



ANNUAL REPORT



2019-2020 LNP (Leh Nutrition Project)

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1.0 Background:

Leh Nutrition Project (LNP) was established in 1978 by the Save the children (UK) with a relief programme in response to flood in Indus. Following relief, it established feeding centres in villages south of Indus for catering to children and mothers with supplementary nutrition. LNP expanded its programmes into health care, education and rural development in close cooperation with local authorities and sectoral agencies, with emphasis on building upon capacities of village communities on decision making (planning and implementation of development programmes). The organization was formally registered in 1988 (under societies Act). Thereafter, LNP became a local independent NGO and obtained FCRA status in 1990.

LNP has gone through, a major restructuring process in 1996 and a fresh situation analysis of Leh district was carried out, resulting in a shift from service provision to strengthening its role as an enabling and facilitating organization and engaging in rights based programming.

1.1. Vision: Promoting sustainable and equitable society in Ladakh

1.2 Mission: Development through people's empowerment.

In pursuit of LNP's long term vision, for the year 2019- 2020, LNP has carried out programmes i.e. 'Supporting rural enterprises and livelihood in Ladakh' funded by Royal Bank of Scotland and 'Water Sanitation and Hygiene' in nomadic area of Ladakh funded by the Tibet Fund.

2.0 SUPPORTING RURAL ENTERPRISES AND LIVELIHOOD IN LADAKH:

The overall aim of this project is to develop land-based economy of small-scaled farmers and enabling them to diversify their income in agriculture and horticulture sectors and improve their overall standards of living.

The supporting rural enterprises and livelihood projects is being funded by Royal Bank of Scotland Foundation for a period of three years from 2016 to 2019. After completion two year term of this project, RBS and LNP both have decided to shift its field based activities to strengthening organisation through reviewing past interventions, conducting fresh situation analysis and developing concept notes and proposals.

2.1 Major changes in the year 2019-2020

In the year 2019-2020, LNP has gone through a major review process (Multi stakeholder analysis) with the support of RBS. The overall purpose of the exercises is to develop a fresh perspective on the changing development scenario of Leh district, based on LNP's experiences/learning so far, and to evolve fresh strategies for LNP's future interventions under themes/sectors of relevance, to enable the organization to respond more effectively to emerging needs for development in Leh district.

2.2 Review process:

The review process has gone through a in-depth analysis of the originisation and external environment, that includes from SWOC (strength, weakness, opportunity and constraints) analysis, reflecting on ongoing works, identification of themes for future interventions, discussion and analysis on Govt. policies and identification of gaps and potential roles for LNP . Key lessons emerged from this review process are, develop a culture of ‘thinking, sharing and learning’ – no matter how big or small its team and programme interventions are: this would mean inculcating a habit of keenly observing, analyzing and discussing issues, planning strategically (i.e. deciding on the most appropriate role for the organization) and then working passionately for achieving objectives set out through such a process. Obviously such a culture would not only mean free flow/exchange of information and knowledge (and trust) within teams but also with others stakeholders (including community institutions) working on the issue. Moreover, this thought/communication process must encompass an analysis of present situation (local to national to global) and indications to possible future scenarios (again at all levels).

Re-orient the organization (and its internal environment) to changing needs of the external environment. Developing a culture of thinking, sharing and learning (complemented by a sound HRD policy) would help the organization (and its team) to equip itself with adequate knowledge and skills to cope with (and actively take part in) this ‘change’. However, since organizations are run by teams of people, those finding it difficult to learn new skills/habits must reconsider their future involvement. The leadership of the organization, on the other hand, must consider ensuring pumping in new energy (in team’s work as well as vocabulary) including ‘new blood’ (into the body of the organization) with new sets of skills, professionalism and dynamism (as felt appropriate) before it is too late.

2.1 Themes /sector identified for future interventions of LNP:

Livelihood Improvement Programme (LIP)	Social Development Programme (SDP)	Other
1. Livelihood Improvement Programs	Promotion of Child Rights (CR)	Environment: bio-diversity conservation, water, hygiene and sanitation.
Promotion of Organic Farming	Gender and Equity	Local governance
Promotion of Eco-Tourism	Integrating Disability	Disaster management
Improving livelihoods in/around protected areas	Care of Elderly	Culture
Entrepreneurship Development for youth	Health	
2. Agricultural Innovation Farm (AIF)	Education	
	‘Reaching People on the Margin’ (RPM)	

2.3.1 Multi stakeholders analysis (MSA) and Concept notes:

LNP has conducted a fresh situation analysis (MSA) through engaging and interviewing with subject experts, visiting and interacting with village communities and organizing focus group discussions. At this movement LNP has compiled fresh situation analysis on 9 themes and simultaneously concept notes were developed on each theme. Now LNP is quite confident enough of having sound understanding about of village issue, future perspectives in development arena. The excerpts of concept notes on nine themes are highlighted from A to I as under:-

A. Organic Farming:

Ladakh's social norms and its cultural value are deeply rooted in its land based economy and a sensitivity towards maintaining the ecological balance. As such Ladakh's agriculture is 'organic by default'. However, later changes spearheaded by increased connectivity with the outside world, have significantly altered the nature of traditional practices.

Formulation of a policy on Organic Farming for Leh district is a very important development and it was initiated by LAHDC, Leh and involving various stakeholders in the process. LNP also felt the need to work in line with the policy through exploring new ideas and complementing to it. LNP has conceptualized key attributes of organic farming as under after in-depth discussions, deliberation, consultations and research studies:-

Soil conservation (Use of organic manure/ pesticides- no chemicals).

-Water- conservation/ proper utilization.

-Land use (e.g. diversity of crops).

-Livestock-adequacy of number and variety.

-Own seed production (no hybrid).

-Adequate human resource and/or appropriate technology.

-Economic viability- on value addition, branding, certification, marketing.

-Strong community institutions (communities using same source of water to act as a unit).

-Complementary practices (e.g. use of NCERs, eco tourism, eco friendly school).

-Policy support/ endorsement.



Objectives:

- Providing assistance in fulfillment of Mission Organic Ladakh.
- Engaging in sustained interaction with relevant stakeholders of organic farming to ensure ongoing sharing and learning.
- Bringing forth/pulling together and making available information on 'good practices', success stories and experiences within and outside Ladakh.
- Establishment of LNP's AIF (Agricultural Innovation Farms) under LRDP.
- Experimenting with new/emerging ideas with potential for success.
- Developing 'partnerships' for experience sharing and experimentation of new ideas on sustained basis.
- Building capacities of farmers and others stakeholders.
- Advocating policy measures for adoption and scaling up, wherever appropriate.

B. Eco-tourism:

Although, a significant number of local people are engaged in tourist industry, a more equitable distribution of benefits of tourism, particularly among our rural population, need to be envisioned by the Eco-Tourism policy. The scope for theme-based tourism, e.g. spiritual, health, winter, nomadic, conference, sports & adventure etc. has been exemplified by some groups/areas, and can be pursued strategically for future expansion. A possible transition to sustainable agriculture through the Organic Mission could open up options for educational tourism focused on researchers and students into rural areas. Encouraging and supporting such initiatives could possibly be the best way for the policy to expand the benefits of tourism to the rural population of the District (and, as an outcome, ease the existing pressure on the heritage town of Leh as well).

Objectives:

- ✚ Actively participate and provide assistance in ongoing initiatives on promotion of culture, environmental protection and expansion of livelihood options through tourism for more people in rural areas.
 - ✚ Identify specific issues facing the 3 key components of eco-tourism, i.e. livelihoods, culture and environment for micro-level initiatives in order to gain a deeper understanding on the theme and to develop appropriate responses.
 - ✚ Identify a selected number of villages (with potential/ attributes helping develop for eco-tourism) in different locations (with at least one in/around a 'protected area') and actively engage in 'partnerships' with these village communities to help with formulating and implementing their 'village plans' on developing the village (including the schools) as an eco-destination (with active involvement of youth).
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- ✚ Develop case studies on recent examples of initiatives on promoting eco-tourism as well as the current status of important tourist destinations and share findings with relevance stakeholders.
- ✚ Work closely with various stakeholders help with mutual sharing and learning as well as advocacy on adoption of an Eco-Tourism Policy for the District.

C. Entrepreneurship:

In rural Ladakh, there is a significant number of youth (females in particular) who have done 10th or 10+2 but dropped out at some stage and are currently engaged in land based economy. These women, along with SHGs (comprising elderly and less educated women), represent immense potential for enterprise development related to Land based economy.

There are however some key constraints in development of such clusters in rural areas:

- ✚ Lack of education and awareness among the rural entrepreneurs and artisans,
- ✚ Lack of organization among the entrepreneurs
- ✚ Lack of marketing skills
- ✚ Limited reach and effectiveness of the development assistance
- ✚ Lack of infrastructure facilities such as electricity and roads

Objectives:

- ✚ Network with, participate in and contribute to entrepreneurship development programmes of existing mainstream development agencies/institutions.
- ✚ Document experiences of existing entrepreneurs, develop case studies and use these for sharing/learning among aspiring youth, for trainings and for policy advocacy.
- ✚ Organize entrepreneurship training workshops in collaboration with resource institutions, HPs and BDCs and promote collaborative action among rural youth and SHGs at village and cluster level.
- ✚ Organize district level annual meets, thematic workshops and networks of existing, budding and potential entrepreneurs of the region, and facilitate interactions with Industry leaders and policymakers.
- ✚ Promote integration of EDP into the curriculum at secondary level of schools and colleges in order to help young people of Ladakh acquire entrepreneurial skills at an early age.
- ✚ Undertake specific research on various aspects of Ladakh's economy and highlight issues facing entrepreneurship development in the region.
- ✚ Advocate for adoption of innovative strategies in terms of streamlining (including adoption of flexible norms for financing and incubation) and convergence of various program/schemes for enhancing their relevance to Ladakh's economy, promotion of R&D work, augmenting of forward and backward linkages, strengthening of supply chain and marketing.

D. Child rights:

The issues: DNA report of LNP (2015) and the experience of working on child rights so far, highlight following issues and LNP to undertake sensitization/awareness building in

collaboration with relevant stakeholders on 20 themes identified i.e. Corporal punishment, Substance abuse, Disability, Child labor, Child abuse (sexual), Bullying, Lack of awareness on adolescent issue, Stress-related issue, Lack awareness on Child rights, Discrimination, STD/HIV AIDs, Moral education, Delinquency, Leisure and Sports, Net related issues, Child participation, Children without adequate care, Children in Institutions ECCE and Life skills.

Possible interventions by LNP

- ✚ Sensitization/awareness building
- ✚ Capacity building/Skills development
- ✚ Information sharing and advocacy
- ✚ Research studies
- ✚ Specific initiatives on environment building

E. Strengthening local governance:

The emergence of a UT government with its huge superstructure could be seen as a process of further bureaucratization of the affairs of this region, particularly if local bodies are not empowered enough. There are concerns that LAHDCs, with a complex bureaucratic structure to deal with already, will further be overwhelmed by the UT administration. It is, therefore, crucial for LAHDCs to have effective leadership (and hence the importance for political parties to field candidates with vision, competencies and commitment). Some feel that it is now important to demand for a legislature. An important task for the UT Government of Ladakh is to complete the process of 'functional assignment' (devolution of power) to various tiers of local governance. Some exercises were done by Government of J&K in terms of assigning functions and functionaries of 21 departments to 3 tiers of PRIs. However, the crucial part on the devolution of funds was never undertaken.

Objectives:

- ✚ Advocate for effective devolution of funds, functions and functionaries to local bodies and conversions of development programmes, particularly at Gram Sabha level.
 - ✚ Undertake capacity building work for members of local bodies and field level functionaries of development agencies (with particular focus on women) on adoption of people-centred and participatory approaches to development programmes and implementations.
 - ✚ Organize awareness building/ sensitization and community mobilization activities (with special focus on women participation) aimed at ensuring a better analysis of development issues and strengthening quality of Gram Sabha meetings and decision making.
 - ✚ Experiment with and demonstrate a bottom up approach to planning through facilitating formulation of village development plans (including following up on
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Govt. initiative on promotion of 'People's Plan') in selected HPs and Municipal wards.

F. Gender:

Women participation in governance, level of protection from violence against women at the domestic level, women rights to inheritance, equitable division of labour within family, effectiveness of the legal system in providing justice to women, effectiveness of women wings of political and social organizations, misuse of rights by women and de-empowering of women by women are ranked as relatively poor.

On women participation in political parties (and contesting election), capacity of family/society in reporting cases of violence against women and effectiveness of women organisations/activist groups, most respondents have ranked Ladakh's society as performing poorly.

Objectives:

- 🚩 Future of programme interventions on gender need to lay emphasis primarily on three issues, i.e., lack of effective women participation in political parties (and in contesting election), reluctance in reporting on cases of violence against women and limited capacity of women organizations (operating at regional/district level) in articulating women issues effectively.
- 🚩 Sensitization, capacity building and advocacy initiatives need to focus on consider following additional objectives: promoting equal rights of women to inheritance, equitable division of labour between men and women at the household level, increasing effectiveness of legal system in providing justice to women, discouraging misuse of rights by women and de-empowering of women by women, helping with mainstreaming of women wings of various social organizations and enhancing the level of protection violence against woman (and girl child) at the domestic/neighborhood level.

G. Disaster management:

Leh is vulnerable to cloud burst, flash floods Road blockade due to landslides, Snow avalanche, earth quake and Drought. With regard to earth quake, it is in Zone IV of Damage Risk Zone as strike-slip fault is running along Zaskar and Ladakh ranges.

Objectives:

- 🚩 To engage in consultation with relevant stakeholders (including external agencies) and work out possible collaboration on the proposed initiative on promotion of CBDRM and SDRM.
 - 🚩 To negotiate with and facilitate community/ school level exercises on developing VDMPs and SDMPs in 5 villages of the district.
 - 🚩 To share the experience with various stakeholders in the district.
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- ✚ To advocate adoption of CBDRM and SDRM as a part of policy in the district.
- ✚ To review progress and develop future responses (based on the outcome of sharing and advocacy) and explore options for scaling up.

H. Peoples on the margin (POM):

Proposed interventions for LNP:

- ✚ Build a corpus for responding to livelihood and social security needs of extremely deserving cases of PoM.
- ✚ Undertake a 'livelihood improvement program' (in collaboration with EDP of LNP) through establishment of training cum production centres (involving skills development, development of micro enterprise units, linking with governments schemes and banks, and provision of handholding support to help PoM) to earn a respectable income on sustained basis (through wage/self employment).
- ✚ Advocate for strengthening and expanding of the scope of social security programs of various governmental agencies (and CSOs) for enabling a more effective coverage of PoM.
- ✚ Undertake sensitization and community mobilization/strengthening of family/community support mechanisms (including promotion of palliative care).
- ✚ Experiment with more realistic approaches for determining people in 'BPL' category (e.g. complementing with 'well being ranking' done with village communities concerned) and advocate its use for reaching benefits of social safety

I. Disability:

Potential role for LNP (next 5 years): As an organisation aimed at sustainable and equitable development of Ladakhi society, it is incumbent upon LNP to place disability high on its social development agenda and, therefore, play a contributing role, as appropriate, in integrating disability into the development discourses.

- ✚ An appropriate way of initiating work on disability will be to take part in and help various stakeholders in organising the observance of World Disability Day on 3rd of March.
 - ✚ LNP will coordinate with respective departments as well as NGOs, assist in their ongoing work and gain a more in-depth understanding of issues specific to Ladakh on disability. LNP will, therefore, liaise with various stakeholders (e.g. Medical experts, therapist, special educators, caregivers etc.) make an assessment of the nature and extent of their work and develop a framework for its own interventions (and keep updating it).
 - ✚ A third set of initiative for LNP will be identifying capacity building needs of various stakeholders, from district to village level, and explore options for
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organising training programmes in collaboration with relevant govt. agencies and/or NGOs involved through accessing latest knowledge on the subject and by involving expertise available locally and with various resource institutions outside Ladakh.

3.0 WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH):

The overall aim of this project is to 'enhance the well being of children and community of TR community through improving access to safe drinking water and creating proper sanitation facilities at TR settlements in Ladakh through following interventions:

- ✚ To improve access to and use of safe drinking water among targeted Tibetan refugees in communities and schools, using Sphere standards.
- ✚ To improve access to and use of safe sanitation and hygiene facilities among targeted Tibetan refugees in schools and communities, using Sphere Standards.
- ✚ To improve WASH-related knowledge, attitudes and practices among targeted Tibetan refugees

3.1 Activities:

Survey:

A survey was conducted to identify defunct hand pumps in the area and findings were shared with WASH committee. Total 23 hand pumps were found defunct and out of it some have minor defect. 10 hand pumps have major defect and those were replaced with submersible pumps. These entire activities were carried with fully involvement of WASH committee. An important learning from the survey was that in most cases, pumps remained defunct due to inability of the village community to address minor repairing work. As a result, a number of pumps remained unused for years while someone could have made them functional within hours. This highlights the importance of fixing responsibilities, imparting basic technical training and role of committees/ supervision. One reason for abandoning defective pumps were that, earlier technical persons were not easily available in the market.

3.2 Restoration/revival of community water points (defunct hand/ submersible pumps).

23 defunct pumps successfully restored/revived (except an additional pump at camp No. 6) and made functional. As a result, availability of drinking water was improved, time saved, distances reduced, conflicts resolved and burden on children and elder reduced. 2350 people have been made access to drinking water facilities. This includes around



150 children in 2 schools, around 80 families, i.e., 400 people in 5 villages and around 350 families, i.e., 1800 people in 9 camps (including CRO complex). This activity have substantially reduces the deployment of water tankers (involving payments).

3.3 Establishment of Hand Washing Stations at 2 schools (including digging of bore wells and installation of submersible pumps/ hand pumps).

The Features of hand washing stations is passive solar technique, south facing, front wall painted in black & double glazing feature to gain maximum sun radiation, window frames with double glazing, double walling with 6" thick insulation (walling and roof), multiple hand washing points, air lock system for doors to reduce heat loss, bore well/ water tank installed inside the wash



room to prevent freezing. The main purpose of the hand washing stations is to promote hand washing habits (before meal and after toilet) and improve hygiene among children. Total depth of bore well 160 feet at Nyoma and 150 feet at TCV Manhla, dual function pump at Nyoma (installed hand pump as well as submersible pump). Water filters installed at both the schools. It is a Child friendly facility, functional throughout the year, more hygienic, safe drinking water, more comfort. The facility is currently benefiting more than 200 students (and staff). Provides water for the school kitchen and for plantation in the school compound as well and earlier, at TCV Hanlay, TCV Nyoma and TCV Sumdho, children used to wash hands / brush their teeth at the stream (which was very inconvenient during winter months). At Sumdho, the stream is around 250 meters from the school.

3.4 Construction of solar bathrooms at school and community level.

The main purpose of constructing these solar bathrooms (for school and community) is to provide the bathing facilities to semi nomadic communities of Hanlay, Dongti and Nyoma, and inculcate bathing habits to improve hygiene among children and community members.

The bathrooms have separate facilities for men/ boys and women/ girls. These bathrooms have been constructed using passive solar techniques - south facing, front wall painted in black, solar frames with double glazing, double walling with 6" thick insulation (walling and roof), corridor with roof for air lock, water tank with skylight above the roof, bore well installed inside the corridor, total depth of bore well 120 feet at TCV school Hanlay (with both submersible and hand pump facility). At Dongti, the total depth is 120 feet with hand pump facilities and at Nyoma 150 feet with submersible pump. Solar water heaters of 200 liters capacity installed at Dongti and

Nyoma and 400 liters capacity at TCV Hanlay. A total of 210 children (109 boys, 101 girls) and staff (30) at TCV Hanlay, 317 persons (including 160 females and 157 male) at Dongti and 220 persons (including 110 male and 110 female) at Nyoma are benefiting from these bathrooms. Proper bathing facility for all seasons, more comfort, more safety & security for women and children, more hygiene, proper maintenance.

3.5 Construction of solar compost toilets at school and community level.

3 solar compost toilets constructed at TCV Agling (school), camp No.8 Agling (community) and TR Hanlay (community). The main purpose of the solar compost toilet is to prevent open defecation and to motivate people, children in particular, to observe proper sanitation practices. An important reason for the local community in not using their individual toilets is the high cost and drudgery involved in removal and transportation of deposits of manure. Since WASH toilets produce organic compost with great efficiency, people are willing to use them more often than not.



It is a Passive solar technology - south facing, front wall painted in black, window frames with double glazing, double walling with 6" thick insulation (walling and roof). Other features, including Underground pit provided for and poly carbonate sheets used on doors for more heat storage, hand washing facility (in corridor), corridor with roof for air lock, water tank with skylight above corridor. Exhaust pipe from pit to roof level for exhausting the smell from pit, lid for pit hole provided to prevent flies.

The solar compost toilets built under WASH has almost brought this problem to an end.

3.6 Construction of traditional household toilet:

19 household level traditional toilets have been constructed to provide basic toilet facility to families with no toilets at TR settlements at Changthang. The households were shortlisted through a series of meetings held between CRO and Gobas (village head) of 4 villages, considering eligibility and interest. Selected families included Dongti (8), Kayoul (3), Nyoma (6). In addition, one community level toilet each was decided upon for Samad and Changthang housing service centre at Choglamsar.

A visible change in behavior pattern of families involved as well as those in their neighborhood was a significant reduction in open defecation in these 3 villages and a complete end to this phenomenon in Dongti- Kakjung.

The design of household toilets has been appreciated by the community for its user friendliness, particularly for elderly people, disable people and young children.

3.7 Repair of household toilets:

10 households were identified on the basis of survey, it was found that conditions of all the selected household toilets were very pathetic, i.e., without roof, door, side walls and chamber door. As a result, these families were facing issues like lack of privacy, insecurity, lack of hygiene and potential abuse.

On the basis of the above findings, repair work consisting of raising of side walls, fitting of complete set of door, ventilation, roof (with GI sheets and timber etc) was done.

3.8 Training for hand pump mechanics (community volunteers)

6 workshops organized for 294 community volunteers and the objective of the trainings was to impart basic skills and knowledge on detecting defects of hand/ submersible pumps, know how about the functioning of the different parts and ensure post maintenance of water pumps at community level.

Key topics involved were: a) how does a hand pump/ submersible pump work, b) common defects in hand pumps and submersible pumps, c) how can common defects be identified and fixed, d) important tips for proper/ regular maintenance of hand pumps/ submersible pumps.

Resource persons included retired technicians of public health engineering services and LNP team. Arrangements have been made for the trained local volunteers to contact and seek help from these technicians in case they face maintenance / repairing problems beyond their scope. Volunteers have already been utilizing services of these technicians as and when needed by them.



3.9 Improve WASH knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP)

- 33 WASH committees formed at community level (29) and at school level (4).
- 28 awareness camps organized at 18 locations.
- 7 Training workshops on CLTS (Community- Led Total Sanitation) at 7 different locations.
- Existing CHHCs (Child Health and Hygiene Clubs) strengthened and 1 new CHHC formed.
- 7 orientation camps organized for 5 schools at 5 locations.

The purpose of formation of WASH committees was to enable collective decision making through equal representation, to mobilize and organize community members around WASH objectives and to ensure effective follow up on processes introduced post project period. The main focus of awareness camps campaigns/rallies and CLTS training was on enhancing knowledge, attitudes and practices of the targeted village communities (particularly children) on hygiene and sanitation.



Significant change has been observed in routine practice, particularly among children, on hygiene and sanitation. Open defecation has become almost non-existent at most locations. Individual houses, schools and villages are cleaner than before. Cleaning of hands and bathing takes place more regularly, particularly where bathrooms have been constructed. Maintenance of water points, wash stations and community toilets is being ensured by all users including children.

The purpose of CHHC was to give orientation to children on health and hygiene through game based activities, videos, drawing competition, live demonstrations, etc it was expected that school children will play an active role in sensitizing their parents and neighborhoods on the importance of adopting hygienic practices in their capacity as individuals as well as a community.

4.0 PROMOTING CHILD PROTECTION IN LADAKH (PCPL):

This project was funded by UNICEF India from 2016 to 2019. The goal of this project is to promote child rights to protection by facilitating and creating favorable and enabling environment for children in Ladakh with following objectives:

- a) To build capacities of various Institutions like Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Social Welfare Dept., ICDS, Police, Education, Health, NGOs, Media, Women Organisations, Social and Religious Organisations on JJ Act, ICPS, CLPRA and POCSO act. to protect children from Violence, Exploitation, Abuse and Labour
- b) To create a favorable and enabling environment to implement the JJ Act and ICPS in Leh District of J&K state.
- c) To develop convergence mechanisms for effective implementation of CLPRA

4.1 Child protection policy (CPP) for schools:

Leh Nutrition Project in collaboration with Civil Society alliance of Leh Ladakh has introduced a child protection policy for schools of Leh district. A series of meetings and discussion were held with head of institutions, Govt. officials and other stakeholders.

This policy copy was shared with LAHDC and others stakeholders of Leh district for adopting in schools. Finally LAHDC has passed a resolution to adopt this policy in Govt. schools. The rationale of this policy paper, as all children spend a significant part of their childhood and formative years in schools. It is, therefore, imperative that the ambience in the school is positive and nurturing, and the child feels safe and secure on the premises and with care providers. Sense of safety and well being is instilled in students when action is taken against misconduct or abuse (e.g., corporal punishment, discriminatory practices, bullying or other forms of verbal, emotional or sexual abuse) by teachers, other personnel and students. Whereas all children are susceptible to violations of their rights, vulnerabilities of certain categories like girl children, children in special needs and differently-abled children are critical areas of concern. However, it is important for the school to create an environment where children are given opportunity and space to share their grievances, concerns and fears as well as suggestions and views with regard to their safety.

Policy Objectives: The School aims at:

1. Providing a child sensitive environment and creating within and around the premises an ambience to help our students feel safe and comfortable, and be themselves without any fear or inhibition.
2. Making all efforts to make itself as child-friendly as possible, which means that, in this school, all processes, interpretations, attitudes and treatments will be humane, considerate and non-discriminatory and in the best interest of the child.

This Policy will apply on every aspect of school administration and management including staff recruitment and review, trainings and teaching-learning transactions that would determine interactions between teachers, students, school environment and parents – rendering them more child-centric.

5.0 TECHNOLOGY INTRODUCED:

5.1 Artificial Glacier:

Artificial glacier is a high altitude water harvesting & conservation technique being used in cold desert of Ladakh. It is an intricate network of water channels and dams along the upper slopes of a valley. This technology was developed and introduced by LNP (with the expertise of Mr. Chewang Norphel) in the year 2000, and is widely being used by various development agencies in Ladakh.

5.2 Improvised Ladakhi Dry Composting Toilet:

As the main source of manure, traditional dry compost toilets have been a crucial part of Ladakh's land based economy. While modern flush system is fast becoming popular, Ladakh needs preservation of dry compost toilets for strengthening its sustainable agricultural practices. However, efforts need to be geared up to enhance its efficiency and effectiveness with the help of modern know-how. In this direction, LNP has been experimenting with and popularizing innovative models of dry compost toilets. The

essential features of these models are: Passive Solar technique (south facing, front wall painted in

black, window frames with double glazing, double walling with 6" thick insulation-walling and roof), underground pit and poly carbonate sheet on doors, hand washing facility (in corridor, corridor with roof for air lock, water tank with skylight above corridor, exhaust pipe from pit to roof level, lid for pit hole, committee for post maintenance, alternate use of toilet.

5.3 Solarised Bathrooms

Owing to high altitude and cold climate, Ladakh has always faced hygiene and sanitation related challenges. Of late, LNP has tried to develop models of bathrooms appropriate for conditions of rural Ladakh with use of modern technology and local materials. These bathrooms have the following attributes: Passive solar technique, corridor with roof for air lock, water tank with skylight above roof, bore well installed inside the corridor, bore well with submersible pump & hand pump installed (if electricity facility available), solar water heaters of 200 litres capacity installed, separate bathrooms for male & female, pit for waste water, committee for post maintenance.



Compiled by: Chotak Gyatso

ANNEXURE

LEH NUTRITION PROJECT, HOUSING COLONY, LEH (LADAKH)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31-03-2020

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	ASSETS	AMOUNT
Project Fund Account		Fixed Assets	
Opening Balance	48,19,975	Schedule-10	11,38,762
Add:-			
Surplus carried from Income and Expenditure Account	13,33,348	Current Assets, Loan & Advances	
		Closing Balance Schedule-6	55,95,343
Current Liabilities		Advances (Schedule-5)	3,177
Schedule-5	5,83,959		
	67,37,282		67,37,282

In terms of our report of date

For B. R. Sobti & Co.
Chartered Accountants

CA. Manav Kumar
Partner
Membership No:- 532648
Place:- Jammu
Dated:- July 15th, 2020

(Executive Director)

LEH NUTRITION PROJECT, HOUSING COLONY, LEH (LADAKH)

CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
for the year ended on 31-03-2020

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT	INCOME	AMOUNT
FCRA Account (Schedule-3)	1,80,42,255	FCRA contribution	1,83,37,143
L N P Local Raising Fund (Schedule-4)	1,83,869	Sale of Vegetable/Potato Seed	6,45,450
L N P Local Account (Bank Charges)	266	Local Raising Fund Donation	46,100
	1,82,26,390	Auction of Timber items	29,400
Depreciation	1,80,832	UNICEF Child Protection	6,36,546
		Intt income	26,668
Surplus carried to Balance Sheet	13,33,348	Creditor W/off	19,263
	<u>1,97,40,570</u>		<u>1,97,40,570</u>

In terms of our report of date

For B. R. Sobti & Co.
Chartered Accountants

CA. Manav Kumar
Partner
Membership No:- 532648
Place:- Jammu
Dated:- July 15th, 2020

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(Executive Director)

