaces and Biodiversity

	·	·
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	Adaptation Potential and Co-benefits	SDGs and Respective Targets Addressed ⁹⁵
a) Improving Green Cover	 Natural buffer from climate events/ disasters Regulating the micro- climate will aid in adaptation from heatwaves and heat stress Health benefits from 	 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities Target 11.7 Target 11.4 SDG 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns Target 12.2
b) People's Biodiversity Register	 access to medicinal plants Nature-based Solutions (NbS) for improved soil stability, water conservation and corresponding agricultural benefits Improved livestock productivity Revenue generation from agroforestry, production of natural medicines, etc. Improved environment and habitat for biodiversity, enhancing ecosystem health 	 SDG 13: Climate Action Target 13.1 Target 13.2 Target 13.3 SDG 15: Life on Land Target 15.1 Target 15.2 Target 15.3 Target 15.5 Target 15.9

⁹⁵ Detail list of relevant SDG and respective targets in Annexure V

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	Energy securityThermal comfortEnhanced livelihood options	 SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation Target 6.4 SDG 7: Affordable & Clean Energy Target 7.1 	
b. Agro- photovoltaic installation	 Additional revenue generation Provides relief from high temperatures/ sun exposure, thus resulting in yield stability and boost in productivity Decline in toxic emissions/local air pollution Economic benefits after pay-back period Reduction in indoor air pollution Improvement of health, especially of women Eliminates drudgery/ physical labour of fuelwood collection Enhanced ability to cope with grid failures during disasters 	 Target 7.2 Target 7.3 Target 7.a Target 7.b SDG 9: Industries, Innovation and	
c. Solar pumps		 productivity Decline in toxic emissions/local air pollution Economic benefits after pay-back period Reduction in indoor air pollution Improvement of health, especially of women Improvement of health, 	 Target 9.1 SDG 13: Climate Action Target 13.2
d. Clean cooking			6 CEAM WATER AND SANTATION
e. Energy efficiency fixtures		D AND SANTATION T AFFORMABLE AND CLEAN DELKY CLEAN DELKY CLEAN DELKY CLEAN DELKY OBJ MOUSTRY, INNOVITION	
f. Solar street lights		13 CHIMATE	

Sustainable and Enhanced Mobility

Suggested Climate Smart Activities	Adaptation Potential and Co-benefits	SDGs and Respective Targets Addressed
a. Enhancing Existing Road Infrastructure	 Decline in local air pollution leading improved human and ecosystem health Improved accessibility for at-risk and 	 SDG 7: Affordable & Clean Energy Target 7.2 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities Target 11.2
b. Enhancing Intermediate Public Transport	 vulnerable people Additional revenue generation Enhanced last-mile connectivity of goods and services Improved resilience through strengthening 	 SDG 9: Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure Target 9.1 SDG 13: Climate Action Target 13.2 Target 13.3
c. E-goods Carriers and E-tractors	road infrastructure with co-benefits like reduced waterlogging	9 MUSTIR, INVOLUTION AND INFASTRUCTURE

Enhancing Livelihoods & Green Entrepreneurship

•			
Suggested Climate Smart Activities	Adaptation Potential and Co-benefits	SDGs and Respective Targets Addressed	
a. Engage Already Existing SHGs in Manufacturing of Sustainable Products	 Enhanced livelihood options through locally sourced raw material (rice husk) Reduction in water and land pollution 	 SDG 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls Target 5.5 SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth Target 8.3 	
b. Composting & Selling of Organic Waste as Fertiliser	 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 Health benefits from access to medicinal plants Revenue generation from agroforestry, production of natural medicines, etc. Improved environment and habitat for biodiversity, enhancing ecosystem health Decline in local air pollution leading improved human and ecosystem health 	 SDG 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns Target 12.2 Target 12.4 	
c. Facility to Hire E-goods Carriers and E-tractors		 reduction in occurrence of public health risks and epidemics Health benefits from access to medicinal plants Revenue generation from agroforestry, production of natural medicines, etc. Improved environment and habitat for biodiversity, enhancing ecosystem health Decline in local air pollution leading improved human and Target 12.8 SDG 13: Climate Action Target 13.1 Target 13.2 Target 13.3 	 Target 12.8 SDG 13: Climate Action Target 13.1
d. Improving Livelihoods through Use of Solar Powered Cold Storage			J. J
e. Arogya Van for Production & Sale of Natural Medicines and Supplements			5 GENORA FROMITY 5 GENORA 8 DECENT WORK AND 8 DECENT WORK AND 1 DECENT 1 DECENT
f. O&M of various RE Installations (solar and biogas)	 Enhanced last-mile connectivity of goods and services 	12 ESTIMATION AND PRODUCTION 13 CLIMATE ACTION	



Way Forward

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

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

Addressing climate issues requires tailor-made solutions at the local level, which can only be successful with the availability of adequate climate finance and other means of implementation. This can be achieved by integrating the climate action both mitigation and adaptation into ongoing activities as envisaged in the Gram Panchayat development Plan supported under Central and State Schemes and mobilising additional financial resources. This would entail enhanced collaboration and cooperation between all relevant stakeholders: community, government administration, elected representatives and private sector. Post implementation of the Action Plan, continued action in the form of efficient management of the new infrastructure/technology will be the key in ensuring Panapur Kala 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 districts⁹⁶ 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 Plan⁹⁷ for Panapur Kala has been developed by the Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of UP in collaboration with Vasudha Foundation, and Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group. The action plan aims to provide a customised blueprint for mainstreaming climate action at the Gram Panchayat level. This in turn would strengthen localised climate initiatives to not only build climate resilience but also reduce emissions with the aim of becoming zero carbon/carbon neutral by 2030.

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

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

Methodology

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

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

• Preparation of survey questionnaire: to understand the ground situation and develop a baseline

⁹⁷ 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.



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.

scenario of the Gram Panchayat a questionnaire was developed with inputs from key stakeholders and sectoral experts. The questionnaire covered various aspects such as demography, socioeconomic indicators, climate variability, climate perception (past 5 years), energy, agriculture & livestock, land resources, sanitation, and health. The survey also aimed to understand the penetration of Central and State Government schemes in the Gram Panchayat.

- *Stakeholder consultation & Capacity building:* Consultations and capacity building workshops were conducted for local NGO partners, Gram Pradhans, Panchayat Secretaries. The stakeholders were briefed about the objective and components of the Climate Smart Gram Panchayat Action Plan, the process of development of these action plans and their individual roles in the same.
- Additionally, NGO partners were also given a training on key climate change concepts, the surveying techniques to be adopted and the questionnaire developed for focus group discussions.
- *Field survey:* To ensure maximum participation from the community, a few rounds of Gram Sabha and focus group discussions were organised to collect primary data.
 - » Field survey included a transect walk of the GP to develop the social and resource maps of the GP.
 - » A Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (HRVCA) was also carried out to understand the various issues faced by the GP.
 - » Focus Group Discussions were held to identify key climate change-related issues faced by Panapur Kala 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.
- Information gaps were identified and addressed through multiple rounds of one-on-one discussions with the Gram Pradhan, community and Panchayat Secretary.
- The draft plan was presented to the Gram Panchayat for review.
- Post accommodating required updates based on inputs from the Gram Panchayat, the action plan was finalized and presented to the GP for endorsement.



Annexure II: Questionnaire



उत्तर प्रदेश क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत की सर्वे प्रश्नावली

ग्राम पंचायत पनापुर कलां विकासखण्ड मिंयागंज

जनपदः उन्नाव

	I. गाँव की रूपरेखा				
		विवरण	संख्या(सूचना का स्त्रोत–समुदाय के सदस्य)		
1		राजस्व गाँव की संख्या	2		
2		टोलों की संख्या	2		
	а	कुल जनसंख्या	2973		
	b	कुल पुरुषों की जनसंख्या	1552		
	С	कुल महिलाओं की जनसंख्या	1421		
3	d	विकलांगजन की जनसंख्या पु० म०	10+4=14		
	е	कुल बच्चों की जनसंख्या	1166		
	f	वरिष्ठ नागरिक (60 वर्ष से अधिक आयु वर्ग)	282		
4		कुल परिवार की संख्या	596		
	а	गरीबी रेखा से नीचें जीवन यापन करने वाले परिवार की संख्या	327		
5		कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल	279.430 हेक्टेयर		
6	а	साक्षरता दर	95प्रतिशत		
7	а	पक्का घरों की संख्या	437		
	b	कच्चा घरों की संख्या (मुख्य रूप से उपयोग की गई सामग्री का उल्लेख करें)	159 (मिट्टी, ईंट, फूस, खपरैल एवं टीनशेड)		



II. सामाजिक आर्थिक

8		ग्राम पंचायत में केवल कृषि (प्रकार) पर आश्रित परिवार	कुल परिव	ारों की संख्या	
		निजी भूमि/स्वयं की भूमि		346	
		किराए की भूमि (हुण्डा)	Nill		
		अनुबंध खेती	Nill		
		दिहाड़ी मजदूर		200	
		अन्य व्यवस्था (रेहन, अधिया आदि)		50	
		अन्य सूचनाएं/जानकारी (एक से अधिक कृषि गतिविधि में शामिल परिवार, उल्लेख करें)		Nill	
9		ग्राम पंचायत में आय के स्त्रोत	कुल प	गरिवारों की संख्या	
		सेवा क्षेत्र (उदाहरणः अध्यापन, बैंक, सरकारी, नौकरी आदि)	13		
		कुटीर उद्योग	05		
		कृषि	455		
		कला / हस्तकला		32	
		पशुपालन		515	
		व्यवसाय (स्थानीय दुकान)		03	
		व्यवसाय / उद्यम		04	
		दैनिक∕दिहाड़ी मजदूर (अकृषिगत)		85	
		अन्य		Nill	
1	0	पलायन	हॉ	नहीं	
	а	क्या पिछले पांच वर्षों में आप के ग्राम पंचायत से ग्रामीणों ने पलायन किया है?	V		





b	पलायन करने वाले स्थान	पिछले पांच वर्षों में पलायन करने वाले परिवार⁄व्यक्तिगत की संख्या	33	पलायन के मुख्य कारण
	अन्य गांव		Nill	
	निकट के शहर	लखनऊ, कानपुर	14	आजीविका
	राज्य के प्रमुख शहर	लखनऊ, कानपुर, मेरठ, नोयडा, गाजियाबाद	11	आजीविका
	देश के प्रमुख महानगर	अहमदाबाद, मुंबई, नोयडा, दिल्ली, इन्दौर, सूरत	08	आजीविका
С	क्या पिछले वर्षों में परिवार / व्यक्ति ने	आप के ग्राम पंचायत में प्रवास किए हैं?	नहीं	नहीं
d	पिछले पांच वर्षों में परिवार प्रवास किए मुख्य कारण स्पष्ट		Nill	Nill

11		महिलाओ की स्थिति	
	a	महिला प्रमुख परिवारों की संख्या (आय का मुख्य स्त्रोत—महिला)	35 मजदूरी लघु सीमांत कृषक
	b	खेती में कार्यरत महिला	250 कुल संख्या
		निजी भूमि/ स्वयं की भूमि	35
		किराए की भूमि / हुण्डा	Nill
		अनुबंध खेती	Nill
		दिहाड़ी मजदूर	55
		अन्य व्यवस्था	हस्तकला, कढ़ाई, जरदोजी 32





	अन्य सूचनाएं/जानकारी (एक से अधिक कृषि गतिविधि में संलग्न महिलाएं, उल्लेख करें)	भैंस पालन, मजदूरी, हस्तकलां 155
c	नौकरी⁄अन्य क्षेत्र में कार्यरत महिलाएं सेवा क्षेत्र (उदाहरणः अध्यापन, बैंक, सरकारी नौकरी आदि	5
	कुटीर उद्योग	3
	कृषि	185
	कला / हस्तकला	32
	पशुपालन	140
	व्यवसाय (स्थानीय दुकान)	टेंट हाउस 3, छोटी दुकान (खोखा), 1 जनसुविधा केन्द्र
	दैनिक / दिहाड़ी मजदूर (अकृषिगत)	06
	अन्य	Nill



12	स्वयं सहायता समूह 12				
	स्वयं सहायता	सदस्यों की	अपनायी गई	वार्षिक बचत	बैंकों से
	समूह का नाम	संख्या	गतिविधियाँ	(रू०)	जुड़ाव / अजुड़ाव
1	ओम श्री महिला	11	NIL	1,500 / -	हाँ
2	शारदा महिला	10	NIL	1,000 / -	हाँ
3	गायत्री महिला	10	NIL	1,000 /	हाँ
4	शिव महिला	10	NIL	1,000 / -	हाँ
5	भोले बाबा महिला	10	NIL	1,000 / -	हाँ
6	जय भीम महिला	10	NIL	1,000 / -	हाँ
7	राधा महिला	10	NIL	1,000 /	हाँ
8	परदा महिला	10	NIL	1,000 /	हाँ
9	ममता रोशन	10	NIL	1,000 / -	हाँ
10	जय माता दी	10	NIL	1,000 / -	हाँ
11	जय बुद्ध	10	NIL	1,000 /	हाँ
12	विकलांग स्वयं सहायता समूह	10	NIL	1,000/-	हाँ
नोटः— 12 स्वयं सहायता समूहों में से 07 स्वयं सहायता समूह संचालित / कार्यरत हैं।					

13	कृषक उत्पादक संगठन (एफ०पी	०ओ०)

	•				
एफ०पी०ओ० का नाम	क्या इस	प्रत्येक एफ०	एफ०पी०ओ०	कृषि उत्पाद	पोस्ट हार्वेस्ट
	संगठन की	पी०ओ० में	से प्राप्त वार्षिक		की गतिविधियाँ
	प्रमुख महिला	सदस्यों की	राजस्व / बचत		/ गतिविधियों
	है?	संख्या			का क्षेत्र
Nill					
Nill					





		/				
14	अन्य समुदाय आधारि	त सगठन/				
	समाजिक संगठन / समितियों के नाम	क्या महिला प्रमुख संगठन ⁄ समिति है।	सदस्यों की संख्या	प्राप्त वार्षिक राजस्व / बचत	उत्पाद / सेवा	विपणन ⁄ लक्षित उपभोगकर्ता
	Nil			-	-	-
	Nil					
	Nil					
	Nil					
	Nil					
	Nil					
	Nil					
	Nil					

15 योजनाएं

A	योजना के नाम	पंजीकृत लाभार्थी की संख्या	लाभ प्राप्त लाभार्थियों की संख्या	विगत वर्ष ग्राम पंचायत में प्राप्त कुल भुगतान (रू०)	अन्य कोई बकाया (रू०)	की गई गतिविधियाँ⁄कार्य
	मनरेगा	273	258	10,00,000 /	-	पंचायत में कराये गये का
	प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना⁄एन.एफ.एस.ए.	Nill	Nill	-	-	राशन वितरण
	प्रधानमंत्री उज्जवला योजना	110	110		-	गैस कनेक्शन दिये गये
	प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना	Nill				
	प्रधानमंत्री कुसुम योजना	Nill				



B	अन्य योजनाएं	Nill				
	ग्राम उज्जवला योजना	Nill				
	ऊर्जा दक्षता योजना	Nill				
	प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम	Nill				
	प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना	सत्र(21—22) 15	15	1,000 / -	-	लाभार्थी का आवास
		सत्र(22–23) 33स्वीकृत	14			
	सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पी०डी०एस०)	335	335			
	कम्प्यूटर प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम	Nill				
	राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास योजना	Nill				
	(RKVY)					
	मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा	Nill				
	प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना	Nill	Nill			
	(PMFBY)					
	मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड	Nill				
	किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड	287	287			
	स्वच्छ भारत मिशन	17 (21–22)		70 शौचालय	6,00,000 / -	50 (22—23) स्वीव
				2,40,000 /		
	सौर सिंचाई पम्प योजना	Nill				
	नई ⁄ नवीन भारतीय बायोगैस व कार्बनिक खाद कार्यक्रम	Nill				
	विकेन्द्रित अनाज क्रय केन्द्र योजना	Nill				
	गोवर्धन योजना	Nill				
	जल पुर्नभरण योजना	Nill				



		रेनवाटर हार्वेस्टिंग	2	१बहुउद्देशीय पंचायत सचिवालय १विद्यालय में प्राथ० वि० अहमदपुर			
		समन्वित वाटरशेड विकास कार्यक्रम	Nill				
		अन्य वाटरशेड विकास योजनाएं	Nill				
		अन्य (एक जिला– एक उत्पाद, मेक इन इण्डिया, अन्य)	Nill				
		उद्यमितता, सहायतित, योजनाए आदि	3 लाई / चूरा	3 लाई / चूरा			
16	; ;	सक्रिय बैंक खाता धारकों को संख्या				Ę	530
17	,	ई—बैंकिंग/डिजिटल भु करने वालें खाताधारकों	2	251			

18	निकट कृषि बाजार/क्रय केंद्र/सरकारी केंद्र	क्या ग्राम पंच बाजार /क्रय उपयोग होता	। केंद्र का	यदि नहीं तो बाजार ⁄केंद्र का उपयोग क्यों नहीं किया जाता	उत्पादित फसल (कु०)	बिक्री हुई फसल (कु०)	ग्राम पंचायत से दूरी (यदि ग्राम पंचायत से दूर है) (कि॰मी॰)
		हाँ	नहीं				
	Nill						



	प्रकार / स्तर	उपलब्ध छत का क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मी०)	कुल नामांकित विद्य संख्या	प्रार्थियों की	विगत वर्ष में आउट विद्यार्थि	ं कुल ड्राप यों की संख्या	{स्वास्थ्य	।उट के मुख्य कारण 1 (1),पहुँच / उपलब्धता
								भार्थिक समस्या—(3), (4) उल्लेख करें}
a	प्राथमिक विद्यालय	300 वर्ग मी०	विद्यालय प्रा० वि० , अहमदपुर 60		5		बर	रसात व शीत लहर
b	जू०हाई० स्कूल	कूल 300 वर्ग मी० कम्पोजिट पनापुर कलां 7 105			बर	सात व शीत लहर		
C	हाई० स्कूल	Nill	N	[.A.	I	N.A.		N.A.
d	अन्य संसाथन	Nill	N	.A.	I	N.A.		N.A.
20	शिक्षा (केवल ग्रा	म पंचायत में)						
	कौशल विकास⁄ प्रशिक्षण⁄पुनः व (केवल ग्राम पंचा	गैशल संस्थान	उपलब्ध छत का क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मी०)		न के प्रकार 1 1, निजी 2)	नामांकित व की संख		नामांकित व्यक्तियों व आयु
	N	Vill						



21	राज्य/राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की	उपलब्धता		
	राजमार्ग का नाम	राज्य मार्ग 1,	ग्राम पंचायत से दूरी	सम्पर्क मार्ग की स्थिति
		राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 2		अच्छा (1)
				खराब (2)
				घटिया (3)
				सबसे घटिया (4)
	उन्नाव–हरदोई	01, SH-38	12किलोमीटर सफीपुर	1
	उन्नाव–संडीला	01, S P C- MDR-31	04किलोमीटर रसूलाबाद	1

III. भूमि संसाधनों संबन्धित सूचनाएं/जानकारी

2	2	वन भूमि का विवरण	
	Α	वन का क्षेत्र	45.992 हेक्टेयर
	В	वन विभाग द्वारा अधिसूचित क्षेत्र	Nill
	С	सार्वजनिक उपयोग हेतु उपलब्ध वन क्षेत्र	Nill
	D	कितने क्षेत्र पर अतिक्रमण है?	Nill
	Ε	विगत पांच वर्षों में कोई वन उन्मूलन⁄वन कटाई की गतिविधियां	Nill
	F	अनुमानित वन उन्मूलन⁄वन कटाई का क्षेत्रफल (एकड़)	Nill



2	3	अन्य भूमि का वर्गीकरण				
	Α	ग्राम पंचायत के पास ग्राम सभी की कितनी भूमि उपलब्ध है।		5.839 हेक्टेयर		
	В	कितनी भूमि पर अतिक्रमण है? (एकड़)	1.390 हेक्टेयर			
	С	ग्राम पंचायत में खनन गतिविधियां	हाँ नहीं आधारित क्षेत्रफल			
					Nill	
		खनन के प्रकार	Nill			
		बालू खनन 1, खनिज खनन– (उल्लेख करें) 2,				
		अन्य (उल्लेख करें) 3				
		अतिरिक्त सूचनाएं		Nill		
				Nill		
	<u> </u>					
2	4	जल निकाय क्षेत्र				
		विवरण	हाँ नहीं			
	A	A क्या आप के ग्राम पंचायत में जल निकाय क्षेत्र है?				
	В	ग्राम पंचायत में कुल जल निकाय क्षेत्रों की संख्या		06 तालाब, 01 नह	र, कुल 07	
	С	क्या जल निकाय क्षेत्र में अतिक्रमण है?		\checkmark		

D जल निकाय क्षेत्र में अतिक्रमण कब से है? काफी समय से लगभग 20 वर्ष से E क्या जल निकाय क्षेत्र के आसपास के भूमि पर अतिक्रमण किया गया है?



हाँ



2	5	जल आपूर्ति	
	Α	ग्राम पंचायत में घरों हेतु जल आपूर्ति का मुख्य स्त्रोत क्या है?	
		नहर (1)	03
		वर्षा जल –(2)	
		भूमिगत जल —(3)	
		तालाब ∕ झील −(4)	
		अन्य – (5)	5 निजी बोंरिंग
	В	क्या उपरोक्त जल आपूर्ति के स्त्रोत मौसमी या बारहमासी है?	
	С	घरों में जल आपूर्ति कैसे होती है?	
	_	पाइप जलापूर्ति (1)	
		ग्राम पंचायत में सामान्य संग्रह केन्द्र (2)	
		पनी टंकी (3)	
		महिलाओं ⁄ बच्चों द्वारा दूर से लाया गया (4)	
		हैंण्डपम्प (5)	5
		ऊँचा सतही जलाशय (6)	
		कुंआ (7)	
		अन्य (8), उल्लेखित करें।	
		अगर 4 है, तो कितनी दूर से लाया जा रहा है?	
	D	कितने घरों में जलापूर्ति पाइप से है?	Nill
	E	क्या पानी का बहाव/प्रवाह दर कम, अधिक या संतोषजन है?	Nill
	F	पाइप जलापूर्ति की नियमितता	Nill
		24x7 घंटे (1)	
		काफी नियमित (2)	
		अनियमित (3)	
	G	ग्राम पंचायत में कृषि सिंचाई हेतु जल आपूर्ति का मुख्य स्त्रोत	
		क्या है?	
		नहर (1)	(1) पनापुर कलां
		वर्षा जल (2)	(2) अहमदपुर
		भूमिगत जल — {नलकूप (3 A), कुंआ (3 B)	(3 A) पनापुर कलां
		तालाब ∕ झील (4)	(4) अहमदपुर
		पानी टैंक (5)	
		नदी (6)	
		अन्य (7) क्या उपरोक्त जल आपूर्ति स्त्रोत मौसमी या बारहमासी है?	(07 निजी बोरिंग) बारहमासी
	H		
		क्या जलापूर्ति का बहाव / प्रवाह दर कम / अधिक या संतोषजनक है?	•
	J	अतिरिक्त जानकारी (उदाहरण : क्या घरेलू, कृषि व संबन्धित	संतोषजनक
		गतिविधियों, उद्योग आदि के लिए जल आपूर्ति पर्याप्त है)	
		रुगा तिगत वर्षों में भावता सनी मा सनग से स्वय की सामयान	घटी
		क्या विगत वर्षों में भूजल, नदी या नहर से जल की उपलब्धता बढ़ी∕घटी या सूख गया?	40
		ष्ण/पण पा तूल गयाः	
		क्या सूखे या गर्मी के मौसम में पानी की टंकियों का उपयोग बढ़	Nill
		जाता है?	



IV. जलवायु को धारणा

		तापमान व वर्षा में प्रमुख परिव	वर्तन ⁄ बदलाव		
2	6				
	Α	गर्मी के माह में देखा गया			
	В	गर्मी के तापमान में देखे गए बदलाव (पिछले पांच वर्षों में)		गर्म दिनों में कमी	गर्म दिनों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं
	С	दिनों की संख्या	20 दिन		
	D	अन्य सूचनाएं (गर्मी माह में कोई परिवर्तन)	कभी–कभी बरस	गत	
2	7				
	Α	सर्दी के माह में महसूस किया गया			
	В	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
	С	दिनों की संख्या		20 दिन	
	D	अन्य सूचनाएं (सर्दी माह में कोई परिवर्तन)	कभी–कभी बरस	ात	

2	28				
	Α	मानसून माह में महसूस किया गया			
	В	मानसून ऋतु की वर्षा में कोई परिवर्तन देखा	वर्षा के दिनों में	वर्षा के दिनों में	वर्षा के में कोई
		गया(विगत पांच वर्षों में)	वृद्धि	कमी	परिवर्तन नहीं
	С	दिनों की संख्या		12—15 दिन	
	D	अन्य सूचनाएं (मानसून माह में कोई परिवर्तन)	देर से आता है,	अनियमित रहता है	
2	29				
	Α	क्या गैर मानसून ऋतु की वर्षा में परिवर्तन हुआ	वर्षा के दिनों में	वर्षा के दिनों में	वर्षा के में कोई
		है? (विगत पांच वर्षों में)	वृद्धि	कमी	परिवर्तन नहीं
				$\mathbf{\nabla}$	
	В	ग्रीष्म ऋतु की वर्षा में देखे गये परिवर्तन	वर्षा दिनों में	वर्षा दिनों में कमी	वर्षा के में कोई
			वृद्धि		परिवर्तन नहीं
				$\mathbf{\nabla}$	
	С	दिनों की संख्या		10-12 दिन	
	D	अन्य सूचनाएं / जानकारी	समय से मानसून	न आने से फसल	प्रभावित



3	30	सूखा					
	а	सूखे की घटना	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय		चतुर्थ वर्ष	पंचम
			(2022)	वर्ष	(2020)	(2019)	वर्ष
				(2021)			(2018)
	b	किस माह में सूखा देखा गया					जून
	С	सूखे का प्रबन्धन कैसे किया गया?	घरेलू स्तर पर	र प्रबन्धन		कृषि स्त	र पर
		(सरकारी सहायता, निजी सहायता, कुंए खोदा				प्रबन्ध	ग्रन
		आदि)					
		7				निजी बोर्	
						संख्या	
	d	सूखे की आवृत्तिः सूखे की घटना	वृद्धि		कमी	कई प	गरिवर्तन
		(पिछले पांच वर्षों में)	\checkmark				
	е	अतिरिक्त सूचना कोई पुरानी प्रमुख घटना–1,	Nill				
		स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव –2					
3	31	बाढ़		I		ł	
	а	बाढ़ की घटना	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय	L C	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पंचम
			(2022)	वर्ष	(2020)	(2019)	वर्ष
				(2021)			(2018)
			\checkmark	\checkmark		\checkmark	
	b	किस माह में बाढ़ देखा गया	अगस्त	सितम्ब	र अगस्त	अगस्त	सितम्बर
	С	बाढ़ का प्रबन्धन कैसे किया गया?	घरेलू स्तर पर	र प्रबन्धन		कृषि स्त	र पर
		(सरकारी सहायता, निजी सहायता आदि)				प्रबन्ध	गन
	d	बाढ़ की आवृत्तिः बाढ़ की घटना	वृद्धि		कमी	कोई प	गरिवर्तन
		(पिछले पांच वर्षों में)			\checkmark		
	е	अतिरिक्त सूचना कोई पुरानी प्रमुख घटना–1,	Nill				
		रवास्थ्य पर प्रभाव –2					
_							



3	2	भूस्खलन									
	а	भूस्खलन की घटना	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय व	र्ष	तृतीय			र्ग वर्ष		म वर्ष
		Nill	(2022)	(2021)		(202			019)	(2	018)
								[
	b	किस माह में भूस्खलन देखी गई	Nill								
	C	भूस्खलन का प्रबन्धन कैसे किया गया?	घरेलू स्तर पर	। प्रबन्धन				कि	षे स्तर	। पर प्र	बन्धन
		(सरकारी सहायता, निजी सहायता	n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n								
		आदि)									
		भूस्खलन की आवृत्तिः भूस्खलन की		T	-	कमी	कोई		5 	Nil	
	d		वृद्धि	4		ଦ୍ୟା	ণাহ	чічч	ן דיו	1	
								\checkmark		1	
		(पिछले पांच वर्षों में)						V			
	е	अतिरिक्त सूचना कोई पुरानी प्रमुख	Nil	1							
		घटना—1,									
		स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव –2									
3	3	ओलावृष्टि									
	а	ओलावृष्टि की घटना	प्रथम	वर्ष		द्वितीय	तृतीय	। वर्ष	चतुर्थ व		पंचम
			(202	22)		वर्ष	(20)	20)	(2019	·	वर्ष
						(2021)					(2018)
]					\checkmark		
	b	किस माह में ओलावृष्टि हुई	Ni	11		Nill	Ni	i11	20 म	ार्च	Nill
		रूप्रहम									
	С	ओलावृष्टि का प्रबन्धन कैसे किया गया?	घरेलू स्तर पर	प्रबन्धन			1		कि	र्गे स्तर	पर
		(सरकारी सहायता, निजी सहायता								प्रबन्ध	
		आदि)		कुछ नहीं	करते	है।			ਰੂछ	नहीं	करते
		Singy								है ।	
	-				1		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		
	d	ओलावृष्टि की आवृत्तिः ओलावृष्टि की	वृद्धि	T X		कमी	कोई	परिवत	तन		
		घटना									
		(पिछले पांच वर्षों में)									
3	4	फसलों के कीट⁄बीमारी									
	а	कीट / बीमारी की घटनाक्रम	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय व		तृतीय		चतुर्थ			म वर्ष
			(2022)	(2021)		(202	20)	(20)19)	(2	018)
							J	L			
		किस माह में कीट⁄बीमारी को देखा	मार्च	मार्च		अग	स्त	फर	खरी		नार्च
		गया	अगस्त	अगस्त							
	b	किस प्रकार के टिड्डी/कीट/बीमारी	माहो, झुलसा,	माहो, झुल	सा,	माह	जे,	मा	हो,	Ŧ	ाहो,
		को देखा गया है।	रस्ट,	रस्ट,		झुलसा,			1सा,		लसा,
			तनाछेदक,	तनाछेदव		तनाछे			स्ट,		रस्ट,
			फलछेदक,	फलछेदक,		फलछे			<u>छे</u> दक,		छेदक,
			धान में	में पीलाप	ग्न	धान			छेदक, न में		छिदक, ज्रू जें
			पीलापन			पीला	पन		न में गापन		ान में
			टकान से नता	। जनगीनन्त्र स	गान रे	 ो राजने	<u>ੈ</u> ।	ЧІС	114न	<u> </u>	लापन
	С	कीट / बीमारी का प्रबन्धन कैसे किया	दुकान से दवा	खरादकर फ	494	া ডালন	61				

		गया?					
		(सरकारी सहायता, निजी सहायता					
		आदि)					
	d	कीट / बीमारी की आवृत्तिः	वृद्धि		कमी	कोई परिवर्तन	
		कीट / बीमारी का घटनाक्रम (पिछले					
		पांच वर्षों में)					
	е	अतिरिक्त जानकारी / सूचनाएं	Nill				
					L		
3	5	ग्राम पंचायत में आपदा की तैयारी					
			ग्राम पंचायत स्त			क्या ग्रामीणों तव	
			प्रबन्धन / तैयारी के	रु उपाय उ	पलब्ध है?	पहुँच∕उपलब्ध	ाता है?
		आपदा तैयारी के उपाय	हाँ		नहीं	हाँ	नहीं
		ग्राम आपदा प्रबन्धन योजना					
		ग्राम आपदा प्रबन्धन समिति			\checkmark		
		पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणाली/मौसमी			\checkmark		
		चेंतावनी प्रणाली / कृषि चेतावनी प्रणाली					
		आपातकाल अनाज बैंक					
		अन्य					
3	6	अनाज भण्डार					
			<u> </u>	<u>, </u>			
	а	ग्राम पंचायत के आपातकालीन खाद्य/अनाज बैंव	ह में किस प्रकार का भ	मोजन भण्य	डारित किया ज	जाता है?	
				N 7 * 11			
		अनाज (विवरण दें)		Nill			
		तेल		Nill			
		चीनी		Nill			
		अन्य खाद्य पदार्थ – उल्लेख करें– धान/चावल		Nill			
	b	क्या ग्राम पंचायत में शीतगृह है, अगर है तो उस	की क्षमता क्या है?	Nill			

37 ग्राम पंचायत में मौसम की चेतावनी, पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणाली, कृषि आधारित चेतावनी के लिए उपलब्ध जानकारी के स्त्रोत

 स्थानीय कृषि अधिकारी	Nill
समाचार पत्र / समाचार / रेडियों	हाँ
मोबाइल फोन/एप	Nill





	मौखिक			हाँ		
	कृषि विज्ञान केंन्द्र / कृषि इ	ज्ञान केंन्द्र		Nill		
	पशुपालन विभाग			Nill		
	उद्यान विभाग			Nill		
	अन्य परस्पर जनसंवाद			हॉ		
	कृषि एवं संबधित गरि	तेविधियों पर प्रभाव (वि	गत पांच वर्षों	में)		
88	फसल हानि					
a	घटना का वर्ष	हानि ऋतु/मौसम	फसल का	हानि के कारण रोग,	अनुमानित हानि	परिणाम स्व
		खरीफ (1)		चरम, घटना क्रम–	की मात्रा	आय में हा
				गर्मी, ठण्ड, वर्षा, ओला वृष्टि, मिट्टी आदि	(कुन्तल)) (औसत रूव
		रबी (2)				
		जायद⁄अन्य ऋतु (3)				
	प्रथम वर्ष (2022)	1	धान	जलभराव	400	8,00,000 /
	द्वितीय वर्ष (2021)	2	गेहूँ	गर्मी रोग	200	3,60,000 /
	तृतीय वर्ष (2020)	2	गेहूँ	रोग गर्मी	250	4,20,000 /
	चतुर्थ वर्ष (2019)	1	धान	वर्षा	350	5,60,000 /
	पंचम वर्ष (2018)	2) गेहूँ	रोग गर्मी	280	4,76,000 /
b	क्या आप फसल बीमा के बारे में जानते हैं?	हाँ	नहीं			
		\checkmark				
	अतिरिक्त जानकारी (फसल बीमा के लाभार्थी– बड़े किसान, लघु एवं सीमान्त किसान आदि)	बड़े किसान				
	फसल बीमा लाभार्थी का संतुष्टि स्तर क्या है?	सामान्य				





3	9	फसल पद्धति में बव	लाव				
		सामान्य फसल	खरीफ	रबी		जायद / अ	न्य ऋतु
	а		धान	गेहूँ लाही ⁄ सरसों सरसों			
	b	फसल का नाम	पारम्परिक बोआई का समय	विगत 5वर्षों में बोआई के परिवर्तन हुआ है/देखा है		अभी बोआई समय	का परिवर्तन के कारण
		गेहूँ	अक्टूबर+ नवम्बर	हां		नवम्बर—दिस	म्बर समय पर वर्षा न होना
		सरसों	सितम्बर	अक्टूबर		अक्टूबर	जलभराव के कारण निचलें स्थान पर देर से हुई
		धान	जून	हां		जुलाई	असमय वर्षा
		अन्य सूचना⁄जानकारी (विलुप्त फसल⁄प्रजाति आदि उल्लेख करें)	मूंगफली, शकरकन्द, बाजरा, ज्वार				
4	0	॑ सिंचाई प्रणाली ⁄ प					
	а	उप टप	मान में सिचाई पद्धति का योग फव्वारा सिंचाई (1), क विधि (2),नहर (3) ं आधारित (4) पारम्परिक	वर्तमान में उपयोग किए गए पानी की मात्रा (रुपया⁄एकड़)	पूर्व में सिंग का उपयोग सिंचाई (1) टपक विधि (3)).	पूर्व में उपयोग किए गए पानी की मात्रा (रुपया⁄एकड़)



			(5), अन्य (6) (उल्लेखित करें)			वर्षा आधारित पारम्परिक (5), (6) (उल्लेखित	अन्य			
		गेहूँ	3, 6 निजी बोरिंग	1,800 / —एकड़		3, 6 निजी बो	रेंग	नहर	बोरिंग 1	,500 / -
		धान	3, 6 निजी बोरिंग	1,800 / –एकड़		3, 6 निजी बो	रेंग	नहर	बोरिंग 1	,500 / -
	b	ग्राम पंचायत में	डीजल आधारित	विद्युत आधा	रेत	सौर पम	<u>ч</u>	अ	– गाधारित वि	सिंचाई
	N	सिंचाई हेतु पम्पों की संख्या							विधिर	
			25	Nill		Nill				तालाब
	С	अन्य सूचनाएं ⁄ जानकारी अगर कोई है	Nill							
4		पशुपालन / पश्			1					
		ग्राम पंचायत में प्रच सम्बन्धित गतिविधि	वलित पशुधन और पशुपालन यां श्रेणीः–	2 मत्स्य पालन						
			लन (2), मत्स्य पालन (3), न्धु मक्खी पालन (5), (6),	180 निजी भैंस पालन						
	b	डेयरी पर प्रभाव	पशु हानि गाय (1), भैंस (2), अन्य (3),	पशु हानि की संख्या (प्रत्येक पशु को उल्लेख करें)		के कारण (रोग, दुघर्टना आदि)	हानि का मौसम	T	उत्पादव कोई प देखा ग वृद्धि (1),कर्म परिवर्तन (3)	रिवर्तन -या? ो(2),
		प्रथम वर्ष (2022)	(3) बकरी	50	सर्दी		सर्दी		(2)	
		द्वितीय वर्ष (202 [,]	l) (3) बकरी	110	शीतल	1हर	सर्दी		(2)	
		तृतीय वर्ष (2020		135	बरसा		गर्मी		(2)	
		चतुर्थ वर्ष (2019)		60	शीतल		सर्दी		(2)	
		पंचम वर्ष (2018)		70	शीतल	1हर	सर्दी		(2)	
		अन्य जानकारी / सूचनाएं	Nill							





С	मुर्गी पालन पर	पक्षी हानि	पक्षी हानि की	हानि के कारण	हानि के	उत्पादकता में
	प्रभाव	मुर्गी (1),	संख्या		मौसम	कोई परिवर्तन
		बत्तख (2),	(प्रत्येक पक्षी का		/ ऋतु	पाया गया है?
		अन्य (3),	उल्लेख करें)			वृद्धि (1),
	Nill	01				कमी(2),
						परिवर्तन नहीं
						(3)
	प्रथम वर्ष (2022)	Nill				
	द्वितीय वर्ष (2021)	Nill				
	तृतीय वर्ष (2020)	Nill				
	चतुर्थ वर्ष (2019)	Nill				
	पंचम वर्ष (2018)	Nill				
	अन्य जानकारी /	Nill				
	सूचनाएं					
d	अन्य पशुओं पर	पशु हानि	पशु हानि की	हानि के कारण	हानि की	उत्पादकता में
	प्रभाव	(कृपया निर्दिष्ट करें कि	संख्या		ऋतु	कोई परिवर्तन पाया गया है?
		कौन से हैं)	(प्रत्येक पशु का			वृद्धि (1),
			उल्लेख करें)			कमी(2),
						परिवर्तन नहीं(3)
	प्रथम वर्ष (2022)	Nill				
	द्वितीय वर्ष (2021)	Nill				
	तृतीय वर्ष (2020)	Nill				
	चतुर्थ वर्ष (2019)	Nill				
	पंचम वर्ष (2018)	Nill				
	अन्य जानकारी/	Nill				
	सूचनाएं					

V. कृषि व पशुपालन

12	а	प्रमुख उगाई जाने वाले फ	ञ्सलें व सम्बन्धित सूचनाएं/जानकारी		
			उर्वरक उपयोग	कीटनाशक उपयोग	खरपतवारनाशी
			20		
			20		



	3 위 국생 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	फसल(अनाज, तिलहन, दलह न, उद्यान एव फूल आदि) धान धान धान कया ग्राम पंचायत मे	अध्ये मोसम संदी हाँ	उपज (कु0) 18 14 18 14 16	उवेरक के प्रकार योरिया योरिया प्रतिया पोटाश जलाये का खुल	औसत प्रयुक्त मात्रा (किग्रा0/ एकड्) एकड्) 100किलो ग्रीते एकड् प्रति एकड् DAP प्रति DAP प्रति एकड् वया यह फसल अवशेष पूर्व में अवशेष पूर्व में	बया दिगत पांच कौत वर्षों में उपयोग को किये गये ज्वसि (1) कमी (2) परिवर्तन नही है (3) है (3) 1 पयु अगर नही तो, कब से जलाना आरम्भ किया	कीटनाश कों के प्रयूराडान, कापर आक्सी पयूराडान कराटे, कराटे, (कीटनाश क) प्रति एकड़	औसत म्रयुक्त (किग्रा/ए कड्) प्रति एकड् 200 ml 200 ml वया फसल अ	असित क्या विगत अप्रुक्त पांच वर्षों में नाशीं के प्रयुक्त पांच वर्षों में मात्रा उपयोग पांच वर्षों में मात्रा उपयोग प्रकर्भ तिरुप्र किये गये कीटनाशाकों के प्रकर (किया किये गये की मात्रा में वृद्धि (1) कमी (2) परिवर्तन नहीं है (3) 200 ml 1 24D 250 1 प्रति एकड 200 ml 1 24D 250 1 200 ml 1 24D 250 1 लगी परिवर्तन नहीं है (3) 200 ml 1 24D 250 1 लगी परिवर्तन वहीं है (3) 200 ml 1 24D 250 1 लगी परिवर्तन वहीं है (3) 200 ml 1 24D 250 1 लगी परिवर्तन वहीं है (3) वर्षे भावात्र के प्रति जागरक है?	खरपतवार नार्धी के प्रकार 24D 24D 21 21 21 21	औसत प्रयुक्त मात्रा ⁄ एक ज्रो प्रति प्रकड् एकड् एकड् एकड्	बया विगत पांच वर्षों में उपयोग खिन्ये गये बिन्ये गये बिन्ये गये कृमी (2) गरिवर्तन 1 1 1	
	য ব র	ावशेष ालाये गाते क्षे			क्षेत्रफल (एकड़)		,				;;;			
		Nill		N	Nill	Nill	Nill				Nill			
N	ران ۳	तैविक खे	ोती सम	बन्धित	43 जैविक खेती सम्बन्धित गतिविधियां	यां								

तृतीय पक्ष द्वारा प्रमाणित∕ सत्यापित				
बिकी हेतु बाजार				
प्रति फसल आय (रू0 ⁄ कुन्तल)				
क्षेत्रफल	Nill	Nill	Nill	Nill
फसल	Nill	Nill	Nill	Nill

ŝ	00
	Ż
6	5
Q	

Nil	Nil	Nil	lin	Nil	Nil	45 कृषि वानिकी, सामाजिक वानिकी,	पौध रोपण आच्छादित स्थान योजना अ गतिविधियों के क्षेत्रफल कृषि वानि प्रकार कार्यकम कार्यकम कार्यकम
I	1	1	1	I	Ι	कृषि वानिकी, सामाजिक वानिकी, परती भूमि विकास और अन्य वृक्षारोपण गतिविधियां	योजना अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय मोनोक रोपित आरम्म कृषि वानिकी मिशन (1), लचर प्रजातियां दिनांक समन्वित वाटरशेड प्रबन्धन (1), कार्यक्रम (2),वर्षा आधारित मिश्रित क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम (3), मनरेगा प्रजाति (4),वृक्षारोपण जन आन्दो (2)
I	I	I	1	I	I	वृक्षारोपण गति	 सफलता कृषि वानिकी पिछले 10 वर्षों प (प्रतिशत) गतिविधियों में पहुंच/ (प्रतिशत) गतिविधियों में पहुंच/ ले लोगों की परिवर्तन, वृद्धि पहुंच/ (1), कमी (2), अवसर केर्ड परिवर्तन
I	1		1	1	Ι	वेधियां	भी पिछले 10 वर्षों परिवर्तन के कारण– में पहुंच/ लाभ में वृद्धि (1), क अवसर में प्रजाति सम्बन्धित (2), परिवर्तन, वृद्धि वन उन्मूलन (3) अन्य (1), कमी (2), (4)– उल्लेख करें कोई परिवर्तन (4)– उल्लेख करें



		पशुआहार, खुले में चराई आदि)	
गाय (देशी नस्ल)	45	पोषण पूरक⁄खुले में चराई	4,700 ∕ − प्रतिमाह
गाय (संकर नस्ल)	05	पशुआहार	6,000.00 / — प्रतिमाह
भैंस (देशी नस्ल)	475	पशुआहार	10,500 / - प्रतिमाह
भैंस (संकर नस्ल)	06	पशुआहार	12,000.00 / — प्रतिमाह
बकरी	200	खुले में चराई	6,800 / - प्रतिमाह
सुअर	35 पनापुर	खुले में चराई	8,000 / — प्रतिमाह
मुर्गी			Ι
मत्स्य	Nill		
अन्य			



			1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	<u> વ</u> ુષ્ટ નहા		अन्य, (कृपया <u>र रोख करें</u>)	उल्लख कर)	
ਵੈੰਘਫੁਧੀਟ੍ਰਧ			गन्ध		□ Nill			
			बालू⁄ कीचड़		□ □ Nill	सौर शुद्धीकरण		
(पेयजल या हैण्ड पाइप जल से आपूर्ति परिवार)		सामान्य	मटमेला		20 ह ेण्डV	आयोडीन / कि के	ाफटकरा मिलाकर	
(पेयजल या है आपूर्ति	अनुपयुक्त	नमकीन	गन्दा			जल शोधक		
त्ता	उपयुक्त	तीक्ष्ण	नमकीन		ll!N	उबालकर		
जल की गुणवत्ता	आपूर्ति किये जाने वाले पानी की गुणवत्ता कैसी है?	जल का स्वाद कैसा लगता है?	आपूर्ति होने वाले उनने से साम भून	जल न सानान्यत. दूषित पदार्थ क्या है?		जल को शुद्व करने के निम्म आप निक्स	क ालए आप ाकस विधि का प्रयोग करते हैं?	
47	ט	q	 С			σ		



		अन्य	(उल्लेखित करें)	ऐसे ही फेंका	जाता है,	उपचार नहीं	करते हैं।
		जलाना					
		अपशिष्ट					
		वर्मी कम्पोरंट अपशिष्ट					
]	कम्पोटिंग					
]	पुनःचकमण					
पंचायत क्षेत्र में सामान्य कूड़ेदान रखे गये हैं? क्या आप कचरे को	सूखे और गीले कचरे की श्रेणी में बांटते हैं?	आप गृह स्तर पर	कचरे का उपचार कैसे करते हैं?				
4		00					

49	खुले में शौच मुक्त रिथाति			
ŋ	<u>क्या आपका गांव खुले में शौच मुक्त घोषित है?</u>	ل ک ق		
q	स्वयं के शौचालय वाले परिवारों की संख्या	☑162		
C	सामुदायिक शौचालय⁄इज्जत घर की संख्या	🗹 २०परिवार		प्रमुख रथान 1 पनापुर कला
q	क्या शौचालय का उपयोग किया जा रहा है?	हां आंशिक उपयोग है।	गेग है।	



51	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल की सु	वेधा		
	स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र की उपलब्धता	हाँ	नहीं	उपलब्ध छत का क्षेत्रफल (वर्गमीटर)
а	प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र			
b	सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र			
С	उप स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र			
d	आंगनवाड़ी			280 वर्गफिट
е	आशा			
f	स्वाथ्य कैम्प/मेला			
g	डिजीटल स्वास्थ्य देखभाल			
			•	

52	रोग / बीमारी								
	विगत वर्ष निम्नवत् बीमारी/रोग से कितने	प्रभावित कुल	प्रभावित आयु	समूह		सामान्य उपच	गर का विव	ञ्ल्प	
	लोग प्रभावित हुंए हैं?	व्यक्तियों की संख्या	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)
а	वेक्टर—जनित रोग (मलेरिया , डेंगू, चिकेनगुनिया आदि)	42 (मलेरिया)	23	15	04	आशा पैरामेडिकल डाक्टर			मवई पीएचसी मियांगंज सीएचसी
b	जल–जनित रोग (हैजा / डायरिया / टाईफाईड / हैपेटाइटिस आदि)	109 (डायरिया)	67	32	10	उपरोक्त			मवई पीएचसी मियांगंज सीएचसी
с	श्वास सम्बन्धी रोग जो वायु प्रदूषण से होते हैं (इनडोर एण्ड आउटडोर)	36	12	05	19				मवई पीएचसी मियांगंज सीएचसी
d	कुपोषण	5	5	0	0	आंगंनवाड़ी ⁄ आशा			मवई पीएचसी मियांगंज सीएचसी



VII. उर्जा

53		
а	आपके ग्राम पंचायत में कुल कितने घर विद्युतकृत हैं	450
b	ग्राम पंचायत में निम्नलिखित अनुमानित विद्युत उपकरणों की संख्या	135
	ए०सी०	Nill
	एयर कुलर	85
	रेफ्रिजेटर / फ्रीज	50

54	विद्युत कटौती की आवृत्ति	
а	दिन में कुछ बार	
	दिन में एक बार	
	विद्युत कटौती नही	
b	प्रतिदिन कितने घण्टे गुल रहती है?	6—7
	यदि प्रतिदिन नहीं तो सप्ताह में कितने घण्टे बिजली गुल होती है?	Nill

55	वोल्टेज अस्थिरता / उतार–च	ढ़ाव की आवृत्ति क्या है?
	दिन में कुछ बार	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$
	दिन में एक बार	
	अस्थिरता/उतार–चढ़ाव नहीं	

56	पावर बैकअप का मतलब विद्युत कटौती के	संख्या
	दौरान उपयोग	
	डीजल चलित जेनरेटर	—
	सौर उर्जा	25
	इमरजेंसी लाइट	04
	इन्टवटर्स	20
	अन्य साधन (उल्लेख करें)	Nill

57 नवीकरणीय / अक्षय ऊर्जा के स्रोत





а	क्या गांव में निम्नलिखित में से कोई स्थापना है?	इंस्टालेशन (स्थापना) की संख्या	कुल स्थापित क्षमता (किलोवाट)
	घर की छतों पर सौर उर्जा स्थापना	44	100-100 KW
	विद्यालय की छत पर सौर उर्जा स्थापना	Nill	
	चिकित्सालय की छत पर सौर उर्जा स्थापना	Nill	
	ग्राम पंचायत भवन पर सौर उर्जा स्थापना	01	1,200 KW
	अन्य सौर उर्जा स्थापना	Nill	Nill
	सौर स्ट्रीट लाईट	01	100 KW देव
			स्थान पर
	बायोगैस	Nill	Nill
	विकेन्द्रित नवीनीकरण उर्जा/मिनी ग्रीड	Nill	Nill
b	क्या आप सौर उर्जा स्थापना के लिए उपलब्ध अनुदान के बारे में जानते हैं (कुछ योजनाओं ⁄ कार्यक्रमों का उल्लेख करें)	Nill	Nill

58	भोजन बनाने हेतु प्रयुक्त ईधन	परिवारों की संख्या	प्रति परिवार प्रयुक्त औसत मात्रा (किग्रा ⁄ महीना)
	पारम्परिक जलौनी (उपले/जलौनी लकड़ी)	538	
	बायोगैस	Nill	200
	एलपीजी गैस	205	१४कि.ग्रा.
	विद्युत	08हीटर	लगभग 500यूनिट
	सौर उर्जा	Nil	
	अन्य (कोयला, मिट्टी का तेल, चारकोल आदि)		Nill

59	वाहन की संख्या			
	वाहन के प्रकार	ग्राम पंचायत में वाहन संख्या (अनुमानित)	प्रयुक्त ईधन के प्रकार	तय की गई औसत दूरी (किमी प्रतिदिन)
а	जीप / बोलेरो	30	डीजल	60 किमी
b	कार	12	डीजल एवं पेट्रोल	25 किमी
С	दो पहिया वाहन	250	पेट्रोल	50 किमी
d	विद्युत चालित वाहन	Nill	Nill	Nill
е	आटो	2	डीजल	70 किमी
f	ई–रिक्शा	5	इले0	40 किमी
g	अन्य	Nill	Nill	Nill



60	कृषि यंत्र	ग्राम पंचायत में कृषि यंत्रों ⁄ मशीनों की सख्या	प्रयुक्त ईधन के प्रकार	तय की गई औसत दूरी (किमी प्रतिदिन)
а	टैक्ट्रर	07	डीजल	25किमी
b	कम्बाईन हारवेस्टर	Nill	Nill	Nill
С	अन्य (कृपया उल्लेख करें)	Nill		

61 ग्राम पंचायत में अवस्थित पेट्रोल पम्प (अगर कोई है)

ईधन के	प्रतिदिन की बिकी	पम्प से आपूर्ति वाले गांव की							
प्रकार		संख्या	टैक्ट्रर कृषि जीप कार दो आटो ई–रिक्शा अन्य यंत्र पहिया बाहन						
a Nill	Nill								
o Nill	Nill								

62	औद्योगिक इव	নাई		
	उद्योग के प्रकार	संख्या	उर्जा के स्रोतः ग्रिड विद्युत (1), डीजल जेनरेटर (2), नवीनीकरण∕अक्षय उर्जा (3)	उर्जा की खपत प्रति माह विद्युत का उपयोग (किलोवाट) ईधन उपयोग (लीटर प्रतिदिन)
	Nil			
	Nil			

Annexure III: HRVCA Report



क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पनापुर कलां / अहमदपुर की कार्य योजना



ग्राम पंचायत पनापुर कलां विकासखण्ड मियांगंज जनपद उन्नाव

2023-24

Draft



पृष्ठभूमि इतिहास

गांव की 70 वर्ष बुजुर्ग ने बताया कि इस गांव को पन्नालाल जमींदार ने बसाया था, जो चन्देल वंश से थे। यहाँ तक उनकी जमीदारी थी, जिनका कोठार बीच गांव में था। जहाँ उनके कारिंदे रुकते थे और लगान आदि वसूल करते थे। वर्तमान में उस परिवार का कोई सदस्य नहीं है।

अहमदपुर में एक पुराना कोठार था। जहाँ एक 70 वर्षीय महिला राजकुमारी द्वारा बताया गया कि मेरे पति जंगबहादुर सिंह थे, जो दो भाई थे। जिनके नाम क्रमशः जंग बहादुर सिंह व भारत सिंह थे। जंग बहादुर के तीन पुत्र हुए। जिनके नाम हरिश्चन्द्र, फूलचन्द्र व रामदुलारे था। रामदुलारे मानसिक विक्षिप्त थे। हरिश्चन्द्र की शादी नहीं हुई थी, रामदुलारे की भी विकलांगता के कारण शादी नहीं हुई थी।

फूलचन्द्र बहुत ही भगवान भक्त थे, जो हनुमान जी के उपासक थे। उनका ब्याह राजकुमारी सिंह के साथ हुआ। जिनके कोई सन्तान नहीं हुई। राजकुमारी ने अपनी बहन को अपनी देखभाल हेतु अहमदपुर में बसा लिया। राजकुमारी सिंह आज भी जीवित हैं। वे बहुत ही शिक्षित हैं। फूलचन्द्र के अनुसार बियाबांन जंगल में हनुमान जी की कृपा से नगरी बस गयी।



ग्राम पंचायत पनापुर कलां

विकासखण्ड मियांगंज जनपद उन्नाव

मानव संसाधन							
राजस्व गांव– 2	1 पनापुर कलां						
	2 अहमदपुर						
ग्राम प्रधानः—	गुड्डू राठौर, मो०नं०– 9305555038						
ग्राम पंचायत सचिवः–	वेद प्रकाश वर्मा, मो०नं०— 945849309						
पंचायत मित्रः–	बबलू , मो०नं०– 9454088279						
पंचायत मित्र सहा०ः–	विवेक कुमार, मो०नं०– 7071314718						
लेखपालः–	रघुराज पाल, मो०नं०— 9445110809						
प्रधानाध्यापकः– पनापुर कलां	धर्मवीर प्रताप सिंह, मो०नं०— 9450770782						
प्रधानाध्यापकः– अहमदपुर–	सुनील कुमार, मो०नं०— 6306063900						
आंगनवाड़ी– पनापुर	सरयूदेवी, मो०नं०— 9918975744						
आंगनवाड़ी– अहमदपुर	प्रकाशनी देवी, मो०नं०— 7607176700						
आशा	1मंजू देवी, पनापुर, मो०नं०— 9219494314						
	2 मंजू देवी, अहमदपुर, मो०नं०– 78397516						
समूह सखी– बैंक सखी	ओम श्री मो०नं०— 8887787877						



खतरा, जोखिम, नाजुकता एवं क्षमता विष्लेषण

जलवायु परिवर्तनशीलता– प्रवृति/परिवर्तन/ मुख्य चुनौती एवं तनाव

ग्राम पंचायत पनापुर कलां में सभी मौसम जाड़ा, गर्मी व बरसात का प्रभाव रहता है। 15–20 वर्ष पहले साल– अक्टूबर नवम्बर दिसम्बर व जनवरी तथा पूरी फरवरी तक अच्छा जाड़ा (सर्दी) होता था। किन्तु अब जलवायु परिवर्तन होने के कारण नवम्बर से आधी फरवरी तक ही जाड़ा होता है। पहले बरसात जून के दूसरे सप्ताह से शुरुआत होती थी। अब उसका कोई समय नहीं है, कभी जुलाई या अगस्त नवम्बर तक होती है। वह भी कम होती है, गर्मी 20–25 फरवरी से जून तक रहती है। इन सभी चक्रानुक्रम से फसल चक्र, उत्पाद एवं जीवन भी प्रभावित होता जा रहा है।

जोखिम

फसल उत्पादों में कमी तथा मेहनत व लागत ज्यादा करनी पड़ती है। सिंचाई संसाधन भी ज्यादा जुटाने पड़ते है। अच्छी पैदावार करने हेतु संसाधनों पर अधिक व्यय करने के बाद भी फसल के खराब होने की संभावना बनी रहती है।

नाजुकता

मौसम परिवर्तन के कारण जलस्तर में कमीं, सिंचाई हेतु निजी ट्यूबेल (निजी बोरिंग) में वाटरलेवल कम होता जा रहा है। प्राकृतिक संसाधनों में नहर व तालाब है। परन्तु नहर में समय से पानी नहीं आता है। बरसात न होने / बहुत कम बरसात होने के कारण तालाबों में जल संभरण भी नहीं हो पाता है, जिससे कृषि फसलें प्रभावित होती हैं।

क्षमता विश्लेषण

प्रायः सभी लोगों के पास सिंचाई के पर्याप्त संसाधन नहीं हैं। जिससे ज्यादातर कृषि उपज प्रभावित होती है, जो आजीविका का मुख्य स्त्रोत है। जलवायु परिवर्तन एक आपदा, खतरा, जोखिम में अपेक्षित सूचनाओं को ग्रामीण लोक आधारित मूल्याकंन किया गया।

गांव को प्रभावित करने वाली आपदाओं की पहचान एवं प्राथमीकरण

समुदाय के साथ आपदाओं के विषय में विस्तार से विचार विमर्श किया गया, जिन आपदाओं का प्रभाव सामुदायिक संसाधनों पर पड़ा है। यह प्रभाव दैनिक दिनचर्या मानव, पशु, आजीविका, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, पेयजल, साफ–सफाई, पशु, चारा, सड़क/सम्पर्क मार्ग आदि प्रभावित होते हैं। तुलनात्मक रैंइकिंग को देखते हुए प्राथमिकीकरण किया गया। जिसमें सूखा एवं जल भराव से आजीविका, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य आदि से जोखिम की संभावना बढ़ जाती है।





आपदा का इतिहास एवं हानियाँ

समुदाय के साथ आपदाओं की चर्चा, विचार विमर्श गाँव की बैठकों व जनसंपर्क के दौरान किया गया, जिनका प्रभाव, संसाधनों पर पड़ा है। जलभराव की समस्या का अहमदपुर गाँव में ज्यादा प्रभाव है। यहाँ पर 114.580 हेक्टर कुल जमीन है, परन्तु 18.675 में जल भराव बना रहता है। वहीं गांव में 7. 426 बंजर / ऊसर भूमि है। जल भराव से स्वास्थ्य भी प्रभावित होता है। तथा जल जनित बीमारियों का प्रभाव शिशुओं व अपवचिंत समुदाय पर ज्यादा पड़ता है तथा मच्छरों के प्रकोप से मलेरिया व डेंगू की सम्भावनाएं बढ़ जाती है।

<u>सुझाव</u>

गाँव से जल निकासी की व्यवस्था नहीं होने के कारण जल भराव की स्थिति बनी रहती है। उपस्थित समुदाय के लोगों ने कहा कि गांव अहमदपुर में 8 मी० लम्बाई की एक पुलिया हेतु 3 हयूम पाइप की आवश्यकता है, तथा नालों का सिल्ट निकालना भी जरूरी होगा। जिससे जलभराव से छुटकारा मिल सकता है। इससे कृषि उपज बढ़ जायेगी तथा जल भराव की आपदा से निजात मिलेगी तथा जल जनित बीमारियों में कमी आयेगी।

आपदा का नाम	जन०	फर०	मार्च	अप्रेल	मई	जून	जुलाई	अग०	सित०	अक्टू०	नव०	दिस०
जलभराव												
सूखा												
लू												
शीतलहर												
आंधी—तूफान												
ओला–वृष्टि												

आपदा मानचित्रः–

गाँव अहमदपुर में जल भराव एक प्रमुख विशेष आपदा है, जो अहमदपुर में लगभग 8 महीनें तक रहता है। इसके अलावा निकटस्थ दूसरे 25 गांव में अहमदपुर, ताजपुर, शिवसिंहखेड़ा, शिरसकन्हर, सिरसचेरी, जमलापुर, दुर्गाखेड़ा, सिद्धनाथ, नई बस्ती आदि गाँव को भी प्रभावित करती है, जिससे कृषि कार्य एवं मजदूरी पूरी तरह प्रभावित रहती है। माह मई—जून में अत्यधिक गर्मी का सामना करना पड़ता है। सामान्यतः जून—जुलाई में वर्षा न होने के कारण सूखा पड़ने की स्थिति पिछले कई वर्षों से बनी रहती है। दूरगामी प्रभाव की बात करें तो सिंचाई, पेयजल, खाद्यान्न, आजीविका, कृषि, उत्पाद एवं पशुपालन के चारे का संकट पूरे वर्ष झेलना पड़ता है।



जलवायु परिवर्तन जनित आपदा/खतरों का मानचित्रण एवं आंकलनः-

उपरोक्त आपदाओं के आधार पर होने वाले नुकसान, संभावित जोखिम समुदाय एवं संसाधनों पर पड़ने वाले अनुमानित प्रभाव की विस्तृत जानकारी सभी वर्गों की महिला, पुरुष, दलित, पिछड़े एवं अपवंचित समुदाय की सक्रिय भागीदारी से प्राप्त किये गये। आपदाओं का ग्राम पंचायत पनापुर कलां व अहमदपुर के पर्यावरण, बुनियादी आधारभूत ढांचे के साथ—साथ आजीविका एवं स्वास्थ्य आदि पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। जल जमाव एवं सूखा आदि आपदाओं के जरिए ग्राम पंचायत के समुदाय की विभिन्न प्रकार से जोखिम की संभावना बढ़ रही हैं। गांव वालों का कहना है कि जोखिम की समस्या से प्रतिवर्ष तरह तरह से नुकसान सहना पड़ रहा है।

क्रम	आसन्न	संभावित		संभावित जोरि	बम प्रभावित क्षेत्र	
	∕ आपदा खतरें	जोखिम क्षेत्र	जोखिम	आबादी	घर	संसाधन
1		पेयजल	पेयजल का दूषित होना, जलजनित बीमारियों का जोखिम	अहमदपुर	38	38उथले निजी हैण्डपंपों का जलस्तर दूषित होना
		स्वच्छता	ठोस अपशिष्ट बहकर फैल जाना	पूरा गांव	522 घर	सड़क, खडन्जा, इन्टरलॉकिंग
	जल जमाव	स्वास्थ्य	जलजनित बीमारियों (टाइफाइड, डायरिया, दस्त आदि) का होना	पूरा गांव	522 घर	162 लोग प्रभावित हुए, जिन्हे स्थानीय आधार पर उपचार कराया गया।
			आवागमन बाधित होने से विद्यालय में बच्चों की उपस्थिति कम होना।	पूरा गांव	522 घर	सड़क, विद्यालय भवन एवं परिसर में सीपेज होना
		सुरक्षा	वृद्वजन, बच्चें, विकलांग, महिलाओं के गिर जाना, घायल हो जाना	पूरा गांव	200 वृद्ध,180 बच्चे, 22गर्भवती महिलाएं 14 विकलांगजन	सड़क टूट जाना, आवागमन बाधित
		कृषि	खरीफ की फसल का नुकसान, धान की नर्सरी का नुकसान, रबी की फसल की बोआई में विलम्ब, बीमारियों, कीट का प्रकोप	1540	300 खेतिहर घर	पूरे अहमदपुर गांव में जलमग्न
		उद्यान ∕ फल सब्जी उत्पादन	पेड़–पौधे एवं सब्जी फसल खराब हो जाना।	208	38	1,200 पेड—पोधें 30—35 एकड़ सब्जी
		पशुपालन	पशु उत्पाद का कम होना बीमारी आदि का प्रकोप	430	80 घर	गाय, भैंस व बकरी पालन



		आजीविका	स्थानीय स्तर पर मजदूरी न मिलना	435 जॉबकार्ड धारक	435 घर	_
		जल निकाय	जलनिकायों में गंदा पानी भरना	पूरा गांव	440 घर	6 एकड़ जलनिकायों में गंदा पानी भरना
		खुले क्षेत्र	खुले में खरपतवार, घासपात की अधिकता कीट—पतंगों का प्रकोप	190	36	22 एकड़ खुले में खरपतवार, घासपात की अधिकता
2	सूखा	पेयजल	जलस्तर का नीचे जाना पेयजल की कमी, संकट	345	68	8 इडिंयामार्का हैंण्डपाइप एवं 36 सामान्य घरेलू नलों का जलस्तर नीचें चले जाना
		कृषि	उपज का प्रभावित होना	1710	338	130 हेक्टेयर खेती
		उद्यान / फ ल सब्जी उत्पादन	सिचाई लागत व समय अधिक	47	08	1,200 पेंड़ पौधे, सब्जी आदि
		पशुपालन	जानवरों को चारा का संकट, तापमान बढ़ने से विभिन्न प्रकार की बीमारियों का होना, उत्पादन कम होना	गाय, भैंस, बकरी पालकों को पेयजल सकंट	60 घर	चारागाह
3	लू	स्वास्थ्य	मानव एवं पशुओं को लू लगना, स्वास्थ्य खराब होना, टीकाकरण ने बाधा	310	216 बुजुर्ग एवं 96 बच्चे	स्वास्थ्य सेवाए आदि बाधित होना, पेयजल संकट, जानवरों का चारा का सूख जाना
		शिक्षा	बच्चों का स्वास्थ्य प्रभावित	160	96	शिक्षा बाधित
4		स्वास्थ्य	मानव एवं जानवरों को ठण्ड लगना	22 बुजुर्ग एवं 180 बच्चे	34	शीत लहर के प्रकोप से मानव स्वास्थ्य हानि
	शीत लहर	कृषि	शीतलहर से फसलों को नुकसान	224	38	खेत
	vie v	पशुपालन	पशुओं की क्षति एवं खेतों में फसल का नुकसान	438	80 पशुपालक घर	110 बकरी



आजीविका के संसाधनों पर आपदा का प्रभावः-

इस ग्राम सभा पनापुर कलां एवं मजरा अहमदपुर में आजीविका का मुख्य साधन कृषि, कृषिगत मजदूरी एवं पशुपालन ही हैं। जलभराव के दौरान आजीविका के लिए लोग राज्य एवं देश के प्रमुख शहरों कानपुर, सूरत, अहमदाबाद, दिल्ली, गुड़गांव, नोएडा, आदि में 6–7 महीने के लियें पलायन करते हैं।

<u>नाजुकता विश्लेषणः–</u>

आपदाओं का बार बार सामना करने से प्रभावित समुदाय सामाजिक, आर्थिक व मानसिक रूप से कमजोर हो रहा है। ग्राम पंचायत में समुदाय आधारित नाजुकता जानना अति आवश्यक, इसके लिए वरिष्ठ नागरिकों, आशा, आंगनवाड़ी, लेखपाल, पंचायत सचिव, ग्राम पंचायत सदस्यों, किशोरियों, युवकों सहित महिलाओं की मदद से वर्ण जाति के सभी वर्ग के लोगों से ग्राम पंचायत प्रभावित होने से नाजुकता का जमीनी स्तर पर सूक्ष्म अध्ययन कर जानकारियाँ प्राप्त की गयी।

जलभरावः–

ग्रा० पं० पनापुर कलां एवं मजरा अहमदपुर में सूखा एवं जल भराव मुख्य समस्या है। पनापुर कलां में गांव के बीच में ढाई एकड़ (01 हैक्टर) का लाला तालाब है, जिसमें पानी भरने एवं निकास न होने के कारण जलकुम्भी खरपतवार के सड़ने आदि से समुदाय को बीमारियों का सामना करना पड़ता है तथा इसी तालाब में गाँव के 16 घरों का प्रदूषित जल भी इकट्ठा होता है। तालाब गाद से पटा हुआ है। गाँव पनापुर के मजरा अहमदपुर में 18.675 हैक्टर तालाब जो गांव से लगा हुआ है, जो गाद एवं जलकुम्भी से पटा पड़ा है, जिसका पट्टा रामबरन के नाम है, जो कभी भी सफाई आदि नहीं कराते हैं, केवल जो मछली उत्पादन तालाब से प्राप्त करते हैं। उनसे गांव के लोग परेशान रहते हैं। जिनका पट्टा तालाब का है, वह बाहर के रहने वाले लगभग 5 किमी दूर सवलगढ़ी के रहने वाले कहा जाता है कि वह काफी दबंग भी है और गाँव की आजीविका और स्थानीय परेशानियों से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं रखते हैं।





अहमदपुर गाँव में तीन तालाब बरसात के दौरान एक में मिल जाते हैं, जो एक झील में परिवर्तित हो जाता है, जिससे पानी का समुचित निकास न होने के कारण फसल हानि, धन हानि, पशुहानि व आजीविका का संकट होना स्वाभाविक व सुनिश्चित हो जाता है। इस जल भराव से अहमदपुर के साथ ताजपुर, शिवसिंहखेड़ा, सिरस कनहर, सिरशचेरी, जमलापुर, दुर्गाखेड़ा, सिद्धनाथ, एवं नई बस्ती आदि ग्राम प्रभावित होतें हैं। इस जल भराव से लगभग 4,000 एकड़ कृषि योग्य भूमि प्रभावित होती है।

- जलभराव से घर की दीवारों में सीलन लगातार रहती है। घरों की दीवारें, फर्श आदि चटक जाती है।
- तालाब में जलभराव के कारण जलकुम्भी, खर–पतवार एवं अन्य गंदगी से गांव में पेंचिस, टाइफाइड, डायरिया, डेंगू, मलेरिया जैसी गंभीर जल जनित बीमारियों से प्रभावित होने की बनी रहती है।
- अहमदपुर गांव मुख्य सम्पर्क सड़क सफीपुर –मियागंज से 800 मीटर की दूरी पर है। बरसात के दिनों में पानी सड़क पर गांव तक भर जाता है तथा पूरा क्षेत्र औसतन तीन महीनें (जुलाई–सित०) जलमग्न बना रहता है।
- आउटफाल ड्रेन से गांव का पानी तालाब की तरफ जाना होता है, परन्तु आउटफाल ड्रेन में गांव के लोगों द्वारा कूड़ा डालकर बाधित कर दिया जाता है। जिसकी सफाई समय से नहीं हो पाती है।
- 5. सफीपुर से मियांगंज सम्पर्क मार्ग से अहमदपुर का डामर रोड है। परन्तु वर्षा मानसून आने एवं बरसात के समय जल भराव के कारण अहमदपुर जाने वाले मार्ग के ऊपर से पानी बहने लगता है। जिससे रोड क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाती है। सड़क डेढ़ फिट ऊँची कराने की आवश्यकता है।

<u>सूखाः–</u>

समुदाय के साथ गहन चर्चा में निष्कर्ष निकला कि गांव में गर्मी के मौसम में जल्दी गर्मी शुरू हो जाती है। जिसका धान एवं गेहू की फसल पर क्रमशः (जून—जुलाई) तथा रबी की फसल (20 फरवरी से मार्च—अप्रेल तक) फसलें प्रभावित होती है और जिस कारण सिंचाई के संसाधन होने के बावजूद लागत अधिक और उत्पादन मेहनत के अनुसार नहीं मिल पाता है, जिससे काफी निराशा रहती है।



कारण

- कुओं का विलुप्त होना।
- मौसमीं बरसात में कमी।
- समय से बरसात नहीं होना।
- खेतों की मेंड़बन्दी न होने से खेत की उर्वरकता बरसात में बह जाती है तथा खेत की नमी जल्दी विलुप्त हो जाती है।
- नहरों में समय से पानी न आना।
- निजी संसाधनों की कमी।
- -सिंचाई के संसाधनों की कमी।
- -डीजल आदि ईधन की दरों में निरन्तर बढ़ोतरी।
- वृक्षारोपण की कमी।
- वाटर लेबल का निरंतर नीचे गिरना।
- -उत्पादन मूल्य में निरन्तर गिरावट।

खेंतों में केवल रासायनिक खादों का प्रयोग

रासायनिक उर्वरक, खरपतवार नाशक, फंफूदी नाशक एवं अन्य रासायनिक कीट नाशक दवाओं का अनियंत्रित तरीके से खेती में प्रयोग करने से खाद्य उत्पादकता पर दुष्प्रभाव बढ़ता जा रहा है। प्रभावः—

– पेयजल प्रभावित हुआ

 – रबी व खरीफ की फसल की ज्यादाबार सिचाईं करना तथा कृषि उत्पाद में लागत अधिक होने से लाभ का कम प्राप्त होना।

– फसल उत्पादन में लगातार कमी होना।

 – रासायनिक उर्वरकों के गैर सामजस्य पूर्ण इस्तेमाल से मिट्टी की उर्वरा शक्ति कम हो जाती है, जिससे खेत व उससे उत्पादित खाद्य पदार्थ का प्रदूषित होना।

– घरेलू जानवरों को चारें का संकट बढ़ना।

लू

सूखें के समय गर्म हवाएं तेज होने से लू की संभावना बढ़ती है। जिससे जायद की मौसमी फसल के साथ–साथ आम की फसल भी प्रभावित हो जाती है। जिससे आम का उत्पादन कम हो जाता है। लू से समुदाय का स्वास्थ्य प्रभावित होने लगता है। जिसमें बच्चें, बुजुर्ग ज्यादा प्रभावित होते हैं। प्रभाव

समुदाय के लोगों ने बताया कि यहाँ लू काफी समय से बहुत कम अवधि अर्थात 15 मई से 31 मई तक ही चलती है।

शीतलहर

शीतलहर की यह समस्या सर्दी के मौसम में दिसम्बर– जनवरी तक बनी रहती है। परन्तु 15 दिसम्बर एवं 20 जनवरी तक विकराल रूप धारण करती है। जिससे पशुपालन, बच्चे, बुजुर्गो एवं सामान्य जनमानस काफी प्रभावित होता है। विभिन्न प्रकार की बीमारियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। खास कर सर्दी जुक़ाम, कोल्ड डायरिया, हडि्डयों–जोड़ों में दर्द आदि। पशुधन में मृत्युदर बढ़ जाती है खासकर (मुर्गी, बकरी, आदि)। सांस सम्बन्धी बीमारियों में वृद्धि से कार्य को करने की क्षमता कम हो जाती नियमित काम से कारण आलस्य बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ जाता है। फसलें प्रभावित होती है, जिससे झुलसा, माहूं आदि



प्रकार के रोगों की संभावना बढ़ जाती है। जिससे सब्जी व तिलहन की फसलों पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है, उत्पादन में कमी हो जाती है।



- 1. गांव में आपसी व्यवहारिक तालमेल का अभाव।
- 2. पशुपालन नुकसान प्रबन्धन हेतु पशुधन बीमा की जानकारी का अभाव।
- गाँव में सरकारी / ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा दी जा रही सुविधाओ, परिसम्पत्तियों का दुरुप्रयोग उसकी देखभाल स्थानीय आधार पर न करना।
- 4. गांव में जल निकासी प्रबन्धन तंत्र का बाधित रहना।
- 5. गांव के लोगों द्वारा जैविक एवं गोबर की खाद का अवैज्ञानिक तरीके से इस्तेमाल करना।
- गांव में सड़क / रास्तों के किनारों पर गोबर-कूड़ा डालना तथा कचरा-प्रबन्धन की कमी।
- 7. वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा स्त्रोतों की व्यापकता की आवश्यकता।
- 8. रासायनिक उर्वरकों, कीटनाशकों खरपतवारनाशकों का अन्धाधुंध प्रयोग।
- गाँव में पशुपालन की प्रचुरता के बावजूद गोबर / जैविक खाद का कोई बेहतर उपयोग न करना तथा रास्तों व सड़क किनारे ढेर लगाना।
- 10. शौचालयों के प्रयोग का अनियमितीकरण।
- 11. पेयजल / हैण्डपाइप में आयरन की मानक से अधिक मात्रा का होना जिससे बीमारियों की बहुलता (लीवर व हड्डी जोड़ों में दर्द) आदि।

<u>क्षमता विश्लेषण</u>





आपदाओं के संदर्भ में गांव को क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट बनानें की दृष्टि का ध्यान में रखते हुए गांव एवं समुदाय कितना सक्षम है, इसके संदर्भ में वार्ता कर क्षमता का आकलन किया गया। जलवायु परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न होने वाले आपदाओं एवं खतरों की जानकारी आपस में लोगों को देने से लोग समुदाय संवेदित होता हैं। ग्रामीणों में जानकारी का बड़ा अभाव महसूस किया गया है। आजकल लोगों में परस्पर संवाद का अभाव रहता है। जानकारी का बड़ा अभाव महसूस किया गया है। आजकल लोगों में परस्पर संवाद का अभाव रहता है। जानकारी को दूसरों के साथ परस्पर सांझा नहीं करते हैं। जलवायु परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न होने वाले आपदाओं एवं खतरों की जानकारी आपस में देने से प्रभावित होते हैं। जानकारी का बड़ा अभाव महसूस किया गया है। लोग स्वयं का मतलब रखते, परन्तु जानकारी दूसरों के साथ परस्पर साझा नहीं करते हैं।

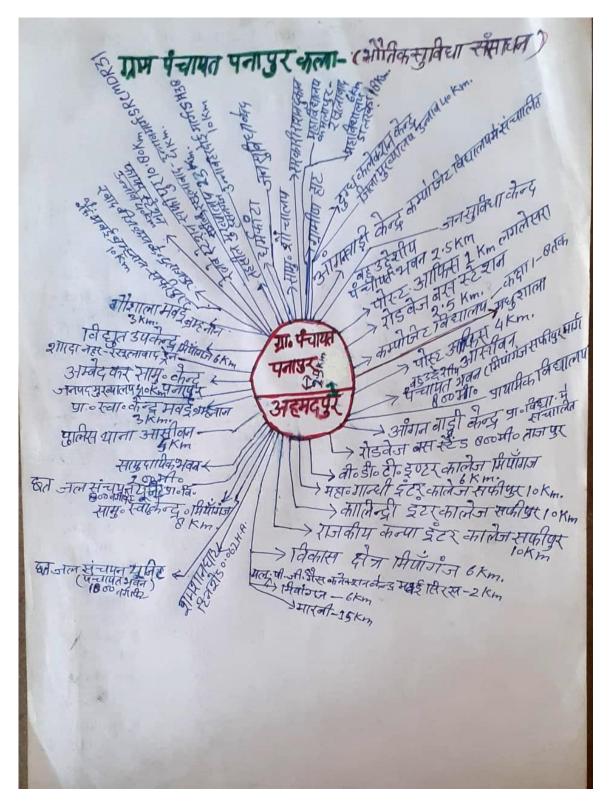
संगठन के तौर पर 12 स्वयं सहायता समूह है, जो बैंक द्वारा प्रथम किस्त प्राप्त कर आयजनक गतिविधि कर रहे है। लेकिन 6 समूह ही सकिय रूप से कार्यरत हैं।







भौतिक संसाधनों की उपलब्धता







बहुउद्देश्यीय पंचायत भवन



सोलर लाइट सिस्टम







रूफ वाटर हार्वेसिंटग सिस्टम



भौतिक संसाधनों की उपलब्धता एवं गांव से दूरी

विवरण	स्थिति	संख्या	संपर्क व्यक्ति का नाम एवं संख्या	गांव से दूरी 0.3 किमी
प्राथमिक विद्यालय	अहमदपुर	02	श्री गुड्डु प्रधान 9794618938	0.3 किमी
	पनापुर कलां			
पूर्व माध्यमिक विद्यालय (प्राइवेटविद्यालय)	NIL	011		NA
निजी इंलिश मीडियम विद्यालय	NIL	010		NA
पंचायत भवन	अहमदपुर	01		800 मी
सरकारी राशन कार्ड की दुकान	पनापुर	01	श्रीमती दुर्गादेवी	0.4 किमी
थाना	आसीवन	01	श्री धर्मेन्द्र मिश्रा 8382807025	05 किमी
कचेहरी	उन्नाव	01		40 किमी
जिला चिकित्सालय, एंबुलेस व्यवस्था	उन्नाव	01	102, 108	40 किमी
विकासखण्ड कार्यालय	मियागंज	01		06 किमी
प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र	मियागंज	01		06 किमी
तहसील	हसनगंज	01		22 किमी
आपदा विभाग	उन्नाव	01		40 किमी
पोस्ट आफिस अहमदपुर	आसीवन	01		04 किमी
पोस्ट आफिस पनापुर कलां	लगलेसेरा	01		01 किमी
डिग्री कालेज	कमलापुर	01		06 किमी
फायर स्टेशन	बृजपालपुर	01	101	06 किमी
बिजली विभाग	मियागंज	01		06 किमी
बस स्टेशन	सफीपुर	01		10 किमी
रेलवे स्टेशन	सफीपुर	01		12 किमी
खाद, बीज, दवा केंद्र	मियागंज /	01		06 किमी
	ताजपुर	01		06 किमी
बाजार	पनापुर–बृह०	01		0.150 किमी
	रविवार			
बैंक	मवई ब्रहमान	01		5.5 किमी
	(सफीपुर)			

प्राकृतिक संसाधन उपलब्धता संख्या एवं दूरी

क्रमांक	संसाधन	संख्या	विवरण / नाम / संपर्क संख्या	दूरी						
पर्यावरर्ण	पर्यावरणीय संसाधन									
1	तालाब	06	10.065 हेक्टर	0.2 किमी						
2	कुंआ	7	पट्टे हुए हैं	0.2 किमी						
3	नाला	01	अहमदपुर 10 किमी	0.4 किमी						
4	बाग	03	भूमिहारों के पास	0.3 किमी						
5	नदी	01	भदनी नदी	25 किमी						
6	कृषिगत क्षेत्र 180.967 हेक्टर									
7	खुला क्षेत्र/सामुदायिक भूमि	13.92 हेक्टर	1.25 एकड़ भूमि पर अतिक्रमण है।	0.3 किमी						
			युवक मंगल दल 0.25 एकड़							



मानव संसाधन

क्रमांक	संसाधन	संख्या	विवरण/नाम/संपर्क संख्या	दूरी
1	ग्राम प्रधान	01	गुड्डू राठौर 9305555038	00 किमी
2	शिक्षक–शिक्षिका	02	प्रधानाध्यापक पनापुर कलां धर्मवीर प्रताप सिंह 9450770782 प्रधानाध्यापक अहमदपुर सुनील कुमार 6306063900	
3	आंगनवाड़ी	01+01	पनापुर कलां सरयू देवी 9918975744 अहमदपुर प्रकाशिनी देवी 7607176700	
4	आशाबहू	02	पनापुर मंजू देवी 9219494314 अहमदपुर मंजू देवी 78397516	0.3 किमी
5	एएनएम	01	गीता वर्मा 9580657916	
6	पैरा मेडिकल चिकित्सक	03	राम बक्श गुरू चरण कल्लन	0.3 किमी
7	वैद्य हड्डी साज	03	रामकुमार, सूर्यपाल, करुणाशंकर,	पनापुर 04किमी

आपदा के समय सुविधाओं व उपलब्ध संसाधनों का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान होता है। यह सुविधाएं आपदा के प्रभाव को कम करने में सहायक होती है। साथ ही, यह भी आवश्यक है कि इन सुविधाओं से समुदाय लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं कि नहीं और ये सुविधाएं समुदाय की पंहुच में है कि नहीं। संसाधनों से जुड़े तथ्यों की यह पूरी प्रक्रिया समुदाय की सहभागिता के आधार पर पारदर्शी तरीके से प्रदर्शित होती है जिसका पूरा विवरण संकलित किया गया है।

वित्तीय संसाधन

उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त गांव के पास वित्तीय संसाधन भी उपलब्ध हैं। ग्राम पंचायत के पास वित्तीय वर्ष 2023–2024 में उपलब्ध होने वाले संभावित वित्तीय संसाधनों के विवरण निम्न प्रकार होंगे–

क्रमांक		मद	वर्ष 2022—23
01	15वॉ वित्त आयोग		12,25,000 / -
		–पंचायत भवन की मरम्मत	
		–समर्सिबल पम्प लगाना	
		–सौर ऊर्जा संयत्र स्थापित करना	
		–सी०सी०टी०वी० कैमरा लगवाना	
		–दो विद्यालयों में मरम्मत कायाकल्प	
		–2छत जल संचयन केन्द्र स्थापित करना (1 बहु	
		उद्देश्य, पंचायत भवन, २ प्राथमिक पाठशाला	
		अहमदपुर में	
		–पोषण वाटिका स्थापित की गयी	
02	एंटी लार्वा छिड़काव	— 03 बार	18,000 /



क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत पनापुर कलां की कार्य योजना का निर्माण क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना बनाने हेतु सभी अभ्यासों को करने के उपरान्त सेक्टरवार जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए समूह चर्चा की गयी। इस चर्चा के दौरान ही सभी 5 सेक्टरों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले विभिन्न बिन्दुओं की ग्राम पंचायत में वर्तमान स्थिति, उससे सम्बन्धित समस्याएं, उन समस्याओं के निराकरण हेतु विशिष्ट कार्ययोजना के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त की गयी। उपरोक्त सूचनाओं, तथ्यों एवं ग्रामीणों से चर्चा विचार–विमर्श के बाद 'क्लाइमेंट स्मार्ट ग्राम अवधारणा के तहत कार्ययोजना को तैयार किया गया है जिसमें आपदा जोखिम, जोखिम के कारण व समाधान आदि के बारे में संकलन कर तैयार किया गया है।

क्र.	कार्य का क्षेत्र	कार्य का नाम	कार्य का विवरण	परिसम्पत्ति का स्थान	अनुमानित धनराशि	अवधि	योजना का परिव्यय
1	मानव विकास एवं सामाजिक	कचरे से पटे 10 कुंए की सफाई, सुरक्षा एवं मरम्मत का कार्य	02 पनापुर	पनापुर में सामुदायिक भवन व सतीश चन्द्र के घर के सामने अहमदपुर – राजू सिंह, राम गुलाम, उमाशंकर, नान्दू, गंगाराम, मंशाराम के घर के सामने	08 लाख रुपए	02 माह गर्मी के मौसम में	15वां वित्त आयोग
2	स्वच्छता	कूड़ा पात्र रखवाना	कूड़ा निस्तारण हेतु 20 कूड़ा पात्र रखवाना	12 अहमदपुर 08 पनापुर	40 हजार रुपए	15 दिन	15वां वित्त आयोग एवं ग्राम निधि
3		शौचालय निर्माण	महिला⁄पुरूष एवं विकलांग हेतु शौचालय निर्माण	06 अहमदपुर 14 पनापुर	20 लाख रूपए	06 माह	१५वां वित्त आयोग
4		जैविक⁄अजैवि क कूड़ा प्रबंधन केन्द्र	6 स्वयं सहायता समूह द्वारा कार्य ग्राम पंचायत की जमीन में सरंचना का निर्माण	प्नापुर गांव के पास	04 लाख रूपए	03 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग
5		नाडेप जैविक खाद का पिट निर्माण		ग्राम पंचायत की नजूल भूमि	04 लाख 50 हजार रूपए	06 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग/ मनरेगा/ कृषि विभाग
6		हैण्डपम्प रिबोर	पेयजल की उपलब्धता हेतु 10 हैण्डपम्पों को रीबोर कराना	प्रेम, राजेश, श्याम बिहारी, राकेश, सामुदायिक भवन, फूलचन्द्र, अच्छेलाल, रमेश, देवीस्थान, मुन्ना	1.20लाख रूपए	3 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग
7	सेक्टर 1– मानव विकास एवं सामाजिक सुरक्षा – साफ सफाई एवं स्वच्छता	पानी सफाई हेतु ट्रीटमेन्ट केन्द्र	गंदे पानी की सफाई हेतु 7 ट्रीटमेन्ट केन्द्र	04अइमदपुर– टेकराम के दरवाजे के आगे, लालजीत, सोइनलाल, उमाशंकर 03 पनापुर कलां–माइनर तालाब, छोटे बाबू के तालाब, सामुदायिक भवन	18 लाख रुपए	06 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग

8		जल निकासी हेतु मोटे साइफन को	गंदा पानी गाँव से बाहर निकास हेतु मोटे साइफन लगवाना	पनापुर के लालवाली से नहर के नीचें से साइफन निर्माण बन क्षेत्र तक		01 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग / मनरेगा
9		लगवाना गंदे पानी के निकासी हेतु संरचना	जगदीश के घर से मौलवीखेड़ा सरहद तक 400 मीटर	पनापुर	50 लाख रूपए	02 माह बरसात के बाद	15वां वित्त आयोग
10		पुलिया निर्माण	अहमदपुर गऊघाट नाले) पर (हृयूम पाइप लगाकर)	अहमदपुर	30 लाख रूपए	06 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग
11		ड्रेन सफाई	अहमदपुर से मुंशीगज 10 किमी पुलिया तक	अहमदपुर	08 लाख रूपए	01 वर्ष	मनरेगा
12			अहमदपुर से सहजनपुर मोड़ तक 01किमी	अहमदपुर	50 लाख रूपए	01 वर्ष	15वां वित्त आयोग
13		आंगनवाडी केन्द्र का निर्माण	02 आंगंनवाड़ी केंन्द्र के नवीन भवन का निर्माण	अहमदपुर पनापुर कलां	१५लाख रुपए	06 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग
14	आधारभूत संरचना एवं पर्यावरण	सोख्ता गड्ढा	भूगर्भ जल प्रबंधन हेतु 30 सोख्ता गड्ढा	पनापुर कलां 20 अहमदपुर 10	10 लाख 50 हजार रुपए	01 माह	15वां वित्त आयोग एवं ⁄ मनरेगा
15		तालाब संरक्षण	1.गाद निकालना 26.10 हेक्टर 2.वृक्षारोपण कार्य खाईं पर	 पनापुर कलां— लाला तालाब, बेलहा तालाब, अहमदपुर— राम नारायण के खेत के पास तालाब, पटेल तालाब, नौनी तालाब, बड़ी गड़िया, राम मिलन के खेत की तरफ का तालाब 	12লাख रूपए	03 माह जून अगस्त	15वां वित्त आयोग एवं ∕मनरेगा∕ वनविभाग
16		तालाब खुदाई, सफाई एवं संरक्षण	तालाब खुदाई, सफाई एवं सरक्षण (0.26 एकड़)	अहमदपुर	10लाख रूपए	03 माह जून अगस्त	15वां वित्त्त आयोग एवं ⁄मनरेगा⁄वनविभाग
17		सडक का उच्चीकरण	सफीपुर मियांगंज मार्ग में अहमदपुर गांव तक 800 मीटर व 0.45 मीटर ऊंची	अहमदपुर	01करोड़ 70 लाख रूपए	2.5 माह बरसात के बाद	एवं / मनरेगा
18		मिनी स्टेडियम का निर्माण	बच्चों व युवकों के खेलकूद हेतु ग्राम पंचायत की भूमि पर खेलकूंद भवन निर्माण	पनापुर में ग्राम पंचायत की नूजुल भूमि पर निर्माण खेल कूद हेतु	50लाख रूपए	डेढ़ वर्ष में	15वां वित्त आयोग

19	सेक्टर	मेड़बन्दी एवं	1000 छायादार फलदार एवं टिम्बरवाले वृक्षों का		30	लाख	03 माह	१५वां वित्त आयोग	एवं
	2—बुनियादी /	वृक्षारोपण कार्य	रोपण, जाली के साथ पौधों को सुरक्षा	खेतों के आसपास	रूपए		जून –	/मनरेगा/वन विभाग	
	आधारभूत						अगस्त		
20	संरचना एवं	सौर ऊर्जा	150 घरों के छतों पर सौर ऊर्जा के लिए पैनल एवं	प्राइमरी स्कूल, ककोर बाबा, सुन्दर	16	लाख	03 माह	१५वां वित्त आयोग	
	पर्यावरण	द्वारा प्रकाश	प्रकाश व्यवस्था	लाल, सामुदायिक शौचालय के	रुपए				
	पयावरण	की व्यवस्था	(छत का क्षेत्र 1800 वर्गमीटर)	अतिरिक्त 150 लाभार्थी आवास					
21	सेक्टर 3—	नर्सरी का	पंचायत भवन, बाजार के पास, ट्रांसर्फामर के पास	पंचायत की जमीन पर नर्सरी निर्माण	02	लाख	06 माह	मनरेगा	
	आजीविका,	निर्माण	5 समूह के माध्यम से पाली हाउस/नेटहाउस		रूपए				
	कृषि,		बनाकर नर्सरी तैयार करना						
22	पशुपालन	स्थाई पशु		अहमदपुर एवं पनापुर	50	लाख	06 माह	१५वां वित्त आयोग	
		आश्रय स्थल	आश्रयस्थल) का निर्माण 25		रूपए				





क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना के निरूपण की सहभागी अध्ययन

वातावरण निर्माण

ग्राम पंचायत पनापुर कलां की आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष हेतु क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना के निरुपण हेतु ग्राम पंचायत की समग्र जनों की सहभागिता के सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से ग्राम प्रधान श्री गुड्डू राठौर द्वारा दिनांक 14 फरवरी 2023 को पूरे ग्राम सभा में डुग्गी / व्यक्ति जन संपर्क द्वारा दिनांक 15.02.2023 को पंचायत भवन पनापुर में खुली बैठक आयोजित की गई है।

खुली बैठक



ग्राम पनापुर कलां

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ग्राम अहमदपुर

ग्राम पंचायत पनापुर कलां के लिए क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत कार्ययोजना निरूपण हेतु हितभागियों की ग्राम सभा की खुली बैठक पूर्व निर्धारित सूचना के अनुसार दिनांक 15.02.2023 को अम्बेडकर सामुदायिक केन्द्र में खुली बैठक का आयोजन किया गया। इस खुली बैठक में ग्राम प्रधान, पंचायत सदस्य, स्वयं सहायता समूह के सदस्य, आगनवाड़ी कार्यकत्री आशा ग्रामीण किसान महिलाएं एवं पुरुष के साथ अन्य बुजुर्ग ग्रामवासी एवं बच्चे उपस्थित हुए। इस में ग्राम पंचायत के सभी तीन मजरों से कुल 105 लोगो (पुरुष–42, महिला–38 एवं बच्चे 25) भाग लिया। इस बैठक की अध्यक्षता ग्राम प्रधान श्री गुड्डू राठौर ने किया। बैठक के प्रारम्भ में सभी का स्वागत व परिचय ग्राम पंचायत मित्र श्री बबलू जी द्वारा किया गया। बैठक के उद्देश्य पर प्रकाश डाला एवं बताया कि जलवायु परिवर्तन का असर पूरा विश्व झेल रहा है। इसका पूरा प्रभाव हमारे ग्रामपंचायत एवं ग्रामवासियों पर पड़ रहा है। सरकार इस दिशा में सतत् प्रयास कर रही है। यह बैठक इसी उद्देश्य पर कार्य करने हेतु आयोजित की गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश 39 जनपद जो कि जलवायु परिवर्तन के अत्यधिक प्रभाव को झेल रहे हैं। उनमें से उन्नाव जनपद भी सम्मिलित है। उन्नाव का पनापुर कलां ग्राम पंचायत को इस कार्य हेतु चयनित किया गया है। पहले भी हमारे ग्राम पंचायत की विकास योजना बनी हैं। परन्तु इस तीन–चार दिनों में जलवायु गत / मौसम से संबंधित समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु विकास के सभी मुद्दों के साथ जलवायु स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत योजना के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया पूर्ण करनी है जिसमे हम सभी की सहभागिता होनी चाहिए।

ट्रॉजेक्ट वाक (ग्राम भ्रमण)

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ग्राम अहमदपुर

ग्राम पनापुर कलां

समग्र ग्राम पंचायत के जलवायुगत आपदा एवं जोखिम को समझने की दृष्टि से खुली बैठक में उपस्थित ग्रामप्रधान, पंचायत सचिव 12 स्वयं सहायता समूह की महिलाएं एवं समुदाय के सभी वर्गों के लोगों ने ग्राम पंचायत के दोनों गाँवों में ट्रान्जेक्ट वॉक किया। पंचायत भवन से यह वॉक शुरूकर पनापुर उसके पश्चात् अहमदपुर, तीन तालाब एवं गांव में निर्माणाधीन अमृत सरोवर के भ्रमण के साथ पुनः पंचायत भवन पर समाप्त हुई। पनापुर से अहमदपुर लगभग 2.5 किमी है।

सामाजिक मानचित्रणः-

दोनों गाँवों के भ्रमण के उपरांत अम्बेडकर सामुदायिक केन्द्र पनापुर कलां व सामुदायिक भवन अहमदपुर में स्थित खेलकूल मैदान परिसर में ग्रामवासियों के उपस्थिति में अलग अलग सामाजिक मानचित्रण तैयार किया गया. जिसके आधार पर प्राप्त सूचनाएं निम्न तालिका में प्रदर्शित हैं:--

ופפלט	સંख્યા	गुणात्मक विवरण



<u>जातिगत/श्रेणीगत विवरण</u>

सामान्य जाति के घरों की संख्या	07
पिछड़ी जाति के घरों की संख्या	147
अनुसूचित जाति के घरों की संख्या	442
कुल घरों की संख्या	596

वातावरण निर्माण



ग्राम पंचायत पनापुर कलां की आगामी वित्तीय वर्षों हेतु <u>क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट ग्राम पंचायत विकास</u> <u>योजना</u> के निरूपण हेतु ग्राम पंचायत के समग्र जन की सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से ग्राम प्रधान श्री गुड्डू राठौर द्वारा दिनांक 14 फरवरी, 2023 को पूरे ग्राम सभा में डुग्गी द्वारा सूचना की गयी कि दिनांक 15.02.2023 को अम्बेडकर सामुदायिक केन्द्र पर खुली बैठक आयोजित की गई है।



ग्राम पंचायत पनापुर कलां ग्राम पंचायत समितियों का विवरण

क्रमांक	ग्राम पंचायत सदस्य का नाम
1	गुड्डू राठौर प्रधान
2	पृथ्वीपाल सदस्य
3	सोहन लाल सदस्य
4	लीलावती सदस्य
5	अनीता देवी सदस्य
6	कृष्ण पाल सदस्य
7	विश्राम सदस्य
8	समीम अली सदस्य
9	दिवाकर सदस्य
10	उर्मिला देवी सदस्य
11	दिव्या वर्मा सदस्य
12	अन्शू वर्मा सदस्य

समितियों का विवरण

क्र.	समितियों	सदस्यों के नाम	पद	क्र.	समितियों के नाम	सदस्यों के नाम	पद		
	के नाम								
स्वास्थ्य	एवं कल्याण	ा समिति		जैव विविधता, प्रबन्धन नियोजन एवं विकास समिति					
1		श्री विश्राम	अध्यक्ष	1		श्री गुड्डू राठौर	अध्यक्ष		
2		श्रीमती अनीता देवी	सदस्य	2		श्री सोहन लाल	सदस्य		
3		श्रीमती उर्मिला देवी	सदस्य	3		श्रीमती दिव्या वर्मा	सदस्य		
4		श्रीमती लीलावती	सदस्य	4		श्री समीम अली	सदस्य		
5		श्री केसनपाल	सदस्य	5		श्री केसनपाल	सदस्य		
6		श्री पृथ्वीपाल	सदस्य	6		श्रीमती लीलावती	सदस्य		
7		श्री सोहन लाल	सदस्य	7		श्री पृथ्वी लाल	सदस्य		
प्रशासन्	नेक समिति			शिक्षा र	समिति				
1		श्री गुड्डू राठौर	प्रधान अध्यक्ष	1		श्री गुड्डू राठौर	अध्यक्ष		
2		श्रीमती दिव्या वर्मा	सदस्य	2		श्रीमती अनीता देवी	सदस्य		
3		श्री समीम अली	सदस्य	3		श्री दिवाकर	सदस्य		
4		श्रीमती उर्मिला देवी	सदस्य	4		श्री समीम अली	सदस्य		
5		श्री पृथ्वी पाल	सदस्य	5		श्रीमती उर्मिला देवी	सदस्य		
6		श्री सोहन लाल	सदस्य	6		श्री विश्राम	सदस्य		
7		श्री विश्राम	सदस्य	7		श्रीमती दिव्या वर्मा	सदस्य		
		जल प्रबन्धन समिति		8		श्री सोहन लाल	सदस्य		
1		श्रीमती दिव्या वर्मा	अध्यक्ष	9		श्रीमती लीलावती	सदस्य		
2		श्रीमती उर्मिला देवी	सदस्य	निर्माण	एवं कार्य समिति				
3		श्रीमती अनीता देवी	सदस्य	1		श्रीमती लीलावती	अध्यक्ष		
4		श्रीमती लीलावती	सदस्य	2		श्री दिवाकर	सदस्य		
5		श्री सोहन लाल	सदस्य	3		श्रीमती दिव्या वर्मा	सदस्य		
6		श्री पृथ्वी लाल	सदस्य	4		श्री समीम अली	सदस्य		
7		श्री विश्राम	सदस्य	5		श्री पृथ्वी लाल	सदस्य		
				6		श्री केशन लाल	सदस्य		
				7		श्री सोहन लाल	सदस्य		



रार्ट किंग्री नावत के कि यां का यहां जन No alle

भौतिक संसाधनों का विवरणः-







ट्रांजेक्ट वाक (ग्राम भ्रमण)





ट्रांजेक्ट वाक (ग्राम भ्रमण)





समग्र ग्राम पंचायत के जलवायु गत आपदा एवं जोखिम को समझने की दृष्टि से खुली बैठक में उपस्थित ग्रामप्रधान गुड्डू राठौर, पंचायत सचिव 14 स्वयं सहायता समूह की महिलाएं एवं समुदाय के सभी लोगों ने ग्राम पंचायत के दोनों गाँवों पनापुर कलां व अहमदपुर का ट्रान्जेक्ट वॉक किया। पंचायत भवन से यह बॉक शुरूकर छोटीपुरवा उसके पश्चात् बड़ी पुरवा एवं मझली पुरवा के साथ तीन तालाब एवं गांव में निर्माणाधीन अमृत सरोवर के भ्रमण के साथ पुनः पंचायत भवन पर समाप्त हुई छोटी परवा से बड़ी पुरखा लगभग 1 किमी है। वही पुरवा से मझला पुरवा लगभग आधा किमी की दूरी पर उपस्थित है।

ट्रॉजेक्ट वाक के दौरान अवलोकन की गयी स्थितियाँ

बसाहट	पनापुर कलां / अहमदपुर
	गांव के शुरूआत में बायें दिशा में छोटी बस्ती है, जिसमें 18 घर हैं। सभी पक्के मकान हैं, जानवरों
	एवं भूसा आदि रखने हेतु लोगों ने कच्चे कमरे भी बनाए हुए हैं।
	बीच में पनापुर है। जहॉ अत्यधिक बसाहट है, यहॉ पर भी अधिकांश मकान पक्के बने हैं, जिनमें लगभग
	12–15 मकान जीर्णशीर्ण अवस्था में भी हैं। जिनकी दीवारें चिटकी हुई है। यहाँ टीनशेड, फूस पक्की
	दीवार के साथ छप्पर के मकान हैं।
	इस बाद गांव के दक्षिण–पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में कुछ पक्के मकान के साथ टीनसेड के मकान हैं।
	गांव में हैण्डपम्प से लोग विभिन्न कार्यों हेतु पानी निकाल रहे थे। एक कुंआ कुछ सही स्थिति में है,
	परन्तु सफाई योग्य है। 6 कुआं निष्प्रयोज्य है। गांव में जल निकासी के लिये सही व्यवस्था नहीं है
	गांव की गलियां बहुत सकरी है और नालियां कूडें से अटी हुयी हैं। यहीं पशुपालन भी होता है जिससे
	जल निकास व निकास बाधित होता है। गाँव में कई गृहवाटिकाओं में पालक, लहसुन, मूली, टमाटर,
	बैंगन, मिर्चा, धनिया भी दिखा। कुछ छुटटा पशु विचरण कर रहे थे। इसके अलावा गाय बकरी, आदि
	पशु भी हैं। भैंस बहुतायत में है।
ताल तलैया	07 तालाब (3बड़े, 4 छोटे)
	एक तालाब लाला तालाब है, जिसका क्षेत्रफल लगभग 1.50 हे० एयर है।
	एक तालाब सामुदायिक भवन के पास स्थित है। जिस पर अमृत सरोवर (बेहला तालाब) पर कार्य चल
	रहा है। इसका क्षेत्रफल लगभग 1 एकड़ है।
	एक तालाब अहमदपुर के आसपास दक्षिण दिशा में 26.100 हैक्टर के क्षेत्रफल में फैला है। इस पर
	कई लोगों का अतिक्रमण है। पानी सूखने पर नवनी, बड़ी गड़िया, राम मिलन के खेत तरफ, रामनाराण
	के खेत की तरफ लोग खेती करते हैं।
नला	ग्राम पंचायत के उत्तर दिशा में एक नाला पश्चिम से पूरब ओर दिशा की ओर निकलता है। इसमें
	पानी की कम मात्रा है, तथा सफाई कराने की आवश्यकता है।
हरित क्षेत्र	पनापुर / अहमदपुर के पास एक बाग में लगभग 850 आम के पेड़ हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त यूकेलिप्टस
बाग—बगीचा	अमरूद भी है। वृक्षारोपण किया गया। इसका क्षेत्रफल लगभग 10 एकड़ है।
भौतिक	ब्हुउद्देश्यीय पंचायत भवन निर्मित है। जहाँ हैण्डपाइप समर्सिबल पाइप उपलब्ध है।
संसाधन	इसके साथ ही 27 इण्डिया मार्का हैण्डपम्प पेयजल हेतु गांव में उपलब्ध है।
	निजी हैण्डपम्प व समर्सिबल 25 लगाए गये हैं।
	एक प्राथमिक विद्यालय है। जिसमें तीन कमरे, शौचालय, एवं बरामदा है। आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र भी यहीं से
	संचालित है, जहाँ रूफ वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग सिस्टम स्थापित है।
	एक कम्पोजिट विद्यालय पनापुर कलां में व एक प्राथमिक विद्यालय अहमदपुर में है। खेलकूद मैदान
	भी बना है।
	बहुउद्देशीय पंचायत भवन गांव से दूर सफीपुर मियांगंज रोड पर स्थित है। जो काफी सुन्दर है। जहॉ
	सोलर लाइट पैनल सिस्टम व रूफ वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग सिस्टम भी है।











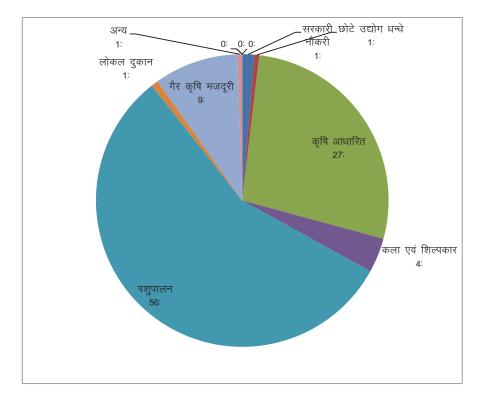












आजीविका के साधन

	12
सरकारी नौकरी	
	5
छोटे उद्योग धन्धे	
	250
कृषि आधारित	
	35
कला एवं शिल्पकार	
	515
पशुपालन	
	7
लोकल दुकान	
	85
गैर कृषि मजदूरी	
	5
अन्य	



आपदाओं का ऐतिहासिक समय-रेखा एवं घटनाक्रमः-

ग्राम पंचायत पनापुर कलां, अहमदपुर का ऐतिहासिक समय रेखा आपदाओं एवं उसके प्रभाव को जानने के बाद समुदाय के साथ यह भी जानने का प्रयास किया गया कि ये आपदाएं इस ग्राम पंचायत को कब—कब प्रभावित कर रही हैं। इस कम में इन आपदाओं का ऐतिहासिक समयरेखा जानने का प्रयास किया गया, जिसमें समुदाय ने माना कि जलजमाव एक ऐसी आपदा है, जो लगातार समुदाय को प्रभावित कर रही है। साथ ही प्रत्येक वर्ष बढ़ रही है। हाल के वर्षों में सूखा, लू एवं शीतलहर का प्रकोप भी ग्राम पंचायत को झेलना पड़ रहा है। इसी के साथ विगत दो वर्षों से कोरोना नामक बीमारी भी आपदा ही हो गयी है। इस बीमारी से बचाव के लिए पूरे देश में लॉकडाउन लग जाने के कारण लोग अपने घरों में बन्द हो गये थे। इसका सबसे अधिक प्रभाव खेती में तैयार उत्पाद के लिए बाजार न मिलने के रूप में था। बच्चों का शैक्षणिक कार्य बन्द हो जाने से सबसे ज्यादा आपदाग्रस्त बच्चें हुए। सबकुछ बन्द हो जाने के कारण बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों की आजीविका प्रभावित हुई। प्राप्त सूचनाओं को निम्नवत् दर्ज किया गया है—

क्र.	वर्ष	आपदा ⁄ खतरा	घटनाओं का कारण	मृतकों की संख्या	प्रभावित लोगों की संख्या	आर्थिक क्षति	न्यूनीकरण हेतु किया गया कार्य
1	1979	सूखा	बारिश कम हुई, जल संचयन क्षेत्रों पर अतिक्रमण	_	300 लोग	62 हे० खेत	2000–2001में तालाबों व नालों की कुछ सफाई कराई गई थी
2	1980 18 मई	आँधी तूफान	वायूमण्डल में दबाव व पहाड़ो पर वर्षा	बाग में गए दो बच्चे	पूरा गाँव, आम, गेहूं गिर गया, टूट गया	 –06 बाग आम के, जिसमें लगभग रूपए 03लाख लगभग –45 एकड़ फसल गिर गयी, टूट गयी और बरबाद हो गयी 06 लाख 	कोई कार्यवाही नहीं
3	1980 14 मार्च	ओलावृष्टि	मौसम की प्रतिकूलता हिमालय पर व चक्रवाती परिस्थितियॉ	-	पूरा गांव	–06 बाग आम लगभग रू.02लाख –60 एकड़ कृषि टूट गयी, बरबाद हो गयीरू.05लाख	कोई कार्यवाही नहीं
4	1982 सितम्बर आखिरी सप्ताह	कन्जुवाइटिस (आखों में संक्रमण)	वायु संक्रमण, मौसम परिवर्तन	-	लगभग 40 प्रतिशत आबादी	मजदूरों, कामगारों की आजीविका संकटलगभग रू. 01लाख	स्थानीय स्तर पर चिकित्सा व्यवस्था
5	2006 25जुलाई से05अगस्त	बाढ़	नदियों के जल की वापिसी नालों, खेंतों में	_	60प्रतिशत कृषि भूमि अहमदपुर	समय से फसल की बुआई नहीं हुई, लगभग रू.50 लाख	नालों की आंशिंक सफाई बाद में कराई गई व आंशिक अनुदान



6	2018	सूखा	बारिश का न होना	_	लगभग	200एकड़ कृषि	धान की फसल में
	अगस्त				70परिवार	क्षेत्र, लगभग रू.20	ज्यादा सिंचाई करनी
						लाख	पड़ी
7	2020-21	कोरोना का	दिल्ली मुम्बई सूरत	2	70—80	रोजगार व शैक्षिक	स्थानीय जड़ी बूटियों
		प्रकोप	से लोगों का प्रवास		लोग	कार्य बाधित	एवं औषधियों से बचाव,
			स्वच्छता सफाई एवं				जागरूकता साफ
			संक्रमण				सफाई एवं टीकाकरण
8	2020-21	जलजमाव	जल निकासी का	-	36	18 हे०	पानी सिमट जाने पर
		निरंतर	अभाव, पोखरो,		परिवार		एक फसल रबी की हो
			नालों पर				जाती है
			अतिक्रमण				

आजीविका के साधनों पर आपदाओं का प्रभाव

क्र.	आजीविका के	परिवार की	आपदा	आपदा	का प्रभाव		क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है?
	प्रकार	संख्या		अधिक	मध्यम	कम	
1	कृषि	40	जल जमाव		<mark>प्रभावित</mark>		फसलों की बुआई, जुताई नहीं हो पाई
2	मजदूरी	65	जल जमाव		<mark>प्रभावित</mark>		आवागमन प्रभावित रहा
			सूखा		<mark>प्रभावित</mark>		आवागमन के साथ साथ शारीरिक क्षमता हा्स
			शीतलहर		<mark>प्रभावित</mark>		बीमारियाँ व शारीरिक क्षमता हा्स
	पशुपालन (गाय, बकरी पालन,	60भैस 80 बकरी	जल जमाव		<mark>प्रभावित</mark>		चारे व रखरखाव का कुप्रबन्धन
	मुर्गीपालन, आदि		शीतलहर				बकरियों का बीमार हो जाना
4	स्वयं का व्यवसाय (छोटी दुकान आदि)		जल जमाव			प्रभावित प्रभावित प्रभावित प्रभावित	सामान लाने में असुविधा होती है। सामान मंहगा हो जाता है। कच्चा माल खराब हो जाता है। जल जमाव के कारण माल के रखरखव में समस्या होती है।
						<mark>प्रभावित</mark>	व्यवसाय मंद पड़ जाता है।



Annexure IV: Estimating Targets and Costs

SI. 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
En	hancing G	reen Spaces and Biodiv	versity	
1	Plantation activities	 Phase 1: Similar to current level of plantation activities that the GP does (to be asked during consultation with the Pradhan) Phase 2: Increase plantation targets by 500-1000 based on availability of land Phase 3: Further increase target by 500-1000 based on availability of land 	Tree plantation (preparation, sapling, labour, etc.) ⁹⁸ = Rs. 70 per tree (saplings are also available at no cost from DOEFCC, GoUP) Tree Guards (metal) ⁹⁹ = Rs. 1,200 per unit Maintenance of plantations: 1.5 lakh/ha	
2	Arogya van	For a GP with area less than 300-400 ha , one Arogya van can be suggested with 0.1 ha area For a GP with area of around 1000 ha , one Arogya van can be suggested with an area of 0.2- 0.5 ha based on availability of land		Sequestration potential estimated based on teak species - 5.6 to 10 tCO ₂ e sequestered per tree
3	Agro-forestry	(Can be subjective and agro-forestry activities can be started from Phase 1) Phase 2: 40 % of total agricultural land; with +100 trees planted per hectare Phase 3: Remaining agricultural land; with + 100 trees planted per hectare	Cost of agroforestry ¹⁰⁰ = Rs 40,000/ hectare ¹⁰¹	Plantation density for agro forestry is considered 100 trees/ha

⁹⁸ Cost as per plantation guidelines and inputs from GPs

⁹⁹ Cost as per market rates

¹⁰⁰ Cost as per Sub-mission on Agroforestry Guidelines, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture

¹⁰¹ https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s42535-022-00348-9

¹³¹

SI. 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
Su	stainable A	Agriculture		
1	Micro irrigation- drip and sprinkler irrigation	 Phase 1: 30% of total agricultural land to be covered Phase 2: 70% of total agricultural land to be covered Phase 3: 100% of total agricultural land to be covered 	Rs 1 lakh per hectare	
2	Construction of bunds	 Phase 1: 50% of total agricultural land to be covered Phase 2: 100% of total agricultural land to be covered Phase 3: Maintenance of bunds Bunding is done on periphery of agricultural fields Farmers in GP have land holdings of various sizes Assumption: all fields are square 	1m of bunding ¹⁰² = Rs 150	
3	Construction of farm ponds	 Phase 1: 5-10 ponds Phase 2: 15- 20 ponds Phase: More if required + Maintenance of ponds Capacity of 1 farm pond= 300 m³ Depends on number of large farms in GP + requirement of ponds (based on conversation with Pradhan) 	Construction of 1 farm pond ¹⁰³ = Rs 90,000	

¹⁰² Cost as per inputs received from GPs in HRVCA

¹⁰³ Cost as per inputs received from GPs in HRVCA

SI. 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	Phase 1: 15% of total agricultural land to be covered Phase 2: 40% of total agricultural land to be covered Phase 3: 100% of total agricultural land to be covered	A. Training & demonstration (3 sessions): Rs 60,000 B. Certification (based on expert consultation): Rs 33,000 C. Introduction of cropping system- organic seed procurement; planting nitrogen harvesting plants> Cost per acre = Rs 2,500 D. Integrated manure management - Procuring liquid bio fertiliser & its application; Procuring liquid biopesticide & its application; Natural pest control mechanism set up; Phosphate rich organic manure > Cost per acre= Rs 2,500 E. Calculation (cost of transition per acre)= A+B+C+ D= Rs 1,00,000 Total Cost ¹⁰⁴ : Area (ha) * E -> 2.471 * 1,00,000 = Rs 2,47,100	

¹⁰⁴ UP State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA_Tariff_20March.pdf (apeda.gov.in)) and National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) Guidelines

SI. 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
Mc	inagement	and Rejuvenation of W	ater Bodies	
1	Rainwater Harvesting (RwH) Structures	 Phase 1: Installation of rainwater harvesting structures (RwH) in all PRI buildings + recharge pits (as recommended in HRVCA) Phase 2: Installation of RwH structures in residential buildings above a plot size of 1500 sq. ft. + Additional recharge pits + Incorporating RwH system in all new buildings Phase 3: Installation of RwH structures in residential buildings 1000 sq. ft.+ Incorporating RwH system in all new buildings 	Cost of 1 Rainwater harvesting structure with 10 m ³ capacity ¹⁰⁵ = Rs 35,000 Cost of 1 recharge pit= Rs 35,000	

¹⁰⁵ Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting Guidelines, Indian Standards (IS 15797:2008)



SI. 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	Maintenance of water bodies	Phase 1: Cleaning, desilting & fencing of water bodies + Tree plantations (1000) around periphery of water bodies (along with tree guards) Phase 2: Additional 100 tree plantations (along with tree guards) around water bodies + continued maintenance of water bodies Phase 3: Continued maintenance of water bodies	Approximate Cost ¹⁰⁶ : 1. Restoration (cleaning, desilting, increase in catchment area, etc.) of 1 pond = Rs. 7 Lakhs 2. Construction of 1 Retention Pond (300 m ³ capacity) = Rs. 7 Lakhs 3. Tree plantation with tree guard = Rs. 1,200 per unit 4. Maintenance Cost: a. 1 Pond/water body = Rs. 3, 75,000 b. 1 Retention Pond = Rs. 50,000 c. Tree with tree guard = Rs. 20 per unit	
3	Enhancing Drainage and Sewage Infrastructure	 Phase 1: Cleaning & desilting of existing drains + enhancing drainage infrastructure (construction of new drains) Phase 2 & 3: Continued activities carried out in Phase 1 	Refer mostly to the costs provided in the HRVCA document	

¹⁰⁶ Cost as per inputs received from GPs in HRVCA

SI. 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	Wastewater Management	Phase I: Setting up of Decentralised Wastewater Treatment System (DEWATS)	For DEWATS: For GP with 2,973 population and water supply quantity as 120 l/ person/day, Wastewater generated is 80% of the water supply, therefore total wastewater generated is 2,97,300 litres/ day or ~297 KLD. So, considering future demand, a estimated capacity of DEWATS = 300 KLD (20% of the existing wastewater generated) Cost for 1 KLD capacity DEWATS is ₹30,000 therefore for 300 KLD capacity will be around ₹90 lakhs	

SI. 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
Su	stainable c	and Enhanced Mobility		
1	Enhancing existing road infrastructure	Phase 1: Road elevation works + Road Rcc/ Interlocking worksPhase 2 & 3: Continued maintenance of roads	Cost per km of road upgradation/ repair ¹⁰⁷ : 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	 Phase 1: Promote electric alternatives of diesel tractors and goods transport vehicles + sensitising farmers about long-term benefits of e-vehicles Phase 2 & 3: Continued sensitisation 	Cost of 1 e-tractor= Rs 6,00,000 Cost of 1 commercial e-vehicle= Rs 5 to 10 lakhs	

¹⁰⁷ Cost as per Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) rate/km and inputs received from GPs in HRVCA



SI. 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
Su	stainable \	Naste Management		
1	Establishing a waste management system	Phase 1: a. Coverage of 100% households under GP's door-to-door waste collection system b. Provision for Electric Garbage Vans to collect 100% of existing waste generated c. Installation of waste bins d. Building partnership with other stakeholders (SHGs, local scrap dealers, local businesses, and MSMEs)	Total waste generated = Primary data, if not available, take average per capita waste generated in the GP as approximately 80 g per day;biodegradable/ organic waste- 58%non-biodegradable/ organic waste- 58%No. of e-garbage Vans required ¹⁰⁸ = Total waste generated / capacity of each van (310 kg)No. of waste bins = from HRVCA or can be estimated by identifying strategic locations (PRI buildings, public buildings, parks, etc.)	

¹⁰⁸ Cost as per market rates

SI. 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 ¹⁰⁹ : 1. 1 Electric Garbage Van = .₹95,000 to ₹1,00,000 2. 1 waste bins/ containers ¹¹⁰ = ₹15,000	
2	Improved Sanitation Management	Phase 1:a. Enhancing household toilet coverageb. Construction of toilets for disabled communityPhase 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 ¹¹¹ = ₹1,00,000	

¹⁰⁹ Cost as per market rates

¹¹⁰ Cost as per SBM guidelines and inputs in HRVCA reports

¹¹¹ Cost as per inputs received from GPs in HRVCA

SI. 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
3	Management of organic waste	Phase 1: a. Setting up Compost & vermi-compost pits through bring this to previous line b. Partnership model between panchayat, community members and farmer groups for: 1. Production & sale of compost 2. Sale of agricultural waste	Total biodegradable/ organic waste generated = Primary data Organic waste from houses, commercial shops, PRI buildings, public buildings and open spaces, etc. = xxx kg per day (as per primary data) Potential compost quantity (kg per day) which can be generated ¹¹² = xxx kg/day of organic waste / 2 Periodic composting of kg per year of agricultural waste (as per primary data)	

¹¹² https://www.biocycle.net/connection-co2-math-for-compost-benefits/#:~:text=In%20the%20process%20of%20making%2 compost%20the%20microbes,food%20waste%20turns%20into%2050%20kg%20of%20compost

SI. 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 and 3: a. Maintenance and increasing compost pits capacity b. Scaling up partnership	Cost ¹¹³ : 1. Compost Pits cost reference: 30 vermicomposting and 15 Nadep compost pits = Rs. 4,50,000	
			2. Solid Waste Management Yard (for both organic and inorganic waste) cost ¹¹⁴ reference: Rs. 35,00,000	
4	Ban on single- use plastics	Phase 1: a. Complete ban on Single Use Plastics b. Awareness, training, and capacity- building programs c. Leveraging RACE Campaign and LiFE Mission d. Partnership model between panchayat, women and SHGs	Engagement of 100 women in manufacturing	
		Phase 2: a. Continued Awareness, training, and capacity-building programs b. Increased engagement from this GP & nearby villages of women, SHGs, MSMEs & individual entrepreneurs	Additional 200 women	
		Phase 3: a. Continued Awareness, training, and capacity-building programs b. Increased engagement from this GP & nearby villages of women, SHGs, MSMEs & individual entrepreneurs	Additional 300 women	

¹¹³ Cost as per inputs received from GPs in HRVCA

¹¹⁴ Cost as per inputs received from GPs in HRVCA

SI. 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
Ac	cess to Clea	ın, Sustainable, Affordab	le and Reliab	le Energy
1	Solar rooftops	Phase 1: PRI buildings (Panchayat Bhawan, schools, anganwadi, PHC, CHC, CSC etc) Assumption- 70% of rooftop area is available for solar rooftop installation	Total rooftop capacity installed = 50 sq.m.=5 kW About 10 sq.m. area is required to set up 1 kWp grid connected rooftop solar system ¹¹⁵ Annual clean electricity generated (in kWh) = installed capacity (kWp) *310 (sunny days)*24 (hrs)*0.18 (CUF) (calculate this for each PRI building and add up for total) Installed capacity- from the above website Total installed capacity= Panchayat Bhawan+ School 1+ School 2 + any other PRI buildings Cost per kWh= Rs 50,000 No. of units of clean electricity generated per day= Electricity generated/ 365	Annual electricity generated (kWh)* 0.82/ 1000= tonnes of CO2e

¹¹⁵ https://upneda.org.in/faqs.aspx

SI. 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 & 3: Households Assumption- 70% of rooftop area is available for solar rooftop installation Installed capacity taken to be 3 kWp Phase 2: 40% of total pucca houses to install Phase 3: 100% of total pucca houses to install	Average Installed capacity per HH= 3 kWp Total capacity installed at HH level= No. of HH * 3 kWp Annual clean electricity generated (in kWh)=Total capacity installed at HH level (kWp) *310 (sunny days)*24 (hrs)*0.18 (CUF) Cost per kWh= Rs 50,000 ¹¹⁶ No. of units of clean electricity generated per day= Annual Electricity generated/ 365	

¹¹⁶ Cost as per MNRE and current market rates

SI. 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	Phase 2: 25 % of suitable agricultural area Phase 3: 50% of suitable agricultural area Suitable agri area- area under legumes & vegetables (keep the value under 10 ha)	250 kWp installed per hectare Total capacity installed = Area (ha) * 250 kWp Annual clean electricity generated (in kWh)=Total capacity installed (kWp) *310 (sunny days)*24 (hrs)*0.18 (CUF) Cost per kWh= Rs 1 Iakh ¹¹⁷ No. of units of clean electricity generated per day= Annual Electricity generated/ 365	

¹¹⁷ Cost as per market rate of installation

SI. 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
3	Solar pumps	Phase 1: 20% of diesel pumps replaced Phase 2: 50% of diesel pumps replaced Phase 3: 100% of diesel pumps replaced	Installed capacity = 5.5 kWh per pump Total installed capacity= No.of pumps replaced * 5.5 kWh Annual clean electricity generated= Total installed capacity (kWh) *310 (days)*24 (hrs)*0.18 (CUF) No. of units of clean electricity generated per day= Annual Electricity generated/ 365 Cost per pump = Rs 3 to 5 lakhs ¹¹⁸	Diesel consumption avoided= 390 litres/ per/ year Total diesel consumption avoided per year= No.of pumps replaced * 390 Emissions avoided= 1.05 tonnes CO ₂ e per pump per year
4	Clean cooking	Phase 1: 25% of households having cattle to install biogas + 25% of households in the top income groups to have solar induction cookstoves + 50% of households that currently use biomass to have improved <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	Cost for 1 biogas plant= Rs 50,000 for 2 to 3 m ³ biogas plant Cost for 1 for double burner solar cookstove without battery= Rs 45,000 Cost for 1 improved <i>Chulhas</i> = Rs 3,000 ¹¹⁹	

¹¹⁸ Cost as per market rates and PMKSY guidelines

¹¹⁹ Costs as per market rates

SI. 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)	 Phase 1: All PRI buildings to replace all fixtures and fans with energy efficient fixtures and fans + All HH to replace 1 incandescent/CFL bulb with LED bulb or 1 fluorescent tube lights with LED tube light Phase 2: All incandescent/CFL bulbs all fluorescent tube lights replaced with with LED bulb & all fluorescent tube lights replaced with LED tube light + 1 conventional fan replaced with EE fan in all HH Phase 3: All fans in all HH to be replaced with EE fans 	Cost of 1 LED bulb= Rs 70 Cost of 1 LED tubelight= Rs 220 Cost of 1 EE fan= Rs 1,110 ¹²⁰		
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 10,000 ¹²¹		
En	Enhancing Livelihoods and Green Entrepreneurship				
1	Construction &	Setting up of cold storage	Capacity : 1 unit		

1	Construction &	Setting up of cold storage	Capacity : 1 unit	
	renting out of		= 5 - 10 metric	
	solar-powered		tonnes based	
	cold storage		on production of	
			vegetables and	
			fruits/ and/or milk	
			and milk products	
			Cost: Rs 8-15 lakh	
			per unit ¹²²	

¹²⁰ Costs as per UJALA scheme guidelines by Ministry of Power (https://static.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/specificdocs/documents/2022/ jun/doc202261464801.pdf)

¹²¹ Costs as per market rates

¹²² 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						
Acacia nilotica	Fabaceae	Babul	It is used for such products as bodies and wheels of carts, instruments and tools			
Ficus religiosa	Moraceae	Peepal	Has medicinal properties and religious value			
Azadirachta indica A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Neem	All parts of the neem tree- leaves, flowers, seeds, fruits, roots and bark have been used traditionally for treatment. The wood is ideal for furniture, both strong and termite resistant.			
Tectona grandis	Lamiaceae	Sagaun	It is used in the manufacture of outdoor furniture and boat decks			
Dalbergia sissoo	Fabaceae	Sheesham	It has several applications in aircraft and marine plywood, as charcoal for heating and cooking food, creating musical instruments etc			
Madhuca longifolia	Sapotaceae	Mahua	It provides quality timber wood for various uses			
Shorea robusta	Dipterocarpaceae	Sal	It is used for railway sleepers, ship- building, and bridges.			
Cinnamomum tamala	Lauraceae	Indian bay leaf	It helps manage various health issues and used in cooking.			
Fruits and Wild F	ood Plants					
Mangifera indica	Anacardiaceae	Aam, Mango	All parts are used in traditional treatments			
Artocarpus heterophyllus	Moraceae	Kathahal, Jackfruit	The timber is used for furniture. Many parts of the plant, including the bark, roots, leaves, and fruits, are known for their medicinal properties in traditional and folk medicine.			
Psidium guajava	Myrtaceae	Guava, Amrood	It is a common and popular traditional remedy for various gastric ailments			
Agaricus campestris L	Agaricaceae	Dharti Ka Phool	A type of mushroom			
Alangium salvifolium (L.f.) Wang	Alangiaceae	Dhera, Ako	Ripe fruits are eaten			
Amorphophallus paeoniifolius Dennst	Araceae	Elephant foot, Zimi Kand	Eaten as vegetable.			

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

Trees with Medicinal properties

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

Endangered trees with medicinal properties

Acorus calamus L.	Araceae	Bach, Bal, Ghorbach	A useful ethnomedicinal plants for curing bronchitis, cough, and cold
Asparagus adscendens Roxb.	Liliaceae	Satavar	Helps in treating conditions related to hormone imbalance
Celastrus paniculatus Wild.	Celastraceae	Umjain, Mujhani, Malkangani, Kakundan	Useful in the treatments of a variety of ailments
Other Trees			
Populus ciliata	Salicaceae	Semal, kapok	Its leaves are used for animal fodder and herbal teas
Eucalyptus globulus	Myrtaceae	Tailapatra	Used in medicines to treat coughs and the common cold and also used to make essential oil

Notes







